

B·N·A TOPICS

Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society

In this Issue . . .

Complete official reports of the work
of BNAPS Departments as reported at
the Ithaca Convention



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TO THE EDITOR...

Help Wanted

Dear Sir: May I enlist the aid of BNAPS members through BNA TOPICS for help on the following questions?

1. How do members who collect Tobacco Revenues and the like get rid of the gum that is used by the manufacturers to hold the stamps on the packages? I have tried every method I can think of, and none are successful.

2. Could somebody give me the reference to the old U. P. U. rules regarding distinctive colors for stamps used on international mail? According to a recent issue of The Western Stamp Collector, these rules have now been dropped.

3. After having dropped the sale of postal stationery at the Agency at

Ottawa, the P. O. Department has apparently replaced them on the lists. Only recent issues are available.

H. M. Daggett Jr. (#50)

Dear Sir: Do you know of any gadget or instrument designed to ease the eye-strain and backache resulting from examining stamps for re-touches and re-entries?

I became interested in the Admirals and Edwards after reading the articles in TOPICS, and acquired several bundles of about 5,000-10,000 stamps of different values.

Perhaps you or some member can help me.

Francis A. Paul (#657)

Auction Offenses

Dear Sir. Reference the article by (continued on page 332)

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



“ . . . Knit fast in bonds of . . . liberty, Rejoice today . . . ”

Although the quotation from the “Jubilee Ode” by Sir Lewis Morris which appears on Canada’s “Christmas Stamp” has no connection with this season of the year, a few lines further on in the stanza we find the lines quoted above, which we have cut to suit our purpose. They seem to voice our wish at this time of the year—that the whole world may be “knit fast in bonds of . . . liberty.” That is our hope for the world—to BNAPS members far and near we wish good “hunting” at this season and throughout the coming year.

THE EDITORIAL STAFF

From the President...

Dear Fellow Members:

The Ithaca Convention is now part of history—a memorable event for those who were fortunate enough to be present. On another page you will read the official report of the proceedings. It was almost a "Little CAPEX" with many added features thrown in for good measure. The keynote, as usual, was the friendliness and good fellowship which is so much in evidence whenever and wherever we meet. I have harped on this feature so much in the past. Please excuse this one last reference to what I believe to be a sort of invisible thread which binds us together and helps to make the Society what it is.

I doubt very much if there could be another location so highly suitable as was Ithaca for our very peculiar requirements. It is certainly true that Ed. Richardson and his "Apple Knocker" Group achieved a most remarkable success, one which presents a real challenge to future Conventions. By that I do not mean to imply that Conventions in the future must automatically aim at "size". There can be quite successful gatherings in small communities. I suggest to the Board of Governors that they give some thought to making it possible for previous Grand Award exhibits, which are now barred from competition, to be shown in a class by themselves, by invitation.

The Report of the Secretary was the highlight of the Annual Meeting, and showed a strong membership situation, with a steady growth and negligible losses. It is interesting to note that out of the first 100 members, 77 still remain with us.

I extend heartiest congratulations to the prize winners. The exhibits were of high order and the awards thoroughly well-deserved. To those who did not "place" I would like to point out that you were travelling in fast company—almost equal to CAPEX of one year ago—so please do not be discouraged.

Ithaca throws the torch to Montreal for the 1953 Convention which incidentally will mark the 10th anniversary of the founding of our Society. Charles deVolpi has informed me that he has already arranged for the Mount Royal Hotel for Oct. 1, 2 and 3, 1953. Plan NOW to attend, and be assured of a pleasant holiday with your philatelic friends.

May I remind you that you will soon be asked to cast your ballot for the election of new Officers. In the past, it has been noticed that the vote has been somewhat small. Please be sure to vote. This is most important.

The Festive Season is here. I take this opportunity, therefore, to extend to all the members my very best wishes for a Happy Time, and a really Prosperous New Year. May we have Peace on Earth among all men of good will.

Sincerely,

BURY C. BINKS, President

Views and Reviews By the Editor

Reviews . . .

A CANADIAN STAMP ALBUM—By Ralph Stokes Mason, is a companion volume to the book "One Hundred Years of Canadian Postage Stamps" by the same author which was published last year just previous to CAPEX. This new album follows the descriptive matter and illustrations contained in this latter book, and the two make an ideal team for any collector of B. N. A. desiring a printed album. The album is loose leaf in style, being contained in a three-ring binder of standard design. All issues are illustrated, and written up as to dates, colors, etc., and spaces are available for all issues of Canada, the Provinces, and Newfoundland. Extra leaves are obtainable from the author both in the printed style and blank pages for material other than that illustrated. The album is published by Ryerson Press, Toronto, and priced at \$3.50. The companion volume "One Hundred Years of Canadian Postage Stamps" is also published by the same firm, at a cost of \$4.00.

Auction Corner . . .

The following are prices realized on some of the B. N. A. items offered in the first five auction sales of the new season by H. R. Harmer Ltd., 41 New Bond Street, London W1, England:

	£	s
Opening Sale, Sept. 15-16		
CANADA: 1851 3d (2), 6d, 1855 10d (pair and two singles), 1857 7½d and ½d, all Plate Proofs in various colors on India or medium paper, some a little stained or damaged -----	8	—
— 1897 Jubilee set without shades, all o.g. or unused, some re-gummed, \$2 and some "cents" values slightly thinned -----	24	—
— Collection of Queen Issues, partly duplicated, including imperf. ½d, 3d, 7½d and 10d, a fair range of the "Cents" types, showing shades, 1897 Jubilees to \$5, majority used, nearly all fair to fine (234 stamps) -----	28	—
— 1912-18 50¢ grey-black, an o.g. block of four, two stamps slightly creased, otherwise fine -----	5	15
NEWFOUNDLAND: 1860 2d orange-vermilion, lightly cancelled, good margins, slightly oxidized, otherwise fine -----	10	10
— 1910 Litho, 1¢ to 15¢, and 1911 Recess-printed set, all o.g. or part o.g. except three, mostly fine -----	7	10
Sale of Sept. 22-23		
CANADA: 1855 thin wove paper 10d dull blue, lightly cancelled, large margins all round, fine but for slight crease bottom right corner	30	—
— 1908 Quebec set in o.g. or part o.g. pairs, one ½¢ slightly thinned	5	15
NEWFOUNDLAND: 1857 4d scarlet-vermilion, large margins all round, pmk. a little heavy and pinhole in centre -----	16	10
— 1857 1/- scarlet-vermilion, an unused copy, cut-into but of good color (with B. P. A. certificate) -----	25	—
— 1919 Alcock \$1 on 15¢, a part o.g. vertical pair, lower stamp variety no comma after POST, perfs. between weak, upper stamp tiny thin spot, lower stamp small tear -----	3	7
— ditto \$1 on 15¢, variety no stop after POST, part o.g., centered		

slightly to top-left, fine -----	6	6
1933 Humphrey Gilbert set, all o.g. or part o.g. -----	4	4

Sale of Sept. 29-30

CANADA: 1851 6d slate-violet, lightly cancelled, close at top, large margins other sides and fine -----	11	10
1855 medium wove paper 10d bright blue, small but clear margins all round, pmk. a little heavy, otherwise fine -----	10	10
1857 7½d pale yellow-green, lightly cancelled, large margins all round and fine but for slight crease at top -----	40	—
NEWFOUNDLAND: 1933 Balbo, \$4.50 on 75¢, o.g. and fine -----	7	10
1933 Humphrey Gilbert set, all o.g. -----	4	10

Sale of Oct. 6-7

CANADA: 1851 laid paper 3d orange-vermilion, a horizontal pair with concentric circles obliteration, close at lower right corner, otherwise with large margins, showing portion of adjoining stamp at left -----	16	—
ditto, 6d slate-violet, a very fine copy with light cancellation and of full deep color -----	23	—
1852-57 thin wove paper 3d red, a horizontal pair, with light blue cancellation, close at top left and at lower right side -----	7	—
Medium hard wove paper 3d deep red, a fine horizontal pair with large margins -----	9	9
ditto 6d greenish grey, large margins all round and very fine --	20	—
1855 thin wove paper 10d dull blue, large margins, very lightly pmkd. and extremely fine -----	28	—
Medium wove paper 10d prussian blue, an exceedingly fine copy with large margins -----	25	—
1857 ½d deep rose, probably from right of sheet, large margins all round, lightly pmkd. and superb -----	15	10
NEW BRUNSWICK: 1851 3d dull red, lightly cancelled, margins all round and fine -----	3	12
NEWFOUNDLAND: 1860 6d orange-vermilion, close at top, large margins other sides, pmk. a little heavy, otherwise fine -----	6	10

Sale of Oct. 13-14

CANADA: 1859 10c block of four and single, of different shades, plate proofs on India paper, overprinted "SPECIMEN" in red _	5	10
1928 5¢ olive-brown Air, variety imperf., a fine horizontal pair	10	—
5¢ olive-brown Air, part o.g. vertical pair, variety imperf. betwn.	9	9
5¢ olive-brown Air, part o.g. horizontal pair, variety imperf. bet.	10	—
1932 6¢ on 5¢ Air, o.g. vartical pair, variety surcharge inverted	12	10
NEWFOUNDLAND: 1919 Alcock \$1 on 15¢, large part o.g. and fine but centred slightly to bottom right -----	3	12
1927 "DE PINEDO" 60¢ black, a well-centred copy, used on part entire and fine. Signed "Diena". The piece, which shows the usual pmks. is stained and slightly damaged -----	110	—
1932 "DO-X" \$1.50 on \$1, large part o.g., well-centred blk. of 4	31	—
1933 "BALBO" \$4.50 on 75¢, large part o.g. block of four, well centred and fine -----	30	—

BNAPEX-53

The 1953 Convention and Exhibition will be held in Montreal, Quebec, October 1, 2 and 3, at the Mount Royal Hotel, Chas. P. deVolpi reports.

A meeting of the executive chosen to run next year's convention is being held early this month, and details will be passed on to members through the medium of BNA TOPICS.

Notes on Problems of Canadian Stamps

By PETER J. HURST (#583)

Philately, in the course of a century, has developed from the early simple stages of aimless accumulation to a level, where serious research has become a science employing the use of fluoroscope, micrometer and X-rays. It is one field where familiarity will never breed contempt but rather wisdom, and the long list of philatelic problems that have been solved—notably since the turn of the century—is a permanent monument to the labors that led to ultimate achievement. But not all problems can be solved. There are some which undoubtedly will never be explained, for lack of conclusive material, destruction of records, or a variety of reasons.

Perhaps in the highest category of philatelic research lies the successful plating of a stamp, i. e. the reconstruction of part or full sheets by

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means of co-ordinating certain characteristics of the single positions. This form of plating is not to be confused with, for example, the effortless assemblage of initially coordinated stamps, such as many of Great Britain's earlier issues, where anyone with a knowledge of the alphabet can immediately assign the relative plate position for any one stamp, and where the corresponding plate numbers are plainly visible.

The stamps of Canada have never been marked in such a manner, and any attempts at their plating have usually been accompanied by hard work, logical reasoning, and patient deduction. The ½d, 3d, 7½d, 10d and 12d can be plated, although to a limited degree only, i.e. certain positions. Despite the fact that full proof sheets of the 6d are in existence, this stamp will never be plated due to the remarkable absence of re-entries, re-touches or other plate varieties on either the proofs or issued stamps.



Top left corner imprint block of 12½c Blue-green, dated Brantford, August 21, 1867. (Positions 1-4, 11-14.) Author's collection. (Photo courtesy Noice, Ottawa.)

By contrast, the 5c Beaver abounds with varieties, but most are so transient or intermittent and larger multiples so comparatively scarce, that it will probably keep company with the 6d.

Of the other values in the decimal set, the plating of the 1c, 2c and 10c has not been solved yet, but may be some day. Senator Calder, about twenty-five years ago, plated the 17c, and later Mr. Lees-Jones of England achieved the total plating of the 12½c green. None of the Large Queens have ever been plated to completion.

While it has for decades been considered a fait accompli that the 17c was printed from one plate only (which assumption eventually proved correct), the 12½c was a more doubtful matter. Howes did not touch at all upon the question of plates used, but the possibility of two plates was evolved quite early and held by no less two authorities than Jarrett and Sen. Calder. Others followed, while the adherents of the single plate theory formed the opposite camp. A long span of time elapsed with both sides at a stalemate, a situation which is understandable when considering the rarity of 12½c multiples larger than a pair.

I had the pleasure of corresponding with Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones, the owner of one of the finest Canada collections in the world who, at the time he plated that stamp, had 3800 copies at his disposal. His "Canada, 1859 Study of 12½c Plate," published in the London Philatelist in 1947, mirrors the vast amount of meticulous work that was needed to lead to full success, and I cannot do better than quote from his introduction:

"At a T. T. T. Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society held in London, Senator the Hon. J. A. Calder gave a display of his plating of the 17c of this issue, and suggested the plating of this value (the 12½c green) might be undertaken. On that suggestion the work was undertaken and completed with the exception of actual placing of four singles in their correct positions. The make-up was

done by means of pairs, strips and blocks, also aided by a few pieces of proofs—finally a proof sheet was loaned which verified the plating, and the final plating of the four singles was easily solved.

"Sen. Calder informed the writer that he was under the impression that there were two plates made: one later on in the life of the issue. During the period of sorting out varieties, more than the hundred were found—pointing to the possibility of the second plate being a fact. Later Col. M. A. Studd produced a block of 8, Nos. 1 to 4—11 to 14, and a strip of 4—Nos. 11 to 14, wherein it was proved that the plate was in part if not 'in toto' retouched and strengthened. One position No. 96 from the bottom row coincided with a variety—which was unplaceable—as in each case the Guide dots of both agreed, but one showed 'weak rocking-in,' and in the late printings this had been strengthened and did not show any trace of 'weak rocking-in.' With the two examples of recutting, it was now possible to place the so-called extra types in the original plate and at once, and finally disprove the theory that two plates were used for this value."

Bearing in mind that positions 11 to 14 were the principal elements in the deduction outlined above, Mr. Lees-Jones' analysis of stamp No. 13 may be of interest and I quote from his annotations from his exhibit at CAPEX:

"No. 13: no dot in 'C' of 'Canada'; N. W. corner weak rocking in around '1' of '12', starting just below the top line and downwards for 4 mm. and 1 mm. wide of the left margin.

"Retouch: this defect was retouched and on late printings is not found. Two new dots appear in the '2' of '12' in the S. W. corner."

Thus it is evident that the imprint block mentioned presented the key piece to serve as conclusive proof of the single plate theory, and we may well look upon it as the most significant surviving milestone of the 12½c green.

Canadian philately still holds a

number of puzzles that are awaiting solution. As might be expected, their majority has its domain in the classic period represented by the Pre-Confederation issues. It is unlikely that we will ever know whether the 3d was printed from two or three plates, why there were no imprints on the 10d and 17c plates respectively, or even the correct position of Canada's strongest constant plate variety,* the major reentry of the 5c Beaver. (Although practically all standard reference books have given it as No. 47, this has never been proved; the misconception goes back a good number of years, and probably had its origin in the confusion with the 3d major,

* Canada's most prominent over-all variety, the \$2 Bill stamp with inverted center of the third issue of 1868, is a printing variety.

which is No. 47.)

What was the reason for "turning the Queen's head" on the 8c Small Queen (incidentally the only stamp of that set without imprint)? Was the steel of the 6d, 15c and 10c Small Queen plates superior to that of other contemporary plates? Of the 15c it is almost certain that only a single unhardened plate existed, yet only three or four minor varieties are known, and that on a stamp with the longest active life in Canadian philately. The only 10c Small Queen plate was in use for twenty-three years, yet no constant varieties have ever been reported.

The greatest fascination of stamp collecting lies in the challenge of unanswered questions—and no one need fear a shortage there. They will always be in good supply.

Canadian Squared Circle Postmark, Second Type

In the article by R. S. B. Greenhill under the above heading, (November TOPICS) he describes a Squared Circle cancellation with the word "International" only appearing. I have one of the same, dated May 1, 1894, with the bare trace of the "O" of Ont. at the bottom. I had concluded that it was from International Falls, Ont., although not included in Dr. Whitehead's list.

Also not included in that list I have two strikes on a strip of three 1¢ S. Q., Oshawa, Ont.; on a 3¢ S. Q., St. Boniface, Man.; also on 3¢ S. Q.'s, three partial strikes that do not appear to fit with any of the names in the list. One partial shows only PORT PE at the top and ON at the bottom, the second shows YS BAY at the top and NT at the bottom and the third shows only what could be either UCH or UGH at the top and NT at the bottom.

Any information on any of these obscure items would be greatly appreciated if presented directly or

through this same medium.

Under the heading of "Winnipeg," Dr. Whitehead lists three hammer numbers (1, 2 and 3) and concluded that No. 3 is really No. 4 and that the true third being that lettered "Winnipeg, Canada." This listing does not conform to the copies at hand, which include one "Winnipeg, Man." No. 1 on 3¢ S. Q.; two "Winnipeg, Man." No. 6 on 3¢ S. Q.; and another on 2¢ Leaf; one "Winnipeg, Man." No. 7 on 3¢ S. Q.; and one "Winnipeg, Canada" No. 6 on 3¢ S. Q. Perhaps these are the three numbers referred to by Dr. Whitehead. It is not so indicated.

Mr. Wm. L. Jackson can add Vancouver, B. C., to his list of circles cutting into the top bar (Fig. 1).

Incidentally referring to the spelling of St. John or Saint John, the Post Office has had no qualms as they have been using both forms concurrently from at least 1869.

Chas. A. Porter (#669)



THE POST HORN and SADDLE BAG

B.N.A. Postal History Column . . .

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

Column No. 9

In lieu of my usual type of column, I thought the readers of TOPICS might be interested in this presentation, which I gave at the Diamond Jubilee Dinner of the Toronto Stamp Collectors Club on October 25, 1952.

A Review of the Postal History of Canada

The early development of postal inter-communication in Canada followed closely the infiltration of this vast country of ours, by European explorers and adventurers—French and English—traders and colonists. These came, bringing with them a civilization advanced far beyond that of the indigenous American Indians, who even by the time of Jacques Cartier (1534) occupied, albeit nomadically, most of the land surface of this great continent. These first inhabitants of Canada, the American Indian tribes, were diverse in manner of living, diverse in their desire for peace and war; and held to a large extent the balance of power between the French and the English up to the time of the British Conquest of Canada; and also between the Canadians and the Americans, until the end of the war of 1812-14. They were a people who blended with the French to produce the "coureurs de bois" and "les voyageurs"—possibly the prototypes of the modern Canadian postal delivery men.

Jean Cabot, in his discovery of Cape Breton and Newfoundland in 1497, and the ill-fated Henry Hudson in his discovery and exploration of Hudson's and James' Bays in 1610, opened a fringe of the new world to the English who delayed any exten-

sion of their interests in these areas for many decades. Nova Scotia, originally named Acadia, was first a French possession but became the first truly Canadian Province with the capture of Port Royal by the English in 1710, ratified by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, which gave all Nova Scotia (then including New Brunswick) to Queen Anne, and her crown forever. Actually, Nova Scotia should be regarded as the 14th American Colony of Great Britain, but she chose to remain with Britain at the time of the American Revolution: linking with what may be regarded as the 15th American Colony of Great Britain, the Province of Quebec (New France) which had been added to the British Crown in 1759-60, with the fall of New France.

The sporadic attempts of France to establish a colony in North America followed upon the discoveries of Cartier, Champlain, La Salle, La Verendrye and many others. From the founding of the city of Quebec in 1608 by Champlain, Three Rivers in 1634 by La Violette, and Montreal by Maisonneuve in 1642, the Colony of Nouvelle France grew and developed. It grew slowly under the indifferent eye of Louis the 13th, more rapidly under the slightly interested Louis the 14th, and finally collapsed under the ne-

glectful Louis the 15th. The Canadian Roll of Honour under the French Regime contains illustrious names of explorers, administrators and those whose devotion to their church led them along the martyr's path, losing their lives to those to whom they offered the hope of Christianity.

As the frontier extended, new lines of communication were mapped along the waterways accessible to canoe and bateaux; and colonists were induced to settle in the new found and fertile lands. Many smaller habitations grew within the seigniorial system, and the local allegiance of these seigniories was subject to the central colonial Government at Quebec, or the sub-Government at Three Rivers or Montreal. Population was encouraged, and it increased year by year. Whereas the mother country, France, had for nearly a hundred years before Cartier's first voyage, a well organized official postal system, much the same as later developed in Tudor England, there appeared no desire to extend the postal organization to the new colony; and no such extension of the French Royal postal system ever took place in Canada under the French Regime. This was so, even though by the time of the British Conquest the population approximated 80,000.

Nevertheless, as the population of New France was increasing, the desire developed for postal intercommunication between the larger and smaller habitations, and with France itself, in spite of the indifference of the mother country. With the establishment of French Colonial Government in Canada, the Governor or Intendant set up such official local messenger service as was expedient, utilizing the coureurs de bois and les voyageurs, who were fleet of foot, accustomed to Indian trails, and exceedingly able canoe men. Private letters had to be transported by private arrangement with the official messengers, by personal servant, or by favour of a friendly traveller.

At no time during the French Regime has any record been found of charges made for transporting mail across the Atlantic to France; though

the recipients were called upon to pay the inland letter rating from the port of arrival to the destination.

However, by 1705, under the purely local authority of the Intendant Jacques Raudot, one DaSilva (a Portuguese citizen of Quebec) was given a commission as "Messenger for the entire colony of New France." He was employed officially, presumably choosing his own assistants, to carry official letters; and was permitted to carry private letters at the rate of 10 sols (a sol being approximately equivalent to an English penny) from Quebec to Montreal, and 5 sols from Three Rivers to either place; with proportionate charges to the settlements along this route. Unfortunately, no records remain of DaSilva's postal service, nor the location of his post houses. He died in 1717 and was succeeded by his son-in-law Jean Moran; who as far as is known continued this postal service until his death in 1754. It is quite probable however, that the office of official messenger remained in Moran's family until the time of the British Conquest in 1759-60.

It is interesting to record that an attempt was made in 1721 to set up an extension of the French Royal postal service in New France—and one which was submitted for the tentative approval of Louis the 15th. The Intendant Begon and the Governor de Vaudreuil, subject to Royal confirmation granted to Jean-Francois Eustache Lanouillier de Boisclerc (a noted road surveyor of New France) the exclusive privilege for 20 years of establishing and maintaining an official postal system, modelled after that in France; comprising the development of post routes, post houses, postal couriers, and stage coaches when a road could be built between Montreal and Quebec. The ordinance however, as stated before, required the King's assent. When the patent, having been sent to France, returned later, the term of office had been reduced to 10 years and certain other conditions apparently had been altered; Lanouillier failed to comply or did not wish to do so, and the plan

was never put into effect.

In New France, the St. Lawrence River and its tributaries, together with Indian trails supplied the only available postal messenger routes until the completion of a serviceable road between Quebec and Montreal in 1734. Existing British records after the conquest of New France showed that this post road formerly had been utilized with the official recognition of the Governor and Intendant; who had permitted the official messenger, Moran or his successors to set up post houses along this 180 mile route, at 9 mile intervals, and also 6 ferries across the intersecting rivers. The services of this organization were also extended to those private individuals who wished to ride post—i.e. with the provision of relays of horses. All of this was organized with no recorded sanction of Louis the 15th of France.

Such a local system was found by the British at the time of the conquest of New France, and in 1760 was placed under the control of the Military Governor, Sir Jeffery Amherst. New commissions were issued for the masters of the post houses, and rates were fixed for the carriage of private letters; but the road was closed to those who wished to ride post unless a permit signed by Amherst was obtained. During the period of Military Government between 1760 and 1763, Military courier posts were used for official despatches.

Following the Treaty of Paris in 1763 ceding New France to Great Britain, Benjamin Franklin, the American Colonial Deputy of the British Post Master General, was instructed to set up an official postal system in the new British Province of Quebec. Hugh Finlay, an influential Scottish inhabitant of the city of Quebec since 1760, was given the office of Postmaster for the new Province, acting under Franklin's orders. In addition to this office, Finlay also became a member of Governor James Murray's executive council. He obtained Murray's co-operation in continuing the existing post house system from Quebec to Montreal. He la-

ter obtained pledges of loyalty from all but three of his French-Canadian post masters during the American invasion of Montreal and Quebec in the American Revolution in 1775. Finlay opened Post offices at Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal in 1763: the latter two subordinate to the chief office at Quebec. He established the speed of service, and rates of postage in accordance with the American Colonial regulations administered by Benjamin Franklin under the Post Office Act of Queen Anne of 1711. The 180 miles between Quebec and Montreal were to be covered in about 30 hours. In 1767 the post road was once again opened to those private persons who wished to ride post—with relays of horses provided from the post houses.

Finlay's efforts in setting up a satisfactory postal organization were well recognized; and when in 1774 Benjamin Franklin was dismissed from his office as Deputy Post Master General for the American Colonies, because of his American Colonial sympathies, Hugh Finlay succeeded him. This post was to be short lived however, due to the American Revolution which began almost immediately; and Finlay continued as Deputy Post Master General for British North America. Benjamin Franklin then was appointed by the American Continental Congress in 1775, as P. M. G. for the United Colonies. Thus, in addition to having become the first Canadian Deputy Post Master General, Franklin became the first Post Master General of the U. S. A.

During the American Revolution, Finlay did his best to keep up postal communication within the Province of Quebec, though contact with England was most difficult to maintain; due to the American interception of British Mail packets. He considered and ultimately developed a post road to Halifax, which became a mail packet port to replace New York—though regular packet service did not commence from Quebec to Halifax until 1788.

Finlay extended a "Yearly Express" service to the far western points of the developing British Province of

Quebec which then included all of what we now know as Ontario. Service as given by this "Yearly Express" to the British Garrisons and settlements at Kingston, Niagara, Detroit and Michillimakinac. In 1789, eleven Post Offices were in operation, which extended service to the smaller communities between Montreal and Kingston. In 1791, by act of the British Parliament, the Province of Quebec was divided into two provinces—Upper and Lower Canada. From then on, due to previous U. E. Loyalist settlement in Upper Canada and continuing migration of British sympathisers from the U.S.A., postal services were extended more rapidly, and a monthly service was shortly instituted between Montreal and the Upper Canadian Post Offices. Finlay was succeeded in 1799 by Heriot, who was followed by Sutherland and finally by Thomas Allen Stayner, the last of the British Deputy Post Master Generals.

In 1841, Upper and Lower Canada were again reunited as the Province of Canada, but with the political subdivisions of Canada West (later Ontario) and Canada East (later Quebec). Then followed the advent of responsible Government. In 1849 by act of the British Parliament, the Province of Canada was granted control of her own postal affairs. The final transfer of authority took place on April 6th, 1851—with James Morris being appointed by the Government of the Province of Canada, as the First Canadian P. M. G. Later in the same year similar transfer of Postal Authority was granted by Britain to the provinces of N. S., N. B.,

and P. E. I.

The first Sandford Fleming-designed Province of Canada adhesive postage stamp, the 3d, was delivered in April 1851 with the 6d and 12d appearing the month following. This denoted the end of the pre-adhesive manuscript or handstamped postally marked cover period.

Thus, from the original three Post Offices established in the new British Province of Quebec in 1763 by Benjamin Franklin and Hugh Finlay, and with a population of some 80,000 at that time; there are now over 12,000 Post offices in the Dominion of Canada serving a population exceeding 14 million.

NEW CANADIAN STAMPS

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has approved a full-faced portrait of herself to appear on the first Canadian stamps of the new reign. These stamps are due to appear next March, according to reports in English philatelic magazines. No official word has been received from Ottawa.



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Trail of the Caribou

By Freres Meyerson



Well BNAPEX '52 has been here and gone, and a grand show it was. All members of BNAPS who were not there sure missed a fine show. However, regretfully we say that the Newfoundland collectors fell down on the job as the only Newfoundland collection exhibited was that of Stan Wood of New Zealand. We were pleased, though, that his collection was so outstanding that he won one of the Silver Plates. From Stan's collection we get the answer to a question that had been bothering us for some time. The English dealers have been advertising the 2¢, Scott #186, in line perf 13.7 and 14.1. We had always had the sneaking suspicion that these line perf stamps were out of the booklets, but Stan's collection proved otherwise as he had both line perf examples and they were in the Die I whereas the booklet copies of #186 are always in the Die II, so we guess that the line perf stamps do really exist.

Back in January of this year we discussed the black SPECIMEN overprint on the pence issue and added the 2d rose from the Royal Collection to the list of the values reported. The other day we received a letter from Harry Nissen, the prominent English dealer, and he advises that he has in stock another copy of the 2d rose as well as a copy of the 1d Scott 15a. This last value is new to us, though Boggs does list it in his book on Newfoundland. According to our figures the only stamps still missing are the 3d, Scott 11a, the 5d Scott 12a, the 10¢, Scott #27, and the 3¢, Scott #34. The first two values are listed in Boggs, the second two values we just assume must exist. Report all findings to us.

While at Ithaca, Bill Russell, BNA-

PS #587, showed us something new. It was a mint copy of the 4¢, Scott #90, with an imperforate right margin.

Henry Gates, BNAPS #114 showed us something new in Newfoundland Postal Stationery, it was a Progress Proof or an Essay of the 2¢ Post Card, Boggs PS2. It was printed on India and mounted on a card. It differed from the issued card in that the imprint was missing as were the three lines for the address. We'll check with Clarence Brazer or Marcus White one of these days to see if they can give us any additional information.

Back in November 1947 we did an article on the CANCELLED-TO-ORDER values of the Cabot Issue, namely the 24¢, 30¢, 35¢ and 60¢. We quote from that article "In November 1920, the Postal Authorities decided to destroy the remainders of the 24¢, 30¢, 35¢ and 60¢ Cabot stamps as they had been in the vaults for 23 years and there was no further use for them. It was planned to deface the stamps and then burn them. A handstamp was used to deface the sheets. The cancellation in red was placed in the center of each block of four so that no single stamp shows more or less than a quarter of the cancellation." For some reason or other we had always believed that this red cancellation was used specifically for this one purpose. However we now have reason to believe that it was a regular cancelling device of the post office as we have recently come upon a cover franked with the 3¢ narrow bar provisional, Scott #128, used on Sept. 16, 1920, during the period of the emergency and it is cancelled with the same handstamp as were the CANCELLED-TO-ORDER Cabots.

BNAPEX-1952

The 1952 edition of a series of BNAPS Conventions and Exhibitions, staged this year at Ithaca, N. Y., October 16-19, was an outstanding success in every department, thanks to the untiring efforts of Ed. Richardson and his committees. We present herewith the report of the judges, followed by a writeup of the affair as seen by the editor of "The Stamp Hinge," monthly bulletin of the Ithaca Stamp Club. Full details of the business meeting will be found in the Official Section of this issue, commencing on page 336.

Report of the Judges

GRAND AWARD—E. A. Richardson—Booklet Panes of Canada

GOLD MEDAL—Fred Jarrett—Original Research 10¢ 1859

SILVER MEDAL—Harry W. Lussey—Stampless Postal History

BRONZE MEDAL—Clare M. Jephcott—Canada Proofs

SILVER PLATES

James C. Avery—Pence Issues of Canada and Provinces

Charles P. deVolpi—Selected Pages of Early Canada

Alex T. Galt—Covers of Canada and Provinces

Stanley A. Wood—Collection of Newfoundland

Wilmer C. Rockett—Canada Revenues

Henry Gates—Canada Proofs 1851-59 and Related Material

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Thomas E. Boggs—Canada Stampless Covers

Frank W. Campbell—Study on Origin of Postmarks

James Law—Selected Pages of Early Canada

Walter P. Carter—Canada Issues 1859 and 1868

Edward Goodale—Canadian Patriotic Covers

Lloyd W. Sharpe—Canadian Prisoner of War Covers

Grand Award winner could be entitled to Certificates of Merit on other four (4) entries: Proofs and Essays, British Columbia Covers, Boer War Covers, 19th Century Advertising Covers.

With felicitations of the Jury

Adolph Steeg, Chairman

James C. Goodwin

Vincent G. Greene

BNAPEX - 1952

International Convention at Statler Hall, Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York, October 16 to 19th.

(Extract from "The Stamp Hinge," monthly bulletin of Ithaca Stamp Club)

A brief report on this event by your editor for this month—F. G. Stratton.

The most outstanding Philatelic event of the year. All members of the Ithaca Philatelic Society who were fortunate enough to attend will long remember the many and most interesting activities at this convention. (And your editor attended them all, and am not sorry one bit).

Each event was well organized and went off exactly as scheduled. Much praise is due Ed. Richardson and his convention committee for the smoothness in which everything was handled.

The Thursday night Family Outing at the Boy Scout Camp was a great success. Geo. Harper was in

charge of feeding the gang, and did a bang-up job too. There was plenty for all; it was your own fault if you didn't get enough.

Friday afternoon all the ladies interested were taken by bus to the Corning Glass Center for a guided tour. This was followed by a dinner at "O'Briens" near Waverly. This group had Mrs. Ed. Richardson as their hostess. Everyone of the ladies that took the trip praised Mrs. Richardson very highly for the grand time they had.

Friday night the men had their stag party out at the "Taughannoek Farms Inn." The dinner was "family style", no one left the table hungry. You had all you could eat of what you liked. (Your editor went in pretty heavy for the scalloped oysters). The entertainment that followed was varied and enjoyed by all. And, I overheard Mr. Agard, the Inn prop., tell Ed. Richardson that such a fine and well mannered group had never been served before. (A "bouquet" for the BNAPSers).

Also, Friday the Exhibition Hall was opened to the public, and again on Saturday when the judging took place. There were many fine exhibits of Canadian stamps. All were outstanding and I imagine the Judges had a hard time deciding who got what prizes and awards. William J. Hassan had full responsibility for all this valuable material, and setting up the entire show, a stupendous job, and he handled it magnificently. Dick Compton was right in there as Bill's right-hand man; also John Lychalk, working like "beavers" (Canadiene, n'est pas) to get the show set up.

Saturday an auction of high class Canadian material was held, two sessions, morning and afternoon. George Harper handled all the material and set up the auction catalogue, and at the sale, with the help of Gordon Fairbanks, recorded prices realized. They did a fine job without a hitch. Total sales were a little over \$500. Jim Sissons, Toronto, was auctioneer.

Saturday night—Dinner—Presentation of Awards—Your editor is beginning to get a little "fagged out."

Even now those present were having a good time—not a dissatisfied customer in the house; and I talked to a great many. But enough of this, let's see who took away prizes—door prizes. I haven't seen the like before, baskets of them. Fifty out of the hundred-twenty-one people there received a gift, and I learned that all these prizes were donated. What kind of prizes? Here's a hint, hickory-cured hams, Canadian bacons, foam rubber pillows—not enough space to name them all.

The climax to any show of this kind is the presentation of the awards. Here they are, as I remember them: The GRAND AWARD (a large trophy) for best in the show went to Ed. Richardson for his excellent showing of Canadian Booklets, Proofs and Panes, complete. The next three awards were BNAPS medals, GOLD (2nd place) went to Fred Jarrett of Toronto, for his showing of Canada's 1859's, an original research on the Prince Consort issue; SILVER (3rd place) went to Harry Lussey for his showing of Canadian Stampless Postal History; BRONZE (4th place) went to Clare Jephcott of Toronto for his showing of Proofs and Essays. (I see a couple of omissions—Ed. Richardson, Ithaca, N. Y., and Harry Lussey is from New Milford, N. J.)

Six Silver Plates were donated also to be used by the Jury for special awards in those particular fields where competition was keen. The following, in the opinion of the Jury, merited these awards: Major J. C. Avery, Ithaca, N. Y.—"Pence Issues of Canada and Provinces"; Charles P. deVolpi, Montreal, Canada—"Selected Pages Early Canada"; Alex T. Galt, Toronto, Canada—"Stamped Covers of Canada and Provinces"; Henry Gates, Pittsburgh, Penna.—"Canada Proofs 1851-59 and Related Material"; Wilmer Rockett, Glenside, Pa.—"Canadian Revenues and Tax Paid"; Stan. Wood, Auckland, New Zealand—"Newfoundland".

Your editor met and talked with many of the noted guests present, and the general opinion was one of amazement that Ithaca could handle

a convention of this size so smoothly—to name a few, let's see, from Vancouver, B. C., Bury C. Binks, President of BNAPS; also from British Columbia was Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Porter; Larry Shoemaker, Lakewood, Ohio, Vice-President of BNAPS and Chairman of the Jury; Vinnie Greene, Toronto, CAPEX President; Jim Culhane, Norristown, Pa., Sales Manager BNAPS; Ed. Whiting, Philadelphia, Pa. and a former Ithacan, who made all the certificates (beautifully done and free-hand too); Jack Levine, Brooklyn, Secretary BNAPS; Bill Peterman, Caldwell, N. J., Treasurer BNAPS; Adolph Steeg, Buffalo, N. Y., a Judge at the show along with Vinnie Greene and Doc. Goodwin of Toronto; Fred Jarrett, Walter Bayley and Walter Carter, all of Toronto; Clay Musser, State College, Pa., Executive Secretary A. P. S.; Dan Meyerson, Harrison, N. Y., Chairman of the Board BNAPS; Lloyd Sharpe and Ed Goodele of Hamilton, Canada; Tom Boggs, Syracuse, N. Y. And there were many others there too together with their wives and children. Your editor can't begin to name them all, space does not permit, but they were and are a "swell gang" and I hope to see them at BNAPEX-53 in Montreal.

Almost forgot, Certificates of Merit went to the following: Tom Boggs of Syracuse, N. Y.; Frank Campbell, Royal Oak, Mich.; Walter Carter of Toronto; Ed. Goodale, Hamilton; James Law, Toronto; Lloyd Sharpe, Hamilton.

Here is the BNAPEX-52 Committee who gave many hours of time and effort to make it the great success it was: Ed. Richardson, General Chairman, who, with Mrs. Richardson, handled the reams of correspondence connected with such a convention; Dick Compton, Vice-Chairman and Treasurer, who made the arrangements at Statler Hall, donated his shop for all the necessary mill-work on the exhibition frames, and handled all the finances of the convention; Bill Hassan, exhibition, who received all the many valuable exhibits and set them up—and took them down; George Harper, auction, who listed all the lots and was responsible for them; Bill Tutton, special assistant, just went where ever there was a call for help; Gordon Fairbanks, Fred B. Hutt, John Lychalk, Dan Meyerson, Bill Summers, Mrs. E. W. Whiting; and Ed. Whiting, certificates.

Well folks, that was the Show. All we can do now is talk about it.

BIRCH BARK ENVELOPES

I have recently obtained one of these covers and my information is that they were made by the prospectors on the gold fields when envelopes were unobtainable.

The copy I have, which is very well preserved, bears a map stamp and the following strikes:

On face—
GOLD ROCK MR 16 00 ONT.

On back—
WA----- MR 19 00 ONT.
WOLVERHAMPTON AP 1 00
(This is England.)

I believe Gold Rock to have been a gold mining settlement in District of Kenora, and that it was 26 miles

from Wabigoon, a C. P. R. station.

Could some reader confirm these facts for me please.

I make no comment upon the speed of the mails 52 years ago!

R. S. B. Greenhill (#749)

CANADA and B.N.A. generally
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860



861



887



888



889



389A



889B



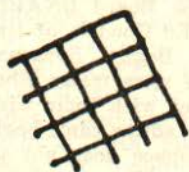
889C



889D



949



950



984



985



986



987



988



989



981A

CANCELLATIONS ON THE SMALL QUEENS

The members of the Small Queen Study Group have to-date collected some 250 "Fancy" and/or "Cork" cancellations used on the Small Queen stamps of Canada, 1870 to 1897, that have not been illustrated in any reference work on the subject. Many of these have not yet been identified as to place and time of use, and if any reader can identify any of those illustrated, on opposite page, a letter to the Editor of TOPICS or to the Secretary of the Small Queen Group would be most welcome.

The method of illustrating these cancels is not 100% accurate—as they appear here they are photographs of photographs of tracings, and each step seems to accentuate the black (lines) and leave the white spaces smaller. The numbers used are for identification purposes only, and may be changed by the Group.

Cancel No.	Found used on:	Used at:	Date of use:
860	1¢		
861	3¢, 6¢		
887	3¢		
888	3¢		
889	3¢		
889A	3¢		
889B	3¢		
889C	1¢		1895
889D	3¢		1870
949		Alviston, Ont.	1879
950	1¢		1890
984	1¢, 2¢		
985	3¢		
986	1¢	Toronto, Ont.	1880s
987			
988	1¢, 3¢		
989	3¢		
961A	3¢		

FURTHER NOTES ON THE "TWO DOTS ON NECK" VARIETY ON THE 3c SMALL QUEEN

By PETER J. HURST (#882)

Dr. Whitehead's comments on this variety, in the October issue of "Topics", were as interesting as they were prophetic, and the earliest date of this flaw has now definitely advanced to October, 1892. Clearly this is another example of the satisfactory progress which is the result of both mutual interest and concerted effort within a specialist society such as ours.

Among the letters which I received in response to the article, the most illuminating came from fellow member H. M. Dilworth, who enclosed a copy dated Oct. 8, 1892, for my inspection, and reported further copies

as follows:

Dec. 9, 1892 (Toronto); Jun. 25, 1893 (Toronto); Sep. 4, 1893 (Paris, Ont.); Mar. 24, 1894 (Thornby, Que.); May 21, 1894 (London, Ont.); Aug. 18, 1894 (Calgary, Alta.); Sept. 14, 1894 (Montreal); Nov. 30, 1894 (Montreal); Mar. 26, 1895 (Kemptville, Ont.)

Mr. Dilworth, whose showing of dated copies of this variety must be one of the finest in existence, also endorses the fact that the flaw is of a diminishing nature. His copy showed the two triangles very strongly, and he offers the following comments:

1.) Wide distribution across the country, with examples of the flaw coming from as far west as Calgary.

2.) Minor variations in printing shade, indicating the use of more than one batch of ink.

3.) Period of use extending over $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.

4.) Evidence of considerable plate wear. The 'shrinkage' of the two scars is, I think, directly attributable to plate wear. The earliest examples of the flaw which I have show a pronounced smudge between the two dots. This smudge is undoubtedly the result of a very slight and superficial damage to the surface of the plate when the engraving tool was dropped. The smudge apparently disappears fairly early in the printing, and the two scars being somewhat deeper, but not as deep as the engraved lines and dots, disappear more gradually as a result of the wear of the plate."

To the above analysis I may add the following:

1.) This is evidently correct and certainly not surprising, since the main distribution from Ottawa extended across all post offices of the Dominion. Actually, the geographic spread extended "from sea to sea," as shown by two copies in my collection, postmarked Yarmouth, N. S. and Victoria, B. C. respectively.

2.) and 3.) are self-explanatory, and of course the 1893 copies are in the pale shade so typical for that year, while the inks strengthened considerably later on, proving that the variety—naturally enough—follows the color pattern whose "flow"

may be seen in any good calendar of the 3¢.

4.) Dr. Whitehead's letter sent me promptly to my dated albums, where I finally stumbled across a copy dated Ingersoll, Oct. 19, 1892, which shows the smudge between the two triangles very clearly. Mr. Dilworth's theory of this flaw appears plausible throughout, but there is also the possible explanation that its diminishing characteristics were caused by the gradual "filling up" of the two depressions through sediments—or tiny particles—in the ink.

To draw definitive conclusions—as several other correspondents have suggested—by means of this flaw, where the actual life of the plate containing it is concerned, is unfortunately entirely within the realm of hypothesis. It is obviously impossible to determine whether the plate damage occurred when the plate was new, or at a later stage of printing from this plate, just as it is pure conjecture to assume that the disappearance of the flaw coincided with the discarding of the plate. Not only may the two dots in later life have become so small as to escape their observance entirely, but also would a re-entry, performed during those late stages, have obliterated the two specks completely.

The only safe conclusion, where the plate is concerned, is to say that, from October, 1892 to April, 1895, the 3¢ was printed from "a plate," details of which are as yet unknown. The position of the flaw is undetermined, and to date I have not heard of any multiples containing it.

TO THE EDITOR...

(continued from page 314)

"Mort", page 223, September issue of TOPICS, would advise printing the name and address of any firm acting in this manner.

L. P. V-Michaud (#659)

"Duck and Pringle's" Handstamp

Dear Sir: For the information of Mr. J. Millar Allen, (November TOPICS) the following quote is from "The Colonial Postal Systems and Postage Stamps of Vancouver Island and

British Columbia—1849-1871" by A. S. Deaville.

"On the 5th of May, 1870, the first Post Office at Kamloops was established. On the 13th of June a Post Office was established at Duck and Pringle's, a convenient stopping place on the road to French Creek, about 30 miles east of Kamloops."

Chas. A. Porter (#669)

"Paris 57"

Dear Sir: At the end of Mr. Lloyd Sharpe's write-up entitled "Paris 57" (September TOPICS), he says: "Holmes still does not show it." Mr. Sharpe can't be referring to the 7th Edition of Holmes Catalogue, as on page 97 of that edition Holmes does identify the two-ring No. 57 cancellation as "Paris."

I see that Mr. Sissons, the world's leading B. N. A. auctioneer, has Mr. J. R. Barraclough's numeral cancellation collection up for sale on November 26. By the time the December issue of BNA TOPICS comes out, the various numeral cancellations on and off cover (I prefer them on cover) will have been disposed of, gladdening the hearts of the successful bidders.

It is nice to know that Mr. Barraclough is a member of BNAPS. In his auction catalogue Mr. Sissons remarks that Barraclough's 2- and 4-ring Numeral Cancellation collection is the finest such collection he has seen. Now, that's something! Specialists like Mr. Barraclough, and Drs. Goodwin, Holmes and Whitehead, are members that BNAPSers can certainly be proud of.

Edward McGrath (#857)

Collection Missing

Dear Sir: On the 10th of July my collection was despatched from the ITEP Exhibition, The Hague, Holland, by surface mail to me, and up to the present time has not been received in Jamaica. It contained 100 Elbe pages, all written up.

Following is a list of the more important items that can easily be spotted. Anyone seeing any of these items, please notify the P. T. S. (Phil-

atelic Traders' Society), 445 Strand, London, W. C. 2, or myself directly.

Artist drawing of the Coat of Arms of Jamaica from the original warrant dated Feb. 3, 1661; 1d die proof of the pineapple dated May 29th, 1877 before hardening and in manuscript after recutting; Jamaica die proof of the 1d pineapple with defect on the frame. No date on card; Bisect 1d pineapple used as ½d on envelope, Bisect 1d pineapple used as ½d dated 9th Dec. '63; Pair pineapple Imperf. 1/- brown; Block 24 yellow brown 1/- pineapples; ½d die proof of CC dated July 31, 1872 after hardening; Block 1/- dull brown with dollar error; 2/- CC Venetian red singleton Imperf., Pair, Block; 4d block red orange, Block 9 (3x3) red brown; Die proof of the Landoverly Falls black and red; Colour trial coat of arms, black and red, on red. Imperf. Imperf. colour trial in purple and grey Coat of Arms; Imperf. colour trial ½d value in mauve and blue Coat of arms; Imperf. colour trial in mauve and orange brown ½d value; 2½d Imperf. composite proof in brown and blue mounted on small card; Ser.et error ½d block 12 (3x4) Strip 3 ser.et error; Block four S G 53a dollar variety, S G 54a black green dollar variety; Block SG 75a 3d without full stop, Singleton SG 75c ovpt. inverted, Pair 3d with letter S broken, Block four of the ovpt. sideways; Die proof of the 1d stamp centre vignette in black only; 1½d die proof of the 1919-1921 Pict. Contingent embarking, black; Die proof of the 3d purple Imperf., the 4d die proof in black and green; Die proofs of the centre vignette of the 4d in brown; 6d of the unissued Slavery ovpt. specimen on Mult. CA paper; Die proof of the unissued Slavery stamps in Carmine and greyish blue; Colour trials of the unissued Slavery stamp in green and purple; A copy of the Slavery stamp mint, top right hand corner with marginal edges; Singleton inverted 1/- of the Queen's Statue; 2/- die proof of the centre vignette in black; 2/- die proof in blue and brown, 3/- die proof with brown and black; Die proof of the central design of the 6d stamp in blue.

E. F. Aguilar (#448)

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

HARRIS A. MacMASTER

A prominent West Coast philatelist and one of our Governors is Harris A. MacMaster of Vancouver, B. C., who was born in Carberry, Manitoba, on March 1, 1904 and lived there until 1921 at which time he moved to British Columbia. A printer by trade, Mr. MacMaster owned and operated his own business from 1933 to 1947 in which year he sold out owing to ill health. He is at present employed by the Stanley Stamp Company of Vancouver and also manages a social club in the evenings.

Mr. MacMaster started collecting stamps when he was ten years old but his collection lay dormant for about nine years in the 1920's. One of the highlights of his stamp collecting career was when his maternal grandmother gave him about two hundred letters addressed to her father who was the Sparks for whom Sparks Street in Ottawa was named. Most of these covers were franked with beavers although he can't remember at this time whether they were 3d or 5¢ beavers. He does remember, however, that he soaked them off the letters and traded them for foreign stamps!

A student of the stamps of Newfoundland, Mr. MacMaster has an advanced collection which won a silver award at "Capex" and the Grand award in 1950 at the North West Federation of Stamp Clubs. He also has a general collection of about 35,000 different stamps.

Mr. MacMaster did the editorial work and layout on the Canadian Standard Plate Block Catalogue (published by the Stanley Stamp Company) and this book is a "must" for all collectors of Canadian plate blocks. He also recorded the existence of the Newfoundland 10¢ postage due on watermarked paper (J7).

A member of the American Philatelic Society, Royal City Stamp Club and the Oregon Philatelic So-



ciety, Mr. MacMaster confesses that his first love is the British North America Philatelic Society. As regional director he has signed more than fifty members during the last three years and hopes to sign many more in the years to come.

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Bringing News About People and Stamps

By Rev. J. S. Bain

Here is our philatelic story for the Christmas season. Dealers have not in recent years, as a general rule, been able to make any of the so-called "finds" in material offered to them. In fact it would surprise many collectors if they knew the number of dealers that bid at auction to secure items needed to fill their customers' want lists. Business had been particularly slow during the week in this stamp store. It was nearing the end of the day, and the dealer was feeling a little disgusted. No customers and the mail returned to him several approval lots that he had felt sure would be retained. He continued the dealer's endless task of sorting, classifying, and pricing the stamps and covers, with the hope that they would attract some collector. Just then the door opened, and in walked a young fellow carrying a small cardboard box. Walking up to the counter he hopefully asked if the dealer wanted to buy any stamps. The dealer was definitely not in the buying mood, nevertheless he asked to see the material offered for sale. The box was laid on the counter, and opened. It proved to be a lot of Canadian mint stamps in blocks of four for the main part, with some singles and strips. It was mainly George V material and an assortment of issues to 1939. Most of the items were still available at face value from the Philatelic Division, Post Office Department, Ottawa. The dealer saw nothing exciting in the lot. He did note however, that everything in the box was wonderfully centered. Such condition in the Admiral issue of 1912-25 he knew was not always easy to pick up, yet he had a good stock of the items and did not want to invest money in such stamps. He mentioned this to the young fellow. He in turn emphasized that he needed the money and wanted to sell. The dealer hastily made a quick appraisal and offered him a price which was about just face val-

ue. It was accepted. The dealer now had another box of stamps. He put it on his stock shelf and went on with the work that had been interrupted. The next day one of the assistants in the store was asked to sort the stamps. What do you think they found? A block of four of Scott #120a, the 50¢ jet black of the Admiral issue, and a block of four of Scott #130a, the 3¢ carmine part perf., also of the Admiral issue. Not a big find, but nice little items to add to any collection at face value!

BNAPS

BNAPSer Irwin Heiman, well known New York stamp dealer, writes some further information on Canada's First Air Mail stamp, the London to London flight. He says, "In my January 1952 auction #153, we sold a copy of this stamp in mint condition, which is the only way it exists. It brought \$1,100.00 and was sold here in New York on the floor, to a local collector. I believe that Colby's copy sold for about \$100.00 more. It was a little better centered." While no price is recorded for BNAPSer Jim Sisson's copy, I understand it was sold in England.

BNAPS

Can any BNAPSer give us any information regarding Virgil & Co. Express, Montreal? I have a yellow label, printed in black, VIRGIL & CO.'S / EXPRESS. / FROM / MONTREAL. In the centre is a drawing of an old paddle steamer, with what is apparently the flag of the United States of America flying from the stern. Did this company carry any mail?

BNAPS

Once again it is the Christmas season, and to each BNAPSer I say from the bottom of my heart—

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

and

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

With God's richest blessing.— John 3:16.

Minutes of the Fourth Annual Convention

Held on Friday, October 17, 1952, at Statler Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

Mr. B. C. Binks, President, took the chair and officially declared the meeting open for the consideration of such business as might come before it. Fifty (50) members were present.

Mr. Binks designated Mr. W. S. Meyerson as Sergeant-at-Arms for the meeting.

The Chair recognized a motion by Mr. Sissons, seconded by Mr. Llewellyn, that the meeting dispense with the reading of the Minutes of the preceding Annual Meeting as published in BNA TOPICS for November 1951 and that these published minutes be accepted as having been read. The motion was affirmed.

Mr. Binks reported to the meeting that he was very pleased to once again be able to advise the members that the Society was showing excellent results in all its undertakings and activities. The magazine has improved greatly in makeup and content and special mention and commendation must be made to the Editor, Mr. Gordon P. Lewis, for his important part in this improvement. Membership figures show marked advances in enrollments and it is gratifying to note that 76 of the first 100 members are still on the Rolls—an enviable record. In closing, Mr. Binks made special mention of the fine efforts and many years of service provided the Society by the retired Sales Manager, Mr. Harold R. Meyers, and expressed his sincere appreciation for the fine cooperation he had received from the members, officers and various committees.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

I first wish to apologize for an error in the TREASURER'S REPORT for 1951, which has just appeared in the October issue of BNA TOPICS. If anyone takes the trouble to check the addition of the Liabilities Column in the Balance Sheet he will find that the addition of the individual items is short \$6.25 of the given total of \$867.84. The total is correct but the item of "Dues and Subscriptions to be refunded" in the amount of \$6.25 was omitted from the list. I would like to blame it on the printer but I cannot as I find that my final typewritten copy has the same omission.

As you may know a budget is prepared at the beginning of each year, based on the latest estimate of income from all sources. In order to give the members the greatest possible value in return for their dues the expenses are budgeted to use the larger part of our income on the printing of BNA TOPICS. Last year we used 80% of our income this way.

I can say that to date the indications are that our income will be about \$100.00 more than the budget estimate and the expenses will also be about \$100.00 more than the budget estimate, leaving us with about our budgeted surplus of \$10.00. We estimated that each of the 10 issues of BNA TOPICS would cost on the average of \$190.00 for printing, cuts, envelopes and mailing, whereas the average cost has been about \$200.00 per issue. Still it is gratifying to know that we will not be in the red at the end of the year.

I have prepared interim reports of the "Income and Disbursement Account" and the "Operation for the Year Account" to date which will be handed to the Board of Governors and will be available for inspection by those interested but I believe that you would prefer to have only a summary presented now.

As payments for the advertising in the YEARBOOK are only beginning to come in I will leave out of this summary any income or expenses in connection with the YEARBOOK, on which it is expected to sustain a loss of about \$35.00. On this basis our income to date for this year's operations has been \$2275 and expenses \$1735, leaving a balance of \$540. This together with an estimated income of \$170 for the balance of the year will pay our estimated expenses of \$700 for this period and leave a surplus of about \$10.

We have on deposit \$1292.00. Of this \$675.00 belongs to the Life Membership Fund; \$60.00 is advance payment of dues and advertising and \$557.00 is in the General Fund.

This Report is respectfully submitted for your consideration and approval. I formally move its approval.

W. C. Peterman, Treasurer

The motion was seconded by Mr. Green and voted approved.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

To the Officers and Members of the British North America Philatelic Society assembled at Ithaca, New York, for the Fourth Annual Convention (BNAPEX '52).

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

September 15, 1951 to September 15, 1952

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP as of September 15, 1951	577
NEW MEMBERS 10/15/51—9/15/52	167
REPLACED ON ROLLS 10/15/51—9/15/52	4
	748
DROPPED FROM ROLLS 10/15/51—9/15/52	17
RESIGNATIONS 10/15/51—9/15/52	21
DECEASED 10/15/51—9/15/52	8
APPLICATION RECALLED 12/15/51	1
	47
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP as of September 15, 1952	701

MEMBERSHIP ANALYSIS—Monthly

October 15, 1951 to September 15, 1952

	New Members	Replaced	Dropped	Resigned	Deceased	Recalled
10/15/51	18					
11/15/51	43		16		1	
12/15/51	18				1	1
1/15/52	15	1			1	
2/15/52	10	1		2		
3/15/52	14			11		
4/15/52	4	1		2		
5/15/52	13	1				
6/15/52	8			1		
8/15/52	7		1	5	1	
9/15/52	17				4	
TOTAL	167	4	17	21	8	1

Comparative Analysis

	1952	1951	1950
New Members	167	125	98
Replaced on Rolls	4	4	
Dropped from Rolls	17	18	10
Resignations	21	24	24
Deceased	8	11	6
Applications Recalled	1		
Total Membership	701	577	
Membership Increase	124	72	57

Membership Recruiting — Jan. 1951 to Dec. 1951

Duncan, R. J. 33	O'Neill, T. H. 2	Holmes, Dr. L. S. ... 1
MacMaster, H. A. .. 20	Allen, E. K. 1	Hunter, R. C. 1
Littlefield, L. N. 8	Allison, R. 1	Johnson, G. S. 1
Meyerson, D. C. 6	Arrowsmith, W. S. .. 1	Kay, M. 1
Binks, B. C. 5	Banks, L. W. 1	Kessler, A. H. 1
Sharpe, L. W. 5	Beatty, W. A. 1	Meyerson, W. S. 1
Armstrong, Chas. .. 4	Blois, E. M. 1	Millar, A. D. 1
Bain, Rev. J. S. 4	Catterick, J. W. 1	Miller, T. J. 1
Richardson, E. A. .. 4	Culhane, J. T. 1	McDonough, C. 1
Kemp, C. G. 3	Dempsey, R. E. 1	Peatman, A. B. 1
Law, J. 3	deVolpi, C. P. 1	Purvey, R. 1
Shoemaker, L. D. ... 3	Gaylord, S. B. 1	Russell, W. H. 1
Anderson, C. A. 2	Greene, V. G. 1	White, K. H. 1
Boggs, T. E. 2	Hackett, T. P. 1	White, W. T. 1
Camham, H. E. 2	Hedley, R. P. 1	Whiting, E. J. 1
Foster, C. F. 2	Higginson, T. B. ... 1	Levine, J. 11
Goodale, E. 2		Lewis, G. P. 8

For the purpose of determining the winner of the PRESIDENT'S AWARD FOR 1951 for the enrollment of the most members during January to December 1951, the foregoing recruiting analysis for that period shows the winner to be:—

ROBERT J. DUNCAN

For the purpose of determining the winner of the VINCENT G. GREENE TROPHY for 1951, awarded to the author or authors who contributed the best original article to BNA TOPICS, I have canvassed the vote of the nine (9) members of the Board of Governors, the four (4) elected officers and the Donor of the Trophy to the following results, based on the system of 3 for 1st choice; 2 for 2nd choice and 1 for 3rd choice:

W. S. and D. C. Meyerson	23
Dr. Alfred Whitehead	12
P. E. I. Study Group	9
James P. Macaskle	8
James C. Goodwin, M. D.	6
Frank W. Campbell	4
H. G. Saxton	3
Lloyd W. Sharpe	2
Rev. John S. Bain	1
Rev. George F. Dewey	1

From the foregoing report of the voting it is noted that the winners are:

WILLIAM S. and DANIEL C. MEYERSON

I am very pleased to be able to bring such a fine report to you. Our membership of 701 at this time shows an increase of 124 over last year's 577 which number was an increase of 72 over the previous year. With a larger membership losses would be expected to be greater but actually losses through resignations, deaths and dropping for non-payment of dues have been smaller—46 this year against 53 the previous year. Total losses were 6.5%—deaths, 1.1%; resignations, 3.%; dropped, 2.4%. The only loss which cannot be understood but which perhaps could be interpreted as indicating lack of complete satisfaction is the dropped for non-payment—2.4%. All resignations tendered were for reasons of ill health or discontinuance of collecting. I don't think many societies such as ours can boast such a fine indication of complete satisfaction.

I respectfully submit this report for your consideration and formally move it be approved.

Jack Levine, Secretary

The motion was seconded by Mr. Moll and voted accepted.

REPORT OF THE EDITOR

(Read by Jack Levine)

To the Officers and Members of
The British North America Philatelic Society.
Gentlemen:

It was with a great deal of regret that the Editor was forced to forego the pleasure of attending BNAPEX-52, and renewing the many fine friendships made during CAPEX last year. We will certainly do all in our power to be present next year. Greetings and best wishes are extended to all members of our Society through the medium of this brief report.

We think all members will agree that the quality of articles appearing in BNA TOPICS has shown a marked improvement, the two outstanding examples being the Handbook prepared by the Prince Edward Island Study group which has been running serially for the past nine months, and Lloyd W. Sharpe's article on Prisoner of War Mail in Canada, which has also appeared in serial form. The shorter types of articles have also been of great interest, and those of Dr. Alfred Whitehead on Postmarks have been particularly well received. It will be noted that very little re-printed matter has appeared in BNA TOPICS during the past year, which speaks well for the quantity and quality of the articles being received for publication from our members.

Our readers will no doubt have also noticed the increasing number of illustrations appearing with the various articles, and while this has added to the cost of publication, their value in presenting specialized material cannot be over-emphasized. In some cases, authors have helped in defraying the cost of photographs and engravings, which gesture is greatly appreciated.

In dealing with the material appearing in BNA TOPICS, mention must be made of the fine articles turned in each month by those members who conduct regular columns. During the past year another writer has been added to this group in the person of Dr. James C. Goodwin, whose "Post Horn and Saddle Bag" filled a gap for the growing number of members interested in B. N. A. Postal History. To all these members who have been so faithful in sending their contributions in each month, the Editor tenders his thanks.

The 1952 Yearbook was again a success, with advertising support from members and dealers being only slightly less than for the special CAPEX edition last year. The publication of the Constitution of the Society this year was long overdue, and while it is hardly necessary to go to the expense of printing this every year, it is the Editor's opinion that it should appear every two years, especially if there are numerous amendments.

The Editor would again like to press for the appointment of an Advertising Manager for BNA TOPICS as he is finding it increasingly difficult to keep up with all the work entailed in editing our magazine. An Advertising Manager could perhaps devote some time to increasing the amount of advertising carried in the regular monthly issues of the magazine, thus increasing the revenue from this source.

The issue for March 1953 will be the 100th number of BNA TOPICS, and it is hoped that it will be possible to make this an edition worthy of the occasion, with a greater number of pages containing special articles. It should also be possible to obtain advertising from many sources for this special issue, and the assistance of all members would be appreciated in making this possible.

Although a large number of our members provide the magazine with a more or less continuous flow of articles for publication, there will always be a need for more material, and the assistance of all is asked in this matter also.

In conclusion the Editor wishes to thank all those who have been ready to help at all times in preparing material for BNA TOPICS, and in other ways assisting in making our magazine as well thought of as it is in the specialist

field. A special thank-you is extended to our Secretary and Treasurer for their help at all times.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Gordon P. Lewis, Editor

It was moved by Mr. Levine, seconded by Mr. D. C. Meyerson, that the Report of the Editor be approved as read. The motion was affirmed.

Mr. Binks recommended that the selection of a member as Advertising Manager be referred to the Board of Governors for action and, with the acceptance of the meeting, so ordered the Board.

It was moved by Mr. deVolpi, seconded by Mr. Sharpe, that the meeting go on record with a vote of thanks to the Editor for his tireless efforts to produce our fine magazine. The motion was unanimously affirmed and the Secretary so ordered to officially notify Mr. Lewis of the Vote of Thanks.

REPORT OF THE SALES MANAGER

Report of Operations from May 1, 1952 to September 30, 1952

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

Income:		
Commissions Earned		\$45.45
Expenses:		
Postage and Registration	20.78	
Less Postage on hand51	
Net Postage Expense		20.27
Printing and Stationery		22.26
Misc. Expenses (Bank Charge)		2.00
	TOTAL EXPENSES	44.53
	NET PROFIT92

INSURANCE FUND

Cash on Hand		\$239.32*
Accounts Receivable (Uncollected Insurance Fees)		96.65
	TOTAL INSURANCE FUND ..	\$335.97

*In addition to this figure (239.32) there is \$50.00 which has been transferred to the General Expense Fund as Working Capital. This money remains intact as of this date.

CASH ACCOUNT

Peoples National Bank of Norristown, Pa.

General Expense Fund		\$79.64
Insurance Fund		239.32
Due Owners and Uncollected Insurance Fees		311.51
Due Treasurer (Blank Book sales)		1.20
	TOTAL CASH ON HAND	\$631.67

I would now like to report some pertinent facts about the Sales Department. The retired Sales Manager, Harold Meyers, turned over 92 books to me and from May 1st, when I assumed office, to September 30th, I have received 68 books to the total of 160 of which 12 have been retired so that I have 148 books on hand. These 148 books had an original value of \$4921.61 of which \$652.85 had been sold to September 30th and \$820.53 to October 10, 1952. From my monthly reports in BNA TOPICS you may have observed that this department has inaugurated some new services such as providing the proper size envelope, already addressed, for each member on the route and advancing to Owners against sales from their books before retirement (\$345 already so disbursed). Reception of these new services has been very favorable and it is intended that these be only the forerunner of other new benefits to buyer and seller.

The demand and sales of material is great and the supply which only you, the membership, can provide must be equally great. I sincerely solicit the continued co-operation to provide material for distribution and sales. I wish to thank the Officers and many members for their fine help given me and

also wish to thank the many buyers and sellers for their co-operation.

This report is respectfully submitted for your consideration and I formally move its approval.

James T. Culhane, Sales Manager

The motion was seconded by Mr. Llewellyn and so accepted.

REPORT OF PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

To the Officers and Members of the
British North America Philatelic Society.

The work of the Publicity Committee for the past year has been done by one man—Al Kessler of Philadelphia—and all thanks properly belong to him.

The main project, as in past years, has been the BNAPEX '52. Ed. Richardson has been most helpful and I trust that in the future the Publicity Committee will be able to maintain such close liaison with the BNAPEX committee. Mr. Kessler has personally seen that publicity releases have been distributed to the various publications who have helped BNAPS tremendously in publicizing our activities.

Mr. George Linn and Mr. Carl P. Reuth of Linn's Stamp News have rendered invaluable assistance to our Society this year. On July 28th, they issued a special BNAPS edition and also provided free copies for a large majority of our membership. For those of you who did not receive this edition I have a few left and upon request and self-addressed envelope will be happy to distribute. Perhaps this is the occasion to suggest that a yearly subscription to BNA TOPICS be supplied gratis to the staff of Linn's or some other recognition for their contribution.

The following BNAPSers were especially helpful in supplying articles for the special edition of Linn's: Jack Levine, Walter W. Chadbourne, Major K. H. White, Bill and Dan Meyerson. When there is a task to be done you may well rest assured that fellow BNAPSers are always willing and ready to lend a hand.

Please convey my regrets at being personally unable to attend this BNAPEX and hoping soon to meet fellow BNAPSers, I close this report with wishes for the most successful exhibition and convention.

Mervyn V. Quarles

Mr. Levine read a report from the Librarian, Mr. R. J. Duncan in which he advised the membership that participation in the Library was maintaining its excellent record with over 200 loans already made this year.

Mr. McDonough, on behalf of the Ways & Means Committee, re-introduced their recommendation that the Society have identifying lapel pins made bearing the Official Seal of the Society and that these pins be sold to the members at such a price as would be established. Mr. D. C. Meyerson provided the information that the Board of Governors had been advised of all costs and charges to be made when the recommendation was previously made but the program had to be deferred till the cost to the Society of the Exhibition medals die had been amortized. However, such medal die expense has now been amortized. With such information at hand, Mr. Binks referred the matter to the Board for consideration and decisions.

Mr. Sharpe reported to the meeting that he has been in constant communication with Mr. Schuman exchanging information relative to incorporation of the Society and that the matter would soon be effected.

Mr. Levine recommended that the Board of Governors consider for opinion at the next Annual Convention the establishing by the Society of the title "Fellow" or other suitable plan or title. Mr. Binks accepted the recommendation and forthwith referred it to the Board.

Mr. Binks advised the meeting that the next Annual Convention for 1953 would be held in Montreal, Canada, as voted at last year's convention but that no bids for the 1954 convention had been received. He offered the opinion

that a mid-West United States city would be a very suitable locale and hoped that such a bid would be forthcoming either to the Secretary or at the Montreal convention.

It was moved by Mr. D. C. Meyerson, seconded by Mr. Moll, that the meeting rise to vote their appreciation of the wonderful convention and exhibition arranged and provided by Mr. Richardson and his Committees. The meeting rose in acceptance of the motion.

There being no further business for consideration of the meeting, it was forthwith voted adjourned on a motion by Mr. Llewellyn, seconded by Mr. Moore.

Respectfully submitted:

JACK LEVINE, Sec.

From the Sales Manager ...

Business is SO Good

Business is SO good and we are delighted—can we keep it SO good? Sure can if you keep sending those books. We sold about 50 blank books at Ithaca and, while some have come in already, we fully expect and hope that they'll all reach us real soon. Our sincere thanks and appreciation to those who send, have sent and will send those welcome visitors. They don't stay with us long before they're on their way to visit the rest of Canada and the U. S. Keep 'em comin'—keep our business SO good.

We have some real nice books of revenues but not too many requests for them. We feel there was a stronger demand for them before and maybe some of you "Revenooers" overlooked sending in your "Request Cards." If you want to receive revenue circuits, please let us know. We have a source of some very desirable material and if we have the demand, we can have the supply. Drop us a line, revenue collectors.

We have no complaints and we receive very few except to tell us that members, when forwarding the circuits, still use the regular postage stamps instead of commemoratives. Why not put a block of 4 of some commem on the envelope before taking it to the P. O. The next one to receive the circuit will be so pleased with your nice philatelic gesture.

Send your Request Card if you already haven't—write us for one if you mislaid it.

Send On Stamps if you already haven't—write us for blank books if you need more (5c each, 5 or more ppd.)

Business is SO good and will continue so if you "keep 'em comin'" and "keep 'em goin'."

More material to you in '52

More material from you in '52

James T. Culhane, Sales Manager
119 Montgomery Avenue
Coleston, Norristown, Pa.

Report of the Secretary ...

NOVEMBER 15, 1952

NEW MEMBERS

- 967 Amos, D., 112 Walnut St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
- 968 Duncan, George, 90 Auburn St., Peterborough, Ont., Canada
- 969 Guertin, H. E., 46 Duggan Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada
- 970 Livingstone, Elizabeth M., 14400 Glastonbury Rd., Detroit 23, Mich.
- 971 MacDonald, W. A., 196 Ross St., Welland, Ont., Canada
- 972 Maxim, Oren B., Box 1505, Waterbury 2, Conn.
- 973 Pearsall, Robert L., 635 Hudson St., Ithaca, N. Y.

- 974 Plow, Harry W., 4101 West 214th St., Fairview Park 26, Ohio
 975 Shaw, Alan B., 309 S. Tenth St., Laramie, Wyoming
 976 Steeg, Adolph, 1048 Genesee St., Buffalo 11, N. Y.
 977 Tremblay, Renold, P. O. Box 100, Mont Joli, Que., Canada

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Allen, W. G. P., 4111 E. 82nd St., Seattle 5, Wash. (C) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint postage and blocks. Colls. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes. Mint airmails. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
- Barclay, David, 429 Davisville Ave., Toronto 12, Ont., Canada (C) Proposed by W. P. Carter, No. 591. Seconded by A. H. Kessler, No. 334.
- Berman, Henry, 2219 Clinton Ave. S., Rochester 18, N. Y. (C) Proposed by E. Richardson, No. 168. Seconded by R. Compton, No. 817.
- Cooke, Dr. Lorna, 22 Essendon Rd., Sanderstead, Surrey, England (CC) CAN, NFD, PROV.—19th and 20th century used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Plate Blocks. Colls. O.H.M.S. Used booklet panes. Precancels. Mint and used airmails. Stationery entires. R. R., Territorial, Flag, Slogan, 2 and 4-ring cancellations. SPECIALTY—Cancellations 1890-1910. Proposed by L. Baresh, No. 575.
- Corbett, S. P., Fender Island, B. C., Canada (CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Mint booklet panes. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
- Day, Warde, 174 Moore Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada (D-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 1st Day Covers. Plate Blocks. Colls. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes. Proposed by C. A. Anderson, No. 361.
- Greening, Gustav George, 4761 McDonald Ave., So. Burnaby, B. C., Canada (C) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 1st Day covers. Plate Blocks. Colls. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
- Hodgson, Mrs. Sayde, 53 Bedford Park Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada (C) Proposed by W. P. Carter, No. 591. Seconded by A. H. Kessler, No. 334.
- House, William H., 531-14th St., New Westminster, B. C., Canada (C) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
- King, Alfred E., 2 Temple Fortune House, Finchley Rd., London N. W. 11, Eng. (CC) CANADA. Proposed by L. Baresh, No. 575.
- Manlove, Colin A., 1568 Kings, W. Vancouver, B. C., Canada (C) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Colls. O.H.M.S. Seals. Stationery entires. R. R., Territorial, Flag, Slogan, 2 and 4-ring cancellations. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
- Miller, Milton R., The Daily News, Batavia, N. Y. (C) Proposed by C. Jennings, No. 654. Seconded by V. G. Greene, No. 40.
- Musser, Henry Clay, P. O. Box 800, State College, Pa. (C) CAN, NFD—19th century mint and used postage and blocks. Colls. Mint airmails. Proposed by L. D. Shoemaker, No. 204. Seconded by A. Steeg, No. 976.
- Palmer, T. Sloane, 333 Burroughs Dr., Snyder 21, N. Y. (CX) CAN, NFD—Mint and used postage. 1st Day and 1st Flight covers. Colls. O.H.M.S. Mint airmails. Proposed by R. P. Hedley, No. 164.
- Ross, Denman Lawrence, 12 Roxton Rd., Apt. E, Toronto, Ont., Canada (D-C) CAN, NFD—Mint and used postage. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
- Wallinger, Noel J., 2058 Broadway St., Cloverdale, B. C., Canada (C) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Colls. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
- Wiesener, Herman E., 1441 W. Tioga St., Philadelphia 40, Pa. (C) Proposed by L. G. Bowie, No. 909. Seconded by A. H. Kessler, No. 334.
- Wilcock, W. M. C., 3500 Belmore Ave., Montreal, Que., Canada (CX) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and mint blocks. Plate blocks.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- Allison, Lt. Russell, Co. K., 34th RCT, APO 24, c/d PM San Francisco, Calif.
 Davis, E. J., Box 112, Lakeview P. O., Ont., Canada (from London, England)
 German, Gordon T., c/o Bank of Montreal, Rossland, B. C., Canada
 Hagen, Gustav, 211 Kootenay Ave., Trail, B. C., Canada
 LaPerriere, Charles A., 163 Norwood Ave., Malverne, N. Y. (from Ann Arbor, Mich.)

CORRECTION

- 941 Dodson, George L., 1140 Anchor St., (not 1146), Philadelphia 24, Pa.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

- Beatty, Wm. A., 92 York St., St. Catherines, Ont., Canada
 Nairne, Reginald, 642 Battery St., Victoria, B. C., Canada
 Radcliffe, Gordon S., 2119 Yew St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

- 719 apRoberts, G. I., 1575 W. 15th Ave., Vancouver, B. C., Canada
 552 Attwood, Henry J., 6832a Fabre St., Montreal, Que., Canada
 338 Bernstine, Dr. Melvin, 310 E. 44th St., New York City
 529 Campbell, A. D., 83 Queen St., Kitchener, Ont., Canada
 814 Christianson, Wm. D. Jr., Clarkson P. O., Ont., Canada
 592 Cooke, J. R., Hickson, Ont., Canada
 737 Crouch, Gordon H., 1905 Jane St. R. R. 2, Weston, Ont., Canada
 747 Edgerton, Henry K., Shullsburg, Wisc.
 373 Forgie, John L., Box 363, Renfrew, Ont., Canada
 311 Hadley, Raymond F., 443 Lombardy Rd., Drexel Hills, Pa.
 823 Lacey, Peter M., 1108 Glenlake Ave., Chicago 40, Ill.
 730 MacMillan, D. S., 264 Harvie Ave., Toronto 10, Ont., Canada
 248 Martin, J. C., 233 W. 42nd St., New York City
 32 McCready, A. L., Cobden, Ont., Canada
 796 McKee, Richard L., 163 Hemenway St., Boston, Mass.
 698 Persinger, M. V., Toledo High School, Toledo, Oregon
 699 Pinsonnault, Jean, 1526 Royale, Trois Rivieres, Que., Canada
 651 Reader, Harry W., 2266 Turner Rd., Windsor, Ont., Canada
 542 Shimp, Morton M., 432 Tulphocken St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 643 Speier, Albert K., 143-50 Hoover Ave., Jamaica, N. Y.
 800 Starcher, G. P., 11254-75th Ave., Edmonton, Alta., Canada
 661 Wilson, Wm. E., Wood Ave., Armstrong, B. C., Canada
 198 Young, P. L., 287 Flora St., Ottawa, Ont., Canada

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, October 15, 1952	715	
NEW MEMBERS, November 15, 1952	11	726
RESIGNATIONS, November 15, 1952	3	
DROPPED, November 15, 1952	23	26
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, November 15, 1952	700	

NOTICE

Dues for 1953 in the amount of \$3.00 are payable January 1, 1953. All payments should be made to the Treasurer, W. C. PETERMAN, P. O. Box 348, Caldwell, N. J., and any payments, other than cash, should be made payable to the BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

FINAL NOMINATIONS

The following members' names have been placed in nomination for the designated offices. The Secretary, not hearing to the contrary before January 15, 1953, will cause these names to be entered on the Official Ballot for the Election of Officers for 1953-1955 and Three (3) members of the Board of Governors for 1953-1956.

FOR PRESIDENT — Harry W. Lusey, New Milford, N. J.

Submitted by Messrs. Foster, Sissons, Jephcott, Jarrett, Davenport, Fee and Greene.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT — Charles P. deVolpi, Montreal, Quebec

Submitted by Messrs. Jephcott, Binks, Mountain, Sissons, Bayley, Goodwin, Jarrett, and Davenport.

FOR PRESIDENT — Laurence D. Shoemaker, Lakewood, Ohio

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT — Lloyd W. Sharpe, Hamilton, Ontario

FOR TREASURER — William C. Peterman, Caldwell, N. J.

FOR SECRETARY — Jack Levine, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR BD. of GOVS. — Daniel C. Meyerson, Harrison, N. Y.

Bury C. Binks, Vancouver, B. C.

Leopold Baresh, Surrey, England

Submitted by New York Group

FOR PRESIDENT — Laurence D. Shoemaker, Lakewood, Ohio

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT — Lloyd W. Sharpe, Hamilton, Ontario

FOR TREASURER — William C. Peterman, Caldwell, N. J.

FOR SECRETARY — Jack Levine, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR BD. of GOVS. — Charles McDonough, Philadelphia, Pa.

Daniel C. Meyerson, Harrison, N. Y.

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