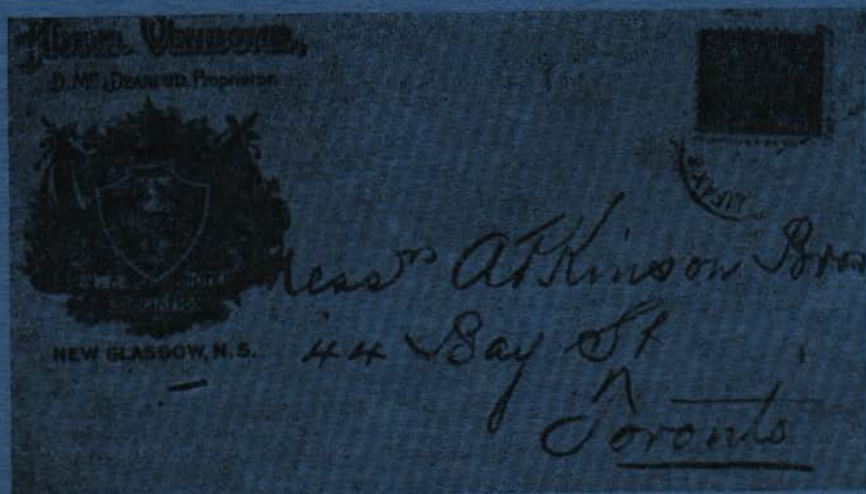


B·N·A TOPICS

Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society



Canadian Illustrated Cover



FEBRUARY 1953

VOLUME 10 · NUMBER 2 · WHOLE NO. 99

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 V. G. Greene, D. C. Meyerson, W. S. Meyerson, G. E. Foster.

Views and Reviews By the Editor

THE 1951-52 STAMP SEASON

Interesting comments, facts and figures on the stamp market throughout the world are contained in two annual reports received from the firms of H. R. Harmer and Robson Lowe respectively.

The H. R. Harmer Organization's "27th Annual Resumé, 1951-52" reports from its London house that "The past season may be summed up with the comment that it was of at least normal interest without being in any way exceptional; very little change was noted in the general level of prices in most groups." From the New York branch the following comment was made: "The season 1951-52 . . . can therefore be looked back on with satisfaction. Prices were very satisfactory and the season's total of \$601,446, with no outstanding properties, was excellent. Dealing with facts, there were 22 auction catalogues, comprising 65 sessions and 24,803 lots."

In addition to the auction turnover for New York as mentioned above, the turnover in private treaty sales totalled \$160,522. For the London branch the auction total was \$680,400, and private treaty \$271,777. The grand turnover for the Harmer organization, including the Australian branch, which operates on a different season, for the period September 1, 1951, to August 31, 1952, was \$1,769,600.

Some important prices realized during the year were as follows: Canada, 1851 laid paper, 6d slate-violet, fine used horizontal pair, \$200. A single copy tied on piece brought \$72.50, and a used strip of three made \$210. 1851 12d black, laid paper, unused with gum, creased but fine, \$1750. 1851 wove paper

6d slate-violet, mint block of five, creased, \$3500. (This, the only known mint block of the 6d, was discovered in a child's work book in Canada some six years ago.) 1857 imperf. 7½d green, with clear numeral cancellation "21" brought \$135. Newfoundland, 1921 Air Stamp, Halifax, 35¢, variety overprint inverted, mint, \$252. 1931 Air Stamp, watermarked, 15¢, variety imperf., mint block of four, \$266.

The Resumé features an interesting editorial entitled "The Future of the Rarity" which is optimistic as to the continuing stable market in the higher priced philatelic pieces, although the market is of course smaller for this type of material than for that selling at a lower price. The Resumé is rounded out by some pertinent Comments on various topics and will make interesting reading to all members of BNAPS. The booklet is being distributed gratis to all clients on the H. R. Harmer mailing lists, and is obtainable by others for 25¢ postfree from H. R. Harmer Inc., 32 East 57th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

Robson Lowe Ltd. have published in their "Review 1951-1952" a complete report of their operations for the year ended August 31, 1952. This firm held a total of 88 sales containing 17,693 lots, valued at £180,304 (\$504,451). Realization in these sales was 97% of valuation, or £174,991 (\$484,174). Comparison with the previous season's auctions shows that with five less sales some 1,300 less lots were sold, realizing some \$56,000 less. Other departments of Robson Lowe Ltd. have shown sales of £41,257 (\$107,519), bringing the year's total turnover in England to £216,348 (\$605,726). From the figures published in this "Review" two deductions are drawn. "Firstly, the market for British and British Commonwealth stamps has continued to fall towards the lower level of the hard currency markets. Secondly, the position of London as the centre of the world's stamp markets is firmly retained, for the export figures are a record." In the private treaty department some choice material was sold, among which was included nearly \$1,000 worth of Canada.

Regarding market conditions we quote from the "Review" in part as follows: "The year under review has seen little change in the market; a greater air of sanity has prevailed and more people than ever have been buying and selling stamps through our London and Bournemouth auctions.

"In many instances economic conditions restricted the individual sum spent, but so many more people have become interested in the hobby that prices for anything desirable remained firm and even had a tendency to harden. No immediate change in this situation is anticipated.

"Political events affected adversely the value of the stamps of certain countries. Quantity buying of some of the war issues and post-war speculative labels has continued to reap its dolorous reward. Fine classics and interesting covers and pieces with character attracted as much competition as ever. The ordinary run of British Empire stamps sold steadily. Anything fine in early foreign stamps improved in the London market."

Among outstanding prices realized for B. N. A. material by the Robson Lowe firm were the following: (Exchange rate \$2.80 to the £) Canada, 1851 on laid, 6d slate-violet, used, \$75. 1859 17¢ slate-blue, used block of four, \$100. 1937-39 10¢ to \$1 imperforate mint pairs, \$184. Newfoundland, 1911 engraved, 6¢ to 15¢, mint blocks of four, \$117. 1933 Balboa \$4.50 on 75¢, mint block of four, \$75. New Brunswick, 1851 3d bisected and used on cover with 6d yellow, \$185. Nova Scotia, 1851-53, 3d, 6d and 1/- reprints in blocks of four, \$95.

Copies of "A Review, 1951-1952" may be obtained for 30¢ from Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London S. W. 1, England. Readers are also urged to ask this firm for a copy of their list of "Books on Stamps and Postal History" which includes the many outstanding philatelic publications obtainable from Robson Lowe Ltd.

REVIEWS

ARCTIC POSTAL HISTORY, by John Goldup, in December 1952 issue of "The Philatelist" edited by Robson Lowe.

This is the first instalment of a series on the postal history of the Arctic regions of the world, the one under review dealing for the most part with Canada, with a short reference to Alaska. The polar regions of Canada are divided into Western Arctic and Eastern Arctic for the purposes of this article, which is sub-divided into the following sections: (a) Civil Post Offices; (b) Military Post Offices, and (c) Local Stamps. Under this latter heading, only semi-official air stamps are mentioned in the first instalment, and we will have to wait until the next issue to see how the author further elaborates on this subject.

This article is recommended to those interested as an important part of Canadian postal history. As it was written in 1950-51 there are likely omissions which could well be supplied by some BNAPS members acquainted with the postal set-up in Canadian polar regions. A copy of the December issue of "The Philatelist" may be obtained from Regent Stamp Co. Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London S. W. 1, England, price 30¢ postfree.

* * * *

ANTLERS AND EYES OF THE CARIBOU DIES, by R. J. Sutton, in December 19, 1952, issue of "The Philatelic Magazine."

"There are some puzzling things about the popular Newfoundland Caribou stamp," says this writer, in referring to the 1932 issue 5¢ stamp bearing this animal. How many dies were there of this stamp? Mr. Sutton asks, and then answers his own question in a very interesting short article. His conclusion is this: "Either there are two distinct dies in this particular stamp, both of equal catalogue status, or there are five—or just one! Which of these is correct?" Newfoundland collectors should read this article, and perhaps add to the information brought out by the writer. Copies of the December issue of "The Philatelic Magazine" may be obtained for 6d from Harris Publications, 29 Buckingham St., Strand, London W. C. 2.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED COVERS

By E. L. PIGGOTT (#629)

No. 1



The collecting of illustrated covers is nothing new to the old timer. Having been given the "green light", however, to go ahead, I propose for a period to illustrate each month an example of some that have been available in this field, with the thought in mind that the younger generation of collectors will become interested and salvage such items of the present day for posterity rather than have them drift to the wastepaper basket where they are often seen.

First, let me say that you would have viewed more colorful and interesting items if someone who really had these covers in abundance would have undertaken this assignment.

I shall illustrate covers both of the 19th and 20th century. As a native of Nova Scotia it seems appropriate at the beginning that I should illustrate a Nova Scotia "hotel" cover of the Queen Victoria era, and quote the following story:

"An elderly retired gent had taken a room in a hotel and had just gotten to bed when a flashing blonde bounced into the room.

"Oh, excuse me," she apologized, 'I must have gotten into the wrong room.'

"The old man sighed: 'Not only that, young lady, but you got here 40 years too late!'"

* * *

This only serves to help remind me that I started collecting "Illustrated Covers" 40 years too late. Be that as it may, there are still such covers to be found today.

Bringing News About People and Stamps

By Rev. J. S. Bain

The British Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London, England, suggested a new title for Queen Elizabeth which would designate Canada as a "Realm". The new title reads: "Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith." While the word "Dominion" may be omitted from the new royal title, Canada will still be a "Dominion". The British North America Act defines Canada as "one dominion", although it does not officially call it the "Dominion of Canada", but simply "Canada". In order to change this act all the provincial legislatures and the federal parliament would have to agree. The new title seems to have found general acceptance in governmental circles in Canada, as there has been some opposition and dissatisfaction over the old title reading: "Her Most Excellent Majesty Eliza-

beth the Second by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas Queen, Defender of the Faith."

BNAPS

My mention in last month's column of the rarity of the Canada #1, 3d beaver, mint, with full gum, and recent sales of same, calls for an additional listing. A large and well known stamp house offered a copy with four margins, no gum, with only their own guarantee that it was genuine, unused. They refused to issue any certificate from an independent philatelic body concerning it.

BNAPS

BNAPSer Frank Campbell comes up with some information (as he always does) in response to queries. He says, "Virgil Express head was in Boston, with a Montreal branch. At the Ithaca show in my frame I filled in with a 9x9" sheet of an 1846

(continued on page 36)

ST. JOHN RIVER MAIL OF 1876

by DR. ALFRED WHITEHEAD (#192)

A considerable find of covers, nearly all of New Brunswick origin, has yielded five items, all dated 1876, which, I was assured by the venerable lady from whom I purchased the material, had been carried by river steamboats. All are stampless and only one bears a postmark, GAGETOWN, N. B., AU. 2, 1876 (Jarrett's type 236). Fortunately each envelope still holds dated contents. I list them herewith:

Portland, N. B., May 12, '76

Grand Lake, N. B., May 20, '76

Fredericton, N. B., Ju. 10, '76

Indiantown, N. B., Ju. 14, '76

(Portland and Indiantown were suburbs of Saint John)

Saint John, N. B., Au. 1, '76

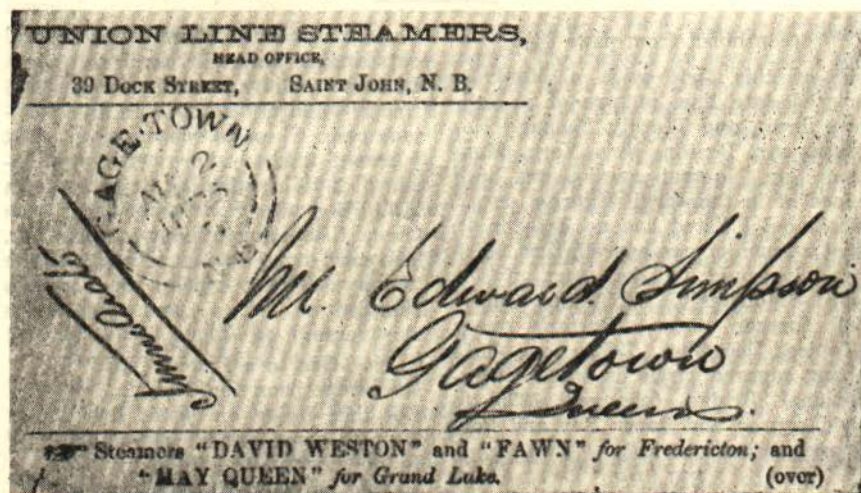


Fig. 1

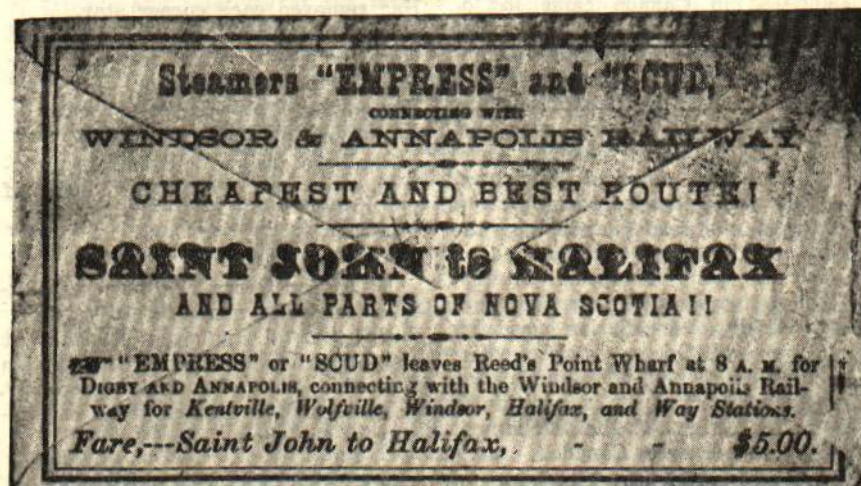


Fig. 2

The last cover is the most interesting of all, for besides showing a receiving postmark on face, it advertises the river steamers and those plying the Bay of Fundy. It is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 1, showing the face, reads as follows: UNION LINE STEAMERS, Head Office, 39 Dock Street, Saint John, N. B. Steamers "DAVID WESTON" and "FAWN" for Fredericton; and "MAY QUEEN" for Grand Lake.

Fig. 2, showing the reverse, reads as follows: Steamers "EMPRESS" and "SCUD", connecting with WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY. Cheapest and best Route! SAINT JOHN to HALIFAX and all parts of Nova Scotia. Fare—St. John to Halifax—\$5.00.

From the evidence of these covers, especially that of Au. 2, I submit that in the Spring and Summer of 1876, arrangements were in force permitting the St. John River steamers to carry mail. I doubt if this arrangement existed in other years, for in this large find there were no other covers of a similar nature.

(continued from page 34)

bill of this firm with a Montreal printed date line, picture of a Railway Train and Weekly Package Express, etc., Boston, New York, Montreal, etc. No mail service has been heard of in the Virgil Express data." The label I listed has no date on it. Just a touch of pen cancellation which possibly could be the start of the word "Montreal". BNAPSer Campbell further states, "Porter's query (Topics, December, 1952, page 321) about squared circle is likely International Bridge (changed 1895 to Bridgeburg) and Barry Bay and Port Perry, all in Ontario."

BNAPS

Free franking by the members of Parliament in Canada came in for close scrutiny just prior to Christmas. It seems that the House of Commons post office handled around 400,000 Christmas cards of the MP's which cost the taxpayer in the neighborhood of \$6,000. One member alone sent out 3,000 franked Christmas cards. It was estimated that only one quarter of the cards handled by the House of Commons post office had stamps on them. Of special interest to philatelists is the very attractive free franking cancellation used by the House of Commons post office (in addition to the MP's initials on the envelope). It shows in addition to the date, a view of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, Canada.

BNAPS

Many thanks to all who sent

Christmas cards. There were several outstanding philatelic cards this year. In fact I believe I received more distinctly philatelic cards than any previous year. There is one, however, that I would like to share with you because of its originality. It came from BNAPSer G. P. Bainbridge, with whom I have an interest in forgeries. The card bore an actual copy of the "Penny Black" with the corners changed to "V.R.", and underneath this verse:

Ode to a Faked "V.R."

On competition for design,
For thee I sign on dotted line
Despite some vandal sly and silly
In an attempt to gild a lily.
Devoid entirely of propriety,
In conniving this variety
Has removed each corner star,
For ye rarer "V" and "R".
How foolish—sordid perpetrator
To attempt outdo creator!—
For salient feature's yet supreme
In time, design the Perfect Dream!

Shall we designate BNAPSer Bainbridge as the "Philatelic Poet of BNAPS"???

BNAPSer Gerry Wellburn exhibited a wonderful non-competitive showing of "Postal History of Canada" at the annual exhibition of the British Columbia Philatelic Society recently. A total of 196 frames were on display at the show.

Try a classified ad in TOPICS

Prisoner of War Mail—Canada

By LT.-COL. L. W. SHARPE, E.D., Q.C. (#395)

(Continued from Page 9, January 1953)

PART VI

(C) Cancellations and Franks (continued)

(2) Franks

(c) Adhesives

In connection with P. O. W. mail, one of the most unusual things in Canadian Postal History took place. As far as I can find out it is without precedent. There was issued what has been called "A Canadian Parcel Post Local", "An Adhesive Frank", "Official P. O. W. Parcel Post Stamp of Canada", etc. I now choose, in spite of what follows, to call them an "Adhesive Frank".

While I was still in the army during World War II, I learned of these franks and determined to unearth the story. The results of my search appeared in an article written by myself in the June 1947 issue of "Popular Stamps." What follows is largely a re-write of that article, with some changes and additions. In September of the same year, in BNA TOPICS, appeared some notes and a listing of the printings. Later, Ed Richardson (May 1949) in "Popular Stamps" ("The Hollow Tree"—Note #28) added some information, having checked the rouletting on the last printing.

Very early in the war it was found the free parcel post accorded to interned enemy aliens under the Defence of Canada Regulations was being abused. By January 1940, the abuse had, it seems, reached such proportions that the Department of Secretary of State, Internment Operations Branch, decided action should be taken to stop it.

As I have mentioned before, by Article 38 of the Geneva Convention, letters, etc., addressed to or dispatched by P. O. W. are exempt from postal charges. This privilege had been extended to the internees under the Defence of Canada Regulations.

At this time (February 1940) the P. O. W. in Canada were all Class 2 (internees under the D. of C. Regs.).

The abuses of the privilege it was found were almost entirely on the part of friends and relatives of the internees, resident in Canada. The problem was, therefore, a domestic one for Canada.

The situation was discussed with the P. O. Department and a plan agreed upon. The result was that what is officially known as a "franking label" was issued and regulations governing its use were promulgated.

In effect, what these regulations laid down was, and all postmasters were notified, that effective February 1, 1940, all parcels mailed in Canada addressed to or sent by P. O. W. in Canada must bear the above mentioned "franking label" (Figure 40) or be fully prepaid with postage in the usual manner. Internees were to be similarly advised and instructed to warn their correspondents that unless parcels were thus prepaid or franked they would not be delivered to them.

It is to be noted that it was apparently intended that these regulations would apply only to P. O. W. Class 2. It was not considered by the P. O. Department desirable to place any restrictions on parcels coming into Canada or going out of Canada. They were to be handled in accordance with the Geneva Convention. Actually no change was ever made in these regulations even when, later, P. O. W. Class 1 did arrive. This is not in itself perhaps important. Few P. O. W. Class 1 would have relatives or friends in Canada. If they did, if not already interned, they would not very likely desire it be known.

Authorization of these "franking labels" by our usually ultra-conservative P. O. Department was indeed a departure on their part. It is to be remembered and it was even pointed out, at the time of authorization, that franking privileges are restricted by law to correspondence mailed by or addressed to Federal Government Departments at Ottawa. It was further pointed out franking privileges did not extend to parcel post. In addition the control, printing, distribution and issuing was turned over without restriction to another department. They were adhesive in form, also a departure. They could be used by private firms, associations, even private individuals.

The Internment Operations Branch forthwith provided labels and they were taken into use February 1, 1940.

In main, the system of distribution was to issue them in such quantities as it was considered they might be needed, to recognized associations and individuals such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, War Prisoners Aid Committee of the International Y. M. C. A., and the Apostolic Delegate. They, I am informed, were never issued to P. O. W. or P. O. W. camps.

The chief use of the labels was for sending parcels of text books, reading material and comforts to P. O. W. in Canada. If such parcels were ordered from a store, that store would be given a label to pay the postage.

The labels continued in use when P. O. W. were taken over by the Department of National Defence until their discontinuance on January 31, 1947, at which time they ceased to

be valid for use.

I have divided the labels into two issues, and changed the numberings of the printings from that used in my previous article which was the same as



FIG. 40—First printing, first issue, P.O.W. Label

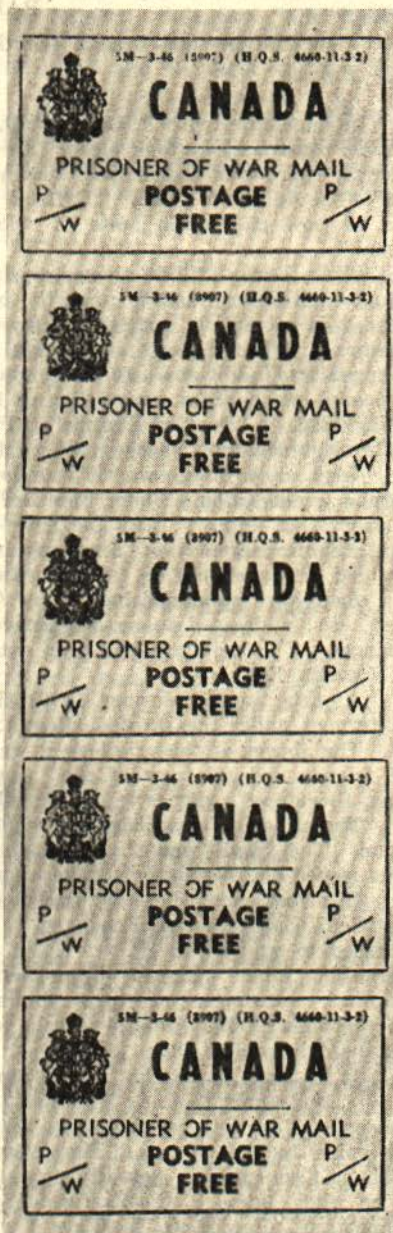


FIG. 41—Complete strip of 1946 printing, P.O.W. Label.

appeared in BNA TOPICS, September, 1947. The first issue consisted of two printings produced under the period of the Department of Secretary of State. I have called this the first issue with first and second printings. The second issue under the Department of National Defence I have renumbered the printings one to four. The numbers vary in each printing according to the then-considered need.

The chief difference in the two issues is the wording. Those produced under the Department of Secretary of State read "Canada, Internment Operations, Postage, Free" in four lines. In the upper left corner appears the Coat of Arms of Canada while in both bottom corners "P/W" appears. This is all surrounded by a single line border. Those issued by the Department of National Defence substitute for "Internment Operations" the words "P. O. W. Mail" as the second line, and in every case at the top to the right just inside the border the usual army code of date, numbers printed, etc.

They are all the work of the King's Printer, under contract, I believe, by "Le Droit" of Ottawa. All printing is in black on various reddish shade, gummed, ordinary wove paper. While they are on various shades of paper, and the type used varies in each printing, the type, color, paper, rouletting, etc., is consistent in a printing. They are all approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in size.

It is not difficult to distinguish the printings. The first issue presents the only slight difficulty. The first printing is on a cherry colored paper, while the second is almost a vermilion. The words "Internment Operations" in the first printing is 5 mm high, in the second 3 mm high. The printings of the second issue can, of course, be readily distinguished by the army code referred to above. The first issue was imperforate, as was the first printing of the second issue. The last three printings of the second issue are in vertical strips or panes of five rouletted between, imperforated at the edges. (Figure 41 shows pane, 1946 printing). I have not seen a full sheet of the third printing, second issue, but all sheets of the second and fourth printings I have examined are rouletted $9\frac{1}{2}$, except between labels 3 and 4 (from top) it is $12\frac{1}{2}$. The check list given later gives some further details.

I have said they have been called by various names. I would point out, however, that they did have the sanction of the Post Office Department. They did "pay" postage. They would carry a parcel up to 25 pounds anywhere in Canada. That would mean they had a value of up to \$2.50 each. Even the Post Office Department, when asking return of unused labels, referred to their potential postal value.

CHECK LIST

First Issue—(Department of Secretary of State)

First Printing—2000—February 1940.

Issued as imperforate—singles.

Second Printing—2000—February 1941.

Issued as imperforate—singles.

Second Issue—(Department of National Defence)

First Printing—5000—May 1943

Issued as imperforate—singles.

Second Printing—5000—November 1944

Issued in vertical strips (panes) of 5 rouletted between labels—edges of pane imperforated.

Third Printing—1000—July 1945.

Issued in vertical strips (panes) of 5 rouletted between labels—edges of pane imperforated.

Fourth Printing—5000—March 1946.

Issued in vertical strips (panes) of 5 rouletted between labels—edges of pane imperforated.

(To be continued)



THE POST HORN and SADDLE BAG

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

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

Column No. 11

Herewith is presented for your interest, edification, critical evaluation and mature judgement, a cover illustrating a boxed "Steamboat" marking. This, to the best of my knowledge has not been reported heretofore (E. & O. E.).* It is quite likely, however, that having once more made a dogmatic statement, your humble columnist will find on opening his mail some snowy day next week, the experts (i.e. my esteemed correspondents) will have a dozen of them, and probably earlier dates. Nevertheless, with my head high, and my spirit unbroken, I advance to the skirmish—on the theory that a person can't be wrong all the time.

This most interesting cover originated in Montreal, was transported by steamboat to Quebec, where it arrived May 31, 1830. It presents a number of points which will be the subject of the following comments. (Again E. & O. E.)

1. A boxed "STEAM-BOAT" in red ink exactly similar in color to the Quebec "fleuron" town marking of May 31, 1830. The box measures 42 mm x 9 mm. The "STEAM-BOAT" has an overall length of 38 mm. with the capital "S", and "B", $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm high. The smaller letters measure 3 mm high. A distinct hyphen may be observed between the STEAM and BOAT. The Quebec "fleuron" townmarking is type 210 of the Konwiser-Campbell catalogue: measuring 30 mm in vertical diameter and 33 mm horizontal (outside Q to C) diameter. This marking was applied on arrival of the cover at Quebec.

2. The postal rating of $5/4$ is made up as follows. The single letter rate from Montreal to Quebec in 1830 was 9d. for $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. This $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. letter therefore is 7 x the single rate, which is 63d or $5/3$. The 1d indicated by "Porteur—1" is added, making the total rate as paid by one Monsieur Fiset, of $5/4$. The translation of Porteur is carrier, or bearer; which I think indicates the Steamboat Captain and the 1d, the amount officially allowed to him per letter. The $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and the pre-paid $5/3$ are in red ink, whereas the "Porteur—1" and "pd. by Fiset $5/4$ " are in black ink. It is my opinion that these black inked markings are not official P. O. markings but have been put on by the receiver who paid the 1d Sbt. Captain's allowance. This small amount was to be added, I believe, to a legal account; as it was the custom at that time to add all postal charges to legal accounts subsequently rendered, even 1d. (Lawyers had to eat—even then.) Why the postal charges had to be added up to suggest that Fiset paid $5/4$ is not clear to me (unfortunately I lent my crystal ball to Harry Lussey) though it may make sense to a lawyer (no pun intended).

* Errors and Omissions Excepted.

RECEIVED
MAY 31 1850

1/3/4

STEAM-BOAT

5/3

Smith

Patent
by Miles 5/4
Birmingham

Particulars as to the bearing the Patent by

Smith

Net: Corn Rog?

Armed

2. 5. 10. 15. 20. 25. 30.

5. **This cover** (and it is a cover, as a letter or document was enclosed) was directed, as may be observed, to Perrault and Burroughs Esquires: Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench at Quebec. Perrault, Jos. Frs. X., and Burroughs, Ed., appear on p. 61 and p. 75 of the Quebec Almanac of 1836, and p. 13 of the Montreal Almanac of 1829 as Prothonotaries appointed in 1826, and Advocates. I cannot locate Monsieur Fiset except as listed as one of the citizens of Quebec City; but one might assume that he may have been a clerk in the employ of Perrault and Burroughs. The unofficial postal charge notation should, if so, read "Porteur, Pd. by Fiset"—with the total rate added up for accounting or record purposes. Perhaps one of my readers is a lawyer, and if so, I would appreciate a translation of the Pret:Com:Rog: as observed on the lower left of the cover, as this certainly does not come within the scope of medical terminology. The absence of any notation on the back of the cover, as well as the absence of the enclosure, make any further observations pure speculation—and I have already gone as far as I can go with the latter.

4. There were two periods in **Steamboat mail conveyance** in Canada.

(A) **Private Steamboat Conveyance:** i.e., under no contract with the Post Office Department. This began with the advent of steamboat service on the lower St. Lawrence River in 1809 with the Steamboat "Accomodation"; and on Lake Ontario in 1817 with the Steamboat "Frontenac". When the volume of mail indicated it, a handstamped marking replaced the ms. steamboat marking. The allowance of 1d per letter to the Captain, was officially permitted during this period.

(B) **Contract Steamboat Conveyance:** i.e., under contract with the Post Office Department. T. A. Stayner, the Dept. P. M. G. called for tenders for such service between Montreal and Kingston on June 4, 1846, service being inaugurated May 1, 1847; and for tenders for service between Quebec and Montreal Aug. 30, 1849, accepted Nov. 6, 1849, with service commencing in the spring of 1850. Mail service on Lake Ontario was soon extended to Niagara and Queenston during the navigable season of 1847. Space does not permit a description of the official P. O. instructions to contractors for the official conveyance of mail on Royal Mail Steamboats, as they were called. (See Boggs: Canada, Vol. II).

The cover herein illustrated, therefore, comes in the pre-contract period of steamboat mail conveyance, and for this reason I believe the "Porteur—1d." indicates the payment to the Steamboat Captain as previously stated.

The various handstamped steamboat markings as well should be divided into these two periods of mail conveyance—the pre and post contract.

1. **Pre-Contract.** In this group the markings are mainly straight line in type. The earliest reported, as could have been expected, has been found on mail conveyed on the lower St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec. For this, see Boggs type I (1817) Vol. 1, p. 684). The first on Lake Ontario: Sbt. Frontenac 1818 was described in Column #1, P. H. & S. B., BNA Topics, Nov. 1951. This marking may yet be found for 1817, which was the first year of operation of this steamboat. At least four other S. L. steamboat markings are known in the pre-contract period.

- a. A slanted serifed S. L. STEAMBOAT marking; black, measuring 31 x 3 mm. used as early as May 1820, and again in Oct. 1823 on two covers in my collection: from Quebec to Montreal. This marking was applied either at Quebec or Montreal, presumably the latter. This S. L. marking in no way resembles Boggs type I (Vol. 1, p. 684).
- b. The boxed S. L. Steamboat described herein: 1830.
- c. One applied at Hamilton U. C. at least as early as 1839 (my cover is dated June 29, 1839 to Kingston). The S. L. marking is in black with seriffed capital letters 22 x 2 mm.
- d. Boggs type II (Vol. 1, p. 684) Kingston to Toronto 1840.

The pre-contract period shows furthermore at least three other types of handstamp markings:

- a. The Niagara U. C. circle crown steamboat marking: used as early as 1840 (see Col. #6, P. H. & S. B., BNA Topics, May 1952).
- b. Oval 'Steamboat Letter'—type III Boggs (Vol. 1, p. 684) used from 1842 on—between Quebec and Montreal. This oval marking shows Q for Quebec and M for Montreal, together with the date applied mostly in ms. I have a cover with the M marking for July 1845; though this marking may have been used as early as the Q (1842). The M marking by the way, is much rarer than the Q in my opinion.
- c. An arc STEAMBOAT in black applied at Toronto (hitherto unreported) for the dates June 5, 1841; Sept. 13, 1842; and Aug. 27, 1843, on covers in my collection. This arc measures 31 mm across, and 22 mm vertical height above the base.

II. Post Contract. The post contract steamboat markings, are well illustrated in Boggs Vol. I, p. 684-5. However, I might add one variation as yet unreported. This is a double circle Steamboat letter: Montreal. (31 mm diam. outer circle) in red, and applied at Montreal in Oct. 1854. This marking appears to be similar to Boggs type VI double circle black Sbt. letter Kingston, as also used in 1854. I have never observed the large S. L. STEAMBOAT Boggs type VIIIa 1858 or type VIIIb 1860 on a post-adhesive handstamped cover, and would most certainly like to obtain one.

No uniformity has been followed as to where the handstamped steamboat markings were applied, i.e. at port of departure or port of arrival (destination), prior to the contract mail period in 1847. In the main perhaps, they were applied at the port of arrival, though many appear to be marked at the port of departure, and even at ports en route. Even during the contract period official regulations were not strictly observed: I have a number of examples of this in my own collection.

According to official regulations in the contract period, letters received aboard the steamboat had to be marked "Steamboat Letter", together with the place the letter was received (see Instructions for Conductors of the Mails by Steamboat between the cities of Montreal and Toronto: T. A. Stayner, Sept. 1847: section 8 and 9 (reprinted in Boggs Canada Vol. II, p. 66). As one may observe, there are many points awaiting further study, and there is no doubt that further "finds" will disclose markings as yet undescribed. However, I hope this present column will serve to amplify any existing check lists.

NEW MAGAZINES RECEIVED

German Philatelic Review, a new stamp publication, is being published bi-monthly by P. Rickenback, 163 Sumatra Road, London, N. W. 6, England. Material is especially aimed at collectors of German and associated issues, and most of the contents of each number will be translations of articles in European stamp journals. Annual subscription is 12 shillings.

Der Sammler Dienst, published at Cobourg, Bavaria, West Germany, and printed in German, this magazine caters to all classes of collectors.

The Israel Philatelist, No. 1, has arrived at the editor's desk. The official organ of the Israel Philatelic

Exchange Club (I. P. E. C.), the first issue contains a list of some 300 members of this club, plus interesting notes on the Provisional Stamps of the Transitional Period of Israel, May 1948; club news, etc. The Israel Philatelist is published every three months, and edited by Isidor Simon, P. O. B. 2926, Tel Aviv, Israel.

LEA EXHIBITS

A copy of the Canada 12d black was included in the exhibit of BNAP-Ser W. E. Lea, Manchester, England, at the National Stamp Exhibition held in London, January 10-17.

Trail of the Caribou

By Freres Meyerson



G. Lewis

The Mercury Stamp Co., located on 5th Ave., in New York, had a previously unrecorded Newfoundland item in their sale on Dec. 9th. The item in question was a block of four of the 14¢ Dog (Scott #194) with the bottom two stamps imperforate between the stamp and the margin. Although we have never seen it listed before, it stands to reason that there must be at least ten copies of this stamp with an imperforate bottom margin. Who has the others?

The sale at the New York office of Harmer, Rooke & Co., on Dec. 10th, had some very fine Newfoundland items, and some very fine prices were realized. An o.g. copy of the 3¢ on 6¢ surcharge in black, Scott #160c, brought \$115. An absolutely superb o.g. Hawker, Scott C1, sold for the very high figure of \$1800, and so did a brilliant mint copy of the DiPinedo, Scott C4. The latter seems to have sold at a very reasonable price. In the same sale an extremely fine o.g. copy of the Columbia, Scott C5, was knocked down for \$330.

Harry E. Huber of Pittsburgh, Pa., confirms our deduction concerning the plate numbers on the Caribou Issue, as mentioned in last month's column. Referring to an article written by Mr. Huber in the Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News for Feb. 26, 1921 we find that Mr. Huber stated specifically that in the case of the 1¢, 2¢ and 3¢ values of the Caribou Issue, two panes of 100 were printed. The left hand pane bore the #1 in the margin alongside stamp #41, and the right hand pane bore the #2 in the margin alongside of stamp #50. This means that we must add to our plate block list the following positions: 1¢ Caribou, Scott #115, Plate #1, L. C. 3¢ Caribou, Scott #117, Plate #2, R. C. Still unplaced is plate #3, recorded for the 1¢ value by Winthrop S. Boggs. Again the natural conclusion

is that if there is a Plate #3 then there must be a Plate #4, and if such is the case Plate #3 should be L. C. and Plate #4 should be R. C.

In the January issue of TOPICS we mentioned two items that Irwin Heiman had listed in his sale during the middle of December. Irwin has been kind enough to advise that the two lots sold at \$8.50 each—a very moderate figure in our estimation.

As a result of a letter from Bill Lea the other day we dragged out the collection and started measuring as many copies as we had of Scott #1, 15a and 16. The results while interesting were far from conclusive as the material at hand was very limited. In fact in the case of #16, the reddish brown, it was limited to one copy. We believe that we used an accurate millimeter gauge as it is one of a type used by architects and others in their work on blueprints. We checked our figures with a glass so that they should be fairly accurate except that our gauge measures to the ½ mm., and we would have preferred one to the 1/10mm. We checked a block of 15 of #1 and the measurements were fairly constant ranging between 22mm x 22.6mm and 22.1 mm x 22.6mm. A single in the collection measured 22.1mm x 22.6mm. When we measured the violet brown #15a, we got different results as these two measured 21.8mm x 21.7 mm and 21.6mm x 21.5mm respectively. The one copy of the reddish brown, measured 21.1mm x 21.7mm so that it does seem as though there may be some relationship between the size of the stamp and the color. Bill Lea has also done some work on these stamps but evidently our rulers do not match as our figures differ considerably. We've asked him to check again and we hope to know shortly whether his findings will confirm what we have just recorded.

Some Information on Canada's 1898 Map Stamp

Gathered by GORDON P. LEWIS (506)

The writer has always been interested in the Map Stamp issued to commemorate the introduction of Imperial Penny Postage, Christmas 1898. Recently, Frederick Tomlinson, editor of the C. P. S. of G. B. journal, *Maple Leaves*, wrote seeking help in obtaining a copy of the official report of the destruction of the plates of this stamp in 1928, and also a detailed description of the plate-proof of Plate 4, if this can be inspected.

Mr. Tomlinson wrote: "In the *London Philatelist* for December 1947 on pp. 224 et seq., there appeared an article on the Map Stamp of 1898 by the (now) late A. S. Deaville. This article gave some fresh information on quite a few minor matters and established one major point—that the blue and red portions were from electrotypes and were not printed by lithography as had always been previously assumed. Mr. Deaville wrote: 'Plates 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, of 100 subjects each, were made, but due to certain defects which are apparent in the plate-proof, Plate 4 does not seem to have been used.' Later he writes: '... and the five steel plates ... were destroyed ... on November 14, 1928.'

Having had his appetite whetted by this letter from Mr. Tomlinson, the editor got in touch with BNAPS member Hans Reiche of Ottawa, who has contributed several articles to the pages of *BNA Topics*. Mr. Reiche was able to get the following information after a lot of diligent searching. We quote his letter in part:

"With the help of the Philatelic Agency and Mr. Carpenter, we were still unable to locate the actual destruction of the printing plates used for the printing of this stamp issue. Evidence has been found of the destruction of the die and transfer rolls, but not of the plates.

"The manufacturer of this stamp, the Canadian Bank Note Company, confirms that five printing plates were made from steel engravings and were numbered 1 to 5 inclusive. The

company cannot say positively that Plate No. 4 was not used, but all the evidence appears to indicate this. The rotary presses used for manufacturing of stamps use two plates at one time. The fact that five plates were made indicates to the company that one plate was unsuitable and an additional plate was made in order that stamps could be printed from two presses using two plates each.

"In addition, they have evidence that Plate No. 4 displayed a lot of scratches which would justify their condemning the use of the plate. They also mentioned to me that the plate was not fully polished and cleaned which is normally done to a printing plate before it is hardened.

"The ocean in blue and the ocean in green, as well as the Imperial possessions in red, were printed from an unknown number of electrotypes plates which, as a rule, are not numbered. These plates were used to print the ocean and the red possessions by the letterpress printing method. This information confirms the statement by Mr. Deaville to the effect that the colored portions of the stamp were not printed by offset printing."

That the colored portions of the Map Stamp were not printed by lithography should have been apparent long before it was to anyone with any knowledge of printing processes. We have seen, as many others must have, copies of this stamp in which the dots representing some of the island possessions practically punched through the paper, something which would not occur with lithography. Boggs lists this stamp as typographed, which is sometimes used as another name for letterpress printing. In actual fact, "typography" refers to printing from type, or the results (good or bad) of printing from types. The correct name for the process of printing is letterpress, as opposed to lithography.

If any member can add to the information about the plates or other details of the printing of the Map

Stamp, please get in touch with the editor, so that anything further can be published in BNA Topics, and also passed on to Mr. Tomlinson for publication in "Maple Leaves".

The Month's NEWS

Philatelic Library Association — New officers listed in the latest issue of the Philatelic Literature Review include the following BNAPS members: George T. Turner, president; Robert J. Duncan, second vice-president; Daniel W. Vooyes, treasurer and editor; Fritz Billig, Herman Herst Jr., Edward A. Richardson, members of the board.

Member Rev. John S. Bain received first honors for a paper on the Canadian 1898 Map Stamp, entered in the Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Congress. He also won an award for his exhibit of the same stamps.

New Publication—A new club publication has appeared on the Canadian scene. Dated October 15, 1952, Volume I Number 1 of the Bytown Stamp News, official organ of the Bytown Stamp Club, Ottawa, is being edited by BNAPS member W. M. Sprung.

"The prices were really something!" This comment was made by a New York dealer attending the auction of British Empire 20th century stamps conducted by Harmer, Rooke & Co. Inc. December 9-11. The most important price in the B. N. A. section of the sale was \$1,800 for a copy of the Newfoundland "Hawker" air mail stamp, catalogued at \$2,200.

Advertising Series—The Canada Post Office has published No. 1 of a

series of informative advertisements entitled "The Story of Your Canada Post Office." The copy deals with Canada's first postman, Nicholas Lanouiller, who in 1721 had been given the contract for the carrying of regular mail along the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec and intervening towns. There should be some good information for those interested in postal history if succeeding advertisements follow the pattern of this first one. The advertisement was seen in Maclean's Magazine (Toronto) but will likely be appearing in other Canadian publications.

Classified Topics

Reserved for Members of
BNAPS Only

RATES—2c per word per issue; 500 words to be used as desired, \$8.00.

Copy must be received by the Editor by the 15th of the month previous to publication date.

FOR SALE

BETTER CANADA. Sets, singles, misc blocks. Send Want Lists (with references). H. G. Saxton, 139 Twelfth Ave., N. E., Calgary, Alta., Canada. (98tf)

WANTED

CANADIAN PLATE BLOCKS—Since 1927—wanted to buy or exchange. T. B. Higginson. Finch, Ont.

POSTAGE DUES WANTED—Plate number and lathe work material; also anything on cover, including Newfoundland. Will pay anything within reason for what I can use. Harry W. Lussey, 137 Voorhis Ave., New Milford, N. J. (98-6f)

I NEED THE FOLLOWING dated one cent Small Queens off cover: 1871—Jan., Feb., March, Aug., Dec. 1872—August. 1873—June, October. 1874—July, December. 1877—January Chas. Southey, Young, Sask., Canada (99-1t)

SQUARED CIRCLE postmarks on 1898 Map Stamps. G. P. Lewis, 34 Jessie St., Brampton, Ont., Canada. (99-tf)

NAME CHANGE LIST IN BNAPS LIBRARY

By FRANK W. CAMPBELL (No. 143)

For many years I have been assembling name changes of Canada post offices to 1895, and I have sent a list of 834 to Librarian Duncan, and he will give any requested. The list

is to be left there for reference. Of course, I can give the same from my duplicate copy.

Name Changes are not just what they seem on the surface. About 200 noted as "changed" in official lists did not take effect because soon after the notice both places were operating nearby, on checking maps carefully.

Another change is not noted in official lists, but is recognized in cases where a place closed and another place opened in the same township within a year. When suspected, and found to be on the same site, it is considered a name change.

Other changes are where a place moved three miles or more, changing the name and site, but retaining the postmaster. These are noted as changed in official lists, and in spite of the site being different, it "is" a name change. Some of these site changes in my home counties of Essex-Kent, Ontario—I lived on the border line—are known to be where the township clerk was the postmaster, and he carried the postoffice with him as he changed.

Suspected name changes not in my list can be rechecked by me, as some may be original items that on checking will be found acceptable.

Incidentally, in corresponding with our Librarian, enclose return postage. I keep close check on details of our efficient Librarian, and can see the leakage caused by the small budget allowed him yearly being drained by having to pay postage on packages.

And donations are always acceptable. Much literature lies untouched for years in member's shelves, that if available through Mr. Duncan will benefit others. If bulky gifts are intended, correspond with the Librarian or me, so we can see if they are of benefit. Often I arrange to bring things through customs at Windsor in order to simplify customs brokerage problems—another expense drain. All things sent direct should be sent prepaid, not collect.

\$1.00 TOTEM POLE



On Monday, February 2nd, 1953, a newly designed \$1.00 postage stamp was issued. This stamp displays a Pacific Coast Indian House and Totem Pole. This subject is being depicted to emphasize a colourful element of Canada's rich heritage.

The natives of the north-west coast of Canada were accustomed to record for posterity their genealogy, history and traditions by carving and painting, using representative symbols, chiefly animal designs.

The new stamp was designed by Emanuel Hahn, R. C. A., S. S. C., a prominent sculptor of Toronto, Ontario. The stamps were engraved and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa.

The new postage stamp will replace the current issue \$1.00 "Fish Resources" design stamp. The new stamp will be the same size as the stamp it is replacing and will be black in colour. This stamp will be issued to Postmasters in panes of 50 stamps each. It will be printed from two plates—Nos. 1 and 2.

Sketches of BNAPSers by V. G. Greene

CLEO H. FEE

The subject of this sketch, Mr. Cleo H. Fee, was born in Toronto on Feb. 3, 1909, of United Empire Loyalist stock. His early youth was spent in Port Burwell, Ontario, on Lake Erie, where his ancestors settled at an early date. The grandfather of Mr. Fee was W. G. Fee, editor of the Toronto "Empire" and a trusted friend and associate of Sir John A. Macdonald in his latter years. After leaving high school, Cleo entered the service of the Royal Bank of Canada with which institution he has been associated ever since, for several years in the Inspection department. He is now manager of the St. Clair Avenue and O'Connor Drive branch in Toronto where many of the local BNAPSers have their accounts. (He is thus able to check on their stamp purchases!)

Mr. Fee started to collect stamps when he was seven and has made several "finds" amongst some of the older families in the vicinity of Port Burwell, including some nice early Canada; he still has some of the stamps in his collection. In recent years he has confined his collecting to Canada and has a fine collection of this country remarkable for the choice condition of each item and including mint blocks, covers and patriotic and illustrated hotel covers.

Cleo has been a member of the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club since 1934 and was on the executive for several years. He is also a member of the American Philatelic Society. In his youth he was a famous runner and was one of the fastest sprinters in Canada, holding a number of Canadian and Ontario track records one of which still stands. In the new home he is building in West Hill, Ontario, he is having a stamp room specially designed to hold his Canadiana material including his medals won as a sprinter. Married, with two girls age nine and seven, he spends his



summers on Lake Nipissing trying to catch the big fish that are supposed to abound in its waters!

RUSSELL C. WOOD

It is with deep regret that we announce the passing on Christmas morning of one of our Boston, Mass., members, Russell C. Wood, No. 784. He was a dealer in the stamps of U. S. and B. N. A. for quite a number of years, as well as a collector of varied interests.

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From the Librarian...

Report of BNAPS Library, 1952

RECEIPTS

Credit balance January 1, 1952	\$ 4.95
From Treasurer	50.00
Donations	5.50
Rentals	1.50

Total \$61.95

EXPENDITURES

Postage	\$18.41
Express	8.85
Supplies	3.25
Literature	28.50
Credit balance January 1, 1953	2.94

Total \$61.95

Loans totalled 268, compared with 236 in 1951. Special thanks are due to members Bertram and Trace for cash donations; also for literature to members Barraclough, McMaster, Stanley Stamp Co., Armstrong, Meyerson, Levine, Campbell, and others who helped to make our library a success in 1952.

R. J. Duncan, Librarian

Further Additions to Library List of Articles

- 243 Incomplete Notes, 2- and 4-ring Numeral Cancellations (Barraclough) 9 pp.
- 244 Tercentenary Issue (Various Authors).
- 245 Re-entries and Varieties of 1868 Issue (Searles) 2 pages.
- 246 Canadian Issue 1928-29 (Singer) 1 page.
- 247 Canadian Postal Stationery (Odell) 9 pages.
- 248 Plating the 1 Cent Guy of Newfoundland (MacMaster) 14 pages.
- 249 Travelling Post Offices of Newfoundland (Meyersons-Mitchell) 15 pages.
- 250 Canadian Trans-Atlantic Mails (Staff) 3 pages.
- 251 Six Cent Guy Issue of Newfoundland (Ingram) 2 pages.
- 252 Canadian Meters (Garrett) 5 pages.
- 253 Early Georgian Stamps (Cryderman) 10 pages.
- 254 Plate Varieties of Pence Issues, etc. (Aitchison) 5 pages.
- 255 Handstruck Postage Stamps of B. C. and Vancouver Island (Wellburn) 13 p.
- 256 The Three Cent Small Queen Issue (Cryderman) 4 pages.
- 257 Revised List of O. H. M. S. Issues (Gordon-Higginson) 5 pages.
- 258 Small Queens—Two Cent Green (Dewey) 2 pages.
- 259 That Ten Cent Albert (Saxton) 9 pages.
- 260 Newfoundland—Plating the 1c Card (Meyersons) 5 pages.
- 261 "235" Numeral Obliterator Used on Newfoundland Stamps (Minuse) 2 pp.
- 262 Canadian Envelopes (From "Stamp Collector's Magazine", Aug. 1865) 2 pp.
- 263 Newfoundland Plate Number Blocks (Meyersons) 2 pages.
- 264 Jump Coils (Various Authors) 6 pages.
- 265 B. N. A. Philatelic Literature (Duncan) 6 pages.
- 266 Medallion Issue of 1932 (Cryderman) 3 pages.
- 267 Canadian C. O. D. Cards and Envelopes (Bond) 2 pages.
- 268 Canadian Silver Jubilees (Jacobi) 3 pages.
- 269 Stamps of the North (Kehr) 4 pages.
- 270 Precancels (Goodale-Garrett) 5 pages.

- 271 Canadian Patriotic Covers—Boer War Period (Richardson) 5 pages.
 272 Queenston Post Office, Upper Canada (Bond) 4 pages.
 273 Canadian Postal Rates 1851-59 (Jephcott) 5 pages.
 274 Canadian Postal System (Goodwin) 9 pages.
 275 British American and Canada Bank Note Engraving Co.'s (Brazer) 8 pages
 276 Nova Scotia Cents Issue (Harris) 5 pages.
 277 Arctic North West Territories Postal History (Cutress) 3 pages.
 278 Hawker Stamp of Newfoundland (Goodkind) 23 pages.
 279 One Cent Small Queen (Hurst) 2 pages.
 280 Canadian Bands, Wrappers, Cards, Envelopes and Air Mail Forms (Bond)
 14 pages.
 281 Confederation (Hurst) 3 pages.
 282 Maritime and Newfoundland Airways Story (Singer) 4 pages.
 283 Alexander Graham Bell (Norton) 2 pages.
 284 Canada Notes, 2- and 4-ring Numerals (C. J. Phillips) 1) pages.
 285 Chats on Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Stamps (From "Eastern Philatelist") 9 pages.
 ... List of Name Changes in Canadian Post Offices 1814-1895 (F. W. Campbell) 15 pages.

From the Sales Manager ...

"WHAT'LL YOU HAVE"

We have lots of fine material now, thanks to your splendid response to our appeals. We can send you almost anything you want. You ask for it and we'll send it, gladly—Canada, Newfoundland, Provinces. Our only soft-spot (temporary, we assure you) is "Large Heads" and we have very reliable promises of those soon. Since we took office there have been only two occasions where a member didn't make a purchase—both did from later circuits. We remarked once before that we could almost guarantee you complete satisfaction—can we? Try us and see.

Every circuit sells—every book sells. Sales have been excellent and, considering the variety of new material we now have, should do even better. We don't dare estimate how high our sales figures can go if more members would participate but we sure want to see them. We are certain that you, like everybody else, will be well satisfied and we sure wish you would give us that first trial—please. Maybe you didn't then but do now. So, send us your "Circuit Request Card" that's been lying around waiting for a decision. If you mislaid it, drop us a note and we'll gladly send you another. Hop aboard.

10c each, 3 for 25c. Our first order of sales books was printed in 1945 and we have just had a new order printed. You can readily understand that our cost now was not the same as in 1945. In fact, they cost us more than we were able to charge before, and we used the lowest estimator. We have received approval of the Board of Governors to release these new charges for sales books and to explain why you will hereafter note sales books at **10c each, 3 for 25c** (6 or more, ppd.). Speaking of sales books, we realize that we haven't made our request that you send in your duplicate material in these books to the Sales Department that is proving itself the best medium to sell those duplicates.

More Material to Me—in '53

More Material from Me—in '53

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

Report of the Secretary ...

JANUARY 15, 1953

APPLICATIONS PENDING

Allen, J. Millar, 36 Antrim Road, Lisburn, Northern Ireland
 Anderson, A. G., Quathiaski Cove, B. C., Canada

TO THE MEMBERS:

It has been brought to the attention of the Board of Governors that under our printing schedule the allowed fifteen (15) days to file objections to membership applications is not being observed. To properly effect this under our printing schedule, an application would have to appear in two (2) consecutive issues (except a July-August issue); first as an "Application for Membership" and in the next issue as "Pending" and in the third could be listed as a "New Member".

The condition has been studied and reviewed and it has been decided that the change in the procedure of processing applications for membership is in order and shall be made effective and operative immediately.

The Board of Governors
DAN MEYERSON—Chairman

Atwood, Dudley W., P. O. Box 5, Watertown, Conn.
Berger, Harry F., 17 So. Montrose Ave., Upper Darby, Pa.
Cassels, Stewart G., 83 Oriole Road, Toronto, Ont., Canada
Chadbourne, A. L., 358 East 5th St., N. Vancouver, B. C., Canada
Edington, A., 30 Bloor St. W., Toronto 5, Ont., Canada
Hunter, Stanley C., 60 Harrington Rd., Brighton 6, Sussex, England
Meyerson, Roslyn C., 69 Fenimore Dr., Harrison, N. Y.
Poole, Horace S., 1475 Montrose Terrace, Dubuque, Iowa
St. Laurent, J. C., Box 7, Clinton, B. C., Canada
vonKlippstein, Ray V., 450 S. Main St., Orlando, Fla.

REPLACED ON ROLLS

592 Cooke, J. R., Hickson, Ont., Canada

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

(Objections must be filed within 15 days after month of publication)

- Bentley, Percy, 119 West Pender St., Vancouver 3, B. C., Canada (C) CAN—20th century mint postage. 1st Day and 1st Flight covers. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
- Francis, Henry W., 786A Farmington Ave., West Hartford 7, Conn. (D-C) CAN, NFD—Used postage. Proposed by L. W. Banks, No. 631. Seconded by D. P. Mower, No. 754.
- Harris, Marjorie H., 202, 1285 Pacific St., Vancouver 5, B. C., Canada (C) CAN, B. C., N. S.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Pre-stamp covers and town cancels on cover. Coils. Cut-squares. "Locals". Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
- Karpinski, Edward T., 367 Park St., New Britain, Conn. (D-C) CAN, NFD—19th century. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Plate Blocks. Proposed by L. W. Banks, No. 631. Seconded by D. P. Mower, No. 754.
- Lukcw, Stanley, 472 McKenzie St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada (CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th century mint postage and blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes. Mint and semi-official airmails. 2 and 4-ring cancellations. SPECIALTY—Early Canada shade varieties. Proposed by R. Burr, No. 278. Seconded by E. P. Warren, No. 711.
- McMartin, J. B., 59 East 6th St., Winona, Minn. (D-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Used plate blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Used booklet panes. Federal and Provincial revenues and tax-paid. Used and semi-official airmails. Literature. R. E., territorial, flag, 2 and 4-ring and full town cancellations. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.
- Wain, Eric J., 285 Edison Ave., St. Lambert, Montreal 23, Que., Canada (C) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 1st Day covers. Mint and used booklet panes. Coils. O.H.M.S. Federal, Provincial and tax-paid revenues. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by H. I. Nelson, No. 69. Seconded by P. J. Hurst, No. 583.

Wyckoff, Phillip A., 101 Cemetery St., Frankfort, N. Y. (C) CAN, NFD—19th century mint and used postage. Plate Blocks, Colls. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet pages. Xmas Seals. Federal, Provincial and Tax-paid revenues. Mint and semi-official airmails. Stationery entires. Proposed by E. Richardson, No. 168. Seconded by G. Harper, No. 884.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Adamson, Dr. M. C., 11159 - 77 Avenue, Edmonton, Alta., Canada
 Berger, S. V., 289 Joseph St., Chatham, Ont., Canada
 Bradley, Harry A., 1349 Dell St., Dubuque, Iowa
 Jarvis, L. E. M., 28 Lynnhaven Rd., Toronto 10, Ont., Canada
 Langer, F., P. O. Box 238, Vancouver 1, B. C., Canada
 Mills, J. Harvey, 411½ No. Palm Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.
 Park, J. Alex, 336 S. 28th Road, Miami, Fla. (from Grosse Point Farms 36, Mich.)
 Romune, Theo. K., 1204 Martin St., Klamath Falls, Ore. (from Sacramento, Cal.)
 Trethewey, Flt.-Lt., RCAF Recruiting Unit, Lethbridge, Alberta (from Medicine Hat, Alta.)

CORRECTION

Campbell, Frank W., 1132 Pinehurst, Royal Oak, Mich. (not 1112)

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

718 Woods, Lt. Col. H. G. J., 605 W. Pender, Vancouver, B. C., Canada

DECEASED

508 Stewart, Cuthbert S., P. O. Box 1322, Wellington, New Zealand
 784 Wood, Russell C., 45 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

Flower, Rollin E., 259 Wardman Rd., Kenmore 17, N. Y.
 Marsh, Victor, 13 Sion Rd., Riverside, Twickenham, Middlesex, England
 Shipton, C. E. C., Hightown Green, Rattlesden, Bury St. Ed., Suffolk, England
 Veale, E. W., P. O. Box 86, Kamloops, B. C., Canada

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

23 Brophy, Allard F., 4179 Hampton Ave., Montreal, Que., Canada
 374 Gale, Ashley H., Wilson, N. Y.
 772 Jefferson, W. E., 302 South St., Halifax, N. S., Canada

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, December 15, 1952	718
REPLACED ON ROLLS, January 15, 1953	1
	719
RESIGNATIONS, January 15, 1953	4
DECEASED, January 15, 1953	1
DROPPED, January 15, 1953	1 6
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, January 15, 1953	713

Numbers of Plates Used For 1949 Design Stamps

The numbers of plates used to date for the printing of the current issue King George VI 1949 design stamps of Canada are as follows:

- 1¢ green—1, 2, 4-9 inclusive
- 2¢ brown—1-4 inclusive
- 2¢ olive-green—3-8 inclusive
- 3¢ purple—1-14 inclusive
- 4¢ red—1-11 inclusive
- 4¢ orange—6, 11, 12, 13, 17 and 18
- 5¢ blue—1-3 inclusive

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