



B·N·A TOPICS

Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society



Issue No.

100

MARCH 1953

VOLUME 10 - NUMBER 3 - WHOLE NO. 100

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1932				1942-3 several covers with various combs. from 10c to .75			
Feb 22	C3	6 cent Airmail75	1947			
Jun 21	191	3 on 2 cent .....	.20	Mar 3	274	Alex Graham Bell .	.30
Jul 12	192	Ottawa Conf. 3c red	.25		"	" (Blk. 4) ..	.60
	193	Ottawa Conf. 5c bl.	.30	Jul 1	275	Citizen .....	.35
	194	Ottawa Conf. 13c Gr.	.60		"	" (Blk. 4) .....	.70
	192-3-4	" (3 on 1 env.)	1.25	1948			
	" & C4	" (4 on 1 env.)	1.65	Feb 16	276	Princess Elizabeth .	.30
	C4	6 on 5 Adr	1.00		"	" (Blk. 4) .....	.80
Dec 1	195-201	7 Envs. with one stp on ea. 1-13c	3.25		"	" (Pl. Blk.)	1.50
	195-201	1 env w. all 7 stp	2.75	Oct 1	277	Resp. Govt. ....	.30
1933				1949			
May 18	202	5c Postal Union ..	.85	Apr 1	282	Cabot .....	.25
	"	blk 4	2.50		"	" (Blk. 4) .....	.65
	"	Plate blk	3.25	Jun 11	283	Halifax .....	.25
Jul 24	203	20c Gr. Exhbn. ...	1.65		"	" (Blk. 4) .....	.60
	"	Blk 4	5.00	Jul 23		Banff-Indian Days .	.25
Aug 17	204	5c Royal William .	.65	Nov 15	284-8	1-5c on 1 cover ...	.65
	"	Blk 4	1.85	1950			
	"	Plate Blk	2.50	Oct 2	301	10 cent Fur .....	.40
1934				1951			
Jul 1	208	3c Cartier .....	.45	Feb 1	302	\$1.00 Fishing	1.65
	209	10 cent U. E. L.	1.65	Sep 24	311	4c Centen. (Capex).	.25
1935					312	5c Centen. (Capex).	.40
Jun 1	223-6 & E6	Five on 1 cov.	3.00		313	7c Centen. (Capex).	.40
	C5	6c Air Daedalus ...	.45		314	15c Centen. (Capex).	.50
	E6	20c Spec. Del. Blk 4	2.00		311-4	all four on 1 cover	1.00
1937					311-4	Set 4 covers with blks (1 only) ...	4.50
Apr 1	231	1c Gr.	o/s	Oct 26	315	1951 R. V. ....	.35
	232	2c Br. (Blk 4) .....	.45		"	" (Blk. 4) .....	.65
	233	3c Red (Pl. Blk.) ..	.60	1952			
	231-3	1 Env. with 3 sgls.	.50	Apr 1	316	20c Forestry .....	.65
May 10	234-5-6	4,5,8 (3 on 1 env)	.65		"	" (Blk. 4)	1.50
	231-6	1 Env. with 6 stps	1.25		"	" (Pl. Blk.)	2.00
	237	2c Coronation .....	.25	Jul 26	317	Red Cross .....	.30
	"	Pl. Blk. ....	.60		"	" (Blk. 4) .....	.65
1938					"	" (Pl. Blk.) .....	.90
Nov 15	242	13c Halifax .....	.65	Nov 3	318	3c Abbott .....	.30
1939					"	" (Blk. 4) .....	.50
Mar 1	E9	10 on 20c Spec. Del.	.75		"	4c MacKenzie .....	.30
Apr 1	E7	10c Gr. Spec. Del. .	.65		"	" (Blk. 4) .....	.55
May 15	246-8	R.V. (3 stp on 1 env)	.65		"	7c Goose40
	"	with flag cancel	1.60		"	" (Blk. 4)70
						1 cover with all 3 ..	.65

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B·N·A TOPICS

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MARCH 1953

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

Views and Reviews By the Editor

Our 100th Issue

It is with pride that we present this 100th issue of BNA TOPICS, containing a number of interesting articles on B. N. A. stamps and postal history, written by BNAPS members who are leaders in their respective fields. We hope you enjoy the fare we have "dished up" for you on this occasion.

Temporary officers were listed in the first issue of BNA TOPICS (March 1944) as follows; President, Walter R. Hoffmann; Vice-president, H. R. Meyers; Secretary, Jack Levine; Treasurer, William C. Peterman. These officers held office and carried out organizational duties until February 1945, when J. R. Barraclough replaced H. R. Meyers as Vice-president.

The first issue of our magazine contained eight pages, with articles by F. Walter Pollock, W. R. Hoffmann, "Twenty", and L. B. Sheffield. Editor was H. R. Meyers, and he retained this position until March 1945, at which time the Secretary, Jack Levine, took over this task in addition to his other duties. He carried on alone until November 1945, when Richard P. Hedley joined the staff as associate editor. In April 1950 the present editor took over after serving as associate editor for several months. BNA TOPICS has grown over the years to a position of importance in the philatelic world, and presents from 24 to 32 pages of material on British North America each month throughout the year, in addition to publishing a special enlarged Yearbook number each fall, usually in September.

None of this would have been possible without the help and co-operation of a loyal and devoted group of regular columnists and contributors. However, this is not a closed group, and it is hoped that many of the newer members will feel free to contribute something to these pages from time to time. Material is needed at all times in order to keep up the standards which BNA TOPICS has set for itself. If you have contributed before, won't you do so again, and if you are new to this field, don't be afraid to put your thoughts and knowledge down on paper. We want to read it, and TOPICS readers are always interested.

10 Years . . . 100 Issues . . . 1,000 Members . . .

The year 1953 promises to be an auspicious one for the British North America Philatelic Society. This is our tenth anniversary year, this March issue of BNA TOPICS is the 100th number to be printed, and this same issue lists the 1,000th member to be enrolled in BNAPS. Truly a remarkable record for an organization which caters only to a limited section of the stamp-collecting public. The following excerpt from Volume I number 1 of BNA TOPICS, dated March 1944, written by President Walter R. Hoffmann, under the heading "Our Organization," may be of interest at this time:

"Mr. Jack Levine, an ardent and sincere collector of Canadian issues, forwarded letters to all the leading stamp magazines and newspapers requesting their publication of his desire and intention to form a club for collectors of B. N. A. Through and by their co-operation, responses and evinced interests were soon forthcoming. Some time later, notices were published and letters sent advising of a meeting to be held October 28, 1943, at the Collectors Club of New York. Fifteen persons were able to attend and it was definitely decided to organize a Society. A temporary chairman and secretary were selected and a committee of seven chosen to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws, which were approved and adopted at the first regular meeting held November 24, 1943, at 505 Fifth Avenue. Temporary executive officers and a board of governors were elected to serve until some near future date when regular nominations and elections by written ballot will be held.

"Some two hundred letters have been received from interested collectors and the response of applications returned has been very favorable. The Society has weathered and passed the embryo stage, and every member must actively participate in the development of our organization and thus help to establish the British North America Philatelic Society as an outstanding Society—a boon to Philately and a great service to its members.

"Our magazine promises to be an important feature and a great service to the members. Through this medium, the member can receive important and helpful information about B. N. A. One necessary and very important source of information is from you, the member. Everyone is better advised about some phase of his collecting and can provide great help to others by contributing his personal knowledge. What may seem unimportant to yourself may be just the thing that others wish to read or know more about. On the other hand, every member may require some information or advice about his collecting. Write to the Editor and ask your questions and surely you will receive your answer. Contribute your views, your news, your knowledge and ask your questions, and help make subsequent issues of our magazine something to look forward to.

" . . . To close this message to you, I can only stress again, the importance of your co-operation and efforts. Be an active part of your Society. Don't just pay your dues and receive your bulletins. We want this Society to be friendly and intimate, one in which the member in California knows the member in New York, one in which every member feels he is a necessary and important part of his Society."

Mr. Hoffmann's hopes for the future of BNAPS, written in our magazine's first issue, have been more than borne out by events over the years. All will agree that TOPICS is an important feature of the Society, and through this medium many members have shared their information with others, and received information important to them in return. And BNAPS has developed a world-wide reputation for friendliness, and has gone further than our first President hoped. Not only does the member in New York know the member in California, but this personal relationship among BNAPS members has spread throughout the North American continent, and overseas to the British Isles. Our Society conventions are models of friendly association, and the envy of many long-established groups. Surely our founders must be proud of the growth of the Society over the past ten years, and we all look with confidence to even greater growth in the future.

REVIEWS

NEWFOUNDLAND AIR MAILS, 1919-1939—By R. E. R. Dalwick and C. H. C. Harmer. Published by H. R. Harmer Ltd., 41 New Bond Street, London W. 1, England. Price 16/- post free (\$2.75 from H. R. Harmer Inc., 32 East 57th Street, New York 22, N. Y.)

This new lavishly illustrated handbook has just been published by H. R. Harmer Ltd., and all interested in the thrilling pioneer story of the aerial conquest of the North Atlantic will find that the volume contains a hitherto unpublished fund of information on the air stamps, flights and air mails of this popular section of British North America. The book also contains information on the special stamps, proofs, essays, errors, varieties, specimens, etc.; also the flights and flown covers of the many historic trans-atlantic attempts from Newfoundland; and, for the first time, a really clear listing of the internal flights. The inclusion of useful maps simplifies these complicated groups. The publishers state that this handbook will be obtainable at leading Canadian dealers very soon, and also may be obtained in London and New York as noted above.

SISSONS B. N. A. CATALOGUE, 1953, February Edition. Published by J. N. Sissons, 59 Wellington St. West, Toronto 1, Canada. Price 25c.

Another edition of this popular price list, based on one of the outstanding stocks of B. N. A. material on this continent, has been received. This issue is as complete as others have been, fully illustrated, and should certainly be in the hands of all members of BNAPS. Price of the catalogue is 25 cents, but this small amount is refundable on an order for \$2.00.

B. N. A. in Current Philatelic Literature

The following list is taken from the "Index to Current Philatelic Periodicals" which appears in regular issues of "The Stamp Lover," London, England.

CANADA:

- Air Mail Label (J. A. Bissett-Cormack) Popular Stamps 15, No. 9/5.
- Air Mail Service, History (D. G. Cox) Maple Leaves 5/93.
- Air Mail 1927 "London to London" (L. S. Holmes) Gossip 55/138.
- Booklets and Booklet Panes (R. C. Hunter) Gossip 55/150, 176, 210, 242.
- Covers, Illustrated, Victorian Era (E. L. Piggott) Gossip 55/142.
- Plating Problems (P. J. Hurst) Gossip 55/142.
- Railroad Early Postmarks, cont'd (R. P. Hedley) T.P.O. Magazine 6/182.
- 1908 1¢ Varieties (C. W. Hollingsworth) Maple Leaves 5/103.
- 1908 "Quebec" Issues, Notes (J. J. Bonar) Maple Leaves 5/107.
- 1912 7¢ Re-entries, Strand Stamp Journal 4, No. 2/18.
- 1933 "Royal William" (C. S. Ernst) Gossip 55/180.

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Newfoundland Plate Varieties-Scott A12

By DANIEL C. MEYERSON (#L3)



Fig. 1

It appears as though more and more Newfoundland collectors are beginning to examine their stamps more carefully. A considerably greater amount of my correspondence now seems to deal with plate varieties and re-entries. This may be due in part to the fact that since April 1, 1948, no new Newfoundland stamps have been issued and the collector has the time to go back over the earlier issues to examine them more closely.

One of the stamps that has been

drawing considerably more attention is the 12¢ Queen Victoria, Scott #28, the red brown, on yellowish or white paper, and Scott #29, the puce re-issue.

There are at least two re-entries and one plate variety to be found on this stamp and all of them will be positioned in the course of this article. I cannot say whether these exist on the plate proofs, as thus far I've been unable to locate them. I'd appreciate some help on that subject.

The First Re-entry

The first re-entry was recorded in the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" for June 1930. In this issue is recorded the "dot on the nose" variety (Fig. 1). At the time the article was published the position of the re-entry had not been determined but I can now report that it is position #95. The "dot on the nose" is said to have occurred when the first impression of the die was rocked in too low and to the right. The dot that remained after the attempt to burnish out the misplaced impression was the front curve of the eye.

The second re-entry was recorded by Boggs in his book, "The Postage



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

Stamps and Postal History of Newfoundland." He writes: "The 12¢ has a very strong re-entry to the left which shows in the 'U' of Newfoundland" (Fig. 2). Boggs advises that this re-entry occurs on position #25 and I can confirm that statement.

Plate Variety?

The third stamp of interest (probably a plate variety) was first seen at CAPEX. In examining one of the exhibits sent over from England I noticed a block of 15, and the exhibitor made special mention of the stamp directly in the center. In the case of this stamp there was a thin line from the "W" of NEWFOUNDLAND extending diagonally to the right and upward until it reached the point of the chin (Fig. 3). I had never seen this variety before and didn't pay too

much attention to it as I didn't think it was constant. However, a visit to the Court of Honor changed my opinion in a hurry as there, among a showing of blocks of the first cents issue, was a block of four showing this self-same variety. I brought this variety to the attention of Alex MacMaster and he promptly canvassed the dealers (before I thought of the ideal) and came up with a single of the puce. Subsequently several copies were picked up for the collection but it wasn't until BNAPEX-'52 that I was able to position this variety. Fred Jarrett turned up with a portion of a sheet that proved conclusively that the variety was position #68.

If any other re-entries or plate varieties are known to any of the readers of this article I'd appreciate a note with the full details.

Geo. E. Foster

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Notes on Early Canadian Blocks

By PETER J. HURST (#583)

A happy truth about philately is the fact that anyone may choose his own path of pursuit, and form a collection after his own heart's desire, and the chronological evolution of the hobby mirrors the constant widening of interests. In the earliest stages of collecting, a mint or used single was all that was required. Later came an interest in various shades and papers of the same stamp, to be followed by gradual attention to perforation measurements, plate varieties, multiples and a vast number of lateral aspects. Of existing trends, the methodical collecting of blocks has often been proclaimed a mere fad but, after several decades of it, it would seem to be here to stay.

What Is The Attraction?

What is the attraction of blocks? To begin with, a block of four is the smallest balanced multiple of a stamp, the enlarged shape of four times its area and consequently as pleasing to the eye as a single stamp—an important factor in a hobby whose appeal is entirely optical. Imperforate and part-perforate varieties are collected in pairs or larger, for the sake of showing their genuineness: here again the block provides proportion of size and uniformity of appearance. Shade variations—important for some studies—become more evident in blocks due to the larger area involved. Where surcharges and overprints are concerned, any multiple is easier to authenticate than a single, since it makes possible a check on the type setting. And finally, to anyone endeavouring the plating of a stamp—both for development or analysis—a multiple is of immeasurable aid.

Until about fifty years ago, the systematic collecting of blocks was virtually unknown. If a philatelist of those days had the inclination of wanting a marginal plate inscription, he more often than not settled for a strip. Compared with today, philatelic knowledge was small up to the turn

of the century; usually multiples were only collected when they represented the normal stamp in juxtaposition with an outstanding variety, and untold times did dealers and collectors alike break up blocks in order to dispose of the singles more easily. A mint block of twenty-eight 3d Beavers was thus "butchered" in Toronto in the early 'nineties, as were innumerable blocks of the 1859 and 1868 issues, symptomatic for an era when pairs and strips of the 7½d and 10d were cut apart almost as a matter of course.

Consolation and Regret

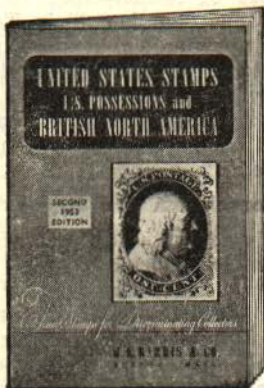
All this accounts for the rarity of Canadian blocks prior to 1870. Those in existence today come either from finds in non-philatelic surroundings such as old books or ledgers, or from early collections that happened to contain a few stray blocks. It may be a source of both consolation and regret to realize that a complete collection of Canadian blocks of four—mint or used—has to our knowledge never been formed, and in every likelihood never will. Even where such a seemingly small group as the principal varieties of the Large Queens is concerned, only one or two collections can claim completion, by including the changed color of the 1¢—by far the rarest of all normal Large Queens blocks.

If Gladstone enumerated the six principal qualities which distinguish a collector as Appetite, Leisure, Wealth, Knowledge, Discrimination, and Perseverance, perhaps the biggest obstacle in the collecting of Canadian blocks is the cost, a factor which increases fairly proportionately in magnitude the further back one goes. Early stamps of which singles are anything but scarce, turn into prime rarities when encountered in the form of blocks. As an example, a mint copy of the 2¢ rose of 1864 is not hard to obtain, but a block of four of the same stamp would become a matter of a lengthy search and,

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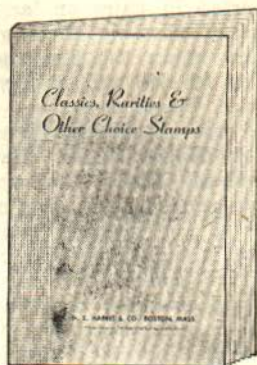
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when located, a purse several hundred dollars deep.

Rare as the 12d

In the classic group of imperforate pence stamps, it is doubtful that 200 blocks are today in collections the world over, and the actual figure is probably closer to 150. As might be expected, the ½d and 3d are the most frequently encountered, blocks of the ½d being the rarer. Even so, it is likely that any of the known 3d blocks on wove paper is at least as rare as a 12d. Blocks of the 6d laid and the 12d are not recorded as in existence. Of the remainders in the group, the great rarities are:

3d laid: one mint block of four, 2 or 3 used blocks of four;

6d wove: one mint block of five, used blocks of six and twelve;

7½d: none mint, one used block of four;

10d; none mint, two or three used blocks of four.

Among the perforated pence issues, blocks of four and possibly six of the ½d are known, as are two or three blocks of four of the 3d. The constantly recurring tales of a used block of the 6d in a well-known American collection are in all proba-

bility dealing with a myth.

A fair number of blocks, both mint and used, exist of the 1¢ and 5¢ of 1859. The 2¢ ranges up to twelve in mint blocks. Mint or used blocks of eight are the largest multiples known for the 10¢, while the 12½¢ goes up to eight used and four mint. The 17¢ is remarkable insofar as its record shows the largest multiple of any 1859 stamp—a used block of forty-nine—but to date no mint block of this value has been known to exist.

Large Queen Pieces

Of the Large Queens, the 1¢ brown goes up to twenty-four mint and twelve used, while only two or three blocks are known in yellow-orange, one of them a mint block of six. Largest mint multiple of the 2¢, and also the most spectacular piece of the issue, a block of sixteen shows the complete watermark.

Second rarest of the set is the 3¢, surviving in mint blocks up to nine, as does the 5¢ value. A mint block of ten is the maximum for the 6¢, and a number of larger blocks, mint and used, represent the 12½¢. The ½¢ and 15¢ values are still in existence in full sheets.

NEWS FROM PHILADELPHIA GROUP

President-Elect Harry Lussey, who is a frequent visitor to Philadelphia Group, BNAPS, was one of the judges at the recent SEPAD stamp exhibition held in Philadelphia in January, at the National Philatelic Museum. According to reports, our new president did a bang-up job!

On January 16, Bert Llewellyn presented a talk and an exhibition based on his collection of Canada, to the Capitol Philatelic Society, Trenton, N. J. His collection is especially strong in 1859 Prince Albert stamps.

The evening of January 22 was a banner night for the Frankford Ar-

senal Stamp Club, when Jim Culhane exhibited his fine Newfoundland collection, together with an interesting talk. Jim's collection has just been written up again in fine style, and he really has the stamps to show off!

Charles McDonough was the special guest of the Princeton, N. J., Stamp Club on February 17, where he exhibited and spoke on Canada.

Members of the Philadelphia Group always take the opportunity during these visits to other clubs to put in a good word for BNAPS, and seek new members among those interested in B. N. A.

Patronize TOPICS Advertisers

SQUARED CIRCLES AGAIN!

"Que. & Camp. M.C. Local, No. 20"—Additional Notes

By DR. ALFRED WHITEHEAD (#192)

I offer no apology for writing once again on this hammer, the most remarkable of all the Squared Circles. With the assistance of Dr. C. S. McKee, I am able to give approximate dates of the several periods of use and to draw attention to FIVE states of the hammer, not four, as I first believed.

It was in TOPICS, December 1951, that I drew attention to this marking, which has the most varied history of any I know. There I explained that it began as a true type, Jarrett's 373. Students will note that it belongs to the third sub-variety described by Mr. W. L. Jackson in his excellent article on The Varieties of the Squared Circle (TOPICS, March 1952), as the inner circle cuts slightly into both top and bottom thick bars. This fact is most fortunate, for the top curvature can be seen throughout the hammer's whole life, and the bottom curvature is equally clear until the last state, in which the baselines have disappeared. Thus we have proof that the five states, different as they are, all belong to one and the same hammer.

In its first form the marking is a rarity. After many years of search I have only two copies, dated Nov. 2, '94, the earliest recorded, and Jy. 27, '95. Other collectors also have found it to be a rarity. Probably it was in only occasional use at this time.

By Oct. 14, '95, it had undergone its first change. The top and bottom thick bars had each been neatly replaced by two thin lines. (Fig. 6 in TOPICS, Dec., 1951, is a rough illustration of this state, defective however, in not showing the curvature of the top and bottom bars). We can only conjecture why the change was made. Was it the handiwork of a railway postal clerk with mechanical tastes, during some idle moments? It is a handsome marking, quite striking on cover.



Fig. 1

See Fig. 1, a Jubilee postcard of Sep. 9, '97. In this state I have it with dates up to late 1899.

The next phase is equally striking. This, the third state—my earliest

copy is of Jy. 26, 1900—shows the middle section of the bottom thin line, and "No. 20" partially removed, and "13" in large figures attached below. See Fig. 2



Fig. 2

This is a very rare state; I have yet to see it on cover. My seven or eight copies are all partial strikes on the 2¢ carmine Numerals stamp. The postal clerk who now used this hammer undoubtedly lived at Quebec or Levis, for the self-same figures "13" may be found attached to other markings in use on runs out of Quebec or Levis. In this form our hammer was in use, occasionally only, I think, for about a year and a half. My last date is Jan. 19, '02.

Fourth State: The number "13" disappears some time in 1902. I have Dec. 27, '02, with a clear base; the "13" has been removed and the lowest thin bar is partial as in the third state; but the thin line immediately above is still complete.

Fifth State: I report this state for the first time. Both thin bars at the base show the middle section cut away. My earliest copy is dated Mar. 11, '04. Fig. 3 shows a cover dated Sep. 16, '04.

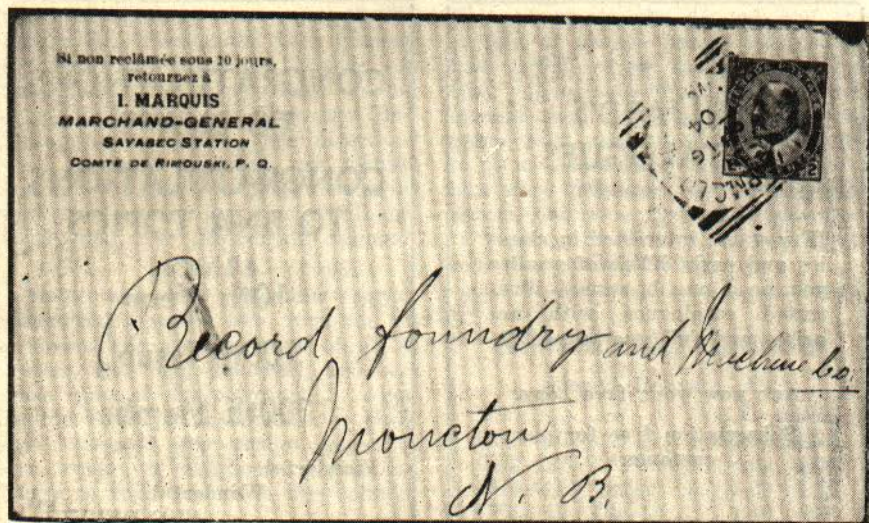


Fig. 3

I have dates up to Aug. 20, '09. (At times during these last years the hammer was laid aside for long periods during which other markings were in use, including the other Squared Circle of this run: QUE. & CAMP. M.C. LOCAL No. 5).

For almost its entire life this hammer shows "direction marks," E. or W.

By Aug. 20, '09, train numbers had come into use on this run, and my two copies for this, the last date of all, show train number 42.

Here then, is the latest check list, with dates:

First State: Nov. 2, '94; a true 373, Jackson's 3rd sub-type.

Second State: Oct. 14, '95; top and bottom thick bars each changed into two thin lines, producing an entirely new type.

Third State: Jy. 26, '00; bottom thin line and "No. 20" partially removed, and "13" attached below.

Fourth State: Dec. 27, '02; "13" removed, base lines as in 3rd state.

Fifth State: Mar. 11, '04; both thin lines at base show the middle section cut away. Last date: Aug. 20, '09.

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Assisted by
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Bringing News About People and Stamps

By Rev. J. S. Bain

With the advent of this, the 100th issue of TOPICS, and it being 10 years since the founding of BNAPS, our fellow member, Geo. E. Foster, writes to point out that out of the first 20 members of BNAPS, 16 are still on the rolls. This is something of a record. Our present membership stands around 725. This means that we are approaching the 1,000 mark, and then prospective members might have to go on a waiting list to get in! Better hold on to that number.

BNAPS

Old covers that carried philatelic advertising, especially that of dealers, have always found a warm spot in my heart. They do not turn up too readily now. Names that have served a bygone generation in philately bring the nostalgia and romance of the past. Such was the cover bearing a 3¢ Small Queens on the front, and a strip of 5 1¢ Small Queens on the back! It bore the name of "W. Kelsey Hall/Stamp and Coin Broker/Peterborough, Ont." A further extension of the corner read in big type "A Fortune For / You In / Old / Stamps". In smaller type directions were given as to what was wanted and how to send it. Encouragement was given by the last line, "Will pay \$25.00 and over for certain stamps."

BNAPS

There are two philatelic corner cards that I would like to obtain on a cover. The first is that of J. A. Nutter, Box 519, Montreal, and secondly that of the notorious S. Allan Taylor, either on a Canadian or U. S. cover. Should any reader know of such covers in existence, I shall be happy to report same in this column.

BNAPS

Reading George B. Sloane's column in "Stamps" magazine, in which he relates the story of Dr. George Hetric and the fabulous U. S. proprietary medicine stamp now priced by Scott at \$5,000, brought back the

memory of a little philatelic find in the same locale. Some years ago I also visited Reading, Pa., and was directed to the old drug store. I enquired if they had any old stamps around, and was promptly told that all such items had been picked up years ago. After a continued conversation, with suggestions interspersed by myself where stamps might be found, an old ledger was produced. Page after page was turned only to reveal it blank. As the end of the book approached there lay between two pages a block of six, 50¢ Canada 1897 Jubilee issue, nicely cancelled with a three-ring Toronto date November 30, 1898. You can never tell where it will turn up!

BNAPS

The issuance of experimental Canadian postage booklets showing stitching instead of the regular staples adds another variety to our panes. This occurs in the 4¢ red and the current 4¢ orange panes. Most books have 8 holes from the stitching, but they will also be found with 7. It is evident that very few of the 4¢ red panes ever reached philatelic circles to be used last year. These new booklets were prepared for vending machines, and were first used according to reports, at Ottawa. Anyone have a first day for this?

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Trail of the Caribou

By Freres Meyerson



Since our note in the January issue of TRAIL we've had another letter from Joe Chambers concerning the perforation varieties of the Newfoundland Airmails C6-C11, and #211 a provisional overprint made from C9. Previously we had only concerned ourselves with C9-C11 and #211, but Joe advises in his last letter that he believes there are varieties in all of C6-C8. He is certain that they are to be found in C6. Joe's findings are as follows.

C6—13.7x13.7	C9—14.1x14.1
C6—13.7x14.1	C9—14.1x13.7
C9—13.7x13.7	211—13.7x13.7

Our own findings include a block of the 50¢, Scott C10, perforated 14.1 x 13.7. We are sure that there are considerably more and it is also possible that the DO-X overprint may exist in more than one perforation.

Back in June 1945 we wrote an article for TOPICS about "The Perkins, Bacon & Co. 'CANCELLED' Overprint on the Early Stamps of Newfoundland." These copies of the pence issue were presented to Mr. Pearson Hill, the son of Sir Rowland Hill. According to the Perkins, Bacon files six copies of a number of stamps were handstamped but as of June '45 only eight copies in all were recorded: one copy of the 3d Green, two copies of the 4d Orange, one copy of the 5d Reddish Brown, one copy of the 6d Lake, one copy of the 6½d Lake, and two copies of the 1/- Orange. Only recently in going through the Robson Lowe Review for the 1951-52 season we learned that a new variety had been discovered. Lot 159 of their sale for Nov. 14, 1951, reads as follows: "1/- rose-lake, with 'CANCELLED' obliteration at upper right, close or touched in places."

During the past year we have spent quite a bit of time discussing Newfoundland blocks. One of the side issues that goes hand in hand with

that subject is the one of imprints. Strangely enough, the plate numbers were only found on the later issues whereas the imprints are to be found on the earlier issues beginning with the 2¢ green, Scott #24. Very little is known about these imprints and I don't believe that a comprehensive list exists anywhere. Our own notes on the subject are very sketchy and it is with the idea of learning what does exist that we are opening this discussion. As in former instances we are perfectly willing to act as a clearing house and will record and cite all information in this column. Eventually we will tie all of the information together and present one comprehensive list. The first Newfoundland issue with imprint is that of Nov. 15, 1865, commonly known as the "First Cents Issue," Scott's Nos. 24-31 inclusive. This list includes two stamps not issued in 1865, the 5¢ black Seal, Scott #26, and the 12¢ puce, Scott #29. The former was issued late in 1868 and the latter in 1894. Since the original plates were used for these two stamps they will be considered part of the original issue. Boggs in his book on Newfoundland covers this issue completely but he does not allow for the physical size of the stamp in placing the imprint. For example in the case of the 2¢ green, Scott #24, he advises that the imprint will be found opposite the third and fourth horizontal rows and the seventh and eighth horizontal rows, whereas in truth the imprint is really opposite the third and seventh horizontal rows only. It is only when the stamp is of a horizontal format that a portion of the imprint will overlap onto the second and fourth horizontal rows as well as the seventh and ninth horizontal rows. Since there are several different sized stamps in this issue we will discuss them individually later.

**THIS IS
NOT THE
SECONDARY
DIE . . .**

By FRANK W.
CAMPBELL (#143)



I had this enlarged print of the 1912 issue made to use as a mount, printed in pale blue, on which to mark the re-entries, or other items, in my study of the series. The part in question would be entered in red pencil, with the stamp mounted somewhere on the print.

Prints were made in black also, for possible use in making illustrations for magazine articles, and Boggs' used it on page 366, and Holmes on page 152, from sheets I furnished.

Someone used the illustration as a sample of the secondary die, from which all other values of the 1912 issue were laid down in plate form, after altering the die to the new denomination. This picture was not just correct for this use, as the die from which the secondaries were made was the One Cent originally, while the numeral boxes on this indicates it was from the 20¢ or 50¢ stamp.

When I went to a local engraver to get a printing plate made, I was told the F. B. I. would not allow it. The law had recently been changed, but the engraver would not take the order. Enquiry at the F. B. I. office elicited the information that I would have to approach the proper author-

ities through an application from the local federal attorney's group. This was too much for me.

So, I sent a perfect copy of the 50¢ carbon black to my friend Steve Rich, who said his engraver had investigated the routine of making an etching legally. The engraver did a splendid job, as the copy had to be enlarged twice, to get it this size. The engraver "painted out" the blank spaces seen here.

Incidentally, had I been the maker of the first die in 1912 I would have used the 2¢ value, as then "Cents" would not have to be worked over on each secondary die for the 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 cent values. The 1 cent value was the first though, and always made a much sharper impression in the rolls used for entering, showing successive secondary dies will make weaker impressions.

Lately, I had an offer of a photograph of the original drawing for the 1912 basic die. On arrival, immediately I discerned a screen effect, and recognized my own production in a new garb. Further research found the photograph had been made from Boggs' book, as the screen dots fit perfectly the halftone process he

used, to make a plate from my "line etching."

Any reader is welcome to borrow

this etching to make color prints for mounting 1912's on, or to get a black print for possible other use.

B. N. A. REVENUES AND TAX PAIDS

By E. L. PIGGOTT (#629)



There are of course many collectors of British North America Revenues and Tax Pairs. By this time you are no doubt numbered among them. You probably at least have sidelines, possibly that of topical collecting.

If this is the case, and you want sheer beauty of engraving, there is

nothing philatelic in existence to approach many of the "Royalty Heads" to be found in B. N. A. Revenues and Tax Pairs. If in later years this writer finds it necessary to dispose of his revenue collection to keep the oil burner running, the last items to go will be the Victorian heads found on

B. N. A. Revenues. Personally I have always wanted to form a topical collection of all B. N. A. "Royalty Heads." Who knows, if I am fortunate, this may yet be accomplished before I qualify for that old age pension cheque.

"Royalty Heads" of the Revenue and Tax Paid emissions of B. N. A. can be found in excise and war tax issues, Supreme Court laws, weights and measures, gas, electricity, tobacco, cigar, cigarette and snuff stamps, and on three customs duty stamps of Newfoundland. If you like overprints and surcharges, these also are available in "Royalty Heads" of various items in this field.

Space does not permit illustrating all types of the various emissions featuring "Royalty Heads", but surely you will agree the items illustrated fully indicate that B. N. A. Revenues and Tax Pairs provide the opportunity for pleasure and color that all collectors seeks for a topical or sideline collection. It can safely be said that there has not been the slightest hint of any speculative scandal in connection with these stamps, as all were issued strictly to fulfill legitimate needs. You are missing a good deal if you have neglected B. N. A. Revenues and Tax Pairs.

CANADIAN METER REVENUE STAMP



Illustrated herewith is a Crown Type Meter Excuse Stamp showing use at Toronto, Ontario, on November 1, 1938. In the background appears the wording "Revenue Stamp", and the meter stamp is inverted in regard to this wording. While there are various varieties of meter excise in use today, the writer would like to know whether the type illustrated had com-

mon usage at points other than Toronto, and if they were used prior to the date mentioned above. This is the only copy the writer has seen. Could it be that this was an "essay"?

E. L. Piggott (#629)

CPS Jubilee Convention

Two classes of B. N. A. will be included in the Silver Jubilee Convention exhibition of the Canadian Philatelic Society, to be held in Toronto in April.

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PAGES from a BNA SCRAPBOOK



(Gathered and Clipped by R. J. DUNCAN and G. P. LEWIS)

ITEM 17:

The Strand Stamp Journal,
October 1952

CANADIAN RE-ENTRIES — Among the Queen Victoria 1¢ greens, S. G. No. 151 (Scott No. 67), there are an extraordinary number of re-entries and plate flaws. Jarrett mentions that eight plates were used numbered 1 to 8, and it is extremely difficult to allocate the stamps to their correct plates as there is still very much more to be learnt about them.

Fig. I—Showing a re-entry in the numeral "1" in the left value tablet.



Fig. II— Another example of a re-entry in the same value tablet.



Fig. III—"GE" of POSTAGE showing line above and inside the letters.



Fig. IV—"CA" of CANADA showing line above and traces of lines in the letter "C" with an additional line above the top frame.



Many of the flaws and re-entries will be found on copies dating between 1901 and 1903. Following Queen Victoria's death in January 1901, it was expected that the stamps for Edward VII would be available at an early date, consequently no new plates were laid down. The life of the existing plates was lengthened by a considerable amount of very skilful work, until the first Edward stamps appeared in 1903.

Despite the amount of skilful work on these 1¢ green plates, many traces can be found where it was necessary to sharpen the outline of the frame or value tablets, etc., and perhaps two of the best examples of re-entries yet found are shown in our two illustrations Figs. I and II.

The George V 7¢, S. G. 207-209 (Scott 113-114), was printed from six plates numbering 1 to 6 from which over 103,000,000 stamps were printed. The shade of pale sage-green is elusive and was only printed from Plate 6.

There are a number of re-entries and retouches to be found on this stamp, and among the most interesting are the two re-entries illustrated in Figs. III and IV which exist on the same stamp.—S. D. R.

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SOME NOTES AND QUERIES

By H. M. DAGGETT, Jr. (#50)

I have recently come across the following items and report them here in the hope that more information can be obtained from other BNAPSers.

Item 1—The following note was recently published in the *Western Stamp Collector*:

The Scandinavian Air Lines plane "Arild Viking" carried 500 pounds of mail in its 28-hour flight Nov. 19 and 20 (1952) between Los Angeles and Copenhagen.

The plane made the 5582-mile trip across the Arctic ice cap in 23 hours and 38 minutes actual flying time, according to the Associated Press. Four hours and 29 minutes were spent refueling at Edmonton, Alberta, and at the U. S. Air Force base at Thule, in Northern Greenland.

The Nov. 19-20 flight from Los Angeles to Copenhagen was a test, but officials of the Scandinavian Air Lines say that by spring there will be two or three flights each week in both directions over the Polar route.

Does any member know whether covers to or from Edmonton were carried on this flight?

Item 2—The WSC of Sep. 13, 1952, carried a summary of an article in the *Bureau Specialist* that reported that as the Canal Zone does not have special delivery stamps or service, the post offices there have in stock supplies of U. S. special deliveries as a service to those who want their letters to the States to have such service. Then came the following very interesting paragraph:

It will be recalled that before arrangements were made for special delivery service in the U. S. on letters mailed in Canada and franked with Canadian postage stamps, many Canadian post offices kept supplies of U. S. special delivery stamps on hand as an accommodation to their patrons. By the use of a U. S. special delivery stamp on a letter mailed to the U. S., a Canadian could secure a special delivery.

Does any member have any further information on this matter. So far as I can recall, I have never before seen mention of this fact, nor heard of covers. The arrangements made with the Bahamas are of course well known.

Item 3—On October 18, I had occasion to see a document certified by the Canadian Embassy in Yugoslavia. On the certification there were affixed stamps to the value of \$2.50 to indicate that the required fees had been paid. These stamps were engraved, of horizontal format, standard size. The central design was a maple leaf, on which was engraved the value. The word Canada in capitals as at the top, External Affairs at the left reading up, and Affaires Extérieures reading down at the right. I have seen but two values, a 50¢ one in crimson (red-rose), with the value thus: "50 ¢", and a two dollar value, in purple brown, inscribed thus: " 2

DOLLARS".

In reply to a letter to the Department of External Affairs asking for more information, I have received the following information, to quote:

The fee stamps are published in denominations of 25¢ blue, 50¢ pink, \$1 orange, \$2 brown, and \$5 green. They are used only abroad, were first taken into use in 1948, and are used as receipts for fees paid for all types of consular services, including the issuance and renewal of passports abroad.

Up to the present, this is the first I have seen this issue, and I have never seen any mention of it in the philatelic press. It might be, of course, that revenue specialists know of it. I am now trying to find out if they are available for collection purposes.

The Month's NEWS

Maritime Miscellany



by W. W. Chadbourne

VARIATION IN PAPER—BNAPS.—er James Stokes (#255) of Winnipeg, Man., submits three blocks of the current 3¢ King George VI, which show a variation in the thickness of paper on which they are printed. One block, from Plate 6, seems to be the normal thickness of paper being used at the present time in other Canadian stamps. However, two other blocks, from Plates 11 and 14, seem to be somewhat thinner paper, with the Plate 11 block being the thinnest of the lot. Mr. Stokes says that BNAPS-er Ted Warner first noticed this variation in the paper, and they are both curious to know if this is a permanent changeover to thinner paper, or just an accidental variation. Any comment?

BNAPSers John S. Bain and Roland Oertel are both members of the Kankakee (Illinois) Stamp Club which will be hosts to the Illinois Federation of Stamp Clubs on April 18-19, for their 4th annual exhibition, convention and bourse. The convention is prominent among opening events leading up to the Kankakee County Centennial this summer.

RUSS ALLISON WOUNDED—The members will be sorry to hear that our "Looking Here . . . Looking There" reporter, Russ Allison, is hospitalized in Japan and being treated for nine bullet wounds. Anyone wishing to help Russ look here or look there but not where, can write him at: Lt. Russell Allison (O2041620), Detachment of Patients, 279th General Hospital, APO 53, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

The following officers were elected at the fourth annual meeting of the B. N. A. Collectors Club of Montreal, to serve for the year 1953: President, Peter Hurst; Vice-president, Graham

In this column (March, 1951) there was recorded two known examples of the five pence rate from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to the United States by packet, the rate being made up by a pair of the 1 penny and the 3 penny. One of these was in a Harmer, Rooke sale in New York, June 6-7, 1945; the other in the first Reford sale. In the Moody sale, H. R. Harmer, Inc., May 15-16, 1951, there were two examples, one of them being the item from the 1945 Harmer Rooke sale. Very recently another cover has appeared in a H. R. Harmer, Ltd., London sale. This makes four recorded examples. Dates of use were January 14, February 18, and April 21, 1853. Date of the London sale item is unknown to me at this time.

One of my correspondents writes that he has a cover with the five cent green New Brunswick dated November 29, 1860. My earliest date of use on cover had been February 23, 1861. Any reader who can supply information of earlier use would do a favor by writing to me.

An exceedingly rare New Brunswick item appeared in a London sale earlier this year. This was a cover from Fredericton to London, February 6, 1860, franked with a six pence yellow and a vertical bisect of the three penny red and properly tied with the numeral 13 in grid. I know of no other. Jarrett records a use of "two 3d and vert. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 3d ($7\frac{1}{2}$ d rate.)"

Biographical note: Charles Connell, of postage stamp fame, was a graduate of Kings College, A.B. 1845, degree number 63.

Fairbanks; Secretary, Dutton Copp; Treasurer, G. Scott Brooks; Directors, Chas. deVolpi, C. G. Kemp, Earl E. Sault,

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND MAIL BOAT CANCELLATIONS

By MERVYN V. QUARLES (#393)

Interest shown in the Prince Edward Island Mail Boat Cancellations by fellow BNAPSers (April and June, 1952 BNA TOPICS) has led me to jot down a few notes. I will be happy to hear from anyone possessing these cancellations with full details as to date, stamps, etc.

Constitutionally Prince Edward Island is entitled to "efficient steam service for the conveyance of mail and passengers between the island and the mainland winter and summer" by virtue of a British Order in Council. This was one of the terms the island authorities insisted upon before entering the Confederation in 1873. Indeed the carriage of winter mails was long a problem to the island officials. We note that as early as 1775 the then Lieutenant-Governor had to arrange for the handling of his dispatches, and other letters, in winter time by a crude Indian birch bark canoe.

Winter service was a haphazard affair at best until 1829-30. At this time service was established between Cape Traverse, P. E. I., and Cape Tormentine, N. B., by a species of whale boats equipped with runners. These boats fought the "lolly," i.e., a mixture of snow and small pieces of ice which made the water for a couple of feet down the same consistency as thick pea soup. These whale boats were ready for service either as a sled on ice or in the water as a boat. Straps arranged along the sides served to harness the crew to the boat. The Northumberland Straits tend to become blocked with ice to a serious extent and a trip under such circumstances is an experience long to be remembered. The ice piles up in hummocks due to the combined action of wind and tide and a large expenditure of energy was required to drag the boat across the field of ice. Upon arriving at a clear stretch of water all hands climbed aboard and resort was made to the oars. Rev. H. R. Nicholson wrote an account of



Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Postmarks
Ice-Breaker Service 1876-1918

his exciting trip made across the strait in the *Stamp Lover* in 1926. Genial Bob Duncan has a copy of this story "Mails in the Frozen North" in our society library and will be glad to loan it to BNAPSers.

After Confederation the Dominion chartered the sealer "Albert" to handle the winter mails. This vessel soon proved entirely inadequate and a special ice-breaker was constructed at Sorel, Que. The "Northern Light" was placed in operation during the winter of 1876-7 and plied between Georgetown, P. E. I. and Pictou, N. S. until 1888.

After 1888 we find a succession of ice breakers including the "Petrel" and "Earl Grey." The "Petrel" was later sold to the Russians and saw service in the Russo-Japanese War. The "Earl Grey" was used for Archangel traffic in World War I.

Later ice-breakers used were the "Minto" and "Stanley." These vessels were not always satisfactory as they were sometimes entrapped by the ice floes. As a matter of fact the Stanley was frozen in for a period of 63 days in 1903. In the spring of 1913 contracts were awarded for the construction of modern car-ferry terminals at Cape Tormentine, N. B. and Cape Borden, P. E. I. When the "Prince Edward Island" car-ferry went into regular service in the winter of 1918 it tolled the death knell of the ice-breakers service as the mail department ceased functioning on

board the boats and the sorting of mail was done by the railway mail clerks.

Post Marks

Ice-Breaker Service 1876-1918

P1001 Figure 1

P.E.I. M.C. Boat (1892-1901)

P1002 Figure 1

P.E.I. Mail Clerk Boat

P1003 Figure 1

P.E.I. R.M.C. Boat

P1004 Figure 1

P.E.I. Winter Service

P1005 Figure 2

Winter Mail Service P.E.I. (1910)

CONSTANT PLATE VARIETIES

By HANS REICHE (#783)

There seems to be a feeling amongst some philatelists that a variety, if at all collectible and worth attention, should be at least of a major type and be constant through the entire issue; and it should be also constant in the true sense of the word. A number of recent articles have, therefore, criticized collectors and students who strain their eyes in the search for minor varieties regardless of their constancy, or for other valuable philatelic information and for additions to their collections. The following brief should be regarded as an attempt to clarify this situation.

What is a constant plate variety? This question is asked by many collectors and various more or less satisfactory answers have been given, but these do not always convey the same idea. The magnitude of deviation from the main subject may differ with each reply one receives, but I do not believe there is anyone who does not understand the term itself. A "constant" plate variety should occur in similar condition on each stamp, sheet, pane or whatever subject is being considered or examined.

But this leaves a question unanswered. Must such a variety be exactly the same in all details from one subject to the other, or may we allow slight variations in size and position, yet still call it a constant variety? A variety can only be called "constant" if first of all it has been established that it can be found in more than just one example. As a matter of fact, a number of students have insisted on a minimum of ten before accepting a variety as con-

stant. There are others well known and recognized authorities who will say that only two stamps alike will establish a constancy. I believe that this a purely academic question and feel that if there is enough evidence of constancy on two subjects, then a variety should be accepted as such. Of course this will depend on the material being judged.

Coming back to the question of changes in size and position of a variety can still be called constant even if its physical dimensions change inside a certain reasonable limit. If a dot on a stamp moves from the upper right corner to the lower left, the variety can certainly not be called constant. One would deal here with two different varieties, even if they look alike. But on the other hand if a certain flaw or variety appears on a stamp, changing its appearance or dimensions slightly, due to wear of the plate, additional damage or any other reason, the variety is still the original one and should be accepted as constant.

Or in another case, if a small piece of material falls on the plate and is embedded there for some time in the process of printing, then moves a fraction of an inch, to most collectors the variety is still the same and may be called constant. Only the absolute specialist will make a distinction in such case. I would regard both instances as a constant variety. This is why I have stated that a constant plate variety needs to show a flaw only in a similar manner. In a true scientific sense, one stamp with a variety compared to another with the

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★ ★

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EXTREMELY
RARE!

BNAPS #106

same condition can never exhibit a flaw in all its details with absolute constancy.

There are of course a great number of types of constant plate varieties and I would like to point out just a few. A variety may occur if the plate from which stamps or postal stationery are printed becomes damaged. An object may fall on the plate, a break may result from wear of the plate, a repair job on the plate may leave certain marks or some foreign material may adhere to the plate. Another common variety may be caused by certain guide dots and lines on the plate which have not been covered by the design of the stamp or have not been burnished off before printing. A flaw on the die can cause another type of constant plate variety. If the die is defective and this die is used to produce the plate, the plate will show this variety. A variety on the master die will be taken over to each subject on the plate. Such a variety would only be of interest and value to a collector if it were corrected and only a limited number of stamps would show it. But regardless of the extent of the variety it should find recognition and be collected. Were it not for minor and major constant plate varieties many stamps might never have been plated and many facts would still be unknown.

In closing I would like to mention that true philately is a science and that the field of study of constant plate varieties can certainly be regarded as one of the most fascinating subjects for any philatelic student.

"Sketcher" on Holiday

Vincent G. Greene, writer of our popular "Sketches of BNAPSers" column, has been holidaying in Nassau, Bahamas, and over-stayed our deadline, so this is the first issue of TOPICS not to carry this feature since its inception in February 1949. However, Mr. Greene will be back in April with another biographical sketch.

VANISHED VILLAGE

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

"Remember friends as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I,
As I am now, you soon will be,
Prepare for death and follow me."

A lump rose in my throat as I read the above lines followed by "Erected by John Dwan in memory of his brother, Patrick Dwan, who died July 11th, 1852, age 25 years. A native of Ireland, Tipperary County, Toomever-ern." They were barely decipherable on a stone slab now lying in an all-but-forgotten burial ground. Once a holy spot, now the stone lay flat on the ground almost covered by rank grass and weeds beneath a knarled old apple tree. The wind, the rains, sunshine and storms of a century had passed over them leaving their mark of time.

Autumn has always been my favorite season. Mother nature has toiled throughout the year and given the fruits of her labor to us. She seems to say with her brilliant colors: "We have been successful. I have provided for you for the long winter months to come. Now I can prepare for my winter sleep. Soon will come the soft fleecy white blanket of snow. I shall rest content. When my winter rest is over, with new life I shall awaken again in spring to my task.

Brilliant Fall Coloring

It was a beautiful autumn day. The leaves on the trees were tinged with brilliant coloring, and the air had that tang only felt in the fall of the year. I had been spending some very pleasant days around Cayuga, delving into the history of the Grand River. That historic stream, once a busy waterway of commerce, was a placid, peaceful, picturesque, restful river.

Among the places of interest I visited had been "Ruthven Park," the ancestral home of the Thompsons. Colonel Andrew T. Thompson, whom I had known in former years, had died. His charming widow and son, Major Andrew (Drew) Thompson, one

time "Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod," had been most kind to me, giving me virtually the freedom of "Ruthven".

As I sat beneath the old apple tree I closed my eyes and pictured to myself, Indiana, the Vanished Village, and "Ruthven Park," of earlier years.

It is difficult to give you a word picture of this lovely old home and its broad acres. On more than one occasion I had walked about the beautiful spacious lawns among the great trees and pictured in my mind the life there in bygone years. The Thompsons are the kind of families Canada is happy and proud to remember, builders of this great country. They might well have been, and in fact were known as the "Squires of Indiana."

Military Family

James Thompson, founder of this family that did so much good, came to this country from Scotland in 1785, and settled in the Niagara district, then little better than a wilderness. David, son of James, was 19 years old when war broke out in 1812. He played a gallant part. Down through the years they have been a military family, but their military duties did not prevent them taking a keen interest in the affairs of government and business. Successful alike in all three, few if any families exerted more influence, good influence, for their new land and home.

About 1832 David moved on and settled near the tiny village of Indiana on the banks of the Grand River, about two miles north of the present village of Cayuga, on the Caledonia-Cayuga Road. He soon acquired several hundred acres of land, on both banks of the river, of which a goodly portion is still in the family.

A keen business man and tireless

worker, he soon became an influence in the community, and secured an interest in many ventures, mills, stores and other business enterprises. Well established by his middle forties he decided to build himself a house, one he felt suitable to the prestige he enjoyed, a "manor house." In 1845 his dream took reality. He built one far finer, bigger, exceeding all others in the locality, and it was called "The Castle", at times "Thompson's Folly". People came from miles around to see it.

"The Squire's Mansion"

Can you see this fine stately stone house with its great pillars and many rooms; its numerous stables and out-buildings, located on the banks of the beautiful Grand River, with a view unsurpassed anywhere—it was the show place, the monument to his success. The tall gallant trees, like sentinels, shaded the broad spacious lawns. Life of the leisurely Victorian age moved in entertainment of the great people of the days, from celebrities to Indian chiefs, who came to enjoy its hospitality—parties on the lawns, beautiful ladies, brave men in the picturesque dress of their day; thriving, throbbing life; wide acres, cattle, grain, all that goes to make a manor house, the very heart of the village life, the Squire's mansion—"Ruthven Park."

Just down at the foot of the hill to the north nestled the thriving, happy and charming village of Indiana, a hamlet of some six hundred souls with over one hundred homes. It was more important than Cayuga, still only a cluster of a few houses. Indiana was a busy place with saw mills, grist mills, stores, hotels, and churches, for the people of Indiana were a Godly people.

As I sat there a picture of life in Indiana arose before me. I heard the cocks crow, dawn was breaking, smoke of newly lighted fires curled up from the chimneys. People rose with the sun in those days, worked early and late. The lusty, happy thriving village is awakening to a new day. You can see and hear the cattle in the nearby fields. The sun fore-

tells a fine day; the cows are calling to be milked. The workers are beginning to make their way to the mills, strong, well-fed and happy. The storekeepers are opening for business. The daily life after a night's rest is underway. The village fathers have great hopes for the future.

The Grand River Navigation Co. is a reality. Boats filled with cargo and passengers ply the river from Brantford to the lake. Even at this moment one is waiting at the locks to pass on its way. There is talk of building a bridge over the river. Plans and survey have been made to lay out new streets in the village. It is fine to be alive and live in Indiana.

Keen Rivalry

Most of the folks are south of Ireland born or descent. Over the river is "Scotch Block" in the Gore. There is keen rivalry between the two communities. Tomorrow is Saturday. In the evening they will gather at "The Swallow" the popular inn of host Miles Finlan. If the Scotch don't pay them a visit they will likely pay a visit over the river. There will be many drinks—good whiskey costs only three half-pence a glass. There may be a broken head or two before the evening finishes, for the rivalry often blazed into battle on Saturday nights. But it was all part of their life—they liked Saturday nights.

Came the railway. Cayuga was made the county town. Business slowed, shifted to Cayuga. The river traffic all but ceased, and it was no longer a busy waterway of commerce. The locks fell into disrepair. The importance of Indiana was fading.

Then it happened! No one seems to know or remember really what it was. But a "plague" struck this once happy, thriving village. Many died. Perhaps a little "Irish superstition" entered into it, but the village folks moved away, some even taking their dead with them for burial elsewhere. It is no longer the happy thriving village. Almost like a meteor it flashed into the heavens bright and beautiful, then faded away.

All that remains is a little rubble of the once busy locks. Travellers on



the road will see no evidence of the once throbbing busy life of Indiana; never know here was once a thriving village. Time marches on. It is not even a ghost—it is the “Vanished Village.”

AUTHOR'S NOTE:

The cover illustrated is addressed to David Thomson (Thompson) builder of “Ruthven Park.” He died the following year, 1851, at the age of 58, leaving a goodly fortune. The cover is from Drummondville, dated 4th March 1850. It also bears two strikes of the Chippawa postmark one dated March 5th and one March 7th. The 7d, single sheet rate, is in red. On the back is a Canboro postmark in red with script date in black 8th March 1850. All markings and writing except 7d and Canboro are, in black. Some historians credit David Thompson with the founding of Indiana. There is no doubt he was largely instrumental in its development and growth. However, the more accepted view is that Indiana was founded in the early years of the 19th Century and was a growing pioneer village when he moved there about 1832. Who founded it or of how it came by the name of Indiana there seems to be no recorded facts. Hamilton and Brantford had post offices in 1825. It does not appear in

Bogg's list of offices existing in 1840. Canboro and the others on the letter do appear on Bogg's list. That it did have a post office in 1844 I know as I have seen a cover owned by Vinnie Greene, dated 11th November 1844. It has the usual type of cancellation much like the Drummondville one illustrated but the date is written in. It apparently was open as late as 1875 because I have seen another cover with a small type cancellation dated 20th February 1875. It would therefore appear that the post office was open for a period of some thirty years. It is the writer's opinion that it must have been closed around about 1875 or 1876. In spite of the fact that the post office was open for a considerable number of years, covers are scarce.

BNAPS YEAR BOOKS

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THE POST HORN and SADDLE BAG

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

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

Column #12

The cover which I have chosen for illustration in this month's column is of interest for several reasons, both to the student and to the collector of Canadian Postal Historical material.

1. As an early, though not the earliest "Advertising Corner Card" cover.
2. As a Post-adhesive handstamped Cross-Border Cover (from Canada to the U. S. A.)
3. As an example of an extremely early "Registered" cover. (Apr. 7, '55).

1. Canadian "Advertising Cover Card" covers are extremely common from 1870 on to the present day, but most interesting nevertheless. I have not observed a single example in the Canadian pre-adhesive cover period; though there are several known both in the early post-adhesive handstamped, and as well in the pence postage stamp period. The earliest cover I have seen is June 2, 1853. The advertising corner card details being the following: "HUGH SCOBIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Toronto C. W. Printing, Bookbinding, Engraving, Lithographing, Envelope Dies," done in a shield like device in a deep blue color, with the lettering in white, on a light buff colored envelope. This was a very valued Christmas gift to me from my friend Frank Campbell, who saved me from breaking the commandment "thou shalt not envy" and perhaps, though I have had a reasonably honest upbringing, "thou shalt not steal." It is my opinion that Scobie lithographed and embossed envelopes of this type for his own use and also to order, for others. The next earliest that I have is a Montreal item "AMERICAN HOUSE" St. Henry St., (then an illustration of the hotel, with a stage coach and four in front) H. Irish, Proprietor, Montreal"—again in deep blue, with white lettering. It is interesting to note that this envelope was lithographed and embossed by W. Eaves, New York, as shown in small letters in the margin of the shield-like device located as usual in the upper left corner of the envelope. This cover is dated Oct. 16th, 1854. The next earliest in my collection is the one herein illustrated, and this is also the lithographic and embossed product of W. Eaves, New York. The corner card design is also in deep blue. There are numerous examples of the lithographers art in the period 1855-70, depicting hotels, places of business, products of business enterprise, etc. One, used in 1860, is a most interesting depiction of the type of early woodburning locomotive used by the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Co., which opened its first section of track Feb. 17, 1859. These early lithographed, and frequently embossed, advertising corner card covers are quite rare between 1853-60; and are most desirable, especially so (to me) if found on post-adhesive handstamped covers. More so, if I can ever find one on a Canadian pre-adhesive cover. Has anybody ever seen one?

2. The Cross Border Markings on this cover also are of interest. The Canada 10 cts. is a Canadian exchange marking, type 1Vc Boggs, presumably



applied either at Toronto or Queenston. The circle 10 (indicating 10 cts. collect) was applied at the New York Post Office. The cross border (exchange) markings on this cover are in black ink, denoting as you know, the fact that the postage was to be collected from the receiver of the letter—prepayment being optional according to the regulations in force for the period Apr. 6, 1851 to June 30, 1859. The Toronto C. W. townmark is type 540 (Konwiser-Campbell); or type 1d Boggs (Vol. 1, p. 568).

3. This is a very early Registered Cover (Apr. 7, 1855). From the report of Robert Spence, P. M. G. for the year ending Mar. 31, 1855 (see Boggs Canada Vol. 2: Appendix M. 3), the registration system was only presented for adoption on March 31st, 1855. "A plan of registration was introduced in all our post offices, superseding the practice of recording only letters marked or distinguished as containing money; and made applicable to any letter without reference to, or recognition of the special character of its contents." Under this regulation the sender could obtain the advantage of having a distinct record from which the passage of his letter through the post might at any subsequent time be traced. For this service, prepayment of a penny per letter was to be charged, and for this a "certificate of registration was to be given to the sender." The cover was to be distinguished by a hand stamped or ms. marking "REGISTERED". The Canadian Registration did not cover carriage through the U. S. Postal system until Oct. 1856; when in addition to the regular postage to the United States, a further prepaid 3d. registration fee was charged. The cover illustrated herein shows a red "REGISTERED" 43x5 mm; unserifed; which appears to be type RH7t (Boggs). There is no evidence of any ms. or other registered 1d. rate marking on the cover; and one may conclude that such a marking was either not official or was not considered necessary at this time. The "money letter" marking is of interest as it is the immediate ancestor of the "Registered" marking. The transmission of money in a letter obviously is the very probably reason for the development of the idea of the further protection of a letter in transit by "registering" it.

It is therefore of interest to note on this cover the immediate association of the black inked ms. "Money Letter" marking with the red (prepaid) hand-stamped "REGISTERED" marking. The sender, presumably Mr. James Currie or his clerk, addressed the cover and as was his custom after enclosing money (banknotes), wrote "Money Letter" (as observed on the cover) probably being quite unaware of the new registration service until the letter was taken to the Post Office. Here the postmaster or his clerk explained the new

registration service, collected the penny required, presumably gave the certificate of registration, but in all likelihood failed to point out that the service only extended to the Canadian border. It went, however, to its destination as usual through the U. S. postal system. The "Money Letter" marking, since its inception in 1827, according to Boggs: Canada Vol. I. Chap. 21, p. 457, gave some extra protection in Canada, the letter being specially entered on the way bills accompanying the mails, and the recipient had to give a receipt to the postmaster or letter carrier when the letter was given to him, though no compensation could be claimed for loss. This was also applicable to the early Registration system within the Province of Canada; though I have not been able to ascertain if such a record of Postal Transmission was kept in the case of a cross-border "Money Letter", or "Registered" cover during its passage through the U. S. posts prior to Oct. 1856.

The last point to mention is the ms. "102 N. Y." shown on the cover illustrated herein. This is the box number at the New York Post office, to which the postage due on this unpaid letter was to be charged. This of course is the box number of Messrs. Prosser and Son, New York City. The letter, written Friday Apr. 6, 1855, contained reference to the account for material supplied to James Currie of Toronto C. W., together with the bank notes in payment thereof. There are no postal or other markings on the reverse of the cover.

CANADIAN WILDLIFE STAMPS



On Wednesday, April 1, three new commemorative postage stamps will be available in post offices throughout Canada. These stamps will display commonly known wild animals of Canada, and are being issued to coincide as nearly as possible with National Wildlife Week.

Designs will be as pictured above: 2¢—polar bear; 3¢—moose; 4¢—bighorn sheep. Stamps designed to display other wild animals of Canada will be issued in subsequent years, according to the Canada Post Office.

The three new issue stamps were engraved and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited, Ottawa. The design for the 2¢ postage stamp displaying a polar bear was created by John Crosby, an artist of the National Museum of Canada, Ot-

tawa. The designs for the other two stamps, one displaying a moose and the other a bighorn sheep, were created by Emanuel Hahn, R.C.A., S.S.C., a sculptor of Toronto, Ontario. The new issue stamps will be small size, the same size as the current issue stamps portraying His Majesty King George VI, and will be in blue color for the 2¢ stamp, brown for the 3¢ stamp and black for the 4¢ stamp. Since it is the policy of the Department not to overprint commemorative postage stamp issues with the letter "G" to indicate their use by Government Departments, these stamp issues will not be so overprinted. The stamps will be issued to Postmasters in panes of 100 stamps each. The new stamp issues will be printed from two plates for each issue—Nos. 1 and 2.

TO THE EDITOR...

Squared Circle Postmarks

Dear Editor: I have been greatly interested in the various articles on the Squared Circle types of postmarks which have been appearing in recent issues of BNA TOPICS, and I have ventured to set out some of my own findings which may be of interest to others.

Further to Dr. Whitehead's excellent articles on the above postmarks, I have noted the following points which may help in the study of these interesting types.

First Type

General. 1. With the exception of those undernoted none of the strikes (I have) seen show any indication of time or clerk's number above the date.

2. Several types, from different towns, show the corners rounded, particularly the lower right. This would appear to have been caused by the end of the outer bar being gradually bent inwards with continual use and may have been the reason for the adoption of the second type of hammer having thick bars.

BROCKVILLE	P M above date.
GRIMSBY	a. do b. without.
LONDON	a. do
	b. do but no dividing bars in date.
	c. Clerk's number, 5, above date (1897) but no dividing bars.
OTTAWA	a. Clerk's number, 1-7, above date.
	b. do but some 1897 strikes do not have dividing bars.
RAT PORTAGE	During AP and MY 1894 year is shown 64.

Second Type

General. 1. Several offices, or towns, appear to have used the Squared Circle type and the normal circular type of postmarks concurrently. Where this is so the Squared Circle type generally shows P M above the date. In a small minority of instances A M occurs. NT, a clerk's number or A, B, C, or D may be found. Does this indicate that the Squared Circle hammers were only used on a special class of mail?

2. The hammers used may be classified into two sub-types:
- Having thick horizontal bars and 8-10 mm. long upright side panels.
 - Having thicker horizontal bars and 6-8 mm. long upright side panels.

These sub-types were probably the products of different contractors and may have been produced at different times. Clerks in the larger offices appear to have inserted their own number into sub-type hammers indiscriminately.

Several instances occur where the corners are rounded, in varying degrees. It was probably found that the original square, and so sharp, corners cut into the pieces of mail, and local filing of the corners was carried out. Continual cleaning and use over the years would also tend to round off the sharp corners.

The hammers were probably produced in batches as blanks and the centres then turned out to accommodate the town name, etc. This would account for the top or bottom bar, or both, being slightly cut into in some instances.

STANLEY GIBBONS' NEW AGE ALBUM

1950-Mid-1952 Section NOW READY

This new section comprises 104 leaves, and will in effect complete "New Age" provision for the stamps of the late King George VI.

No. 3257—Set of leaves only	\$5.00
No. 3266—Leaves plus cloth-covered spring-back binder (in green or marone)	9.25
No. 3268—Leaves plus de-luxe binder in deep green	13.00

WHAT IT IS

A printed loose-leaf album for modern British Empire issues from 1936 onwards, with a separate space for each individual stamp.

Scope practically that of the "big" Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, except that no minor varieties or errors are included. There is, however, provision for listed shades and perforation changes.

It is published in sections at as frequent intervals as the number of new issues and present-day production difficulties permit and provides collectors with a permanent home for their new stamps much earlier than when a new edition of a fast-bound book had to be awaited.

When new sections are published, or old reprinted, we do however take the opportunity provided of repeating, where convenient, spaces from other sections in order to make as compact a set of volumes as possible.

It is sold either as separate sets of leaves or as complete albums.

SPECIFICATION

Page Size 11¼x10½ in.; area for stamps 9¼x8½ in. Stamps go on one side of page only.

Printed squares are slightly larger than the actual stamps. Illustrations and descriptions make identification easy.

Arrangement is alphabetical, while the loose-leaf system allows collectors to arrange pages as desired. Pages for future years can be interpolated or kept separate.

Subsidiary Stamp Groups (Postage Dues, Officials, etc.) are on separate pages, which can be discarded if not wanted.

South Africa and South-West Africa. Spaces are allowed for bilingual pairs and bantam "triplets".

Binders. Popular spring-back fitting, with springs selected to take and hold up to 200 leaves. **TWO TYPES:** Cloth covered in GREEN or MARONE (please specify when ordering), or De Luxe (leather back and corners, in green only). Undated covers: may therefore be used with any set of leaves. Packed in box.

Previous Sections

COMPLETE ALBUMS

(1) Period 1936-40

No. 3092. POPULAR Edition. Cloth-covered Spring-back Binder containing Section 3113	\$6.50
No. 3100. DE LUXE Edition. De Luxe Binder containing leaves as above	\$8.00

(2) Period 1940-46

No. 3303. POPULAR Edition. Cloth Spring-back Binder containing Section 3300	8.25
No. 3305. DE LUXE Edition. De Luxe Binder containing Section 3300	10.00

(3) Period 1946-49

No. 3214. POPULAR Edition. Cloth-bound Spring-back Binder containing Section 3150	\$8.50
No. 3216. DE LUXE Edition. De Luxe Binder containing Section 3150	10.00

SETS OF LEAVES ONLY

No. 3113. Period Mid-1936 to Mid-1940	3.25
No. 3300. Period Mid-1940 to Mid-1946	4.00
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Extra Blank Leaves and Transparent Interleaving Sheets available.

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The thickness of the two upright side panels varies for the same reason. It would not always be possible to exactly centre a blank in a lathe.

The following points may help in further classification. a or b=sub types.

- CALGARY a. PM above date.
REGINA b. PM above date.
VICTORIA, B. C. b. Date between two thick bars.
b. AM or PM above date within two thin bars.
b. NT above dates, no bars.
- PORTAGE LA
PRAIRIE ? 2 above date within two thick bars.
WINNIPEG a. and b. 1 above date. MAN. at bottom.
b. 3 above date. MAN. at bottom.
a. 4 above date. CANADA at bottom.
a. 5 above date. CANADA at bottom.
a and b. 6 above date. MAN. at bottom.
a and b. 7 above date. MAN. at bottom. Also a. 7 CAN-
ADA at bottom.
- FREDERICTON a. PM above date, no bars.
ST. JOHN, N. R. b. Bottom bar cut into, upright side panels thin. PM
above date.
b. Bottom bar uncut, upright side panels thin. PM above
date.
b. Bottom bar uncut, upright side panels thick. PM above
date.
- HALIFAX a. 1, 2, 3 or 4 above date.
LUNNENBURG ? PM above date.
SYDNEY b. OO instead of OC. (OC 12 94.)
TRURO b. PM above date.
WINDSOR, N. S. b. Date in three lines. (1894.)
b. PM above date. (1896.)
- AYLMER WEST b. PM above date.
BEAMSVILLE ? PM above date.
BRANTFORD b. AM or PM above date.
DUNDAS a. PM above date.
GALT b. AM above date.
GUELPH a. AM or PM above date.
HAMILTON a. or b. Clerk's number above date. All numbers seen
are high, 10-20.
- HUNTSVILLE b. AM or PM above date.
KINGSTON b. 2, 3 or 4 above date.
LINDSAY a. and b. AM, PM, 2 or 3 above date.
LONDON b. AM above date.
MILTON WEST a. PM above date.
ORILLIA a. PM above date.
OWEN SOUND ? B above date, or nothing.
PARIS a. A, B, C or 2 above date.
PETERBOROUGH a. 1, 3 or 4 above date.
PETROLIA a. Strike in purple. (1894 and 1897.)
PICTON ? 2 above date.
ST. THOMAS a. PM above date.
TILSONBURG a. AM or PM above date.
TORONTO a. 11 AM, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 PM above date. Time
and date reversed.
- SPADINA AVE. a. PM above date.
YORK STREET a. AM, PM or 6.30 above date.
WINDSOR, ONT. b. PM above date.
WINGHAM b. 2 above date.
WALLACEBURG a. PM above date.

The above are my own findings; there must be others. Perhaps some method of listing or grouping the various sub-types or markings could be worked out.

I have also strikes or partial strikes showing the following.

OSHAWA, ONT.	a.	dated MR 5 94	on 5 cent Small Queen.
PORT PER.-----	?	?	on 5 cent Small Queen.
-----RITTON	a.	A or SP 30 96	on 3 cent Small Queen.
-----DINE, ONT.	a.	JA 9 95	on 1 cent Small Queen.
-----ATOU	a.	NO 3 94	on 3 cent Small Queen.

The deciphering of partial strikes is most intriguing.

Col. Duncan McLellan (906)

Thanks!

Dear Editor: Thank you kindly for your first page space on my particular interest ("First P. O. in the West" January TOPICS). The Winnipeg Philatelic Society has written to the Postmaster-General, the Deputy Postmaster-General, and all our Winnipeg members of Parliament, asking for their support.

Congratulations on the postal history material you are running.

Murray H. Campbell, M.D. (#577)
2 Dots on Neck on 3¢ Small Queen

Dear Editor: I have followed the writings on the above variety, and wonder what was the cause of it. So far, no theory has been forthcoming as to how the variety was caused, but, each time I read of it, a similar variety comes to mind—one I recorded years ago in respect of the 5¢ Beaver, where the two dots appear over the beaver's back.

I think it is now recognized as occurring on No. 47 position on the plate. I have this in a block of four proofs, not on hand at the moment, but if memory serves me right, one of the other cliches shows the same flaw, in a lesser degree of strength.

All good wishes to TOPICS.

R. W. Lees-Jones (#493)

Correction!

Dear Editor: In my letter of December 2 (TOPICS January 1953, p. 2) I made an awful error! The last line reads "... International Bridge, and is not a postal marking." This should read: "... and is not a railroad marking."

I imagine I will get bricks thrown

at me from all sides, and would appreciate your publishing a correction in the next issue of TOPICS.

Chas. P. deVolpi (#L266)

Imperfect Alignment of Coils

Dear Editor: Looking over my mint and used Canadian coil stamps, I came across a mint pair of Scott #297, 1¢ green King George VI issue, plainly showing an imperfect alignment, though not as pronounced as Scott #309, 2¢ olive green, as reviewed in the January issue of BNA TOPICS.

The right-hand stamp of the pair is lower by ½ mm. than the left-hand stamp. I haven't read, to date, of such a defect in this particular value, and wonder if any other member may have seen any.

Further commenting on your Item #16, under "Pages from a B. N. A. Scrapbook", page 19, January issue, I have a used pair of Scott #309, 2¢ olive green, showing the imperfect alignment with the right-hand stamp, the upper left quadrant in perfect condition, while the lower left quadrant is defective. This may or may not prove that possibly damage to the plate or cylinder was first caused at this point, then moved to the top.

Hoping that the above will prove of interest, and may shed some light.

Hubert A. Tullners Jr. (#888)

H. E. Harris & Co. Not Moving

Dear Editor: A number of articles have appeared recently in the philatelic press reporting that H. E. Harris & Co. is moving from Boston to a new location in Derry, N. H., and

will soon erect a \$200,000 building there.

I would appreciate it very much if you would publish a clarification of this information. We have established in Derry only a branch office, which will be engaged mainly in the preparation and assembly of our packet line, and similar work. A total of 30 to 50 Derry residents will be employed, in comparison to nearly 250 people employed in our Boston office. There are no plans at this time to erect a building in Derry to house all or any part of our main Boston operations.

If at any time in the future our plans should develop beyond the stage of a purely branch operation, an announcement to that effect will be published by us, and well in advance of actual changes.

H. E. Harris.

Comments on Recent Articles

Dear Editor: With reference to letter from Chas. A. Porter (#669) published in December TOPICS, in the interests of accuracy I wish to mention that International Falls is in the State of Minnesota, not Ontario. It is a sort of twin town to Fort Frances, which is in Ontario, but a river flows between the two places, which is a part of the International Boundary.

With regard to the three partial strikes which do not appear to fit, might I suggest that the first one could be Port Perry (in the Oshawa area), the second could be Barrys Bay (on the old Canada Atlantic Railway in the Algonquin Park area), and the last might possibly be Peterborough (about 90 miles east of Toronto) for although the city name is usually spelled "Peterboro" nowadays, I can remember it being spelled with the "ugh" in years gone by. As all three of these strikes can be fairly definitely located in Ontario, it might be advisable for Mr. Porter to investigate these leads further.

With further reference to the Small Queens cancellations on page 331, again in the interests of accuracy I would like to point out that cancel

No. 949 refers to a place properly called Alvinston, not Alviston. This town is located 38 miles out of St. Thomas, Ontario.

I hope that at least some part of this will prove to be useful.

W. A. C. Warner (#952)

Classified Topics

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

USE TRUPEL self-adhesive hinges. No more hinge marks on your stamps. Two large packages \$1.00 postpaid. Gustav Hagen, 211 Kootenay Ave., Trail, B. C., Canada. 100-4t

O.H.M.S.—SEND WANTS. 4- and 5-holes, blocks, double perfs, etc. Jackson, 550 Balliol, Toronto, Canada. 100-2t

CANADA OHMS—Mint set of 45 perforated 4-holes including all airmails and special deliveries, \$34; used George VI 5-hole types, \$9. Also have plates and rare items. R. C. Nixon, 2221 Alma Rd., Vancouver, B. C. (100-3t)

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. (98-6t)

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

From the Sales Manager ...

This is a gala issue of BNA TOPICS and I am presuming to use my privilege of allotted space to congratulate our present Editor, Gordon P. Lewis, and our past Editors, Harold R. Meyers and Jack Levine, for their remarkable achievement in bringing our magazine to its present station and estimation. Only by and through their tireless efforts and labors could and has our magazine arrived at this gratifying occasion—the 100th issue!! They can well be proud and happy.

Back now to our business and here we must ask your understanding of the small lull in our sending out circuits—we have been in the hospital having some gall-stones “mined”. We’re back to normal now trying to catch up so that our report for February sales can at least equal this one for January—over \$400.00!!! This sure is a gala issue when we can include such an excellent report.

Over \$400.00 a month in sales means a lot of selling and a lot of selling means a lot of new books to be entered. You’ve kept ‘em “coming” and you’ve kept ‘em “going” and now you have the figures to prove that, coming or going, this department is a fine means for either. If you haven’t already, then give it a try, either way, and you’ll see.

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 ...

FEBRUARY 10, 1953

NEW MEMBERS

- 996 Allen, J. Millar, 36 Antrim Road, Lisburn, Northern Ireland
- 997 Anderson, A. G., Quathlaski Cove, B. C., Canada
- 998 Atwood, Dudley W., P. O. Box 5, Watertown, Conn.
- 999 Berger, Harry F., 17 So. Montrose Avenue, Upper Darby, Pa.
- 1000 Cassels, Stewart G., 83 Oriole Road, Toronto, Ont., Canada
- 1001 Chadbourne, A. L., 358 East 5th Street, No. Vancouver, B. C., Canada
- 1002 Edington, A., 30 Bloor Street W., Toronto 5, Ont., Canada
- 1003 Hunter, Stanley C., 60 Harrington Rd., Brighton 6, Sussex, England
- 1004 Meyerson, Roslyn C., 69 Fenimore Drive, Harrison, N. Y.
- 1005 Poole, Horace S., 1475 Montrose Terrace, Dubuque, Iowa
- 1006 St. Laurent, J. C., Box 7, Clinton, B. C., Canada
- 1007 vonKlippstein, Ray V., 450 So. Main Street, Orlando, Fla

APPLICATIONS PENDING

- Bentley, Percy, 119 West Pender Street, Vancouver 3, B. C., Canada
- Francis, Henry W., 786A Farmington Avenue, West Hartford 7, Conn.
- Harris, Marjorie H., 202, 1285 Pacific Street, Vancouver 5, B. C., Canada
- Karpinski, Edward T., 367 Park Street, New Britain, Conn.
- Lukow, Stanley, 472 McKenzie Street, Winnipeg, Man., Canada
- McMartin, J. B., 59 East 6th Street, Winona, Minn.
- Wain, Eric J., 285 Edison Avenue, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, Que., Canada
- Wyckoff, Philip A., 101 Cemetery Street, Frankfort, N. Y.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

- Anderson, J. Fred, 1182 - 2nd Ave. N. E., Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada (DCX) CAN,

- NFD—19th and 20th century mint postage and blocks. Stampless covers. Plate blocks. Mint booklet panes. Mint airmails. Flag, Slogan, 2 and 4-ring cancellations. SPECIALTY—Plate Blocks. Proposed by H. L. Paine, No. 313. Seconded by W. H. Metcalf, No. 668.
- Jones, Evan S., 31 S. Fairview Ave., Upper Darby, Pa. (CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.
- Kline, Robert L., P. O. Box 636, Los Gatos, Calif. (C) CAN—Mint and used postage and blocks. 1st Day covers. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
- Merrikin, Ernest, Williamsburg, Ont., Canada (C) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp, stampless and 1st Day covers. Plate Blocks (current). Coils. Mint booklet panes. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by P. L. Brown, No. 652.
- Neill, John A., Ste. 1—725 Royal Ave., New Westminster, B. C., Canada (CX) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 1st Day covers. Plate blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint and used booklet panes. Precancels. Mint and used airmails. Cut-squares. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by J. B. Slough, No. 727.
- Newcomb, Simon J., Box 1738, Palmer, Alaska (CX) CAN, NFD—Mint and used postage. 1st Day and 1st Flight covers. Mint, used and semi-official airmails and on cover. Stationery entires. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
- Porter, L. Tupper, St. Andrews East, Que., Canada (CC) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 19th century covers. Mint and used airmails. Stationery entires. Proposed by J. R. Barraclough, No. 33.
- Sabin, Glenn H., 104 North Elm St., Northampton, Mass. (DCX) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Mint and used booklet panes. Coils. O.H.M.S. Precancels. Federal, Provincial and Tax-Paid Revenues. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by L. W. Banks, No. 631.
- Sharreff, Colin, 221 West 23rd St., No. Vancouver, B. C., Canada (C) CAN—19th century mint and used postage. Coils. 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.
- Tait, R., Box 880, White Rock, B. C., Canada (C) CAN, NFD—Mint and used postage. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
- Totten, Eleanor A., 4600 Bruce Ave., Minneapolis 10, Minn. (CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century used postage. 1st Day and illustrated advertising (pre 1930) covers. Federal, Provincial and Tax-Paid revenues. Used airmails and on cover. Literature. SPECIALTY—BNA 1st Day Covers and illustrated Advertising Covers prior to FDC's. Proposed by E. Richardson, No. 163. Seconded by A. C. Allen, No. 865.
- Watrous, John H., 523 East State St., Trenton 9, N. J. (C) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes and complete booklets. Mint & used airmails. Proposed by G. E. Foster, No. 293. Seconded by F. L. Hofbauer, No. 582.
- Whiteley, R. M., Woodbury, Durley Rd., Seaton, Devon, England (CX) NFD—all phases. Proposed by D. C. Meyerson, No. 3. Seconded by S. Calder, No. 326.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- Canham, H. E., 12 Eastbourne Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada (from Regina, Sask)
- Carson, Mrs. Donald M. (change zone to "36")
- Davis, Bernard, 2041 No. Broad St., Philadelphia 22, Pa.
- Fee, Cleo H., 3247 Lawrence Ave. E., Westhill, Ont. (from Toronto)
- Gilroy, William, 71 Hackensack Ave., Ridgefield Park, N. J.
- Morris, Thomas F., 200 Madison Ave., 26th Floor, New York 16, N. Y.
- Rogers, Sherman E., 505 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
- Spain, Cornelius W., 3301 Wiscasset Rd., Dearborn, Mich.
- Tupper, Garn H., 2486 West 8th Ave., Vancouver 9, B. C., Canada

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

Brophy, Allard F., 4179 Hampton Ave., Montreal, Que., Canada

Gale, Ashley H., Wilson, N. Y.

Jefferson, W. E., 302 South St., Halifax, N. S., Canada

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

309 Boyce, Maxwell H., 706 1/2 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

815 Clark, W. T., 575 Grosvenor St., London, Ont., Canada

904 Davis, E. J., Box 112, Lakeview P. O., Ont., Canada

693 Gordon, W. C., P. O. Box 31, Horseshoe Bay, B. C., Canada

258 Voran, George J. Sr., 1837 Leithgow St., Philadelphia 22, Pa.

DECEASED

883 Glass, Laurence C., R. R. 4, London, Ont., Canada

777 Morgan, Fred W., 12 Boon Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, January 15, 1953	713
NEW MEMBERS, February 10, 1953	12
	725
RESIGNATIONS, February 10, 1953	3
DECEASED, February 10, 1953	3
	6
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, February 10, 1953	719

UNITED KINGDOM MEMBERS

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RESULTS OF VOTING

The results of the election of officers for 1953-55, as tabulated by the Bal-lots Committee, is as follows:

For President

Harry W. Lussey 146 Laurence D. Shoemaker ... 105

For Vice-president

Charles P. deVolpi 129 Lloyd W. Sharpe 121

For Treasurer

William C. Peterman (Acclamation)

For Secretary

Jack Levine (Acclamation)

For Board of Governors

Leopold Baresh 113 Bury C. Binks 217

Daniel C. Meyerson 226 Charles McDonough 185

Cleo H. Fee (Chairman)

James Law A. W. Pearen

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