

# B·N·A TOPICS

DECEMBER 1953

VOLUME 10 — NUMBER 11



## Season's Greetings

FROM THE  
OFFICERS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
AND EDITORIAL STAFF

1953



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# B·N·A TOPICS

Official Publication of The British North America Philatelic Society

VOL. 10 — NO. 11  
WHOLE NO. 108



DECEMBER  
1953

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# TO THE EDITOR...

## "Unusual Marking"

Dear Editor: On the page in October TOPICS entitled "To The Editor" there appeared a letter from Russ Allison regarding an "Unusual Marking".

Accidentally, while looking through a 1929 Jarrett I noticed on page 548 an illustration of a marking which closely resembles that which Russ has described. "Uncle Fred" attributes the marking to the town of Brockville, June 1858, but there is always the possibility of the marking having been in use a year or two earlier and, of course, several years later.

Harry W. Lussey (#167)

## More Bahamas Special Delivery

Dear Editor: I have a similar cover as reported by R. M. Bryan (November TOPICS). Bahamas S. D. upper right neatly tied Nassau, 29 Oct. 17. Canadian MR1 on left and MR2 in center.

MR1 tied Toronto 13 Oct ? 17 plus 7-bar oval with (C).

MR2 tied 7-bar oval with (C).

Backstamped Nassau 29 Oct 17 Bahamas.

Upper left corner card on front shows Herald House, Clayton, N. Y., Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River; C. B. Bertrand & Sons, Props. Addressed to: I. A. Galbraith, Nassau, Bahamas, B. W. I.

E. P. Warren (#711)

## Registration Stamps Perf. 12x11½

Dear Editor: Going through 30 copies of the 2¢ orange, I found FOUR perf. 12x11½. This was sheer luck as they are not as common as this. Two collectors in England who have known of this variety for some years reckon to find four or five copies per thousand, and I understand have a pretty good showing between them.

My four copies are as follows:

- (1) Copy pmkd. LONDON, CANADA and dated P.M. Ju. 9, 81.
- (2) Pen-cancelled No. 54.
- (3) 7-ring Target pmk. in black.
- (4) Cancelled with an unusual magenta Copl. Villar—somewhat of the appearance of a maltese cross.

As to the 5¢ perf. 12x11½—this is most certainly rare, and to my knowledge no such perf. on this value has been found on this side of the Atlantic. However, I stand to be corrected.

One piece of information I have had passed on to me is that this variety will only be found on the yellow-green shade. This is a point which no doubt the fortunate possessors of this rarity will be able to clear up. It should, if true, considerably cut down the time in sorting through large quantities of duplicates.

In conclusion, I would be quite willing to exchange my four copies of the 2¢ Registration perf. 12x11½ for a decent New Brunswick or Nova Scotia cover. Don't all rush, please!

H. L. Darnell (#1043)

## N. S. & N. B. 1¢ Imperf. Vertically

Dear Editor: With reference to Mr. H. L. Darnell's letter in your October issue, the 1¢ Nova Scotia imperf. vertically is comparatively common and the idea that only 1 sheet existed must be wrong. In the last five years the following have come up for auction in London alone:

Twenty pairs (fetching £4 to £10 a pair), 6 blocks of 4 (fetching £9 to £16 a block), one block of 12 (4x3 which fetched £47.10/-), a block of 8 (4x2 which fetched £21) and four strips of three (fetching £6-£11 a strip). In my own collection, I have two pairs, a strip of 3 and a block of 20 (or rather a double strip, 10x2).

(continued on page 360)

# Views and Reviews *By the Editor*

## FIRST OF ALL

All Best Wishes and Greetings  
of the Season to our readers everywhere  
from the editor and editorial staff

## MAIL BAG . . .

Member Ray V. Klippstein writes of an interesting trip from his home in Orlando, Florida, right up to Newfoundland, and back by a roundabout way home again. He says: "After our S. P. A. convention, I just kept on going until I couldn't go any further—St. John's, Newfoundland. I criss-crossed the Maritimes and travelled from Riviere-du-Loup, Quebec, along the St. Lawrence, to Toronto Fair, which was too interesting to think of stamps, as I had bought my limit by then. . . . From all angles it was a most enjoyable trip—travelled 6,100 miles by car; N. Sydney, N. S., to Port aux Basques, Newfoundland, by boat; from there to St. John's by train; then eight hours by Taxi to Placentia, and another eight hours by boat to St. Pierre et Miquelon (French), and then everything in reverse."

\* \* \*

Blair M. Clerk, general manager of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games to be held in Vancouver, B. C., July 30 to August 7 next, writes as follows: "Our organization has requested the Postmaster-General to issue a commemorative stamp in connection with the British Empire Games next year. . . . We pointed out that such an issue would be a tribute by Canada, the host nation, to the twenty (at least) far flung countries of the Empire and Commonwealth who will be sending more than 700 selected athletes, men and women, to compete in 91 sporting events spread over eight days. We understand that one or two cabinet ministers are in sympathy with our plan but we have not yet had a reply from the Postmaster-General. As a philatelist you know perfectly well that Canada has previously issued stamps to commemorate events which certainly were no more important than the British Empire Games. Therefore, to assure a favorable decision, we need your help and speed is the essence. Without delay, kindly send a wire or write an air-mail letter to the Postmaster-General, and immediately enlist your club members to do likewise, confirming your sincere support of our request that Canada, as host to the Fifth Empire Games, should suitably honor and commemorate this famous athletic spectacle."

\* \* \*

F. A. Thatcher, publicity director of the Windsor Y Stamp Club, Windsor, Ont., writes that their Ninth Annual Stamp Exhibition and Bourse will be held sometime in May 1954. The Windsor Centennial Celebration Committee will be giving their whole-hearted support to make the show the biggest ever. Thousands of out-of-town visitors attending Windsor's Anniversary are expected to take in the "show". "The exhibition will be 'invitational' and ap-

proximately 200 frames are expected from collectors from all over North America. Material dealing with the history and development of the Windsor and Detroit area is specifically requested. Application should be sent to William Batchelor, 1548 Dougall Ave., Windsor, Ont. There will be no limitation as to the number of frames, if the material is acceptable to the Exhibition Committee. A full description of the material to be displayed should be sent with the application for official information."

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## Reviews . . .

**THE POSTAL STATIONERY OF CANADA.** By Nelson Bond. Published by Herman Herst Jr., Shrub Oak, N. Y. 132 pp. \$4.75

BNAPSers Nelson Bond and Herman Herst Jr., have combined in the compiling and publishing of this volume to make a decidedly valuable contribution to the field of B. N. A. philatelic literature. Too few new books appear of value to the specialists in B. N. A., but this one is definitely in the "valuable" class. Even if you don't collect postal stationery, the book should find a place in your library, as it is very nicely printed on coated stock and bound in deep red simulated leather cover.

The volume deals in Mr. Bond's capable manner with the complete field of Canadian postal stationery, including pre-Confederation and Dominion issues of envelopes, air letter forms, post bands and wrappers, letter cards, post cards, including Dominion issues, official pictorial cards and railway pictorial cards. The postal stationery of Newfoundland is also covered in the same detail, making this volume most complete and up to date. The work is profusely illustrated and all items are priced at current market valuations. Available from the publisher at \$4.75 postpaid, or from most dealers.

\* \* \*

**THE ARCTIC PHILATELIST.** Edited and published by Richard S. Calhoun, P. O. Box 75, Sitka, Alaska. Subscription: \$1.50 yearly in U. S. (\$2.00 elsewhere).

The first issue of this publication states in part: You are now reading the first issue of The Arctic Philatelist. This new publication is going to specialize in the countries of the Arctic, which are Alaska, Canada (B. N. A.), Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, U. S. S. R., and Antarctica. It will deal with the posts above the circle. It will deal with the postal history of the country as a whole. It will also deal in current events."

The first issue contains in its 12 pages a number of interesting short articles and gives promise of being a welcome addition to the philatelic magazine field.

\* \* \*

**STAMP DEALERS MONTHLY.** Published by Chester Redel; edited by Gustav Hagen, Rose Valley, Sask., Canada. \$1.00 per year (dealers only).

Another philatelic publication has been born during the past month, in this case a sister publication of Collectors Guide, also edited by BNAPS Member Gustav Hagen. This initial issue contains eight pages, featuring short news items and articles, and offers of interest to stamp dealers. Stamp Dealers Monthly's deadline is the 15th of the month previous to publication.

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## Auction Corner . . .

**THE GREAT CAIRO STAMP SALE**—H. R. Harmer Ltd., 41 New Bond St., London W. 1, England, has issued a brochure giving a considerable amount of information on the auction of the vast royal stamp collections to be



sold in Cairo, Egypt, next February. Some B. N. A. material will be included, more information on which will be available when the official catalog is received. The brochure may be obtained without cost on application to the above address. The illustrated auction catalog will be mailed to non-subscribers for 75 cents (postpaid).

\* \* \*

**AIR MAIL RARITIES**—Among prices realized at the H. R. Harmer sale of the "Sir Lindsay Everard" air stamp collection October 19-20, were the following:

**CANADA**—1928 5¢ olive-brown, imperf., part o.g. marginal block of four, top r. stamp minutely thinned, \$68.40; the same stamp in part o.g. pane of 20 (5x4) with sheet margin at r., \$228; 5¢ olive-brown, part o.g. block of four, imperf. horizontally, \$84.50; 6¢ on 5¢, severed block of 8 from corner sheet with imprint and plate number, surcharge double, part o.g. and fine but badly off-centre, \$114; 6¢ on 5¢, o.g. marginal block of 12 (3x4) with diagonally misplaced surcharge. Top left stamp of sheet is without surcharge due to corner having been folded over, this is on the reverse of margin, \$123.70.

**NEWFOUNDLAND**—1919 "Hawker", 3¢ red-brown, well-centered and exceptionally fresh example on neat flown cover. Pmk. is May 2 and this is one of the few added after original mail was made up. No London backstamp, \$954.50; "MS. Martinsyde" 3¢ red-brown, very fine fresh example on clean neat entire, pmkd. April 19. Has the usual London "7 Ja 20" backstamp (Sanabria \$3500), \$1923.75; 1927 (May) "De Pinedo" 60¢ black used on large creased but clean flown cover, pmkd. "St. John's May 20 1927" and with usual Trepassey and arrival cancellations, \$456; 1932 "DO-X" \$1.50 on \$1, fine o.g. centered block of 4, \$102.60; "Balbo" \$4.50 on 75¢ fine centered o.g. block of 4, \$84.50.

\* \* \*

**CANADIAN STAMPLESS**—Prices realized at the Fox sale of Canadian stampless covers, October 16, included the following:

Double circle markings ranging from fair to very fine strikes brought from \$4 to \$5.25. An extremely early strike of the Chippaiva error, dated Dec. 30 1829 went for \$4.75. Other early circle markings sold in the \$3.50 to 8.50 range with the latter price being paid for a very nice strike of the Petite Nation marking dated April 25 1844.

Straight Line markings sold well with prices ranging from \$13.50 to \$26. Most of the Montreal covers prior to 1800 had the postmark split on the reverse which affected the bidding. However a nice strike in 1801 sold for \$16.50 and an 1804 item brought \$18.50. A fair strike of the rare Laprairie sold for \$26 and a fair Lancaster brought \$21. A Quebec 1805 went at \$21. Of the Three Rivers a fair 1801 went for \$21, and a fine 1805 at \$13.50. A very nice Steamboat Letter Kingston brought \$15 (1855) and similar Quebec markings sold for about \$9 each. ★

## COMING IN THE NEW VOLUME . . .

- ★ More on the Canada 10c 1859
- ★ The True Story of the Connell Stamp
- ★ Forgeries and Fakes of Canada
- ★ More on Stampless Covers
- ★ Philately in Canada in the 1890's
- ★ Newfoundland Perforation Varieties

# CANCELLATION TALK

By R. P.  
HEDLEY



We are illustrating a beaver with traces of re-entry showing, as marked (Fig. 1). Our copy is on the "thin oily" paper, and we cannot come close to matching it with any position we know of. The right side of the stamp cannot be examined because of cancellation. Should a reader have information on this re-entry, we would appreciate hearing from him.

We have looked at a nice piece sent by Ken Vizzard of Wheatley, Ontario, and illustrate it herewith. The first stamp of the strip is #47, the major re-entry, and consists of 47, 48, 49, 50, and 60 and 70. Although the piece has damage, it is a nice item to be in one's collection.

We had a nice letter from Dick

Solomon, Dayton, Ohio, re the London cancel shown in July-August "Pence Talk". He has this cancel on cover dated July 29, 1857. He too, believes this cancel to be scarce, but our further thoughts should not be given here until more information is uncovered. If you get a chance to look at your 3d covers of 1857 (your

## JUBILEE Flag Cancellations on Post Cards

McCready's Numbers

2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 15, 40, 42, 46  
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W. L. Jackson

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Fig. 2

## Bringing News About People and Stamps

By Rev. J. S. Bain

When the Christmas season comes around there is only one true "Christmas Stamp" that I can associate with it, namely the famous Canada 2¢ Map stamp of 1898. Here indeed is the classic of all Christmas stamps! So, for our annual Christmas story I would like to give BNAPSers the first listing of this stamp under "New Issues and Varieties" as it appeared in the Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal, January 31, 1899. A very poor reproduction of the stamp appeared with the following text:

"CANADA—the great majority of our readers have doubtless already seen and secured specimens of the curious label issued in this Colony on the introduction of Penny Postage to Great Britain. We are indebted, as usual with Canadian issues, to our friend Mr. D. A. King for early copies, which reached us just too late for description in our last number, and we have since received from him, in a letter dated December 25th, 1898, further specimens showing that a modification has already taken place in the impression, the lavender tint first employed for the watery portions having been replaced by a more appropriate sea-green, which, however, does not always print quite smoothly. As we stated last month, the British Empire is in brilliant red; the general design is in black. It is not quite an occasion for captious criticism, and when we get a beautiful colored map of the world for a penny perhaps we ought not to criticise; but we cannot think that the design is a very appropriate one for a postage stamp. The blobs of red are not always quite correctly placed; we have even heard of cases in which a little irregularity of "register" has resulted in the annexation of the greater part of the United



States, while England invaded France and the Cape of Good Hope went out to sea! The Canadian newspapers are not quite happy about it, but that is natural, as they are to pay extra postage in future to make up any deficiency in the budget caused by the reduction in the Imperial rate; we hear that even a Ministerial organ at Ontario complains that the new stamp is too large to lick and too small for wall paper! Some people are never satisfied." I wonder if any BNAPSer knows of a Map stamp cover addressed to Stanley Gibbons, dated December 25th, 1898? Also can some BNAPSer do research work and tell us the name of the "Ministerial organ at Ontario" and what it actually said about the Map stamp? I shall be happy to report both items.

**BNAPS**

Good news comes from fellow BNAPSer R. J. Woolley who tells that the perfin fans of B. N. A. are in the process of forming a study group and hope to in the future publish their findings in BNA TOPICS. This is another step in the right direction for BNAPS. There is a great field in perfin collecting. He also sent me a copy of the Map stamp perforated S. L. for my collection. Best wishes to perfin collectors! A Co

**BNAPS**

Many thanks to BNAPSers J. M. Allen and D. J. Pirrie for cachet covers with the special cancellation of the 7th Convention Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, 9-12th October, 1953. I note that this exhibition was held in the Art Galleries and Museum, Glasgow, Scotland. If this is the famous one in Kelvingrove Park I have many happy memories of hours spent there.

**BNAPS**

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

A MERRY CHRISTMAS  
and  
A HAPPY NEW YEAR  
With God's richest blessing.—St. John 3:16.

# The Coil Postage Stamps Of Canada . . .

(Part 2)

By EDWARD J. WHITING (#61)

(Continued from page 321)

## 2¢ Green 1922

Rolls of 500  
Perforated 12 Horizontally

The next issue is a single stamp, the 2¢ green perforated 12 horizontally, appearing first in 1922.

It was printed by the wet process only and can be distinguished from fakes by its width which is 17½ mm while the booklet and straight-edged stamps are all 18 mm wide, because of the difference in the printing method used. Paste-up pairs occur every 20 stamps as before. This issue was printed from plates of Type 2.



## 3¢ Carmine 1924

Rolls of 500 Perforated 8 Vertically

The next is the 3¢ carmine perforated 8 vertically first appearing on April 9, 1924. 47,585,000 were issued, printed from plates 11 and 12 approved January 26, 1924 and plates 13, 14 and 15 approved July 21, 1925.

As in the case of the 1 and 2 cent values of 1922, the 3¢ was printed by both processes. Plates 11 and 12 which were used for the wet printings were laid down from Die I and plates 13, 14 and 15, used for the dry printings were laid down from Die II. Also, because of the different methods of printing, the color of the wet printings generally is darker than the dry printings. The difference between the two dies is as follows:

**Die I** has fine vertical lines of the spandrels; 2 scars in the lower part of the "S" of "POSTAGE"; long middle bar of numerals and top of "S" of "CENTS"; thick lines between the arms of the "EE" of "THREE" and between "THREE" and the white band around the portrait; narrow maple leaf stems.

**Die II** has thicker and heavier vertical lines of spandrels; the scars in "S" of "POSTAGE" removed; short middle bars of the numer-

als and top of "S" of "CENTS"; thin lines between the arms of the "EE" of "THREE" and between "THREE" and the white band around the portrait; wide maple leaf stems.

### 1923-1924 Uncut Sheets

Sheets of 100 Perforated 8 Vertically.

The last coils of the Admiral issues first appeared under questionable circumstances. The 1¢ yellow, 2¢ green and 3¢ carmine, perforated 8 vertically were issued in full sheets of 100 late in 1923. In 1924 these "favor" sheets (22 of each value) came on the market; and because of the representations made to Ottawa, the one and two cent values were re-issued in 1925. The 3¢ was not re-issued in sheet form (officially because the plates had been destroyed.) The second printing consisted of 1,000 sheets of each of the two denominations.



The differences between the two printings are many, though minute. They are:

Scroll work in bottom margin -----  
 Width of design -----  
 Paper -----  
 Printing process -----  
 Gum appearance -----  
 Color: 1¢ -----  
       2¢ -----  
 1¢ die -----  
 2¢ Type -----  
 Plates: 1¢ -----  
       2¢ -----

Original	Re-issue
yes	no
17½ mm	18 mm
medium thick white	creamy & thicker
wet	dry
pebbly	smoother
dark yellow	yellow
dark green	green
I	II
2	3
A179 & A 180	?
A188 & A189	?

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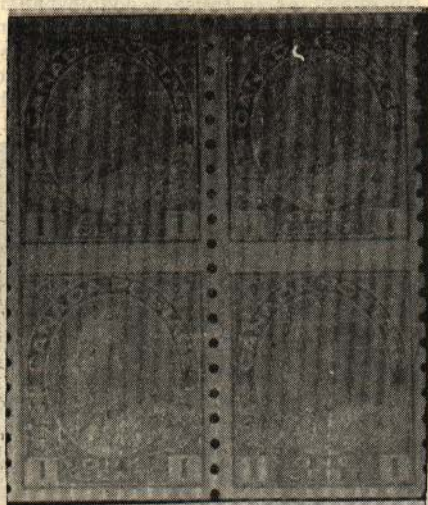
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**JACKSONS**

2 Frimette Cres., Toronto 9 Can.

Imperforate stamps have been faked into these part perforated ones in the case of the 3¢ value. The 3¢ imperfs were printed by the dry pro-

cess while the 3¢ part-perfs were all printed by the wet process; thus the fakes will measure 18 mm wide while the true part-perfs measure 17½ mm.



### 1928 SCROLL ISSUE

1¢ Orange and 2¢ Green

Rolls of 500 Perforated 8 Vertically

In 1928 the Admiral issues were superseded by the Scroll issue. Only the 1¢ and 2¢ of the new design were issued in coils.

These coil stamps were produced in the same manner as the previous issues, having paste-ups every 20 stamps. A considerable quantity of the 1¢ coil was issued in precancelled form for the convenience of bulk mailers.

There were 20,000 rolls of the 1¢ and 166,518 rolls of the 2¢ made. The first day of issue for the 2¢ stamp was November 5th, 1928. This is the last series with paste-ups as normal varieties.



## 1930 ARCH ISSUES

1¢, 2¢, and 3¢

Rolls of 500 Perforated 8 Vertically

After a short period of about 2 years use of the Scroll Issue came the first change in stamp printers since the introduction of Coils. The Arch issue of 1930 was produced by

an extent as to cause a double paper variety, a number of which have been found in this and subsequent issues.

The first stamp of this design to appear coiled is the 2¢ green which



the British American Bank Note Co. and contains the first Canadian Coils to appear without regular paste-ups, in place of which appear what are called "joint-lines".

The British American Bank Note Co. used a Stickney (rotary) Press to print these coils. This type of press prints from two semi-cylindrical plates, joined together in a circle which describes a complete rotary movement. The fact that the two semi-cylindrical plates do not join perfectly results in the ink-marks known as "joint-lines".

This issue was printed on a rather thick white wove paper and is perforated 8 vertically. The gum varies in color from virtual clearness to a decided shade of brown. The ridges caused by the printing process are more or less in evidence. The plates used for producing these coils by rotary press were of 384 subjects—24 across by 16 up and down—thus joint lines appear between each 24th and 25th stamp in a coil. These joint-lines replaced the regular paste-ups but did not entirely eliminate them. They are still used to mend the web of paper on which the stamps are printed. Some mends are pasted up to such

was issued June 27, 1930. This was followed by the 1¢ yellow on September 18, 1930; 2¢ carmine on November 19, 1930; 1¢ green on February 4, 1931; 2¢ brown on July 4, 1931; and the 3¢ carmine on July 13, 1931. The use of different colors for the same denominations is due to changes in the postal rates and an attempt to conform to U. P. U. color standards.

Quantities issued are: of the 2¢ green—20,000,000; 1¢ orange—2,000,000; 2¢ carmine—24,880,000; 1¢ green—16,427,000; 2¢ brown—25,255,000; 3¢ carmine—37,190,000. The 1¢ stamps precancelled with 3 double horizontal bars were issued—the 1¢ yellow on July 14, 1930 and the 1¢ green on April 2, 1931.

While the regular sheet stamps of this issue are divided into at least two dies, the coil stamps are identical for each denomination. However the dies of the three coiled values differ one from the other as shown in the illustration.

In the 2¢ denominations a retouch of the eye and face of the King appears and is called the "Cross-eyed King" variety. It occurs on the left stamp of certain line pairs. Only one roll in 16 would have this variety





using the same process (Stickney rotary press) as for the Arch design. Therefore there again appear line pairs in lieu of paste-ups. Also the ribbing in the paper is more or less in evidence. The 2¢ brown came first, being issued on August 15, 1933; then followed the 3¢ carmine on August 16th, and the 1¢ green on November 3rd. As before, the precancelled variety of the 1¢ appears with 3 double horizontal bars.

#### LAST GEORGE V ISSUE 1935

1¢ Green, 2¢ Brown, 3¢ Carmine  
Rolls of 500 Perforated 8 Vertically

On April 1, 1935, the stamp printing contract again passed into the hands of the Canadian Bank Note Co. and resulted in the "Last George V" issue. The coils of this issue are the 1¢ green issued November 5, 1935; the 2¢ brown issued October 14, 1935, and the 3¢ carmine issued July 20, 1935.

which does not occur more than eleven times in any one roll and most often occurs only ten times.

(Note: the frequency of the occurrence of the this and any other constant variety is easily figured out knowing the make-up of the plates. Thus a variety appearing on one subject on one plate would appear only in one of the 16 rolls which were made at one time since the printing cylinder was 16 subjects wide; the printing cylinder being made of 2 plates would print the variety once out of the 48 subjects printed per rotation. Thus the variety would occur once in every 48 stamps of the 500 in one roll in 16 that were made, provided only two plates were used and thus would occur once in 768 stamps.)

#### 1933 MEDALLION ISSUE

1¢ Green, 2¢ Brown, 3¢ Carmine  
Rolls of 500 Perforated 8 Vertically

Following the Arch issue appeared the Medallion issue, also printed by the British-American Bank Note Co.



The Bank Note Co. produced this issue on presses of their own design using a "drawback" principle and printing on a continuous web of paper; thus both joint lines and paste-ups were eliminated. However, paste-ups are still used to mend breaks in the web of paper. Due to necessary readjustment after each cycle there occasionally occurs a misalignment between two stamps. Most often the misalignment is a variation of from 2½ to 6 mm in the spacing between the stamps of the pair, but occasion-

ally the variation really has the stamps out of line either up or down. These variations are not constant except as to position, each being different from the next.

Quantities printed are: 1¢—9,625,000; 2¢—13,500,000; 3¢—24,080,000.

Precancelled 1¢ stamps appeared as previously.

The plates for these coils are made of 250 subjects (25 across by 10 vertically); the printing was done on dry pre-gummed medium white wove paper.



Final Instalment of . . .

## "The Coil Postage Stamps of Canada"

. . . will appear next month

To the Editor

(continued from page 348)

The 1¢ New Brunswick is very much rarer. In the same five years only three pairs and two blocks of four have come into the London Auction Rooms, of which one pair and one block of four are in my collection. I have seen the New Brunswick variety with and without gum and from this I conclude that two sheets existed, one with and the other without gum. The extraordinary thing is that Stanley Gibbons catalogues each variety at £15 the pair and for this reason the New Brunswick variety, on the few occasions when it has appeared in London, has fetched much the same price as the Nova Scotia pair. More extraordinary is that Scott catalogues the Nova Sco-

tia pair at \$80 and the New Brunswick pair at \$40! My guess is that the latter is, in reality, worth about six times the former and that the Nova Scotia variety is much overvalued.

The 2¢ New Brunswick imperf. horizontally is, as Mr. Darnell suggests, always found without gum. So far only one sheet has been discovered and this was bought from the Redford Collection in 1951, and eventually split. These have no doubt by now found fairly permanent homes. I have a block of four and two pairs, all without gum. In fact, if anyone has this variety WITH gum, then either another sheet existed or the gum is a recent addition—probably the latter.

Nicholas Argenti (#206)

# The Dies for the 1859 Issue

By HENRY GATES (#114)

At the time of the Pence Issue (1851), the Province of Canada had a cumbersome currency system with denominations of money in pounds, dollars, shillings, pence, cents and mills. The dollar was equal to one-fourth of a pound currency. The English pound sterling was made equal to one pound, four shillings and four pence or four dollars, eighty-six and two-thirds cents currency. Ten dollars in U. S. gold was equal to two pounds, ten shillings currency and was accepted as legal tender in the province.

It was no surprise when in May of 1859 the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada passed an Act effective July 1, 1859 changing to a single monetary system of a decimal currency basis. This necessitated the postage stamps being changed to express the values in "cents" instead of "pence" as heretofore.

The Post Office Department notified the current contractors, the American Bank Note Company of New York to prepare a series using the new values. It also requested that the Pence designs be used as the basis for the new issue. The One-Half Pence, Three Pence, and Six Pence would become the One Cent, Five Cents, and Ten Cents respectively. The Seven and One-Half Pence and Ten Pence would become the Twelve and a Half Cents and the Seventeen Cents respectively. The two latter stamps being mainly used for packet letters would still retain their sterling values in addition to the new currency values.

There is considerable misunderstanding among collectors and disagreement by philatelic writers as to the method of the die changes, some of which

Reprinted from Essay-Proof Journal.

## The Dies, Rolls and Plates for Line Engraved Printing

The engraver, in making a die, cuts in reverse the design in soft steel. After the design has been approved, the die is hardened. The hardened steel die is then placed under a soft steel cylinder called the transfer roll. The bed of the transfer press which carries the die is moved back and forth and increasing pressure applied to the transfer roll forces the soft steel into every line that has been cut in the die. Thus every line of the design that has been cut into the die now stands up in relief on the face of the transfer roll. This design on the roll surface is called the transfer roll relief. The transfer roll is hardened and paced over a soft steel plate from which the stamps are printed. The bed of the transfer press which carries the plate is moved back and forth and increasing pressure is applied to the transfer roll so that the design which stands up in relief is entered in the plate. In transferring the impression to the plate the roll will reproduce every line, dot and detail as in the die.

In line engraved printing the lines of color come from ink remaining in the indentations in the die or plate. After inking, the printer removes all ink from the surface, leaving ink only in the lines and indentations.—Henry Gates.

is in error. For instance, Fred Jarrett writes the following in his book of British North America: "The stamps followed the general design of the Pence issue. Parts of the design appearing on the transfer rolls used in making the Pence Issue plates, which could not be used for the new stamps, were removed before obtaining an individual transfer roll impression for each stamp in soft steel. On this piece of steel the balance of the new design would be engraved, the steel hardened, and from these new dies would be made new transfer rolls, followed by the plate itself."

Winthrop Boggs writes the following in his book of Canada: "The basis for the new stamps was the Pence Issue. With the exception of the 12½¢ the respective Pence dies were modified (and thereby cancelled) and new transfer rolls containing two reliefs were made to lay down the plate." In the "Collectors Club Philatelist," Vol. 30, No. 5, he further writes referring to an illustration of the American Bank Note Company Record Ledger, "This photograph is interesting also in that it shows that the Bank Note Companies sometimes altered the original die to make new designs."

Clifton Howe writes in his book of Canada, "The central design in each of the above stamps are absolutely identical with those of the Pence stamps that preceded them—indeed the portrait and surrounding oval with inscriptions on the 12½ are all unchanged. From this it is evident that the new dies were "built up" from the old ones, the central portions being transferred and the required changes in surrounding inscriptions etc., being newly engraved."

## The Actual Process

Before hardening, a die can be altered by additional engraving or re-touching. It was not usual to make any alteration which requires replacing metal that has been removed. After hardening a die cannot be altered by additional engraving.

The dies for the 1859 Issue were made using the Pence designs as a basis in the following manner. The Pence dies were used to make new transfer roll reliefs. Parts of the existing designs not required in the new issue were removed from the soft steel roll. These transfer rolls bearing the partial designs were then hardened and laid down on new soft steel dies for the new issue. The new dies were completed by engraving, then hardened for making the transfer rolls for the 1859 issue.



Remaining Parts of One Half Pence Design

As the changes mainly concerned the values, the vignettes with several exceptions were unaltered. For listing the die alterations I have divided the design into three areas.

- A. The Vignette.
- B. The lettered band enclosing the vignette.
- C. The four corner spandrels outside of the oval band.

#### ONE CENT

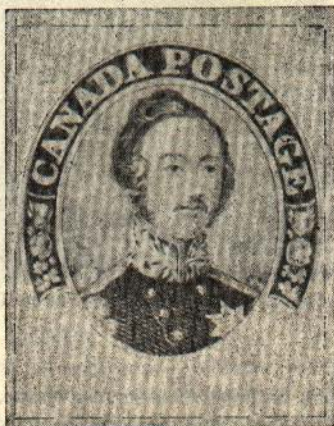
- A. Some horizontal lines forming the background were strengthened.
- B. ONE CENT replaces the former value. The scroll at each side separating the value from CANADA and POSTAGE was lengthened.
- C. No alteration.



What Remained of the Three Pence Design

#### FIVE CENTS

- A. No alterations.
- B. FIVE CENTS replaces the former value. A quatre foil ornament at each side separating the value from CANADA and POSTAGE was added.
- C. The four spandrels were newly engraved consisting of figures "5" placed obliquely over a cross-hatched background.



All That Was Left of the Six Pence Design

## TEN CENTS

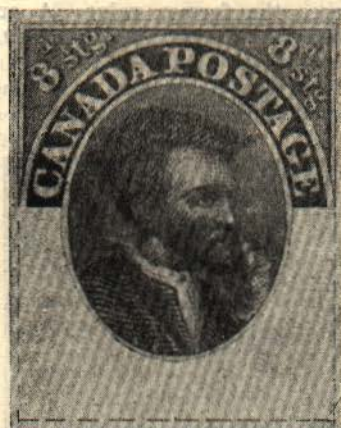
- A. Diagonal lines were added to the existing horizontal ones, covering the entire background.
- The face of Albert was retouched and some curls were added to the hair.
- B. TEN CENTS replaced the former value.
- C. The four spandrels were newly engraved consisting of Roman Numerals "X" placed obliquely over a cross-hatched background.



Original Part of the Six Pence Sterling Design

## TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS

- A. No alterations.
- B. No alterations.
- C. The four spandrels were newly engraved consisting of "12½" placed obliquely over a cross-hatched background.



What Remained of the Ten Pence Design

## SEVENTEEN CENTS

- A. No alterations.
- B. SEVENTEEN CENTS replaced the former value. A small oval at each side separating the value from CANADA and POSTAGE replaced the former ornaments.

- C. The top spandrels containing "8d.stg." are unaltered. The lower spandrels were newly engraved consisting of the figures "17" placed obliquely over a cross-hatched background.

## Minor Characteristics of Both Issues.

A few characteristics not necessary parts of three designs, but common to the Pence and the 1859 issues are as follows:



One Cent Design

### ONE CENT

A small dash between the two top outer frame lines and above the "O" of POSTAGE.



Twelve & One Half Cents Design

### TWELVE & ONE-HALF CENTS

A line in the "A" of PACKET still bears evidence of the cracked die for the 7½ Pence. This cracked die will be explained in a future article. A dot in the white oval between the lettering and vignette and to the right of the first "A" of CANADA. This is not to be confused with the Position Dot.



Seventeen Cents Design

### SEVENTEEN CENTS

A short vertical line in the vignette and under the "O" of POSTAGE.

A dash in the white oval between the lettering area and top right spandrel and between the "O" and "S" of POSTAGE.

This was first cited long ago as evidence that the 1859 Issue had its origin in the Pence Issue.

These few characteristics are added evidence that the Pence Issue was the basis for the 1859 Issue. Where found they show that such part of the design was retained.

Much of the information I have used is well known. It is only because the additional observations I have made are best illustrated using all the available data. ★

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## Trail of the Caribou

By Frores Meyerson



G. Lewis

If we've said it once we've said it at least half a dozen times—you can't be too careful on the details when reporting items. We've been guilty of our share of mistakes and here we go again with a correction. In the October issue we reported that Alec MacMaster's copy of the comb perf 7¢ stamp was found on a First Day cover. We stand corrected as Alec has just advised it was on a cover dated June 25th. Strangely enough the first used copy that we ever recorded was also used on

the same date. Marshall Kay found the first one and we recorded it back in Feb. '52. A word to the wise is sufficient, check the 7¢ stamps on all covers posted June 25, 1937.

From far off New Zealand we get another addition to our plate block list. As usual Stan Wood is the contributor, he sends us a tear sheet from Gibbons Stamp Monthly of Sep. 1940. There is one paragraph and I quote, "Mr. B. B. Stead tells us that the current 4¢ Princess Elizabeth (Scott #247) stamp has appeared



from Plate 2, bearing the number in the upper left-hand corner of the sheet margin." I would say that is rather official so please add this number to the list that appeared in the most recent Yearbook. Note to Maj. H. K. White—please add to the list.

It's a funny thing about stamps, they have a character of their own. In going through the auction catalog put out by Edson Fifield for his sale the end of October, we saw the photograph of a stamp that struck a responsive chord. The item in question was lot 968, described as a 1/- scarlet vermilion, Scott #9, very faint thin, four full margins, superb appearance. We keep a library of all interesting Newfoundland items and this time we went all the way back to Nov. 10, 1942, when the same identical stamp was sold by Vahan Mozian in their auction. At that time it was not described as thin and we wonder if it acquired the thin spot subsequently as it did not look thin at that time. As we recall the late Spencer Anderson bought that stamp for \$217, we were the underbidders. Ever since that day we had wondered what had happened to that stamp and here it is 11 years later. It is surprising how often stamps reappear and move from one collection to another. It is also very interesting and is part of the romance of stamp collecting.

H. R. Harmer have a seldom seen lot coming up in their London auction on Nov. 10. It is a copy of Scott #75 but with the red and the black surcharge. There are only supposed to be 40 of these and they are seldom offered for sale. Strangely enough, they are almost always slightly defective—this one being described as creased and small thinning. A real rarity nevertheless.

The Equitable Stamp Co., of 505 5th Ave., in New York has two very interesting items coming up in their sale to be held on Nov. 9, 1953. The first is a block of four of the 3¢ long Coronation consisting of two vertical pairs imperf between. It has

just been listed in Scott and was originally listed in our column in Oct. '52. The second lot is an imperforate o.g. block of four of the 4¢ Scott #247, originally listed in our column of April '53. It is the first time to our knowledge that either of these items has appeared on the open market and we'll try and report on the prices realized in a subsequent column.

The prospectus is in from H. R. Harmer discussing the "Palace Collections of Egypt" and all they have to say about BNA is as follows, "Many of the Colonies contain choice items whilst BRITISH NORTH AMERICA includes some unusual lots". The sale is to be held Feb. 17 and 18, 1954. ★


## NEW PRECANCELS

I have mentioned previously about the precancelled new stamps—they are now available in the 4¢ and 5¢ Queen overprinted with numbers of Montreal, Toronto and Quebec. I had a long discussion with the responsible post office people some months ago about making these items available to collectors. Until recently only the coils were sold precancelled. From now on every precancelled stamp will be stocked by the Agency.

All outside frames on stamps No. 249 to 255 and 268 to 273 respectively were laid down from one plate only; C9 falls in this group also. Looking at the top of the frame above the last A in CANADA one of the vertical lines in stamps 268 to 273 is in all cases worn. On 271 this line was retouched, indicating that this plate was laid down last, as all the others do not show the retouch. ★

## BOSTON SOCIETY ACTIVE

The Boston (Mass.) University's Philatelic Society has started of the present season with a bang, with an exhibit of material from the National Postage Stamp Collection loaned by the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D. C.



## THE POST HORN and SADDLE BAG

JIM GOODWIN'S

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

By H. W. L.

COLUMN NO. 18

## Steamboats on Lake Ontario

While browsing through an old book shop I picked up "The Progress of America" by Macgregor and published in 1846. It seemed to me that the book was old enough to have some information regarding the early 19th Century that might have some philatelic importance and I was not disappointed. I hope that it will prove of interest to the readers of TOPICS.

"The following lists of steam vessels employed in the navigation of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, include all that have been so employed, from the first use of steam on those waters, and whether built on the United States or the Canadian side. We are indebted for the statement to Mr. John Disturnell. The amount of tonnage propelled by steam, on the Canada side, will be seen to be not far from four times more than the amount belonging to the American side; a difference which though in part accounted for, by the great extent of waters exclusively Canadian, is still, notwithstanding this fact, a greater difference than would, we apprehend, have been generally supposed to exist."

"DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS"—"A numerous meeting, called by his worship the mayor, was held recently at the Albion Hotel, on the subject of forming a Joint Stock company, with a capital of £20,000., to run a daily line of steamers between Quebec and Montreal. Several resolutions were passed to that effect, and a committee of twenty-five appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock. Mr. J. Ryan showed a list of persons who had already subscribed to the amount of upwards of £5,000. (Quebec Gazette).

"PROPOSED STEAMBOAT BETWEEN TORONTO AND GODERICH—The estimates of a steamboat to be worked by a propellor, in order that it may pass the Welland Canal, have been brought to our notice by a correspondent. It is proposed to build a steamer at St. Catherine's, which would cost £4,600. to ply between Toronto and Goderich. It is expected that such a vessel will make twelve trips during the season, carrying 2500 barrels of flour, 100 tons of merchandise, and sixty passengers, and that this will produce a clear profit, after all expenses are paid, of £3,000, or above fifty per cent, after all allowances are made for contingencies.

"Various individuals are mentioned as being willing to take shares. The people of Goderich are said to be willing to take £2,000. of it, and the Canada Land Company pays fifty dollars to an American boat as a premium every time it touches Goderich, which they would prefer paying to Canadian.

We are unacquainted with the grounds on which these calculations have been made, but would recommend the parties who have made them to come openly forward with their names, and lay the plan regularly before the public, if they cannot have sufficient subscriptions privately. One thing is certain, that Toronto and Goderich, the terminations of the proposed line, would derive material benefit from such a new medium of intercourse, as well as every place on the line where it might be deemed expedient to touch." (Toronto Globe).

Unfortunately no dates appeared in connection with the foregoing items but it is more or less indicated that they were from the early 1840's. "The following is a list of American steamboats, built and running on Lake Ontario, since their first introduction in 1816. Those marked \* are broken up."

#### BRITISH STEAMBOATS BUILT AND RUNNING ON LAKE ONTARIO

Built	Name	Tons	Where built
1816	Frontenac *	700	Kingston
1817	Charlotte *	150	do.
1819	Dalhousie *	350	Prescott
1824	Toronto *	200	Toronto
1824	Queenston *	350	Queenston
1825	Canada *	250	Toronto
1825	Niagara *	400	Brockville
1828	Alcioppe *	450	Niagara
1829	Sir James Kempt *	200	Kingston
1830	Great Britain *	700	Prescott
1831	Iroquois *	100	do.
1832	John By *	200	Kingston
1832	William IVth	450	Gananoque
1831	Transit	350	Oakville
1833	Britan. (laid up)	200	Kingston
1833	Cobourg	500	Cobourg
1833	Brockville	350	Brockville
1833	Kingston	200	Kingston
1834	Com. Barrie (lost in 1842)	275	Kingston
1834	Union	300	Oakville
1835	St. George	400	Kingston
1837	Sir Robert Peel	350	Brockville
	(destroyed by the Patriots in 1838)		
1837	Gore	200	Niagara
1838	Queen Victoria	200	do.
1839	Hen. Gildersleeve	250	Kingston
1840	Highlander	300	Coteau du Lac
1840	Albion	200	Brockville
1840	America	300	Niagara
1840	City of Toronto	500	do.
1840	Sovereign	475	do.
1841	Princess Royal	500	do.
1841	Canada	450	Prescott
1841	Frontenac	200	Kingston
1841	Sir Charles	200	do.
1842	Prince of Wales	200	do.
1842	Admiral	400	Niagara
1842	C. Just. Robinson	400	do.
1843	Eclipse	400	do.

#### AMERICAN STEAMBOATS BUILT AND RUNNING ON LAKE ONTARIO

1816	Ontario *	400	Sackett's Harbour
1818	Sophia *	75	do.
1823	Martha Ogden *	150	do.

1830	Brownville *	150	Brownville
1831	Charles Carrol *	100	Sackett's Harbour
1831	Paul Fry *	50	Ogdensburg
1832	United States	150	do.
1833	Black Hawk	200	French Creek
	(now named Dolphin and owned in Canada)		
1834	Oswego (hull now used as a timber ship).	400	Oswego
1834	John Marshall	60	Lake Erie
1836	Onelda	300	Oswego
1837	Telegraph	200	Dexter
1839	St. Lawrence	450	Oswego
1839	Express	150	Puttneyville
1841	George Clinton	100	Oswego
1841	President	60	do.
1842	Lady of the Lake	425	do.
1843	Rochester	400	do.

#### BRITISH GOVERNMENT VESSELS

1835	Traveller	350	Niagara
1838	Experiment	150	do.
1842	Mohawk (iron vessel)	150	Kingston
1842	Cherokee	700	do.

#### Ericson Propellers, running from Oswego to Chicago

1841	Vandalia	1842	Chicago, Oswego	1843	New York
all 150 tons and all built at Oswego					

"In addition to the above list of British steamboats, of a large class, there are a number of smaller boats and Ericson Propellers, running from Kingston to Montreal, passing down the rapids of the St. Lawrence River, and returning through the Rideau Canal, carrying an immense amount of produce, merchandise and passengers. When the Beauharnois Canal is completed, vessels of a large class can run direct from Montreal to the Upper Lakes."

In the same book I also noticed something else that may prove of interest to those interested in steamboat letters, markings, etc. Figures covering the number of vessels cleared from the ports of Quebec and Montreal for the year 1842 are given and this is only a year or so after the Cunard Contract Mail Packet service was started. It is reported that 714 vessels with a tonnage of 262,400 tons cleared from Quebec for Great Britain. From Montreal 71 vessels cleared for Liverpool with a tonnage of 22,353 and 20 were cleared for London with a tonnage of 6,070. An additional 28 cleared for Glasgow aggregating 9,058 tons. This will give us some idea of how many more ships cleared from Quebec than from Montreal and could indicate the greater scarcity of incoming letters with the Montreal Ship Letter marking in comparison with those bearing the Quebec Ship Letter marking.

Information relating to the steamboats on Lake Erie is also available from the same source and if members are interested it will be published. It should be born in mind that this source is not being represented as being 100% accurate but inasmuch as Macgregor was Secretary to the Board of Trade it would seem reasonable to assume that care was taken in the compilation of statistics and in the mid 1840's there should have been no great difficulty in getting the facts about the 1815 to 1845 period. Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all! ★

## Sketches of BNAPSers by V. G. Greene



No. 51—ALFRED H. KESSLER

BNAPSer Alfred H. Kessler was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on October 6, 1908, and has lived in the Quaker City most of his life. He is employed by the SKF Industries, Inc., and has been associated with that firm for 15 years. One of the greatest "boosters" of our Society, Al and his wife have never missed one of our Conventions and he remarked that he hoped he never would!

Al has been collecting stamps for thirty-seven years, starting with a world-wide collection and gradually limiting its scope to a few countries. In 1946 he began to collect British North America and Canadian Postal History, specializing in the issues of Canada up to the end of Queen Victoria's reign. In 1950 he won the President's Award at the Pottstown,

Pa., philatelic exhibition for his collections of Queen Victoria and British North America.

As chairman of the BNAPS Publicity Committee, Al's main concern is to keep our Society before the eyes of the philatelic world, supplying the press with items of interest connected with the Society. He will be glad to hear from any of our members who have suggestions to make regarding increased publicity, provided it doesn't put the Society to any expense!

The Philadelphia Group is one of the most active and best organized in our Society and meets on the first Thursday of each month at the Kessler home. Any of our members who are in Philadelphia on that day should visit these meetings and will be assured of a warm welcome.

Al thinks that the British North America Philatelic Society is composed of the finest people in the United States and Canada and that the absence of "cliques" amongst the members make us all one happy family. Here is hoping that our Society always remains that way! ★

## BNAPEX WINNERS

The grand award winner of BNAPEX-53, Montreal, was Graham Fairbanks of Westmount, Que. Two medals awarded by the Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec went to Gerald Wellburn, Duncan, B. C., and George Marler, Montreal.

Gold, silver and bronze medals awarded by the Society were won by Charles P. deVolpi, Harry Lussey, Fred Jarrett, J. A. Calder, Clare Jephcott and C. G. Kemp. ★

## SUCCESSFUL SEASON

Robson Lowe Ltd. finished another 12 months trading recently bringing total sales for the year to £257,719, a record for their activities in Great Britain.

# CANADA

**PLATE BLOCKS**, lists issued regularly, current lists include a few elusive items.

**JUBILEE COVERS**, a nice selection of the 1897 issue, with Corner Cards and Flag Cancells.

**SMALL QUEENS**, a nice range of cancells, a few approval books available on request.

**1859 ISSUES**, still a nice lot available with shades and cancells.

**PRE-STAMP & STAMPLESS COVERS**, some interesting covers in stock, including Montreal & Three Rivers straight lines, also a fine selection of Cross Borders.

**F. GEORGE ATKINSON**

3822 Prudhomme Ave.

Montreal 82, Canada

## REPORT

Friday, October 16, 1953

Opened office 8:55 A.M.

**MAIL**—24 auction payments (total \$801.40), one lot returned (our mistake—sent apology).

3 Mail orders—(\$23.10)

9 Requests for "Apfelbaum Auction Story"

**Office Transactions**—Mr. K. purchased albums and catalogs for his High School Club (\$38.43). Gave him discount. Mr. H. brought in two specialty collections—Benelux and Germany for next auction. (We sold his U. S. collection in 1947). Mr. G. left on three day memo collection of Fractional Currency at \$400.00. Dr. G. filled want list of Poland, Greece and Turkey—\$31.75. Mr. P. brought in Specialized Finland as promised (it is a beauty). Should sell within a week. Paid him for his British collection which he left yesterday. Sold him collection of Br. Stampless (\$60.00). Returned his U. S. collection, condition not good enough. Mr. D. bought the Fractional Currency collection (\$450.00)—(that's a fast fifty profit.) Mr. T. bought 8 U. S. covers from H. collection (\$32.50). Dr. S. and Mr. P. called for their auction lots (\$191.75). Nine miscellaneous sales — (\$43.75). A good new issue day. Closed 5:30 p.m.



This is a sample of our activity.  
We invite your participation

1416-1428 S. PENN SQ.  
PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

## From the Sales Manager ...

### RULES & REGULATIONS

Every now and then we have to take some member to account for not following certain rules of the Department. You must understand that we are compelled to act firmly in any such instance in all due consideration to waiting buyers and sellers. You can readily understand that, when a member holds up a circuit for much longer (sometimes weeks) than the allowed five days, those following on the route are justified in wondering and even complaining about not getting a circuit when we may have advised one was on its way. You can also appreciate how, when a member forgets to sign the spaces from which he took stamps and when the next on the route doesn't report such a condition, much time is lost checking back before those books are again sent out. Our policy is to serve the buyers and sellers to their benefit whatever way it should be, and we must and will observe that policy even to occasionally becoming stern in the offender's opinion. PLEASE read the rules of the Department printed on every circuit book, route sheet and purchase report and follow them to your advantage and everyone else's. PLEASE.

Season's Greetings to everybody and many, many thanks for sending us, now and later, those

Stamps you want to sell  
Large Queens & Small Queens  
Ideas for new services to you

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

(Blank books 10c each—3 for 25c)

## Report of the Secretary ...

NOVEMBER 15, 1953

### NEW MEMBERS

- 1109 Burns, Dr. O. G., Maple Creek, Sask., Canada
- 1110 Calhoun, Richard S., c/o The Arctic Philatelist, P. O. Box 75, Sitka, Alaska
- 1111 Day, Arthur D., 878 Weston Road, Toronto 9, Ont., Canada
- 1112 Hendee, Homer W., No. Freeman Road, Orchard Park, N. Y.
- 1113 Hill, Albert, 736 - 17th Avenue W., Calgary, Alta., Canada
- 1114 Horne, Brien, 2709 Montcalm Crescent, Calgary, Alta., Canada
- 1115 Morell, Major Harry, Maple Street, Sutton, Que., Canada
- 1116 Mallett, Frank McL., 3188 Summit Street, Columbus 2, Ohio
- 1117 Richardson, Sidney T., 410 - 11th Avenue N. W., Calgary, Alta., Canada

### APPLICATIONS PENDING

- April, Georges, 15 Roberval Street, Quebec, Que., Canada
- Brewster, Leslie W., 1254 Kings Avenue, Hollyburn P. O., B. C., Canada
- Cooke, Anna K., 35 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount, Que., Canada
- Cross, S. M., 191 Magog Street, Sherbrooke, Que., Canada
- Davidson, Edgar, 32 Thurlow Road, Hampstead, Que., Canada
- deVolpi, Margaret, 4720 Grosvenor Avenue, Montreal, Que., Canada
- Dolbec, Paul H., C. P. P. O. Box 505, Quebec, Que., Canada
- Engelhardt, G. J., 139 Cutting Street, Coaticook, Que., Canada
- Filion, George E., 451 - 23rd Street, Quebec, Que., Canada
- Glassco, J. G., 15 Wellington Street W., Toronto, Ont., Canada

Horne, H. H., 97 Lecavalier Street, St. Laurent, Que., Canada  
 Howard, Lionel D., Ardmore Road, Papakura, Auckland, New Zealand  
 Kennedy, A. D., 9823 - 107 Street, Edmonton, Alta., Canada  
 Kropke, Lester R., 9029 So. Claremont, Chicago 20, Ill.  
 Matte, Raymond, 3558 Addington, Montreal 28, Que., Canada  
 Pugh, Willfred G., 5675 Gatineau Avenue, Apt. 13, Montreal, Que., Canada  
 Razouk, Jimmy, Railway Quarters, Margil, Basra, Iraq  
 Todd, Norman, Happisburgh, Norfolk, England  
 Trabant, George G., St. Petersburg Times, St. Petersburg, Fla.  
 Wellburn, Ethel May, Box 427, Duncan, B. C., Canada

#### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

Crane, David B., Simmonds Rd., Murrayville, B. C., Canada (CX) CAN, B. C.—  
 19th and 20th century mint and used postage and used blocks. Plate Blocks.  
 Coils, O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes. Mint and used airmails. R. R., 2 and  
 4-ring cancellations. SPECIALTY—Small Queens. Proposed by B. C. Binks,  
 No. 74.  
 Hunt, Harris R., Laurel Way, Norfolk, Conn. (DCX) OAN, NFD, N.B., N.S.,  
 P.E.I.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and mint blocks. Coils.  
 O. H. M. S. Mint booklet panes. Mint, used and semi-official airmails. Proofs  
 and Essays. "Locals". Proposed by L. W. Banks, No. 631.  
 Lee, Walter S., Clinton, B. C., Canada (CX) CAN—19th and 20th century mint  
 and used postage. Coils. Proposed by J. C. St. Laurent, No. 1006.  
 Newsam, Guy V., 3380 Ridgewood Rd., Apt. 304, Montreal, Que., Canada (CX)  
 Proposed by C. P. deVolpi, No. 266.  
 Starr, Dr. F. A. E., 78 Main St. E., Lambeth, Ont., Canada (CX) CAN, PROV—  
 19th and 20th century used postage and blocks. Coils. "Locals". R. R., ter-  
 ritorial and flag cancellations. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Balassa, Dr. Joseph J., 96 High St., Brattleboro, Vt. (from Palo Alto, Cal.)  
 Chadbourne, A. L., 1707 W. 62nd Ave., Vancouver, B. C., Canada  
 Cryderman, M. W., Drawer 100, Bissett, Man., Canada  
 Fairbanks, Gordon H., 1818 Solano Dr. N. E., Albuquerque, N. Mexico (from  
 Ithaca, N. Y.)  
 Fletcher, E. D., 1844 Knox Road, Vancouver 8, B. C., Canada  
 Hall, A. H., 3528 Albert St., Regina, Sask., Canada.  
 Mills, J. Harvey, 974 No. Holliston, Pasadena 6, Calif.  
 Morrison, Lt. C. O'G., U.S.N., 11630 Eva St., Mountain View, Calif.  
 Speis, Rupert M., 477 Bayview Ave., Apt. 55, Toronto, Ont., Canada  
 Staton, Wesley, 3031 Rae St., Regina, Sask., Canada  
 Thorne, James T., c/o L. H. Gibson, RFD #1, Amesbury, Mass.  
 Trethewey, F/L R. B., C Plans, I/DOE, AFHQ, RCAF Ottawa, Ont., Canada  
 (from Medicine Hat, Alta.)  
 vonKlippstein, Ray V., 1636 Hillcrest Ave., Orlando, Fla.  
 Warren, Miss M. H., 2219 North Hampson Ave., Tucson, Ariz.  
 Wiley, Gerald, 139 William St., Apt. 3, Watertown, N. Y.  
 Wilsdon, J. F., Box 458, Hamilton, Ont., Canada  
 Wise, Joseph M., 108-14 - 65th Road, Forest Hills, N. Y.

#### RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

980 Berman, Henry, 2219 Clinton Avenue S., Rochester 18, N. Y.  
 1028 Whiteley, R. M., Woodbury, Durley Rd., Seaton, Devon, England

#### RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

Guylee, Mrs. Edith W., 403 Whirlowdale Rd., Sheffield 11, England

#### MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, October 15, 1953 .....	801	
NEW MEMBERS, November 15, 1953 .....	9	
		810
RESIGNATION ACCEPTED, November 15, 1953 .....	1	
		1
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, November 15, 1953 .....		809



## OFFICIAL NOTICE—NOMINATIONS

The following members' names have been placed in nomination for the office of Board of Governors. The Secretary, not hearing to the contrary before December 15, 1953, will cause these names to be entered on the Official Ballot for the Election of Board of Governors for 1954-1957.

**Richard P. Hedley, Buffalo, N. Y.**    **Richard P. Hedley, Buffalo, N. Y.**  
**Vincent G. Greene, Toronto, Canada**    **Vincent G. Greene, Toronto, Canada**  
**James N. Sissons, Toronto, Canada**    **Alfred Whitehead, Amherst, N.S., Can.**  
Submitted by: Nominating Comm.    Submitted by: Five memb. N.Y. Group

## From the President...

Dear Fellow BNAPSers—

This month I would like to take a little time to point out how easy it would be for us to have an Exhibition at Niagara Falls next year that would be the finest showing of B. N. A. material that had ever been gathered together at any time or any place.

Montreal put on a good Show, there is no question about that. The same goes for Ithaca the year before, Philadelphia, Toronto and Buffalo way back in '49. However each year it will be noticed that some of the previous year's exhibitors drop out and new names appear to take their places with the result that the overall number of exhibitors fails to increase to the extent that it should. It is human nature to make that little extra effort to exhibit in your Local Show whereas there is not the same incentive to get those pages set up for the Show that is going to take place a few hundred miles away under the direction of another group.

Now let us start with the Montreal Show. We had 29 different exhibitors out of a membership of about 780 and even after making allowance for those who could not be considered as potential exhibitors the percentage participation is not too robust. Nevertheless if we could count on those who exhibited for the first time at Montreal, to support the Show, in continuing to exhibit then we would be over the first hurdle in our effort to raise the level of participation and attractiveness of exhibits to a point where a BNAPS Exhibition would become a must for both professionals and collectors interested in keeping abreast of what was going on in B. N. A. philately.

The second step must be to bring out of hiding the collections that are not shown regularly, or at all, for any one of many reasons. Naturally I am not in a position to know more than a small fraction of the membership well enough to have any idea of the material in their collection. Furthermore I am excluding all those from overseas, although I would like to see more of their philatelic properties . . . However within these limitations I went through the year book and the following names, and there must be many that I overlooked, struck me as being owners of material that I would like to see at our next Show because it is only by looking at the other fellows exhibit that you learn—and I think we are all interested in broadening our knowledge of our specialty. Here goes—Allison, Bain, Banfield, Bayley, Bertram, Binks, Blois, Boggs, Bond, Burke, Campbell, Canham, Carter, Chadbourne, Culhane, Fee, Firth, Galt, Gates, Higginson, Hyde, Kay, Keally, Kessler, Law, W. O. Lea, Llewellyn, Makepeace, MacMaster, McDonough, McLellan, Minuse, Moll, Park, Peterman, Piggott, Quarles, Scott, White and Whitehead. Here we have 40 collectors that I think have material that other collectors would like to see. How many



more could be added is problematical but I think that every member who reads this will be able to add several names of collectors that may have very interesting material that most of us know nothing whatsoever about. I have purposely left out a few names for various reasons although there is nothing I would like better than to see them on our list of Exhibitors for 1954.

Now if we can hold on to the 29 Montreal exhibitors and add the above mentioned names to the list for 1954 we will have 69 participants with perhaps 85 to 100 individual exhibits—and that, my friends, would be a real SHOW. All that is needed is for each one to make up his mind NOW that he is going to do his share to make the Niagara Show a super dooper by putting in an exhibit, even one frame will do the trick. Remember the old saying about far away fields looking greener—you may THINK that your material holds no interest for the other fellow yet you are all eyes looking at other exhibits, which, to the neutral observer, are no better than yours.

I don't think I am violating any confidence when I tell you that your officers and Board members are currently working hard to set up a permanent set of regulations governing future exhibitions that will give everyone an incentive to participate on as even a footing as it is humanly possible to devise. Let's all pitch in and do our share by starting now to prepare that exhibit for Niagara Falls.

By the time you receive this issue of TOPICS your mind will probably be on things other than stamps as you make preparations for the holiday season. However among your New Year's resolutions let there be one to fill a frame at Niagara in '54—that is one that you will be able to keep! Bye for now and a Very Merry Christmas to all and Best Wishes for a Prosperous and Happy New Year!

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# Specialization

My particular interest, from both the point of view of buying and selling, centers around specialized areas such as proofs, essays, covers, blocks, reproductions, re-entries and so forth.

If you are interested in such things, please get in touch with me. I buy material all over the world and manage to uncover some pretty unusual stamps from time to time.

I have a particular interest in rarities, and have sold all the classic B. N. A. rarities during the past several years. No, at the present time I do not have a 12d Canada in fine condition but would be delighted to buy one! I do have a wonderful #9 of Newfoundland, a Connell and a 5¢ British Columbia.

During the past five years I have made no less than seven trips to Europe to buy B. N. A. stamps. I will make no more in the foreseeable future since there are no B. N. A. stamps to be found over there, except in London. I do not claim to have a comprehensive stock of B. N. A., and frankly do not feel that such a claim is possible under the current market conditions. However, I do have some nice things and would be happy to send anything out to you.

Alternately, should you have any B. N. A. material to sell, I would be most interested. For an important property I will travel anywhere outside the Iron Curtain (where there are no stamps anyhow).

Next month I will offer some specific items.

## ROBERT W. LYMAN

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