

30  
P  
A

# BNA Topics

Official Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society

*E. C. Hewes*



Revenues Used for Postage . . . See Page 121

**BNAPLEX-55 . . . Hartford, Conn., Sept. 29 - Oct. 1**



**APRIL 1955**

by private treaty

# INDIA

The magnificent specialised collection of the lithographed 1854-55 ½ anna and 1 anna has been formed by Col. A. E. Stewart of Ballater, an eminent authority on the early issues of the late Indian Empire. Each of the eight volumes are remarkable not only for the thoroughness with which the individual items are annotated, but by the pen and ink sketches by the owner which illustrate the particular detail to which attention is drawn.

Enlarged replicas of the stamps are freely used to indicate the position of flaws, retouches or irregularities, which are to be found on the items shown on each page. The condition throughout is generally very fine to superb and the offices at which the cancellations were applied are noted as relevant.

In addition to the numerous unused items spread over the eight "F.G. Popular" albums, three complete unused sheets are included which comprise the ½ anna die I A stone, ½ anna die II C stone and 1 anna die II.

The price of this remarkable study is

**\$11620**

FULL DETAILS WILL BE FURNISHED ON REQUEST

**ROBSON LOWE LIMITED**

50 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1

Cables: "Stamps, London"

**Agent in Canada:**

**R. W. LYMAN, 6 MYLES VIEW PLACE, WILLOWDALE, ONTARIO**

## Canadian Literature

### THE NEW HOLMES' CATALOGUE HAS ARRIVED

\$7.00 postpaid

Dr. Alfred Whitehead's Pamphlet  
"THE SQUARED CIRCLE  
POSTMARKS OF CANADA"

\$1.50 postpaid

Two "musts" for every B.N.A. collector  
... order them today.

•  
**OFFERS No. 17 STILL GOOD**  
A copy awaits your request.

•  
**L. A. DAVENPORT**

230 Lonsmount Drive  
TORONTO 10 CANADA

Member of all Major Societies

## THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

•  
COME TO OUR  
ANNUAL CONVENTION

•  
SELSDON PARK HOTEL  
SANDERSTEAD, SURREY, ENGLAND  
(Half-an-hour from the heart of London)

•  
Details from:

FRED TOMLINSON  
WHITSTABLE, KENT, ENGLAND

## We wish to buy . . .



- SETS
- COLLECTIONS
- PACKETS
- SINGLE STAMPS

As the largest wholesale stamp firm in the United States, we are constant buyers of large wholesale quantities and collections of all kinds of postage stamps.

Send us a detailed list of your offers, which will receive our prompt, careful attention. Our booklet "If You Have Stamps To Sell" will be sent free on request (if you do not already know us). This booklet includes references and describes our business in full so that you may deal with us in complete confidence.

**H. E. HARRIS & CO.**  
108 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

**NEW**  
**PUBLICATIONS**

Holmes' B.N.A. (new edition) .....	\$7.00
Canadian Precancel Catalogue .....	1.50
Commonwealth QEII, 1954 .....	.85
Gibbons' Two Reigns, 1955 .....	1.00
Bond, Postal Stationery .....	4.75
Whitehead's "Squared Circle Postmarks" .....	1.50

**GREAT BRITAIN**

1d Blacks on cover, from .....	4.00
No. 46 used, fine .....	22.50
No. 56 used, fine .....	40.00
No. 74 used, fine .....	27.00
No. 110 used, fine .....	27.50

*Jim F. Webb*

27 PARKSIDE DRIVE

TORONTO 3

CANADA

**ON APPROVAL**

FINE USED CANADIAN OFFICIALS, OHMS AND G, IN SINGLE AND MULTIPLE PIECES

**BRUNSWICK STAMP SERVICE**

Box 501 MONCTON, N.B. Canada

- "A very informative booklet"
- "Reflects great credit on the author and the Society"
- "I find the information re post offices of the period very helpful"

... THAT IS WHAT EARLY PURCHASERS HAVE TO SAY ABOUT DR. WHITEHEAD'S HANDBOOK ON

**"THE SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS OF CANADA"**

48 pages with many illustrations showing some outstanding pieces with these interesting postal markings.

\$1.50 (postpaid)

**GORDON P. LEWIS**

P.O. BOX 74

BRAMPTON, ONTARIO, CANADA

**"THE FINEST IN CLASSICS"**



**THE QUALITY** you want

**THE PRICES** you like

**THE GUARANTEE** you deserve

*Free catalogue for advanced collectors and philatelic societies.*

**A. S. JULIARD**

Narberth, Pa.

U.S.A.

**WHEN IN MONTREAL**

Drop in at my new sales office:

**F. G. ATKINSON**

1215 GREENE AVENUE

WESTMOUNT

MONTREAL 61, CANADA

A FINE SELECTION OF  
**B.N.A. and other BRITISH  
EMPIRE STAMPS**

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF  
**CANADIAN PLATE BLOCKS**

Price Lists ..... 5c

## REGIONAL GROUPS

**NEW YORK GROUP**—Meets the third Tuesday of each month at the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City.

**PHILADELPHIA GROUP**—Meets the first Thursday of each month at 7934 Pickering St., Philadelphia.

**TWIN CITY GROUP**—Meets the second Tuesday of each month at Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

**NIAGARA GROUP**—Meets the second Wednesday of each month at 651 Kenmore Ave., Kenmore 23, N.Y.

**VANCOUVER GROUP**—Meets on the fourth Monday of each month at 2091 West Broadway, Vancouver, B.C.

**WINNIPEG GROUP**—Meets on a Monday in each month to be decided upon at the previous meeting. E. P. Warren, Secretary, 720 Ashburn St., Winnipeg, Man.

**EDMONTON GROUP**—Meets on the second Wednesday of each month at members' homes. R. M. Williams, Secretary, 12224 - 125 St., Edmonton, Alberta.

## STUDY GROUPS

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STUDY GROUP**—Chairman, Leslie G. Tomlinson; Secretary, Mervyn V. Quarles, 8255 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago 19, Ill.

**SMALL QUEENS GROUP**—Chairman, Walter P. Carter; Secretary, E. M. Blois, 4 Cartaret St., Halifax, N.S.

**CANADIAN PLATE BLOCK STUDY GROUP**—Chairman, Major K. H. White; Secretary, Arch. Millar, Box 920, New Westminster, B.C.

**CANADIAN VARIETIES STUDY GROUP**—Chairman, Major K. H. White; Secretary, R. M. Bryan, 3484 West 26th St., Vancouver.

**PERFIN STUDY GROUP**—Chairman, Dr. C. M. Jephcott; Secretary, R. J. Woolley, 359 Ellis Park Rd., Toronto 3, Ont.

**CANADIAN REVENUE STUDY GROUP**—Chairman, Wilmer C. Rockett; Secretary, Prof. R. DeL. French, 7481 Upper Lachine Road, Montreal 28, Que.

# BNA Topics

Official Journal of the  
British North America Philatelic Society

VOL. 12  
No. 4

APRIL 1955

WHOLE  
No. 123

## Articles

VOYAGEURS OF THE NILE By Lt.-Col. I. W. Sharpe, Q.C.	101
HAIRLINES . . . AND QUESTIONS By L. P. Vienno-Michaud	102
TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES (Part Five) By J. S. Gordon	103
CANADIAN STAMPS WITH PERFORATED INITIALS Part IV of the Perfin Group Handbook	108
SOME PRACTICAL THOUGHTS ON SQUARED CIRCLE HAMMERS By Col. Duncan McLellan	115
BROKEN SPIRE VARIETY. By Max Rosenthal	119
WHY . . . ? By Peter J. Hurst	120
REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE By Victor E. Howes	121
RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR BNAPEX EXHIBITIONS	122
DISCOVERED: STRONG RE-ENTRY ON 1c SMALL QUEEN By Stan Lukow	123

• Regular Columns and Features •

**EDITOR:** Gordon P. Lewis, P.O. Box 74, Brampton, Ontario  
**ASSOCIATE EDITORS:** Jack Levine, R. J. Duncan, V. G. Greene, D. C. Meyerson, G. E. Foster, Rev. John S. Bain, R. J. Woolley, Prof. R. deL. French.

**EDITORIAL COMMITTEE:** V. G. Greene, Chairman; Dr. C. M. Jephcott, Fred Jarrett, J. N. Sissons, Charles P. deVolpi, D. C. Meyerson.

**ADVERTISING MANAGER:** Geo. B. Llewellyn, 315 Maple Ave., Somerton, Philadelphia 16, Pa.

## BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**PRESIDENT:** Charles P. deVolpi, 4720 Grosvenor Ave., Montreal, Que. • **VICE-PRESIDENT:** Geo. B. Llewellyn, 315 Maple Ave., Somerton, Philadelphia 16, Pa. • **SECRETARY:** Jack Levine, 2000 Hopedale Ave., Charlotte 7, N.C. • **TREASURER:** William C. Peterman, P.O. Box 348, Caldwell, N.J. • **BOARD OF GOVERNORS:** (1953-56) Bury C. Binks, D. C. Meyerson, Charles McDonough; (1954-57) V. G. Greene, R. P. Hedley, Dr. A. Whitehead; (1955-58) James T. Culhane, Harry W. Lussey, Lloyd W. Sharpe • **LIBRARIAN:** Robert J. Duncan, P.O. Box 118, Armstrong, B.C. • **SALES MANAGER:** Alex Hyde, 884 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

# Progressive Index... FOR VOLUME 12

## ISSUES No. 120-121-122

(Figures in parenthesis indicate whole number of issue [120—January 1955]; figures following indicate page number in that issue.)

### ADMIRALS

Overprints on 2c (121)37.

### AIR MAIL

Newfoundland Di Pinedo (121)56.  
T.C.A. (120)15; (121)44; (122)68, 83.

### CACHETS

Air Mail (120)15; (121)44; (122)83.  
Dog Team Mail of Labrador (122)87.  
Royal Train Card (120)14

## EXCHANGE WANTED

I need CANADA, U.S.A.  
I give HOLLAND, and other EUROPEAN  
COUNTRIES. • I answer the same day.

**J. GERRETSEN**

Pansierstr. 48 - Scheveningen - Holland

## WANTED

### B.N.A.

## STAMPLESS AND PRESTAMP COVERS

Addressed to or from Canada.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER?

**CHAS. P. deVOLPI**

4720 Grosvenor Ave.

MONTREAL 6

CANADA

## CANADA OFFICIALS—50c, \$1

Special offering of these scarce items. O9 \$7.75 m. \$7.50 u., pl. blk. \$70; O10 \$2.75; O11 \$1.30 m., \$1 u.; O25 \$5.60; O24 65c m., 50c u.; O26 \$4.80; O32 \$1.25 m. \$1 u.; O38 65c m., 50c u.  
5-HOLE PERF. O.H.M.S. \$3-\$20. Send wants.  
5c BEAVER STITCHED BKLTS., \$4. per 10.  
MATCHED PLATE BLOCKS (20) O33-7, \$5.  
Send wants for others.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH NEW ISSUE  
SERVICE — Join now as watermark on Elizabeths is to be changed.

## JACKSONS STAMPS

2 FRIMETTE CRESCENT, TORONTO 9  
Canada

### CANCELLATIONS

Newfoundland: "St. John's PAID" (122)88.  
On 1868 Bill Stamp (121)43.  
R.P.O.—Study Group (120)23.  
R.P.O. Markings, Train Numbers (122)70.  
Squared Circles (120)18; (121)42; (122)68, 92.

### FORGERIES

Canada 1897 Jubilee 10c and 20c (121)40.

### NEWFOUNDLAND

Di Pinedo Airmail (121)56.  
Essay—Newfoundland Dog (120)14  
Essay—Prince Consort (121)56.  
Imperforates (120)13  
Perfins (120)13; (121)56.  
Postal Stationery (120)13  
Stampless Cover, 1865 (122)88.  
"St. John's PAID" Cancel (122)88.

### NEW ISSUES

10c "Eskimo Hunter" (121)54.  
1955 "Wild Life" Issue (122)86.

### NOVA SCOTIA

Cent Issue (121)36.

### OFFICIALS

Perforated O.H.M.S. (121)48.  
Perforated Stationery (120)11

### PERFINS

Canada (120)9; (121)36, 48; (122)73.  
Code Hole Types (121)50.  
Map Stamp (120)14  
Newfoundland (120)13; (121)56.  
Perforating Devices (120)11  
Permits (120)12  
Revenues (121)49.  
Stationery (120)11

### POSTAL HISTORY

Dog Team Mail of Labrador (122)87.  
1839 Stampless Cover (121)41.  
"Ross House"—First P.O. in the West (121)47.

### REVENUES

Bottle Seals, Beer Labels (120)21; (122)85.  
Cigarette Stamps (121)53.  
Counterfeits and Fakes (122)86.  
Ontario Law Stamps 1870-1871 (121)54.  
Perfins (121)49.  
Provisional Cigar Stamp (120)21  
Quebec 1924 Law Overprints (121)53.  
Revenues Paying Postage (121)43.  
Source of Revenue Stamps (122)85.  
\$2 Bill Stamp, Inverted Head (122)86, 89.  
U.S. Private Proprietary Stamps (120)21  
Yukon Territorial Court Stamp (121)53.

### STATIONERY

Canada C.O.D. Business Reply (121)38.  
Newfoundland (120)13  
Perforated O.H.M.S. (120)11

### VARIETIES

Canada 3c Jubilee—Double Paper (120)22  
5c Q.E.—Crack on Selvedge (122)82.  
Hairlines on 7c Goose (121)57.  
Misplaced "G" Overprint (121)36.  
Port Hood Provisionals (122)82.  
3c Coronation 1937—Thin Paper (121)36.  
Unique Plate Block (122)82.

**THE EDITOR'S MAILBAG:****Indexing a Necessity**

I SHOULD like to heartily support the proposal of BNAPS'er Wrigley to initiate a "Progressive Index" to BNA TOPICS. This will help a great deal in making the information published in TOPICS more readily available from month to month, as well as forming a basis for the annual index. However, I feel that this is but one phase of a much larger problem. I contend that an index should be prepared for all articles or notes containing items of B.N.A. interest, regardless of their place of publication. After all, published information is only useful if it is readily available. If it remains hidden (in unindexed publications) it might as well not have been gathered together and published.

As many members may recall, a couple of years ago I made a proposal to the membership of the BNAPS and of the C.P.S. of Great Britain that work be started on a comprehensive indexing (or abstracting) of all articles of B.N.A. interest. (See TOPICS Vol. 9(5), 130 (May 1952); Vol. 9(8) enclosure (Sept. 1952); and Vol. 9(10), 303 (Nov. 1952). I had hoped to be able to recruit from the membership of the two societies a group of abstracters, each one to search one or two publications which are available to them, and to prepare abstracts of those articles of B.N.A. interest. After editing, these would be published at intervals, thoroughly indexed, and so would provide a full but brief record of what was published, and where, in the field. However, of 1,000 members of BNAPS and the C.P.S. of G.B., only about 50 expressed any interest, and only half of these were willing to help. Interest lagged, and the proposal died before it could be put into practice.

In support of my proposal, I should like to call attention to the following two items taken from the last couple of issues of

TOPICS. These centre about questions that have been asked that were, at least in part, answered in some previous issue of TOPICS, and so illustrate the need for a good, all-inclusive indexing of all publications of B.N.A. interest. First, in TOPICS, Vol. 12 (2), 37 (Feb. 1955), a "new" type of pre-cancel was illustrated and discussed. (That it is a pre-cancel is seen in the letter from the Department.) These "Postage Paid" overprints were first mentioned in TOPICS, Vol. 6(7), 195 (July 1949), being quoted from an article in "Stamps".

My second example has to do with Consular Fee Stamps, referred to in a letter in TOPICS, Vol. 11(11), 366 (Dec. 1954). A previous reference was mentioned there TOPICS, Vol. 11(7) 212 (July 1954). The question was raised as to whether the use of these was restricted to the issuance of passports. Had the proper index to TOPICS been available, a note would have been located in Vol. 10(3) 74 (March 1953) where these were first reported. There it would be found that they were "receipts for all types of consular services abroad, i.e., they were not restricted to use on passports, but were also used in such things as affidavits, declarations, etc., for which fees are charged.

I still believe that the idea for a B.N.A. Abstract service is a sound one. It is a job that needs doing, and one that requires co-operative effort. If anyone is interested, I should be happy to hear from you. A corps of about 25 volunteers could adequately cover the B.N.A. literature.

In the meantime, I should like to volunteer to help by being responsible for the Progressive Index to TOPICS.

**H. M. Daggett Jr. (No. 50)**

4078 West 37th Ave.,  
Vancouver 13, B.C.

BNA TOPICS, published at Brampton, Ontario, Canada, by the British North America Philatelic Society. Editor: Gordon P. Lewis, P.O. Box 74, Brampton, Ontario, Canada. Subscription: \$3.00 per year; free to members; single copies, 30 cents; back numbers, when available, 30 cents. Opinions expressed in the various articles in this magazine are those of the writers, and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society.

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

# THE EDITOR'S MAILBAG

## 5c Registration, Perf. 12x11½

I was most interested to read Mr. White's letter on the 5c Registration stamp perf. 12x11½. I have been through quite a few of the 2c and 5c, keeping an eye out for this perforation, and so far have had no luck at all with the latter value. I have three copies perf. 12x11¾. In the 2c I have only one copy 12x11½, unused, and two unused and ten used 12x11¾. All the above gauge 12 horizontally.

It would be interesting to know how this intermediate perforation came about. It certainly has some scarcity, but is nothing like as scarce as the true 11½ gauge.

Mr. White has not mentioned color, but as far as the 2c is concerned, the perforation varieties seem to be confined to the pale orange. Presumably, also, they would only appear in the early plates, if the Small Queen issue can be taken as a guide.

G. F. George (No. 1136)

\* \* \*

## Precancelled Stationery

I have recently come across a few items of Canadian precancelled stationery. Being interested in both precancels and in stationery, I thought it might be worthwhile to start working up a checklist of such items. I have never seen such a checklist published so far as I can recall. I should appreciate it, then, if members of the Society would help me out with this project.

The report of even ONE item would be of interest. May I suggest that items be fully described (a Holmes or Bond number would be quite adequate if available), along with details of the precancel device. If possible, the organization using the item and the office of mailing should be identified.

H. M. Daggett Jr. (No. 50)

\* \* \*

## Varieties of Interest

Several varieties have come to my attention which may be of interest to many of the members:

(1) 4c War Issue (#254) in a paler shade of carmine. This is hard to put into words but the ordinary dark carmine ink in this issue has a lot of brown in it, giving the stamp a harsh appearance. By comparison, the pale shade is a lot softer.

(2) 1c War Issue (#249) plate 28 upper right, stamp #10 in the pane—this has

what looks like a scratch, roughly semi-circular in shape, about 4 mm. above the left-hand figure "1".

(3) 7c Goose of 1952, plate 1 uppers are showing hairlines, the most noticeable of them being around the UR imprint, but stamps in the upper row are joined by one to three hairlines all across the UR pane and into stamps 2, 3, 4, 5 of the UL pane.

Can any BNAPSers confirm items (1) and (2) above?

As everybody knows, Post Office Dept. first day policy calls for plates 1 and 2 to be available on the day of issue, the only exception that I know of being in 1953, the Coronation, in all four plates and the 4c regular in plates 1, 2, 3. These are represented by covers in my collection. Wonder if anyone knows of other "exceptions".

Jack Gordon (No. 1030)

\* \* \*

## New Brunswick "Mystery Stamp"

I read with great pleasure and interest W. W. Chadbourne's article on the "Mystery Stamp"—2c New Brunswick (TOPICS, Sept. 1954). I can throw further light on this most intriguing of mysteries and it does, I think, confirm that no two cent county rate existed and to my mind that no 2c stamp will be found "on cover" unless a soldier's letter turns up. This I very much doubt as the only ones I have seen had a pair of 1c First Issue (brown purple) on cover and dated before 1863, the year of issue of the 2c Orange N.B. However, the 11th Annual Report of the P.M.G. of New Brunswick for the year 1866 contains this brief note:

"A Reduction of the postage upon Books, Magazines and Pamphlets has been made from 1 cent per ounce to 2 cents for a minimum of 4 ounces."

This explains how it is so often found in used condition and ties up very nicely with W. W. Chadbourne's article. A large number of post office records were burned in a fire at Fredericton in the late 19th century, so perhaps the mystery of why the 2 cent was issued lay amongst its ashes. Let's hope this was not so, as I look forward to its eventual solution with terrific interest. I could write more, but as this is only a letter and not an article, the shorter the better. So come on, BNAPSers, do your stuff!

H. L. Darnell (No. 1043)



# VOYAGEURS OF THE NILE



How many remember . . . or how many now know that

Canadians took part in the Nile Expedition, which went to the relief of beleaguered Khartoum? The cover illustrated here brought back to me this all but forgotten chapter in Canadian history.<sup>1</sup>

During the Egyptian Campaign of 1884-85, Canada, upon the request of Lord Wolseley, sent a small force of 377 volunteers. These men were almost entirely recruited from logging camps across Canada. They were all picked men, thoroughly fit, chosen because they were expert boatmen, experienced rivermen, capable of handling river craft of all kinds.

This small force, "The Voyageurs", as they were usually called, attracted quite a lot of attention, and were much praised for their splendid behavior and efforts. They actually formed part of the force sent to relieve the beleaguered General Gordon at Kartoum.

In order to get ammunition, supplies and troops to their destination on this expedition, it was necessary to transport them by boat a considerable distance up the Nile River. This was proving a difficult task due to the many cataracts and rapids. Natives were first used but proved to be slow and most untrustworthy.

Lord Wolseley, who had commanded the Red River Expedition in Canada in 1870, was in command, and he is credited with the decision to employ Canadians as boatmen. He sent a message explaining what he wanted to his old friend and orderly officer of the Red River Expedition, Colonel George D. Denison. Col. Denison quickly responded to the request and suitable men were soon recruited from various parts of Canada and assembled at Quebec.

Little is known to the writer (although I have tried to find out) about the men and officers of this small force. Nowhere have I been able to find out who was in command. Some 90 men from the Western Provinces came east under command of Captain James Kennedy, brother of Colonel Kennedy of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles. There seems to have

<sup>1</sup> AUTHOR'S NOTE: Much of the information in this article is from the June 1942 issue of "The Beaver", a quarterly publication of the Hudson's Bay Company.

been as surgeon of the contingent, one Major Nielson, whose home was, I believe, Nielsonville, Que. I have in my possession some correspondence addressed to him in Egypt, but I have been unable to locate any correspondence from a member of the party addressed to Canada.

#### Engagement for Six Months

The engagement was primarily to be for a period of six months, with possible re-engagement at that time if their services were still required. The rate of pay was high for that time, being \$5.00 per day with uniforms and rations supplied. The uniform was grey with a large felt hat.

The men embarked on the S.S. "Ocean King" at Quebec. I can find no record of the date of sailing, but they arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, on October 7, 1884.

Strange sights and smells must have greeted these men, largely from unsettled parts of Canada. They at once began the journey by train and boat to their destination. Eventually, after what is described as a long and tiresome journey, they arrived

at their headquarters at Wady Halfa. Here was a scene of great activity as infantry, engineers, artillery and cavalry prepared for the advance under Woolseley.

#### Special Boats Constructed

On Woolseley's special instructions, engineers had constructed, ready for the task, boats of a whaleboat type. They were about 32 feet long with a beam of seven feet, with sails and fitted with 12 oars.

The journey had taken a full day for from 15 to 20 natives, and large quantities of supplies were being lost through bad boatsmanship. It was soon found the same trip could be made by seven Canadians in two hours, with little or no loss of supplies.

At the end of six months 89 of the men renewed their engagement for a further period. Ten of the contingent gave their lives, of which six were drowned in the Nile. The men were publicly acclaimed and much praise given them by the commander for their splendid work, and they were awarded the British War Medal and the Khedive Star. ★

## HAIRLINES . . . AND QUESTIONS

• **As one studies** the various catalogues covering the stamps of Canada, one notes a wide disparity in listings of the so-called "Hairline" varieties. Recently I came across a copy of the Edward VII 1c with very distinct hairlines and out of curiosity looked it up in *Sissons*. It was not there! Then I took *Scott*, *Holmes*, *Boggs*, *Gibbons* and *Sissons*, just to check up. Results? Well, here they are as I found them.

The earliest recorded Hairline variety is the 1c green of 1908, the Quebec Tercentenary issue. *Scott* makes no mention of it. In fact, *Scott* makes no mention of any of the hairlines. *Holmes* (7th edition) lists it; *Gibbons* doesn't. *Sissons* 1954 does. *Boggs* not only lists it but illustrates it as well. *Boggs*, by the way, is the only catalogue to list the 2c Tercentenary with hairlines.

The 1c Edward is illustrated and listed by *Boggs* but is ignored by *Holmes*, *Gibbons* and *Sissons*. The 2c Edward is also listed and illustrated by *Boggs*, but as far as I could see, none of the others make mention of it.

Next in line, George V issues of 1912-25. Here we have both the 1c green and 2c red listed with hairlines by *Sissons* and *Gibbons*. *Holmes* gives the 1c and *Boggs* gives both the 1c and 2c.

Most authorities seem to agree that the first printings on rotary presses were made

in 1914. They also seem to agree that the hairlines were caused by the strain put upon the curved plate in fastening it to the cylinder.

*Boggs* states (Vol. 1, page 375): "The early printings (of the Geo. V issues) were from flat plates (slightly curved, but not in any sense to be considered rotary press plates) on dampened paper."

Question: What put the hairlines in the Tercentenary issue — printed from flat plates?

Question: Why do not other values of the Admiral issue have hairlines? — **L. P. Vienno-Michaud (BNAPS 659).** ★

### 'Macsa Journal' Interesting

• **The winter issue** of the "Macsa Journal" has recently been distributed to its subscribers. This issue has a variety of material which should prove valuable to a large number of collectors. Outstanding articles include "How to Make Your Own Maximums", "Theodor Herzl—on the 50th Anniversary of his Death" by Dr. Louis A. Sparrow, and "James Monroe, Author of the Monroe Doctrine".

The "Macsa Journal" is issued quarterly and is available on subscription at \$1.00 a year. Sample copies are available for 25c sent to "Macsa Journal", Cathedral Station (Box 193), New York 25, N.Y. ★

**TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES****PART FIVE (Continued from Page 84, March 1955)****A condensed listing of TCA first flight covers (continued):**

13. 1942, May 1—Main line extension, Moncton-Sydney-Gander-St. John's. Gander airport was a British Government defense project, first used in September 1939, and has become a famous aerial gateway since the war, used by dozens of airlines as a last port of call before spanning the Atlantic. St. John's uses Torbay Airport. No cachets were used between Moncton and Sydney, but the other four Canadian dispatches used the standard cachet described above (Item 12). Newfoundland dispatches all used a large circular non-pictorial cachet. Pilot in both directions, W. Fowler.
- a. May 1—Moncton-Sydney. No cachet. Covers are scarce.
  - b. Moncton-Gander. Postmarked 5 a.m.
  - c. Moncton-St. John's.
  - d. Sydney-Gander. Postmarked 6 a.m.
  - e. Sydney-St. John's.
  - f. Gander-St. John's (9c rate).
  - g. St. John's-Gander. Postmarked 11 a.m.
  - h. St. John's-Sydney. Backstamped May 1.
  - i. St. John's-Moncton. Backstamped 9 p.m.
  - j. Gander-Sydney (9c rate).
  - k. Gander-Moncton.
  - l. Sydney-Moncton. No cachet. Scarce.
14. Canadian Government Transatlantic Service, July 22, 1943: Montreal via Goose Bay and Gander to London and Prestwick (Scotland). RCAF service for military mail and passengers, using Avro-Lancaster equipment. In 1945 TCA took over the route for all practical purposes, but this was not made official until May 1, 1947.
- a. July 22—Montreal-Goose Bay. No covers known a. through f.
  - b. Montreal-Prestwick.
  - c. Montreal-London.
  - d. London-Montreal.
  - e. Prestwick-Montreal.
  - f. Goose Bay-Montreal.
- In view of the nature of this service, it is doubtful that any dispatches eastbound from Goose Bay were made. Gander was given TCA main line service 14 months earlier.
15. 1944, Jan. 3—Additional RCAF service, Moncton to Goose Bay. Military and government mail only, no covers known.
- a. Moncton-Goose Bay (2493 pounds officially carried).
  - b. Goose Bay-Moncton (467 pounds).
16. 1944, July 1—Fredericton and St. John, N.B., added between Montreal and Halifax, jointly using Blissville, N.B., airport. St. John received service originally by Maritime Central Airways on January 15, 1940. Saint John now uses Penfield Ridge airport. No covers known.
- a. Montreal-Saint John.
  - b. Halifax-Saint John.
  - c. Out of Saint John, eastbound.
  - d. Out of Saint John, westbound.
  - e. Montreal-Fredericton.
  - f. Halifax-Fredericton.
  - g. Out of Fredericton, eastbound.
  - h. Out of Fredericton, westbound.

17. 1945, Oct. 1—Additional RCAF service, Halifax to Goose Bay. Same remarks as No. 15 above. No covers known.
- Halifax-Goose Bay.
  - Goose Bay-Halifax.
18. 1946, July 1—Main line service extended, London to Chicago. Four Canadian points used identical non-pictorial cachets, except Montreal, where the inscription was in French. Chicago used the same cachet, showing the Chicago skyline, on all Canadian mail. Black cachets.
- Montreal-Chicago. Postmarked 6 a.m.; arrived Chicago AMF 1:30 p.m.
  - Ottawa-Chicago. Postmarked 7 a.m. Pilot, W. F. Robinson.
  - Toronto-Chicago. Postmarked 3:30 a.m.; arrived 9:30 a.m. Pilot, J. H. Foy.
  - London-Chicago. Postmarked 2 a.m.; arrived 7 a.m. Pilot, H. W. Seagrim.
  - Chicago-London. Postmarked 12 p.m., June 30; arrived 6 a.m.
  - Chicago-Toronto.
  - Chicago-Ottawa. Backstamped 12 a.m.
  - Chicago-Montreal.

During February-April 1946, several U.S. airlines began services Washington-Baltimore-Reading-Syracuse-Ottawa and Montreal, and New York-Burlington (Vt.)-Ottawa. The Canadian first flight covers under these routes are beyond the scope of this listing.

19. 1946, Aug. 1—Main line service extended, London to Cleveland. Black shield-type cachets were used at Toronto and London. Cleveland cachet was in purple. Pilot, B. A. Rawson.
- Toronto-Cleveland. Postmarked 5 a.m.; arrived 11:30 a.m.
  - London-Cleveland. Postmarked 10 a.m.; arrived 1 p.m.
  - Cleveland-London. Postmarked 8 a.m.; backstamped 2 p.m.
  - Cleveland-Toronto.
20. 1946, Sept. 16—Short-lived service, Fort William, Ont., to Duluth, Minn. Black pictorial cachets were used at both points. Fort William was not added to the TCA main line until eight months later. Pilot, Capt. W. T. Loftus.
- Fort William-Duluth. Postmarked 3 a.m.; backstamped 12 m.
  - Duluth-Fort William. Postmarked 10:30 a.m.; arrived 11:30 a.m.
21. 1947, April 1—Main line extended to Yarmouth and Boston, Mass., from Halifax. All Canadian points used black non-pictorial cachets, while Boston used a blue cachet. Pilot, D. Ross. Saint John was originally scheduled to dispatch April 1, but this was delayed by completion of new airport facilities (Penfield Ridge) until April 15.
- Halifax-Yarmouth. No covers known.
  - Halifax-Boston. Postmarked 8 a.m.; arrived Boston AMF 1:30 p.m.
  - Yarmouth-Boston. Postmarked 10 a.m.
  - Boston-Yarmouth. Postmarked 1 p.m.; backstamped 7 p.m.
  - Boston-Halifax. Arrived 8 p.m.
  - Yarmouth-Halifax. No cachet. Postmarked a.m., April 1; no backstamp. Scarce.
  - April 15—Saint John-Boston. Postmarked 2 p.m.; arrived 7 p.m.
  - Boston-Saint John. Postmarked 4 p.m.; arrived 12 p.m.

All Boston dispatches and backstamps were given at the Boston Air Mail Field, although this is not the usual U.S. policy.

22. 1947, July 1—Main line reorganized between Montreal and Vancouver. Replacement of the Lockheed equipment by Douglas DC-3's and Canadair DC-6B "North Stars" made possible longer in-flight times and a more efficient schedule structure, as both long-haul and short-haul aircraft were available. Service across Northern Ontario was changed to serve Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William-Port Arthur, and a spur service Toronto-North Bay-Porquis-Kapuskasing was added. New fast routes Winnipeg-Calgary-Vancouver and Winnipeg-Saskatoon-Edmonton-Vancouver, were added. Additional stops between Winnipeg and Calgary on the old route were Brandon, Man.; Yorkton and Swift Current, Sask., and Medicine Hat, Alta. Stops are made at Brandon

westbound and Yorkton eastbound. This arrangement has been unchanged in the last seven years.

- a. Toronto-Sault Ste. Marie. No cachets, covers scarce.
- b. Toronto-Fort William. Pilot, Capt. R. E. Hadfield.
- c. Toronto-Saskatoon. Pilot, Capt. J. D. Storie.
- d. Sault Ste. Marie-Fort William. Pilot, Hadfield.
- e. Sault Ste. Marie-Winnipeg.
- f. Sault Ste. Marie-Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary or Vancouver.
- g. Fort William-Winnipeg.
- h. Fort William-Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary or Vancouver.
- i. Winnipeg-Saskatoon. Pilot, Storie.
- j. Saskatoon-Edmonton or Vancouver.
- k. Winnipeg-Brandon. Pilot, Capt. C. E. Briggs.
- l. Brandon-Regina, Swift Current, Medicine Hat or Lethbridge.
- m. Regina-Swift Current.
- n. Regina-Medicine Hat.
- o. Swift Current-Medicine Hat.
- p. Swift Current-Lethbridge or Calgary.
- q. Medicine Hat-Lethbridge or Calgary. Pilot, Briggs.
- r. Vancouver or Edmonton-Saskatoon. Pilot, Storie.
- s. Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon or Calgary-Fort William or Sault Ste. Marie.
- t. Calgary or Lethbridge-Medicine Hat or Swift Current.
- u. Medicine Hat-Swift Current. Pilot, Capt. C. R. Fogal.
- v. Medicine Hat-Regina, Yorkton or Winnipeg.
- w. Swift Current-Regina, Yorkton or Winnipeg.
- x. Regina-Yorkton.
- y. Yorkton-Winnipeg.
- z. Saskatoon-Winnipeg. Pilot, Storie.
- aa. Saskatoon-Fort William or Sault Ste. Marie.
- bb. Winnipeg-Fort William. Pilot, Capt. R. M. Giguere.
- cc. Fort William-Toronto.
- dd. Toronto-Porquis (serves Timmins, Ont.)
- ee. North Bay-Porquis.
- ff. Porquis-Kapuskasing.
- gg. Kapuskasing-Porquis.
- hh. Porquis-North Bay.
- ii. Porquis-Toronto.
- jj. July 2—Winnipeg-Sault Ste. Marie (flown over July 1, bad weather).
- kk. Sault Ste. Marie-Toronto. Pilot, Hadfield.
- ll. Fort William-Sault Ste. Marie

Since several hundred point-to-point dispatches are possible, the above list is extremely condensed. All these covers are very scarce, as no publicity was given by the P.O.D.

23. 1947, Oct. 1—Shannon, Ireland, added. No cachet; no covers known.
  - a. Montreal-Shannon.
  - b. Gander-Shannon.
  - c. Shannon-Gander.
  - d. Shannon-Montreal.
24. 1947, Oct. 1—Halifax-Boston route revised to place Saint John between Halifax and Yarmouth. No cachet.
  - a. Saint John-Yarmouth. No covers known.
  - b. Yarmouth-Saint John. Pmkd. 5 p.m., arrived 10 p.m.
25. 1948, May 1—Montreal and Toronto to Bermuda, inaugurating Caribbean tourist flights. Early in 1948, the P.O.D. curtailed all services to first flight and first day cover collectors; this policy has been modified somewhat, but a restoration of first flight service is still needed. TCA supplied its own cachet in red to collectors.
  - a. Toronto-Bermuda.
  - b. Montreal-Bermuda.
  - c. Bermuda-Toronto or Montreal. No covers known.

(TO BE CONCLUDED IN MAY ISSUE)

# Society Mourns Loss Of Prominent Members

IT is with a deep sense of personal loss that we record the deaths of two prominent members of the British North America Philatelic Society—William S. Meyerson (No. L11) of Westbury, L.I., N.Y., a charter member of the Society, and Edward Goodale (No. 115) of Hamilton, Ontario, also a longtime member. Both were men of sterling character, highly regarded in business and philatelic circles, and their passing will leave a void in the hearts of those privileged to know them.

## WILLIAM S. MEYERSON (No. L11)

William S. Meyerson, advertising manager and a member of the executive board of Gimbels, New York, died Monday, March 7, after a long illness, aged 48.

During the 22 years he was with Gimbels, Bill Meyerson had held the positions of production manager and assistant advertising manager, before he was appointed advertising manager. He was a graduate of New York University.

From 1942 to January 1946, Bill was on military service, serving with the U.S. Army in the Pacific Theatre. He attained the rank of captain. He spent 31 months in the Southwest Pacific, where he earned the Bronze Star.

With his brother Dan, Bill was a specialist in the stamps and postal history of Newfoundland, and together they built up an outstanding collection and were acknowledged experts in this field. Bill collaborated with Dan in a regular column in BNA TOPICS, "Trail of the Caribou", and the brothers also had articles published in other leading philatelic publications.

Bill will be greatly missed by members of the New York BNAPS Group and by a host of business and philatelic associates.

## EDWARD GOODALE (No. 115)

Edward Goodale, of Hamilton, Ontario, salesman in that city for a Toronto tire company, died Friday, March 11, at the age of 54 years. Ed. was born in Hamilton, and educated in that city and at the high school at Caledonia, on the Grand River.

Ed. has been prominent in philatelic circles for many years, and was a past president of the Canadian Philatelic Society, the Hamilton Philatelic Society, and the Stamp Club of Hamilton. He was also a director of CAPEX and a member of many other philatelic societies. He was a keen member of the Hamilton Kiwanis Club and chalked up over 22 years of perfect attendance at its meetings.

Edward Goodale did a lot of philatelic writing, having written the section on "flag and bars" cancellations in the Holmes Catalogue. He was editor of the "Canadian Philatelic Bulletin" in 1937, and at one time wrote a history of the Canadian Philatelic Society, of which he was archivist. He was also active in the Head-of-the-Lakes Historical Society, and other organizations in Hamilton.

In the collecting field his tastes were varied, and his collection was contained in no less than 140 albums. He will be greatly missed at Society gatherings and in other spheres where he has been active for many years.

# Bringing News About People and Stamps

By REV. JOHN S. BAIN (BNAPS 19)

HERE'S a project for the Canada 1898 Map enthusiasts. Try and complete the calendar dates for December 1898. This, of course, will start with the date of December 7, when the stamps were released to the public, and thus were valid for postage. However, it must be remembered that the Imperial Penny Postage rate did not go into effect until December 25. A total of 25 dates is a real challenge and will take a good deal of hunting. Should any BNAPSer complete the dates I shall be pleased to make mention of it in the column.

An excerpt from "The Stamp Collector's Record", November 1866, published by the notorious S. Allan Taylor, is I am sure, of interest to all students of B.N.A. The text in full reads: "UNITED PROVINCES OF B.N.A.—We note several 'essays' for the grand confederation that is to be. One of them bears the portrait of A. J. Cass; to the left, in an oval surrounded by the words, C.P. of B.N.A., one cent. These are printed in seventeen different colors, and on twelve different kinds of paper; and as an essay are both unique and interesting. The portrait of the distinguished champion of confederation is an elegant likeness, and speaks volumes for the engravers—the British American Bank Note Company." Can any reader tell us more about these "essays"? Do any of them repose in collections today, and if so, how many different varieties are known? It seems that anything that S. Allan Taylor presented in his magazine had the element of intrigue in it!

BNAPSer A. M. Provick, secretary-treasurer of "The Wolverine Hobby & His-

torical Society", writes to say that he collects the colored cancellations of the money order handstamps on Canadian postage stamps. He lists the following offices using such: Gerald, Sask.; Rocanville, Sask.; Bissett, Man.; Lac La Hache, B.C.; Palmer Rapids, Ont., and Welby, Sask. There seems to be quite an interest in these items judging by the mail in the past. If you have others to list, send them along. Mr. Provick also mentions a perforation variety found on the Canada Queen Elizabeth 5c (Scott No. 329) UL, plate 1. This apparently is due to a paper fold.

The 5c stitched Beaver booklet is commanding a great deal of attention, and also a rise in price. However, from reports coming from various parts of the Dominion, it would appear that this booklet is not as scarce as claimed. There seem to be plenty of offers to sell and these prices vary greatly. The stitched booklets that are very scarce are the 4c red (6) and 4c orange (6), Scott Nos. 287b and 306b respectively. In fact, collectors will find it difficult to pick up the 4c red pane. Used panes for these two numbers command a considerable premium over the mint. No doubt the 5c Beaver booklet stitched, being part of the Wild Life series, gained more attention, but to serious booklet pane collectors, the others mentioned pose as the scarcer items by far.

The BNAPS Regional Group of Winnipeg, Man., made special mailings on the occasion of the Centenary of Ross House, Winnipeg. Many thanks for the nice cover with cachet and a superb strike of the cancellation. ★

## C.P.S. OF GREAT BRITAIN CONVENTION, OCTOBER 1955

• **October** may seem like a long way off, but not to the committees responsible for planning the Annual Convention of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. The gathering will be held this year at the Selsdon Park Hotel, from October 4 to 8. Only half an hour's journey from the centre of London, this is an ideal setting for a convention. The owner of the hotel is a well known collector himself, and, therefore, fully appreciates the needs and likes of his fellow philatelists. Reservations for the convention are being handled by G. B. Harper, 53 Chesil Court, Chelsea Manor Street, London, S.W.3.

Stanley H. Godden will act as convener of exhibits for the show, and he will gladly give details to anyone desiring them. Another feature will be the convention auction. The Society Librarian, E. T. E. Lloyd, a glutton for work apparently, has undertaken to receive and prepare all the material for this auction, and Cyril Harmer of H. R. Harmer Ltd., has agreed to act as auctioneer. Convention publicity is being dealt with by F. Tomlinson.

# Perfin Group Handbook:

## Canadian Stamps With Perforated Initials

PART IV (Continued from Page 81, March 1955)

### LIST OF COMPANIES

#### PERFORATING CANADIAN POSTAGE AND/OR REVENUE STAMPS

(Continued)

No.	Description	Name of User	Issue	Rev. Stamp	Pre-cancel
M10	MLH H5½	Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co., Montreal, Que.	1903/12		
M11	MLI/Co 2H5/4½-3	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Ottawa, Ont.	1912/49	ET	
M12	MM D6	Mackenzie Mann Co., Toronto, Ont.	1912		
M13	MMH D5½	Miller Morse Hardware Co., Winnipeg, Man.	1903/12	ET	
M14	MP (shield) En12½-3½	Missouri Pacific Railway	1912		
M15	MR/MC 2H4	Montr'l Rolling Mills, Montreal, Que.	1903/42		
M16	MS/W 2H5½ (Space 5 mm.)	Montreal Steel Works, Montreal, Que.	1903		
M17	MS/W 2H5½ (Space 3 mm.)	Montreal Steel Works, Montreal, Que.	1923/42		
M18	M(TC) Ex11½-3½-5	Marcil Trust Co., Montreal, Que.	1922	ET	
M19	MW H5½		1903		
M20	MW/A 2H5½/4½	Marshall-Wells Alberta Co., Edmonton, Alberta	1912/27		
M21	MW/C 2H5½/6		1903		
N1	NA/LIFE 2H4/4	North American Life Assurance Co., Toronto, Ont.	1903/30		
N2	NAT H8		1912		
N3	ND H9	Dept. of National Defense, Ottawa	1922/37		Ottawa
N4	NE H9	Northern Electric Co., Montreal, Que.	1922/28		
N5	NE/Co 2H6½/5-3	National Elevator Co., Winnipeg	1912/32	ET	
N6	NRB H5½		1903		
N7	NTC H5½		1898/03		
N8	NYC H5½	New York Central Railroad	1912/32		
N9	NLY H5½-9-5½	New York Life. Ins. Co., U.S.A.		CD/ET	
N10	NYL H5½-9-5½	New York Life Ins. Co.	1903/54	ET	
O1	OAG D6½	Ocean, Accident & Guarantee Corp., Toronto, Ont.	1912/37		
O2	OEL D5½	Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Ins. Co., Waterloo, Ont.	1912/28		
O3	OFM H5½	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg	1903		
O4	OFM/Co 2H5½/4-3	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg	1903/42		
O5	OH/MS 2H5½ (5 holes)	Department of Finance, Ottawa, Ont.	1912/39		
O6	OH/MS 2H4½ (4 holes)	Dominion of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.	1935/49		
O7	OHN H5½ (Spaced 4 mm.)	Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg, Man.	1898/12		





M 10

M 11

M 12

M 13

M 14



M 15

M 16

M 17

M 18

M 19



M 20

M 21

N 1

N 2

N 3



N 4

N 5

N 6

N 7

N 8



N 9

N 10

O-1

O-2



O 3

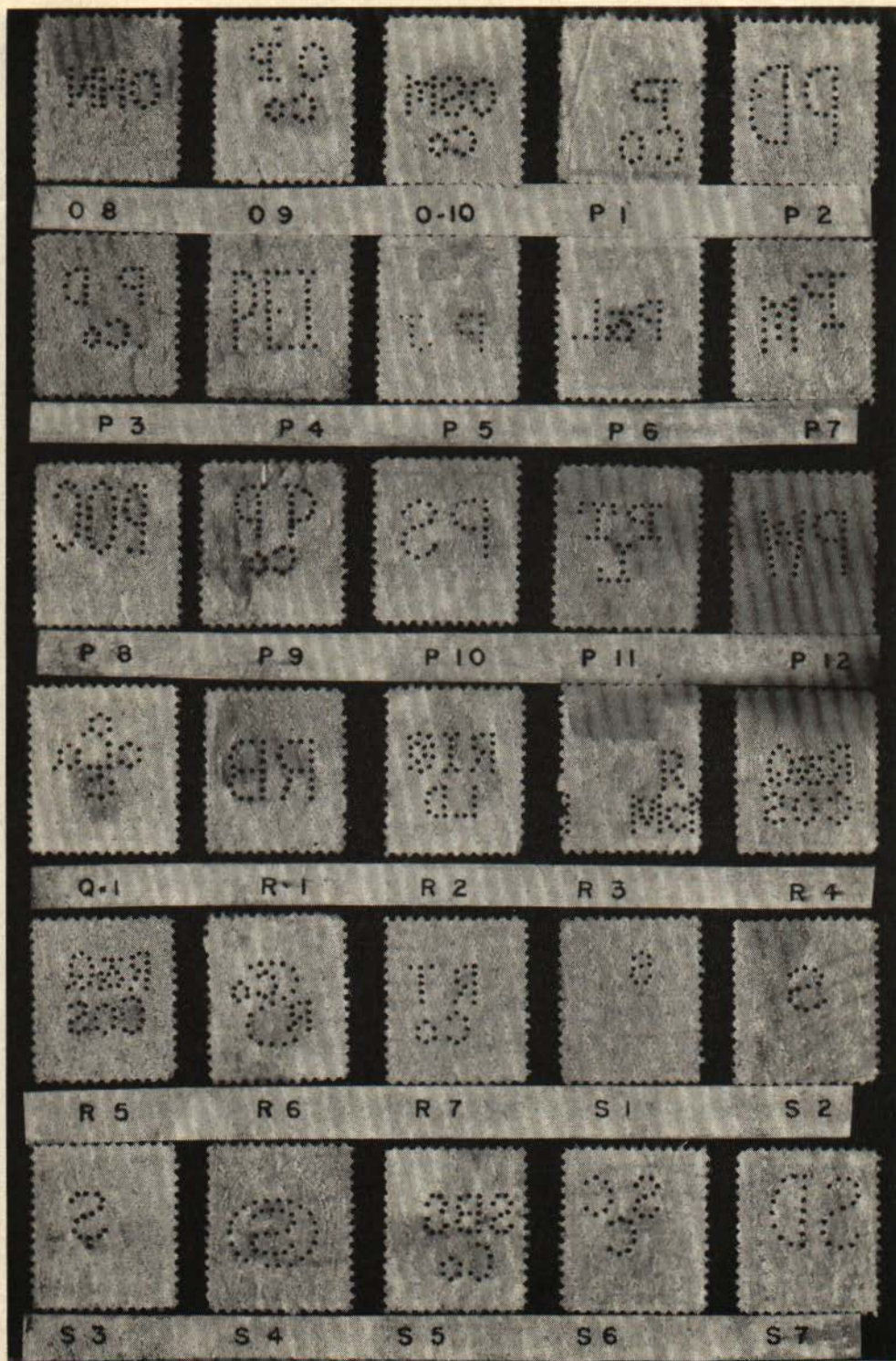
O 4

O 5

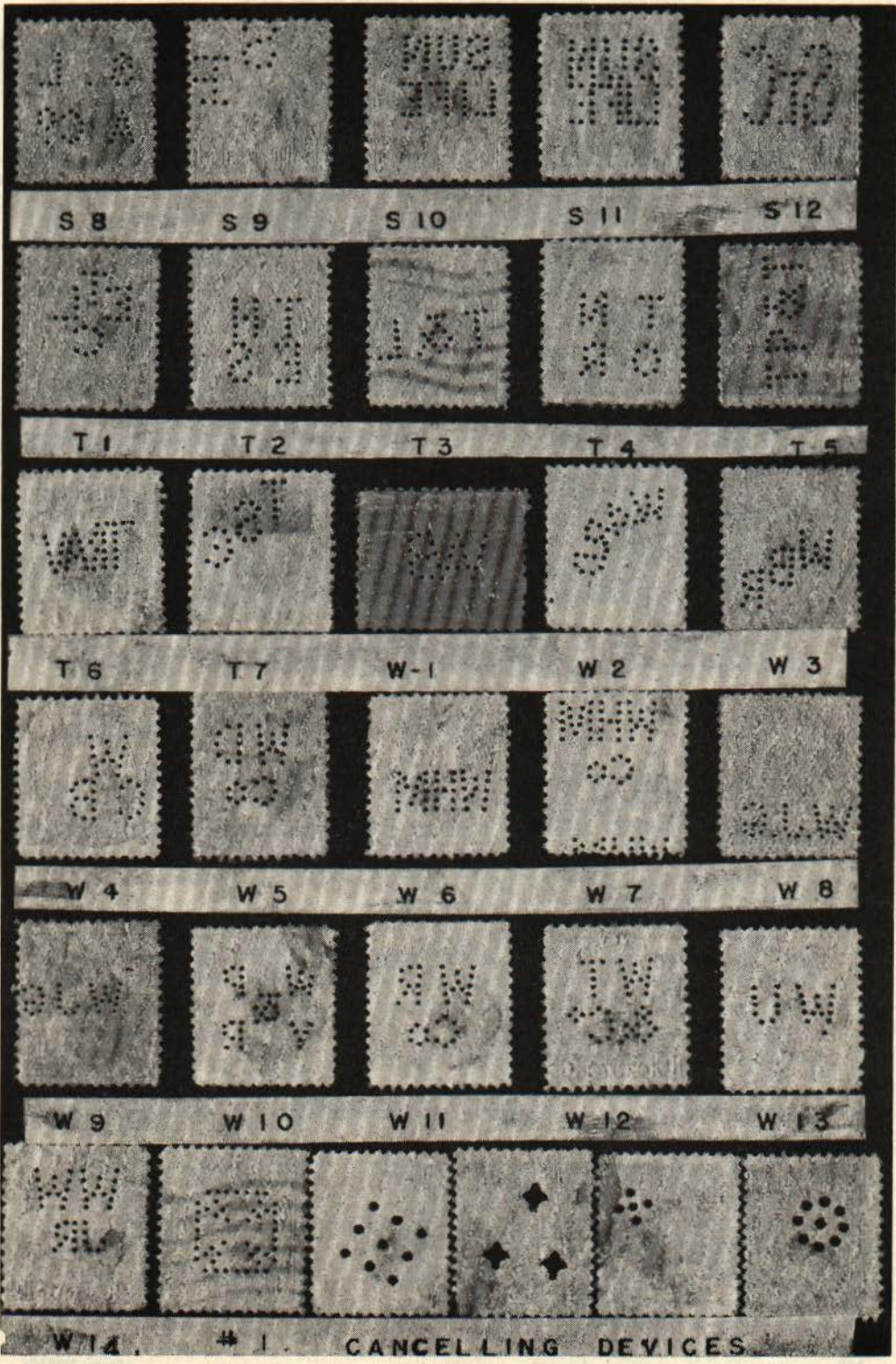
O 6

O 7

No.	Description	Name of User	Issue	Rev. Stamp	Pre-cancel
O8	OHN H5½ (Spaced 1 mm.)	Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg, Man.	1912/42		
O9	OP/Co 2H5½/4-3	Ontario Power Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.	1912		
O10	OSM/Co 2H5/4-3	Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Toronto, Ont.	1903/12		
P1	P/Co 2H5½/5½-4½	Pullman Co., Chicago, U.S.A.		ET	
P2	PD H11	Parke Davis Co., Montreal, Que.	1912/50		
P3	PD/Co 2H5/4-3	Parke Davis Co., Walkerville, Ont.	1903/52	ET	} W'ville } Windsor
P4	PEI H11	Province of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1928/35		
P5	PJ H5½	Price Jones Canada Ltd., Calgary	1903		
P6	P&L H5½-4-5½	Pratt & Lambert, Bridgeburg, Ont.	1903/54		
P7	PM D7½	Pere Marquette Rwy., Chatham, Ont.	1912		
P8	POC H10	(Palmolive Co., Toronto, Ont.)	1922/28		
P9	PP/Co 2HR7½/4-3	Pedlar Publishing Co.	1935		
P10	PS H8½	Province of Saskatchewan, Regina, Sask.	1922/54		
P11	PTL 2H5	P. T. Legare Ltd., Quebec, Que.	1912/25		
P12	PW H9		1916		
Q1	Q/CLQ/C 3H3	Quebec Liquor Commission, Montreal, Que.	1912/54		
R1	RB H8½	Ryrie Bros., Toronto, Ont.	1903/22		
R2	RICo/LD 2H5½/4½	Royal Ins. Co. Ltd., Montreal, Que.	1903/42		
R3	R/McN 2H5/5-3½-5	(Rand McNally Co.)	1912		
R4	R&Q/COS	Royal & Queen's Insurance Cos., Montreal, Que.	1903/46		
R5	R&Q/COS 2H5½-3½-5½/4½	Royal & Queen's Insurance Cos., Montreal, Que.	1903/49		
R6	RSCo Ex4-12-4-3	Robt. Simpson Co., Toronto, Ont.	1903/22		
R7	RT/Co 2H5½-5/4½-3	Royal Trust Co., Montreal, Que.	1912/50		
S1	S H4½		1903		
S2	S H6	Swift Canadian Co., Toronto, Ont.	1912/42		
S3	S H7	Swift Canadian Co., Toronto, Ont.	1912/48		
S4	S (Oval) En9½-6½	Shawinigan Water & Power Co., Shawinigan Falls, Que.	1912/27		
S5	SBS/Co 2H5½/5½-3	Steele Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg	1912		
S6	SC/C 2H5½	Steel Co. of Canada, Hamilton, Ont.	1903/47		
S7	SD H10		1937		



No.	Description	Name of User	Issue	Rev. Stamp	Pre-cancel
S8	SL/ACo 2H4½/4½-3	Sun Life Assurance Co., Montreal	1893/12		
S9	SP D6½	Southern Pacific Railroad	1928		
S10	SUN/LIFE 2H4½	Sun Life Assurance Co., Montreal	1912/42	ET	
S11	SUN/LIFE 2H5½	Sun Life Assurance Co., Montreal	1912/50	ET	
S12	StC H11-7½-11	F. X. St. Charles & Co., Montreal	1903/32		Montreal
T1	T/EL/C 3H4½	Toronto Electric Light Co., Toronto	1903		
T2	TH/ES 2H5	Toronto Hydro Electric System, Toronto, Ont.	1912/22		
T3	T&L H5	Trust & Loan Co. of Canada, Winnipeg, Man.	1903/12		
T4	TN/OR 2H4½	Timiskaming & Northern Ontario R.R., North Bay, Ont.	1912		
T5	TP&T H5½		1903		
T6	TRAV H6-5½	Travellers Ins. Co., Montreal, Que.	1903/54		
T7	TSC D5½		1912		
W1	WAB M6½	W. Attlee Burpee Seed Co.	1922		
W2	WARD A4	Jos. Ward & Co., Montreal, Que.	1903/25		
W3	WBR D5	Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Toronto	1903/35		
W4	W/CB 2H5½	Workmen's Compensation Board, Vancouver, B.C.	1922/49		
W5	WD/Co 2H5½/4-3	William Davies Co., Toronto, Ont.	1903/12		
W6	WHM H5½	W. H. Malkin Co., Vancouver, B.C.	1922/49	ET	
W7	WHM/Co 2H5½/4-3	W. H. Malkin Co., Vancouver, B.C.	1903		
W8	WJG. H4½ (With periods)	W. J. Gage Co., Toronto, Ont.	1888/99		
W9	WJG H4 (Without periods)	W. J. Gage Co., Toronto, Ont.	1903/35		Toronto
W10	WP/&/YR 3H4	White Pass & Yukon Route, White Horse, Y.T.	1912		
W11	WR/Co 2H5½/4½-3	Wm. Rennie Co., Toronto, Ont.	1912/49		Vanc'v'r
W12	WT/&Co 2H5/5-2	....., Toronto, Ont.	1912/54		
W13	WU H5	Western Union Telegraph Co., St. John, N.B.	1903/49		
W14	WW/JR 2H5½/4	William Wrigley Jr., Toronto, Ont.	1912/54	ET	Toronto
#1	(Maltese Cross) H12	Gutta Percha Rubber Co., Toronto	1912/31		



S 8

S 9

S 10

S 11

S 12

T 1

T 2

T 3

T 4

T 5

T 6

T 7

W-1

W 2

W 3

W 4

W 5

W 6

W 7

W 8

W 9

W 10

W 11

W 12

W 13

W 14

# 1

CANCELLING DEVICES

## USE THE LIBRARY!

• As a member of the Library Committee of BNAPS, I keep in close touch with the details of its operation, rather than being a book borrower. In fact, I have given the library most of the books and pamphlets I had.

A problem is arising in regard to the two most-desired books from the library, in that the Jarrett and Boggs books are so shop-worn that we need duplicates. I might say that Boggs' book is still available commercially and members should own such a book when it is still available. When it goes off the market, regrets won't get a copy.

The new 8th Edition of Holmes' Catalogue covers much that is not in the above two books, because it is later and covers some subjects not included in older books—the Maritime Provinces of Canada are not

in Boggs' at all. Holmes' new book covers these four provinces very nicely. Boggs has a separate book on Newfoundland, of course, and this is in our library. Most people are interested in prices, and the new Holmes' book is "it".

As to the library, donations are always welcome, and should be prepaid, but if anything bulky, needing probably customs entry is sent, get in touch with me, as here on the border I often clear stuff at customs and reshipe it from Windsor, with the river customs marks indicating it has been okayed.

And don't forget to send postage used by Librarian Duncan when returning books, as much of our budget allowed by the Society is used up by 20c, 18c, 32c nibbles of postage used but not replaced.—**Frank W. Campbell (No. 143). ★**

## Trail of the Caribou



**F**RERES MEYERSON is no more—Brother Bill passed away on March 7, 1955, just as quietly and unobtrusively as he had lived. Those of us who were close to him have known that the end was inevitable and we would like to think that Bill did not know. Down to the very last he was only concerned about the trouble and inconvenience he was causing his family, and he was more interested in their welfare than in his own.

Bill led a full and complete life and for that we are thankful. One of the contributing factors was his interest in philately. Those of you who saw him at Niagara Falls can vouch for the pleasure he got out of our hobby, for he was then a very sick man and his days were numbered.

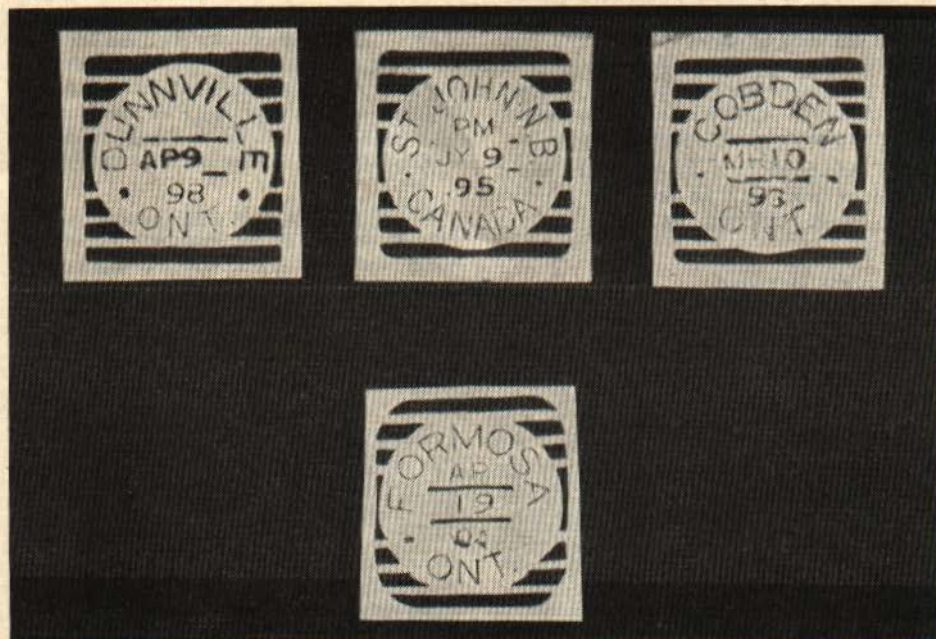
The Convention, incidentally, was his only social appearance after he took ill, and that is the way he would have wanted it.

Bill will be missed by his friends and associates in business and philately, but most of all he will be missed by his family to whom he was a tower of strength.

So let us all wish Bill well, and keep BNAPS the best specialist society in the world. Bill would be immensely pleased.

So long, Brother Bill,

DAN.



## *Some Practical Thoughts on Squared Circle Hammers*

ON PAGE 4 of his handbook, "The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada",<sup>1</sup> Dr. Whitehead makes mention of some work which the writer has been doing in relation to the measurements of the striking face of the hammers and periods of issue. This theory, for that is all it can be, is based on an analysis of how the hammers might have been made, and this is my story:

The hammer consists of two main parts, the handle, and the striking face. A metal attachment on the bottom of the wooden handle is threaded to screw into a corresponding thread on the top of the striking face. The two parts are fixed together when the hammer is in use and are taken apart to enable the moveable datal indicia to be changed. The handle does not call for any comment.

### **The Striking Face**

The striking face is made of steel, either pieces cut off a 1" wide bar or else small pieces of metal hand forged to shape and approximate size. The resulting product is termed a "blank", and it would be dealt with in the following manner.

The edges of the blank are trimmed by hand filing, the resulting squared area varying from 28 x 26 to 27 x 25 mms. The blank is then placed in the jaws of a lathe and the face turned off at right angles to the edges. The centre of the face is turned out, or recessed, to accommodate the base of the plate on which the town name and province have already been cut. This recessing is not

<sup>1</sup> "The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada," by Dr. Alfred Whitehead. Price \$1.50 from the editor.

carried out as a precision job, the recesses varying from 22½ to 25 mms. in diameter. The recess is frequently off centre in relation to the squared face, as can easily happen when holding a slightly oblong blank in a four jaw chuck. The blank is now reversed in the chuck, the back trimmed off, recessed, and threaded to take the handle.

The foregoing are all straightforward operations, with little or no scope for loss due to faulty workmanship.

### Cutting the Grooves

The next step is the cutting of the grooves on the striking face itself and this is done by hand, using a hacksaw. The first batch of hammers had eight grooves and these were cut in such a manner that only a thin partition of metal was left between the grooves. A slip of the saw at this stage meant the loss of all the work which had gone before and after about two dozen hammers had been made with (sic) a high proportion of loss it was decided to reduce the number of grooves to six. This left a thicker bar between the grooves, gave the workman more freedom of action and, incidentally, reduced the time of groove cutting by 25 per cent.

The grooves are not always cut parallel, or equi-distant apart, and the central remainder varies considerably in width. When the recessing is off centre the top and/or the bottom bars are cut into. For the same reason the thickness of the upright side panels also vary. The whole result points to the work having been carried out by semi-skilled or apprentice labor and where the variations are constant they may have been due to the whim of a particular workman. These variations may provide a clue to the providing or bringing into use of different batches of hammers.

All the hammers would be issued with the corners square. Several of the post-master users must have found that these comparatively sharp corners cut into the cloth top of the inking pads and so strikes are to be found showing the outer corners rounded. This must have been due to the outer corners of the hammers being filed and the resulting strikes can properly be termed as being from a second state of the hammer. FORMOSA, ONT. is an extreme case of this.

NANAIMO, B.C., and SCHREIBER, ONT., were turned down in a lathe to form the well-known "broken circle" rings.

### Types of Hammers

In now considering points which arise from the foregoing theory the term hammer is, of course, used to describe the striking face, or a strike therefrom. All sizes are given in millimeters, first the height, then the width, and lastly the diameter of the inner circle, or recess, as measured from strikes.

**TYPE I.** There is considerable uniformity in the size of the hammers which generally measure 27 x 25 x 23. The length of the upright side panel varies from 10 to 12 mms. It is evident that a certain amount of uniformity was observed in the production of the first batch of hammers and that they were probably all made by the same workman, or workmen.

**TYPE II.** There is no uniformity in the size of the hammers, the largest, measured so far, is DUNDAS, ONT., 29 x 26 x 24; the smallest, WINDSOR, ONT., measures 27 x 25 x 22½. WINGHAM, ONT., measures 25 x 25 x 23½, and is the only actually square hammer, but it is likely that the outer edge of an outer bar, or bars, was damaged at a late stage of manufacture and that the striking face was salvaged by filing off the offending part, thus giving the variety with thin top and bottom bars. ALMA, ONT., is the only other example of such treatment. First states may turn up.

No attempt has been made to try to batch up the hammers according to the three main measurements but a study of the lengths of the upright side panels holds out possibilities. Nineteen strikes have been found with side panels of from 10 to 11 mms. with my earliest reported dates ranging from Jy. '93 to No. '94. Future finds may put the later date back into 1893 and if this does happen then it will suggest that these strikes came from the second batch of hammers, i.e., the first batch with six grooves. An exception is SHAKESPEARE, ONT., 11 mms. with an earliest date of Ja. 7, '95, but here again an earlier date may turn up.

Strikes with the smallest panels, MARK-DALE, ONT., 6½ mms.; STRACHAN AVE., TORONTO, 6 mms., and WESTON, ONT., 6 mms., date from Sp. to De. '93. Two other small ones, both of VICTORIA, B.C., are not reported before the middle of 1895. Several hammers with 6 or 7 mm. panels appear with late '93 or early '94 starting dates but there are also some much later ones. Future finds of early dates may show that these small panelled hammers



were made as a batch during the autumn of 1893.

The great majority of the hammers measured to date have panels of from 8 to 9 mms. No real conclusions can be formed meantime but the panels do hold a good clue to the deciphering of partial strikes, and the great majority of squared circle collectors will have to be content with

such specimens. Many partial strikes show the ending of the town name only, with perhaps one or two letters of the province. A strike ending —NAL —NT., with a side panel measuring 8 mms. is CARDINAL, ONT., while similar letters with a 9 mm. panel is L'ORIGINAL, ONT. Many specimens can be added to a collection by careful measurings. ★

## Revenue Group News

SECRETARY: Prof. R. DeL. French, 7481 Upper Lachine Rd., Montreal 28

### SOME PRICES REALIZED ON CANADIAN REVENUES

**S** MALL LOTS of Canadian revenues continue to turn up in the auction sales, notably in Sissons'. We report the prices realized when we can get them, as they are the only reliable indices of the values of these stamps. Catalogue prices do not mean a great deal in many cases. In Sissons' 98th sale, the following lots were disposed of:

Lot No.	Cat. Value	Sale Price
414 Tobacco stamps, many duplicates, and brown lock label in blocks	—	\$ 8.00
415 Postal notes (22), complete; 1868 bill stamps (18), complete; customs duty (8), complete; war tax incl. 2nd provisionals (13) complete; excise, incl. 1st 2c (77), complete; wts. and measures (23); Quebec registration (12); many mint	\$43.89	9.50
416 1864/68 bills stamps (205), incl. \$2 and \$3 1864 and some mint blocks	E\$8-\$12	9.00
417 1898 Supreme Court, \$5 blk. 6, v.f.	18.00	7.50
418 Ditto (30); mint blocks (5)	90.00	20.00
419 1915 Supreme Court, 10c, roul., f.	—	10.50
420 Ditto, but blue serial No., f.	8.00	10.00
421 1867/1906 wts. and meas. (37)	E\$8-\$15	3.50
422 Electric light (15); gas (23); Supreme Court (5); customs (4); war tax (23); excise (22); cigarettes and tobacco (15)	E\$8-\$12	3.75
423 1915 war tax, 1st provisionals, complete, mint, f.	8.25	3.25
424 1934/45 excise, all colors, complete; 14c surcharges (19); 24c surcharges; 25c surcharges (3); mint, v.f.	27.53	8.25
525 British Columbia (5); New Brunswick (13) incl. probate to \$20; Nova Scotia (19)	E\$10-\$15	8.00
426 Manitoba (60); f. to v.f.	148.35	23.50
427 Ditto (49); some duplicates; mostly f. to v.f.	75.65	8.50
428 1864/71 Ontario law (63), incl. shades	E\$5-\$10	6.25
429 1864/1906 Quebec law (122); 2 sets to \$30	E\$8-\$15	10.00
430 Quebec license (5); assurance (11); registration (16)	E\$8-\$15	3.25
431 Telegraph: CPR 1887/97, 1899/1900; GNW 1890/93, 1895/98	35.75	8.00

\* \* \*

One of the joys of editing notes like these is that one gets to see a good many things one otherwise would not, especially books. The latest to cross my desk is "De Geschiednis van het Nederland's Fiscaal Zegel" ("The History of the Netherland's Fiscal Stamps"), by Dr. J. van der Poel, curator of the Tax Museum in Rotterdam, published by Davo in Deventer, Holland. It is a handsome, cloth-bound, illustrated volume of some 275 pages and includes an unpriced catalogue of the revenue stamps of the Netherlands and its colonies from 1624 to 1954.

Yes, 1624 is right! The revenue stamp was invented in that year in Holland. Government there was looking for sources of

additional income and offered a prize to anybody who should come forward with a workable suggestion for such an increase. The most promising came from one of its own tax collectors, Johannes van den Broeck, who was canny enough not to disclose much of his plan until he had a signed contract with the States General to give him a salary increase of 3,000 gulden a year, a large sum for those days. His scheme was to impose a tax on legal documents and to collect it by impressing a stamp on the parchment, velum or paper on which the document was written or printed. The Act of August 13, 1624, resulted. This was the birthday of the "die cleyn segel", the ancestors of all revenue stamps, a date

which perhaps collectors of fiscal stamps should celebrate, but of which most of them are unaware.

By the way, van den Broeck never got his raise!

Dr. van der Poel's book is in Dutch and no price is given for it. One who has some command of German and who will invest in a small Dutch-English dictionary, as I did, can make fair progress in reading it. I found it most fascinating, for the author not only covers the history of the revenue stamps of his own country in minute detail, but he offers many comments about the beginnings of the stamp systems of other lands.

The illustrations, mostly of items in the Tax Museum's own magnificent collection, are quite on a par with the text, excellent. The whole work is obviously a labor of love, as are most books on stamps. What author of any such book ever made enough money to buy cigarettes out of the days of work he put into his brain child?

It is not to be expected that this book will have much sale in America. Too few collectors are really interested in fiscal stamps, fewer yet in those of the Netherlands, and few of us read Dutch. However this may be, if you do by any chance run across this book browse through it for an evening. Your time will not be wasted.

\* \* \*

**From our co-collector, Charles Armstrong** (No. 120) we have notification of two new Cape Breton law stamps; 29 x 19 mm., inscribed "Cape Breton Law Stamp, Cape Breton, Canada", perforated 12; 25c red and 50c gray-green. These were issued by the Cape Breton Barristers' Society in September 1954.

\* \* \*

**I suppose I should be grateful** that even one collector sent me what liquor control board seals he had for recording. Though his total was not large, I found three hitherto unrecorded varieties in the lot. I wish any of the rest of you who may have any of this kind of material, either in your albums or kicking around in some shoe box, would be as kind. I really would like to get together a passable list without too much delay.

\* \* \*

**The second instalment of the Perfin Group Handbook in TOPICS for February 1955,** has something to say about Quebec revenues. I once had a collection of these stamps, now in the Provincial Archives in Quebec, which

included a good lot of cancellations, so can write about them from my own experience.

I never saw a Quebec revenue perfin, as our group uses the term. I think all such perforations are cancellations, whether one of the numerous single-hole types, or with multiple holes. Of the former there are perhaps 175 varieties; of the latter, only two to my knowledge, "PAID" and "½".

This last is a puzzle. Is it a cancellation or a surcharge? It occurs on some denominations, say the 30c, where, if it were a surcharge, it would presumably reduce the face value to 15c, for which there is no regular stamp in the series. On the other hand, it is equally common on the 20c and 40c stamps, where its use would seem not to be needed, unless there were a shortage of the 10c and 20c denominations. If the "½" is a cancellation, what does it mean? It has been suggested that in certain cases, e.g., paupers' actions, only one-half the regular fee was collected, and that this cancellation was used on the documents in such cases.

Diligent inquiry of provincial officials has not brought forth any useful information. No "½" cancellation is known to me later than 1893, so it is not likely that we shall ever learn why it was used.

The steel- or rubber-stamp cancellations of these stamps were applied by legal officers—prothonotaries, clerks (greffiers), registrars, etc.—not by law firms. The punched cancellations were almost certainly applied after the stamps were affixed to the documents. On all documents I have seen, the punch mark is through the paper of the legal form as well as through the stamp.

My conclusion is that there are no Quebec revenue perfins.

Publication No. 22 (November 1947) of the old Canadian Revenue Society, dealt with the punched cancellations on these stamps; 159 types are illustrated there. Publication No. 21 (March 1947) is a treatise on the steel- or rubber-stamp cancellations from 1864 to 1912. This study was made by Burroughs Pelletier of Quebec, who has a special interest in the matter because he is a direct descendant of that Burroughs who was one of the prothonotaries of the Superior Court and clerk of the Circuit Court at Quebec from 1864 or earlier to about 1892, and whose name appears on the cancellations of the period.

\* \* \*

**Are you a philatelist** or a stamp collector? Most of us regard these two terms as more or less synonymous, but there are those

who consider that a philatelist is a stamp collector gone "scientific". They hold that anyone whose object in collecting is principally to fill the blank spaces in his album is merely a stamp collector. The philatelist puts less emphasis on completeness, but studies his stamps to learn all that he can from them and is interested in any and all bits of collateral information. To suggest that either term carries any connotation of science seems to me nonsense. For me science is a body of knowledge based on Nature in some of her many manifestations. I don't want to be called a philatelist, though I think I have a pretty good knowledge of the stamps I collect and so could probably qualify on that ground.

But perhaps I could not qualify as a philatelist legally, anyway. In defining philately, the Oxford Dictionary restricts it to

the collection and study of POSTAL items and so does Webster's New International Dictionary, but Funk & Wagnall's New Standard Dictionary admits to the magic circle those who, like the members of this group, are collectors and students of fiscal stamps.

No matter what the "experts" and the dictionaries say, I shall serenely continue to collect what I like as I like, in full assurance that my collecting methods are my own business and nobody else's. And you may call me what you like, so long as it is not libellous. ★

• You are expected to take the **MYSTERY RIDE** with the "Nutmeggers Group" in **Hartford, Conn., Sept. 29, 1955, at 6:30 p.m. We'll be expecting you!** ★

## THE BROKEN SPIRE VARIETY

• **Collecting varieties** in Canadian stamps can be endlessly fascinating because there is hardly any limit to the number of constant varieties to be found on them. What appeals to me is that many of them are to be found on cheaply-priced stamps. This holds especially true for used copies, which also fits in with my predilections. Furthermore, they are often harder to obtain in used stamps, partly because the cancellations may hide them, and partly because variety seekers seem to look for them more often on mint copies.

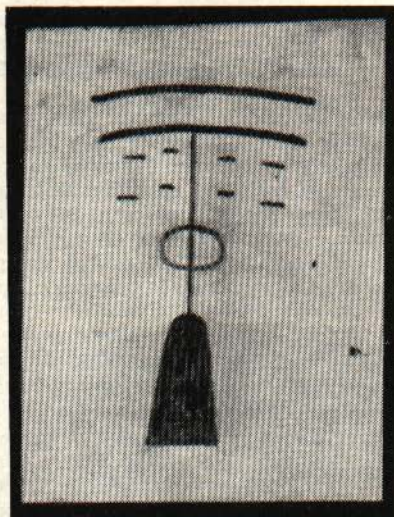
A well-known variety which I have not seen priced in used condition is found on Canada #173, the 10c Library of Parliament stamp of the 1930 issue, with the spire at the top of the tower broken or missing.

I have arranged a page of used copies showing various stages of this variety. These stamps, broadly speaking, have four stages. In the first, the spire has become much thinner than usual, enough so that to the naked eye it may appear to be absent, at least in part. In the second, the extra thin spire has been broken at one or more places, leaving gaps.

The next stage has only a piece of the spire projecting from the horizontally oval ornament which surmounts the steeple proper, leaving the rest of the space to the top empty. The fourth stage has the oval completely bare of any projecting spire.

Thus, we have the thin spire, the interrupted spire, the broken spire, and the missing spire. The final stage is by far the scar-

cest, and I don't believe that any of my copies quite belong in it. Obviously, because the line engraved on the printing plate was so thin to start with, it was easy for foreign matter to fill it up. This is not a constant variety in the sense of occurring in a definite position, but it does recur time after time, in the same ways. The most interesting part of it is that the stamps themselves, through their successive stages, show how this variety came into existence. — **Max Rosenthal (No. 1104).** ★



Sketch of Normal Unbroken Spire



## WHY?

... asks PETER J. HURST (No. 583)

DOWN the decades, the quantities of all stamps other than current have been of a diminishing rather than increasing nature. The years of great and important finds are virtually gone, and only seldom is the rarity unearthed. The collectors of long ago cut strips and blocks apart and soaked stamps off the original envelopes in order to obtain the single they desired—all with the result that today we treasure both classic multiple and entire with the reverence due an anachronism which has withstood miraculously the ravages of time and man.

Correctly used pairs of imperforate Small Queens are very rare, despite the faint *fin de siècle* philatelic flavor adhering to them, with the ghost of Mr. Gibb, one of the great early collectors, raising its head. By comparison, mint multiples are common and we know that even they are few and far between, the last great holding having been that of Col. E. H. R. Green, who at one time had complete sheets of all values.

In the January 11th and 12th, 1955, auction of Harmer, Rooke & Co., New York, lot No. 422 was an imperforate pair of the 2c Small Queen, showing part of the imprint and tied to a small piece by two strikes of cork cancels. Glancing at plate XIII, item 129, in Howes' handbook of 1911, we find this very same pair on entire, a 3c red stamped envelope, registered and ad-

ressed to A. E. McArthur, 148 St. James Street, Montreal. The circular date stamp reads COMO, QUE., Mr. 20, '95, and it is beyond doubt the identical pair of stamps, cut from the envelope which, in the handbook, is listed as the property of the New England Stamp Co. in Boston, the firm which once had practically all of these imperforates in its possession. This entire is, incidentally, mentioned in Boggs' chapter pertaining to the issue. It must be added



that the circumstance that the pair in question was illustrated almost half a century ago is its only guarantee of authenticity, since several others have appeared with faked cancellations.

It is sad to contemplate the fate of this cover. Shall we ever know why, where, when and by whom it was committed, this philatelic sacrilege apparently devoid of reason or motive? Or will this act slip down with the grains of sand the endless corridors of time until the day of the trumpets...

# REVENUES used for POSTAGE

IN SEVERAL past issues of TOPICS, there has been mention of Canadian revenue stamps used for prepayment of postage.

In the July-August 1954 issue, Prof. R. deL. French stated that he owned a cover which evidently had been legitimately used, bearing Canadian revenues to pay the postage. Although I wrote a letter to Prof. French and enclosed a sketch of the four war tax stamps which were on the letter it did not reach him, and the post office returned the unopened letter to me.

Again in the October 1954 issue, L. H. Dodd (No. 1190) reported he had a cover showing postal use of Canadian revenues.

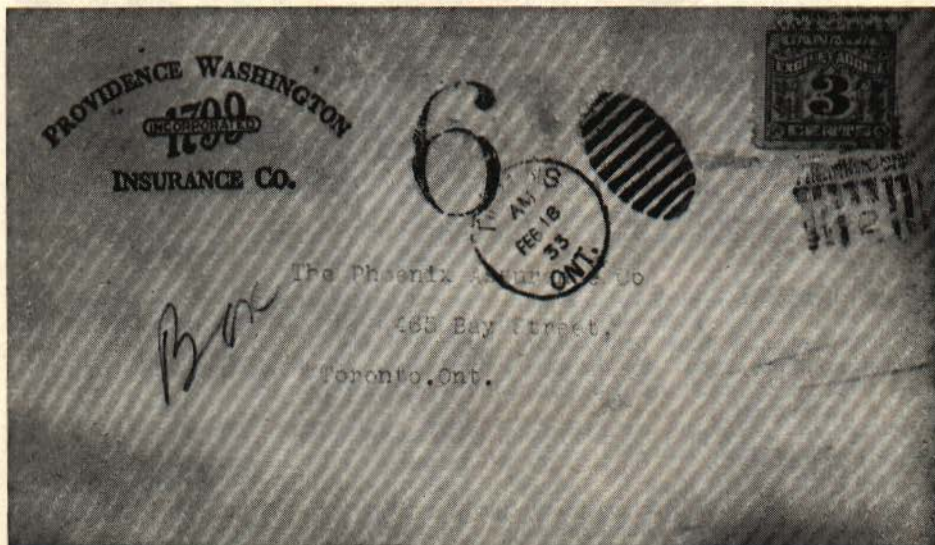
The registered cover shown opposite bears four Canadian revenue stamps cancelled POWASSAN, ONT., May 12, 1915. Starting at the left, the 1c green War Tax (MR1) is used legitimately; however, the two 1c orange War Tax (WT7) were not legitimately used; the 5c blue overprinted War Tax (WT1) again is legitimately used.

Actually only two stamps are not correctly used—the two 1c orange War Tax stamps.

The Canadian Revenue Society catalogue states, viz.: "Many of the war tax stamps were postally used, as were the contemporary excise tax stamps, although they never had any postal franking value. Some were no doubt used in good faith and some were sent through the post by collectors. A surprising number carried their letters with no evidence of the collection of postage due. Such covers bring fair premiums over their catalogue values."

The second cover bearing the 3c blue Excise Stamp (ET34), however, is postally cancelled, but a large rubber stamp "6" bears mute evidence that postage due to the value of 6c was collected upon delivery of the letter.

Both letters together make a nice pair in a collection, one showing postal use of a revenue stamp, and the other showing the correct postage due treatment given the illegitimate use of the 3c excise stamp. Maybe other covers of this interesting group of Canadian revenue usage are available. The writer will be interested in hearing of other example of revenues showing postal use. ★



# Rules and Regulations for BNAPS Exhibits

Published for the information of those planning exhibits at BNAPEX-55

**1. ENTRY.** The right to enter an exhibit is the privilege of all members in good standing except that a GRAND AWARD WINNER shall not exhibit again in the Group in which such Grand Award was received but may exhibit in another Group with and under the same limitations and restrictions.

Entries shall be limited to ONE (1) exhibit in each Classification and each such entry shall not exceed five (5) frames. All entries shall be the *bona fide* property of the exhibitor and his application shall attest to that fact.

**2. CLASSIFICATIONS.** An exhibit may be accepted as qualifying for the purposes of competition within one of two classifications—19th Century or 20th Century. Each such accepted entry shall similarly qualify within one of the following Groups:

## 1. 19th CENTURY.

Group A. Pre-adhesive and stampless covers to 1875.

B. Pence Issues of Canada or Newfoundland.

C. N.S., N.B., P.E.I., B.C. and V.I. Any ONE in entirety (may include stampless).

D. 1859 Issue of Canada.

E. Decimal Issues of Newfoundland.

F. "Large Queens" of Canada.

G. "Small Queens" of Canada.

H. Canada Jubilee, Leaf, Numeral, Surcharges and Map.

I. 19th Century Proofs and Essays of Canada or Newfoundland.

## 2. 20th CENTURY.

Group A. Canada Edwards and Quebecs.

B. "Admiral" Issue of Canada.

C. Balance of Postal Issues of Canada.

D. 20th Century Postal Issues of Newfoundland.

E. 19th and 20th Century Revenues of Canada and Newfoundland.

F. Airmails of Canada or Newfoundland.

G. 20th Century Proofs and Essays of Canada or Newfoundland.

H. Any "Specialized" Collection: Booklets or panes, coils, cancellations, covers (advt., hotel, war, patriotic, territorial, etc.), "Locals", O.H.M.S.-G, "Perfins", Plate Blocks, Postage Dues, Postal Stationery, Precancels, Special Delivery, Varieties, etc.

The Host Group shall have the right to classify or reclassify any entry to such Classification and Group as it shall, in its opinion, deem the correct one but shall notify the entrant of such a reclassification before accepting the exhibit for competition.

The Host Group may invite former Grand Award Winners to exhibit such Grand Award exhibits on a non-competitive basis and without cost to them.

**3. AWARDS.** There shall be no awards offered other than those of the Society or those having the official sanction of the Society by a regular vote of the Board of Governors. Each Exhibition of the Society shall provide for award to judged winners a "Grand Award" for the Best Exhibit in the Show; eight (8) medals of gold, silver and bronze metal and depicting thereon in reproduction the Official Seal of the Society; and Prizes.

Five (5) medals shall be awarded in the 19th Century Classification and one (1) shall be of gold metal; two (2) of silver metal; and two (2) of bronze metal.

Three (3) medals shall be awarded in the 20th Century Classification and may be one each of a gold, silver and bronze metal; or, two (2) silver and one bronze metal; or, one (1) silver and two (2) bronze metal; or, three (3) bronze metal.

Prizes shall be awarded to the best exhibit in each Group and the winning of a prize in a Group shall not in any way effect or prevent the winning of any other award in the same Exhibition.

The Host Group shall instruct the selected Judges for the Exhibition to vote only such awards as are allowed by the Society and shall request the Judges to base awards on the following considerations: 1. Original Research. 2. Philatelic Knowledge. 3. Coverage. 4. Condition. 5. Presentation.

The Host Group shall arrange to have the judging for awards done as early in the show as is possible.

**4. JUDGES.** There shall be three (3) Judges who shall be selected by all or at least three (3) of the Elected Officers (President, Vice-President, Secretary or Treasurer) of the Society present at the Exhibition. If three of the Elected Officers are not present at the Exhibition, then enough members from the Board of Governors present may be selected to act in the capacity herewith granted the Elected Officers. Should the Elected Officers or members of the Board of Governors (as the case may be) not be able to select three Judges from among the members present at the Exhibition, they may then select any non-member present to the required number of Judges. A member exhibiting in competition for an award shall not be eligible to serve or act as a Judge. The Judges shall vote only such awards as ruled and sanctioned by the Society. The decision and ruling of the Judges in the making of awards shall be final in all cases.

**5. GENERAL.** There shall be no responsibility or liability attached to the Society, its officers, committees or members for any loss or damages to any exhibit or part of any exhibit for any reason or cause whatsoever. Insurance shall be the responsibility of the exhibitor and all exhibits entered are received and held entirely at the risk of the exhibitor. The exhibitor, by reason of his signature to the entry blank and application, does indicate and attest to the acceptance of these Rules and Regulations. These Rules and Regulations may be amended as required by the Board of Governors of the Society. ★

## DISCOVERED:

### STRONG RE-ENTRY ON 3c SMALL QUEEN

IT IS AMAZING to me that the remarkably strong re-entry shown in the illus-



tration on the 1c Small Queen of 1870 has not been discovered before, as it is well over 60 years since this stamp appeared.

Slight re-entries affecting the SW corner have been reported in several publications, but this is the first major re-entry, to the best of my knowledge, that is prominently displayed on various parts of the design.

The points of interest are as follows:

1. Extra line outside of design at the NW, SW, SE corners.
2. The balls of the figure "1" at their base show re-entering, although the right figure "1" is slightly affected.
3. "CANADA POSTAGE" and "ONE CENT" show extensive re-entering. Some of the lettering in "CANADA POSTAGE" could not be observed on account of the cancellation.

The stamp is in the yellow ochre shade of 1886, on vertical wove paper, perforated 12.2 x 12 on the Instanta gauge. It also has a large position dot at SW corner.—Stan Lukow (No. 1012). ★

**SECOND 1955 EDITION  
FOR HARRIS CATALOGUE**

**Stamps of the United States, U.S. Possessions and British North America. H. E. Harris & Co., 108 Massachusetts Ave., Boston 17, Mass. 144 pp, 25 cents.**

This is the second edition of this popular catalogue to appear for 1955, which shows the effort put forth by this company in keeping their list up to date. In the B.N.A. division most changes are apparent in the Newfoundland section, while there are many changes in U.S. listings. Canadian mint sheets appear for the first time.

The catalogue has now been expanded to 144 pages, while the method of printing has been changed to the lithographic process.

The Harris list shows 775 changes, mostly slight advances indicative of a continued firm market, with 124 new listings since the first 1955 edition appeared in November of last year. The new edition features a United States Stamp Identifier, a valuable aide that shows collectors the difference between rare and common "look-alike" stamps.

Although expanded to 144 pages, this catalogue will continue to be offered at the regular 25c price.

**H. R. HARMER OPENS  
NEW AUCTION GALLERIES**

About 100 clients, philatelic leaders and other friends recently joined to formally open the modern new galleries of the H. R. Harmer Organization, at 6 West 48th Street, in the very heart of Manhattan.

The entire twelfth floor of the granite edifice, whose 4,500 square feet of floor space look directly upon Radio City's Rockefeller Centre, has been expertly planned and exquisitely decorated for the utmost convenience and comfort of clients and working efficiency of the staff.

The galleries have been engineered for atmospheric, acoustic and illumination perfection. A central air-conditioning system guarantees year-round comfort.

The lobby greets the visitor with a warmth and friendliness. Opposite the private offices of Bernard Harmer and Fred T. Buck is an attractive conference room where stamps personally brought by clients may be examined in unhurried privacy.

Also opening off the foyer is the spacious new auction sales gallery, where seating arrangement has been designed for maximum effectiveness for both bidders and auctioneer.

Commenting on the move, Bernard Harmer declared that the demand for increased space, resulting from enhanced activities, had compelled the move.

**PARAMOUNT B.N.A. CATALOGUE**

**Paramount Stamp Co.,** Box 55, Station D, Toronto 9, Canada, has just issued a new, well illustrated catalogue of the stamps of British North America which features an entirely new treatment for lists of this type. Classifications are very clear and cover all issues for Canada, the Provinces and Newfoundland. The price of this list is only 25 cents, which is refundable on an order.

**COSTALES JOINS SCOTT'S**

**Scott Publications Inc.** has announced that Eugene N. Costales, internationally known philatelist and expert, has joined its editorial staff. He will assist the present editor, Gordon R. Harmer, in the yearly revision of the foreign stamp listings in both volumes of Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue.

Mr. Costales was associated with Scott Stamp & Coin Co., from 1916-26, and during that period worked with that great man of philately, John N. Luff, who was then editor of the Scott Catalogue. Since that time, Mr. Costales has been active as a dealer and auctioneer in New York.

**NOTICE**

• **The following stamps** were sent to a collector who failed to return them. If they should be offered for sale, please notify Alex S. Julliard, Green Acres, Penn Valley, Narberth, Pa.:

**U.S.A.—**1c No. 9, pos, 47 R IL, almost superb; 1c No. 6, VF; 5c No. 12, deep shade, close right; 10c No. 16, VF; 1c No. 24, vertical pair, almost superb; 5c No. 30a, blue town ccl., VF; 12c No. 36, pair, almost VF; 10c first design No. 58, red grill ccl. cent. top; 5c No. 67a, PAID ccl. cent. R.; 2c No. 93\*, OG, blk. of 4 (grill F), cent. T.L.; 30c No. 100, cent. T.R., grill F; 90c No. 122, cent. B.R., VF; 3c green imperf. single, No. 147\*; 90c No. 191, blk. of 12 (3x4); 90c No. 218c\*, single; \$3.00 Columbian, heavy ccl.; 50c Transmississippi, \*OG, cent. B.L.; \$2.00 No. 312\* OG, cent. B.R.; \$1.00 No. 342, blk. of 4, VF; 5c No. 347\* OG, blk. of 4; \$2.00 No. 523, heavy ccl.

**CANADA—**3p No. 4, tied on cover, Toronto ccl. (crease); 3p No. 4, tied on cover, Montreal ccl.; 3p No. 4, tied on cover, Quebec ccl., close on 1 mm.

**NEWFOUNDLAND—**Caribou set cpl., \*OG.

**NEW BRUNSWICK—**6p No. 2, VF.

**NOVA SCOTIA—**1p No. 1, VF.



# Sketches of BNAPSers . . .

By V. G. GREENE (BNAPS L40)

## No. 66: Arthur B. Moll (L68)

**A**RTHUR B. MOLL was born in Woodside, Long Island, a suburb of New York City, on February 3, 1905. A certified public accountant, he is a partner in the firm of Van Benschoten, Moll & Flaskal, New York, and a lecturer and writer on several occasions on income taxes. He is a former director and member of the executive committee of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants.

Like most of us, Mr. Moll started collecting stamps as a boy and although he never gave up the hobby, it was not until the late 1930's that he seriously began to specialize in the stamps of Newfoundland. In more recent years he has devoted what limited time is available for stamp collecting to the study of one stamp, namely, the 5 cent Caribou of Newfoundland (Scott's No. 190, 191 and 257). He has probably the largest collection of these stamps and this study was, no doubt, the basis for the corrected listing in Scott for the various dies. An article on this issue was published in *BNA TOPICS* and a revision will no doubt appear in the future to cover additional material.

Mr. Moll helped to organize the first sales circuit of BNAPS, and was our first



sales manager. One of our life members, he is also a member and former president of the International Stamp Club of Brooklyn. Swimming and fishing are his other hobbies and, although a very busy man, he hopes to attend our convention in Hartford next September. ★

PLAN YOUR EXHIBIT NOW FOR . . .

**BNAPEX-55 • HARTFORD, CONN. • SEPT. 29 - OCT. 1**

Rules and Regulations for BNAPEX Exhibitions  
will be found on Page 122 of this issue

## BNA TOPICS DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES

	1	6	12		1	6	12
	Insert.	Insert.	Insert.		Insert.	Insert.	Insert.
Full Page .....	\$10.50	\$9.25	\$8.00	Quarter Page ....	\$ 4.00	\$3.25	\$2.75
Half Page .....	6.25	5.25	4.75	Column Inch .....	1.25	1.00	.90

• Copy must be received by Advertising Manager by the 10th of the month preceding publication. Address: Geo. B. Llewellyn, 315 Maple Ave., Somerton, Philadelphia 19, Pa., U.S.A.

# OFFICIAL SECTION

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

## Report of the Secretary . . .

By JACK LEVINE, 2000 Hopedale Ave., Charlotte 7, N.C., U.S.A.

March 15, 1955.

### NEW MEMBERS

- 1289 Dunphy, Edward J., 1351 West Colwyn Street, Philadelphia 40, Pennsylvania.  
1290 Fradsham, Harry F., 53J Aberdeen, Fredericton, New Brunswick.  
1291 King, Garfield A., 4636 West 8th Avenue, Vancouver 8, British Columbia.  
1292 Lawlor, J. Murray, 6 Aintree Court, Toronto 14, Ontario.  
1293 Levy, Edward, 122 Harrison Avenue, Staten Island 2, New York.  
1294 Meehan, Edward J., 708 - 19th Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C.  
1295 McMann, Evelyn deR., 2416 West 15th Avenue, Vancouver 9, British Columbia.  
1296 Pascoe, Harry A., 766 Sherburn Street, Winnipeg 10, Manitoba.  
1297 Whitehead, John Henry, 45 Lorindale Avenue, Apt. 102, Toronto 12, Ontario.

### APPLICATIONS PENDING

- Follinsbee, Dr. F. J., 10728 - 100 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.  
Graham, Louis H., 177 Retreat Avenue, Hartford 6, Connecticut.  
Gutzman, W. L., 38 Vinet Avenue, Strathmore, Quebec.  
Inslay, Arthur H., 378 Melrose Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario.  
McTaggart-Cowan, Dr. Ian, 2832 West 28th Avenue, Vancouver 8, British Columbia.  
Nykyfork, N. S., 4750 East Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.  
Sheldon, Roy, R.R. #5, St. Mary's, Ontario.  
Stott, Thomas A., 499 Highcroft Avenue, Ottawa 3, Ontario.  
Tannar, Leonard W., 6146 Main Street, Vancouver 15, British Columbia.

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

- AMTMANN, Bernard, 441 Mount Pleasant Ave., Westmount, Quebec (D-DC). Proposed by C. P. de Volpi, No. L266. Seconded by M. deVolpi, No. 1123.  
BERKELHEIMER, Irwin, 518 Lamar Ave., Charlotte 4, N.C. (C) CAN—20th century mint postage. Mint booklet panes. Precancels. Mint airmails. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.  
FROMOKIN, Nat, 586 Rupertsland, Winnipeg 4, Manitoba (D-C). Proposed by E. P. Warren, No. 711. Seconded by R. Burr, No. 278.  
HALE, Robert F., P.O. Box 126, Malone, N.Y. (CC) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp, stampless and other covers. Postal stationery entires and cut-squares. Literature. 19th century cancellations. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.  
HURST, W. D., 67 Kingsway, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba (CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes. Mint and used airmails. Literature. Proposed by Dr. M. Campbell, No. 577. Seconded by J. Siverts, No. 59.  
PETERSON, Andrew J., 36 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn. (D). Proposed by L. W. Banks, No. 631. Seconded by H. W. Francis, No. 1009.

### DECEASED

- 115 Goodale, Edward, 63 Homewood Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario.  
L11 Meyerson, William C., 320 Scally Place, Westbury, L.I., New York.

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- Barclay, David, 429 Davisville Avenue, Toronto 7, Ontario.  
Binks, Bury C., 1311 The Crescent, Vancouver 9, British Columbia.  
Bogg, William G. Jr., c/o New England Stamp Co., 45 Bromfield St., Boston 8, Mass.  
Copp, Dutton A., c/o Construction Equip. Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 346, Edmonton, Alberta.  
Darrow, W. S., 1082 N. Puget Sound Ave., Tacoma 6, Wash. (from Seattle, Wash.)  
Debney, Philip, The Secretary, Canada House, Cockspur Street, London, England (from Edmonton, Alta.)  
Edwards, A. Earl, 536 Bayview Ave., Toronto 17, Ontario.  
Hewer, Edgar E., Box 104, Chase, British Columbia.  
Lawson, James W., 101 Newton Manor, Vancouver 5, British Columbia.  
Lidman, David, 6 Sixth Street, Park Ridge, New Jersey.  
Loukin, Alexander, 42 East 75th St., New York 21, N.Y.  
MacPherson, Stuart L., 937 Elm St., San Carlos, Calif. (from San Francisco, Calif.)  
Manlove, Colin A., 821 West Pender St., Vancouver, British Columbia.

# Getting Started...

Many collectors have toyed with the idea of starting a new field, but take a long time to make the first "plunge" in this new area.

A collector in the United States has just given me an order to make him up a basic collection of superb early Canada during the next year. This I will do, and when completed will hand over to him so that it can ultimately be built up when he so wishes. At that time he will be in position to study the stamps as he will have comparative reference material to work with.

Please indicate if you would be interested in having me do the same for you. I would be pleased to work on any country in the same manner, up to any total value you may wish to specify.

**B.N.A. LIST** — Well illustrated and new treatment for classic issues: **25c**, deductible on first \$2.00 order. Robson Lowe Literature List free on receipt of stamped self-addressed envelope.



## **Robert W. Lyman**

ASDA  
APS  
BNAPS

6 Myles View Place  
WILLOWDALE (TORONTO), ONT.  
BALDWIN 1-4885

E/P Soc.  
CSDA  
CCNY

An agent for Messrs. ROBSON LOWE LTD., of London, England, for  
Canada, the United States and the European Continent

# Auction Sales

OF RARE AND VALUABLE

## British North America

AND OTHER POSTAGE STAMPS

**HELD REGULARLY**

Illustrated Catalogues Available a Month Before Sale Date

**NEXT SALE APRIL 13th**

**CANADA**

the property of C. P. deVolpi, and others

**NEWFOUNDLAND BLOCKS**

**U.S.A. Zeppelin Blocks** from the Leon Banks collection

**ESTATE PROPERTIES SOLICITED FOR SALE AT AUCTION  
OR OUTRIGHT PURCHASE**

**J. N. SISSONS LTD.**

**59 Wellington West, Toronto, Canada**

Phone: EMpire 4-6603

Cables: Sistamp, Toronto