



BALLOT FOR BOARD OF GOVERNORS IN THIS ISSUE



BNA *Topics*

JULY-AUGUST 1959

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Whole Number 170

▲ Official Journal
of the
British North America
Philatelic Society



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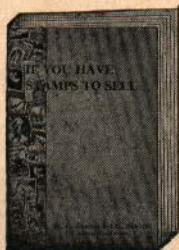
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BNA Topics

Official Journal of the
British North America Philatelic Society

VOLUME 16 NUMBER 7 WHOLE NUMBER 170

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THE Editor's MAILBAG

'Associated Country'

So Miss Judith Robinson of the Toronto Telegram doesn't like the Women's Institute commemorative stamp? (TOPICS, May 1959) For one who always liked to be in advance of popular thought, her witticisms have a slightly dated air. After all, lesser talents have been sniping at Canadian postal emissions for quite some time.

I can't quite make out what it is to which Miss Robinson objects. Is she opposed to the exploration on stamps of design possibilities? Or would she like to see the routine portrait of the Queen of Canada on commemorative stamps, too?

Perhaps she is one of those who regard the adventurous in design as a dangerous desire to foster an indigenous culture?

Or is it merely symbolism as such to which she objects? Would she prefer the Associated Countrywomen to be represented by a virile Canadian woman in a headscarf and size 12 rubber boots, rampant on a field of turnips?

Come, come, Miss R.—it is beneath you to endorse the cults of hard-boiled wit and self-abasement which fail to disguise our uncertainty as a nation. If you or any other Canadian dislikes the fancied slight of terms such as "associated country," it is in **your** power to make them misnomers. You could begin by encouraging stamp designers who display a healthy if uncertain independence.

Don't abandon the potent wisecrack as a wea-

pon, Miss Robinson, but do let's have a little of that acid where it will do the most good.

Also, in the May issue, the questions on page 120—Question 4: I think that without doubt the 1c green Admiral would qualify as the stamp most productive of plate varieties among modern issues.

Ann Dorian (BNAPS 1526)

Canadian Precancels

(See also page 185)

The list of "Questions — Any Answers?" in the May issue of TOPICS includes one (No. 6) on precancels, which may be answered by anyone who cares to take the trouble to search through the precancel catalogue. Some of you may not have the time to do this, or may not have a copy of the catalogue, so here is a run-down of Canadian commemorative stamps precancelled officially (as far as is known none have been precancelled unofficially).

Taking them in reverse order, they are the 1c and 2c values of the 1935 Jubilee issue precancelled with the numeral "1142" (Rock Island, P.Q.), Noble catalogue No. 1-185 and 1-186. There is an interesting philatelic story concerning the issue of these precancels, but full details are not known by the writer, though it is generally believed that these were precancelled on a specific order by an official of a large commercial user of precancels in Rock Island, who was also a stamp collector. After a short period of use they were stopped by government order. They were certainly a limited issue and the 2c is much scarcer than the 1c.

Another commemorative precancel, more common because used in large quantities, is the 1c value of the Confederation issue of 1927. This may be found with four different precancels—Toronto, Ont. (12-125), Montreal, Quebec (6-125), Montreal, Que. (7-125), and the general bar type V, three pairs of double lines (V-125). A much scarcer precancel is the 1898 Map stamp (both colors) precancelled with bars. Two bar types, T and U may be found either in a horizontal or vertical position, sometimes doubled; all rare.

The most extensive series of commemorative precancels is found on the 1897 Jubilees and it is probable that most, if not all, values of this series were precancelled, in either Type T or Type U, though only ten values have been reported to date. The 1c and 3c values are usually not too difficult to obtain, but the other values are mostly scarce. Type T is usually found in a horizontal position, while Type U comes mostly vertical.

H. G. Walburn (BNAPS 143)

Thanks from CPSGB Library

May I thank you very much for publishing in the April TOPICS, via Jack Levine, my request for Vol. 4, No. 4.

I have had offer of loan from Frank Campbell and a gift copy from Dan Meyerson. So CPS of G.B. Library is at last complete from Vol. 1, No. 1 and our thanks for this are due to the splendid co-operation of BNAPSers in the United States and Canada.

R. S. B. Greenhill (BNAPS 749)

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JOHN H. M. YOUNG (BNAPS 1523)

New Findings About Nova Scotia Pence and Cents Issues

PART TWO (Introduction Continued)
(Part One appeared in the June issue)

THE ORIGINAL INVOICE FOR THE FIRST AND ONLY PRINTING
OF THE ONE PENNY NOVA SCOTIA

London April 25th 1853

To Mr. Joseph Howe

To Saunders & Stanford,
6, Charing Cross.

*Publishers, etc. — Warehouse for Colonial Publications, Maps, Globes, Stationery &c.,
Agents for the Ordnance Maps, & Admiralty Charts.*

To Preparing, Drawing, Printing etc. Engraving & Handwriting & Laying down 120 Forms, Plates Head Copy, Paper, Ink for Brass Setting	126	-	-
Paper, Printing & Engraving 5000 sheets — 120 c.c. etc. bound Paper Labels @ 10/- per 1000	25	-	-
For Royal Printing Co.	15	6	-
Freight & Shipping Charges	15	-	-
	£159	18	6
	£171	3	2
			Currency.




FIGURE 6

191. 3. 2. G.
v

General Post Office
Halifax 12th May 1853

Received from the Postmaster General
the sum of One Hundred and Ninety
one pounds 3/4. to be remitted to
Messrs. Saunders and Stamford on
account of Penny Postage Labels for
Nova Scotia.

Joseph Bourne
for Postmaster

FIGURE 7

Circular No. 6.

General Post Office,
HALIFAX, 18th May, 1853.

Sir,

In order to afford every accommodation for the pre-payment of Letters by
Stamps, I have to inform you that **Penny Postage Labels** have been procured and are now
ready to be issued to the public; each sheet will contain one hundred and twenty Labels, equal
to Ten Shillings, and should you require any, by making the proper application a supply will
be forwarded.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedt Servant,
A. WOODGATE,
P.M. Genl.

The Postmaster

FIGURE 8

Figure 6 is a reproduction of the original invoice sent April 29, 1853 by Saunders & Stanford³ of 6 Charing Cross, London, to the Honble Joseph Howe. The invoice states the cost "To preparing, drawing, making die, engraving and hardening and laying down 120 times Queens Head Penny Postage Stamp for Nova Scotia" as £126.0.0 sterling and the cost of paper, printing and gumming 5,000 sheets, 120 each, 600,000 Postage Labels at 10 pence per 1,000, as £25.0.0 sterling for a total cost of £151.0.0 stg. The remaining costs of £1.18.6 are for packing, freight and shipping charges for an invoice total of £152.18.6 or £191.3.2 currency. This same amount is noted in a receipt (dated 12th May, 1853) (Figure 7) from Joseph Howe to the Postmaster General "to be remitted to Messrs. Saunders and Stanford on account of Penny Postage labels for Nova Scotia."

The Penny stamps were placed on sale soon after they were received from London. As stated in the author's letter to the editor published in April BNA TOPICS, the date of issue was May 18, 1853. The same day, notice of the issue of the stamp was published in the Halifax newspaper, "The

3 Saunders by 1853 had apparently taken a partner into his business, as the invoice for the One Penny is now headed Saunders & Stanford. By 1857 Saunders had left the business, leaving Stanford as sole owner.

Daily Sun." Figure 8 is the circular that was sent out to all the Postmasters throughout the province.

The following year, 1854, circular No. 6 (Figure 9) was sent out. This circular gives us the official date, **October 19, 1854**, as the day on which bisects were introduced into the province. Circular No. 6 states:

Circular # 6

General Post Office
Halifax, October 19, 1854

Sir,

To remedy the inconvenience which is said to be experienced by the Public, since the reduction of the Packet Postage, in consequence of there being no 7½d Postage Stamp, by which to prepay letters to England, I have considered it expedient for the present to allow **half Stamps** to be used with those now in use, in the hope of being thus enabled to obviate, to some extent, the want of accommodation complained of, and I have therefore to request that you will acquaint parties who may apply to you for Stamps, that they can now, and until further notice, **Prepay Letters to England**, by using a 6d or two 3d stamps, together with half a 3d stamp, — said 3d stamp to be **cut diagonally**, and the half to be equivalent to 1½d.

The Three-penny Stamp only are to be used for that purpose.

The above Regulation will come into operation immediately on the receipt of this Circular.

I am

Sir,

The Postmaster
of

Your Obedient Servant
A. WOODGATE
P.M.Genl

P.S. Great care should be taken by every Postmaster, in **effectually obliterating** the Stamp on all Letters Posted at his Office, to prevent the possibility of their being used a second time.

A.W.

NOVA SCOTIA PENCE ISSUES

TABLE OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES FOR ALL PRINTINGS

Three Pence, Six Pence, One Shilling

Sheets of 160 Stamps

Value of Sheets—3d, £2; 6d, £4; 1s, £8

	3 Pence			6 Pence			1 Shilling		
	Number of Sheets	Quantity of Stamps	Value of Stamps	Number of Sheets	Quantity of Stamps	Value of Stamps	Number of Sheets	Quantity of Stamps	Value of Stamps
First Printing delivered August 20, 1851	63	10,080	£ 126	32	5,120	£ 128	32	5,120	£ 256
Second Printing delivered in October 1851	5,000	800,000	10,000	1,236	197,760	4,944	312	49,920	2,496
Third Printing delivered in 1857	10,000	1,600,000	20,000	2,500	400,000	10,000	1,250	200,000	10,000
TOTALS	15,063 Sheets	2,410,080 Stamps	£30,126	3,768 Sheets	602,880 Stamps	£15,072	1,594 Sheets	255,040 Stamps	£12,752

(See next page for One Penny Value)



Circular No. 6.

General Post Office,
HALIFAX, October 19th, 1854.

Sir,

To remedy the inconvenience which is said to be experienced by the Public, since the reduction of the Packet Postage, in consequence of there being no 7d. Postage Stamp, by which to prepay Letters to England, I have considered it expedient for the present, to allow half Stamps to be used with those now in use, in the hope of being thus enabled to obviate, to some extent, the want of accommodation complained of, and I have therefore to request that you will acquaint parties who may apply to you for Stamps, that they can now, and until further notice, Prepay Letters to England, by using a 6d. or two 3d. Stamps, together with half a 3d. Stamp,—said 3d. Stamp to be cut diagonally, and the half to be equivalent to 1½d.

The Three-penny Stamp only are to be used for that purpose.

The above Regulation will come into operation immediately on the receipt of this Circular.

I am,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. WOODGATE,
P. M. Genl.

The Postmaster
of

P. S. Great care should be taken by every Postmaster, in effectually obliterating the Stamp on all Letters Posted at his Office, to prevent the possibility of their being used a second time.

J. H.

FIGURE 9

ONE PENNY NOVA SCOTIA

Sheets of 120 Stamps

Value of one sheet—£1½

	Number of Sheets	Quantity of Stamps	Value of Stamps
First and Only Printing, Delivered April 29, 1853	5,000	600,000	£2,500

Value of all stamps delivered to Provincial Secretary and Receiver General's office:

3 Pence	£30,126
6 Pence	15,072
1 Shilling	12,752
1 Penny	2,500
TOTAL VALUE	£60,450

From the original Postmaster General's balance sheets it has been possible to calculate the value of stamps sold for each year. From 1851 to 1854 the Post Office closed its books on the 5th October and from 1855 to Confederation the books were closed September 30th. The author has taken the figures of each quarter of the year, except for 1857, and totalled them so that readers will get a true picture of the value of stamps sold in each year rather than in the Post Office year.

The following short forms are used throughout:

B—value of stamps on hand at the **B**eginning of the period.

SR—value of Stamps **R**eceived during the period from the Receiver General's Office.

E—value of stamps on hand at the **E**nd of the period.

THE VALUE OF STAMPS SOLD EACH YEAR — 1851 TO 1860

1851 From 1 Sept., 1851 to 5 Jan., 1852	1856 From 31 Dec., 1855 to 30 Sept., 1856 (9 months only)
£ 100. 0. 0 B	£ 952. 16. 2½ B
100. 0. 0 SR	3900. 0. 0 SR
200. 0. 0	3000. 0. 0 SR
93. 0. 3 E	7852. 16. 2½
£ 106. 19. 9	5975. 3. 8 E
	£ 1877. 12. 6½
1852 From 5 Jan., 1852 to 5 Jan 1853	1857 From 30 Sept., 1856 to 31 Dec., 1857 (15 months)
£ 93. 0. 3 B	£ 5975. 3. 8 B
1000. 0. 0 SR	450. 0. 0 SR
196. 0. 0 SR	2910. 0. 0 SR
1289. 0. 3	9335. 3. 8
936. 12. 6. E	5736. 1. 9 E
£ 352. 7. 9	£ 3599. 1. 11
1853 From 5 Jan., 1853 to 5 Jan., 1854	1858 From 31 Dec., 1857 to 31 Dec., 1858
£ 936. 12. 6 B	£ 5736. 1. 9 B
450. 0. 0 SR	2000. 0. 0 SR
1386. 12. 6	7736. 1. 9
729. 17. 7 E	4500. 3. 7 E
£ 656. 14. 11	£ 3235. 18. 2
1854 From 5 Jan., 1854 to 31 Dec., 1854	1859 From 31 Dec., 1858 to 31 Dec., 1859
£ 729. 17. 7 B	£ 4500. 3. 7 B
300. 0. 0 SR	500. 0. 0 SR
1500. 0. 0 SR	200. 0. 0 SR
2529. 17. 7	5200. 3. 7
1550. 16. 0 E	1387. 15. 4½ E
£ 979. 1. 7	£ 3812. 8. 2½
1855 From 31 Dec., 1854 to 31 Dec., 1855	1860 From 31 Dec., 1859 to 30 Sept., 1860
£ 1550. 16. 0 B	£ 1387. 15. 4½ B
1000. 0. 0 B	4000. 0. 0 SR
244. 0. 0 SR	5387. 15. 4½
2794. 16. 0	2190. 6. 3 E
952. 16. 2½ E	£ 3197. 9. 1½
£ 1841. 19. 9½	

Total value of stamps sold 1851-1860—£19,659.13.9.

With the total value of stamps printed and the total value of stamps sold to the public, we can obtain the value of PENCE REMAINDERS.

Value of all stamps delivered to Receiver General	£ 60,450. 0. 0
Deduct: Value of all stamps sold by the Post Office Department	19,659.13. 9

VALUE OF PENCE REMAINDERS £40,790. 6. 3

It was with astonishing surprise that the author located the following two memorandums:

In the Journal for 1859 (dated 1860). Appendix—Public Accounts, The Report of the Joint Committee of the Legislature, page 145 states—

Your committee have received from the Receiver General damaged postage stamps amounting to £8,100, which they have destroyed; leaving in his hand on 2nd April, 1860, postage stamps of various denominations amounting to £30,500.

In the Journal for 1860 (dated 1861). Appendix No. 13. Public Accounts, page 6, under Savings Bank—No. 2—Statement of surplus fund—

Your committee have destroyed old postage stamps of various descriptions received from the Receiver General, amounting to £30,500 or \$122,000, (same amount as reported last year as being in his hands); also a lot returned by the Postmaster General to the Financial Secretary's Office, and charged in the Post Office accounts, amounting to \$8,735.56 [£2,183.18.6].

Thus the Pence remainders destroyed are:

Damaged Postage Stamps destroyed before April 2, 1860	£ 8,100. 0. 0
Postage Stamps returned from Receiver General and destroyed—	
September 30, 1860	30,500. 0. 0
Postage Stamps returned from Postmaster General and destroyed—	
September 30, 1860	2,183.18. 6
Postage Stamps returned from Postmaster General and destroyed—	
December 31, 1860	6. 7. 9
	£40,790. 6. 3

It can be seen that both the figures for the value of the Pence remainders and the value of the Pence stamps destroyed are equal. ★

(To be continued)

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NEWS FROM LONDON ABOUT INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION

The Prospectus published last November was welcomed everywhere and the response to the



Subscriber-Donor scheme was exceptionally good. Under this scheme, anybody completing the form on page 25 and sending 30 shillings will receive copies of the three magazines to be published by the organizers, the Exhibition Catalogue, the Final Report, Entrance Ticket (valid for the opening OR any other day), the special commemorative cover posted on the first

day and any other exhibition souvenirs which may be issued. Subscriber-Donors requiring a season ticket valid for the duration of the exhibition are asked to increase their donation to a minimum of 40 shillings. If Subscriber-Donors remit £5 or more, the subscriber's name will be published as a personal supporter of the exhibition.

Hotel Accommodation

London, at all times, finds difficulty in accommodating the thousands of visitors who constantly

through the capital. As the exhibition will take place in a popular holiday month **early reservation of hotel accommodation is vital.** The executive has arranged block bookings at a number of hotels in Central London at various prices, and additional reservations have since been made at the Kensington Palace Hotel. Mr. W. E. Lea, 446 Strand, London W.C.2, will be pleased to advise intending visitors and book accommodation for them.

"London 1960" Issued

The first issue of the exhibition magazine, "London 1960," has now been published and circulated to all guarantors, donors, secretaries of philatelic societies and all individuals who have taken an active part to date in supporting the exhibition.

The magazine gives up-to-date news of developments since publication of the Prospectus and names the international jury drawn from 14 countries. General articles include one entitled "A Look at London" in which stamp designs with a London association are described, and one on the place of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain in philatelic affairs.

Philatelists who have not subscribed the necessary minimum of 30 shillings are invited to do so and ensure receipt of this and all future exhibition publications. ★

A Woman Flew The Mail in 1918

AMONG the many young men who made history in aviation there were a few equally daring young women, one of whom was petite, pretty Katherine Stinson, sister of the famed Eddie Stinson. Undoubtedly Miss Stinson's career became airborne through her brother and his relationship to the "flying machine," but it became official in 1912 when at the age of 16 she earned her flying license. From there she moved to stunt flying in the popular air circuses of the day, where she established herself as a pilot of courage and keen skill.

When war came she tried to put her training at the service of the United States government, but with little success. However she did manage to borrow a "Jenny" training plane from the army and as a special representative of the Red Cross made what was then a spectacular flight from Buffalo to Washington.

In June 1916 Miss Stinson made many friends in Canada with demonstration flights in Calgary.

In 1917, four Canadians who thought they could serve their country better if they knew how to fly, requested her to under-

take the necessary instruction. Katherine Stinson accepted and the success of this venture brought other Canadian applicants. She eventually trained several young men who, although unknown to the author, probably acquitted themselves in a manner that did honor to their country and their teacher.

On May 23, 1918, Miss Stinson became the first woman to be sworn in as an air mail pilot in the United States. The experimental flight, with 61 letters in a mail bag, left Grant Park in Chicago, Illinois, for Garden City, New York. She almost made it non-stop, but the plane ran out of gasoline and had to crash-land in a muddy field near Binghamton, N.Y. The flight, although not completed, had set an American non-stop distance record of 783 miles.

Air Mail Flight in Canada

Because of her visit to Calgary in 1916, Katherine Stinson was no stranger when she arrived in July 1918 to give more exhibition flights. The knowledge of her air mail flight made three weeks previously in the United States probably caused to be made, on July 9, 1918, Canada's first official



The above cover, recently acquired by the author from a Robson Lowe auction, is actually a folded sheet with printed matter advertising the Calgary Exhibition, sealed by stickers. It is back-stamped Edmonton, Alta., Jul 9, 9-PM, and had once formed part of the Marquess of Bute collection.

air mail flight by a woman pilot, and the second official air mail flight in Canada.

Reg. Barraclough (BNAPS L33) wrote a fine story called "Canada's First Airwoman Mail Carrier," which appeared in the May 1945 issue of BNA TOPICS. This article contained extracts from the Calgary Daily News, and we quote from them:

July 8, 1918.—"The first mail to be carried by aerial route in Alberta will leave Calgary tomorrow morning for Edmonton when Miss Katherine Stinson will make the attempt to fly between the two cities.

"Miss Stinson will carry a limited amount of mail and those who wish to send mail by aerial route may do so by handing it to the enquiry wicket at the Post Office, and having it marked 'To be transported by Aerial Service.'

"Miss Stinson has received a permit from the Officer Commanding Military District No. 13 to fly in and about the province until July 31st, and instructions have been received by Postmaster King from the Postmaster General to supply her with a proper mail-bag and authorizing her to carry as much mail as she wishes from Calgary to Edmonton."

July 9, 1918.—"Eager letter writers presented themselves at Miss Stinson's automobile this morning when Postmaster G. C. King opened the mail bag to accept letters for delivery to Edmonton. All the letters placed in the mail-bag were stamped 'Aeroplane Mail Service, July 9th, 1918, Calgary, Alta.'

"Carrying more than 250 letters in one of His Majesty's mail-bags and favored by a lively breeze from the southwest, Miss Stinson, the youthful aviatrix, opened the aeroplane mail service between Calgary and Edmonton at 1.03 P.M. today.

"Hundreds of people gathered to watch the take-off. After making a graceful skim along the open prairie, the aeroplane rose gradually from the ground. Miss Stinson circled around to the North and headed for Edmonton. The crowd remained at the starting grounds until the hum of the engine ceased and the dark object gradually disappeared in the misty air.

"Meeting with engine trouble almost immediately after starting from Calgary, Miss Stinson was forced to descend at Beddington. Mechanics were rushed there in motor cars and it was hoped the trouble could be corrected so as not to prevent the flight being resumed in time to arrive as planned in Edmonton, in connection with the opening of the Exhibition tonight.

"At 3:00 P.M. no further word had been heard of the plane or its intrepid passenger."

July 10, 1918.—"Miss Katherine Stinson left Beddington at 6:00 P.M. last evening and flying at an altitude of 6000 feet, over a mile high, she covered the distance to Edmonton in slightly less than two hours. Miss Stinson travelled at times as fast as 120 miles an hour and averaged 95 miles per hour for the trip.

"After leaving Beddington, Miss Stinson had no further trouble and the engine was working perfectly as she circled the Edmonton Fair Grounds, before landing in front of the grandstand. The enthusiasm of the large throng of spectators which crowded the fair grounds knew no bounds, as Miss Stinson brought her plane to rest, to mark a new epoch in the History of the City of Edmonton—the beginning of aerial mail service for the Canadian West."

Today Katherine Stinson is Mrs. M. A. Otera of New Mexico, U.S.A. She married a World War I flier and gave up flying in 1918.

Postscript

The following item appeared in The Calgary Herald just a few weeks ago:

"The woman who flew the first airmail from Calgary to Edmonton has been asked to open the 1959 Edmonton Exhibition.

"Exhibition officials have tracked down Katherine Stinson, now living in Santa Fe, New Mexico, whose 1918 airmail special flight will be honored with the Golden Anniversary of Flight in Canada this year.

"Miss Stinson, now known as Mrs. Michael Otero, took 259 letters on her epic flight in a single-seat bi-plane. The letters were stamped airmail and are now worth \$200 each in stamp collectors' catalogues.

"Mrs. Otero flew in Western Canada as early as 1912 and in the Calgary area between 1916 and 1920." ★

DON'T FORGET YOUR YEARBOOK ADVERTISEMENT

■ An order form for advertising space was included in the June issue of BNA TOPICS. Look it up and send your copy to the Advertising Manager to arrive before the deadline. Your support will be appreciated.



Rounding Up SQUARED CIRCLES

EDITOR: DR. A. WHITEHEAD, 52 Havelock St., Amherst, N.S.

WE are indebted to Mrs. J. A. C. Kirk for the following chronological arrangement of the dates of the "proofing" of the squared circle hammers as shown in the Proof Book, now in the Philatelic Foundation in New York (with acknowledgements to W. S. Boggs for his initial work and to L. M. Ludlow for his revision done in New York). This presentation has been most useful to me, and will undoubtedly be of more than casual interest to other squared circle enthusiasts.

"PROOFING" THE SQUARED CIRCLE HAMMERS

By MRS. J. A. C. KIRK (BNAPS 1336)

TYPE ONE

- Apr 26, 93—Beaverton, Brockville, Coleman, Cumberland, Dutton, St. Hilarion, Spring Hill Mines, Terrebonne, Westville.
Apr 28, 93—London (1st hammer), Rat Portage.
May 3, 93—Point St. Charles.
May 5, 93—Ottawa.
May 6, 93—Byng Inlet North.
May 16, 93—Aldergrove, Mount Forest.
May 18, 93—Beeton, Grimsby, Three Rivers.
May 19, 93—Montreal.
May 20, 93—New Germany.
May 21, 93—London East, St. Ann's, Shannonville.
June 9, 93—Mansonville.
Apr 9, 94—London (2nd hammer).

TYPE TWO

- June 9, 93—Laurentides.
June 15, 93—Antigonishe, Clifton, Rothesay, Belleville (1st hammer).
June 16, 93—Rockton, Toronto.
June 20, 93—Matane, Sherbrooke (1st hammer), Fonthill, International Bridge, Martintown, Mission City.
June 24, 93—Newcastle Creek.
June 28, 93—Montreal (1st hammer), Belleville (2nd hammer). (The 3rd Belleville hammer was not "proofed". Why?)
June 29, 93—Paris, Victoria (1st hammer).
July 5, 93—Bellerive, Roseneath.
July 21, 93—Northport, Point A Pic, St. Polycarpe, Blue Vale, Cheltenham, Listowel, Pontypool, Wingham, Revelstoke.
July 26, 93—Truro*, St. Anne de Beaupre, Glencoe*, Orangeville*, Prescott, Nanaimo.
July 28, 93—Brantford.
Aug 12, 93—Hartney.

- Aug 19, 93—Almonte, Weston.
Aug 21, 93—Baie Verte, Butternut Ridge, Eastman, Formosa, Sealys Bay, Williamstown, Brandon.
Aug 23, 93—Halifax (1st hammer), Lotbiniere, Galt, Harriston, Ingersoll, Minnedosa, Smiths Falls, Winnipeg (1st hammer), Winnipeg (4th hammer), Maple Creek.
Sept 2, 93—Brampton, Cobourg, Markdale (1st hammer), Kamloops.
Sept 6, 93—Windsor, N.S.,* Charlottetown*, Ste. Cunegonde, Berlin, Windsor, Ont.*
Sept 12, 93—Iberville, Gravenhurst, Mitchell, Mount Brydges, Waterford.
Sept 14, 93—Canning, Comber.
Sept 23, 93—Alma, Lindsay, Nassagaweya, Paris Station, McGregor Station, Pipestone, Souris, Regina.
Sept 29, 93—Richmond, Strachan Ave.
Oct 2, 93—Kentville.
Oct 3, 93—Freeport.
Oct 6, 93—Kingston (1st hammer), Vancouver*.
Oct 9, 93—Aricat, Milltown, Peterborough, Sault Ste. Marie, Strathroy, St. Boniface, Selkirk.
Oct 16, 93—Noel, River Louison, Waterloo, Que., Fort William West, Teeswater, Tilsonburg, Toronto—Parliament St., Woodville, Portage La Prairie, Moose Jaw, Calgary.
Oct 19, 93—North Bay.
Oct 26, 93—Port Williams, Petitcodiac, Thamesford, Elkhorn.
Nov 2, 93—Blyth, Waterloo, Ont.
Nov 9, 93—St. Hyacinthe, Maitland.
Nov. 11, 93—Summerside.
Nov 28, 93—Aylmer West, Bobcaygeon.
Nov 30, 93—Hull (1st hammer), Birtle.
Dec 2, 93—Bowmanville, Rodney.
Dec 16, 93—Humberstone, Port Dover.
Dec 20, 93—Baddeck, Danville, Burford, Lanark, Orillia, Owen Sound*, Warkworth.
Dec 28, 93—Victoriaville, Arnprior, Kingston (2nd hammer), Oshawa, Winnipeg (2nd hammer), Whity.
Jan 6, 94—Lambton Mills.
Jan 13, 94—Halifax (2nd hammer), Melbourne, Montreal (2nd hammer), Cobden, St. Thomas, Toronto—York Street*, Prince Albert.
Jan 15, 94—Nap. & Wpg. #1, Nap. & Wpg. #2, Souris & Wpg. #1, Souris & Wpg. #2.
Jan 19, 94—Fredericton.
Jan 25, 94—Goderich, Hawkesbury, L'Orignal.
Jan 30, 94—Sackville, Bracebridge, Georgetown, Ont., Perth, Union.
Feb. 9, 94—Cardinal, Marmora, Petrolia, Honolulu, H.I.
Feb. 13, 94—Levis, Windsor Mills, Port Arthur, Watford.
Feb 20, 94—Lakefield.
Feb 26, 94—Magog, Guelph, Tara, Waterdown, Macleod.
Mar 3, 94—Donald.
Mar 8, 94—Pembroke.

- Mar 9, 94**—Lennoxville, Niagara, Paisley, Woodstock, Ont.
Mar 14, 94—Chesterville.
Mar 22, 94—Neepawa.
Mar 29, 94—Stanstead, Newmarket, Stirling, Minden, Wolseley.
Apr 6, 94—Chesley, Dundas, Mattawa, Wiarton, Edmonton, Que & Camp #20.
Apr 19, 94—Hochelaga.
Apr 23, 94—Flesherton, Lethbridge.
May 12, 94—Toronto—Queen St. E., Vienna.
May 19, 94—Sydney (1st hammer).
May 22, 94—Little Current.
May 26, 94—Maccan, Yarmouth, Durham.
June 6, 94—Markdale (2nd hammer).
June 9, 94—Annapolis.
June 16, 94—Pictou, Riviere du Loup Stn.
July 16, 94—Athens.
July 19, 94—Angus.
July 28, 94—Picton, Medicine Hat.
Aug 6, 94—Leamington, Ripley.
Aug 23, 94—Indiantown, Woodstock, N.B., Oxford Mills, Wallaceburg.
Aug 25, 94—Great Village, Niagara Falls South, Shakespeare.
Aug 29, 94—Rosseau.
Sept 1, 94—Manitowaning, Wooler.
Sept 12, 94—Merrickville.
Sept. 19, 94—Que & Camp #5.
Sept 20, 94—Acton (1st hammer), Cache Bay, Palmerston, Red Deer.
(Sept 27, 94)—Markdale (3rd hammer)**.
Sept 29, 94—Lunenburg, Wolfville, Aylmer (East), Thornbury, Manitou, Golden.
Oct 6, 94—Schreiber.
Oct 9, 94—Aurora, Cornwall.
Oct 23, 94—Sutton, Glammis.
Oct 25, 94—Huntsville.
- Oct 30, 94**—Shediac, Kincardine.
Nov 2, 94—Newport Landing.
Nov 9, 94—Port Maitland.
Nov 13, 94—Newport, Whycocomagh, Kaslo.
Nov 19, 94—Acton Vale.
Nov 21, 94—Georgetown, P.E.I., Grafton.
Nov 29, 94—Merritton.
Dec 6, 94—Port Perry.
Dec 8, 94—Wellington.
Dec 15, 94—Acton (2nd hammer), Beamsville, Hamilton.
Dec 19, 94—Iroquois.
Dec 21, 94—Sherbrooke (2nd hammer).
Jan 9, 95—Sydney (2nd hammer), St. Gabriel de Montreal, Bleeker St., Winnipeg, Canada.
Jan 16, 95—Clarenceville, Hagersville, Estevan.
Jan 26, 95—Stellarton.
Jan 29, 95—Hull (2nd hammer), St. Gregoire, Kingsville, London, Milton West, Grenfell.
Feb 1, 95—Dunneville, Thornhill.
Feb 9, 95—Winona.
Feb 26, 95—Simcoe, Gore Bay*, Bleecker St., Vernon*.
Mar 16, 95—Port Hope, Gretna.
Mar 29, 95—St. John, N.B. (1st hammer), Tavistock.
Apr 5, 95—Canso.
Apr 9, 95—St. Johns, Que., Sudbury.
After April 1895—North Sydney, Springhill, Farnham, Granby, Notre Dame St. W., Quebec, Forest, Ducknow, Powassan, Sarnia, Stouffville, Sutton West, Spadina Ave., Deloraine, Innisfail, Ashcroft Station, Rossland, Sandon.

* These dates are from damaged pages of Proof Book, and have been determined by elimination.
 ** Markdale 3rd hammer—not in Proof Book, but known Sept 27, 94, and later. ★

ADDENDUM TO . . .

B.N.A. PHILATELIC 'PLAYING CARDS'

(See BNA TOPICS, May 1959)

SINCE the article was published in BNA TOPICS, May 1959, and directly as a result, I can now illustrate the Nova Scotia card in this set. While I had deduced that the Nova Scotia card would probably be number No. 44, it now turns out to be No. 46.

The card illustrated herewith turned up in the collection of Bernard Scott of Halifax, N.S. (BNAPS 965), and now has joined the Canadian and New Brunswick cards. There have still been no reports on similar cards from Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, or British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

Like the others reported, the Nova Scotia card is approximately 83x73 mm.—a soft, thick wove card. The impression of the 3d Nova Scotia No. 2 is in bright blue, and like the others is an excellent reproduction.—Ed Richardson.



Trail of the Caribou

By DAN MEYERSON (BNAPS L3)



WE AT LAST can report on the results of the "Bute" sale of Newfoundland airmails conducted by Robson Lowe Ltd., London. We would have preferred to have published this earlier, but although the sale was held on March 18, we did not get the prices realized until May 2 and this is the first issue it could make. In any event, this sale was one of the highlights of Newfoundland aerophilately and the information as to prices will tend to set the standards for the future. Prices are in pounds sterling and I have converted them into dollars.

A flown cover with the Hawker, Scott C1, sold for \$1,400, and a copy of the Martinsyde manuscript overprint on an unused stamp, described as possibly unique, far exceeded the auctioneer's valuation when it realized \$5,240. The same stamp on flown cover never stopped until it reached the very respectable figure of \$3,500. A copy of the Alcock-Brown stamp, Scott C2, on flown cover dated Jul 12, 1919, one of the supplementary Martinsyde mail, set a high of \$336. This cover was described as only the second recorded but such is definitely not the case as a third reposes in our own collection. Three examples of the Handley-Page flight originating in St. John's, brought \$94.80, \$58.80 and \$61.60 respectively; a fourth posted at Harbor Grace realized \$77. A complete pane of the Halifax, Scott C3, without gum, went most reasonably at \$86.80, while a second sheet in the same condition but from the so-called second printing, did a little better when it was

knocked down for \$117.60. A strip of three of the invert with the misplaced surcharge sold for \$728 and a vertical pair from the same sheet went at \$336.

The first copy of the invert that we have ever seen on cover used at the correct time, Nov. 26, 1921, brought the very handsome price of \$882. The sale closed with the offering of a De Pineda, Scott C4, on flown cover, that went to the new buyer at \$616. Included in the sale were also examples of the unauthorized Martinsyde overprint on cover and on card. A very fine sale and one that set a number of records.

Back in November 1951 in our column we made our first mention of the odd and singular "LA POILE" cancellation found occasionally on Newfoundland stamps in the 1870s. In our own collection we have this strike (Fig. 1) on the 12c, Scott 28a, and the 13c, Scott 30, as well as on a cover franked with the 3c, Scott 38. At CAPEX held in Toronto in 1951, we saw and reported this same cancellation on the 5c, Scott 25. We also had seen the "LA POILE" strike on the 3c, Scott 33. Just recently at a Robson Lowe auction held in England on April 8, another value was reported as lot No. 286, listed the 2c green, Scott 24, and the 5c, Scott 25, with this cancel. This "LA POILE" strike was the only odd one reported from Newfoundland until just now as we wish to report exactly the same type of cancel from "FORTUNE" (Fig. 2) and we have it on a copy of the 1c, Scott 37,

(Continued on page 188)



FIG 1



FIG 3



FIG 2

GREAT NEW ALBUMS FOR THE STAMPS OF BRITISH AMERICA AND CANADA

One of the most attractive series of stamp albums published by
MINKUS PUBLICATIONS



BRITISH AMERICA

BRITISH AMERICA—Has long been one of the most popular stamp collecting specialties, now a completely new album for all the major varieties of these countries as listed in the New World Wide Stamp catalog, plus some interesting minor varieties, printed on one side of the page only, on the same quality stock as the Supreme Global stamp album. Catalog numbers from the new World Wide Stamp catalog are indicated in each stamp space. Yearly supplements will be issued. Profusely illustrated.

Complete loose leaf album with 2
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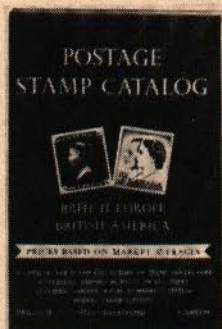
CANADA

Our good neighbor to the north, long popular with collectors, is presented in this 3-ring album. This profusely illustrated album has numbers from THE NEW WORLD-WIDE STAMP CATALOG in each space and includes Canada and all of its provinces: British Columbia & Vancouver Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Stories behind the stamps add to the beauty of this album. Yearly supplements available.

Complete album with binder **\$5.00**
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BRITISH AMERICA & BRITISH EUROPE POSTAGE STAMP CATALOG

- ★ Complete listings from the NEW WORLD WIDE STAMP CATALOG
 - ★ Profusely illustrated
 - ★ Stories behind the stamps
 - ★ Chronological listings
 - ★ Biographical information
 - ★ 128 pages, more than 2,000 illustrations, over 7,500 entries
 - ★ Folds in pocket, convenient to carry.
- Includes complete listings for Great Britain, all countries of British Europe and British America.
- \$1.50**



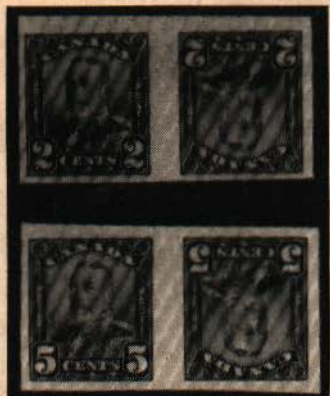
Available from your favorite stamp dealer, book store or the stamp and coin department of the leading department stores listed at right . . .



RARITIES FROM A GREAT COLLECTION

THE ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN CANADIAN IMPERFORATE AND PART-PERFORATE STAMPS

The late Alfred F. Lichtenstein was known throughout the world as one of the great collectors of all time. Portions of his collection were exhibited in "The Court of Honor"—a non-competitive class—at all great international shows. Among his prized possessions were the unique Canadian imperforate varieties that we purchased from his estate. You'll add interest, value and glamour to your collection with an item from this collection. All mint and with certificate of authenticity.



1928 BOOKLET PANE TETE-BECHE

Set of 3—1c, 2c and 5c denominations

Tete-Becche block of 4. Set of 3 values	150.00
Same. Tete-Becche set of 3, pairs	75.00

1928 BOOKLET PANE PAIRS (Not Tete-Becche)

Set of 3 values—1c, 2c and 5c denominations

Set of 3 Imperforate pairs	30.00
----------------------------------	-------

1928 AIRMAIL

Imperforate block of 4	120.00
Same, Imperforate pair	60.00
Imperforate Vertically block of 4	100.00
Same, Imperforate Vertically, pair	50.00
Imperforate Horizontally block of 4	100.00
Same, Imperforate Horizontally, pair	50.00

Other outstanding items from the Lichtenstein collection of perforation rarities are available—although too few to list—write for further information.

Available from the stamp and coin departments of the following department stores:

- RICH'S**, Broad at Alabama, Atlanta 2, Georgia
- JORDAN MARSH CO.**, 450 Washington Street, Boston 1, Mass.
- MARSHALL FIELD & CO.**, 111 N. State Street, Chicago 90, Illinois
- HALLE BROS. CO.**, 1228 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio
- WOODWARD & LOTHROP**, Wisconsin & Western, Chevy Chase 15, Md.
- J. L. HUDSON CO.**, 1206 Woodward Ave., Detroit 26, Michigan
- G. FOX & CO.**, 976 Main Street, Hartford 15, Connecticut
- J. W. ROBINSON CO.**, 7th, Hope and Grand, Los Angeles, California
- GIMBELS**, 33rd and Broadway, New York 1, New York
- GIMBELS**, Cross Country Shopping Center, Westchester, New York
- GIMBELS**, Green Acres Shopping Center, Valley Stream, New York
- GIMBELS**, 9th and Market, Philadelphia 5, Pa.
- GIMBELS**, 101 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 1, Wisc.
- KAUFMANN'S**, 5th at Smithfield, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania
- MEIER & FRANK CO.**, 5th, 6th Morrison & Alder, Portland 4, Oregon
- JOSKE'S OF TEXAS**, By the Alamo, San Antonio, Texas
- THE EMPORIUM**, 835 Market Street, San Francisco 3, California
- THE BON MARCHE**, 4th & Pine Streets, Seattle, Washington
- WOODWARD & LOTHROP**, 10th, 11th, F & G Sts., Washington 13, D.C.

First Circular Town Handstamp Markings

THE EARLIEST circular type town hand stamp used in Canada generally was as per the accompanying illustration, the successor to the straight lines and manuscript town markings. Used first in 1829, some of these are great rarities and in publishing this list it is with the thought in mind that with the co-operation of other interested collectors a rarity factor could be established and also the earliest and latest dates of useage of each town could be determined.

According to Frank Campbell's latest listing, this cancel was used from 89 different towns in Canada, not including New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, which are not exactly the same type. There are also four varieties: St. Assomption for Assomption; Napance for Napanee; Gananogue for Gananogue, and Chippawa for Chippawa.

Of the total of 93, I have 79, and I have not seen the 14 missing ones indicated in this list with asterisks, although two of them are illustrated—Waterford in Holmes' catalogue, 8th edition, page 7, and Hatley in Jarrett 1929, page 419. It is to be noted that only two have any provincial indication—Richmond L.C. and Richmond U.C. This is Campbell's Type 2 and should not be confused with the later larger type always with the provincial indication U.C. or L.C. (Campbell's Type 4).

I have printed check lists and will send them in duplicate to anyone requesting them, asking that one be returned to me filled out for compilation for publication in a later issue of TOPICS.

Canada-U.S. Exchange

Issues New Bulletin

Canada-U.S. Exchange, 909 Foster St., Evanston, Ill., has issued a new Canadian Plate Block Bulletin which sells at 25 cents (subscription for 10 issues, \$1).

Newsworthy items in the current issue are a complete list of the plate numbers and corner positions available at the Philatelic Agency in Ottawa, which is really "hot" news with the recent sell-out of many items; the 20 per cent discount section offers collectors a place for fast sale of plate blocks; the exchange service is the most extensive and lowest in cost available, according to this firm. ★



FIRST CIRCULAR TOWN HAND STAMP MARKINGS

Adolphustown	March
Alexandria	Martintown*
Amherstburg	Matilda*
Ancaster	Murray
Assomption	Napanee
Bath	Nelson
Baye St. Antoine	Newmarket
Belleville	Nicolet
Berthier	Oxford
Bolton*	Perth
Brantford	Petite Nation
Brockville	Phillipsburg
Burford	Point Olivier
Chambly	Port Hope
Chippawa	Port Talbot
Cobourg	Quebec
Cornwall*	Raleigh
Coteau du Lac	Richmond L.C.
Darlington	Richmond U.C.
Delaware	River du Loup
Drummondville (Que.)	St. Andrews
Dundas	St. Catharines
Eaton	St. Charles
Fort Erie	St. Denis*
Fredericksburg	St. Eustache*
Frelighsburg	St. Hilaire de Rouville*
Galt	St. Hyacinthe
Gananogue	St. Johns
Georgeville	St. Marie*
Granby	St. Thomas
Grenville	Sandwich
Grimsby	Shefford
Guelph*	Sherbrooke
Hallowell	Stoney Creek
Hamilton	Terrebonne
Hatley*	Thorold
Hawkesbury	Trafalgar
Henryville	Victoria
Hillier	Waterford*
Hull	Wellington Square*
Isle aux Noix	Whitby
Lanark*	William Henry
Lancaster	Williamsburg
Lochiel	Yamaska*
London	

VARIETIES

Napanee	Chippawa
Gananogue	St. Assomption ★

The Origin, History and Postal History of the . . .



CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

PART FIVE (Conclusion)
(Part Four appeared in June issue)

SPECIAL CANCELLATIONS AND OTHER MARKINGS

THERE is quite a wide variety of special cancellations and markings to look for connected with the CNE. In some instances, perhaps, they are pretty close to what could be called collateral material. However I consider they all form part of a CNE collection and there is good reason to include them. They basically divide themselves into two groups. I have not tried to form a check list of them on account of the variety and rather large number. Some are quite scarce; I shall mention a few of them.

The first group comprises those that may be described as having an actual connection with the CNE. In this group, of course, one puts the special cancellations of the sub-post office in the CNE grounds. It is, as far as I have found, always designated as "Sub-post Office X." See Figure 15 (May 1959) for an example. Its use was generally confined to registered mail only but, as Figure 15 shows, exceptions do occur. I have

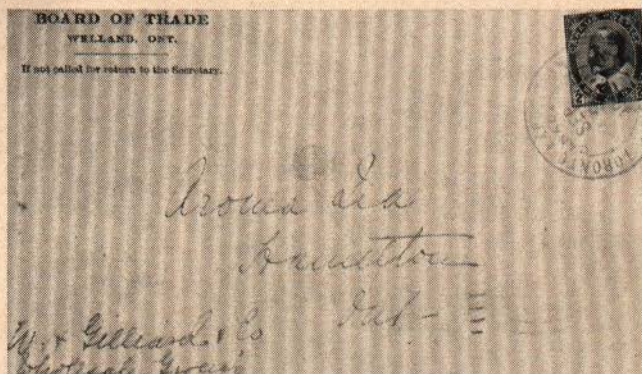


FIGURE 24—Large type of CNE cancellation in red; year 1900. (Sharpe).



FIGURE 25—Wording is at top in two lines: "Canadian National/Exhibition"; and at bottom: "Toronto/Ont." in two lines. The centre in three lines: "PM/SP 9/09"; dater in 22 mm. (Sharpe).

EDITOR'S NOTE: Figures 13, 14 and 15 of this article, which appeared in April issue of BNA TOPICS, should have been numbered 12a, 12b and 12c respectively.



FIGURE 26—Slogan advertising postal exhibit at the CNE during 1923 (Sharpe).

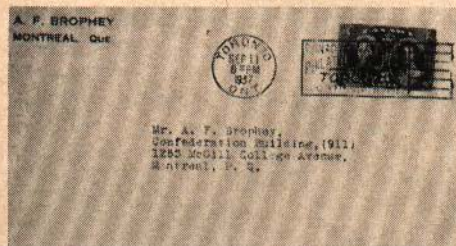


FIGURE 27—Somewhat similar slogan for exhibit in 1937 (Sharpe).



FIGURE 28—A special (U.S.A.) air mail card used in Canada at exhibition—Jubilee year air mail flights, 1928 (Sharpe).



FIGURE 29—A properly used cover of 1928 Jubilee year air mail flights (Sharpe).

seen them for the years (they vary in different years) 1923, 1926, 1927 and 1943 to 1945 inclusive, and of course, 1954. They likely exist for other years, as I am informed there was usually a sub-post office in the grounds each year.

Large Type Cancellation

Then there is the large type of cancellation (Figure 24) used at the CNE post office. This one, as they most often are, is in red. Another example is Figure 13 (May 1959), in reddish purple, used in 1928. They do appear in other colors and vary in different years as to form and set-up. I have also seen years 1906 to 1909 inclusive, 1933, 1934, and 1926 has been reported.

There is another type of cancellation which I am presuming was used at the post office in the CNE grounds (see Figure 25). I have seen another somewhat similar type, sent to me by E. L. Piggott (BNAPS 629). The size of dater is slightly larger, 23 mm. It is a single-line circle with sans serif lettering: TORONTO, ONT at top and (CAN. NATIONAL EX) at the bottom. Centre: SP 8/08 in two lines.

Figures 26 and 27 show cancellations advertising postage stamp exhibitions at the CNE. I have previously mentioned the exhibit held in 1897. It seems to me postal exhibits were held in other years. Does anyone have any information? I seem to have heard of one in 1926 but have no data on it.

Flight Covers Interesting

An interesting CNE collection can be formed of the special Golden Jubilee flight covers of 1928. Figures 28 and 29 show two examples. Figure 28 is of particular interest as you will see it is a U.S.A. card approved for air mail use only. On the back it has a map of the United States showing the air mail routes in that country at that time. Figure 29 shows a different cachet to Figure 28, and there are others. I have not made a check list of them but there were quite a number of flights and I am told a different cachet was used for each flight. For example, I have seen a cover Ottawa-to-Toronto, and a cover Toronto-to-Ottawa, and they have different cachets. I would think that in forming a collection the real way would be to get the covers properly used. Figure 28 is of course not what I would call properly used in one sense as it is a United States card. However, basically it is properly used as the addressee is at the destination. One would not of course pass up interesting oddities such as this. Figure 29 is properly used. I

would consider a cover posted on the Toronto-to-Kingston flight but addressed to a New York address (as I have seen) not properly used.

Royal Reviews Scarce

The other group is those not really tied to the exhibition itself but connected or associated with it. An example of such an item is Figure 30. These Royal Review markings are scarce. I have only seen them in red; the illustration is a particularly clean, bright cover.

Prisoner-of-war mail from prisoners-of-war held at the exhibition grounds temporarily are very scarce. In the early days of the war the camp was used as a staging point before the POW was sent on to a regular camp. The Toronto postal cancellation is in black; other markings and typing are in red.

Closing this phase, Figures 32 and 33 are two very fine covers. Figure 32 is an example of the use of the CNE grounds by other organizations in the off-season. You will find many covers for such events as the Royal Winter Fair, Trade Fair, Horse Show, Sportsman's Show, etc. Figure 33 has perhaps very little connection with the CNE but it is such a beautiful item I could not resist showing it. No doubt many people watched the fireworks display illustrated from the CNE.

As a postscript I should add that you will find many other markings on covers such as travelling letter box, etc., which should all find a place in a CNE collection.

Meters and Mailomats

I have made no study of meters and mailomats with reference to the CNE. In fact I have not had a volume of these sufficient to make a study as they seem to be very scarce.

Figure 34 shows two examples of meters. The 1952 example would appear to be one used by the post office in Toronto on the adhesive strips they use on parcels. The background is light green and the meter marking (Pitney-Bowes) in red; the meter number is 145009.

The 1953 example is also in red. I do not know the make of the machine.

The mailometer card is a free instructional card. The meter and design is in red; printing on the card is in black.

Collateral Material and Sidelines

As I am sure I have said on many occasions before, I am a firm believer that collateral material has a definite place in a collection.

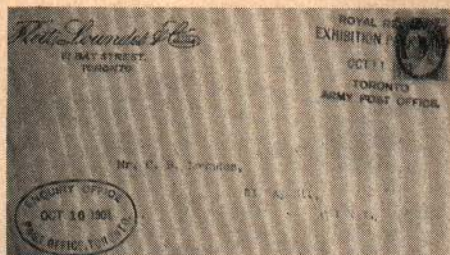


FIGURE 30—A very nice cover showing the scarce Royal Review 1901 marking and Enquiry Office marking; both in red (Sharpe).



FIGURE 31—Prisoner-of-war mail from prisoner held at exhibition camp in 1941 (Sharpe).

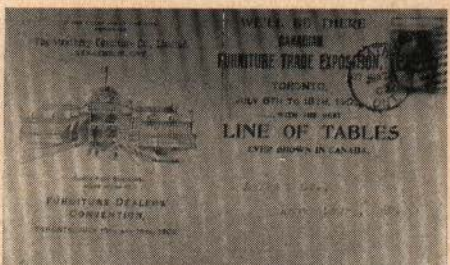


FIGURE 32—An interesting cover in green and red advertising an event to be held at the CNE grounds (Lussey).



FIGURE 33—An exceptionally beautiful cover in lovely bright blue color (Greene).



FIGURE 34—Two examples of meters (Sharpe).

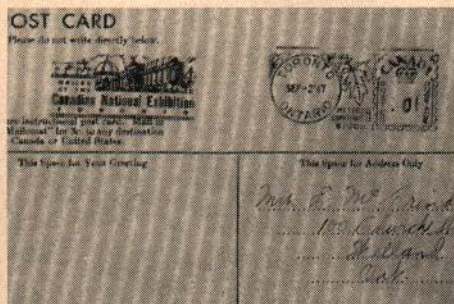


FIGURE 35—An example of a mailomat card (Sharpe).



FIGURE 36—Complimentary ticket 1904, the first year known as CNE. In pink and black on white background. (Sharpe).

One of the most interesting sidelines or collateral material in respect to the CNE is tickets, programs, medals and such items. They are usually interesting and colorful. (See Figures 36 and 37.) Figure 37 is a particularly lovely and colorful item. Medals and ribbons given for prizes are an interesting collection in themselves.

Another is the collection of copies of the old acts dealing with fairs and exhibitions. The programs and prize lists make very interesting reading. When the new society was

formed in Hamilton in 1846, it "rotated." I have copies of the years' prize lists from several places. One from London in 1854 shows the prize money in pounds, shillings and pence. The list of prizes for exhibits was indeed varied. For instance, the best domestic made leather travelling trunk got £1-10-0 as first prize. The second and third prizes were 15/- and 5/-. By 1858 in the program for the fair in Toronto, prizes were paid in dollars and cents. The prizes seem small to us today, but one must remember hard cash was scarce in those days and as we phrase it—money was worth more.

Other items of collateral interest are the various stickers used. In 1937, by authority of the CNE, sets of 42 stickers were printed and sold by the Parkshaw Publishing Company of Toronto. This firm also operated a business known as International Poster Stamps Association, which is said to have been a kind of club for collectors of such items. The price of the sheet of stickers of many colors was 25 cents. The top block of four (Figure 38) shows examples.

The same year stickers to advertise the "Canadian National Philatelic Exhibition" were printed in four different colors and sold in blocks of four. Lower block in Figure 38 shows them.

There are many other sidelines I could mention, such as picture postcards of the "Ex." Remember Figures 1 and 2?

Naturally special attractions are always a feature of the exhibition. A very interesting one in 1884 was the first electric railway in Canada. For a moderate charge you could ride on it. Figure 39 is a picture of the train which operated for a few hundred yards along the side of the exhibition grounds, behind the building known then as Machinery Hall.

So, I could go on, but I shall make a stop here.

Conclusion

It is somewhat difficult to know what to write in conclusion. One thought I do have in writing about stamps is that it is better to choose a definite field rather than deal with a subject generally. It is better, I feel, because the subject can be more completely covered in most instances. What I may call "general research" must be general in nature and results.

I have not really dealt with CNE stationery, not having seen any. I use the word "stationery" in its accepted meaning in philately. However, I would point out that CNE cancellations on stationery are, in my opinion, scarce.



FIGURE 37—The cover of the official program 1897 of what is now the CNE. It is in many colors; really a pretty item (Sharpe).

There are some questions I shall be very happy to have information about. So far I have no answers for the following.

1. Why were letters instead of numbers used in 1914, and why only in 1914?
2. Why was one die in some years given no number or letter?

3. Why was 1914 designated "Peace Year"?
4. Are slogans set by hand?
5. Why not used in 1924 and 1925?
6. Why discontinued after 1949?
7. Why the wavy line type was used and only for four years, and original type again brought into use?

But I digress. I shall be very happy to receive comments, corrections and additional information. I appreciate that my notes are not complete. It has been a pleasure to me gathering this information, and I only hope that it may bring some pleasure to others. ★



FIGURE 38—Two types of stickers used in 1937 (Sharpe).

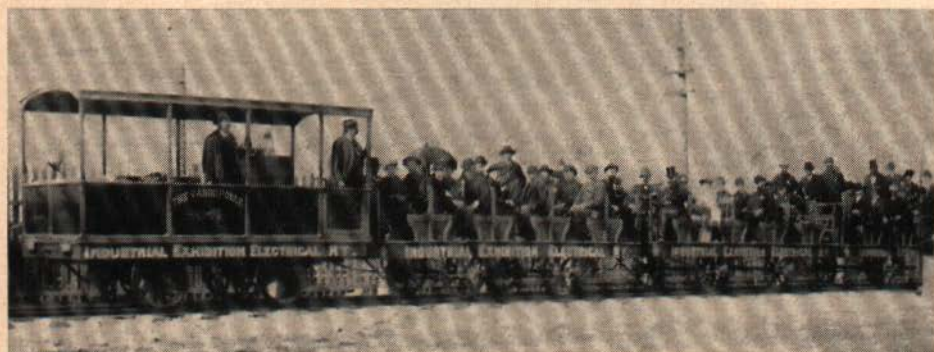


FIGURE 39—A picture of the first electric railway in Canada, at the CNE in year 1884 (Sharpe).

PHILATELIC POTPOURRI

By C. B. D. GARRETT (BNAPS 15)

(G.1)

1908 QUEBEC CENTENARY

IT SEEMS that there are more specialists working on this issue in Great Britain than we have over here. I do think that most of us have neglected to study this issue, though it has many interesting varieties, but seems free of shades.

In Maple Leaves for February 1959, H. J. Price has a paper describing three unrecorded varieties of the one cent, and would like to know if others can record them, he would be very pleased to hear. So, while you are looking over your 1 cent specimens, you may as well see if you have the two similar varieties found in the ½ cent which I have never seen recorded.

Mr. Price records his 1 cent varieties by having two similar blocks of 10 (2x5) in each of which the top two pairs are in alignment, but in the third pair the right stamp (his variety A) is quite a bit lower

than the left stamp (his variety B) which is quoted as damaged and retouched.

His variety C joins the bottom of his variety A. This he records as slightly damaged, but he does not mention that it is also lower than the stamp to its left, which is below variety B, though not so much as in variety A.

These are all illustrated in Maple Leaves by two very fine photos. Having a straight edge along the bottom, he places his variety A and B in the horizontal row of 71 to 80. Thus variety C is in 81 to 90. Mr. Price asks if anyone knows the vertical row.

Now I record very similar pairs of the ½ cent (Fig. 1). Both the right stamps are lower than the left that joins them, but both are easily placed as the top stamp is No. 7, being the stamp next past the "1" of the plate number. Thus the other is 17. Sorry I cannot go down deeper, but my specimens are just plate blocks, so only two-deep. Wonder where it pulls up level again.

If you are interested in these varieties, did you know that the ½ cent can be plated by the position of the guide dot (Fig. 2) which is seen on or between the shade bars above P of POSTAGE. I think I have also read that the 7 cent can be plated, but I have forgotten where I saw this information.



FIGURE 1

• We know readers will welcome this new column by Mr. Garrett, of Horseshoe Bay, B.C., a real pioneer member of our Society, who has a wealth of information on Canadian stamps to pass on to you. Mr. Garrett will be pleased to hear from anyone wishing to discuss points raised in these columns.

Several minor re-entries have been recorded, besides the perfectly obvious ones found on the 20 cent, together with re-touches, hairlines and plate varieties.

Before I close I am going to refer again to the two fine illustrations in **Maple Leaves**. A study of them seems to indicate to me that in Fig. 2 the wrong stamps have been blocked out, or that the text does not agree with the illustration. I may be wrong but the text says that there were two blocks of 10; each have a straight edge at the bottom, that is row 91-100. Fig. 2 shows variety C, which is in row 81-90, so do not be misled by the illustration which probably has the lower stamp blocked out above the perforation. (Also Fig. 1 seems to show imperforate stamps.)

Now let me quote Mr. Price: Fig. 1 shows variety A which shows it to be lower than the stamp on its left, variety B. Both at the top and the bottom this Fig. 1 shows the bottom edge of the stamp above variety A as being level with the stamp on its left. Fig. 1 also shows the top edge of the stamp below variety A as being level with the stamp on its left; the text says the stamp below variety A is variety C.

Now Fig. 2 illustrates variety C. This illustration clearly shows the right stamp is

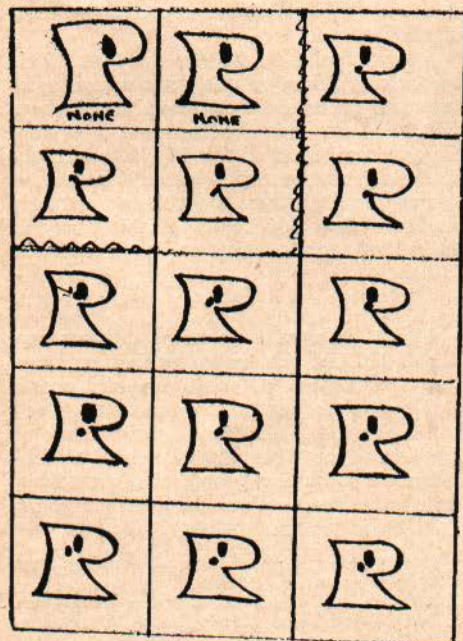


FIGURE 2

lower than the stamp on the left, but in Fig. 1 these stamps are shown level. In Fig. 2 the stamp above variety C (text: variety A) is clearly shown as being level with the stamp on its left, but this should be variety A recorded as being much lower than the stamp on its left.

By this I infer that on the one block are the three varieties, A, B and C, as described by Mr. Price, but the second block is from another vertical column—so there are more varieties than have been listed.

Look this over in *Maple Leaves* and see what you think—then record your “thinks.”

THE MAILBAG

One Question Answered

(See also page 164)

With regard to the questions on page 120 of *BNA TOPICS* for May 1959, the answer to question No. 6 is “Yes.” Details as follows:

Official precancels exist on two Canadian commemorative stamps, i.e. the Jubilee issue of June 1897 and the Imperial Penny Postage stamp of December 1898, better known as the “Map Stamp,” issued during the reign of Queen Victoria, and also on the 1c and 2c of the George V Silver Jubilee issue of 1935.

The Victorian issues exist with two types of precancel, i.e. TYPE “T” and TYPE “U” as listed in the Noble Official Catalogue of Canada Precancels.

Type “T” is known on the following values of the 1897 Jubilee issue: 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c and \$2; all, however, are scarce with the exception of the 3c; the \$2 value is rare.

Type “U” is known on the following values of the 1897 Jubilee issue: 1c, 3c, 5c, 8c, 15c, 20c, 50c and \$1; all are rare and only one copy of the \$1 has so far been recorded. This stamp is NOT listed in the 1954 edition of the Noble Catalogue but was discovered by me about three years ago.

The 1898 Map Stamp is known with both types of precancel as above. It is scarce with Type “T” and rare with Type “U”. Care should be taken with the latter type as forgeries of this precancel are known. A certain dealer in England sold quite a few to members of the CPS of G.B. before it was discovered that they were forgeries!

The George V Silver Jubilee 1c is known precancelled with Type 213 for Rock Island, Que., as is also the 2c of the same issue.

The above are all the listed varieties of the known official precancels on Canadian commemorative stamps. However, many of the above-mentioned stamps are known with double and triple precancels, and are mostly known both vertical and normal (horizontal).

Unofficial precancels are said to exist with the Toronto parcel post roller (Jarrett Types 368-9) used as a precancel on the 1c and 2c of the 1908 Quebec Tercentenary issue, but I have never seen them myself and cannot, therefore, confirm their use as precancels.

I trust that the foregoing will answer question 6 as set out on page 120 of *BNA TOPICS* for May.

R. B. Hetherington (BNAPS 1502)



REVENUE GROUP

News

EDITOR: E. A. RICHARDSON, 303 Pin Oak Drive, La Marque, Texas

WHO WRITES this column? For the answer, read further and you will find that there are a number of BNAPSers, all interested in Canadian Revenues, who are the real contributors. If you, like these others, have something interesting to report about this fascinating branch of Canadian philately, why not drop us a note?

Charles Armstrong, BNAPS 120, "dean" of BNA Revenues, comes through with the



first contribution this month. Illustrated herewith is what at first glance looks like a telegraph frank. Actually it is a frank. However, it was issued as a frank for classified advertising in the Montreal Daily Star. It was good for "payment of one twenty word advertisement for three consecutive insertions in the Montreal Star."

Apparently, like the majority of telegraph franks, this too was issued in a booklet pane, probably a pane of four. Do other members have similar franks, or can they report some which might have been issued by other newspapers? Does anyone know the date of issue of the one illustrated? Were there any other issues by this newspaper? Any information is most welcome.

War Savings Stamps. Another frequent contributor is Earle Piggott, BNAPS 629.

This month he comes through with some very interesting notes regarding the \$5 War Savings Stamps of 1919. Would you like to know why they are so scarce? Then read on—quoting Piggott:

"In June 1943 the Department of Finance, Ottawa, advised this writer that there were 752,698 stamps of the \$5 denomination issued, and as of April 1, 1943, there were still outstanding some 3,647.

"In 1952 I was informed as of April 1, 1952 the number outstanding was then 3,447. This indicates that during a nine-year period only 200 had been redeemed.

"With a view to ascertaining how many were still outstanding in 1959, I recently wrote the Department and received the following reply: 'We regret it is not possible to furnish this information as our accounts now combine War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps.'"

Many thanks, Earle, for this date. This means that should all the outstanding copies eventually turn up in collectors' hands there will be about one-third the number of copies as were issued of the \$5 Diamond Jubilee. Just to hazzard a guess, however, I for one doubt if there are 100 and certainly no more than 150 copies of this rarity in collectors' hands. Anyone have different ideas?

Piggott also wants to know if any member of BNAPS can report owning, or know the whereabouts of some revenue proofs and essays similar to the following which were reported in the October 1949 issue of the Essay-Proof Journal. (We would also be interested in similar proofs of other values, or of the same values in different colors than those reported below.)

1. **ESSAY**—for Unissued Value—2c Brown—1897 Weights and Measures issue.
2. **PROOF**—trial color, 30c in Brown—same issue.
3. **PROOF**—trial color, 25c in green—1897 Gas Inspection issue.
4. **PROOF**—trial color, 50c in Green—1900 Electric Light Inspection issue.



Supreme Court Laws—Handstamped “In Prize.” Last winter some revenue collectors were trying to persuade Dr. Holmes to drop the “IN PRIZE” stamps from the catalogue. Repeated correspondence with authorities led Dr. Holmes to believe that **perhaps they were not authorized issues.** The two of us agreed, however, to leave them in the catalogue until we could get further data. That brought about our inquiry in the February issue of TOPICS. Notwithstanding Nelson Bond’s comments about our memory in the “letter” published in the May TOPICS—there is nothing in Bond’s Federal Revenue Catalogue which **proves** they were authorized. Furthermore, since I did recall seeing them on a document—it was for that reason I persuaded Dr. Holmes to keep searching for **proof!** However, the mere fact that they may appear on a document is not proof of their being authorized. I could not even recall whether the ones I had seen were **tied.**

Now thanks to three BNAPSers, we can tell most of the story about these issues. First we illustrate a portion of a document showing THREE of these IN PRIZE stamps used on a document. The photo was supplied to us by BNAPSer J. A. Folsinsbee, No. 1344, of West Vancouver, B.C.—a several-times helper with this column. The document is in his possession. Note that two of the stamps are “tied” with

the Seal of the British Columbia, Admiralty District, Exchequer Court of Canada.

Next in the act comes our old friend, E. L. Piggott again. He called to my attention that the old CRS records show that the late Prof. R. French received a letter from the Asst. Deputy Minister of National Revenue and Customs Office, Ottawa, signed by P. L. Young. To quote from this letter:

I have tracked down our Federal Laws stamps. These were issued by this Department to the Exchequer Court of Canada in Mint condition; the Court after receipt had a rubber stamp prepared and the words “IN PRIZE” surcharged or overprinted on the face. This was under the **authority of an Order in Council which legalized the procedure and the Order was dated October 1st, 1914.** This definitely establishes the fact that the Law Stamps surcharged “IN PRIZE” are genuine and were officially issued.

The only trouble with the above-quoted letter—the terminology was suspiciously that of a stamp collector!

Lastly BNAPSer Hans Reich, No. 783, that untiring student of Canadian philately located in Ottawa, dug back into the records. **The Order in Council is confirmed.** However, the final chapter about their use is still to be written—the Order merely states the Laws stamps must “be defaced” with the words “IN PRIZE.”

Many thanks to the three BNAPSers who have helped so much in piercing together

the first part of the story, and providing proof that the "IN PRIZE" stamps were not just a "creation" of an early revenue collector. We still would appreciate hearing from anyone who can add anything to what is now known. To all of you (including Nels Bond), my address appears at the head of this column!

New Alberta Holiday Pay Stamp. Thanks to BNAPSer Ed Harris, No. 729, of Edmonton (one of the stalwarts making preparations for BNAPEX-60), we illustrate



herewith one value of the new Alberta Holiday with Pay issue. Ed says he can report that at least the 1c, 2c, 10c, \$1 and \$2 have come out in new design and colors.

C.P.R. Frank — No Control Numbers. BNAPSer N. F. Stokely, No. 1208,, of Del Rio, Tenn., has shown me an item which may be old hat to many of you, but is the first I have seen of these. This is the 1892 Frank, Holmes' No. TCP6, printed in black as normal, and perforated as normal, but without any control number.

Variety on 10c Ontario Vacation Stamp. BNAPSer Russell McNeil, No. 649, of Burlington, Ont., writes about an overprint variety he has on the 10c Ontario Vacation Stamp. We hope to have more dope on this in a later instalment, but suffice to say if constant it will be found on stamp No. 20 in the sheet, and the stroke of the cent sign has a tail extending from the bottom to left.

So who writes this column? As you must have noted, just dozens of really fine Canadian Revenue collectors who co-operate regularly in reporting their discoveries. To all my thanks! ★

Harmer Auction Brings \$36,000

An attractive general auction prepared by **H. R. Harmer, Inc.**, of New York, from properties of more than 20 owners, brought \$36,561.25 on May 18-20.

This auction's realization brought the firm's total for the season to \$680,013.75. ★

Your **BNAPEX-59 Bulletin**

Before you leave on your holidays, be sure to get off your reservation for yourself and the wife (and perhaps the kiddies!) for BNAPEX-59, Atlantic City, September 24-27. Or perhaps you are taking your holiday in September and making the show part of your trip? Whatever your plans, please get those reservations in the mail at once.

It looks as if there will be more than TWO THOUSAND SHEETS of B.N.A. material on display in the show, which should make it worth your while paying Atlantic City a visit. If you haven't attended a BNAPS Convention before, you don't know what you have missed . . . and if you are a regular attender, you wouldn't miss it for anything.

So, get those reservations in AT ONCE! . . . And there is still time to enter an exhibit. Help make this the best show and convention ever!

This is the last bulletin before September, so it is up to you!

Daniel C. Meyerson, Chairman,
BNAPEX-59 Committee.

You'll like it fine in '59

TRAIL OF THE CARIBOU

(Continued from page 175)

used sometime during November 1878. In addition, for several months we have had a copy of the 13c, Scott 30, with the cancellation shown in Fig. 3. It would have been simple to identify it as "CHANNELL" except that every time we've seen the town it was spelled with one "L" and not two as in the strike we had. We went all through an almanac for 1897 but it did us no good, as no other town had eight letters and ended in double "L". In that same Robson Lowe sale described above, one of the lots contained a number of Newfoundland stamps of the 1870 period with circular date stamps from St. John's, Trinity, Bay Roberts, and one from "CHANNELL" spelled with two "Ls." This then we think is the explanation of our Fig. 3, and we would like to hear from any of our readers that have any of these strikes on stamps not mentioned, or if they have any other cancels of the same style and design. ★



OFFICIAL SECTION

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

MONTHLY REPORT . . .

From the Secretary

JACK LEVINE, 209 PINE TREE ROAD, OXFORD, N.C.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1662 Cossette, Marcel, 141 Sixth Street, Noranda, Quebec
1663 Cubell, Murray, 29 Cummings Road, Brighton, Massachusetts
1664 Dobbie, George H., 45 Blair Road, Galt, Ontario
1665 Farnell, Major R. S., 1319E Upton Road, Fort Sill, Oklahoma
1666 Hayes, Harry, 18 Field Hill, Batley, Yorkshire, England
1667 Hubbard, Alfred John, 186 City Road, London E.C.1, England
1668 Kenwood, Clifford W., 37 Highfield Avenue, Mount Royal, Quebec
1669 Langabeer, James S., 20 William Denny Ave., Westmere, Auckland W.2, New Zealand
1670 Wall, Lena, 88 Brockville Street, Smiths Falls, Ontario
1671 Williams, Ronald M., 9940 - 102 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta

APPLICATIONS PENDING

Cross, Ivor, 1086 Dorchester Avenue, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba
Daignault, Aime C., P.O. Box 288, Woonsocket, Rhode Island
Haley, Warren F., Box 205, Fryeburg, Maine
Hoyer, Paul H., 122 Clinton Street, Penn Yan, New York
Kenyon, Stewart S., 10943 - 118 Street, Edmonton, Alberta
Marshall, W. Lorne, R.R. 1, Campbell River, British Columbia
McGorman, James W., 11 Elizabeth Street, Stratford, Ontario
Puccini, Adam, 3 Church Street, Huntsville, Ontario
Slate, Rev. William, 1316 - 2nd West, Seattle 99, Washington
Ross, George A., 590 Highbury Avenue, London, Ontario
Webb, Clarence V., 55 Harmon Avenue, Painesville, Ohio
White, Elizabeth B., M.D., 415 Old National Bank, Spokane 1, Washington
Whitworth, Geoffrey, Westfield, Greetland, Halifax, Yorkshire, England
Wigham, Alan C., 1524 Salinas Highway, Monterey, California
Wills, Martin L., 107 Park Road, Toronto 5, Ontario

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

- Cole, Calvin L., 51 Pleasant Place, Ventura, Calif. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, BC—19th and 20 century mint postage and blocks. Pre-stamp, stampless and 1st day covers. Plate blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Precancels. Mint and semi-official airmails and on cover. Proofs and essays. "Locals." RPO and squared circle cancellations. Proposed by D. G. Rosenblat, No. 1445; seconded by L. M. Ludlow, No. 1465.
- MacInnes, Malcolm T., 33 Pleasant Street, Truro, N.S. (DC-CX) CAN, NFD, NS—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and mint blocks. Plate blocks. Mint and used airmails. Squared circle cancellations. Proposed by R. F. McLellan, No. 1642.
- Mathes, J. O., 4215 Brown's Lane, Louisville 5, Ky. (C-X) CAN, NFD, NB, NS, PEI—Mint and used postage. 1st day and 1st flight covers. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used booklet panes. Federal, provincial and tax-paid revenues. Mint, used, semi-official airmails and on cover. Cut-squares. Proposed by B. Bartlett, No. 1391; seconded by A. C. Beck, No. 1524.
- Parker, Dr. Robert, Box 1207, Auke Bay, Alaska (C-CX) CAN—19th and 20th century used postage and mint blocks. Coils. Mint and used airmails. Literature. Proofs and essays. Specialty: Admirals. Proposed by Dr. I. McTaggart-Cowan, No. 1302; seconded by E. C. Black, No. 1639.
- Pollard, Stanley, P.O. Box 625, Campbell River, B.C. (C-CX) Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
- Remick, Fenton M., 157 Ridge Rd., Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich. (C) CAN—19th and 20th century mint postage. OHMS-G. Precancels. Federal and provincial revenues. Postal stationery entires. Literature. Constant plate varieties. Proposed by J. Levine, No. L1.
- Rezanowich, A., 5665-16th Avenue, Montreal 36, Que. (C) CAN—Mint and used postage and blocks. Plate blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used booklet panes. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by J. Levine, No. L1.

Samuel, Norman M., 11 Glen Edyth Drive, Toronto 7, Ont. (C) CAN—19th century mint and used postage. Cut-squares. Proposed by C. M. Chandler, No. 1374; seconded by D. B. Chandler, No. 1419.
 Simmons, Al. R., 300 Brock St., Winnipeg 9, Man. (DC) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th century used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Precancels. Federal, provincial and tax-paid revenues. Semi-official airmails. Literature. RPO and "Assiniboia" cancellations. Proposed by H. W. S. Wilding, No. 1040; seconded by R. J. Woolley, No. 359.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 1466 Aldrich, 97 Canterbury Road, Springfield 8, Massachusetts.
 1581 Cornell, Edna M., 1350 West Onondaga Street, Syracuse 4, New York
 1646 Crawford, Douglas A., 2082A Queen St. East, Toronto 8, Ontario.
 788 Dickenson, James, 1126 Garry Street, Regina, Saskatchewan.
 1159 Hill, James R., M.D., 3207 - 24A Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta (from Saskatoon).
 1325 Jarnick, 1/Lt. Jerome C., 524th Bomb Sq., Box 535, Homestead AFB, Florida.
 1377 McConnell, Mrs. G. H., 314 Kingswood Road, Toronto 13, Ont.
 831 Noxon, R. C., 4763 Shepard Street, South Burnaby, British Columbia.
 1296 Pascoe, H. A., 153 Helmsdale Ave., Winnipeg 5, Manitoba.

RESIGNATION RECEIVED

- 1602 Dote, Anthony J., 112 Gladstone Road, Lansdowne, Pa.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

McMann, Evelyn deR.; Radford, R. Anthony.

MAIL RETURNED

Dunphy, E. J., 1351 W. Colwyn St., Philadelphia 40, Pa.
 Tupper, Garn H., 2290 W. 3rd Avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C.

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, May 1, 1959	1007	
New Members, June 1, 1959	10	
		1017
Resignations, June 1, 1959	2	2
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, June 1, 1959		1015

OFFICIAL NOTICE

FINAL NOMINATIONS

For BOARD OF GOVERNORS 1960-62:

Binks, Bury Collins
 Compton, Richard A.
 Crosby, Louis S.
 deVolpi, Charles P.
 Jephcott, Clare M.
 Kessler, Alfred H.

(N.B.—We regret the error by the printers in noting both slates of candidates as submitted by the same members. The names of deVolpi, Jephcott and Kessler were submitted by the Nominating Committee consisting of Messrs. Fee, Jarrett, Sissons, Workman and Davenport.)

JACK LEVINE, Secretary.

1959

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