

# BNA TOPICS

Official Journal of The British North America Philatelic Society



'PHANTOM PHILATELY':

DIAMOND JUBILEE SOUVENIR LABELS

—See Page 145



VOLUME 17 NUMBER 6 WHOLE NUMBER 180

JUNE 1960

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# BNA TOPICS

Official Journal of the  
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NUMBER 6

WHOLE NUMBER 180

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# BNAPEX '60 *First Western Convention*

## ANTHRACITE, ALBERTA — A Banff Area Ghost Town



A local Banff authority tells us that the coal mines at Anthracite, Alberta, were owned by Sir Sanford Fleming, a name familiar to all BNAPSers. Anthracite was located a short distance from the present town of Banff, and derived its name from the semi-hard coal seams in the area. Boggs lists the post office open in 1887 but the 1893 cancel pictured is the earliest in this writer's collection. Sir Sanford leased the mines to a U.S. company but the operations were not successful and the mines (and probably the post office) closed in 1901.

After this closing the Canadian Pacific Railway commenced mining operations very close by at Bankhead. A flourishing town existed from 1901 until 1922 when the mines closed permanently. The old stone ruins of homes, a

church, and mine buildings can still be visited when you drive from Banff to Lake Minnewanka.



At the time of writing this article (late April) several reservations and entry forms have been received, and by publication time we hope to be swamped. If you have not as yet sent in your forms, please don't delay another day. Entry forms for the exhibition must be in before August 1, 1960. If you need copies of either the entry form or reservation form, please write BNAPEX '60 Committee Headquarters, 206 Clarke Building, Edmonton, Alberta. Remember time is fleeting! Plan to meet us . . .

**FOR A HIGH TIME AT BNAPEX '60**

SEPTEMBER 15, 16, 17, 1960

BANFF, ALBERTA

E. A. SMYTHIES, FRPSL (BNAPS 1440)

NEW DISCOVERIES IN **DUPLEX**

**T**HE PUBLICATION last summer of the Duplex Handbook<sup>1</sup> evidently had a powerful stimulating effect on the study of these interesting cancels, judging by the innumerable letters received, and some very interesting new discoveries have now been recorded, thanks to the co-operation of a number of leading cancel specialists. As very many readers of BNA TOPICS have evidently acquired or studied the handbook, I hope that a note describing some of these new discoveries may be of interest. These new discoveries can conveniently be co-ordinated with the different chapters of the handbook.

## ADDITIONS TO CHAPTER V

(1) **2-ring target (screwed) type.** The handbook recorded six, possibly seven, duplex of this type, of which No. 5 Hamilton should be deleted, but Quebec has been confirmed. Three new P.O.s can now be added to the list, i.e. PORTAGE-LA-PRAIRIE, MAN. (reported by George and Lukow), BRANDON, MAN. (Canham collection), and COBOCONK, ONT. (McMurrich collection), see **Figure 1** of the accompanying plate. Also Montreal had two duplex of this type, with QUE and CANADA in the dater (Carstairs collection), while Toronto and Winnipeg each had killers of two different sizes, and Winnipeg also had two different daters, as illustrated in **Figures 2 a and b**. These new additions increase the total to 13 of this type, vide the list below.

Post Office	Date	Details of Dater	Diam. of Killer	R.F.
Toronto	1880	II ONT.	20 mm.	120-150
	1880	II CANADA	19 "	100-120
	1881	"	21 "	"
Montreal	1880	II QUE	20 "	"
	? 1881	II CANADA	18 "	120-150
Winnipeg	1882	W-C 2 mm.	18 "	"
	1880-82	W-C 7 mm.	22 "	100-120
	1881-82	W-C 7 mm.	19 "	"
Quebec	? 1880	II QUE	18 "	120-150
Brandon MAN.	1883	II CANADA	25 "	"
Portage-la-Prairie	1883	III MAN.	19 "	"
Coboconk	1888	I ONT	19 "	150-180
Bowmanville	1895	II ONT.	22 "	"

(2) **"CORK" type duplex.** PORT HOPE series. Mr. Boggs recently illustrated a Port Hope duplex with solid round cork insertion dated August 1869, i.e. two months **earlier** than the portcullis design cork of October 1869. (This solid cork was repeated again in December '69). As these two styles were not illustrated in the handbook, they are shown in the accompanying plate, Nos. 3 and 4.

**SHELBURNE ONT.** A remarkable series of five "cork" duplex (in the Day and Lukow collections) has recently been illustrated and fully described in BNA TOPICS, and will be fresh in the memory of my readers, so there is no point in repeating the details here.

<sup>1</sup> Canadian Duplex Cancellations of the Victorian Era, 1860-1902, by E. A. Smythies; published by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain.

**STELLARTON N.S.** Two "postmaster's duplex" are illustrated in Plate VII of the handbook (Nos. 32 and 33), to which can now be added a third (see Figure 5). This midget killer shares with one of Shelburne cork duplex the distinction of having the smallest killer, with the smallest number of bars of all known duplex!

**OSSEKEAK N.B.** A group of early New Brunswick duplex has been recorded on page 23 of the handbook, including St. John, Fredericton, Moncton, Chatham, Dorchester. Dr. Gordon has discovered yet another of the same type, OSSEKEAK I.B.10, which can now be added to the list.

**WOODSTOCK ONT.** The handbook (page 25, No. 38) records one duplex for Woodstock, type II H.7 (10 enclosed). We now know of three duplex, vide Figures 6, and 7 (in Grimble collection), and 8, which overlap in time and were apparently partly in simultaneous use between 1887 and 1891.

(3) **FREAK DUPLEX. OIL-SPRINGS ONT.** In the Vincent Greene collection there is an interesting cover with five separate strikes of a remarkable duplex, type II D.8 1899 with the crooked barred killer at about 4 o'clock. In spite of its unusual appearance, this is definitely a genuine duplex, as proved by five identical strikes. This is illustration No. 9.

**UNDATED DUPLEX.** Two very unusual duplex have been discovered, one by Arnold Banfield (Figure 10), the other by Dr. Gordon (Figure 11). Both show a completely blank centre to the dater! Although undated, the stamps used indicate the 1897-1900 period. Miss Ann Dorian has suggested these were used on third class mail: "The whole purpose of dateless cancels is to allow the postoffice to accumulate what is really third class mail, and deal with it all in one sweep at a slack or more convenient time, and as it is dateless no one can complain about the length of time taken for delivery. I have all classes of material—wrappers, envelopes, cards—which have been treated in this way between 1897 and 1927, with machine slogans, wavy line machine cancels, flag cancels, squared circles, etc., all dateless. (I have no undated duplex)."

Dateless duplex certainly seem to be rare, and it would be interesting to learn for what purpose they were in fact used. Details of further examples would be very welcome.

#### CHAPTER IV DUPLEX

A whole crop of new post offices using duplex hammers have now been recorded, thanks to the co-operation of many collectors. The list of these new discoveries is given in tabular form below, and the source of information indicated. The 1901 duplex from DAWSON CITY, Yukon Territory, recalls the days of "Burning Daylight" and the Klondike gold rush. The Jarvis duplex (Figure 12) has the distinction of showing 21 bars in the killer, easily the largest number of any known duplex except the QUE and CAMPBELLTON R.P.O. freak.

Post Office	Province	Description and Dates	Source of Information
Acton	ONT	II.A.9 PM. thick	Gutzman
Belgrave	ONT	I.A.8 blank, thick	Self
Brussels	ONT	II.A.13 PM. thin	Greene
Dawson, Y.T.	CANADA	II.A.9 blank. large	Woodall
Digby	N.S.	II.A.9 PM	Gordon
Harriston	ONT	II.A.9 blank	"
Huntsville	ONT	II.A.9 PM	"
Jarvis	ONT	I.A.21 blank. thin	"
Kincardine	ONT	II.A.9 blank	Grimble
Lunenburg	N.S.	II.A.9 blank	Gordon
Mattawa	ONT.	II.A.9 PM	Self
Middleton	N.S.	I.A.8 blank	"
Nelson	B.C.	II.A.11 blank	Gordon
Notre-Dame-St-West	QUE.	II.A.9 3 PM	Carstairs
Renfrew	ONT	I.A.9 blank	Self
Welland	ONT	II.A.12 blank	Gordon
Yorkton	ASSA	II.A.9 blank	Lukow

This list chronicles duplex only from new post offices not mentioned in the handbook; appreciable numbers of new duplex from old post offices have also been found.





1.



2.

26.



9



3



4.



5



6



7



8



10



11



17



13



14



15

### CHAPTER III DUPLEX

Comparatively few new duplex have been found amongst the eight towns included in Chapter III, but the following are worth noting:

**TORONTO.** Serials 1 and 2 on page 12 of the handbook describe two duplex I A.13 with two sizes of dater, 21 and 24 mm. A third is now recorded with a still larger dater, 25½ mm., with larger lettering.

Serial 14, type I.L.7 (i) was recorded in Pritchard and Andrews' proof book on Sept. 5, 1888. We now know there were three different hammers of this type, the use of which started in 1884, and the daters with different details as shown in Figures 13, 14, 15.

13. 1884-87. With no holes in the dater.

14. 1888-89. With two small holes in the dater, and time/date indicia reversed.

15. 1889-92. With two small Maltese crosses in the dater.

As there is only one entry in the proof book, this series indicates that Pritchard and Andrews did not record all their hammers.

### CHAPTER II. BERRI DUPLEX

Three new duplex have been found in the last 12 months, i.e. COBOURG I.A.13 PM (1861); GALT I.A.14 AM (1861) in the Chadbourne collection; HAMILTON I.A.12 PM (1864) in the Jarrett collection. There were 80 covers with Beri duplex in the Jarrett collection (all very kindly checked by Arnold Banfield), so the discovery of only one new (out of 80) would suggest that there are not many more Beri duplex to discover. This is perhaps not so surprising when we realise that the total of Beri duplex now recorded is 60, i.e. **four more than were ordered!**

### CONCLUSION

The handbook recorded a total of 417 different duplexes from all sources 1860-1902. This total has now increased to about 480. By the time (if ever) it is decided to publish a second edition of the handbook, let us hope the 500-mark will have been passed. It is up to the readers of this article to make it so! ★



*You'll dance  
for joy . . .*

at the results you will get from an advertisement in the Yearbook Edition of BNA TOPICS. Contact your collector friends through the 1960 edition to be published in November. An advertising reservation form is included in this issue. Look for it! Send it to the Advertising Manager TODAY!

## PHANTOM PHILATELY:

## DIAMOND JUBILEE SOUVENIR LABELS

... NEITHER CANADIAN NOR 'ESSAYS'



½d, 1d, 1½d Queen Victoria

2d Prince of Wales

**D**URING recent years, on at least three occasions, the illustrated set of "Diamond Jubilee Commemorative Stamps" have been offered at auctions as "Essays of the Canadian Diamond Jubilee Issue of 1897." While we feel that most Canadian specialists are aware of their true character, we believe that it is necessary to record their true nature.

This set of souvenir seals or labels is fully written up in Fred Melville's classic "Phantom Philately," originally published in 1923, and reprinted in 1950. However, they are commented on under "Great Britain," the proper classification of these phantoms.

It should be quite apparent that this set

had absolutely nothing to do with the Canadian Diamond Jubilee issue of postage stamps—the sterling currency had not been in use in Canada for some 39 years!

**Melville states:** "They were sold by the London street hawkers . . . ; they were a private speculation of no philatelic interest." They have the same status as philatelic seals sold privately for a great many national and international events. Since it is impossible for any one man to determine what might have "philatelic interest," I cannot agree with Melville that these have no philatelic interest. I have long had a set of these mounted with my Canadian Diamond Jubilee collection—but only for their correlative interest.



3d, 4d King Edward and Queen Alexandra

6d King George V and Queen Mary

Melville is also the authority for the information that this set of commemorative labels were prepared for a London firm. He does not state as to whether the firm was engaged in the distribution of souvenirs, or was a stamp firm. They were prepared in the year of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations (1897) which took place in London.

The "stamps" do not claim to be "postage stamps" as the word "postage" does not appear anywhere in the design. The date "1897" is incorporated in the design of each value.

The labels were lithographed on a very thin, pre-gummed, wove paper, with a strong horizontal mesh. They are perf. 14. Details of their colors follows:

- 1/4d Purplish-brown
- 1d Orange
- 1 1/2d Green
- 2d Pale violet
- 3d Carmine
- 4d Ultramarine
- 6d Gray

Unfortunately, these "essays" were written up by the late Clarence Brazer as possible Canadian essays, in the January 1956 issue of the Essay-Proof Journal. Brazer admitted knowing very little about them, and sought further information. Immediately after this article appeared, the writer wrote Brazer calling attention to their true nature. After considerable correspondence, in the spring of 1956 Brazer wrote that their true status would be brought out in a later issue of the E-P Journal. Unfortunately, however, Clarence Brazer passed away just a week after the date of his letter.

Regardless of any later publication of the true facts regarding these "stamps"—the original article is still used by auctioneers (perhaps through lack of knowledge of their true nature) as a basis for listing them as "Canadian Essays."

These are not particularly scarce; the writer has owned or seen at least a dozen sets during the past few years. As an interesting set of souvenir labels they have value, and are of interest to specialists. Most sets have changed hands at prices ranging from \$2 to \$4.

Canadian? . . . No!

Essays for the Canadian Diamond Jubilee issue? . . . No!

Of interest to Canadian specialists? Definitely yes! ★



## New Aerogramme Form Announced

A new, more colorful design of Aerogramme form is to go on sale on July 4, it has been announced by Hon. William Hamilton, Canadian Postmaster General.

The new form is an attractive shade of blue, replacing the present grey color, and it has an air mail border of alternating red and grey blocks. At the top right hand corner appears the word "Canada" topped by a maple leaf and underlined with a modern aircraft which bears a resemblance to the new CL-44 cargo plane now being built in Montreal. Under the aircraft, the inscription "10c" is surrounded by a banner bearing the words "Postage—Postes." On the left side, at the top, the words "Air Mail" and "Par Avion" are stacked over a vertically printed name "Aerogramme."

The new Aerogramme was designed by Canadian artist, William J. Taylor.

Mr. Hamilton announced that it will not be possible to provide first day cover service with the new form on account of the problem of addressing the forms. ★

## Queen Elizabeth II 'Oddities'

Ralph D. Messinger of Bridgetown, N.S., has submitted five copies of the current Queen Elizabeth 5 cent blue (two pairs and a single), which have streaks across the face of the Queen apparently caused by poor inking, or some object scraping over the plate before the impression took place. There may be some possibility that the streaks were caused by the presence of some foreign agent in the ink (oil?). All the stamps are from the top row and the single is from the upper right corner of the pane. ★

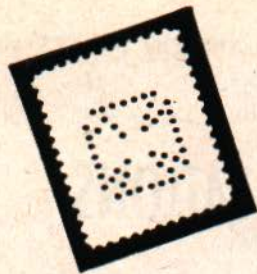
## Bain, Rosenblatt Take Honors at Westpex Show in California

At the recent Westpex show held on the U.S. Pacific Coast, two BNAPS members took medals for their entries.

Rev. John S. Bain (BNAPS 19) showed Imperial Penny Postage Issue 1898, and won the grand award, the gold medal for best in section, and the A.P.S. medal for the best exhibit by a member.

David Rosenblatt (BNAPS 1445) won a bronze medal for his showing of the issue of 1870-1897.

We feel that it is significant that a Canadian collection could take the top awards in the midst of western material, Pony Express centennial, and civil war material, which has great appeal in the United States at this time. Congratulations to these BNAPSers on this boost to B.N.A. philately ★



# PERFIN *Study Group*

SECRETARY: R. J. WOOLLEY,  
Apt. 405, 1520 Bathurst St., Toronto 10, Ont.

## PERFIN COILS

WE ARE always surprised to find a coil stamp punched with a firm's initials. As coil stamps would have to be punched in a single line or fed through lengthwise of the coil and punched singly, they would not normally be popular with the office boys.

However, we have seen enough coils punched G/LD on the 2 cent green, Scott No. 128, to be reasonably sure that the company did put a full coil through their machine.

The editor also has in his collection an LA punched on the 1 cent green, Scott No. 125. This stamp is correctly cancelled by the House of Assembly cancellation but dated Dec. 20, 1933. Rather late usage although this stamp was still available at the Philatelic Division of the Post Office Department in 1933. Enquiries disclose that at least two of the former postal clerks at the House of Assembly post office were philatelically inclined. You can take your choice.

What prompted this note was a copy of LIQ, the Lucerne in Quebec Community Association, on a 2 cent, Scott No. 161. The design itself is quite scarce without having to appear on a coil.

## COMPLETE COLLECTION

During the last few months your editor has been trying to find time to remount his collection in order to add spaces for all possible designs and arrange all spaces in catalogue order. Due to pressure of other interests, including getting out material for this column, the project is temporarily suspended.

In preparing for this re-writing it was necessary to count the number of designs now catalogued, and these figures will no doubt be of interest to other perfin collectors.

We now have listed 212 major designs in addition to the four items which are already catalogued but are in reality broken pin types of other designs. These four are C18, F4, I5 and S1.

Of the code hole types there are 15 companies with 55 additional types, making a total of 70 required for an exhibit of code hole varieties. Three of these which have been included in the catalogue are now considered as vagrant holes. No second copy of any of them has yet been reported, which is unusual for a design used by any of the larger companies. These three are listed as M8a, P3a and S3a.

Your editor still needs 22 major designs and three code hole types, and would be pleased to hear from other collectors as to the scope of their collections.

## PUNCHED REVENUE STAMPS

In compiling the handbook, the editors particularly noted the companies who had perforated Canadian revenue stamps. Many of these were U.S. companies who had punched Customs Duty stamps at their home office for prepayment of the duty payable on advertising matter entering Canada.

Most of the others were Canadian companies who had punched Excise Tax stamps during the period when it was required to pay a tax on cheques and notes negotiated at the banks. We have added little to the latter group since publication of the handbook.

Recently we acquired a small accumulation of perfins on Excise stamps and found the following new listings for the column headed Revenue Stamp in the handbook:

- C6 C(Co)—Codville Company, Winnipeg Man.
- C12s CHI(mon)—International Harvester Co., Winnipeg, Man. Type 13.
- C26a CPR—Canadian Pacific Railway.
- E1 E—T. Eaton Co., Edmonton, Alta.
- N10h NLY—New York Life Ass. Co., Toronto, Ont.
- N10i NLY—New York Life Ass. Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- O8 OHN—Osler, Hammond and Nanton, Winnipeg, Man. ★

## NEW NOTES ON

## CANADIAN FLAG CANCELLATIONS

## PART FOUR

(Part Three appeared in the May issue)

Compilers who have assisted with this month's notes, with new dates, are: (A) J. Millar Allen; (G) R. S. B. Greenhill; (K) K. Barlow; (P) Ray Peters; (R) the writer.



Type 25 (Old Type 17)  
(Six lines)

## TYPE 25—(GENERAL USE)

New Cancel No.		Earliest Date	Latest Date	Price Range
111 (101a)*	St. John	July 4, 1917 (R)	August 10, 1917	\$ .50—\$1.50
112 (102)	Toronto	Feb. 7, 1917 (A)	May 15, 1917 (G)	.40—1.25
113 (103)	Victoria	March 17, 1917		.75—2.00

\*Note: Old handbook numbers are shown in ( ) after the new flag cancel number.



Type 26 (Old Type 21)  
(Five lines)

## TYPE 26—(GENERAL USE)

114 (122)	Edmonton	June 2, 1917 (A)	Sept. 15, 1917 (P)	1.00—2.50
115 (123)	St. John	Feb. 23, 1917		1.00—2.50

Note: It seems odd that St. John used both Type 25 and Type 26. When the full history as to early and late dates is known, perhaps they will show that No. 115 became damaged and was replaced with No. 111.



Type 27 (Old Type 20)  
(French)

**TYPE 27—(USED IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC)**

116 (118)	St. Hyacinthe	July 23, 1917	—(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—	
117 (119)	Montreal	Feb. 22, 1917	Mar. 23, 1917 (A)	1.00— 2.50
118 (120)	Quebec	Feb. 24, 1917		1.25— 3.00
119 (121)	Trois Rivieres	Feb. 20, 1917 (G)	April 20, 1917 (A)	1.25— 3.00

Note: Both No. 118 and No. 119 have six lines.



Type 28 (Old Type 18)  
(Save-Save-Save)

**TYPE 28—(GENERAL USE)**

120 (104)	Hamilton	April 21, 1917	July 27, 1917 (R)	1.00— 2.50
121 (105)	London	April 26, 1917	Sept. 20, 1917 (P)	1.00— 2.50
122 (106)	Renfrew		—(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—	
123 (107)	Winnipeg	Feb. 19, 1917	Aug. 8, 1917 (R)	1.00— 2.50



Type 29 (Old Type 19)

**TYPE 29—(GENERAL USE)**

124 (108)	Brandon		—(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—	
125 (109)	Brockville	April 23, 1917		1.25— 3.00
126 (110)	Fredericton	March 1, 1917		1.25— 3.00
127 (111)	Medicine Hat	March 26, 1917		1.25— 3.00
128 (112)	Moncton		—(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—	
129 (113)	Nelson, B.C.	April 13, 1917		1.25— 3.00
130 (114)	North Bay		—(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—	
131 (115)	Saskatoon	March 20, 1917		1.25— 3.00
132 (116)	Stratford		—(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—	
133 (117)	Winnipeg	May 1, 1917 (R)	Oct. 6, 1917 (A)	1.00— 2.50



Type 30 (Old Type 22)  
(Seven curved lines)

**TYPE 30—(GENERAL USE)**

134 (124)	Gananoque		—(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—	
135 (125)	Kitchener		—(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—	
136 (126)	Montreal		—(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—	
137 (127)	Orillia	April 23, 1917		.75— 2.00
138 (128)	Sault Ste. Marie	July 13, 1917 (A)		.75— 2.00
139 (129)	St. John		—(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—	
140 (130)	Toronto	April 4, 1917		.75— 2.00
141 (131)	Vancouver	April 23, 1917 (R)	Oct. 10, 1917 (A)	.75— 2.00



Type 31 (Old Type 23)  
(Seven straight lines)

**TYPE 31—(GENERAL USE)**

142 (132)	London	May 18, 1917	1.25— 3.00
143 (133)	Fort William	April 21, 1917	2.00— 5.00
144 (134)	Kitchener	April 3, 1917 (K)	2.00— 5.00
145 (135)	New Westminster	April 10, 1917	2.00— 5.00
		June 17, 1917 .....	

(To be continued)



## *Rounding Up* **SQUARED CIRCLES**

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

### NUDES . . . THE BARE FACTS

By Ann Dorian (BNAPS 1526)

**O**N PAGES 23 and 24 of the new Squared Circle handbook will be found two sub-chapters touching on "nude" strikes, i.e., those without indicia. As I am interested in all facets of Canadian collecting, I am a little disturbed by the mention in the handbook that "wide acceptance" is given to the belief that these nude strikes indicate precancellation.

Accordingly I wrote to Dr. Whitehead suggesting an alternative theory. He thought it plausible enough to develop, and asked me to do so. I do not study nor collect squared circles, but the precancellation theory has a strong bearing on my own interests.

The material which has given rise to the precancellation theory is composed of a few covers and a number of off-cover stamps, all bearing nude strikes of squared circles. Dr. Whitehead has made what I think is a rather uneasy division of this material into two parts—that from large centres such as Winnipeg, and that from

small offices. He has chosen this method of division, I think, because the precancellation theory is not convincing when applied to material emanating from small offices such as Petitcodiac and Rockton (see the handbook). Dr. Whitehead has tried to reconcile the matter by ascribing the material from large offices to precancellation, and that from small offices to carelessness or laziness.

I believe there is a better solution. What are the facts with which we have to deal? They are as follows:

1. The strikes are dateless and timeless.
2. The covers mentioned or illustrated are of the 1 cent value.
3. The off-cover stamps are also of the 1 cent value.
4. One cent was the rate for printed matter during the period in question.
5. The strikes emanate from both the largest and the smallest offices.

Let's take the precancellation theory in relation to small offices. "It is unlikely,"



says the handbook, "that these empty squared circles could have been used as precancels at . . . small offices." I agree. On rare occasions, strictly unofficial "local pre-cancelling" has been done at smaller offices, but the Post Office Department has made it clear that it is a breach of regulations, and very few examples are known.

What about local pre-cancellation in larger offices? I may get into hot water here, because member R. B. Hetherington, leader of the Precancel Study Group of the CPS of G.B., assures me that not only the material in question, but also other postal stationery items bearing indicia-less local cancels are in fact examples of pre-cancellation. While I would not try to compete with specialists on their own ground, it is my opinion that this belief does not make sense. The precancelling of STAMPS saves local post offices a great deal of work, but if postal stationery or other mail has to be cancelled **locally**, what is the point of doing it **before** mailing rather than after?

**But there is more** to it than that — the most significant objection being the fact that dateless cancels are not just a phenomenon of the squared circle era by any means. Member E. A. Smythies, author of the Duplex Handbook, tells me that dateless duplex are found on low-value covers. I myself have seen material bearing dateless cancels, right from the late Victorian period through to the present day. In my own field—the postal history of the Admiral period—dateless cancels are not uncommon. I own many examples of both postal stationery and regular covers with dateless parcel-roller, "International" machine, slogan and flag cancellations. I would like to emphasize that the majority cancel stamped covers rather than postal stationery. Of the latter, however, I either own or have seen nude cancels on advertising postcards, complete or partial reply cards, C.P.R. cards, postal wrappers and bands, and low-value embossed envelopes. All this material has one thing in common—it is all printed matter, or contained printed matter, and bears the rate which prevailed for this class of mail. A few items, indeed, still contain the original enclosures, such as advertising leaflets or price lists.

There is no doubt that it has long been common practice to cancel printed matter mail with a dateless canceller. Such secondary mail was probably accumulated and dealt with at less frequent intervals—the omission of a date and time of receipt obvi-



**REALLY BARE—no indicia whatsoever!**

(Whitehead collection)

ating complaints of late delivery. (I currently receive auction catalogues from a New York stamp firm, whose envelopes are franked with dateless or day-less meter labels. I might add that they often arrive after the date of the sale.)

I have another item which bears on the question—an Admiral cover of 1926 which was cancelled (in error, as it was first class mail) with a dateless International machine "wavy-line" canceller, then re-cancelled with a dated slogan. It would appear that in Ottawa, at least, both dated and undated dies were in simultaneous use.

**To summarize:** If it can be found that dateless cancelling of printed matter mail was practiced during the period of use of the squared circles, then the problem of the covers and most of the stamps mentioned in the handbook may be solved. (If gummed stamps are involved, they may be examples of local and unofficial precancellation—or the machinations of an ardent philatelist.) The scarcity of nude town cancels mentioned in the handbook is logical, since the smallest offices would have relatively little printed matter to deal with. I have noticed that this class of mail is not **invariably** found dateless. Rather than remove the indicia for small amounts of printed matter mail, some small offices may have been "lazy" in the sense that they treated the latter no differently from other mail.

I hope that further discussion will result on this matter, because while I think there is a strong case for this theory, I do not pretend that it is the last word. On the other hand, I am most unwilling to accept the precancellation theory as the last word.

What **might** be an appropriate last word here is a third possibility to explain the Petitcodiac and Rockton strikes. Dr. Whitehead has commented somewhere that the squared circle hammers were not universally popular. Is it possible that in these two offices, and perhaps in others yet to be discovered, the hammer was used as a separate stamp-killer-cum-printed-matter-canceller, leaving the dater free for use on the cover itself?

#### SKETCHES OF S.C. LOCALES

As a very busy landscape painter, I have many sketches in oils, water colors, pastel, of such squared circle locales as Macan, Springhill, Sackville, Shediac, Northport and Baie Verte. Quite a number of these are now owned by squared circle collectors in England, U.S.A. and Canada, and all seem to have given their new owners artistic satisfaction in addition to depicting scenery of philatelic interest. A recent pleased purchaser said I should let TOPICS readers know that these are available at a very moderate price, hence this notice which, as a very modest man, covers me with embarrassed confusion. Ahem!

Alfred Whitehead. ★



The above cover is interesting for two reasons: (a) It bears three clear strikes of the OTTAWA 1880 squared circle, with the earliest date known to the editor, MY 13, '80. Note the usual "3" above. (b) It is addressed to Mrs. Brown, relict of the late Hon. George Brown, who was one of the Fathers of Confederation.

(Courtesy of James E. Woods, Editor of Maple Leaves)



CANNING, N.S., SP 31, '93 (the "2" extremely faint). A record earliest date for this rather scarce squared circle. Two nice strikes on a fine strip of the 3 cent Small Queen.

(Collection Louis Crosby)

# EARLY POST OFFICES OF YORK TOWNSHIP

## PART TWO

(Part One appeared in the May issue)

A SHORT DISTANCE east of the then city limits was the village of Leslieville, which took its name from George Leslie. The orchard of fruit trees established by him was its most notable feature. Leslieville centered around Queen Street and Leslie Street, and one block west, at the corner of Queen Street East and Curzon Street, still stands the building where George Leslie Jr. was postmaster of Leslie post office. It is now an apartment house.

Further west on Queen Street was the Woodbine Driving Park, now Old Woodbine Race Track. At this point, about two miles east of the Don River, Kingston Road turns northeasterly from Queen Street, leading to the village of Norway, which had a post office on its north side about three-quarters of a mile up.

The L'Amarous post office, serving the northeast corner of York Township in 1873, recalls the Huguenot settler after whom it was named. Located on the south side of Finch Avenue East, as it is now called, the post office was among the buildings, a little west of the boundary with Scarborough Township, Victoria Park Avenue, on the York Township side of the line.

**Where the Northern Railway**—mentioned earlier in connection with its crossing of Eglinton Avenue—crossed Davenport Road, the village of Davenport sprang up, and it had a post office by 1873. In the 1870s Seaton Village lay immediately north of the city limits, around Bathurst Street north of Bloor Street West, and it had Seaton post office.

In 1874 the village called Don Mount, being built up around Queen Street and Broadview Avenue, across the Don River from the city, established a post office, near the southeast corner. The same year, up at the northeast corner of what are now Keele Street and Wilson Avenue, the Downsview post office was opened.

Where Vaughan Road slants in to meet Eglinton Avenue and Dufferin Street, the Fairbank post office was opened in 1874. It still exists as a sub-post office of Toronto but not in quite the same location.

At the village of Eglinton the name Snider was prevalent, people of United Empire Loyalist stock, but originally of German ancestry. Martin Snider was one of the Loyalist refugees who emigrated first to Nova Scotia and then to Yonge Street. The Sniders spread through York Township, including the area near Elia, at the corner of what is now Keele Street and Finch Avenue West. In 1876 a post office was established there, and the frame building still stands, at the southeast corner.

**In the years before** the Elia post office was given up, before the First World War, J. C. Snider was postmaster. His nephew, Vernon Snider a retired farmer, lives nearby. For a few months in 1913, while his uncle was away, he ran the post office. A couple of humorous postcards received from his sister in the United States at the time, postmarked Elia on arrival, remind one of a tiny rural post office, which, like so many others, fell shortly afterwards before the onslaught of rural delivery.

Near Toronto, on the brow of the high land, was Deer Park, with a post office by 1885 on the east side of Yonge Street, slightly north of St. Clair Avenue. The lofty bluff running to the west, was known as the Davenport Ridge, and at its base at the southwest corner of Christie Street and Davenport Road in the same year there already existed Bracondale post office.

North of Weston, now the corner of Main Street and Finch Avenue West, Emery post office existed at the northeast corner in 1885. In that year Carlton West post office was established at the northeast corner of Old Weston Road and St. Clair Avenue West. In 1888 the spelling was changed to

Carleton West, but by 1899 it was back to Carlton West, without the "e". This parallels the changes of spelling of Carlton Street in Toronto, at the same time.

A short distance south of Carlton West are the tracks on which the Canadian Pacific Railway now runs. At this point, in the early 1880s, a new line, running north of the present Dupont Street, made its junction. The railway centre which grew up around it was known as West Toronto Junction, and a post office with this name opened in 1885. In 1887 it was incorporated, and the post office dropped "West" to become Toronto Junction.

In the same early 1880s the Grand Trunk Railway constructed a large freight yard east of Main Street, south of Danforth Avenue. The suburb which grew up around it was at first called Little York, but in 1887 it was incorporated as East Toronto. The only post office situated in it was the old one of Norway.

In the 1890s came East Toronto post office, and Coleman, at Dawes Road and Danforth Avenue. Dawes Road was opened in 1848 because what is now Victoria Park Avenue between Danforth Avenue and St. Clair Avenue East was blocked by the ravine of Taylor's Creek, a tributary of the Don River. Clem Dawes kept a hotel at the northwest corner in the 1840s. The post office at Coleman's Corners, once established, was located on various sides of the intersection during its existence. The Coleman thin-lined squared circle is just as rare as the thick-lined one of Lambton Mills.

In the early 1880s Yorkville had been annexed by Toronto, and the same thing happened to Parkdale in 1889. The Don Mount area was annexed in 1884, and Seaton Village and Sunnyside in 1888. In the early 1890s Don Mount post office became Riverside Branch, and Parkdale and Yorkville also became branch post offices of Toronto. Leslie post office disappeared, as mail delivery was established from Riverside, and street post offices took over.

When the village of North Toronto was incorporated in 1889, and the Base Line Road changed to Eglinton Avenue, Eglinton post office dropped the second "g" to become Eglinton. Together with the Deer Park and Davisville post offices, it served the new municipality, being joined in the 1890s by Bedford Park, at the southwest corner of Bedford Park Avenue and Yonge Street. The post office called North Toronto was actually in the city, where the present

Canadian Pacific Railway tracks cross Yonge Street.

Leslie Junction, O'Sullivan Corners, Mount Dennis and Swansea were added in the 1890's, symptoms of suburban growth. There is still a Mount Dennis sub-post office, on the east side of Weston Road, a block north of Eglinton Avenue.

Just before 1900, Balmy Beach post office appeared at the extreme east section of Queen Street East, which was in the village of East Toronto.

In the 1900s, Donlands appeared, where the C.P.R. crosses Don Mills Road; Oriole, at the corner of the present Leslie Street and Sheppard Avenue East; and Wychwood Park, where Vaughan Road branches away from Bathurst Street. This still exists as a sub-office.

About this time new sub-post offices in Toronto began to get numbers rather than names, and no longer cancelled ordinary mail. This was only done by the main post offices. Sub-post offices of Toronto were set up after this in built-up nearby suburban areas, even though they were not within the city limits. East Toronto was annexed in 1908 and Toronto Junction, as the city of West Toronto, in 1909. In 1912 North Toronto was taken in, the last annexation.

Around 1910 rural delivery was being established. Small rural post offices like Don, Donlands, Elia, L'Amaroux, Oriole, O'Sullivan's Corners and York Mills, quickly disappeared.

In the early 1920s the town of Leaside and the villages of Swansea and Forest Hill Village incorporated themselves. At the same time, the rural area of North York seceded, to form its own township. This left East York cut off from the rest of York, so it became a township also. Thus did York Township shrink to its present size.

Now Willowdale and Downsview are the only independent post offices in the area once included in York Township. Each has an increasing number of sub-post offices bearing numbers, as the suburbs of Toronto grow. All of the other post offices of the old York Township, old and new, are sub-offices of Toronto. The Weston post office is reduced to a branch post office, with a letter of the alphabet to designate it.

In the history of its post offices can be seen the magnetic effect which the growing metropolis of Toronto has had on surrounding York Township, drawing ever more of it into the suburban and then the urban sphere. ★

# Canada Post Card

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



## POSTAL STATIONERY PANORAMA

EDITOR: MARK L. ARONS, 204 Muriel Street, Ithaca, New York

### RAILROAD PICTORIAL CARDS

These colorful cards are without a doubt the most sought after of all Canadian Post-cards, and it follows, the most exciting.

Although Bond's catalogue gave a quite extensive listing and his later check-list added information, it has never been quite clear how many varieties there are. We had

figured that there were somewhere between 250 and 300 until we dropped in to see Nelson Bond last summer. Nelson dug out his original notes and we counted over 600 varieties reported. Each one he had actually seen had a check mark, and we counted over 400 of these. At that time we had 179 varieties in our collection and thought we were well over the half-way mark toward completion—what a blow! And still new scenes and even unlisted companies show up. **Figure 1** shows a new Canadian National Railway scene, Athabasca Falls—Jasper National Park; and **Figure 2**, an unlisted company, the Allan Steamship Line. ★



FIGURE 1

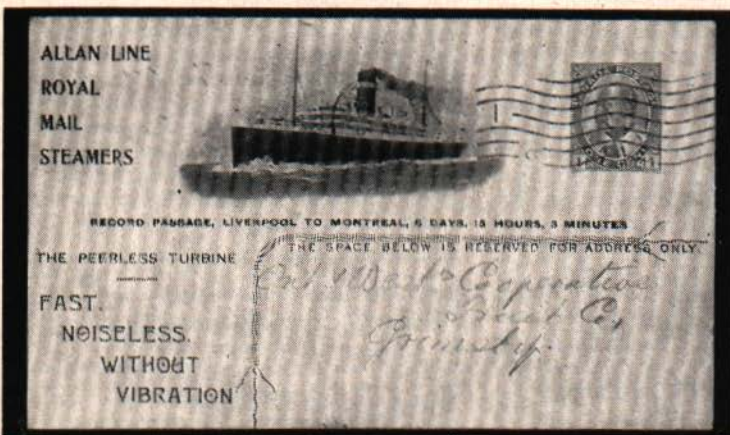


FIGURE 2

# Trail of the Caribou

By DAN MEYERSON (BNAPS L3)



SEEK and ye shall find—those words are just as true now as they were thousands of years ago. About two years ago, Frank Campbell (BNAPS 143) asked us to stop by the Philatelic Foundation and try to go through the proof book of cancels supplied to Newfoundland by the firm of Pritchard & Andrews, Ottawa, Canada. One of the interesting discoveries was the first St. John's duplex supplied to the colony on May 9, 1888. This cancel was written up in the March 1959 issue of TOPICS, and there has been quite a search for an example since that date, but to no avail. On the occasion of a trip to Boston recently we stopped by to see our Boston favorites, Mr. and Mrs. Pollitz. We get up to Boston every two or three months and Bill usually has some things that he has put aside for us to look at. This time it was three covers franked with the 5c, Scott No. 54. Two of them didn't interest us at all but the third piqued our curiosity and when we got the cover home a careful check with the example taken from the proof book proved that they were one and the same. So now we have an example of the first Newfoundland duplex.

The cover was posted at St. John's on June 20, 1888, and addressed to Boston, Mass. The cancel is a closed 23 mm. circle even though our original photo measures 24 mm. We can only account for the difference by assuming that the photo in our possession is not the exact size of the example in the proof book. We have an example of a very similar duplex used on cover franked with the 5c Cabot, Scott No. 65, addressed to Hammond, Ind., the postmark, or rather the duplex, is dated Dec. 6, 1902, and the size of the cancel and the 9-bar circle are both 23 mm. The prime difference between the two duplex cancels is that the second has a period beneath the "T" of "ST." Furthermore, the distance between the "S" of "ST. JOHNS" and the "N" of "NEWFD" is 8 mm. in the first instance, and 10½ mm. in the case of the 1902 example. At the same time, while

in with Bill, we checked on the prices realized for the perforated gummed trade samples in his sale of February 6. Two examples, one in brown black and the other in yellow brown, sold for \$15 each. I see that we forgot to mention that these were the trade samples of the 10c, Scott No. 27, but when we tell you that they were bought by Arnold Banfield it would have been self-explanatory, as he passes up nothing in the way of Prince Consorts, Canada or Newfoundland.

One of the humbling facts about stamp collecting is the number of times that you can be wrong when you try and be fairly dogmatic. Last month, while discussing a cover we had seen at auction, we questioned the genuineness of the cover on three counts and one of the three was the fact that the abbreviation for the month July in the cancellation was "JL." Just recently we had occasion to recheck our copy of the Caspary B.N.A. auction sale and one of the covers photographed brought us up rather short, as Lot No. 348, a cover addressed to Tucker of Baltimore (a famous correspondence) and franked with a right vertical bisect of the 8d scarlet, Scott No. 8, is cancelled on July 4, 1860, and the month July is abbreviated "JL." It so happens that this is the exact date of the cancellation of the cover that we discussed last month, so it certainly seems as though the cancel was genuine enough, but we still can't account for the 5d rate. Sorry to have made that mistake but we were going on memory, as our collection was already on its way to South Africa for UNIPEX. We will try and be more careful next time. ★

Get your copy of the revised second edition  
'SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS OF CANADA'  
\$2.00

From:

GORDON P. LEWIS  
37 Eldomar Ave., Brampton, Ont.

# THE Editor's MAILBAG

## An Open Letter to John H. M. Young on Recent Series of N.S. Articles

(See also TOPICS, May 1960)

Dear Mr. Young:

The more experience I gain, the more I realize how dangerous it is to be dogmatic in postal research. That is why, in my letter published in the May 1960 issue of BNA TOPICS, I was particularly guarded in questioning your assumptions. Although I have not yet had time to check your figures with the P.M.G. annual reports, I have no doubt that they are accurate, but I still think that it is questionable that the stamps were actually issued before October 1, that is to say **issued to the general public and sold over the counter to a purchaser**. It is not clear to me (do you know for certain?) when the stamps "sold" were debited in the P.M.G.'s annual accounts, but I think it is likely that this occurred as soon as the Receiver General (the Government custodian of them) passed them to the P.M.G. for distribution to his Deputies. That is why I doubt your assertion that these cents issues, just because they were debited in the Accounts, "had to have been sold to the Public within the period September 20th to September 30th." Therefore I do not think it is **certain** that your assumption is correct that the stamps were sold to the Public "either on September 20th or 21st." You **may** be right, but until a cover is found dated before October 1, 1860, I, for my part, shall be content to rely on the P.M.G.'s own statement before the Assembly that "the stamps were circulated on 1 October 1860." Now in order to try and get at the truth, I suggest that TOPICS advertise as widely as they can for collectors to look at their cents covers and write in to give particulars of the earliest dated cover in their possession. It might also help to know the latest cover with a pence adhesive "allowed to pass one month after" (Circular No. 9). I admit that the latest pence cover I have is a 3d N.S. on cover dated 22 October 1860 but it is unlikely that I am fortunate enough to possess almost the last one which scraped through!

Reverting to this question of how long Deputies took in applying for new postage stamps, there is also the evidence of the issue date of the 1d Nova Scotia. You give the date of issue to the Public as May 18, 1853 (TOPICS, July-August 1959, p. 167) because this is the date of Circular No. 6 stating that "they are now ready to be issued to the Public" and asking for applications from D.P.M.G.s (p. 166 of the same issue of TOPICS). It is of course **possible** that the Halifax Post Office sold some on that very day, but it is unlikely. Actually, there is on record in the letter books of the N.S. Post Office Department a letter from the P.M.G. dated 12th May asking the Receiver General to furnish him with 200 sheets of the 1d "for the use of the Post Office in this Province." But, as far as I can yet discover, the first recorded application for 1d stamps was from the P.M.G. of Amherst who received them on 30 June and **might** have sold them to the Public on that day, which was no less than **seven weeks** after the P.M.G. received them from the Receiver General. I grant you that other D.P.M.G.s may have requisitioned them before the Postmaster at

## AN APPEAL TO B.N.A. COLLECTORS

Messrs. Argenti and Young, the authors of the following correspondence, make an appeal to every collector who owns any covers with Nova Scotia Cents stamps on them to write to one of them if the postmark dates on the cover are dated 1860, stating the denomination of the stamp on the cover, the postmark town, the day and the month of 1860, so that the points raised in the correspondence can be clarified.

Amherst, but Amherst was quite an important post office. Did you come across similar requisitions in your hunt through the N.S. Archives and, if so, what was the earliest date? So far I have not gone further than to date the issue to the Public of the 1d stamp "as between the 18 May 1853 and 30 June 1853." I think that you are on rather dangerous ground in stating that it was May 18, at any rate until we find a requisition as early as that date. Unfortunately covers with the 1d stamp are scarce and the earliest one I have is dated 1854 which of course proves nothing in this context.

Now please do not get me wrong. I am not saying that your dates are inaccurate but that they **may** be misleading and we want more proof before being dogmatic. My letter to TOPICS says that you "have made certain assumptions which may be inaccurate"—perhaps I should have underlined the word "may". My letter was meant, however, to start discussion because only in that way may we advance to indisputable facts, and I hope that in the process of discussion further evidence will reveal itself.

Nicholas Argenti (BNAPS 206)  
(FRPSL, FCPS)

## . . . and a Reply

Dear Mr. Argenti:

Thank you for your letter of March 28. Once again I am writing to you to clarify the points raised and to answer the questions outlined in both your letters.

You mention that you are still not convinced or still think that it is questionable that the Nova Scotia cents issues were actually issued before 1st October 1860, emphasizing the point of "issued to the general public and sold over the counter to a purchaser." You readily admit that you have not yet had time to check my figures with the P.M.G.'s annual reports, so possibly and I hope definitely that when you do check them, you will find that they are correct and prove that the Cents Issue had to have been issued **previous** to October 1, 1860. Any other statement to the contrary would render every balance sheet of the Post Office Department of Nova Scotia from 1851 to 1867 incorrect. Most assuredly, I can state that if they were incorrect then my calculations should be ignored completely. Also anyone doing research upon any of the Public Accounts of Nova Scotia (of which the Post Office account was one) should stop now, as you would have us believe that the

pre-Confederation government of Nova Scotia did not keep track of its finances.

As I have shown in my series of articles in BNA TOPICS, the Post Office Department balance sheets contain the figures as to the amount of value of postage stamps which were in the country and Halifax postmasters' hands at the beginning of each quarter and the value in their hands at the end of the quarter. If they had received any new lots of stamps from the Receiver General (he distributed them to the P.M.G., Halifax) then by simple addition to those on hand and simple subtraction of those remaining you will get a difference, being the value of the amount of postage stamps sold during this particular quarter. Now why is it not possible to do the same mathematical calculation for a ten-day period when all the necessary figures are shown? It is possible and is as follows:

Postage Stamps on hand—they were the pence issues and were returned to the Receiver General—thus not part of the total for this ten-day period.	
September 20, 1860—Amount of New Postage Stamps received from Receiver General .....	\$33,500.00
September 30, 1860—Amount of Postage Stamps on hand unsold .....	29,687.48

THE DIFFERENCE \$ 3,812.52

What was the difference in the case of calculating a period of three months or a quarter? It was the value of the amount of stamps sold during the period. What is our period in this case?—ten days, September 20 to September 30, 1860—a period when the Cents Issue had to be selling before October 1, otherwise the accounts would have shown that there was a value of \$33,500 of "New Postage Stamps" on hand, instead of what there actually were on hand—only \$29,687.48.

The question remains who purchased or where were the \$3,812.52 of new postage stamps during September 20 to 30? By process of elimination I answer the question for you. The General Post Office, Halifax, did not have them, otherwise it would have been part of their total on hand at the end of the quarter ended September 30, 1860. The same is true for the country post offices. Thus the only place that this \$3,812.52 of new postage stamps or Cents Issue could have been during the 10 days before October 1 is in the public's hands to be used as they so wished—on letters no doubt.

Now, as you mentioned, to try and get at the truth further, we should advertise for collectors having early dated covers with these adhesives on them. I definitely agree and hereby ask the editor to print in bold type a heading to our letters.

In another question in your letter you are wondering about the length of time that Deputies tend in applying for new postage stamps, and thus raise some of the points regarding the issue of the 1d Nova Scotia. I shall have to deal with this question in a future letter when I return to Canada in July, since most of my research papers are there.

John H. M. Young (BNAPS 1522)  
(RP SL, CC)

## RF on Squared Circles

Under the Mailbag some time ago, I noticed a reference to the problem of the RF on squared circles (TOPICS, Nov. 1959). I must agree that this RF is not properly calculated and that it represents at the moment only a guess rather than

an actual factor. The same comment applies to the R.P.O. cancel catalogue.

The rarity factor should be based on a mathematical progression and the number of actual copies found or known must be plotted on a graph. A curve giving the mean distribution must be fitted to the points on the graph and it is this curve which can be expressed by a formula which would give you a proper RF. The formula can take into account the number of specimens located amongst a certain lot. The curve would very likely be an exponential or logarithmic type but certainly not a straight line. If enough data could be made available, any statistician can calculate the proper rarity factor.

Hans Reiche (BNAPS 783)



## Harris Issues Second '60 Edition of Popular B.N.A.-U.S. Catalogue

Following an unprecedented demand for the first edition, the new second edition of "United States Stamps, U.S. Possessions and British North America," has just been published by H. E. Harris & Co., Boston 17, Mass.

The upward trend throughout most Canadian issues is continuing, reflecting their rapidly increasing popularity. Almost all groups show certain price changes due to the very strong demand. The most notable changes in 19th century issues are these: the used 3d 1851 Beaver on laid paper (No. 1), formerly \$29.75, is now \$35; the used 6d 1857 Prince Albert, very thick paper (No. 10), has risen from \$87.50 to \$110; and the unused 1c 1898 green Victoria numeral issue (No. 75), which has moved from 28 cents to 45 cents.

Among the numerous changes in 20th century issues are the unused 1c and 2c 1912 coils, perforated 8 horizontally (No. 123-124), each increasing from \$4.95 to \$6.50, and the unused 10c 1934 Loyalist issue (No. 209), advancing from \$1.15 to \$1.40.

In contrast to the other provinces, Newfoundland experienced little activity, and seems to be passing through a relatively dormant period, if the experience of the Harris firm is any indication. Even the old Maritime provinces—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—show some activity, though percentage-wise rather insignificant.

This second 1960 edition contains 160 pages, nearly 2,000 illustrations, and includes the U.S. Stamp Identifier, Americana section and United Nations complete. Price is only 25 cents postfree.★



## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

**1960 PRICE LIST OF PHILATELIC LITERATURE**, published by Fritz Billig, 168-39 Highland Ave., Jamaica 32, N.Y., contains 72 pages of outstanding books, pamphlets, etc., dealing with the hobby. Price 50 cents, deductible from any purchase.

**OLYMPIC REVIEW**, published by Crabtree Press Ltd., 57 Tivoli Crescent, Brighton, England, acts as a clearing house for news and information on stamps issued in connection with the various Olympic Games. Many collections of Olympic stamps have been assembled throughout the world, and this publication should be of great interest to those collectors, as well as those interested in the games themselves. Subscription rate is \$1.25 for four issues.

**THE TYPES OF THE 2c AND 3c WASHINGTON SERIES OF 1912-1921** (1960 Revised Edition) by Waldo V. Kenworthy and Alfred Diamond, published by the Society of Philatelic Americans. Here in handy pamphlet form is a clear description of how to distinguish all of the types of the U.S. 2 cent and 3 cent Washington Series of 1912-21. Collectors with and without the U.S. Specialized Catalogue have been intrigued with, and often puzzled in, identifying these types, which are a definite part of any United States collection. This is a work of merit and value to every collector of U.S. stamps. Priced at 50 cents postpaid, it is obtainable from dealers or from **H. O. Nouss**, P.O. Box 2775, Hamilton Station, Pompano Beach, Florida.

**A REVIEW 1958-59**, published by Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London S.W.1, England, besides containing a complete resume of the operations of this firm for the period in question, features no less than 17 pages of illustrations in full color, including some of particular interest to B.N.A. specialists. These latter are two pages of beautiful Newfoundland air mail covers from the "Marquess of Butte" British Empire airmails sale, a page of Canada cancellations from the "C. F. Bowman" sale, and a handsome Nova Scotia 3d blue on cover. The color illustrations of other material are just as tempting, and for these alone the publication is well worth the modest price of 2/6. ★

## Souvenir Cards of Stamps

The Canadian Post Office Department issued last year 50,000 souvenir cards entitled "Canadian History on Postage Stamps." The card had nine post stamps affixed with a value of 50 cents, and a brief historical account of the subject of each stamp is printed on the reverse side of the card. This trial order was distributed to offices that serve popular tourist resorts. The card proved to be a popular item and stamp collectors have indicated a desire to buy it.

To meet this increased demand, a second card containing ten commemorative stamps has been prepared, as "Series 2." The cards sell for 50 cents each and may be purchased either at post offices throughout Canada, or from the Philatelic Section, Ottawa 4, Ontario. ★

## No Great Varieties in Latest Jarrett Sale

With the exception of two items which brought \$1,000 and \$1,650 respectively, the latest sale of the Fred Jarrett B.N.A. collection staged by **J. N. Sissons Ltd.**, Toronto, March 30 and 31, featured material priced for the most part under \$100, one item going for as little as \$2. The latest of this series of sales featured a large selection of Small Queens.

The \$1,000 item was a collection of 188 initial cancels on the 3 cent Small Queen; a 1959 Seaway invert carried the \$1,650 price tag.

A block of 50 1 cent orange yellow Small Queen perf. 11½ x 12 with top imprint shaded "ONE CENT British American Bank Note Co. Montreal & Ottawa" brought \$850; a good copy of the 2 cent tied to a very fine Riel Rebellion cover sold for \$140; a collection of 329 dated copies of the 3 cent Small Queen, strong in rose and Indian red shades, went for \$300.

Cancels were the most popular item, with a collection of 679 3 cent, mostly rose or Indian red, being knocked down at \$200; a collection of 341 5 cent, including perf. 11½ x 12, with large strips and blocks, and with dated, colored and cork cancellations, sold for \$100. A price of \$300 was realized for a collection of 381 copies of the 6 cent value, with early dates, fancy corks, crowns, stars, etc.

Numeral cancels were also a feature, with prices ranging from \$5 for a 2-ring "7" ST. JOHN N.B. AP '71, two fine strikes on a fine 3 cent rose on cover, to \$625 for a collection of 496 numeral cancels, mostly 2-ring, some 4-ring, and other numerals, and 16 covers. Fancy cancels also had a good play, with Bogey Heads, Pumpkin Heads, Masonic, Leaf, Crown and initials all bringing good prices.

Total realization for the sale was \$45,737. The latest Jarrett sale was held May 25-26 and featured Canada Late 19th Century. ★

## Greene, Jephcott To Visit C.P.S. of Great Britain

The London (England) branch of the C.P.S. of Great Britain has, as part of its festivities in connection with the International Exhibition in July, invited Vincent Greene and Dr. Clare Jephcott to speak and display to a meeting on Thursday, July 7, during their visit to England as jurors to the exhibition.

In order to do full justice to this special occasion, the meeting will be open to any C.P.S. or BNAPS members who are visiting London at that time.

The meeting will be held from 6:30 to 8:15 p.m. on Thursday, July 7, at the Shaftesbury Hotel, Monmouth St., London, W.C.2 (near Trafalgar Square). Prior intimation of attendance is not necessary, but the London Secretary will always be glad to hear from friends overseas. He is: Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill, The Chieling, Village Way, Little Chalfont, Amersham, Bucks. ★



# OFFICIAL SECTION

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

MONTHLY REPORT . . .

## From the Secretary

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

May 1, 1960.

### NEW MEMBERS

- 1765 Edgar, Robert J., 119 Elmwood Avenue, Hohokus, New Jersey  
1766 Foulds, Arthur, 117 Cave Avenue, Banff, Alberta  
1767 Fraser, Major Hugh N., 1002 Forest Brook Drive, Penticton, British Columbia  
1768 Goodall, Jack D., 13068 - 124 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta  
1769 Ireland, E. G., 8 Rosetree Crescent, Calgary, Alberta  
1770 MacAulay, Jack, 340 Otter Street, Banff, Alberta  
1771 McKinnon, Donald E., 325 Bighorn Street, Banff, Alberta  
1772 Noble, Mrs. Margaret, Box 1083, Banff, Alberta  
1773 Stonier, Peter F., M.D., Garden Bay, British Columbia  
1774 Ursell, Ernest J., 493 Dominion Street, Winnipeg 10, Manitoba

### APPLICATIONS PENDING

- Beaver, Paul F., 33 Pleasantview Avenue, Longmeadow 6, Massachusetts  
Johnson, John Finlay, 305 Sherwood Bldg., Spokane 1, Washington  
Margeson, Paul B., 6 Grosvenor Square, Schenectady, New York  
Padbury, Melvern H., 2493 West First, Apt. 203, Vancouver, British Columbia  
Scisco, Lubert H., 3226 Santa Anita, Altadena, California  
Simpson, William L., 374 King Street West, Chatham, Ontario

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

- Armson, Louis, P.O. Box 8, Gravenhurst, Ont. (C) BNA. Proposed by G. Johnston, No. 721.  
Cameron, Gordon A., Q.C., 311 Royal Trust Bldg., Victoria, B.C. (C) Proposed by N. Pelletier, No. 1268; seconded by R. Nairne, No. 1316.  
Irvine, Alan F., 572 St. James St., London, Ont. (DC) CAN, NFD, PEI—Mint and used postage. Pre-cancs. Squared circle cancellations. Proposed by G. P. Lewis, No. L506; seconded by L. S. Holmes, No. 177.  
Nault, M. L., 5365 de Lanaudiere St., Montreal 34, Que. (C) Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 1532 Carmichael, J. A., 206-545 St. George St., North Vancouver, B.C.  
1525 Charron, J. J., 537 Miles St., Greenfield Park, Quebec  
1711 Delange, Victor A., Box 392, Kamloops, B.C.  
1480 Kuhn, W. S., 10830 Miguelita Ave., San Jose 27, Calif.  
1021 Newcomb, S. J., c/o Dept. of Northern Affairs, Inuvik, N.W.T. (from Ottawa)  
1693 Rezanowich, A., 4527 Bellechase St. East, Montreal 36, Quebec  
1707 Weston, Douglas R., 30 Walmer Road, Apt. 201, Toronto, Ont.

### CHANGES OF NAME

- 1670 Spooner, Mrs. Lena (nee Wall)  
981 Stack, Dr. Lorna (nee Cooke)

### RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

- McIntyre, V. S. Thomas, A. J.

### RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 1592 Outram, Robert H., 198 Pacific Hgy., Lindfield, N.S.W., Australia

### MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, April 1, 1960 .....	1033	
New Members, May 1, 1960 .....	10	
	<hr/>	1043
Resignations, May 1, 1960 .....	2	2
	<hr/>	
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, May 1, 1960 .....		1041

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## OFFICIAL NOTICE

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### CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

#### ARTICLE IV, Section 3. ELECTIONS.

A President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary shall be so elected by ballot biennially in the even-numbered years. Three (3) members to the Board of Governors shall be so elected each year for a term of three (3) years.

Nominations for the officers to be elected may be filed with the Secretary by any Regional Group of the Society or by any five (5) members in good standing in time, at least, for publication in the issue of BNA TOPICS scheduled for release ninety (90) days before the opening of the Convention and Annual Meeting of such election year. At least one hundred and fifty (150) days before the opening date of such election year Convention and Annual Meeting, the President shall appoint five (5) members of the Society to serve and function as a Nominating Committee whose prime purpose shall be to prepare and present a slate of candidates for the elective offices to be voted, which slate shall be published in the issue of BNA TOPICS scheduled for release one hundred and twenty (120) days before the opening date of the Convention and Annual Meeting of such election year. No member shall be nominated unless he shall have first assented to his nomination to his proponent, and his proponent, in nominating him, shall state such assent has already been received. Each nomination made shall be published in BNA TOPICS at least ninety (90) days prior to the election date.

### ANNUAL MEETING

#### ARTICLE VI, Section 1. ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held at such time and at such place as the preceding Annual Meeting shall determine, but in any event, at some time within the next calendar year. Notice thereof shall be published in BNA TOPICS no later than the issue preceding the date for such Annual Meeting, together with the Order of Business and Agenda for that Annual Meeting.

The Order of Business at each Annual Meeting shall proceed as follows:

1. Call to Order
2. Reading and approval of the Minutes of the preceding Annual Meeting
3. Communications
4. President's Address
5. Reports of Officers
6. Reports of Appointed Officers and Permanent Committees
7. Unfinished Business
8. New Business
9. Report of Committee on Elections
10. Introduction of New Officers
11. Adjournment.

The 12th Annual Meeting and Convention (BNAPEX '60) shall be held on September 15, 16 and 17, 1960, at Banff, Alberta, Canada.

### SALES DEPARTMENT NOW READY

The Sales Manager reports that the Sales Department should be ready to resume operations by the time this issue of BNA TOPICS reaches you. For particulars get in touch with:

ALFRED P. COOK, COY GLEN ROAD, ITHACA, NEW YORK

# THE B.N.A. MARKET PLACE

## Classified Topics

Reserved for Members of BNAPS

RATES—2 cents per word per insertion; 500 words to be used as desired, \$8 00.

COPY for Classified Topics should be sent to Gordon P. Lewis, 37 Eldomar Ave., Brampton, Ont., to arrive before the 1st of the month previous to publication date.

### EXCHANGE

CANADA—Early singles. 1922 to date mint or used blocks, including booklets. Will exchange for U.S. mint or used, also FDC world. General first flight covers including fine Zeppelin mail. Almost anything of Austria, including rare postal stationery mint or FD cancelled. Stamps of the world mounted by country. Joseph Bush, 61 W. 74 St., New York 23. 1461f

### FOR SALE

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in any of the following I will be pleased to send you approvals: 2-Ring Numerals on Large and Small Cents; 4-Ring Numerals on 5c Beavers and Large Cents; Squared Circles on postcards, mostly common ones; Duplex, Railroad and Flag cancellations on postcards. Choice selection of issues from 1859. Correspondence a pleasure. Walter P. Carter, 47 Risebrough Ave., Willowdale, Ont. 172-6t

WE WILL HELP YOU to find those elusive postal history items or stamps on covers, particularly those of the 20th century. We offer an almost complete range of 1959-1960 slogans—16 different (Lot S.1) on full clean covers, protected by transparent sleeves ready to file or mount, \$1.00 (7/2d) postpaid. (Please add 15c to dollar cheques.) Many others from 1912. Also: duplex, rings, flags, RPOs, meters, MOONs, and MOTOs, parliamentary, military/air/naval, machine cancels, etc., on covers, all periods. queries, wants, correspondence invited. Can anyone offer us a current Canadian Postal Guide? Ask for details of club scheme for quick disposal of your surplus material. COVERMARK, 311 High Road, Ilford, Sussex, England. 180-1t

SPECIAL ORDER ENVELOPES — All side-seam window type, 6½x3½ in., used, George VI 1938 die 2c black brown at \$1.50 (one only); 3c mauve at 50c (several copies); 2c black brown PLUS 1c green at \$12.50 (one only). Payment by postal order only please. H. M. Daggett, 4078 West 37th Avenue, Vancouver 13, B.C. 180-1t

### FOR SALE

100 CANADIAN POSTCARDS 1870-1900 issues. Fine for shades, town and duplex cancellations; also some unused. A snap at \$5.00. Many used Canadian stamps available on a per 100 basis at prices that will surprise you. S. Lukow, 472 McKenzie St., Winnipeg 4, Man. 172f(40w)

PRICE LIST of used Canada on request. W. C. McClammy, Rocky Point, N.C., U.S.A. 149f

### SQUARED CIRCLES

WANTED FOR CASH—Squared circle, two-ring numeral and fancy cancels on or off cover, Small Queens only; also illustrated and corner card covers. George Hicks, Listowel, Ont. 142-f

WANTED on 3c Small Queen: Belleville, "4" above the line, April 26, '97. Dr. C. S. McKee, McKee Rd., R.R. No. 3, Abbotsford, B.C. 170-f

WANTED FOR RESEARCH: HALIFAX, any dates in August, 1893; Ja 4, '94; Ju 3, '95; De 19, 20, '96; Ja 21, '97; Mr 30, '97; Au 4, '97; Mr 4, '98; Oc 18, 19, 29, '98; Fe 11, '99, and Ja 29, 30, 1908. Will purchase or give generous exchange. Dr. Alfred Whitehead, 52 Havelock, Amherst, N.S. \*

### WANTED

BNA TOPICS issues as follows: Vol. 2, No. 12, Dec. 1945; Vol. 3 (1946), Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10. Want Popular Stamps for years previous to 1942; C.P.S. Bulletins and C.P.S. News Letters (some mimeo, some printed); also certain copies of Ontario Philatelist (St. Catharines); Nova Scotia Philatelist; Canadian Stamp Collector (Brockville); Canadian Philatelist (London, Ont.); Same (Rouleau, Sask.); Stamp Collectors Magazine (Richmond, Va.); Emco Journal. Also want Jarrett's "Study of First Issue Bill Stamps" and his three editions previous to his "1934 Jarrett's Canada." Also Holmes' 6th (1945) catalogue bound with second Handbook. Have still more "Wants"; also a "For Sale" list. Write please. Mrs. E. A. Totten, 4600 Bruce Ave., Minneapolis 24, Minn. (100w)

**WANTED**

FEDERAL REVENUES—FB35, 38; FCF 2 through 5; FSC 13, 17; FEG 1B, 25, 27A, 40, 72, 72A, 89B; FCU 5, 6. Mint preferred. F. M. Remick, 157 Ridge Rd., Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan. 180-6t

CANADA WANTED—Early singles. From 1922 to date wanted blocks, coils, booklets, mint or used; will purchase or trade. Have European or U.S. collections, strong in Austria; also wanted, Austrian used blocks. Joseph Bush, 4601 N.E. 3rd Ave, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 172-tf

CANADA SEAWAY inverts or double printing. Prefer used. Also plate blocks, used. Will exchange mint, basis P.B. cat. or purchase at half cat. Also Royal Imperforate Egypt. Also imperforate imprint plates United Arab Republic. Also any Presidential printing imperforate National Parks issue U.S.A., 1934. Regards to: Vinnie, Fred, Dan, Jim, Jack, Claire, Charlie, George, Ed., Harry, Wellington, Bill, Alfred, Gordon and Ludlow. Box 57, Bernardsville, N.J. 178-3t

IMMEDIATE CASH for Canadian material. Can use large lots, coil rolls or wholesale material but not packet junk. What can you offer? Leo Scarlett, 80-20 208th Street, Queens Village, New York 177tf-30w

CANADA ADMIRALS, blocks, strips, covers, coils, rare cancellations, etc. Any better class used material. Best price paid. Dr. Paul Harrington, 813 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont. 179-2t

**WANTED**

LITERATURE—Anything in philatelic literature of BNA or the British West Indies: books, pamphlets, periodicals. Single numbers or runs equally welcome. H. M. Daggett, 4078 West 37th Ave., Vancouver 13, B.C. 178-28w

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# The Last Word

... *From The Editor*

## LO! THE POOR EDITOR . . .

**T**HE ANNOUNCEMENT in the April issue of *The American Philatelist* that David Lidman (BNAPS 263) has had to resign as editor of that publication because of pressure of his regular work, points up the time-consuming nature of such a "part-time" job. As a fellow toiler in the philatelic vineyard, we know that the editorship of such a magazine is "part time" in theory only. As the years pass, it tends to absorb more and more of the editor's free time, until there is no free time left. Admittedly, *BNA TOPICS* is a smaller operation than *The American Philatelist*, and realizing this we can imagine the hours of work that David Lidman must have put in to produce a magazine of that size each month. He says that he has done no real stamp collecting for years, and to this we can only say "Welcome to the club!" (The Sad Order of Non-collecting Stamp Collectors!) Like Dave Lidman, we have boxes and drawers full of stamps and other material awaiting some "free" time for sorting and mounting.

And the mail! . . . It would take a secretary practically full time just keeping the answers to letters, extra copies of the magazine, handbooks, etc., flowing the way they should. The only time we ever really catch up is during the summer when we skip an issue, and people aren't writing so much anyway. And when we would rather be at the beach or off somewhere with the kids, we are trying to get to the bottom of a pile of mail that has accumulated over the previous months. And of course during the summer we work on the Yearbook! (Last summer we also worked on the Squared Circle handbook trying to get it out before the convention, and in the process put so much pressure on author Dr. Whitehead that he will likely never be quite the same again!)

Despite all these drawbacks, we must enjoy editing *TOPICS* because we have been doing this job for 10 years now. We missed mention of this fact in the April issue, but with that month we started our eleventh year as editor of our Society publication. Being in a nostalgic mood, we got out our bound volume for 1950 and in the March issue of that year Jack Levine wrote his farewell editorial. (How did you ever manage to do the work of an editor AND a secretary, Jack? A secretary's job is just as time-consuming as an editor's.) In his farewell message, Jack Levine said that *TOPICS* was destined to "improve and improve until it is the best." We believe that this has come to pass; in fact, if we are to believe all we are told, *BNA TOPICS* has been for years at the top of the heap in the field of specialized philatelic magazines. It has only attained that spot through the assistance and co-operation of a large number of loyal members who have had something to say about their pet specialities, and have been generous enough to say it.

In our first message as editor, in the April 1950 issue, we said, in part: "This magazine can only succeed in its purpose if it maintains its high standard of subject material, so articles of interest to the B.N.A. specialist will be welcomed at all times." That was the first of many appeals for material over the years, and here is the latest! We will need a new supply of material for the season commencing with the September issue, and so once again we will welcome "articles of interest to the B.N.A. specialist." If you need help in preparing your articles, just write to us — we try to answer that type of letter immediately without putting them on the regular correspondence pile! ★

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