

BNA TOPICS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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BNA TOPICS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

VOLUME 19 / NUMBER 3 / WHOLE NUMBER 199 / MARCH 1962

EDITOR

John H. M. Young
23 Donwoods Drive
Coach House
Toronto 12, Ontario

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

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137 Clearview Ave.
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REGULAR FEATURES

OFFICIAL SECTION

Letter from the President.....	58
Monthly Report of the Secretary.....	59
Report from the Sales Manager.....	61
Regional Groups.....	61
The Editor's Mailbag.....	62
Editorial.....	63
Sketches of BNAPSers.....	64
ROUNDING UP SQUARED CIRCLES.....	69
TRAIL OF THE CARIBOU.....	74
COOK'S BOOKS.....	76

ARTICLES

AUXILIARY SERVICE COVERS OF CANADIAN ARMED FORCES—Part 2 <i>by Lloyd W. Sharpe, Q.C.</i>	65
EARLY SUMMER POST OFFICES IN ONTARIO <i>by Max Rosenthal</i>	72
CAMPBELL'S POSTMARK LISTING New Items of Interest <i>by Frank W. Campbell</i>	75

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PRESIDENT Walter W. Chadbourne, 104 Hilltop Road, Hilltop Manor, Wilmington, Delaware.

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Official Section



A LETTER . . .

From the President . . .

WALTER W. CHADBOURNE, 104 HILLTOP RD., HILLTOP MANOR,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

It is with a considerable sense of regret that I have to announce the resignation of Gordon P. Lewis as Editor of BNA TOPICS. I have not checked my back numbers to fix the date of Gordon's accession to the office but certainly the number of years that publication has been under his direction is evidence that the standards of content and format have been of very high caliber. Duties performed on a part-time basis—true also of other officers in the Society—too often interfere with personal plans and pleasure. Our official thanks go to Gordon for all that he has accomplished.

It is gratifying simultaneously to notify our membership that John H. M. Young has agreed to pick up the editorial reins. Readers of TOPICS will recall the series of articles on Nova Scotia stamps and postal history, based on much painstaking original research, that was authored by John. I trust that everyone will extend their cooperation and best wishes to the new Editor.

Al Cook has sent notice that he will be forced to relinquish his duties as Sales Circuit Manager. In the autumn he will leave for an assignment that will take him to Europe for a considerable stay. Fortunately, the appointment of a successor is not of the greatest urgency and circuits will proceed as usual until notification of new personnel and plans is made. Al and his family will be able to attend the Alpine Convention before his sailing date.

Finally, the passing of our beloved member and Vice-President, Arnold Banfield, should be officially recorded although the very sad news was announced in a previous issue. His outstanding position in British North American philately will long be remembered. The Society conveys its sympathy to his family in their loss.

W. W. Chadbourne
President

Monthly Report from the Secretary . . .

JACK LEVINE, 209 PINE TREE ROAD, OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA

February 1, 1962.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1878 Anthony, Wilfred L., 259 Kaiser Crescent, Oshawa, Ontario.
1879 Avery, James C., 119 Thurston Avenue, Ithaca, New York.
1880 Barlow, K., 1055 Ottawa Avenue, West Vancouver, British Columbia.
1881 Benningen, Jack, 157 Wildwood Drive, Calgary, Alberta.
1882 Chatfield, V., 1249 Stephens Avenue, Verdun, Montreal 19, Quebec.
1883 D'Souza, B. B. J., P.O. Box 8, Kabale, Uganda.
1884 Ferguson, John C. L., 15 Howard Drive, Willowdale, Ontario.
1885 Gage, Alexander Drysdale, 23 North Santa Anita Avenue, Pasadena 8, California.
1886 Lipman, Tom A., 2359 Caracas Street, La Crescenta, California.
1887 Martin, J. S., 485 Nyberg Street, Kitchener, Ontario.
1888 Neilson, Maynard Ernest, 1531 Harding Avenue, Pasadena 7, California.
1889 Swartz, Melville J., 197 Brock Street, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba.

REPLACED ON ROLLS

- 95 Hansler, Lester A., Box 632, Inglewood, California.
886 MacNutt, W. S., History Department, Univ. of N.B., Fredericton, New Brunswick.
(The above were incorrectly listed as dropped from rolls in the February issue of the magazine. We are sorry for the mistake.)

APPLICATIONS PENDING

Carr, Gerald C., 9243 Warwick Avenue, Detroit 28, Michigan.
Marino, Joe, Main Street, Geraldton, Ontario.
Merman, Joseph, 1483-1st Avenue, New York 21, New York.
Schenk, John A., 3309 Sonoma Street, Torrance, California.
Sefton, Daniel, 9119 Manchester Road, Silver Spring, Maryland.

APPLICATION FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP

- 1035 Lee, George L., Box 57, Bernardsville, New Jersey.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

- Appelbaum, Arthur, 261 Addison Place, Paramus, N.J. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—Mint postage. Covers. Canada Plate Blocks. Literature. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 11.
Bilangio, John Joseph, 1 Shore Drive, Winthrop 52, Mass. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—Mint postage. 1st Day and 1st Flight covers. Mint airmails. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.
Blauner, Victor, 317 West 87th Street, New York 24, N.Y. (D) Proposed by J. Levine, No. 11.
Buse, Raymond L. Jr., 2540 Handasyde Ave., Cincinnati 8, Ohio (C-X) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint, used and semi-official airmails. "Locals". Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.
Doull, R. M., 1945 Dumfries Rd., Mt. Royal, Que. (C-CX) CAN, N.S.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. 19th century covers. Coils. O.H.M.S.—G. Mint and used booklet panes and complete booklets. Precancels. Mint, used and semi-official airmails and on cover. Squared-circle and cork cancellations. Proposed by Dr. A. Whitehead, No. 192.
Hayne, Andrew, 31 Howard Ave., Lindsay, Ont. (DC-C) CAN—19th century used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. R.P.O., territorial, flag, 2 and 4-ring numerals, squared-circle and fancy cancellations. Proposed by G. D. Hicks, No. 1033.
Kilish, Ted L., 9208 Trinity, Detroit 28, Mich. (C-X) CAN, NFD—20th century mint and used postage. 1st Day covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. Mint booklet panes. Mint airmails. Literature. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.
Schlosser, J. J., 1549 E. 63rd Street, Vancouver 15, B.C. (C) CAN, NFD, B.C., N.B., N.S., P.E.I.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Pre-cancels. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by B. C. Binks, No. 74. Seconded by R. Wulff, No. 1363.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 1839 Buck, L. Gordon, 5770 Cote St. Luc, Apt. 1, N.D.G., Montreal, Quebec.
1109 Burns, O. G., M.D., 1899 Orchard Drive, Kamloops, B.C.
515 Christensen, Allen H., 540 Argyle Ave., Westmount, Que.
1745 Corless, Robert D., 1826 W. Indianola Ave., Phoenix 15, Arizona.
1581 Cornell, Mrs. Edna M., 2407 James St., Syracuse 6, N.Y.
1076 Dale, Mrs. L. Boyd, P.O. Box 508, Red Bank, N.J. (from John D.)
31 Darling, Lester E., 1027 Queen St. North, St. Petersburg 13, Fla.
419 Davis, W. Worth, Box 1080, Tillsonburg, Ontario.
1711 Delange, Victor A., 2325-22A Street N.W., Calgary, Alta. (from Kamloops, B.C.)
1765 Egner, Robert J., 412 Hollywood Ave., HoHoKus, N.J.
53 Gallagher, C. D., M.D., 17 Van Orden Ave., Spring Valley, N.Y.
1360 Harris, A. Leonard, 50 Victoria Rd. North, Southsea, Hampshire, England.

- 729 Harris, E. A., 5919-20th Street S.W., Calgary, Alta.
 1796 Heisz, George M., 927 Colony Road, Grand Island, N.Y.
 923 Horton, S.J., 3005 East 3rd Avenue, Vancouver 12, B.C.
 618 Jarvis, Laurence E. M., 28 Lynnhaven Road, Toronto 19, Ontario.
 822 Kenny, James H. F., 7 Madawaska Drive, Ottawa, Ontario.
 1196 Knox, Stewart I., Box 674, Port Arthur, Ontario.
 571 Lea, J. A., J. E. Lea (Manchester) Ltd., 6 Albert Square, Manchester 2, England.
 946 LeBaron, Leslie B., North Hatley, Quebec.
 1035 Lee, George L., Box 57, Bernardsville, N.J.
 1465 Ludlow, Lewis M. Jr., Gamlen (Japan) Ltd., No. 3, 4 Chome Nishi Shibaura, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan (from Arcadia, Calif.)
 46 Menendian, Raymond A., 1990 Elmwood Ave., Apt. "A", Columbus 12, Ohio.
 284 Mueller, Col. Harrie S., 1505 Park Place, Wichita 3, Kansas.
 1835 Pherrill, E. T., 104 John Street, Thornhill, Ontario.
 629 Piggott, Earle L., 467 Main St., Kentville, N.S.
 285 Pitblado, Isaac, c/o Pitblado, Hoskin & Co., 900 Hamilton Bldg., 395 Main St., Winnipeg 2, Manitoba.
 1471 Poole, Charles, 5 Mayo Ave., Box 682, R.R. 2, Ottawa, Ontario.
 1056 Rosenthal, Harry W., 215-3rd Street, Bismarck, N.D.
 1439 Scarlet, Leo, 116 Nassau St., New York 38, N.Y.
 1594 Seifert, William A. Jr., 4 Russell Road, West Albany 5, N.Y.
 1478 Stewart, John J., Apt. 420, Clifton Manor, 11 Elm Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
 1186 Watson, H. J. Michael, 44 Auchmar Road, Hamilton, Ontario.
 519 Worwood, W., P.O. Box 82, Charny, Quebec.
 1523 Young, John H. M., 23 Donwoods Drive, Coach House, Toronto 12, Ontario.

DECEASED

- 1844 Carlson, George A., 703 Spruce Street, Manistee, Michigan.
 1663 Cubell, Murray, 241 Freeman Street, Brookline, Mass.
 731 McKee, C. S., M.D., McKee Road, R.R. 3, Abbotsford, B.C.

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 605 Cheney, Willis F., 65 Nassau Street, New York 38, N.Y.
 1673 Daignault, Aime C., 867 Park Avenue, Woonsocket, R.I.
 1044 Day, Charles H., 706-32nd Street W., Saskatoon, Sask.
 738 Dewey, Rev. George F., 5124 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal 28, Que.
 1068 Hazel, Dr. H. C., 119 Mornington St., Stratford, Ont.
 1505 Johnstone, Gene N., Box 618, Highland, N.Y.
 1571 Kammann, Frederick C., Williamsville, Vt.
 776 Molesworth, Jack E., 166 Beacon, Boston 16, Mass.
 1277 McLennan, Lindsay M., 98 Dalewood Ave. South, Hamilton, Ont.
 1679 Puccini, Adam, 3 Church St., Huntsville, Ont.
 1762 Shrady, R. H., M.D., 142 Lyman Place, Englewood, N.J.
 1551 Utberg, Neil S., Rt. 2, Box 431, Edinburg, Texas.
 1418 Williams, H. F., 331 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S.
 928 Wilson, F. L., 499 Quebec St., Sherbrooke, Que.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

- Burkhart, H. L.; Goodfellow, Charles W.; Mitchell, L.; Clement, Charles B.; Gordon, Peter C., M.D.; Senecal, F. A.; Edwards, A. Earl, Levitton, D.

MAIL RETURNED

- Bond, P. V., 269 Wellington Hgts., Apt. 210, Islington, Ont.
 Johnson, G. E., 12 Lee Court, Brockton 12, Mass.

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, January 1, 1962.....	1018	
NEW MEMBERS, February 1, 1962.....	12	
REPLACED ON ROLLS, February 1, 1962.....	2	1032
RESIGNATIONS, February 1, 1962.....	8	
DECEASED, February 1, 1962.....	3	11
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, February 1, 1962.....		1021

OFFICIAL NOTICE 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 offices 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 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 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 90 days prior to the election date.

From the Sales Manager . . .

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

CORRECTION to "Sales Department Notes", page 258, 1961 Yearbook:

The second paragraph of these notes should read as follows: "Fees are 2% for insurance on your valuation, and 8% commission on sales . . . The insurance covers your property until it is retired, whether it is a year or five years."

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE SALES DEPT.

(Pages 14-15 of *Constitution and By-Laws* revised and adopted September 21, 1957) Revised changes in *italics*.

PAGE 15, PARAGRAPH 8:

Circuits must be forwarded to the next Member shown on the Route Sheet within five (5) days of receipt by the forwarding Member, to be forwarded by him by *THIRD CLASS MAIL, INSURED FOR TWENTY DOLLARS, (\$20.00), BETWEEN CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES ONLY—BETWEEN POINTS IN CANADA ONLY, BY REGISTERED MAIL INSURED FOR FIVE DOLLARS (\$5.00). CIRCUITS FROM CANADIAN CITIES TO THE UNITED STATES MUST BE SENT BY REGISTERED MAIL: FROM UNITED STATES TO CANADA BY PARCEL POST, INSURED FOR TWENTY DOLLARS, (\$20.00).*

APPROVED CHANGES IN CIRCUIT BOOK

Approved changes in *italics*.

INSIDE FRONT COVER, PARAGRAPH 4:

When sales books have been retired by the Sales Manager and are deposited in the *insured* mail addressed to the last known address of the owner of the book, the Society will be under no further liability of any kind or character with respect to such books or their contents.

BACK COVER, PARAGRAPH 2:

Always secure a *RECEIPT* for books forwarded to next on circuit. Books *MUST BE FORWARDED BY THIRD CLASS MAIL, INSURED FOR TWENTY DOLLARS (\$20.00), BETWEEN CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES ONLY—BETWEEN CITIES IN CANADA, OR FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES ONLY, BY REGISTERED MAIL, INSURED FOR FIVE (\$5.00).* In preserving receipt of circuit, record on it the value, number of books and the number of circuits. Members can keep books five days and will be responsible for them until the next member receives them. If kept longer than the specified time, a fine for each book will be imposed. If you will be absent from your given address for any length of time, always notify the Manager and thereby avoid the fine.

BNAPS REGIONAL GROUPS

Philadelphia—Meets the first Thursday of each month at 7934 Pickering Street, Philadelphia, Pa. *Niagara*—Meets the second Wednesday of each month at 651 Kenmore Ave., Kenmore 23, New York. *Vancouver*—Meets the fourth Monday of each month at Kerrisdale Community Centre, 5851 West Boulevard, Vancouver, B.C. *Winnipeg*—Meets on a Monday in each month to be decided upon at previous meeting. Harold Wilding 135 Traill Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man. *Edmonton*—Meets on the third Friday of each month at members' homes. Murray J. Ward, 11125 60th St., Edmonton, Alberta. *Twin City*—Meets at members' homes on second Thursday of each month. J. C. Cornelius, 2309 Irving Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. *Calgary*—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 8 p.m., in "The Board Room," Anglo American Building, 330 - 9th Ave. S.W. Mrs. Russel H. Lane, Secretary, R.R. No. 3, Anderson Road, Calgary, Alberta. *Pacific*—Meets twice a year at the call of the Secretary, Brian F. Milne, 14500 San Jose Street, San Fernando, California.

THE *Editor's* MAILBAG

Dear Sir:

In BNA Topics for December, 1961, Mr. Max Rosenthal asks "are there any 20th Century Canadian re-entries," and concludes by answering his own question negatively.

The correctness of Mr. Rosenthal's conclusion is in doubt, because it is predicated upon several incorrect assumptions. On the assumption that "it would have been impractical to soften, straighten, burnish, re-enters with the transfer roll, harden, and re-curve a plate", Mr. Rosenthal came to the conclusion that it was never done, yet surface-hardened plates have been softened and re-hardened for corrective purposes. In the case of curved plates it would not be necessary, so far as re-entering is concerned, to straighten the plate if its axis is parallel to the axis of the transfer roll; the real problem would be to maintain the surface smoothness and the exact curvature of the plate while removing the defective impression.

Mr. Rosenthal assumes that defective impressions are removed by burnishing. This may be practiced when only shallow lines or scratches are involved, particularly outside the stamp area, but to remove a full impression by burnishing would lower the plate surface to such an extent that the new impression would not print. Any extensive or deep "erasure" is made by hammering up from that back of the plate.

Mr. Rosenthal also incorrectly assumes that any doubling must be apparent for the full width or length of the stamp design. This may follow where, without erasure, a re-entry is rocked in to restore the full depth of a worn impression, but a re-entry to correct a faulty original entry would show only an occasional doubling, in those spots where the hammering or burnishing failed to remove all original traces. Today, the siderograph bring the transfer roll into contact with the plate with such precision that mis-alignments are a thing of the past; this was not always so, and occasionally it would become necessary to remove the evidence of the first contact between roll and plate, making a fresh start. This sort of error may be characterized by the fact that the doubled lines are not exactly parallel.

Yours sincerely,
F. WALTER POLLOCK.

Dear Sir:

Max Rosenthal stated in his article on 20th Century Re-entries that—"The Admiral issue has a number of re-entries listed in specialized works, but none which I have read about, or looked at, has a doubling of lines across the whole width. If there are any, I will be glad to be corrected."

I would think that both Boggs and Marler are specialized works on the Admirals. All anyone has to do is to refer to Boggs page 374 or Marler page 12 for a clear illustration of a major re-entry covering at least the bottom half of the stamp and from side to side. I have exhibited a copy of this item in two BNAPS Exhibitions and have also shown three others in which the re-entry extends completely across the bottom of the stamp in question. In the case of two of these the plate position and number are known. This has to do with the 1c Green and there are, I believe, similar examples known from the 2c Red.

Accordingly one must come to the conclusion that there are re-entries on 20th Century Canadian stamps because they have been seen by a large number of philatelists, have been illustrated and my specimens will be available for inspection at the BNAPS Convention this fall if anyone is interested in proof.

Sincerely yours,
HARRY W. LUSSEY.

Dear Mr. Editor:

I have been rather astounded and agreeably surprised at the number of letters I received due to the publication in the December 1961 Topics of the "Little Norway" cancellation. It not only shows the interest shown in this item but it shows the splendid cooperation you get from other members of BNAPS.

The first letter I received was from Ray Peters (1202) of Phoenix, Arizona, who kindly sent me a Cover posted in Toronto from Little Norway. I knew the Norwegians had a Camp in Toronto but I did not know that they called it Little Norway. This cancellation has March 23, 1943 in the centre in two lines and at the top Toronto-Little Norway and Ont. at the bottom. On the top left hand corner of the envelope printed in blue there is the inscription (from-"Little Norway"/Toronto, Ont.). This proves that they quite apparently had a Post Office at the Camp. I was always under the impression

that they used the General Post Office and had no special cancellation.

I had another letter from Louis Armson (1781) of Gravenhurst, Ontario, that he had a Cover from Toronto with the same type of cancellation, dated December 11th, 1941. He states in his letter that Little Norway Post Office, at Muskoka, came into being approximately when the Camp was opened in May 1942.

I also had a most interesting letter from Louis M. Lamouroux (1561), the editor of the Canadian Philatelist and he was kind enough to send me for observation four Covers in connection with the Norwegians training in Canada. Among them were two further Little Norway cancellations of Toronto, dated March 16th, 1942, and he was kind enough to say I might keep one of them for my own collection. He also called to mind the issue of Norwegian stamps, Scotts No. 261-266 that were issued by the exiled Norwegian Government in London, England, for

use on correspondence posted at Sea on Norwegian ships and (in certain circumstances) from Norwegian Camps in Great Britain. These are Gibbons numbers 343 to 348 inclusive. After liberation, of course, all values of this issue were put on sale in Norway. To illustrate their use he sent me a very interesting Cover addressed to Toronto and posted on a Norwegian ship, with the 10 and 20 ore value. He also sent me another Cover with the complete set addressed to England with the Little Norway cancellation of Muskoka on it, dated March 13th, 1945.

The information contained in this letter gives some further information in regard to these Camps and I think may prove of further interest to the readers of Topics.

I received several other letters including one from Lieut. Col. R. H. Webb (1598) now living in White Rock, British Columbia, after his retirement from the Army.

Yours very truly,

LLOYD W. SHARPE.

EDITORIAL

TO THE SUPPORT OF THE DEALERS

Lately, the complaints of dealers have been increasing about the high cost of renting a bourse table at local and national philatelic exhibitions. Two years ago, the Canadian national society held a convention in Mid-Western Ontario at which bourse tables could be obtained at the cost of \$15.00 a table. Such a price was justified owing to the size and duration of the exhibition.

Generally, it has been agreed that the bourse was a great success, not only for the dealers, but for the collectors who were able to obtain items of philatelic interest for their collections. This year the same society is holding their convention, exhibition and bourse in another city in Western Ontario, but on a larger scale. What a surprise to learn that the cost of a bourse table had risen to \$50.00, a rise of over 230% in a period of two years. Have costs risen so much as to justify such an increase? Granted that the exhibition has been advertised as being much larger than previous national shows, but the increase to the dealer now forces him to sell much more material to enable him to cover his costs. He must also cover travelling expenses and in the end try to realize some profit for his efforts. Collectors have realized for many years that, if one wishes to have a successful exhibition, one must have some dealer's bourse tables. Philatelists are interested in buying stamps to add to their collections, and the exhibition bourse offers the chance to do this, and to contact ten or twenty dealers from all parts of the country. Do not forget that he is there to work, and work he must, all day and evening.

Similar practices are starting in the United States. It has been noted that a Midwest Exhibition is holding their local show in the late spring of this year. Last year, the cost of a dealer's bourse table was \$75.00 with no strings attached, except that a deposit be made to hold the booth. A prospectus was issued, mostly filled with dealer advertising. This year, it was surprising to learn that the dealer has to pay \$100.00 for his bourse table, but that he would receive a \$25.00 advertisement in the prospectus. The notice appropriately pointed out that the cost really had not risen as the dealer was still paying only \$75.00 for his table. One condition was changed. You could not have a table unless the \$100.00 was paid entitling you to both, even though you did not want an advertisement. True, the exhibition committee feels that the person who supports the prospectus advertising should be entitled to priority for a table, which is understandable, but there should be a provision included that dealers that wish a bourse table shall be given such priority if they purchase advertising space in the prospectus. There is a distinct difference in the two methods. Exhibition committees must consider the law of diminishing returns, if they continue their present policy.

Sketches of BNAPSers*

by V. G. GREENE, 77 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO, ONTARIO

BNAPS No. L40

JOHN H. M. YOUNG (BNAPS 1523)

John H. M. Young, our new Editor, although young in name and in years, is one of the most enthusiastic and knowledgeable collectors to appear on the Canadian philatelic scene in many years.

Born in Peterborough, Ontario on January 12, 1938, son of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Young, he received his early education in Peterborough and graduated from Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1959. John intended to be a lawyer, but after taking a course in commerce and finance he decided to go into the investment business and is now employed in the Toronto office of Bache & Company as head of the Syndicate Department.

John is one of the keenest students we have of the stamps and postal history of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and has already assembled a collection which has won awards at many stamp exhibitions. He is also a collector of early maps and prints of British North America as well as 19th century Canadian china.

In addition to being secretary of the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada and a director of the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club, he is a member of the Royal Philatelic Society, London; the R.P.S. of Canada; Essay-Proof Society; Collectors Club, New York, and other clubs in Canada and the United States.

I predict a bright future in business and in philately for this young man, and our Society is fortunate in having him to fill the post of Editor, so ably performed by Gordon Lewis for the past eleven years.

No. 88



*We are pleased to announce that our member and past-president, Vincent G. Greene shall resume his monthly column, 'Sketches of BNAPSers', which he started many years ago.

Auxiliary Services Covers of Canadian Armed Forces

by LLOYD W. SHARPE, Q.C.

PART TWO

The most common type of corner card is that shown in *Figure 13*. This corner card comes in many sizes, is often seen coupled with the word "Canadian" above it. The very large size without the word Canadian and a similar size with the words "and Canadian War / Contingent Association / with the / Canadian Forces" in four lines below it are perhaps the scarcest. The sides of the triangle on this corner card are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There covers are usually in red and black but do come in red and blue and a purplish shade of red. The smallest of these is one with the words "Ottawa, Canada," beneath it, $\frac{5}{8}$ " on the side in red and blue. The cover I have showing this corner card is one used by the Navy and it is the only one I have ever seen. Generally these covers come in envelopes of many sizes and papers. I have seen perhaps thirty different items. There is another type of this cover with a bird above it used by the Army in Labrador. The bird leads me to believe that this envelope may have been produced for the use of the Air Force.

There is a fairly common corner card used during the First War with a smaller type of insignia as shown on the upper left of *Figure 10*.

Continuing with this type, *Figure 11*, is a cover that really got me started collecting these. It is blue and red on a white envelope and as you will see it is an item dear to the collectors heart—an error.

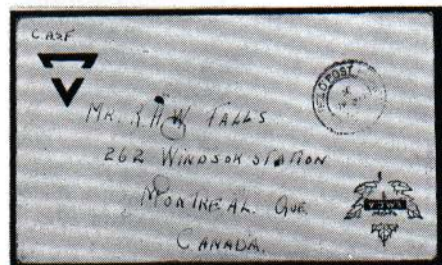


Fig. 11—A scarce misprint of a Second World War Y.M.C.A. in blue and red

The only cover that I have come across that has anything to do with Christmas is shown in *Figure 12*. It is a Second War item in green and red on white envelope.

Another scarce type of the triangle corner card is one with the words "On Active Service" above the triangle and in red and black on a manilla envelope.

The only card of British production of the First War I have come across shown in *Figure 13*. It is in red and black on a white card. Apparently cards are a great deal more scarce than envelopes.



Fig. 12—Special Christmas envelope used in 1941 and 1942 in red and green.

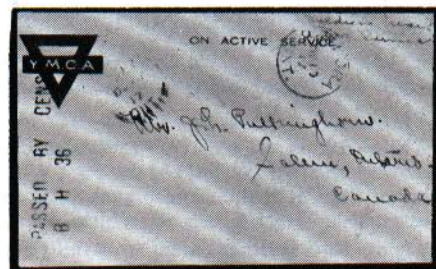


Fig. 13—Scarce Y.M.C.A. post card dated 1917 in red and black.

An unusual item is *Figure 14*—it is a card produced by our then allies of the First War, Japan: a white card printed in red and black.

Another type of card with the triangle is *Figure 15*. I have never seen this card which is in red and black on manilla of the Second War use.

Continuing with Y.M.C.A. covers, *Figure 16* is a very scarce cover; I have two copies of it. One is on a white envelope with black printing and the other is on a brown envelope with brown printing. It could almost be classified as a Patriotic.

Then I think we should show the sister organization of the Y.M.C.A. *Figure 17* shows a corner card of the Y.W.C.A. Hostess House. It is the only one I have ever seen and I have never seen one used. It is blue on white paper.

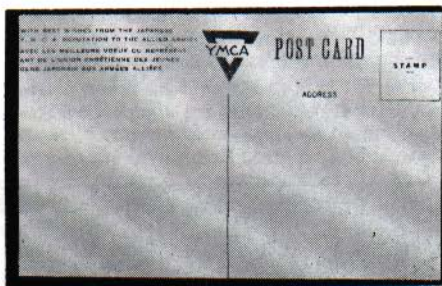


Fig. 14—Very scarce Japanese post card of the First War in red and black.



Fig. 15—Scarce Y.M.C.A. post card of the Second War in red and black on manilla card.

The next illustration, *Figure 18*, is a recent discovery, really a Patriotic of the First War. I rather think it is the same organization as illustrated in *Figure 6*. It is all in blue.

Figure 19 is another example of the First World War Organization which I referred to in Numbers 6 and 18. It is black on white paper.



Fig. 16—Scarce Y.M.C.A. envelope of the First World War with printing in black.



Fig. 17—Y.M.C.A. cover used in Canada only with printing in blue.

Men of the First World War will remember the Khaki Club in Halifax. *Figure 20* shows one of these scarce covers which is printed in brown on a white envelope. And men of the Second World War will well remember the Beaver Club in London, England. A sample of this stationery is shown on *Figure 21* and is black printing on white envelope.

The Salvation Army was also very active but their covers usually only carried the Salvation Army Shield in red in the lower left



Fig. 18—Scarce Patriotic Auxiliary cover of the First War, printing in blue.

corner with the wording "With the Canadian Active Service Forces". I have never seen it in anything else but red. They also produced a black postcard with more or less the same wording with a picture in black on the back. There apparently are several pictures in black and white of a mobile canteen being inspected by their Majesties and various other pictures.

The Knights of Columbus also provided covers with their insignia in the upper left hand corner in various sizes, usually in blue. The Scottish Churches' Huts provided a similar type of envelope, usually in blue and white.

The Canadian Legion War Services also provided envelopes with a similar type of corner card sometimes in black and sometimes in blue and various sizes on white envelopes. Then there is an envelope, not very attractive, with the words "On Active Service" in the centre at the top. This envelope was apparently a joint effort by the Canadian Legion, Knights of Columbus, Canadian Overseas Y.M.C.A. and the Salvation Army. All I have seen are in black on white envelopes. Another type I suppose what might be called a corner card is Figure 22 of the Canadian Lutheran Youth. The printing on this envelope is in bright green.

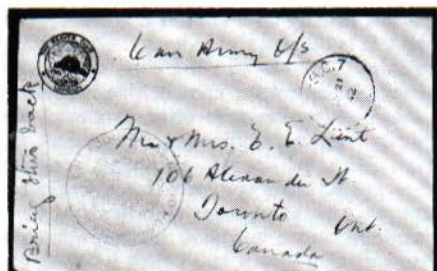


Fig. 21—Printing in black of the well-known Beaver Club in London, England during the 2nd World War.

I think I should mention a typical organization that provided comforts and cigarettes for the troops overseas. Such an organization was the Overseas Club Tobacco Fund, see Figure 23. There was a countless number of such organizations and while they may not in the true sense of the word be called Auxiliary Services they did perform many similar services.

Other than the cover mentioned in Mr. Richardson's article previously referred to I have never seen a Red Cross Auxiliary Services cover.

I said earlier that I would also mention some other service covers and I find that the United States provided quite a few mostly with the Y.M.C.A. triangle and the word "American" above it as shown in Figure 24. There are various types of this Corner Card on different sized and coloured envelopes in many printings and various colours.



Fig. 19—Scarce Church Army Huts cover of the First World War printing in black.



Fig. 20—Scarce cover of Khaki Club in Halifax—First world war printing in brown.

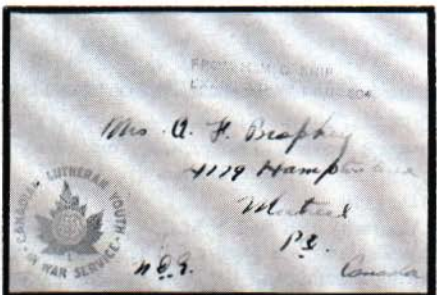


Fig. 22—Printing in green of the 2nd World War Organization known as the Canadian Lutheran Youth.

There is quite a scarce American cover of the First World War from the American Forces of the American of Occupation, see Figure 25. This comes on various sized envelopes and different papers. The printing is

in black, usually on a kind of a greyish green shade. It is quite a scarce item.

Figure 26 shows an Australian cover with a combination corner card of three services. It seems Australia quite often produced envelopes with a combination of services on them. They, of course, also used separate envelopes for each service. I have a very interesting Australian cover with the Y.M.C.A. triangle as shown in Figure 13 with the word "Australian" above it and below it "With the A.I.F." in blue and red on a white envelope. This cover was used from Lybia, how and why I do not know.



Fig. 25—An Auxiliary Service cover from the American Expeditionary Forces in Germany at the end of the First World War. Printing is in black.



Fig. 23—An acknowledgement Post Card of the First World War Overseas Club Tobacco Fund.



Fig. 26—An Australia cover of the Second World War with a combination of services. Printing is in red.



Fig. 24—Typical example of many Y.M.C.A. America covers. The printing and designs are various.

You will also find Y.M.C.A. covers from New Zealand, see Figure 27. This cover was sent by a number of the New Zealand Forces in Japan. The printing is in red.

No doubt you can find covers from other armed services as well and if your interest is world wide you could obtain Auxiliary Service covers from the enemy services.

I hope these notes have been of some interest and for general convenience I attach a list of various Canadian Services (and as far as possible) an indication of the period of their use.



Fig 27—This is a New Zealand cover of the Y.M.C.A. from the New Zealand Forces in Japan.

(Continued on page 76)

Rounding up Squared Circles

Editor: DR. A. WHITEHEAD, 52 HAVELOCK ST., AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA

OBITUARY

It is with great sorrow that I report the deaths of four keen and enlightened collectors of Squared Circles:

Miss Marjorie Harris, Vancouver, No. 1010, C. A. Porter, New Westminster, No. 669, Dr. C. S. McKee, Abbotsford, B.C., No. 731, Braden Elliott, Toronto, No. 1463.

Three of these were mutual friends, living not so very far apart in British Columbia. Two were well on in years, Dr. McKee at 85 (read the dedication to him of the 2nd edition of the Handbook, page 4) and Mr. Porter at 80; but Miss Harris at 60 and Mr. Elliott at 46, could have been expected to be with us for many more years. All were valued correspondents of mine and amongst the best-informed of Squared Circle and other material. Many others besides myself are mourning their passing. I shall miss them greatly.

(a) From Clarence A. Kemp,

BNAPS 1393

I have just discovered a Mission City on 3 cent small queens, dated Oc II 93. A dealer going through a bulk lot of 3 cent, picked out all that had even a partial squared circle strike on them and sold me 1500 at 20 cents apiece. Frankly, I thought I was paying too much but I wanted to keep his goodwill as he has

helped me many times in the past, so I bought them. Going through the last 100 I found *Mission City*—all there except "MIS". This is not far away from Ludlows' date of Sp 13, 93.

(b) Mrs. J. A. C. Kirk, BNAPS 1336:

Only one exciting thing to report, and I mean—exciting. In fact, I couldn't sleep for a couple of nights. Out of a friend's school boy collection I was given a perfect Blue Vale on a pair of 3c Small Queens, dated March 23rd, 1894. The strike is complete down to the year date, but the Ontario and lower bars are missing. Not knowing what I could do for him I took my cue from Stuart Johnson, and gave the chap a bottle of the best Scotch—he was delighted—and so was I.

(c) Mr. Weldon Coulter,

of Millbrook, Ontario

I have just found a clear strike of the Peterborough Squared Circle on the K.E. 2 cents stamp, on cover. It is dated Ja 20, 6. A time-mark '18' is above the date, but inverted and reversed. The year is expressed by '6', expressing '06', of course.

The old Grafton, Ontario Squared Circle hammer is still in the Grafton Post Office, showing a date in Jan., 1902, much later than the last recorded date.

The following list is Part One of a table of Squared Circle towns with like endings, prepared by the indefatigable Brian Milne, BNAPS 1476. Collectors will find it and the succeeding parts most useful in identifying partial strikes.

TABLE OF SIMILAR ENDINGS — SQUARED CIRCLE TOWNS — Part One

Type I

WestVILLE	Spring Hill MinES	LONDON
BrockVILLE	Point St. CharlES	St. HilariON
MansONVILLE		BeeTON
ShannONVILLE		DutTON
		BeaverTON

Type II

Group "ON" etc.

VernON	WeSTON	WellINGTON
River LouisON	KingSTON	LeamINGTON
BobcaygeON	HarrISTON	LoNDON
SutTON	aCTON	sANDON
RockTON	pICTON	BRANDON
BrampTON	FrederICTON	UnION
EdmonTON	FlesheRTON	R. du Loup STATION
HamilTON	WiARTON	Paris STATION
MerriTON	StellARTON	Ashcroft STATION
ClifTON		McGregor STATION
GraFTON		

BirtLE
 MarkdALE
 Blue VALE
 Acton VALE
 KentVILLE
 WoodVILLE
 LennoxVILLE
 VictoriaVILLE

Group "LE" etc.
 BelleVILLE
 OrangEVILLE
 ClarencEVILLE
 WolFVILLE
 StouffVILLE
 BeamSVILLE
 HuntSVILLE
 HaggerSVILLE

DunNVILLE
 dANVILLE
 BowmANVILLE
 SaCKVILLE
 MerriCKVILLE
 IbERVILLE
 ChestERVILLE

WaterdOWN
 MillTOWN
 WilliamsTOWN

Group "OWN" etc.

GeorgETOWN, P.E.I.
 GeorgETOWN, Ont.
 CharlottETOWN

IndiaNTOWN
 MartiNTOWN

(To be continued)

New Discoveries

Most of the correspondence I receive nowadays is concerned with new record early and late dates (infrequent); indicia (more and more collectors are concentrating on this, the most interesting facet of Squared Circle collecting); and the other postmarks used in our towns alongside with Squared Circles, generally spoken of as the *contemporaries*. (These are worth looking for as they may lead to something definite when the facts are pooled).

There are only two new things to report, but these are notable:

1. Clarence Kemp discovers (in the last 100 of a large purchase of 3c Small Queens!) a fine copy of MISSION CITY, hitherto known in the single specimen in the Lewis Ludlow collection, shown in Fig. 33 of the 2nd Handbook.

2. J. W. Travers has found BOBCAYGEON in the cut-down state known to us as sub-type 8. Schreiber, Ont., and Nanaimo, B.C., were reported by me about eleven years ago. You will find the interesting note of this latest member of the small "broken circle" group in *The Canadian Philatelist* for March, 1961.

We read there that several examples were found. It would be interesting to know how many.

A further copy of FOREST, ONT., (R.F. 90), has been reported by a collector who wishes to remain anonymous.

In this connection—the finding of new copies of rare squared circles, which is likely for some time to come, C. A. Kemp, chairman of the R.F. Committee for the second edition of the Squared Circle Handbook, writes in part as follows:

"If every collector of squared circles would



Fig. 1—Bobcaygeon 'Broken Circle'
 Courtesy of J. W. Travers

report to you exactly what he has both on and off cover on all towns showing a rarity factor of 90 and upwards, I feel sure it would bring out some surprising changes.

"If someone has another Revelstoke and mine is not the only known copy, I would be delighted to hear about it. Just as I reported immediately my discovery of another Mission City, I would rejoice at the good fortune of another collector who had the good luck to find a Revelstoke.

"If you pointed out in your column that since the publication of the revised handbook there had been many new discoveries and asked for information so that the *dates to show period of use*, etc., could be properly recorded, do you think it might bring some of this material out in the open?"

I am frequently asked for approvals of Squared Circles. Readers of this page should believe that I do not sell. I have hundreds of duplicates, fine material, of towns up to R.F. 30 or more, but I regard these as exchange material, to be drawn upon only for exchange for the rarities I lack or for indicia I still need. I willingly give 20 to 30 good R.F. towns for a rarity I want. Most of the rarities

in my collection, such as St. Hilarion, Matane, Beeton, Byng Inlet North, etc. are represented by two or more copies, but I shall not part with any of them except for a rarity I lack, now very few. I think these remarks should make my position clear and obviate unnecessary correspondence.

Recently the subject of display was mentioned in this column. I had in mind not only exhibitions, but also the mounting of album pages not intended for shows. There are so many ways of collecting squared circles that their mounting becomes a personal matter. To the beginner I would say: don't mount too soon, and when you begin, don't crowd; leave room for additions. As a general rule, arrange your collection in the order of the handbook — type one alphabetically, type two regionally. Reduce your write-up to a minimum and be sure to use terms correctly. Be especially careful to confine 'type' to its use as set out in chapter 3 of the handbook, 2nd edition.

Notes on Winnipeg Hammers and Time Numbers

The intermittent usage of Hammer I during the periods of Hammers II and III is quite interesting and accounts for the so-called Rush Hour Markings. I have analyzed the occurrence of the First Hammer during the Third Hammer period with some interesting results:

February 1895 thru October 1897

1c 180 copies.....	Hammer I 69 or 38 %
2c 45 copies.....	Hammer I 17 or 37½ %
3c 928 copies.....	Hammer I 23 or 2½ %

Why the relatively high frequency of Hammer I on the 1c and 2c values and its rare occurrence on the 3c? I have drawn the following conclusion: When the mail was heavy it was sorted by two clerks, one for out-of-town mail and the other for local mail. The spare hammer was used for local mail, hence

the frequent occurrence of hammer I on the 1c and 2c values. This was first brought to my attention when I received a lot of Winnipeg squared circles from a local Winnipeg collector and discovered that most of the 1c and 2c values were cancelled with Hammer I.

Time Markings

As shown by Rosenblatt's excellent survey, see Topics, July, 1960, the normal time markings were No. 1 to No. 9, plus No. 10 for limited periods. Occasionally other two digit time markings occurred. For example, I have Hammer III, No. 11 for June 7, 1895; Hammer III, No. 12 for January 31 and February 18, 1896; Hammer I, No. 16 for February 12, 1898. There rare occurrences would seem to be caused by carelessness on the part of the postal clerk who failed to remove a digit before inserting a new one in the hammer.

The time marking No. 19 poses a special problem, however, since it occurs on several different dates during a very limited period in the summer of 1896. I have copies for July 31, 1896 and for August 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1896, the last in a group of five different time markings. Dr. Whitehead reports No. 19 for July 27, 1896.

There seem to be two plausible explanations for the occurrence of No. 19 at this time:

1. An inexperienced, part-time clerk filling in for a regular clerk on vacation. He might have used No. 19 literally to denote a 7 a.m. mail or he may have inserted the digit 1 for the first mail of the day without removing No. 9, the last mail of the previous day.

2. The No. 19 might have been used to designate a supplementary mail during a provincial assembly or convention.

If any collectors have copies of Winnipeg No. 19, we will appreciate it if they will report them to Dr. Whitehead or myself.

Dr. Kenneth M. Day, BNAPS No. L12

1962 D. S. Bolaffi's **ITALY** Postage Stamp Specialized Catalogue (Second Edition). Price \$1.75 (or 12/6d or 7.-DM.)

This De-Luxe Specialized Catalogue remains the only one which has ever been published in English language.

In this new Edition, practically all prices have been changed (increased) in order to bring them up to date with the situation of the Italian Market as of November, 1961.

All quotations of this Catalogue, in U.S. Currency, correspond to the net selling prices of the Italian Market, which is not to be forgotten, remains the biggest source of supply for the stamps of Italy.

Some new important varieties and a list-

ing of the stamps issued by Italy between the First and the new Edition have also been added.

The Catalogue comprises 124 large size (7½ x 10") pages and more than 800 half-tone illustrations. The size of each illustration is close to the actual size of the reproduced stamp. All illustrations have been numbered to facilitate the Catalogue's reading.

Besides its own numbers the Catalogue is showing also and whenever possible, the corresponding numbers of the Stanley Gibbons and Scott Catalogues.

Foreign Representative for West Germany, Austria
Switzerland: Wolfgang Winkel-Viktoria Str. 48a
—Bielefeld/West Deutschland

Early Summer Post Offices in Ontario

by MAX ROSENTHAL (BNAPS 104)

In 1885, on a small island in one of the larger lakes in Muskoka, was opened the first summer post office in Canada, the predecessor to a multitude which are open during the tourist season to serve vacationers. Harsh pioneer times were over in southern and central Ontario. People could take more time for leisure. Transportation was much improved, especially since railways were penetrating everywhere.

Muskoka was already becoming known as a vacation area, and well to do people from southern Ontario centres were building summer houses there. In 1885 there were a good number of post offices open all year there, but the post office open only during the warm weather was unknown in Canada. There were a few which might be closed during the winter but only because they could not be reached then. They served permanent residents, not temporary vacationers.

Yohocucaba Island is in the north half of Lake Joseph, one of the larger lakes in Muskoka. It was on the steamer route from Port Sandfield to Port Cockburn. At the wharf on its southeast tip was established Canada's first summer post office, in 1885. In the book "Muskoka Illustrated," G. Mercer Adams wrote in 1888:

"The island of Yoho, or, if the strange mouthful 'Yohocucaba', can be grappled with, is one of the prettiest and most cultivated of the islands on the lake. It is the apple of the eye of the Muskoka Club, an early organization of campers, whose advent and many summers' visits to the region haunt the memory of its modern discoverers with yet unveiled delight. Its seemingly Indian appellation is in reality a conglomerate polysyllable, made up of the first letters in the surnames of the island's original owners."

The letters came from the lodge where the post office was located, the Reverend Professor Campbell, of Montreal. Mrs. Campbell was postmistress. The post office was simply called Yoho Island. It was closed around 1920.

The next year, 1886, saw the second Canadian summer post office, Wesley Park, opened in Stanford Township, near the Niagara River, right next to the growing town of Niagara Falls. This park is described in "The History of The County of Welland," in 1887:

"This park contains about 200 acres. It commands a good view of the river, and is becoming a popular camp meeting place. It is organized by the Reverend W. B. Osborne, whose home at the park has been opened for a missionary training school under the direction of Mrs. Osborne. The park is under the direction of the Niagara Falls International Camp Meeting Association, of which the present president is the Reverend J. P. Daniels. The park has only been organized for about three years, but it has already become a very popular resort, not only for picnic parties and the transient tourists who spend but a day or two at the Falls, but cottages have been built and are occupied during the summer season by people who live in cities."

The postmaster of Wesley Park was another minister, Rev. G. A. Mitchell. It only existed for a few years, soon being absorbed by Niagara Falls' urban growth.

By the end of the century a few other summer post offices had come into being. In the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts, Yoho Island had been joined by Moon River, which, however, only lasted until about 1910, Point Keewaydin, and Woodington. Woodington became a post office open all year around 1920. Near Picton was West Point, which had opened as Sand Banks. It became a year round post office about 1910. Stoney Lake, north of Peterborough, originally a post office throughout the year, had become a summer post office.

Today considered a suburb of Toronto, Long Branch had become a summer resort in a wooded area on Lake Ontario west of the city. "A Souvenir of Long Branch, Seven Miles from Toronto," a booklet apparently brought out in 1888, stated:

"The summer of 1887 saw broad avenues opened through the grove, and an elegant hotel, with Japanese balconies and padoga towers, gracing the background of the lake front. Beyond the ten acres of picnic grounds are about 250 choicely wooded villa lots, upon several of which elegant, pretty and artistically designed cottages have risen."

Around Long Branch Avenue one can still see the turretted wooden villas now lived in all year round. The wooden hotel, in which was located the summer post office, stood until a few years ago. The Long Branch post office went into all year use about 1910. By that time most of the inhabitants were permanent residents.

Further west, in another wooded area on Lake Ontario, just west of Port Credit, was the Lorne Park summer post office. Today it is also a suburb of Toronto.

The first two summer post offices on Lake Simcoe were in existence at this time. Morton Park, on the southeast side, was near Keswick. Peninsular Park, on the west shores, was a little west of Big Bay Point, on Kempenfeldt Bay. Peninsular Park post office closed in the 1900's, and Morton Park a decade later. Sturgeon Point, southeast of Fenlon Falls, was also already open.

In another decade, by 1910, there was a significant increase in the number of summer post offices. The Muskoka and Parry Sound districts, in particular, had added Elgin House, Minnicogashene, Mowat Island, Point Au Baril, Rose Point, and Royal Muskoka. Point Au Baril changed to all year service around 1910.

A radial, or electric railway, connected Toronto with Lake Simcoe. Jackson's Point, which became a year round post office about 1920, and Orchard Beach had been opened on the east side of the lake.

Further north, on the east shores of Lake Couchiching, Geneva Park summer post office had come into existence. At the beginning of the century, the Young Men's Christian Association had wished to train employed personnel for more efficient service. It was realized that the effectiveness of the training plan would be increased at a location where outdoor recreational activities could be added. It was decided that Geneva Park was the ideal location.

Owner William Thomson, son of John Thomson, around whose lumber mill the

village of Longford Mills or nearby Lake St. John grew, was persuaded to sell it. The school was first held at Geneva Park jointly with the Broadview Boys' Camp of Toronto in 1905.

North of Orillia, Port Stanton summer post office was located on the west side of Sparrow Lake. Summer post offices had already reached the Nipissing district, north of North Bay, the two in existence in 1910 being Lady Evelyn and Temagami Park, on Temagami Island. At this time, however, the latter changed its spelling to Timagami Park, and it became a year round post office. Lady Evelyn post office was closed about 1920.

Lorne Park had become a post office open all year. Stony Lake had disappeared as any kind of post office.

From this time on the growth of summer post offices throughout Canada has been tremendous, with Ontario and Quebec always far ahead in numbers. As automobiles came more and more into use, the possibility of going to summer resorts grew, and was no longer restricted to the well to do.

Right into the 1920's the summer post offices were still given for cancelling with the old style hammers, in which a small circle is broken by the name of the post office and the province, and those particular ones still use them. They had long since been dropped for permanent post offices, except that some small ones still had them left over.

From the 1930's on, newly established summer post offices were supplied with contemporary hammers, cancelling a large closed circle, with tall lettering. Summer post offices which begin nowadays use the present day hammers, which produce a fairly small circle, with squat lettering.

The length of time during the year that summer post offices are open varies from only the two months of July and August to some which include much of the spring and autumn. One of them. Banff Hot Springs, Alberta is so busy during the season that it uses a machine canceller.

Since summer post offices are open only a portion of each year, their postmarks are likely to be on the scarce side, and worth looking for. After 1900 picture postcards came into use, and one showing a scene from a summer resort on one side and a postmark from its post office on the front, is a nice item to have in a collection.

Trail of the Caribou

By D. C. MEYERSON, 69 FENIMORE DRIVE, HARRISON, NEW YORK

BNAPster Ray A. Peters, No. 1202, Phoenix, Ariz., has just sent along a very interesting cover for our inspection, it is a cover franked with the 3c, Scott No. 51, and evidently posted at L'ANCE AU LOUP, LABr., and addressed to St. John's, Newfoundland. There are several backstamps on the cover, the most interesting of which is a magnificent strike of the closed circle BLANC SABLON, NEWFD Ty. This is rather early use of a cancel that was first sent to the colony on Sept. 19, 1889, and is about 4 years earlier than the previous example recorded in the May 1959 issue of TOPICS. So it goes, we gradually push the years back.

We are in receipt of a magnificent Private Treaty Sale catalogue of BNA material printed by Jim Sissons, BNAPS No. L17 and dated Jan. 1962. The BNA items depicted are absolutely magnificent as quite a few of the Newfoundland items that we have checked have quite a pedigree, they date back to the 1st Pack Sale held by Harmer Rooke of New York in Dec. of 1944, and then re-offered by Bob Siegal, also of New York in that magnificent BNA Sale that he held on Mar. 11, 1959. We are certain that the same facts are probably true for the rest of the BNA material but our interest stops at Newfoundland.

The recent English magazine "Stamp Collecting" has listed several Newfoundland items of interest to the specialist. In the Nov. 24th issue Harry Nissen offers a mint corner block of 6 of the 2c rose, Scot No. 17, at \$560.00. In the same issue W. Dennis Way in listing the prices realized out of the ordinary items lists the fact that a used copy of the 7c, long Coronation in the comb perf realized \$30.80. In the Jan. 5th issue of the same magazine the firm of Bridger & Kay offer this same 7c long Coronation stamp in mint condition at \$42 and they offer a pair of the 3c, Scott No. 246, in the line perf 14.1, at \$182 and a single of the same stamp at \$91.00.

We have recently made two fortunate purchases that we believe have vastly improved the proof section of our collection. At the New York auction held by the Equitable

Stamp Co., we purchased a complete set of the Cabot Issue, Scott Nos. 61-74, in issued color on card for \$87.50. Then from a source on the other side of the Atlantic we purchased a complete set of die proofs in issued color of the 1932 issue, Scott Nos. 183, 185, 187, 188, 190, 192-198, on watermarked paper. We previously had the same die proofs in black on unwatermarked paper so this latest acquisition is a most welcome addition. In going over this latest set of die proofs however we find that the 14c, Scott No. 194, the 20c, Scott No. 196 and the 30c, Scott No. 198 bear no die numbers though the design seems to be complete. In the set in black on unwatermarked paper which should have been drawn previous to the set in color on watermarked paper all of the die proofs have die numbers, the 14c being No. 957, the 20c No. 956 and the 30c No. 963. There may be a simple reason for this but if there is we don't know it and would appreciate help.

In the Jan. 1962 issue of STAMP COLLECTING the English firm of R.E.R. Dallowick advertises a copy of the Alcock-Brown stamp, Scott No. C2, on the attempted flight of the rebuilt Martinsyde. This flight can be distinguished from all others in that the stamp is cancelled Jul. 12, 1919. There were supposedly only 25 covers added for this second attempt and when this one too failed they were forwarded by sea and are back-stamped at London, Jan. 20, 1920. The asking price for the cover is \$112. When Robson Lowe of London sold the Marquess of Bute Airmail collection on Mar. 18, 1959, an example of this flight was included in the sale and it realized \$336, or three times the present asking price. From this end we have no idea as to the condition of the two covers but thought that we should report the offer. Furthermore the descriptive copy for this lot offered for sale by Robson Lowe advised that only one other flown cover was recorded. At this point we are going to add two more recorded copies as one has reposed in our airmail collection for lo these many years and we have also seen an example in the outstanding Newfoundland Airmail collection of Dr. J. J. Matejka, BNAPS No. 1625, Chicago, Ill.

Campbell's Postmark Listing

NEW ITEMS OF INTEREST

by FRANK W. CAMPBELL, BNAPS No. 143

For many years I had suspected that a postmark for Athabaska (probably abbreviated ATHA) would be found. Recently a tracing was sent to me, as seen on a postcard. The ATHA brings up a new problem, as it should have been ALTA after 1905. Fort Smith was established December 1, 1907.

Athabaska was established in 1882 as being north of the 55th degree line, it extending from British Columbia to well north-east of Manitoba. In 1905 part of it was added to northern Alberta, the balance being added to Saskatchewan. This far east part, then Saskatchewan, was for a short time in Keewatin, which accounts for Le Pas (The Pas) post office having location markings in Keewatin, and in Saskatchewan, and it is now in Manitoba.

In 1912 all north of the 60th degree line, except a few isolated islands in Hudson Bay, was called the Northwest Territories, and still is thus designated—except Yukon of course.

Other post offices in this north part of Alberta were Athabasca Landing, which was the first far-north extension of postal service, it being established about 1901. The word Landing was discontinued in official usage about 1904, but the Postal Guide listed the Athabasca Landing in full until 1914. Other

far north places were Lesser Slave Lake in 1904, Spirit River in 1905, and Fort Vermilion in 1906.

Postal Guide Listings are not always up-to-date geographically, as in the 1895 Guide, page 233, Fort Cudahy is listed as in British Columbia, with C. H. Hamilton as postmaster. It was the first Yukon post office, in 1894.

A modern but very scarce postmark is New Aklavik. The circle here (C) is a second day date, from non-philatelic mail. It existed May 19, 1958, to September 2, 1958. The post-marking instruments were returned soon to Edmonton. It changed to Inuvik, September 2, 1958.

The Bathurst postmark was a surprise, as it is the first of this exact double circle group from New Brunswick. About a dozen similar are listed as from Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. I am still hunting a tracing of the type from Truro, N.S., in the 1820/40 era.

It is nice to know who helps me in these tracings or loans:

A-G-F were sent by R. G. Woodall, Wimborne, England; B-D are from Dr. Murray Campbell, Winnipeg; H is from G. B. Wright, Toronto, BNAPS No. 1495; C is from G. E. Kyffin, Stockport, Cheshire, England.



Cook's Books

By AL P. COOK, COY GLEN
ROAD, ITHACA, NEW YORK

THE VICTORIA BOOKLETS

In conclusion, there are, in addition to the Essay, at least three of the first issue texts, and seven of the second issue texts—a total of ten in all. The sequence seems to follow logical development toward the first of the Edward booklets, which is similar to the last of the Victoria booklets listed above. Rate changes and corrections, too, help to indicate the order of appearance. When did each appear and how many were printed? All we know is that a total of approximately 1,200,000 Victoria booklets were issued, the first appearing about June 11, 1900. For some strange reason they seem to be more plentiful than the Edward issue which succeeded them and of which more than ten times the quantity were issued. It has been suggested that because they were something new on the Canadian Postal scene, people seemed to save them. In the past year less than ten were sold by the half dozen leading auctioneers of Canada, New York and London, and of these four had been "exploded" and lacked one pane. Two were incomplete, that is, they

lacked one or more stamps for the panes. In the past ten years only two or three of the tete-beche imperforate panes have changed hands, and less than fourteen exist.

Listing of Victoria Booklets

EX—1 Experimental

1 FIRST ISSUE (cover and staple *under* binding)

- 1 a Text a
- 1 b Text b
- 1 c Text c

2 SECOND ISSUE (cover and staple *over* binding)

- 2 a Text a
- 2 b Text b
- 2 c Text c
- 2 d Text d
- 2 e Text e
- 2 f Text f
- 2 g Text g

Note: Who has an "exploded" booklet of my Victoria Booklet, First Issue, Text "c" and Second Issue, Text "e", that the writer can beg, borrow, steal, or buy in order to complete his photographs of the nine texts?

(Continued from page 68)

LIST OF SERVICES

1. *Y.M.C.A.* found in the Boer War, First and Second World Wars and Siberian Expeditionary Force—many varieties.
2. *Knights of Columbus*—found during the First and Second World Wars and Siberian Expeditionary Force—several varieties.
3. *Salvation Army*—found during Boer War in Canada only and in First and Second World Wars also overseas, various varieties.
4. *Young Peoples Christian Association*—First War only. (I think this was in conjunction with the Y.M.C.A.—one type only seen.)
5. *Church Army Huts*—found during the First War and Siberian Expeditionary Force; there are several types as it seems these huts were operated by various organizations.
6. *Khaki Club*—First War only in Halifax. One type only seen.
7. *Canadian Legion War Services*—found during the Second War. Several types.
8. *Beaver Club*—London, England, only during Second War. One type only.
9. *British Empire Service League*—Second War only. Several types. Sometimes seen in combination with the Canadian Legion War Services.
10. *Canadian Lutheran Youth*—Second War only. One type seen.
11. *Y.W.C.A. Hostess Huts*—Second War only. One type seen.
12. *Scottish Churches' Huts*—First War; only one type seen.
13. *Combination Cover*—used in Second War of the Canadian Legion War Services, Knights of Columbus, Canadian Y.M.C.A. and Salvation Army. Second War only.
14. *Red Cross*—Boer War and I'm told in the Second World War.

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SQUARED CIRCLES

WANTED FOR RESEARCH: HALIFAX, any date before AU 26, 93; any date from No 15, 93; 1-De 26, 93; 3-Ap 4, 94; 3-Ma 4, 94; 4-Ju 3, 95; 4-Ap 1, 96; 2-De 4, 96; 3-De 4, 96; 3-De 21, 96; 4 De 21 96; 3-Mr 30, 97; 3-Ju 19, 97; 4-No 3, 97; 3-No 30, 97; 2-De 4, 97; 3-Fe 4, 98; 1-Mr 4, 98; 3-Mr 4, 98; 1-Sp 27, 98; 4-Sp 27, 98; 4-Oc 17, 96; 1-Oc 18, 98; 3-Oc 18, 98; 4-Oc 18, 98; 1-Oc 19, 98, OTTAWA: 7-Jy 12, 93; 5-No 20, 93; 3-Oc 2, 93; 5-Oc 20, 93; 4-Oc 31, 93; TRURO: PM-Oc 31, 96; CHARLOTTETOWN: PM-Ap 6, 97; PM-My 2, 96. ST. HYACINTHE: AM-De 30, 95; AM-Jy 24, 96; AM-Au 4, 96; BELLEVILLE: 3-Ja 22, 95; 2-Oc 3, 94; 2-Oc 31, 94; KINGSTON: 2-No 25, 93; PARIS: any date in Sept., 93; also D-Ap 5, 94. PETERBOROUGH 2-Sp 24, 94. PRESCOTT: PM-Sp 16, 93; PM-Ja 3, 94. VICTORIA: AM-Ap 23, 94; PM-Ap 23, 94. In the above the complete date and indicia above the date (the latter given first here) are most essential. Will purchase or give generous exchange. Dr. Alfred Whitehead, 52 Havelock, Amherst, N.S.

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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. 177ff-30w

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