

# *BNA Topics*



A rather uncommon Quebec duplex cancellation  
on an official cover dated Jun 18, 1880

*Official Journal*

*Of The*

*British North America*

*Philatelic Society*

*Volume 22 Number 2 Whole Number 230 February 1965*

Published February 8

# 12 1/2%

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# BNA Topics

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
VOLUME 22 / NUMBER 2 / WHOLE NUMBER 230 / FEBRUARY 1965

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## REGULAR FEATURES

### OFFICIAL SECTION

Monthly Report from the Secretary .....	30
The Editor's Mailbag .....	31
Report from the President .....	32
Report from the Library .....	33
Book Review .....	33
BNAPS Regional Groups .....	34
THE PROOF CORNER .....	36
SALES CIRCUIT COMMENTS .....	50

## ARTICLES

A DECADE AGO — BNA TOPICS, 1955 by Merv Quarles, BNAPS #393 .....	35
EARLY POST OFFICES OF THE FERGUS DISTRICT by Max Rosenthal, BNAPS #1104 .....	37
SASKATCHEWAN TERRITORY POST OFFICES by Frank W. Campbell, BNAPS #143 .....	40
NEWFOUNDLAND COVERS by N. W. Scales, BNAPS #1058 .....	42
MORE ON THE 10c SMALL QUEEN RE-ENTRY by D. A. Crawford, BNAPS #1646 .....	43
THE ELUSIVE FIFTY—Supply and Demand in Modern Canada by Merv Quarles, BNAPS #393 .....	45
HISTORICAL MEMORANDUM OF THE CANADIAN POSTAL SERVICE WITH THE ARMIES IN FRANCE, BELGIUM AND GERMANY 1914-1919 .....	47

Published at Toronto, Canada by the British North America Philatelic Society. Subscription: \$5.00 per year; single copies, from the Circulation Editor, 50 cents. Opinions expressed are those of the writers. Printed by Mission Press, 53 Dundas St. E., Toronto.

Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa, for payment of postage in cash. COPY DEADLINES. Display advertising copy must be received by the Advertising Manager one month prior to the month of publication.

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# Official Section



## Monthly Report from the Secretary . . .

JACK LEVINE, 203 Tranquil Drive, Oxford, North Carolina, 27565

January 1, 1965

### NEW MEMBERS

- 2079 Grierson, Walter H., 164 Bristol, Waterloo, Ontario  
2080 Millar, Wendell, 220 Loomis Avenue, Syracuse, New York 13207

### REPLACED ON ROLLS

- 1595 Sprague, Gordon, 138 Vaughan Street, Portland, Maine

### APPLICATIONS PENDING

Bauer, William E., 2397 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa 8, Ontario  
Black, C. F., 212 Holmwood Avenue, Ottawa 1, Ontario  
Furry, W. Allan, 435 Warren Avenue Park Ridge, Illinois 60068  
Galway, Paul G., 10418-109 Avenue, Grande Prairie, Alberta  
Harwood, Robert L., 6089 Terrebonne, Montreal, Quebec  
Knechtel, C. E., 201 Delatre Woodstock, Ontario  
LaBonte Jack D., 1005 Orange Avenue, Fresno, California 93702  
MacIntyre, Milferd M., P.O. Box 231, Drumheller, Alberta  
Murphy, Brian D., 204 Springfield Road, Ottawa, Ontario  
Pekonen, William, P.O. Box 246, Cloverdale, British Columbia  
Short, Clarence J., R.R. #3, Waterloo, Ontario  
Skinner, E. J., 7251 Pacific View Drive, Hollywood, California 90028  
Smith, Marcus William, 150 Seaview Place, Lions Bay, West Vancouver, B.C.  
Smith, Morry 32 Codsell Avenue, Downsview, Ontario  
Stuart, Dr. Christopher Jr., Plain Dealing Farm, Box 95, Boyce, Clarke Co., Va.  
Thurston, Kenneth M., 3400 Bayview Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

- APPLE, B. Nixon, Q.C., 171 St. Leonards Ave., Toronto 12, Ont. (C) CAN — 19th century mint & used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp & Stampless covers. Plate Blocks. Coils, O.H.M.S.-G. Mint & used booklet panes, Precancels. Mint, used & semi Official Airmails, "Locals", R.P.O., Territorial, Flag, 2 & 4-ring, Squared Circles & Duplex cancellations. Proposed by J. N. Sissons, No. L17.
- CARHART, W. H., 716 S. Kensington Ave., La Grange, Ill. (DC-C) Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.
- CURTIS, Wayne R., 3 Logan Ave., Apt. 14, St. Lambert, Que. (C) CAN—19th & 20th century mint & used postage. Pre-stamp, stampless & 1st Day covers. Coils, O.H.M.S.-G. Precancels, Federal & Provincial Revenues. Mint & used airmails. Postal stationery entires, R.P.O., Flag, Slogan, Squared Circle, Duplex, and Montreal Duplex Numeral & letter cancellations. Proposed by A. H. Christensen, No. 515, Seconded by J. J. Charron, No. 1525.
- DEFFENBAUGH, George S., P.O. Box 348, Birmingham, Mich. 48012 (C) CAN, NFD, MARITIME PROV—Coils, O.H.M.S.-G. Mint booklet panes. Federal & Provincial Revenues. Mint Airmails. Proposed by E. M. Livingstone, No. 970, Seconded by J. N. Sissons, No. L17.
- GREGG, Arthur E., 13024-104 Avenue, Edmonton, Alta. (C) CAN, NFD, Proposed by S. S. Kenyon, No. 1676, Seconded by J. P. Hughes, No. 2042.
- GRUNDY, Gordon E., 189 Lovers Lane, Ancaster, Ont. (C) CAN—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. Prestamp & stampless covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. Mint booklet panes. Precancels. Airmails on cover. R.P.O. cancellations. Proposed by J. N. Sissons, No. L17.
- HARPER, Rev. J. B., Regina Mundi Seminary, R.R. #4, London, Ont (C-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—Mint & used postage 1st Flight covers. Federal & Provincial Revenues. Semi-Official Airmails. Postal stationery entires. SPECIALTY — Canada Revenues. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.
- KOIZUMI, Tatsunosuke, 601 Konno Asia Mansion, 8 Konno-Cho, Shibuyako, Tokyo, Japan (C-CX) CAN —19th & 20th century mint & used postage. 19th century covers. Literature. 19th century cancellations. SPECIALTY—Canada Large & Small Queens. Proposed by J. N. Sissons, No. L17.
- LUBKE, Henry G. Jr., 50 Ivyhurst Road, Buffalo 26, N.Y. (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. Mint, used & semi-official Airmails and on cover. Proposed by J. N. Sissons, No. L17.
- O'REILLY, J. Paul, Box 557, New Liskeard, Ont. (C-CX) CAN, NFD—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. 1st Day & Flight covers. Plate Blocks. Coils, O.H.M.S.-G. Mint booklet panes. Proposed by R. T. Thomson, No. 1270, Seconded by J. N. Sissons, No. L17.
- PICKARD, H. T., MD, 5A Fountain House, 300 Roslyn Rd., Winnipeg 13, Man. (C-X) CAN—19th century Mint & used postage and mint blocks. 1st Day covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. Proposed by J. N. Sissons, No. L17.

- STEINMETZ, William H., 150 Santa Ana Ave., Santa Barbara, California, 93105 (C) CAN, NFD—Federal, Provincial & Tax-Paid Revenues. Postal Stationery entires. Proposed by J. N. Sissons, No. L17.
- WILLSON, William A., 406 Canada Bldg., Windsor, Ont. (DC-X) CAN—Mint & used postage. Mint booklet panes. Postal stationery entires. Proposed by J. N. Sissons, No. L17.

#### COLLECTING INTERESTS

- SMITH, Morry, 32 Codsell Ave., Downsview, Ont. (C-X) CAN, NFD, PROV—Mint postage. Mint booklet panes. Mint Airmails.

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 146 Lee, Chester E., 6933 La Jolla Blvd., La Jolla, Calif. 92037
- 1416 McKanna, Alan Gordon, 248 Markland Drive, Etobicoke, Ontario
- 1085 Moore, Christopher A., 68 Princess Ave., Willowdale, Ontario

#### RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

- Spain, Cornelius W., Lees-Jones, R. W. T., Thompson, Paul A., Webber, Sid

#### RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 812 Buck, Fred T., c/o David Field Ltd., 7 Vigo St., London W. 1, England
- 1433 Hall, Edward, 679 Windermere Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- 1327 Kirkwood, A. L. H., 34 Willowbank Blvd., Toronto 12, Ont.
- 1738 McMillan, Alex, 1827 Regent St. S., Sudbury, Ont.
- 1852 Streeter, John W., 1528 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.
- 259 Yapp, Albert, 266 Elm Ave., Windsor, Ont.

#### DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

- |                          |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| *Alton, T. R.            | Nadon, E.                         |
| Andros, Andrew           | *Newsam, Guy V.                   |
| Banks, Leon W.           | Obenauer, Ross A.                 |
| Blauner, Victor          | Remick, Fenton M.                 |
| Bruns, Franklin R. Jr.   | Richardson, Sidney T.             |
| Campbell, A. Craig       | Robinson, John Arthur             |
| *Cormier, Robert E.      | Saunders, Jack E.                 |
| Crook, Leigh             | Schuberth, Charles W.             |
| Dozier, R. L.            | Tuttle, George M.                 |
| Edwards, Clarence S. Jr. | Vaughn, Gordon D.                 |
| Foster, George E.        | Vincent, V. H.                    |
| George, Graham Frank     | *Wadden, M. F.                    |
| Halloran, Herman G.      | Warner, Donald R.                 |
| Hetherington, Albert E.  | Wigham, Alan C.                   |
| Hornby, Fred             | Woods, James Edward               |
| Lipman, Tom              | *Mail returned — address unknown. |
| Montague, Charlotte A.   |                                   |

#### MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, December 1, 1964 .....	993	
NEW MEMBERS, January 1, 1965 .....	2	
REPLACED ON ROLLS, January 1, 1965 .....	1	
		996
RESIGNATIONS, January 1, 1965 .....	4	
DROPPED FROM ROLLS, January 1, 1965 .....	31	35
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, January 1, 1965 .....		961

## THE *Editor's* MAILBAG

Dear Mr. Young:

The article "Good Old Muskoka" in Nov.-Dec. issue of BNA Topics is most interesting. I have been an admirer of the Muskoka District for many years and have spent some time at Pleasant View House, Mortimer's Point at different times. Mortimer's Point is about 10 miles north of Gravenhurst on the west side of the lake. Muskoka is the southern-most of 3 lakes.

The other two are Rosseau and Joseph. At Port Carling there is a boat (ship) canal connecting Muskoka and Rosseau. Since there is approximately a two-foot difference between the water levels of Muskoka and Rosseau — Joseph, there is a lock in the canal.

The picture which accompanied the article was most interesting as it is of the same time-vintage — the 1890's — as a railway

pictorial postal card which I have. The card is franked with a one cent red 1897 Maple Leaf imprint and the picture is entitled "Muskoka Wharf Station — Grand Trunk Railway System." Beside the station are two passenger trains — one going & one coming — and back of it are two boats at the wharf, apparently the same two as in your picture. The two pictures could have well been taken on the same day. If you look carefully, you can see a R.R. track in the lower right hand corner of your picture.

Successfully yours,  
Kenneth D. Hart  
BNAPS 770

Yours very truly,

John M. Kitchen #773

Dear Editor:

Re: "Way Mail"

Mail couriers are authorized and required to accept mail offered to them en route between one post office and another, provided that when mail is so offered, the distance from the nearest post office exceeds one mile. Such mail is termed "Way Mail", and should be prepared with postage.

That is the definition given in the 1959 Canada Official Postal Guide, page 114, section 446. Some postal employees have different interpretations of the meaning of "Way Mail". One such employee states that mail picked up en route between several smaller post offices and carried from one post office to another is "Way Mail".

A second interpretation is that mail picked up en route by a courier and delivered to another box holder on the same route is "Way Mail" and the courier is responsible for obliterating the postage himself.

Now there is a later interpretation, since so many small railway spur lines are being dropped, that mail sacks being picked up by motor trucks from several smaller post offices and deposited in larger post offices for despatch by railway, are "Way Mail".

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is holding its 37th Annual Convention in Halifax at the Nova Scotian Hotel from May 13 to 15, 1965. The Nova Scotia Stamp Club will act as host to the Convention.

A fine programme of philatelic events is being arranged including some most interesting talks and study group meetings on B.N.A. subjects. A full schedule of social events is also being planned including sight-seeing trips.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will take place on the Saturday morning and the Convention will be concluded by the annual banquet in the evening.

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## *Report from the President*

CLARENCE A. WESTHAVER, 11 Spafford Rd., Milton 86, Mass.

I would like to present to you our new Sales Manager, James C. Lehr, 2818 Cheshire Road, Devon, Wilmington, Delaware, 19803.

Mr. Lehr spent his early days in South Jersey — went to schools in North Carolina (Guilford College and U.N.C.), and has worked for the DuPont Company for 18 years in research and sales. Mr. Lehr is married and has a nine year old daughter, Mary Linda. Became interested in stamps through a young men's club service project collecting U.S. plate blocks. Bought a

small Canada collection from a friend at work, and has specialized in Revenues and Plate Blocks and plans to start Precancels. His real love right now is Revenues.

The Sales Division is just one of many benefits available to you through B.N.A.P.S. membership. If you have surplus material of Canada here is a nice way of disposing of same. Let's make this department come alive in '65!

Sincerely yours,

Clarence A. Westhaver

# Report from the Library

EDGAR C. BLACK, 1726 WESTERN PKWY., VANCOUVER 8, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Needed for the library — cash to purchase new books and early numbers of *BNA TOPICS*, and for binding magazines.

V. G. Greene,

Chairman, Library Committee.

Donation to the library:—

D. Amos — Post office publications:

Nixie lists amended to December 1964 for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Northwest Ontario; *Schedule of mail*

*trains and water services west of Port Arthur, June 1951; Manitoba and Saskatchewan Distribution* book for 1946.

K. Barlow — 30 miscellaneous publications.

H. M. Dilworth — 30 miscellaneous publications.

E. S. Mercantini — Current issues of *POSTMARK, SANDER'S PHILATELIC JOURNAL, STAMPS*, etc.

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## BOOK REVIEW

by Horace W. Harrison

"Canadian Registered Letter Stamps & Cancellations 1875-1902" by E. R. Smythies, FCPS and A. F. Smith. Published as a Handbook by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. Available from their Handbook Chairman, Mr. Stanley Cohen, 51 Westfield Rd. Birmingham 15, England. Includes 32 photographs and 67 drawings of Registry type cancels. Price: One Pound or \$2.80 U.S.A.

Mr. Smythies has authored a prior handbook on Canadian Duplex cancels of the Victorian period and has produced numerous scholarly research articles on Canadian philately in "Maple Leaves" and "BNA Hopics", and has co-authored with Dr. Day a handbook on Canadian Cancellations of the 19th Century. Mr. Smith has been a keen student of Canadian Registered Letter Stamps with particular emphasis on cancels and perforation, for many years. These authors have provided a long needed compendium of every facet of Canadian Registered Letter Stamps. They have not claimed that this is the be-all and the end-all on the subject, but have merely claimed that this is all the information that they have been able to gather.

Part I, consisting of six chapters, pertains to the stamps themselves; their postal history; printers, printings, and plates; colours and shades; papers; and perforations.

Chapter I is an excellent history of the rates, rate changes, and usages of these stamps. Chapter II, concerning the plates, handles an extremely difficult subject in an orderly manner. As one who has worked on the plate varieties for a number of years, I am perhaps super-critical of this phase of Chapter II. I would have liked to have seen a great deal more emphasis on this subject, but I can only find one minor fault. The 8c so-called "mis-placed guide line" is not that at all, but two nearly parallel plate scratches which start in position 32 and run over into position 33, or vice versa.

Chapter III, on the colours, makes very good sense, and particularly the comment that the orange-red (Scott's Vermilion) is at least 5 times scarcer than the carmine rose, although the catalogue value is rather the reverse. Chapter IV, on the papers, is well handled. However, some discussion of the differences in the actual size of the stamps, due to the use of different papers, would have been welcome. In the 5c value alone, there is a variation of 1½ to 2 mm. in the horizontal distance between the left and right outer frame lines.

Chapter V, on the perforations, is a considerably involved and detailed study. In some cases, in my opinion, quite erroneous conclusions are reached in the main body of the chapter; but the summary of the

perforation situation, found at the conclusion of the chapter, is excellent. However, there is an error of quite some significance in the final paragraph. Copies date cancelled in the later period or with the "R" in oval cannot be eliminated as not having the rare 12 x 11½ perforation solely on the basis of the cancel. I have a copy of the 5c perf. 12 x 11½ on cover dated Vellore, Ont. July 2, 1890 and used with a 3c Small Queen in the usual vermilion shade.

Chapter VI, on the classification of these interesting stamps, and the rarity factors for each variety, is a reasonable attempt which even the general collector will find worthwhile, especially since two of the perf. varieties, as well as a fair share of colour varieties have been given major number status by the Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. catalogue.

Part II, "Registered Cancellations", consists of 4 chapters on early markings, the "R" type Registered cancels, miscellaneous Registered cancels, and miscellaneous cancellations on the Registered Letter Stamps themselves. This part is not nearly so well handled as Part I. Instead of collating and reproducing all prior information with the mass of new information supplied here, one of the most important sections merely refers to the work of Mr. Shaw on the Railway Post Office cancels of Canada. Nevertheless, this part presents a more than adequate representation of Canada's Registered markings and leaves room for the serious student to add to the knowledge included here.

There is one serious erroneous conclusion drawn in Chapter X. Here the authors state that town dated cancels are the second most common type of cancel found on the Registered Letter Stamps. These figures must have been derived from copies picked for collec-

tions. Certainly, unpicked lots of Registered Letter Stamps do not sustain this figure. When broken down by value, in my opinion, dated copies of the 8c are rare; as are those of the 2c and 5c in the period 1875-1880; dated copies of the 2c and 5c in the period 1881-89 are very scarce; and dated copies of the 5c in the period 1890-94 are relatively common, with a double underscoring of the word relatively. Since Registered covers are seldom, if ever, collected because of the placement of the dated cancel on the Registered Letter Stamp, a check of a cover collection or accumulation will disclose a truer picture of the frequency of date cancelled copies. I have just now checked my own accumulation which contains 110 R.L.S. covers. There are a total of 16 on which the dated canceller was used to obliterate the Registered Letter Stamp; and of this 16, only 6 have the month and year struck on the Registered Letter Stamp itself. 3 out of 74 2c covers, and 3 out of 36 5c covers. Thus only 4% of the 2c are to be found with dated cancels, and only 8% of the 5c — a somewhat different figure from the 14% reported in Chapter X.

In their conclusion the authors ask for the help of other collectors in adding to the knowledge of the Registered Letter Stamps, and their hope is that enough additional information will be forthcoming to justify a 2nd and more complete edition. They have already added a great deal to the body of literature on Canadian philately and are to be warmly congratulated for the excellent effort made thus far. They deserve the co-operation of all Canadian collectors, who should add this handbook to their libraries, study it, and help fill the gaps of knowledge by correspondence with the authors.

#### **BNAPS REGIONAL GROUPS**

*Philadelphia*—Meets the first Thursday of each month at 7934 Pickering Street, Philadelphia, Pa. *Temagami*—Meet every summer. Alfred P. Cook, Coy Glen Road, Ithaca New York. *Vancouver*—Meets the fourth Monday of each month at Coronation Room Y.W.C.A. 997 Dunsmuir St. 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 twice a year in May and October in a public place, time and date to be announced. Out of town visitors to communicate with Secretary F. N. Harris, 11013-129 Street. *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 Tuesday at 8 p.m., Murray Devlin, 1030-12th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alberta. *Pacific*—Meets twice a year at the call of the Secretary, Brian F. Milne, 14500 San Jose Street, San Fernando, California.



# A DECADE AGO

BNA TOPICS, 1955

by

MERV QUARLES, BNAPS #393

Ten years ago — 1955 — it was Volume 12 of BNA Topics. The President of BNAPS was Charles deVolpi and the Editor of Topics was Gordon P. Lewis. The perennial Secretary then as well as now was Jack Levine.

Seven Regional Groups as well as six Study Groups were listed along with the Society's officers.

Among the still active officer group are Vinnie Greene; R. J. Woolley; C. M. Jephcott (now President) and J. N. Sissons.

What were BNAPSers reading ten years ago you wonder:

**TRANS CANADA AIRLINES** — a series of articles on airmail service by J. S. Gordon.

Perfin Group Handbook was marking its appearance serially — winning the Vincent G. Greene Trophy as the best original article of 1954.

Another article offered an adventure in collecting — Plate Blocks offer fascinating field by T. B. Higginson — no longer a member. About four pages were devoted in one issue to explaining this fascination. Mr. Higginson wrote:

"Should I mention my one and only Royal Visit 'impossible' 2-4UL of the 1c (1939) which all by itself raised my collection of 152 positions from the "also ran" to the "show" category.

Bileski's Canada Plate Block Catalogue 5th Edition lists this item at \$500.

Do you think Canada's first airmail dates back to 1912 as indicated in American Airmail Catalogue Volume 2. Then obviously you haven't seen Charley deVolpi's article on Page 176. "Was this Canada's first airmail". Goderich U.C. to Stratford U.C. by kite March 18, 1848.

Other information gleaned from my file of BNA Topics included descriptions of new issues for instance the 10c Eskimo, a hitherto unreported overprint; COD Business Reply Impressions; announcement of release of 8th Edition of Holmes Catalogue of

Canada and BNA; news of revenues, Trail of the Caribou.

Society news included thumbnail sketches of fellow members. No. 64 told us about Wilmer C. Rockett.

At September 15, 1955 our Secretary reported there were 920 members. Of course our secretary has not reported for September 1965 but at September 1, 1964 our membership stood at 982.

What prices were we paying ten years ago. H. E. Harris listed the \$1 Fisheries overprinted "G" (Scott's 0-27) increased to \$5.50 from only \$2.00 the year before. Today it sells for \$11.00 mint.

J. N. Sissons sales of April 13, 1955 included a 3d orange vermilion, full target cancel, excellent color and impression very fine Catalog value \$40.00 sold for \$35.00.

1c weeping Princess very fine copy in corner block of 9 sold for \$19.00.

Now you think but there is never anything worthwhile in the Classified Topics. Just read page 192 "Canada F-1 Registry perforated 12 x 11½. Fine used. \$3.00 each".

Unsolved mysteries are sometimes noted: Consider this headline;

"DOZEN 12d blacks vanish into thin air" P. 361.

"The late V. F. James, a well known old time British dealer, in his "Philatelic Notes and Offers" of March 29, 1941, tells the following story of a sad loss which took place early in the century:

"The Lachlan-Gibb collection, which contained no fewer than two dozen copies of the Canadian 12d black, had been placed on the market, and the firm which had the handling of the collection kept some of the rarer items in an envelope in the locked drawer of a safe. This envelope contained twelve of the 12d, five being on covers. One day the drawer was opened for the removal of some papers, and apparently the envelope fell out into the wastepaper basket. When the loss was discovered the whole office

was turned upside-down in an effort to find the stamps, but in vain. The stamp trade was circulated without result. Those 12d blacks had simply vanished into thin air."

Then as now the Editor was seeking articles for publication. The Sales Manager

begged the members for material to sell and the officers urged BNAPSers to recruit new members.

Remember BNA Topics holds a treasury of information. Let's keep it that way by recruiting a new member in '65 and contributing an article.

## *The Proof Corner*

ROBERT H. PRATT, 7912 N. Beach Rd., Milwaukee, Wis. 53217

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After Paris via a roundabout tour through Europe, came England and London. The dealers that many of you know, Stanley Gibbons, H. R. Harmer, Bill Lea, John Taylor and the rest, were most charming and helpful. Meeting such fine people as Bill Stone, John Hubbard and Sidney Harris proved once again, that stamp collecting attracts the finest.

Special thanks to Bill Stone, who knows more about the early Perkins Bacon Die Proofs than anyone else, for his tireless escorting of me around London. Of special interest, was our conducted Tour of the British Museum and its' marvelous Tapling Collection of BNA, under the personal guidance of Jim Mackay, Curator — Department of Printed Books. Jim is a fine chap and enthusiastic about our hobby. He has in his charge, a wonderful collection of Die Proofs made by Waterloo and Sons (unfortunately no BNA) for later showing, and other items which do have BNA of various countries.

The afternoon and evening at the annual meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London was productive of much valuable data on Perkins Bacon. I had a chance to examine and study the remaining defaced original dies and plates. One is immediately impressed by the fine and delicate workmanship of those early Engravers in the infancy of stamp printing. It is too bad the Classical Era has passed. The record books and examples of die proofs are outstanding. What a record to base history on, even if some of it was lost during the war. It is too bad the same data is not available here from our American Bank Note Company. Many controversies could be settled if the information were forthcoming. There also was an exhibit of the frames many of you

saw in New York at the Collector's Club in May. This was a treat to see, and I hope more international exchanges can be arranged.

The De La Rue Company graciously allowed me to browse through their Newfoundland Die and Plate Proofs under the expert and careful guidance of Leslie Newman, Curator. As an aside, my wife and daughter became entranced by their collection of Playing Cards which predated stamps by many years. This is a subject any stamp collector could get intrigued with. The De La Rue Museum is a delightful experience for a "stamper".

Cyril Harmer's collection of "Newfoundland Air Mails" is outstanding. His book on this subject is based on this collection. It is well worth reading.

Last but not least, John Hubbard and Sidney Harris made the visit memorable by showing me their collections. John has proofs we never knew existed, and plate proofs and number blocks never recorded here. The Sidney Harris collection is out of this world — this collection is complete — I really don't know what adjective to use. He is a careful collector and his specimens are superb.

If this collection is not written up, the world will have a great loss. His proofs are the most comprehensive I have even seen. More power to you Sidney — can we help you record this wonderful group?

All in all, I returned feeling that Europe had much more material available than we do here. To say the least, I was envious — but it is a challenge we should take up. Perhaps some day we can take the "cake" over here.

More around the corner . . .

## EARLY POST OFFICES OF THE FERGUS DISTRICT

by MAX ROSENTHAL

In 1784 the Six Nations Indians were given a tract of land from the mouth of the Grand River six miles on each side of the river upstream to the eastern edge of the present Fergus, the largest centre in the four townships of Wellington County dealt with in this article. In 1807 Queenston merchant Thomas Clark purchased block no. 4, the northeastern most of this tract. Associated with him in business, Colonel Robert Nichol acquired an interest in its ownership, and it became Nichol Township. In 1832 Captain William Gilkison bought the southwest portion of Nichol, including the site of the future Elora. In November of that year he mentioned in a letter from York (Toronto) the name Elora for the proposed village. It had been the name of a vessel captained by a brother, John Gilkison. This captain had likely visited the cave temples of Ellora, near Bombay, India. The next month William Gilkison's agent Frazer erected the first house at Elora.

Adam Fergusson, who was greatly interested in agriculture, had come from Scotland in 1831 to look over Canada and its possibilities for emigration. He left a record of his travels in a book published early in 1833. That same year he returned to Canada. After examining the land in Nichol Township in October he purchased a block over 7000 acres, its northeast quarter. James Webster who developed it, clearing the land the winter, having purchased land there along with Fergusson. Although Fergusson conceived the idea of founding the settlement, he never lived there, and it was Webster who developed it, clearing the land and building mills. Fergus was named after Fergusson, but an early King of Scotland called Fergus influenced the choosing of the name.

During the winter of 1833-34 a log house was built on the brow of the hill as one enters Elora from Guelph. The oldest landmark there, it was first used as a store and residence combined. John Craig kept the store until 1837. During those years the mail for the settlement was left at the store for the convenience of his customers by a man who came on horseback

from Guelph, the nearest post office. The Ontario archives has a letter from a son of Elora's founder, D. Gilkinson, sent October 24, 1836 to Samuel Street, of Niagara Falls. Headed "Falls of Elora", it includes the comment: "My address is by Guelph — for sometimes my letters are sent to the Waterloo post office and they remain there for several months — but letters addressed by Guelph come regularly to hand.

Hugh Black was the owner of the first hotel in Fergus, as early as August 1834. In June 1835 he started a stage line by wagon. His wagon generally brought letters from Guelph about once a week. It left Fergus on Monday at 7 A.M., got as far as Puslinch, where it stayed all night, and reached Hamilton on Tuesday. It arrived back in Fergus on Thursday. The first store in Fergus was opened in 1835, by Thomas Young. When a post office was established in 1836 he was made postmaster. Letters to Fergus no longer had to be addressed via Guelph. He gave up the store in 1837, and relinquished the post office. The school-teacher, James McQueen, became postmaster, and he carried the mail to Guelph. Once, he dropped his mail bags in a stream, but, he fished them out, and continued on his way. McQueen was postmaster until 1882, and his daughter Miss Christina was appointed then. She held the office until 1923, thus they held it together for 86 years.

John Craig of Elora also gave up his business in 1837, selling out to Joseph Tyler. Tyler cut a slot in the door, so that the mail carrier from Guelph, passing through on his way to Fergus, could drop in letters. Often the Reverend Mr. Gardiner, the first Presbyterian minister at Fergus, would bring up the mail from Guelph while he was on his rounds. Elora got an official post office in 1839.

Having built a log house in Fergus, Charles Allan moved there in 1834 and engaged in his business as a builder. When the Owen Sound Road was opened northward he entered into a contract with the government to build a dam and sawmill in Arthur, about 10 miles north. In the Ontario Archives is a letter sent by him to the

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto on this matter, postmarked on the front in Fergus. In red, the postmark is a double circle enclosing FERGUS, U.C. Written in three lines is the date 5 Jany 1841, with the first two lines underlined. The next year Allan moved to Elora. He built a mill with a store as part of it, and became postmaster of Elora.

Although Elora is mainly in Nichol Township, its post office was always listed in the 19th century as being in Pilkington Township on the village's western boundary. In 1796 Captain Joseph Brant had sold for the Indians block No. 3 to William Wallace of Newark (Niagara). In 1799 Wallace sold it to Robert Pilkington, then a captain in the Corps of the Royal Rangers serving in Canada. Pilkington shortly returned to England, and ordered this township named for him for 20 years before he could get anyone to settle in it, in 1819. By then he had had the Waterloo Road opened south of the Grand River, as well as the eastern boundary road of the township, now the county road from Elora towards Guelph.

Originally a clergy reserve, Peel Township, bordering on the north edge of Nichol and Pilkington, was not surveyed until 1843. In 1847 George Allan settled on the 3rd concession road, where the Conestogo River crosses it. Paul Willson built a sawmill for him the next year. Also in 1848, a store was opened in a shanty, and there Allan became the postmaster of Peel post office. To complicate matters, a post office was opened in 1851 where the 11th concession road crosses the boundary road between Peel and Maryborough Townships, and it was called Peel and Maryborough. In 1852 this confusion was resolved by changing Peel to Allansville, and Peel And Maryborough to Drayton. Drayton was named after the residence of the British Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, whose name had been given to the township. About 1860 Allansville was changed to Glen Allan.

The township immediately east of Nichol, Garafraxa, was surveyed back in 1821, but did not get a post office until 1851. The post office was also called Garafraxa, although it was located in the village of Douglas, at the northeast corner of the 8th concession road and the 10th sideroad. In the early 1880's the post office name was changed to Belwood. Lake Belwood was formed by the building of the Shand Dam on the Grand River in 1840. Garafraxa

Township was split into East and West Garafraxa Townships in 1869, the former going into Dufferin County later, and we will only deal with West Garafraxa.

The Fisher Brothers had settled in 1839 near the eastern boundary road of Peel Township. Where Carroll Creek crosses this road, in the 11th concession, was opened in 1852 Creek Bank post office with John Fisher as postmaster. For a few years the postal guides erroneously listed it as being in Woolwich Township, Waterloo County, but it was actually a mile north of Woolwich's tip. When James Graham was postmaster in 1871 he did not feel he was being paid enough salary yearly, for, in the Ontario Archives, among the letters of Postmaster General Sir Alexander Campbell is this one sent to him by Member of Parliament George A. Drew from Elora, September 7, 1871.

"In reply to yours of 25 Oct, in re Creek Bank P.O. Co of Wellington, I have to state my delay in answering was in consequence of my desire to see the postmaster and learn his reason for resigning. I have seen him and he says he sent in his resignation because his pay was fixed at a sum less than other postmasters who have less to do. He is willing to keep the office if his pay is raised to a reasonable amount. I believe it is now \$15.00. He thinks it should be at least \$25.00 considering the duty he has to perform."

Graham's pay was not raised, but he stayed on as postmaster. The frame building, now used only as a private residence, still has the many-paned front windows and roofed-over verandah of its general store days.

The road northwest to Saugeen (now Southampton), which is now the county road from Elora to Teviotdale, where it becomes Highway 9, was roughly cleared in 1851. On it, where Nichol, Pilkington, and Peel Townships come together, McCrae's Corners post office appeared in 1854. The next year it was changed to Alma, after a battlefield in the then current Crimean War. Also in 1854 came on this road, which is the 14th concession road of Peel, at the corner of the 3rd sideroad, Walmer. In the mid 1860's Walmer was closed. At that time Parker was opened, on the north side of the same road, two miles east, in lot 9, and Bosworth, only a mile west of Walmer at the Saugeen Road's corner with the western boundary road of Peel.

In June 1845 Sam Wissler, originally from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, took up residence in a log shanty in Nichol Township near Irvine Creek, just north of Elora, and built a dam and sawmill. He completed a tannery in 1846, part of which he used as a store, and Salem came into existence. In 1848 Wissler was elected by the residents of Peel Township as their representative on the county council, and the next year he secured the opening of the county road through Salem to Elora. By means of it and the opening of the Saugeen Road, the traffic caused by the rapid settlement of Peel Township went through Salem, to make it a busy place. Wyndford post office was established there in 1863, with Wissler as postmaster, changing a few years later to Salem.

When the northeast quarter of Nichol Township came into the hands of Adam Fergusson a main road was established north from Fergus along the line between the 15th and 16th concessions. In 1837, government surveyor Charles Rankin ran a line from the end of this road through Peel Township, continuing north to Georgian Bay, at the mouth of the Sydenham River, now Owen Sound. This is now Highway 6. An 1877 atlas shows Cumnock in lot 1 on this road. Actually this was the old site of Gluyasville, laid out in 1855 by Richard Gluyas, Cumnock was further south. James Samson already had a hotel there before the survey of Gluyasville. He built a small store next to his tavern, and obtained a post office in 1854, naming the place Cumnock after his birthplace in Scotland. Gluyasville was absorbed by Samson's settlement so that Cumnock extended for some distance on the Owen Sound Road.

On the present Highway 6, south of Fergus, Barnett post office was also established in 1854, at its corner with the 7th concession road. In the 1890's its name was changed to Ennotville. Thorpville was established in 1855 at the very southwest corner of Nichol Township, on the county road south from Elora. Founded by John Thorp, who had come from Guelph, it was closed in the middle 1860s".

Around 1860 was opened in Peel Township Winfield, at the northwest corner of

the 7th concession road and the 15th sideroad. In 1863 was opened Ponsonby, in the northeast corner of lot 11, on the east boundary road of Pilkington Township, and Pentland, in the northwest corner of lot 11, on the 3rd concession road. In lot 10 on the south boundary road of Peel Township, now Highway 86, Macton, first settled in 1843, had a post office established in 1863 also. In the same township Goldstone had been settled in 1855. It got a post office in 1864, at the southeast corner of the 11th concession road and the 12th sideroad. At this time also appeared in Peel Stirton, at the corner of the western boundary road and the 9th concession road.

In the early 1870's appeared in West Garafraxa Township Craigsholme, in the northeast corner of lot 6 on the eastern boundary road, and Metz, in the southeast corner of lot 23, on the 4th concession road. Yatton was established in Peel in 1874, on the north side of the 3rd concession road in lot 19, and Inverhaugh in Pilkington in 1877, at the junction of the Waterloo Road south of the Grand River with the 4th concession and 4th side roads.

The village of Aboyne had been surveyed in Nichol in 1855, around the corner of the south river road and the 5th sideroad, just southeast of Elora. In the early 1880's when it contained flour and flax mills, and 75 inhabitants, it got a post office. During the same period West Garafraxa filled in with more post offices. Dracon was at the southeast corner of the 8th concession road and the 20th sideroad, Spires at the northwest corner of the railway crossing of the 5th concession road, and Living Springs on the south side of the 15th sideroad, in the middle of the 2nd concession.

Wallenstein came into existence in the 1890's in lot 17 of Peel Township, on the present Highway 86. In the same decade Dorking moved across this road, the southern boundary of Peel, from Wellesley Township, Waterloo County, to be located at the very southwest corner of Peel. The early 1900's saw a post office opened at Goldstone Station. It was at the northwest corner of the 9th sideroad and the railway crossing, in Peel Township.

**SUPPORT THE SALES CIRCUIT**

# SASKATCHEWAN TERRITORY POST OFFICES

By FRANK W. CAMPBELL, BNAPS #143

Saskatchewan originally, until about 1906, was north of Assiniboia and Manitoba. The post offices that operated before October 1, 1905, were thus Territorial post offices.

The few post offices opened before May 8, 1882, were Northwest Territory offices, with N.W.T. in the postmark. Many of these NWT markings can be seen in use until well into the 1890 era.

A rather accurate source of these Territorial offices is the "Postal Guide" of 1906, listing to December 1, 1905, which is two months after territories changed to provinces.

After this 1905 date Assiniboia ceased to exist postally, and Saskatchewan extended southerly to the present United States border. The original boundary line was the 52nd degree of latitude, which ran east-west through the center of the 35th township.

A fine list of the early Assiniboia post offices edited by H. W. S. Wilding, was in TOPICS of June and July-August of 1962.

Saskatchewan for some years extended easterly above Manitoba, and the few offices in this area are noted by a (\*) in the left. LePas had a varied listing, because it was in Keewatin electoral district for some years before it got listed in the present Manitoba province.

The figures locate each site within a definite square mile, by a land survey system used by the prairie provinces and many of the more southerly states.

Townships are 6 miles square, divided into 36 Sections numbered as sketched. The first figure in the description is the Section.

Townships numbered northerly from the United States border is the second figure. This north-south column for the "original" Saskatchewan starts in the center of Township 35.

Range — the third figure — is the designation of a north-south column of these 6-mile-square townships, numbered toward the west.

The fourth figure (I, II, III) is a Meridian, or a group of about 30 townships. To overcome land surveying problems, because a square mile narrows as it advances toward the north pole, a new start of a Meridian

was made about every 30 x 6 miles.

Meridian I is just west of Winnipeg, IV being the start at the Alberta border.

Sisley is illustrated as a sample in locating — "Sisley-2-48-25-III." 48 is the Township, which places it 48 x 6 miles north of the U.S.A. border, 25 is the distance of 25 x 6 miles west of the III meridian, which locates it about 5 x 6 miles east of the Alberta boundary, which is Meridian number IV.

Aaskana 32-46-26-II 1888/1896 is Red Deer Hill after 1896

Aberdeen 6-39-III 1904

Aldina 24-47-7-III 1893

Alvena 18-41-1-III 1887

Annaham 4-39-20-II 1904

Astwood 23-35-5-II 1905

Bagley 36-46-19-II 1904

Baljennie 14-41-14-III 1891

Barrows\* 21-45-28-I 1906

Batoche 55-43-1-III 1884

Battleford 30-43-16-III 1876

Beckett 25-37-7-III 1904

Birch Hills 20-46-24-II 1896

Birson 24-48-24-II 1899

Bon Madone 14-43-25-II 1900

Borden 33-39-9-III 1905

Boucher 10-45-27-II 1888 is St. Louis after 1897

Brancepeth 20-46-23-II 1891

Bresaylor 14-46-20-III 1884

Calvinton 26-47-18-III 1905 is Cavalier after 1907

Carlton 14-45-4-III 1876

Cecil 29-48-24-III 1900 was Colleston 1891/1900

Cedar Lake\* 1904

Chellwood 20-45-4-III 1904

Clarke's Crossing 2-38-5-III 1904

Colleston 29-48-24-II 1891 is Cecil after 1900

Coxby 9-48-23-II 1891

Cree Hill 16-36-28-III 1891/1892

Crooked River 6-45-12-II 1904

Cumberland House 0-57-3-II 1891

Cut Knife 6-44-21-III 1904

Dalmeny 10-39-6-III 1905

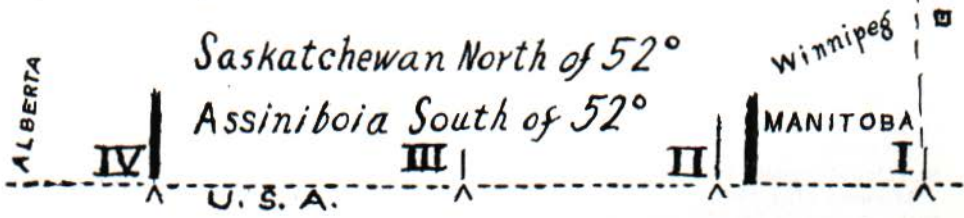
Dana 30-38-26-II 1905

Dead Moose Lake 34-38-22-II 1904

31 32 33 34 35 36  
 30 29 28 27 26 25  
 19 20 21 22 23 24  
 18 17 16 15 14 13  
 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 6 5 4 3 ② 1

SISLEY → 2-48-25-III  
 Section →  
 Township →  
 RANGE →  
 Meridian →

CARLETON  
 MR 9 N  
 82 N.W.T.  
 THE PAS  
 JA 12 S  
 97 SASK.  
 PRINCE ALBERT  
 JY 21  
 86 N.W.T.  
 CUMBERLAND HOUSE  
 AU 25  
 93  
 SASK.  
 LE PAS-DIST. KEEMATIN  
 JAN 9  
 12



- Deer Lodge 4-46-25-II 1904
- Delmas 6-46-18-III 1905
- Denholm 32-42-14-III 1905
- Domremy 22-44-26-II 1888
- Duck Lake 33-43-2-III 1895 was Stobart 1879/1895
- Eagle Creek 5-39-10-III 1904
- Emmaville 16-52-22-III 1902
- Errwood 10-45-2-II 1905
- Ethelton 2-44-21-II 1904
- Fielding 18-41-11-III 1905
- Flett's Springs 16-44-20-II 1895
- Floral 4-36-4-III 1904
- Fort a la Corne 23-48-20-II 1891
- Fort Pitt 1-53-26-III 1884/1890
- Fulda 9-39-23-II 1904
- Garonne 10-44-28-II 1898
- Gillies 10-45-6-III 1903
- Glen Mary 10-48-21-II 1891
- Grand Rapids\* 4-49-14-I 1900
- Grandin 21-44-1-III 1877
- Great Bend 4-41-10-III 1904 is Radisson after 1905
- Great Deer 34-41-8-III 1904
- Green Lake 0-61-10-III 1900
- Gully 20-49-26-III 1904
- Hague 7-41-3-III 1896
- Halcro 10-46-26-II 1887
- Hoodoo 22-41-25-II 1905
- Humboldt 19-37-22-II 1904
- Hurdman Lodge 34-37-10-III 1904
- Jackfish Lake 22-48-17-III 1904
- Kilwinning 10-47-5-III 1904

- Kingview 32-39-21-III 1903
- Kinistino 17-45-21-II 1883
- Kirkpatrick 21-47-27-II 1884
- Kyle 19-47-22-II 1904
- Lake Park 4-40-6-III 1902
- Langham 16-39-7-III 1904
- Lashburn 18-40-25-III 1905 was Wirral early in 1905 only
- Lenora Lake 30-39-21-II 1905
- Leofeld 14-40-26-II 1904
- Lily Plain 2-47-28-II 1895
- Lovell 30-39-8-III 1904
- MacDowall 13-46-1-III 1904
- Maidstone 18-47-23-III 1905 was Oliver's Ferry 1904/1905
- Marcelin 34-45-6-III 1904
- Maymont 30-41-12-III 1905
- Medona 24-35-8-III 1905 is Quincy after 1906
- Melfort 32-44-18-II 1892
- Meota 22-46-17-III 1894
- Mistawassiss 16-44-6-III 1891
- Mont Nebo 8-50-6-III 1904
- Muenster 19-37-21-II 1904 was Peter's Monastery 1903/1904
- Neshem 25-47-22-II 1904
- New Hillsdale 32-35-11-III 1905
- New Ottawa 2-43-11-III 1904
- Norden 10-47-21-II 1904
- North Battleford 8-44-16-III 1904
- Nutana 28-36-5-III 1902
- Oliver's Ferry 18-47-23-III 1904/1905 is Maidstone after 1905

- Onion Lake 0-55-27-III 1890  
 Osler 20-39-4-III 1890  
 Ovenstown 32-42-20-III 1896  
 Park 16-38-8-III 1904  
 Parkside 6-48-4-III 1905  
 Paynton 6-47-20-III 1904  
 Pleasant Valley 20-44-19-II 1900  
 Prince Albert 0-48-26-II 1878  
 Prongua 33-43-18-III 1904  
 Puckahn-River lot 12-46-25-II 1885  
 Quill Lake 4-36-16-II 1905  
 Radisson 4-41-10-III 1905 was Great Bend  
 1904/1905  
 Red Deer Hill 24-46-27-II 1896 was  
 Aaskana 1888/1896  
 Richard 0-43-13-III 1904  
 Roecliffe 4-43-15-III 1904/1906  
 Rosthern 35-42-3-III 1893  
 St. Brieux 24-42-21-II 1904  
 St. Isidore de Bellevue 2-44-28-II 1904  
 St. Julien 14-42-28-II 1904  
 St. Louis 16-45-27-II 1897 was Boucher  
 1888/1897  
 St. Peter Monastery 19-37-21-II 1903 is  
 Muenster after 1904  
 Saskatchewan 35-38-4-III 1885/1890  
 Saskatoon 28-36-5-III 1885  
 Sayers 18-47-23-III 1905  
 Shell Brook 12-49-4-III 1894  
 Silver Grove 12-46-4-III 1904  
 Sisley 2-48-25-III 1906 only  
 Skipton 22-46-5-III 1905
- South Melfort 12-44-18-II 1904  
 Spring Grove 32-44-25-II 1904  
 Star City 16-45-17-II 1902  
 Steep Creek 14-49-23-II 1896  
 Stobart 33-43-2-III 1879/1895 is Duck  
 Lake after 1895  
 Stringer 6-49-26-III 1905 is Marshall after  
 1906  
 Swarthmore 34-41-21-III 1904  
 The Pas\* 1-56-27-I 1891  
 Tiefengrund 6-44-4-III 1900  
 Tisdale 1-45-15-II 1904  
 Valparaiso 12-45-16-II 1905  
 Vandale 20-42-1-III 1891/1898 Vandal is  
 the same place  
 Vaunder 4-39-1-III 1905 only was Vonda  
 after 1905  
 Vossen 28-36-18-II 1904/1905 is Watson  
 after 1905
- Wakaw 28-42-26-II 1904  
 Waldheim 16-42-5-III 1901  
 Wardenville 34-44-22-III 1904  
 Watson 28-36-18-II 1905 was Vossen  
 1904 only  
 Weldon 34-46-22-II 1896  
 West Saskatoon 1900/1904  
 Wheatfields 28-36-11-III 1904  
 Willoughby 13-46-28-II 1883  
 Wingard 32-45-35-III 1889  
 Wirral 18-48-25-III 1905 only is Lashburn  
 after 1905

## NEWFOUNDLAND COVERS

by N. W. SCALES





Cover from St. John's Newfoundland, Nov. 4, 1871 to Harbor Grace. Received No. 7, 1871. Letter sent by Packet boat "per Walrus". The 2c, the yellow green of the 1865 issue and the one cent brown lilac (re-engraved) of 1871 issue. This three cent rate used inland at this period of time.

Scott's #27 on a cover from St. John's to Dartmouth, N.S. Postmarked in red "ST. JOHNS NEWFOUNDLAND PAID".

Backstamped "HALIFAX AM AP 29 72 N.S." and arrival postmark "DARTMOUTH AP 29 72 N.S.", both in black. The rate from St. John's to Halifax was 10c, but to any other point was 13c. Since Dartmouth is so close to Halifax, the sender thought that by addressing it as Dartmouth, Halifax, he could get by with the 10c rate. Thus the MORE TO PAY and the large handstamp 3.



## MORE ON THE 10c SMALL QUEEN RE-ENTRY

By D. A. CRAWFORD

In the May 1963 issue of "Topics", Peter J. Hurst reported a re-entry on the 10c Small Queen. I was very happy to hear this good news. In going over several hundred copies of this stamp I was unsuccessful in finding a re-entry but did locate one in a dealer's stock within a few days of reading Mr. Hurst's article. Since then several copies have turned up including one postmarked Toronto, Ont. and dated October 17, 1882. This date is approximately 10 years earlier

than recorded and indicates that more copies of the re-entry should be located.

A very poorly centred horizontal pair of 10c Small Queens gave me a clue to the plate position as the margin of one of the stamps was so large that it had to be a right hand marginal copy. The other stamp was re-entered and this indicated the re-entry was in the ninth row of stamps in the sheet. This was confirmed a few weeks ago when a full sheet of the 10c Small



Queens came my way and I was pleased to see the re-entry as clear as could be in plate position number 89.

There are slight variations in the several copies of the re-entry in my collection and I wondered if there might be more than one stamp re-entered. This proved incorrect and the slight differences are more than likely due to some being printed on the vertical-wove paper while others are on horizontal-wove paper.

Another interesting fact arising from the study of the full sheet was the absence of the "pitted plate" constant variety normally found in plate position number 21. The

other constant variety in plate position number 88 was quite evident, and this would indicate the pitted plate variety should be the scarcest of the known varieties and re-entry. The sheet was a pale rose shade of about 1890 vintage. Positions No. 21 and 88 were described in "Topics" October 1961 issue.

While Mr. Hurst's article includes a drawing of the re-entry on the 10c Small Queen the photograph clearly shows the doubling across the top of the lower stamp and in the scroll above "T" of postage as compared with the single line across the top of the upper stamp.

**New Address of the Secretary**

**JACK LEVINE**

**203 Tranquil Drive,**

**Oxford, North Carolina, 27565**

**New Sales Manager**

**JAMES C. LEHR**

**2818 Cheshire Rd.**

**Devon, Wilmington, Del., 19803**

## THE ELUSIVE FIFTY

Supply and Demand in modern Canada

By MERV QUARLES, BNAPS #393

Supply alone does not make for expensive stamps in modern Canada, in classic Canada nor any other country. The table printed with this article lists the 'elusive fifty' as indicated by the quantities issued. Some of them can be purchased for quite modest sums if purchased from a current list of a prominent New York dealer.

At the top of the list both in numbers issued and selling price is

#63—\$3 Jubilee 13,500 issued

Mint \$75 Used \$60

This stamp was one of a set of sixteen issued to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of Queen Victoria's ascension to the throne. This handsomely engraved set has not always enjoyed popularity as the high values went begging until finally the supply was absorbed. It seems everytime a new selling list is published the dollar Jubilees increase.

#64—\$4 Jubilee—14,500 issued

Mint \$77.50; Used \$58

#65—\$5 Jubilee—15,500 issued

Mint \$77.50; Used \$55

#61—\$1 Jubilee—24,900 issued

Mint \$30; Used \$27.50

#62—\$2 Jubilee—25,000 issued

Mint \$65; Used \$25

The same quantities were issued of the \$1 and \$2 Jubilees but look at the difference in selling prices. It is interesting to note that Canada has not seen fit to release any postage stamps higher than \$1 since 1897.

#0-9—50c Peace overprinted "OHMS"

30,000 issued Mint \$28; Used \$28

Released in 1949 to replace the 50c stamp perforated "OHMS" this stamp was in use for a very short time before it too was replaced by a 50c depicting an Oil Well.

The prices indicate that postally used copies are in very short supply.

The next stamp in terms of price not quantity is No. 40 on the Table attached:  
#95—50c Edward—500,000 issued

Mint \$33.50; Used \$7.50

The price quotation above far more eloquently expresses the scarcity of this stamp

in use from Nov. 19, 1908 until superseded by the 50c Admiral in 1912.

#0-25—\$1 Peace overprinted "G"

60,000 issued Mint \$13; Used \$13

Official stamps overprinted "OHMS" were in use only a short time before the French Canadians complained that these initials were meaningless to them.

"G" served a bilingual purpose and stamps overprinted thusly were used on government business. The \$1 Peace design was replaced by the \$1 Fisheries in 1951.

#84—20c Numeral—540,000 issued

Mint \$21; Used \$4.65

This stamp bearing the portrait of Queen Victoria was issued December 24, 1900 and was in use until 1904. Bileski in his CANADA BASIC CATALOG states "The 20c stamp is a highly under-valued stamp".

#0-27—\$1 Fisheries overprinted "G"

40,000 issued Mint \$11; Used \$10.50

Ten of the "Elusive Fifty" are discussed above more or less in terms of price. The remaining stamps are discussed below in significant groups.

#136—1c yellow imperf.—50,000 issued

Mint \$2.85; Used \$2.75

#137—2c green imperf.—50,000 issued

Mint \$5.00; Used \$5.00

#138—3c carmine imperf.

100,000 issued Mint \$1.50; Used \$1.40

These three stamps were placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Ottawa in 1924. Some collectors promptly boycotted these imperforates because they were not on sale generally.

As you will note there were twice as many of the 3c as of the other two values and today's selling price reflects this.

#139—2c on 3c one line surcharge

50,000 issued Mint \$5.40

#140—2c on 3c two line surcharge

103,600 issued Mint \$2.25

A reduction of postal rates on 1 July 1926 from 3s to 2c on domestic letters per ounce caught the Post Office Department with 130,000,000 — 3c carmine stamps in stock at Ottawa. In an effort to use these stamps the King's printer surcharged "2

Cents" in one line. The results were unsatisfactory because of wastage. The Canadian Bank Note Co. also attempted to use these 3c stamps and to distinguish their work overprinted in two lines.

Two sheets of Die 2 were surcharged by the King's printer and truly ranks as the scarcest of modern Canada's stamps.

- #0-10—\$1 Peace overprinted "OHMS"  
65,000 issued Mint \$7.25
- #55—6c Jubilee  
75,000 issued Mint \$7.00; Used \$7.00
- #0-11—50c Oilwell overprinted "OHMS"  
95,000 issued Mint \$2.95; Used \$2.85
- #58—15c Jubilee—100,000 issued  
Mint \$5.25; Used \$5.00
- #59—20c Jubilee—100,000 issued  
Mint \$6.85; Used \$6.85
- #60—50c Jubilee—100,000 issued  
Mint \$10.00; Used \$8.00
- #90A—2c Edward imperf.  
100,000 issued Mint \$1.25; Used \$1.25

These seven stamps were issued at various times from 1897 to 1949. Supply and demand is again illustrated here. The low price on the 2c Edward imperf. indicates that most of this special issue was saved by the philatelic world.

- #50—½c Jubilee—150,000 issued  
Mint \$3.85; Used \$3.85
  - #57—10c Jubilee—150,000 issued  
Mint \$3.50; Used \$3.50
  - #EO-2 10c Special Delivery overprinted  
"G"—160,000 issued Mint \$2.25
  - #EO-1—10c Special Delivery overprinted  
"OHMS"—175,000 issued Mint \$1.70
- Watch out for EO-2 and EO-1 used as they are much scarcer than the catalog value and selling prices indicate.
- #56—8c Jubilee—200,000 issued  
Mint \$2.75; Used \$2.75
  - #E8—20c Special Delivery  
200,000 issued Mint \$1.75; Used \$1.75
  - #O-24—50c Peace overprinted "G"  
225,000 issued Mint \$1.25; Used \$1.20
  - #133—2c Admiral coil Perf. 12 x imperf.  
250,000 issued Mint \$9.50; Used \$9.50

The top row of the 8c Jubilee stamp can be plated by location of position dots between words "Eight" and "Cents". See Jarrett's standard reference of Canada for illustration.

#133 was issued in 1922 for strictly utilitarian purposes and its relative scarcity was not recognized until Marler's Canada Notes on the 1911-1925 Series was released in 1949. The Holme's Handbook (1945) #133 was valued at one-half of the 2c Imperf #137.

- #73—10c Maple Leaf—300,000 issued  
Mint \$11.50; Used \$8.25
- #102—15c Quebec—300,000 issued  
Mint \$8.50; Used \$7.25
- #CE3—17c Airmail Special Dely.  
300,000 issued Mint .65; Used .64
- #E9—10c on 20c Special Dely  
300,000 issued Mint .70; Used .68
- #103—20c Quebec—304,200 issued  
Mint \$10.00; Used \$7.50
- #J-10—10c Postage Due—309,000 issued  
Mint \$2.50; Used .75

The 10c Maple Leaf released Jan 15, 1898 is the highest priced stamp in this group due perhaps to its short life. The 15c and 20c Quebec are popular because of their attractive design and have been increasing in price each year.

The 17c Airmail Special Delivery and the provisional special delivery both had a short life — one because of an error in French inscription and the other because of a change in postal rates. Philatelists saved more than an adequate supply which has satisfied the demand.

Postage Due stamps certainly lack popular appeal and are a neglected section of philately in Canada as well as other countries. Just look at J-10 above.

- #C-2—5c Airmail 1930—400,000 issued  
Mint \$3.45; Used \$3.25
  - #0-8—20c Peace overprinted "OHMS"  
400,000 issued Mint .85; Used .16
  - #C0-1—7c airmail overprinted "OHMS"  
400,000 issued Mint .70; Used .60
  - #C0-2—7c airmail overprinted "G"  
400,000 issued Mint .85; Used .85
  - #71—6c Maple Leaf—500,000 issued  
Mint \$2.50; Used \$2.10
  - #101—10c Quebec—500,000 issued  
Mint \$5.25; Used \$4.00
  - #C-4—6c on 5c Economic Conference  
500,000 issued Mint \$1.25; Used \$1.25
  - #J-14—10c Postage Due—500,000 issued  
Mint .40; Used .18
  - #134—3c Admiral coil Perf 12 x imperf.  
500,000 issued Mint .68; Used .50
  - #0-2—2c War Effort overprinted "OHMS"  
500,000 issued Mint \$1.25; Used \$1.25
  - #J-9—5c Postage Due—523,000 issued  
Mint .26; Used .26
  - #80—6c Numeral—540,000 issued  
Mint \$4.00; Used \$3.10
  - #159—\$1 Parliament—560,950 issued  
Mint \$16.00; Used \$4.95
  - #177—\$1 Mt. Edith Cavell—606,350  
issued Mint \$7.50; Used \$2.25
- Quantities issued as you can see is merely a starting point. As Herman Herst Jr. has

pointed out there is no substitute for knowledge. Learn all the facts you can then spend your money and enjoy your hobby fully.

Table of relative scarcity of Modern Canada

1.	63—\$3 Jubilee—13,500
2	64—\$4 Jubilee—14,500
3	65—\$5 Jubilee—15,500
4	61—\$1 Jubilee—24,900
5	62—\$2 Jubilee—25,000
6	0-9—50c Peace "OHMS"—30,000
7	0-27—\$1 Fisheries "G"—40,000
8	136—1c yellow imperf—50,000
9	137—2c green imperf.—50,000
10	139—2c on 3c one line—50,000
11	0-25—\$1 Peace "G"—60,000
12	0-10—\$1 Peace "OHMS"—65,000
13	55—6c Jubilee—75,000
14	0-11—50c oilwell "OHMS"—95,000
15	58—15c Jubilee—100,000
16	59—20c Jubilee—100,000
17	60—50c Jubilee—100,000
18	90A—2c Edward Imperf.—100,000
19	138—3c carmine imperf—100,000
20	140—2c on 3c two lines—103,600
21	50—½c Jubilee—150,000
22	57—10c Jubilee—150,000
23	EO-2—10c Spl. Dely "G"—160,000

24	EO-1—10c Spl. Dely "OHMS" —175,000
25	56—8c Jubilee—200,000
26	E-8—20c Spl. Dely—200,000
27	O-24—50c Peace "G"—225,000
28	133—2c Coil 12 x Imp.—250,000
29	73—10c Maple Leaf—300,000
30	102—15c Quebec—300,000
31	CE3—17c Airmail Spl Del'y—300,000
32	E9—10c on 20c Spl Del'y—300,000
33	103—20c Quebec—304,200
34	J-10—10c Postage Due—309,000
35	C-2—5c Airmail 1930—400,000
36	O-8—20c Peace "OHMS"—400,000
37	CO-1—7c Airmail "OHMS"—400,000
38	CO-2—7c Airmail "G"—400,000
39	71—6c Maple Leaf—500,000
40	95—50c Edward—500,000
41	101—10c Quebec—500,000
42	C-4—6c on 5c Conference—500,000
43	J-14—10c Postage Due—500,000
44	134—3c Coil 12 x Imperf—500,000
45	O-2—2c War Effort "OHMS"—500,000
46	J-9—5c Postage Due—523,000
47	84—20c Numeral—540,000
48	80—6c Numeral—560,000
49	159—\$1 Parliament—560,950
50	177—\$1 Mt. Edith Cavell—606,350

## HISTORICAL MEMORANDUM OF THE CANADIAN POSTAL SERVICE WITH THE ARMIES IN FRANCE, BELGIUM AND GERMANY 1914-1919

### PART 7

#### MAILS FOR CASUALTIES

The practice of the Imperial Post Office regarding the treatment accorded to mails for casualties was comparatively simple and sufficed to meet all reasonable requirements of the public but it was hardly satisfactory to meet the needs of the Canadian Forces. In the Imperial Service correspondence for casualties was redirected from the unit to the hospital or other address to which the addressee had been evacuated, if it was known, and men were enjoined to send redirection instructions to their unit post orderly, a special card being provided for the purpose. Mails for men who had been killed or were missing and for other casualties for whom no address was recorded by the unit, were sent to London and returned to the senders after the casualty had been officially notified to the man's next of kin. This latter provision was made to spare people the pain of receiving the first news of a relative's death or wounds in the form of an undeliverable letter marked "Killed" or "Wounded". The system obviated the necessity for providing a large staff to trace the addresses through the military records, but obviously it would have been unsound to send letters all the way back to Canada for men who were in hospital in France or England, and machinery had to be devised to deal with such correspondence.

The Imperial system for dealing with mails for "Killed" and "Missing" was adopted, as well as the practice of encouraging sick and wounded to give redirection instructions to their unit post orderly by means of the hospital redirection card, which enabled a large quantity of mail to be disposed of promptly. To deal with the remainder three courses were open —

- (a) send it all to the Canadian Record Office in London for the addressees to be traced
- (b) send it to the Canadian Record Office in France for a similar purpose, or
- (c) send it to the Imperial Base Post Office in France and obtain information from the Canadian Records to enable it to be disposed of.

After due consideration of the relative merits of each of the three courses and practical tests, it was decided to attach a member of the Canadian Postal Contingent to the Office of the D.A.A.G. (Canadian Section) at the 3rd. Echelon of General Headquarters in France, who would prepare from the records each day a list given the names and addresses of men admitted to hospital. These lists and the undeliverable mail were sent to the Base Post Office at Boulogne where as much as possible of the correspondence was redirected by Canadian Postal personnel. It was found in practice that most of the redirections were received within 7 to 10 days of the return of the mail to the Base Post Office and it was therefore arranged to hold all undeliverable mail at the Base in France for a period of 10 days after which it was sent to the Postal Branch, Canadian Record Office, London, for disposal, i.e. for redirection to men in hospital in England.

On 16 May 1915 the work of redirection was transferred from the Base Post Office to Rouen for greater convenience.

The Staff required for the work of redirection varied considerably as will be seen from the following statement —

Mail for Casualties received from the 1st Canadian Division during the period 29 April to 12 May, 1915.

Date	Letters	Parcels
29 April	60	2
30 April	130	12
1 May	120	10
2 May	700	5
3 May	1500	20
4 May	800	12
5 May	460	40
6 May	700	20
7 May	3750	250
8 May	3450	230
9 May	2400	30
10 May	3500	650
11 May	3200	200
12 May	5600	40

Consequent on the casualties received when poisonous gas was used by the enemy in the Second battle of Ypres.

The work continued to increase during the heavy fighting of the period, 10 sacks of mail were received on 31st May and 19 on 1st June. The letters were placed in alphabetical order in the Post Office during the day and four men of the Canadian Postal Corps worked at night redirecting them from the military record. The effort was fully justified for a check showed that 40% of the mail was thereby put in course for delivery in France.

In June 1915 the practice of sending mail endorsed "Killed", "Deceased" and "Missing" direct to the Record Office in London was reviewed because it was found that some post orderlies had endorsed letters "Missing" when the addressees were not actually

missing in the official sense but that their present address was not known to their unit. A proposal was therefore made to verify the endorsement on all undeliverable mail at the Canadian Postal Record Office in France and dispose of it as follows —

Mail endorsed

“Killed”, “Missing”, etc. — to the Canadian Postal Record Office in London for return to senders after the casualty had been officially notified.

Mail of Canadian or other origin endorsed “Wounded”, “Hospital”, “Location Unknown” etc.

- (a) Redirect to recorded address if addressee was in hospital in France
- (b) If addressee had been evacuated to hospital in England — to Canadian Postal Record Office London for redirection and delivery if the correspondence has originated in Canada. to Returned Letter Office in London for return to senders if the correspondence had originated in the United Kingdom. (This last category of mail was too great in volume for the Canadian Record Office in London to trace each item: it was therefore treated in the same manner as undeliverable mail for Imperial Troops by direction of the Officer i/c. Canadian Records England).

The above described arrangements was carried out and the Canadian Postal Staff at Rouen was increased to 1 Sergeant and 6 Men to provide for the increase of work. But the original practice as regards correspondence for “Killed” and “Missing” was reverted to in March 1916 when it was found that casualties were being reported more correctly and an extended check had shown that “there has not been a single instance of the endorsement “Killed” or “Missing” when covered by an Officer’s signature which has been found to be incorrect” “The verification of such endorsements has been a waste of time” (vide report of the D.A.A.G. Canadian Section of 22nd February, 1916).

As regards Canadian Troops detached from Canadian Divisions for the sake of simplicity it was decided however that all their undeliverable mail should continue to be sent to the Canadian Records in France before despatch to London.

The practice thus decided upon in the early days of the war continued in force without any substantial modification until the end of the campaign and this fact is sufficient to prove it to have been a satisfactory arrangement. The amount of work performed increased with the growth of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and ultimately necessitated the employment of a force comprising 1 Officers and 26 Other Ranks.

Some further figures of the volume of work performed in the Postal Section of the Canadian Record Office in France are given hereunder —

**Period: 15 October 1916 to 28 February 1919**

	Letters	Parcels	Registers
Total 1916	671,500	59,375	1,725
Total 1917	1,783,195	386,206	29,098
Total 1918	1,932,192	365,547	36,427
Total 1919	274,966	79,274	8,401
Grand totals:	4,661,853	890,402	75,651=5,627,906

In June 1917 the Imperial Postal Authorities in London called attention to the very large number of parcels posted in Canada to members of the Canadian Forces which had failed to secure delivery and were returned to the Returned Letter Office in London. Over 9,000 such parcels were returned in the first three months of 1917. According to the regulations of the International Parcel Post such parcels must be retained while instructions are sought from the senders as to disposal. This procedure involved considerable delay and as 90% of the parcels contained foodstuffs the contents were unfit

for human consumption by the time the instructions were received. The matter was considered by the Privy Council of Canada and they decided on the 15th September 1917 (Minute 2582) to adopt a practice similar to that already in force in dealing with undelivered parcels addressed to members of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, viz.

The sender of the parcel was requested to furnish, at the time of posting, the name and address of a second addressee to whom the parcel might be delivered or forwarded if it should prove impossible to deliver at the first. Moreover, the senders were given to understand that if a second address was not furnished at the time of posting and delivery could not be effected, the contents of the parcel, unless of exceptional value or of a personal nature, would be turned over to the military authorities for distribution. Parcels containing articles of a personal nature or special value were returned if a request for return in case of non-delivery was made by the sender. The decision was promulgated and the procedure laid down in the Routine Orders of the General Officers Commanding the Canadian Corps on January 1, 1918, and suitable instructions were given to the Commanding Officers of all Canadian units attached to Imperial or other formations.

Stated briefly these instructions were to the effect that all parcels from Canada addressed to men who had been reported "Killed", "Deceased", or "Missing", if not bearing a second address or marked for return to sender, were to be opened in the presence of an officer and the perishable contents, including tobacco, were to be distributed among the men of the addressee's unit. All other contents were to be re-packed in the original cover, suitably endorsed, and returned to the Post Office for disposal in the normal manner.

## MAILS FOR CANADIAN TROOPS SERVING WITH IMPERIAL FORMATIONS OR ON DETACHED DUTIES

Of the 150,000 Canadian Troops serving in France approximately 50,000 were employed on duties with formations not comprised within the Canadian Army Corps, e.g. Hospitals, Railway Construction Troops, Forestry Companies, etc. The majority of these units were attached to Imperial Divisions or Corps and were served by the Military Post Offices serving the particular formations. But a considerable number, particularly Forestry Companies and one or two hospitals serving with the French Army, were detached from the area of the military forces of the Empire and special arrangements had to be made to serve them postally. Those units presenting most difficulty were the Forestry Companies stationed in the Jura and Vosges mountains and in the forest districts of the Gironde.

There was little difficulty in disposing of mails to these units because the services of the French Civil Post Office were at our disposal. The mails were concentrated at the Base Post Offices at Havre and Rouen where sealed bags were made up daily for each Forestry unit, and these were handed to the Civil Post Office for conveyance to destination. But the service from these units was not so easily organised because the civil post could not be used other than for the transport of sealed bags and the number of troops in each District was too small to warrant the establishment of local Army Post Offices. Moreover, it was contrary to regulations as regards censorship for the men to post letters in the ordinary way at Civil Post Offices.

It was accordingly arranged to establish the following system —

(a) Forestry Companies were instructed to send daily all outgoing mail to their District Headquarters. For this purpose they were provided with bags, bag labels, seal, sealing wax, a list of postage rates, and a small stock of postage stamps on repayment.

(b) At the District Headquarters all local correspondence was extracted and put in course for delivery. The remainder was enclosed in bags and despatched via the Civil



Post Office to the Base Post Office at Havre, suitable advice lists being used for registered packets.

In June 1918 the foregoing arrangements was revised and supplemented to provide a special service for official correspondence. Incoming mails from overseas were still dealt with at Havre, but all mail posted in the B.E.F. for detached Forestry units, and all mail posted by those units, was concentrated at the Imperial Post Office at Paris, this Office having become a more convenient centre for the disposal of these classes of mail.

— To be continued —

## SALES CIRCUIT COMMENTS

by Jim Lehr, Sales Manager

Christmas week found me with my wife, daughter and dog, driving up to Ithaca, N.Y. to see Al Cook and collect the Sales Department material. After an enjoyable day and evening with the Al Cooks and Bill Hassans, we headed home to begin working. I was somewhat amazed to see the difficulty one has getting a bank to accept a new \$3000 account, but we are finally set up and ready for business.

After retirement of 61 books (16 by the death of Dr. H. M. Young) the cupboard is kind of bare. This is a plea to all members to send in books of whatever duplicates you have on hand. *We cannot function with our present supply of circuit books.* This is obvious from the outline below of what is available for distribution. We now have 139 books (some books are listed in two groups below).

Heading	No. of Books for Circulation
Admirals	3
Airmail & Special Delivery	2
Blocks — mint	16
Blocks and Panes — used	3
Booklets & Panes	5
Canadian Postage—used 19th century	11
Canadian Postage—used 20th century	9
Canadian Postage—mint 19th century	1
Canadian Postage—used 19th century	12
Cancellations	16
Coils	18
Covers—with stamps	4
Covers—stampless	3
Miscellaneous	2
Newfoundland—used	5
Newfoundland—mint	5

Newfoundland—plate blocks	2
O.H.M.S. & G.	24
Perfins	2
Plate blocks—Canadian	27
Precancels	1
Proofs & Essays	0
Provinces	1
Small Queens	7
Pence & Large Queen	0
Revenue—Federal	5
Revenue Provinces	4
Squared Circles	3
Postal Stationery	3
Varieties	0

As can be seen, we have an urgent need for books in all categories except plate blocks, mint blocks, coils and officials. We have many more requests right now for airmails, revenues, covers, cancellations and varieties than we can hope to cover with the present books. Until we get more books of mint and used Canadian postage we cannot send out regular circuits. We can cover more people, cheaper, and make more sales by using only special circuits.

So—if you want to sell off those duplicates and help put more stamps in circulation for those who need them, send in books for the sales circuits. To learn who want what circuits, a postcard is enclosed for mailing to the Sales Manager. Please check only those interests for which you would like to receive circuits. If interest is limited, so indicate.

Next month we will cover some of the reasons why your stamps are or are not selling (the biggest reason is price).

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April 2—General Sales (Bournemouth).  
7—Postal History Auction (London).  
21—British Empire (London)  
30—General Sale (Bournemouth).  
May 5—Great Britain (London).  
19—Europe (London).  
June 1—British Empire (London).  
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