

BNA Topics



NEWFOUNDLAND BARRED CIRCLE

(See page 78)

Official Journal

Of The

British North America

Philatelic Society

Volume 22 Number 3 Whole Number 231 March 1965

Published March 1

12½% COMPOUND INTEREST

is the sort of investment that one may hope for but is rarely found. This was the rate of increase in value * shown on the three most expensive pieces bought by the late Maurice Burrus from the Hind sale in 1934 for \$22,400 (the Mauritius Post Office 1d. and 2d. on cover, the block of six double Geneva and the block of twelve 1859 Oldenburg 1/3 sgr.) which we sold for his successors in 1963-64 for \$252,000. There were thousands of other items in his collection in exceptional quality or character that averaged

12½% COMPOUND INTEREST

or more between the date of purchase and sale. Of course, fashions have changed and one cannot see into the future, but there are trends that are constant. The ever-growing demand for mint classics in singles and blocks that will fit comfortably on an album page, the increasing popularity of superb used imperforate classics, both in singles and multiples. Covers with character are booming and some which we sold in quantities thirty years ago for \$2.80 to \$5.60 each are fetching \$196 to \$1,280 to-day.

12½% OF THE STAMPS

that have just been described have never been popular and some that are as rare as the Post Office Mauritius do not fetch one per cent of the price. The careful buyer knows that it is not rarity alone that counts, it is knowledge of a stamp's history, combined with appreciation of quality and character, plus a love of the hobby which will give him untold pleasure whatever the outcome.

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is charged for selling individual lots that fetch over \$1,400 in our London or Bournemouth auctions. It is also the commission we charge in our Spring and Autumn auctions held in Basle where the minimum value accepted are properties worth over \$2,800 or individual lots worth more than \$224. During the last season we sold over \$4,200,000 of stamps — if you have not yet had your copy of "*Philatelic Facts*", this brochure, illustrating in actual colour six pieces that realised \$364,000 will be sent to you post free.

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BNA Topics

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Official Section



Monthly Report from the Secretary . . .

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

February 1, 1965

NEW MEMBERS

- 2081 Bauer, William E., 2397 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa 8, Ontario
2082 Black, C. F., 212 Holmwood Avenue, Ottawa 1, Ontario
2083 Furry, W. Allan, 435 Warren Avenue, Park Ridge, Illinois 60068
2084 Galway, Paul G., 10418—109 Avenue, Grand Prairie, Alberta
2086 Harwood, Robert L., 6089 Terrebonne, Montreal, Quebec
2087 Knechtel, C. E., 201 Delatre, Woodstock, Ontario
2088 LaBonté, Jack D., 1005 Orange Avenue, Fresno, California 93702
2089 MacIntyre, Milferd M., P.O. Box 231, Drumheller, Alberta
2090 Murphy, Brian D., 204 Springfield Road, Ottawa, Ontario
2091 Pekonen, William, P.O. Box 246, Cloverdale, British Columbia
2092 Short, Clarence J., R.R. #3, Waterloo, Ontario
2093 Skinner, E. J., 7251 Pacific View Drive, Hollywood, California 90028
2094 Smith, Marcus William, 150 Seaview Place, Lions Bay, West Vancouver, B.C.
2095 Smith, Morry, 32 Codsell Avenue, Downsview, Ontario
2096 Stuart, Dr. Christopher Jr., Plain Dealing Farm, Box 95, Boyce, Clarke Co., Va.
2097 Thurston, Kenneth M., 3400 Bayview Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario

REPLACED ON ROLLS

- 1569 Marshall Roy, 10424 McVine Avenue, Sunland, California
1717 Montague, Charlotte A., 1334-100 N.E., Bellevue, Washington
1450 Traquair, Robert S., 3323 Canberra Place, Calgary, Alberta
1531 Woods, James Edward, 2 Hengrave Road, Honor Oak Park, London S.E. 23, England

APPLICATIONS PENDING

- Apple, B. Nixon, Q.C., 171 St. Leonards Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario
Carhart, W. H., 716 South Kensington Avenue, La Grange, Illinois
Curtis, Wayne R., 3 Logan Avenue Apt. 14, St. Lambert, Quebec
Deffenbaugh, George S., P.O. Box 348, Birmingham, Michigan 48012
Gregg, Arthur E., 13024-104 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta
Grundy, Gordon E., 189 Lovers Lane Ancaster, Ontario
Harper, Rev. J. B., Regina Mundi Seminary, R.R. #4, London, Ontario
Koizumi, Tatsunosuke, 601 Konno Asia Mansion, 8 Konno-Cho, Shibuyaku, Japan
Lubke, Henry G., Jr., 50 Ivyhurst Road, Buffalo 26, New York
O'Reilly, J. Paul, Box 557, New Liskeard, Ontario
Pickard, H. T., M.D., 5A Fountain House, 300 Roslyn Road, Winnipeg 13, Manitoba
Steinmetz, William H., 150 Santa Ana Avenue, Santa Barbara, California 93105
Willson William A., Q.C., 406 Canada Building, Windsor, Ontario

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

- ANWEILER, Alf. H. C., 228-7th West, Melville, Sask. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, B.C., N.B., P.E.I. — 19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. 1st Day, 1st Flight & Perfin covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint & used booklet panes and complete booklets. Precancels. Federal, Provincial & Tax-Paid Revenues. Mint, used & semi-official Airmails and on covers. Postal Stationery entires. Proposed by H. E. Canham, No. 77.
- BROWN, David E., 10818-123 Street, Edmonton, Alta. (C) CAN, NFD—19th century. Precancels. Federal & Provincial Revenues. Used & Semi-official Airmails. Postal Stationery cut-squares. Literature. "Locals". R.P.O., Territorial, Flag, Squared Circles and fancy cancels on Small Queens. SPECIALTY—R.P.O., Town & Squared Circles on Jubilee Issue. West Canada prior to 1900. Proposed by Dr. W. Orobko, No. 1637.
- CARLSON, Fred W., 3314 Lawrence Ave., Chicago Hgts., Ill. 60414 (C-CX) CAN—19th & 20th century mint & used postage. Pre-stamp stampless, 1st Day & 1st Flight covers. Plate Blocks. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint booklet panes. Precancels. Postal Stationery entires. Literature. Proposed by M. Quarles, No. 393.
- CLEAVER, Ivan H., 2162 Deyncourt Drive, Burlington, Ont. (C-C) CAN, NFD—Used Varieties of '98 Map stamp. Proposed by G. C. Pond, No. 2007.
- DICKETTS, M. B., 1280 St. Mark St., #504, Montreal 25, Que. (C-CX) CAN—19th & 20th century used postage and blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint & used booklet panes and complete booklets. Precancels. Postal Stationery entires. Literature. R.P.O., Territorial, Flag, Slogan and Duplex cancellations. SPECIALTY—Admirals. Proposed by W. M. C. Willcock, No. 995.
- HENDERSHOTT, Norman R., 11 Temple St., London, Ont. (D) Proposed by J. Levine, No. L1.

- HOWE, John E., 143 Elberta Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont. (C) CAN, NFD PROV—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. Plate Blocks. O.H.M.S.-G Mint booklet panes. Proposed by J. N. Sissons No. L17.
- JAMIESON, Robert H., 21 Kirk Drive, Thornhill, Ont. (C-X) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th century mint & used postage and blocks. Stampless, 1st Day and 1st Flight covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint & used booklet panes and complete booklets. Mint, used & semi-official Airmails and on cover. Literature, Proofs & Essays, 2 & 4-ring numeral and Squared Circle cancellations. SPECIALTY—Semi-Official Airmails of Canada. Proposed by W. Carter, No. 591. Seconded by J. H. M. Young, No. 1523.
- LAURENCE, Kenneth R., 980 N.E. 132nd Street, N. Miami, Fla. 33161 (C) CAN, NFD—19th century mint & used postage. Proposed by J. N. Sissons, No. L 17.
- RODRIGUEZ S., Abelardo, Paseo de la Reforma 1635, Mexico 10, D.F., Mexico (C) CAN, NFD—19th & 20th century mint & used postage. Mint Airmails. Proposed by J. N. Sissons, No. L 17.
- WENTZ, C. F. Rupert, 308 Poplar Crescent, Saskatoon, Sask. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. Precancels. Proposed by F. R. Hadley, No. 1274

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

(Notice of change must be sent to the Secretary)

- 2064 Allison, Cecil R., 97 Rancilffe Road, Oakville, Ontario
- 2060 Angley, William P., P.O. Box 194, Terminal A, Toronto 1, Ontario
- 292 Denton, Bert K., Mitsubishi Monsanto Chemical Co., C.P.O. Box 879, Tokyo Japan
- L266 deVolpi, Charles F., Ste. 1710, The Regency, 3555 Cote des Neiges Road, Montreal 25, Quebec
- 1123 deVolpi, Margaret, Ste 1710, The Regency, 3555 Cote des Neiges Rd. Montreal 25
- 608 Eaton, Lt. Col. F. E., 1338 Balfour Avenue, Vancouver 9, British Columbia
- 1900 Hayne, Andrew, 98 Codrington St., Apt. 10, Barrie, Ontario
- 1011 Karpinski, Edward T., 304 Orchard Ave., Newington Conn. 06111
- 1018 Kline, Robert L., 6250 North Kenmore, Apt. 303, Chicago, Illinois 60626
- 1348 Laird, W. W., 26 Arjay Crescent, Willowdale, Ontario
- 1884 Martin, J. S., 145 Melrose Ave., Kitchener, Ontario
- 1626 Moser, Henry W., 372 King's Highway West, Haddonfield, N.J. 08033
- 964 Rushton, Eric, Box 37, Port Elgin, Ontario
- 1893 Schenk, John A., 4037 Ella Avenue, Great Falls, Montana 59401
- 1185 Stewart Willard, P.O. Box 130, Teaneck, N.J.
- 1964 Vinsel, Thomas, 967-461 Jenkins Blvd., Akron 6, Ohio
- 519 Worwood, W., 1462-23rd Street, Charny, Quebec

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

- Buck, Fred T.
Hall, Edward
Kirkwood, A. L. H.
McMillan, Alex
Streeter, John W.
Yapp, Albert

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 1320 Affleck, W. N., 163 Alexander St., Oshawa, Ont.
- 553 Boronov, Robert R., 1255 University St., Montreal, Que.
- 1954 Brandeberry, Robert B., 58 W. Salisbury Drive, Wilmington, Dela.
- 1374 Chandler, Charles M., 114 Armour Blvd., Downsview, Ont.
- 1419 Chandler, Mrs. C. M. (Dorothy B.), 114 Armour Blvd., Downsview, Ont.
- 1581 Cornell-Hecker, Mrs. Edna M., 940 Meadowbrook Drive, Syracuse, N.Y.
- 1729 Craddock, J. D., Munfordville, Kentucky
- 1156 Daw, Rev. William Henry, Queenston, Ont.
- 1613 Duval, Jacques, 187 Rue Philippe, Ville Lemoine, Que.
- 1978 Foster, Herbert A., 309 Overdale St., Winnipeg 12, Man.
- 1721 Fritzsche, Wolfgang, P.O. Box 8, Canandaigua, N.Y.
- 1863 Happy, John, 141 Hammersmith Ave., Toronto 13, Ont.
- 1923 Harrison, Capt. R. T., 2818 S. Willis St., Abilene, Texas
- 2012 Ineson, Stanley B., West Road, Manchester, Vermont
- 1972 Jeffries T. D., 84 The Kingsway, Toronto 18, Ont.
- 1453 Mann, Charles M., P.O. Box 3442, Charlottesville, Va.
- 1225 Menzies, Robert W., 513-21st St. W., Owen Sound, Ont.
- 903 Neff, Leland I., 422 S. Mariposa Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 1902 Schlosser, J. J., 1549 E. 63rd Avenue, Vancouver 15, B.C.
- 1521 Schuck, Herbert F., 15 Sweetbriar Lane, Bordentown, N.J.
- 1531 Spry, Maj-Gen. D. C., 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont.
- 1596 Stephens, Walter T., 87 Valley Crest Road, Rochester 16, N.Y.
- 402 Thurston, Henry, Box 152, Claverack N.Y.

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

- 1914 Holtz, George P., 3171 Van Horne Ave., Montreal 26, Quebec

DECEASED

- 85 Pitblado, Isaac, Pitblado, Hoskin & Co., 395 Main St., Winnipeg 2, Manitoba
- 1455 Spicer, Henry T., 272 Hoseberry St., St. James, Winnipeg 12, Manitoba

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP January 1, 1965	958
REPLACED ON ROLLS, February 1, 1965	4
NEW MEMBERS, February 1, 1965	16
	<hr/>
RESIGNATIONS, February 1, 1965	6
DROPPED FROM ROLLS, February 1, 1965	1
DECEASED, February 1, 1965	2
	<hr/>
	9
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, February 1, 1965	969

CANADIAN EASTER SEALS, 1965

Canadian Easter Seals for 1965 continue the "story-telling" approach begun in 1963, with each of the forty seals showing an activity of crippled children made possible by the seal campaign. Three designs have been replaced or altered, some changes in position have been made, and the colour changes to orange and blue.

The stylized lily appears on each seal, with the words "Help Crippled Children" in French and English. This year, for the first time, the theme seal used on supporting material such as billboard posters, appears in both the upper left and upper right corners of the sheet. This change is intended to accommodate those provinces which mail out only half sheets of seals in their campaign.

It is planned to continue the present format, with colour changes, through 1966. A special Canadian Centennial Easter Seal will be issued in 1967, and a new series is planned to begin in 1968.

The seals are printed in Canada by order of the Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled. Collectors interested in obtaining sheets, blocks or single stamps, both perforate and imperforate, for this or earlier years, are invited to obtain information on contribution or cost from Bert L. Baulch, P.O. Box 176, Cooksville, Ontario, Canada.



"MEYERSON" COLLECTION OF NEWFOUNDLAND SOLD

H. R. Harmer, Inc. negotiate sale to British collector

The very attractive collection of Newfoundland stamps formed over many years by the late Daniel C. Meyerson of Harrison, New York has been sold by the Private Treaty Department of H. R. Harmer, Inc. to a private collector in England at a figure close to \$30,000.

Mr. Meyerson, who specialized particularly in the stamps of Newfoundland, was an original founder of the British North America Philatelic Society and was active in the organization up to the time of his death on September 8, 1964.

Mr. Bernard Harmer, President of Harmer's, announced that the British Commonwealth Auction scheduled for March 9, 10, 11, 12, in which the collection was to have been offered, will take place as planned, as there are some 2000 lots to be offered on behalf of five private collectors.

The very extensive collection of Philippine Islands "VICTORY" hand stamps also in the Meyerson Estate will be included in the May 25-27 auction of Harmer's, unless sold privately in the interim. A copy of the auction catalogue can be reserved by writing to H. R. Harmer, Inc. at 6 West 48th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.

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 Trill 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.

CIRCUIT COMMENTS

JAMES C. LEHR, 2818 Cheshire Rd., Devon, Wilmington 3, Delaware

From the little bit of mail I've received, and from reading past files, the most common question asked is "Why didn't my books sell more?" To help understand the answer, let's go through the procedure for sending out a circuit. Information on *what* to send *who* comes from circuit request postcards. Thus in submitting books, try to indicate *what headings on the postcard* your circuit books cover and *clearly indicate these headings on your circuit book cover*. Your best sales come when we can match the proper stamps with the proper people.

The used or mint Canadian headings should be broken down further to 19th or 20th century, Admirals, Large or Small Queens, Pence etc. We get many detailed requests for these special groups and rarely can find enough books so specified. So, one answer to better sales is more detail in classification.

Condition is another point to watch. Some people charge a set percentage of catalogue value regardless of condition. Also, in listing the catalogue value one of the commercial dealers lists is better than the Scott's values which no one pays any attention to.

In the final analysis, however, I believe the major selling point is price. I have checked prices in a scattered number of our circuit books and found some appreciably higher than prices listed by commercial dealers.

(The circuit postcards are inserted with this issue. Too late for last issue)

This was particularly evident in circuit books selling plate blocks, where prices were rarely less than the full going price.

The following table shows how members have varied in sales for those books re-cented retired. The obvious difference in looking over these books was in pricing. No names are used but members covered can place themselves by the total original value figure.

Member	No. of Books	Value	% of value
1	1	21.75	81½
2	1	14.15	62½
3	3	77.30	53½
4	1	10.25	53
5	2	69.97	43
6	4	190.30	41½
7	3	55.85	33
8	20	2083.40	22½
9	7	113.36	22
10	16	564.25	18½
11	3	273.92	18
Ave	61	3474.50	25

As soon as the new circuit request postcards are in, we will publish an outline of what was requested and what we can supply from those sales books on hand. We'll also discuss in a later column how the Sales Department plans to operate to try and reach more people & sell more stamps. If you have questions that should be covered, please drop me a line.

ROYAL VISIT STAMP VOTED TOPS IN POLL

by Stan Shantz

The stamp which Canada issued to honor Queen Elizabeth on her visit to Canada last October is rated as the best of the 12 stamps issued during 1964. This was the decision of 1,034 persons spread across Canada, along with a sprinkling of United States, N.Z. and England residents, who participated in this, the Seventh Annual London Free Press Stamp Popularity Poll.

The second best of the dozen stamps was the one which pictured Ontario's provincial flower, the trillium, with Quebec's counter-

part picturing the garden lily rated in third spot. Considered as worst was the stamp issued last July which was the earlier 7-cent stamp overprinted with the figure 8 and bars to convert it into an 8c stamp.

The ratings established for the 12 stamps follow, the figures representing the vote tabulation in which one point was given for a first choice, two for second and so on. Consequently the lowest total represents the balloters' combined choice, second lowest, second choice and so on. The standing:

1. Royal Visit	3,273
2. Ontario flower	3,537
3. Quebec Flower	4,113
4. Quebec Conference	4,884
5. Peace stamp	6,624
6. Maple Leaf	6,989
7. Charlottetown Conf.	7,071
8. 7c Jet	7,834
9. 3c Christmas	8,558
10. 5c Christmas	9,037
11. 8c Jet	9,215
12. 8c on 7c Jet	9,517

The closeness of the figures as between the first two choices and again between Nos. 5, 6 and 7 made the tabulation of the votes exceptionally interesting. The Royal Visit was always in the lead but several times the Ontario flower stamp was less than a hundred points behind. The Peace, Maple Leaf and Charlottetown Conference stamps changed their positions several times during the tabulation.

Checking the balloting on the basis of first choice only provided only a minor change from the general tabulation. The Royal Visit stamp was the first choice of

446 persons, while first place votes for the others were as follows: Ontario flower 177; Quebec Conference 144; Quebec flower 89; Peace stamp 63; Maple Leaf 47; Charlottetown Conference 18; 7c Jet 18; 3c Christmas 14; 5c Christmas 8; 8c on 7c Jet 6; 8c Jet 2.

Prize winners for those whose ballots came closest to the composite results established by all the ballots were: 1st, Mrs. Dorothy Carr, 540 Hillcrest Ave., Cornwall; 2nd, R. J. Galbraith, 30 Bridge St. West, Belleville; and 3rd, C. W. Young, 46 Highland Ave., Belleville. These three will receive philatelic prizes.

Mrs. Carr's ballot placed 10 of the 12 stamps in their correct positions, missing only on the 6th and 7th place stamps which she had transposed. Mr. Galbraith had the first eight in correct order and the 12th stamp, but had the 9, 10 and 11 positions scrambled. His fellows townsman, Mr. Young listed the first seven correctly along with Nos. 11 and 12, scrambling the 8, 9 and 10 positions. Four individuals had seven in correct position.

CENTENNIAL STAMP DESIGN COMPETITION

An open competition for stamp designs for Canada's Confederation Centennial celebration in 1967 is being sponsored by the London (Canada) Philatelic Society. The competition is open to anyone, except professional artists, but is directed primarily at students in Canada's secondary schools, colleges and universities.

In announcing the contest, President Norman Goodger, stated that the society is sponsoring the competition as its contribution to the centennial celebrations being planned throughout Canada. Prizes offered by the society are \$25, \$15 and \$10, but with the assurance that any designs which are used by the Canadian Post Office department will be eligible for the Post Office Department's customary fee for an unsolicited design. This ranges between \$300 and \$400. Canada's 1967 centennial stamp issue is expected to embrace a number of stamps, "one stamp for each value generally used", one post office official indicated.

Winning designs in the LPS competition will be submitted by the Society to the Post

Office Department, along with such other entries which may be adjudged as of special merit. The competition which is now open, closes at 9:00 p.m. June 11, in London, Ontario, and winners will be announced at a special meeting of the London Philatelic Society on Friday, June 25 at 8:00 p.m. at the London Art Museum.

Judges are Dr. Clare Bice, RCA, curator of the London Art Museum; Fred Jarrett, F.R.P.S.C., of Toronto, outstanding Canadian philatelist; and John K. Elliott, editor of The London Free Press.

The prospectus setting forth full details and rules of the competition is available upon request, which should be addressed, London Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 216, London, Ontario, Canada, and accompanied by return postage.

As the London Philatelic Society has only limited finances, an entry fee of 25 cents must accompany each entry, to defray in part postage and stationery costs.

The Society is sending a copy of the
(Continued on page 69)

CONSTANT PLATE VARIETIES OF THE CANADA 3c SMALL QUEENS

by George Pond, BNAPS #2007

Three cheers for Hans Reiche's Handbook #4, Constant Plate Varieties of the Canada Small Queens!

Being extremely interested in the Small Queen myself, I have found much value from this handbook, however, I am surprised that several of what I would call "Major Varieties" are missing from this handbook. I feel they must have been recorded at one time or another, but since I have not seen them classified would like to offer the following notes which are taken from my own collection as well as a considerable amount of information taken from a collection owned by Mr. George Hicks of Listowell, Ontario.



The first variety I will refer to as "the blob variety" and it appears on the Montreal printings, 1877 to 1879. Dated copies have been noted October 27, 1877; September 30, 1878; April 2, 1878; February 15,

1878; and a copy dated 1879. There is a Plate flaw appearing as a heavy blob to the left and in the margin of the West Three (3). There is also a slight doubling of the West Three, doubling of the letters "C E N" of cents, and also slight doubling of the lower West corner. The blob itself is very noticeable with the naked eye. Two other interesting varieties I will refer to as "the three dots variety" and "the two dots variety".



The three dots variety has three very pronounced dots in the lower margin below the West Three. This variety appears apparently from 1870 to 1879. Dated copies have been noted as: January 27, 1873; December 25, 1874; May 2, 1877; and September 14, 1878. This has been noted on the 3c Indian Red; the 3c Rose and the 3c thick blotting paper variety. All copies noted are quite apparent to the naked eye. One copy has been seen as the second stamp in a strip of four.



The second of these two varieties, known as the two dot variety, is very possibly a stage of the three dot variety. This stamp shows two dots below the West Three in precisely the same location as the first two dots of the three dot variety. The position



dot in the lower left hand corner is precisely the same location, suggesting that this is merely a stage of the three dot variety. No dated copies have been noted, however, the two copies noted are from the Montreal printings, both copies being perf 12.

A single flaw in the lower margin appears around 1895 and 1896. This appears as a small plate flaw in the lower margin under the E of cents. Dated copies have been noted as December 26, 1895; March 4, 1896; April 7, 1896 and May 1, 1896. The flaw itself appears as a small diagonal dash, about 1mm in length. It is quite apparent to the naked eye. Many copies of this variety have been seen by the writer.



Hans Reiche mentions in Figure #53, a plate damage covering two stamps, indicating seven dots which appear in the margin of the two stamps. These stamps come from the late Ottawa printing mentioned by him as around 1896. I have three copies of this variety in my collection dated: June 5, 1894; May 17, 1894; and September 11, 1893.: Thus I would suggest that this variety appears from 1893 to probably the end of the printing of the 3c small Queens.

It is almost impossible to obtain the full seven dots in the margin of one stamp unless the stamp is extremely badly centred. I have one copy showing six of the seven dots in the lower margin and I have two copies showing three of the left hand dots in the upper margin of the lower stamp. This is a very interesting variety and I feel should be classed as a major plate variety.

A constant plate crack was reported in B.N.A. Topics in June of 1957, the 3c Small Queen appearing around 1887. It was reported at that time by the author that very probably the plate crack extended from below the right 3 of the lower right hand margin, into the left hand margin of the adjacent stamp. I have this variety on a pair, the perforations of the right hand stamp cutting into the design of the left hand stamp. The plate scratch extends for approximately 1mm into the right hand margin. Thus, on reasonably well centred stamps, the scratch would not extend into the left hand margin of the adjoining stamp, so that this flaw will usually only be noted in the lower right hand margin of this Montreal printing.



The single dot variety in the upper right hand corner appears with some consistency around the 1879 period. One dated copy has been noted, May 18, 1879. It is doubtful if this can be considered as a position dot but should be considered more in

terms of a small plate flaw. This stamp also has a re-entry in all letters of c-e-n-t-s, doubling in the lower right ornament and slight doubling in both 3's. The dot in the upper right hand corner is quite apparent



to the naked eye. There is a dot in the left 3 variety, found on the Montreal printings during the 1877-78 period. One dated copy



has been noted, March 8, 1877. The dot is quite apparent and can be seen with the naked eye. Sufficient copies have been noted to satisfy the writer that this is a constant variety.

Hans Reiche mentions that a dot in the C of cents has also been reported, but so far no constant C can be claimed. I have seen several examples of this variety, one dated August 23, 1876 and one dated 1876. This is in the Montreal printing and would appear to be found from 1876 to 1878.

I have not dealt with re-entries in 3c

small Queens in this article as I would like to deal with them at a separate time. The problem of re-entries on the 3c small Queens is big indeed as re-entries seem to be almost unlimited. Hans Reiches has mentioned approximately twenty-nine different re-entries, however, it would seem to the writer that when a plate was re-entered that possibly several dozen different re-entries could appear from the same plate. These would contain many similarities, but also many differences, and whether these should all be considered as one re-entry is still a puzzle to this writer.

The Proof Corner

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

Come on you stampers! Here I am a devotee of proofs, and I need a bit of aid on stamps, so I'm asking — HOW ABOUT SOME HELP?

I'm doing a bit on the Guy Issue — Newfoundland 1910 and 1911 and I lack some answers.

- (1) Were two packets sold? —
 - (a) The first with only lithographed stamps (11 values) included?
AND
 - (b) The second with up to the 6c lithographed included and the balance engraved (11 values)?
- (2) Have any of you tried to evaluate the scarcity of the 1c litho, 12 x 12, 12 x 14 and 12 x 11?
- (3) The same for the 2c — 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 12 x 11?
- (4) The same for the 5c — 12 x 12, 12 x 14?
- (5) How do you rate the scarcity of the 6c upward litho and engraved — singles? blocks?
- (6) Has anyone plated the 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c etc. litho?

All of this ties back to some data uncovered in England. I should like *your* reactions before I write it up, after all it will be for your benefit. If John Young has my address correct, you can tell me about it. It's: 3097 W. Mill Road, Milwaukee, Wis. 53209. Hi John! (or above)

Then in addition — what oddities do you possess?

- (1) Imperforates?
- (2) Part perforates?
- (3) Odd papers?
- (4) Odd perforations?
- (5) Earliest dates of postmarks?
15 August 1910—Litho?
? January 1911 — Engr?
- (6) Watermarks

And most of all does anyone in this part of the world have any of the following that they would allow me to see or purchase:

- (1) Vignettes of the 1c, 3c, 6c, 12c or 15c?
- (2) Any dies or plate proofs?
- (3) Any data bearing on this issue?

MORE AROUND THE CORNER . . .

SUPPORT THE SALES CIRCUIT

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON CANADA'S TAGGED STAMPS

(The fourth in a series of articles)

by Edward S. Mercantini, M.D., BNAPS #1636

I felt that the following points would be of interest to those BNAPSers who have been reading my articles on Canada's Tagged stamps in recent issues of "Topics". The first (1954 Queen type) tagged issue is very difficult to obtain from most dealers. I have personally written to many stamp houses in Canada and the U.S.A. and have discovered that stocks of the first issue are practically nil. Many answered me stating that they had been caught short because of the limited number issued by the Post Office department due to the short "life" of the issue and because they were available only in Winnipeg and at the Philatelic Agency in Ottawa. Most dealers' ads in stamp publications when listing contemporary stamps of Canada omit the first tagged issue, presumably because it is out of stock. I would greatly appreciate hearing from dealers who have any of these stamps in stock.

In "STAMPS" magazine of June 20, 1964, Mr. Harry Weiss who writes a "Stamp Market Tips" column states about Canada's first tagged issue: "The catalogue value for the last two years was but 31c. If you own this set congratulate yourself. It is next to impossible to find at retail. Evidently wholesalers figured this set would be current for some time. They did not stock it. If you run across these stamps, pick them up, pick up several sets if you can." Mr. Weiss' statement seems to well substantiate my own thought that this issue may well be a Canadian "sleeper" as I stated in my article published in the June issue of "Topics". With the inclusion of these tagged issues in several respected catalogues (the 1965 Scott does not price the Canada tagged but does so with the U.S.A. tagged issues) and with more and more countries issuing these, they will become even more popular. The used first tagged stamps, though they should be more abundant than the mint ones, are also higher priced than expected for such a recent issue. This is undoubtedly because of the difficulty experienced by dealers and collectors in sorting and separating them from other issues which are not tagged. Without an ultraviolet light source this is almost

impossible. It appears that stamp collecting is becoming more scientific with the passage of time, and dealers especially will have to make an effort to keep up with new innovations and trends.

As regards an outfit for detecting tagged stamps, William H. Bayless of Baltimore has devised a do-it-yourself kit which detects all tagged stamps regardless of issuing country. For less than twelve dollars the more ambitious collector or dealer can assemble this outfit, the instructions and materials for which are documented in the May 4, 1964 issue of Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News under Carl P. Rueth's byline in his column "U.S. Notes".

I have been in communication with the Canada P.O. Department regarding methods and means of exhibiting Canada's tagged stamps, and I was informed by their Engineering Branch that the phosphorescent glow cannot be made to appear in daylight or artificial light. They suggested that if one wished to exhibit the tagged stamps, a hooded display would be necessary, so we may now begin seeing a new type of exhibit at stamp shows if tagged stamps are to be displayed.

BNAPSer Roy Marshall of California has kindly written to tell me of an early usage date for the second issue 5c value of the tagged stamps. He has one dated January 31, 1963. We do not know the exact first day of issue but do know that the 5c stamps were forwarded from the manufacturer to the Winnipeg Postage Stamp Depot on December 10, 1962. Mr. Marshall also raises the point that occasional mail from Winnipeg does not bear tagged stamps. This is true because booklet stamps and miniature (Cellopack) sheets are not sold in tagged condition and these are used for mail, plus the fact that stamps purchased elsewhere than Winnipeg may be affixed to mail originating in Winnipeg. Except for issues with standard application of the phosphor material, which are supposedly sold only in post offices of the Toronto area, other tagged stamps are to be sold only in Winnipeg where the Sefacan machinery is in use, and at the Ottawa Philatelic Agency.

In my last article in the June issue of "Topics", I mentioned that different varieties of paper were used for printing tagged stamps (and other stamps, for that matter). One variety fluoresced while the other did not. A communication from the P.O. Department denied any knowledge of a change in type of paper used by the manufacturers of Canada postage stamps. However further study has revealed that fluorescent papers are being used by the printers of our stamps, so that a certain issue is printed on both fluorescent and non-fluorescent paper rather haphazardly. This has also been found to be true of stamp issues of the U.S.A., Ira Kapenstein, Special Assistant to the U.S. Postmaster, in a communication to Alfred Boerger of Toledo who is interested in U.S. tagged stamps, states, "The variation in response to ultraviolet light is not a recent phenomenon, but has been with us for some time. People notice it more today because of the increased use of ultraviolet light by philatelists in their examination of tagged stamps". Apparently, our P.O. Dep't. in Canada has not noticed this peculiarity in their paper as evidenced by their non-committal answer to my query re fluorescent

papers as mentioned above. However they do exist! The U.S. Post Office Dep't. has recently revised specification for postage stamp paper and now prohibit the use of fluorescent dyes and pigments. However for awhile in future deliveries under the old specifications they expect to find quantities of paper with brightening agents and whiteners added.

For anyone truly interested in the tagged stamps of Great Britain, Germany, Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland, Russia, the U.S.A. and Canada, an article by Capt. Clayton W. Ernst which appeared in the June issue of the "S.P.A. Journal" should be read. It is truly comprehensive and enlightening, and the discussion is essentially non-technical so that it doesn't demand the possession of a science degree for comprehension. It is entitled "Luminescent Postage Stamps."

May I again make a plea to readers to communicate with me regarding any new discoveries concerning varieties, dates of usage, or whatever to do with Canada's tagged stamps. Your letters shall be acknowledged and due credit given in any subsequent articles.

Canada's Semi-Official Airmails

by DANIEL G. ROSENBLAT (BNAPS 1445) 660 W. Hillsdale Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

I am most happy to be able to say that more and more readers are coming forward with valuable and I believe hitherto unpublished data pertaining to the Semi-Officials in response to the questions raised in this column and once again I will be able to devote the entire column to new information regarding issues already discussed.

I am indebted (as is so frequently the case) to Lloyd Banner of Vancouver for comments on the second (blue and yellow) issue of Elliott-Fairchild Air Service which was the subject of this column in the July-August issue of Topics. At that time I asked (question #47) if any gutter pairs or even

full sheets of 16 of this stamp were known and Mr. Banner states that he recalls seeing a full sheet at Stanley Stamp Co. just as it was being wrapped for mailing to a collector in the eastern part of the U.S. If the fortunate purchaser is a reader, would he kindly confirm the present existence of this sheet.

Mr. Banner also comments on question #48 which asks for information in regard to the correct number of panes of 8 with the inverted stamp in position #4, reputed to be 50 panes out of a total of 700. I questioned this ratio because of the frequency with which such panes are offered and their relatively low price. Lloyd says,

"I have heard from a good source that the panes without the invert are the scarcer of the two." While this may perhaps be a slight exaggeration it does confirm my suspicion that the actual ratio is much lower than indicated and I will appreciate comments from readers, especially from dealers who have handled any quantity of these in the past.

Finally, Mr. Banner has pointed out to me an important point in regard to this issue which I had never noticed and which is not mentioned in the catalogues — namely that there are two very distinct shades of background color, a pale yellow and a light brown. He kindly sent me copies for comparison and the difference is very marked — not one of those minor shade varieties that can provoke an argument but a real and constant difference that is instantly noticed on comparison.

I have also had the pleasure of a letter from one of the most knowledgeable of Canadian airmail collectors, Don Amos of Winnipeg, regarding the inclusion of "Ltd." in the company's name on the second issue although it did not appear on the first issue. I had suggested that the omission on the first issue was an oversight, but Don undertook to inquire directly of the almost legendary O.W.R. Smith who resides in Winnipeg and who actually designed the second issue for the company. Smith states that at the time of the first Elliot-Fairchild was a partnership but was shortly incorporated into a Limited company to avoid personal liability in the event of failure and the changed status was reflected by the addition of "Ltd." in the design of the second issue.

Returning briefly to the Laurentide issues, a reader informed me that he had a com-

plete booklet of the rouletted red issue with the printer's name on the back reading "Dood Simpson" rather than the correct "Dodd Simpson". At first I thought that the reader was either in error or had found a rare error, but on checking my own booklet I found that it read the same way — although I had never noticed the misspelling before nor seen reference to it — and I am now inclined to think that probably the entire issue reads this way. However, I hope that those of you who have such booklets will check them (the booklets of red stamps only — the greens appear to be correct) and let me know if any one of them has the name "Dodd" spelled correctly. Typographical errors are not uncommon, but how often does a printer misspell his own name.

In my last column I discussed the number of covers carried on the various Aero Club of Canada flights of 1918 and stated ". . . there is no mention of any mail carried on the return flight of August 27th and since it is unlikely that the special stamp was available for sale in Ottawa this seems reasonable." I have since noted that the December auction of Irwin Heiman lists Lot #92 as ". . . flown cover, Ottawa-Toronto, special cachet, pmkd. Aug. 27, 1918 . . ." franked with the Aero Club stamp with numerals omitted. Assuming the description to be correct this certainly indicates that some mail was carried on this return flight, whether it originated at Ottawa or was carried there for postmarking on the outward flight or by some other means. If one of our readers was the fortunate purchaser of this no doubt rare cover I would hope that he would be kind enough to send me a very detailed description of its addressing and postal markings.

(Continued from page 62)

prospectus to the Art Department of every secondary school, college and university in Canada, inviting participation by such students, so that the submitted designs will indicate to the Post Office Department just what Canadians, and particularly young Canadians, want to see on Canada's centennial stamps.

The London Philatelic Society is one of Canada's oldest stamp organizations, having been organized in 1892. Its 75th anniversary therefore coincides with Canada's cen-

tennial. Present membership exceeds 100. President is Norman Goodger; vice-presidents, Thomas Moore and George Ross; secretary, Arnold Banjaminsen; treasurer, L. D. Winder; program committee, Past President Stan Shantz; chairman, Nick Kransnowalski and Miss Bessie Marwood.

The suggestion for the design competition originated with Mr. Kransnowalski, one of the society's younger members, who was elected a director for the first time last December. The competition is under the direction of the Program Committee.

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CHATHAM — CAPE COD
MASSACHUSETTS

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FORM OF APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

To: THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Jack Levine, Secretary, 203 Tranquil Drive, Oxford, N.C., 27565, U.S.A.

I hereby apply for admission to membership in the BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY. One dollar (\$1.00) Admission Fee is remitted herewith, together with the required amount of dues as scheduled on the back of this sheet; this amount to be refunded to me, if my application is not accepted. My signature bears witness to my agreement to abide by and observe all rules and regulations of the Society.

NAME Age

STREET

CITY Zone No. Prov. or State

Type of Membership desired: Regular Life

Check here whether Collector? Dealer? Dealer-Collector?

Other Society Affiliations?

Do you wish to Exchange with Members? Correspond?

Do you wish to receive Circuits? Do you wish to enter material in Circuits?

Do you wish to write for BNA TOPICS? Subjects:

Applicant's Signature

REFERENCES*

1. Name

Address

Connection in which you know him

2. Name

Address

Connection in which you know him

PROPOSER Membership No.

I have personally known Applicant for

SECONDER Membership No.

I have personally known Applicant for

*** Any Applicant proposed and seconded by Members need not give references.**

Approved by Membership Committee:

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All Applicants must forward with their application for any type of membership the one dollar fee. The "Amount to Remit" in the schedule below should accompany each application for Regular membership. Application for Life Membership must be accompanied by the dues of \$100.00

Application sent in during	Admission Fee	Dues	Amount to Remit
January, February, March	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$6.00
April, May, June	1.00	3.75	4.75
July, August, September	1.00	2.50	3.50
October, November, December	1.00	1.25	2.25*

* Applicants may elect to include \$5.00 dues for following year.

CANADIAN PATRIOTICS

by Clarence A. Westhaver

Several years ago our good friend of philately, Vincent G. Greene (the Lichtenstein Award Winner of 1964), gave me a few patriotic post cards and stated, "Why don't you make a collection of the Patriotic Cards of Canada?" For a couple of years they laid in moth balls until one day, approximately four years ago when I again discovered them, and have since been avidly collecting Patriotic Cards of Canada.

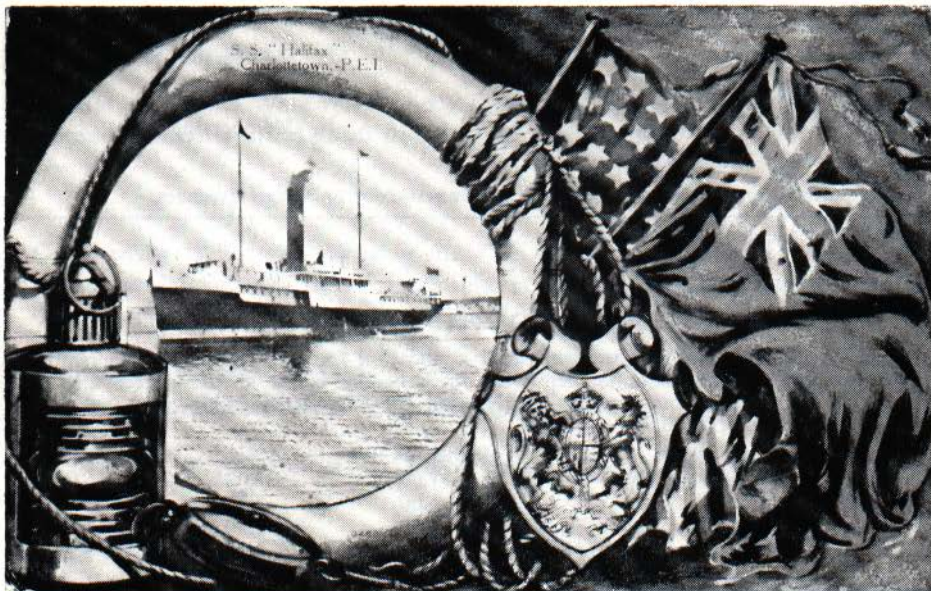
My collecting started with the Boer War Period through the 1st World War and ends with the II World War. The Patriotic Cards of these eras are not only a record of historic scenes, days and events, but are also exceptionally beautiful and colorful.

In the past four year period I have never come across a large collection or accumulation of these cards, but found them one at a time or in small lots. Research to date to find out if any previous record or listing had been made produced the following: "The Pioneer Post Cards" edited by J. R.

Burdick in 1957 has about twenty cards of Canada listed in the book and its supplement of 1958. "Know Your Cards and Their Value" published by Mrs. Walter E. Corson lists a few cards. "What Cheer News" of the Rhode Island Post Card Club has a small listing. "The Post Card Digest" published by the Bay State Post Card Collectors Club has another small listing. Upon putting these sources of information together you will find not more than 30 different Canadian Patriotic Cards listed.

Because of the lack of reference material on the subject we formed a Patriotic Card Study Group in the B.N.A.P.S. consisting of nine members who have been operating for one year. To date we have made a listing and study of 61 different cards and estimate that when complete there will be over 300 different cards.

Many of the groups of cards with the same arrangement and format with different views and coat-of-arms in the sets are not



complete. The challenge is to try and complete these various sets and record them. A great number of cards have been copied by other manufacturers with slight differences in color, material and construction.

Should you be interested in the cancellations of this period you cannot afford to neglect these cards due to the fact that you will find cancellations on them you will not find anywhere else. For example, a 2-Ring Circular Cancel the size of a half dollar of the Toronto Exhibition in different colors for the years 1905, 1906 and 1907.

You might ask — Where will I find these Patriotic Cards? The answer is at Antique Auctions, Antique Shops, Variety Stores, Flea Markets, Church Sales and

Auctions, Post Card Clubs, Old Book Stores, Card Collectors and Dealers, Stamp Dealers, Autograph and Document Dealers and Auctions, and almost anyone who has a post card collection. Another successful way of securing them is by putting a want ad in the hobby newspapers and small local newspapers.

The results of eight cards of the B.N.A.P.S. study group and their listings are immediately following this writing and future issues of the magazine.

Are you looking for a new hobby in a virgin field which will net a colorful, fascinating, rewarding and challenging experience? If so, I recommend to you the collecting of the Patriotic Cards of Canada.

Description:

The background on the extreme right flag is red, and around the star flag is blue. The overall card is in various shades of green. This series all have different ship pictures.

Earliest known use Aug. 4, 1906; latest June 12, 1914.

Publisher: Warwick Bros. & Rutter Ltd., Toronto.

Market Price—\$5.00 to \$10.00.

The "Canada" (Canadian warship). First ship of Canada's Navy.

3403—U.S. & D.T. Co's S.S. Manitou

3404—C.P.R. SS "Athabasca". Owen Sound, Ontario.

3419—SS "Toronto". Toronto to Montreal

3420—SS "Chippewa". Toronto to Niagara

3421—S.S. Macassa. Toronto to Hamilton

3424—S.S. Kingston. Toronto to Montreal

3425—C.P.R.R. S.S. Manitoba, Upper Lake Services

3426—S.S. "Cayuga". Toronto to Niagara.

3428—S.S. Modjeska. Toronto to Hamilton

3430—S.S. "Maid of the Mist"

3441—Flagship "Drake" at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

3445—Outward Bound — Prince Edward Island.

3449—S.S. Huronic. Sarnia to Port Arthur, Ont.

3450—S.S. "Victorian". St. John, New Brunswick.

3452—Ferry "Ludlow". St. John, New Brunswick.

3454—"L'Acadie" entering harbour, St. John, New Brunswick.

3455—S.S. "Calvin Austen". Boston to St. John, New Brunswick

3456—S.S. "Victorian Victoria". St. John River, New Brunswick

3457—Boston Steamer arriving at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

3484—Outward Bound — Yarmouth, Nova Scotia

3502—Royal and U.S. Mail S.S. "Prince Arthur", Yarmouth, N.S.

3503—S.S. "Prince George". Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

3503—D.A.R. St. "Prince Rupert". St. John, N.B. to Digby, N.S.

3509—S.S. "Halifax". Halifax, N.S.

3527—British Fleet in harbor, Halifax, N.S.

3528—Dry Dock, Halifax

3546—Club House, Royal, Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron, Halifax, N.S.

3547—The Canada Halifax (Canadian warship) First ship of Canada's Navy

3547—The Canada Halifax (Canadian warship) First ship of Canada's Navy

Published for Albert M. Macleod Sydney & Glace Bay N.S.

on front at bottom

3549—Fishing Village near Halifax, N.S.

3550—The Lake, Public Gardens, Halifax, N.S.

3552—Regatta on N.W. Arm, Halifax, N.S.

3604—Royal and U.S. Mail SS "Boston". Yarmouth, N.S.

3702—City of Meaford.

3706—S.S. "Joan Nanaimo". Vancouver route.

3754—S.S. "Bruce". Newfoundland to Canada.

3761—Princes Victoria. Vancouver-Victoria-Seattle Route

3768—C.P.R. Empress Liner, Vancouver to China

3832—Str. Governor Cobb, St. John, N.B.

Rounding Up Squared Circles

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

The Abnormal Timemarks at Lindsay, Ont.

By D. A. Crawford

I should like to present a theory as to the use of the rare abnormal '3' and '4' at Lindsay.

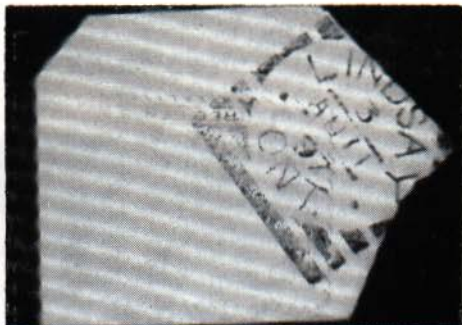
The normal timemarks here were AM, PM, with the numbers 1 and 2 replacing them for a period in 1896 and '97. Two clearances a day are indicated. But we find on Jy 22, 97; Au 11, 97 and Sp 22, 97, the very rare and hitherto unexplained use of 3 and 4 above the date. My findings for the Peterborough abnormalities (see p 48, Third Edition) suggest a somewhat similar explanation of the Lindsay abnormalities.

When on the Lindsay dates the number 1 or 2 was needed to complete, the timemark was changed to 3 (for AM period) and 4 (for PM period). There is this dif-

ference however: in the case of Peterborough only one timemark was changed on any one day, the other three remaining unchanged. In Lindsay on the other hand, both timemarks were changed on the days concerned. This seems to be combined by my copies of 3 and 4, both of which are dated Au 11, 97. See the accompanying photographs.

I am informed by Mr. W. Rorke that 3 and PM are both known on Sp 29, 1897. (From Sp 29, 97 AM and PM were the sole timemarks used on Lindsay squared circles). Here 3 seems to have been used for some other reason. Could the broken 2 mentioned on p. 46 of the Third Edition be accountable?

Both Mr. Rorke and I would be glad to know of other Lindsay dates with 3 or 4 as timemarks.



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

PART 8

TRAFFIC ORGANISATION

The essence of efficient postal traffic organisation is to arrange at the earliest possible moment for each letter or parcel to reach its destination by the most direct channel. This is comparatively simple when services have to be organised between fixed points such as towns; but when the points between which correspondence must circulate are

constantly changing their geographical situation, as in the case of military formations and units, the problem becomes very difficult. For example: mails despatched from London on Sunday night would normally reach the 1st. Canadian Division in the Ypres Salient on Wednesday morning via Folkestone and Calais (see Diagram A) but in the intervening period between despatch and arrival military exigencies may have called for the despatch of the Division, or certain units of the Division, to the area of the Somme, in which case the mails would be diverted from London to the route via Southampton and Havre, and the mails already in transit would be diverted at points en route to arrive at the new Railhead in the Somme area.

Troops were normally moved from point to point either (A) as units, i.e. Battalions, Batteries, Engineer Companies, etc. (B) in larger formations, e.g. Divisions; and every move had to be carried out with due regard to the necessity for secrecy.

(A) Moves of Units.....

At the Postal Traffic Control Centre a card index was kept of every unit in the B.E.F. showing its proper designation and the Army Post Office from which it was served. It was the duty of every Postal Officer to keep himself acquainted with all impending moves of units from the formation to which he was attached and, in consultation with the Officer attached to the formation to which the unit is moving, to decide the appropriate time to divert the mails so that the unit concerned would receive mail at the old location up to the latest possible date before leaving. Having decided this he would notify the traffic control centre by telegraph in code and the following steps would be taken:

- (i) Instruct the Home Depot as to the new route by which the bag should be despatched and when to commence diversion
- (ii) Issue instructions for mails in transit to be diverted at the appropriate points, i.e. Base Ports, Regulating Stations or Railheads in France
- (iii) Record the new office of delivery on the card index
- (iv) Notify the change to all Railhead and Postal Depots by means of a daily location list in order that sorting lists might be corrected. (A specimen of the Daily Location List is attached).

(B) Moves of Formations

When the Divisions moved from one area to another it was frequently necessary to change the port at which the appropriate Supply Train was made up, e.g. the Supply Train for the 1st Canadian Division would be made up at Calais one day and from Boulogne on the next. In such an event the Home Depot would be notified as follows:

"Divert all mails for 99 (the code for 1st Canadian Division) to Brown (the code for Boulogne) commencing on 10th inst."

Similarly local arrangements were made at Base Ports in France for mails to be diverted when the move did not involve a change of Port.

The foregoing briefly describes the arrangements for organising Postal Traffic in France but it does not convey an adequate idea of the vast amount of care and detailed work necessary to carry them out. This can only be partially realised when it is fully appreciated that—

- (i) every move had to be carried out with extreme secrecy
- (ii) moves were frequently countermanded and postponed
- (iii) the destination of troops was frequently changed while they were en route
- (iv) the time taken for mails in transit varied on different routes
- (v) special arrangements had to be made for bags carried by the Express routes
- (vi) formations would frequently move over a period of days and the mails would have to be diverted in groups corresponding to the units moving on any particular day
- (vii) the move would sometimes take place over an extended period and special arrangements would be necessary to deliver the mails during the move; and a host of other contingencies and uncertainties had to be provided for and guarded against.

Nevertheless the system of postal traffic control was so good that troops often expressed surprise and wonder how it was that mails turned up for delivery at the new location as soon if not before the unit itself arrived.

—To be continued—

"CANADIAN PHILATELIST" MAGAZINES IN THE 19th CENTURY

by Max Rosenthal

Many stamp magazines in Canada have the name Canadian Philatelist, it being a natural name for such a periodical issued in this country. The first to bear this title was issued in Quebec City, Quebec in January 1872 by Birt, Williams and Co., at a price of 50 cents a year.

"Philately In Canada" was the title of the introductory article. In part, this is what is said.

"The collection of postage stamps, although once much despised and ridiculed has risen far higher than its earliest votaries ever dreamt of. In Europe, and more especially in France and Germany, stamps have been more studied than in any other quarter of the globe, in the United States, although there are a great number of collectors, yet little has been done for the benefit of philately.

"But in Canada matters are even worse, and the whole body of collectors are boys, in fact we do not know of more than half a dozen adults who collect stamps, and are acquainted with but one philatelist. There are in this city a large number of excellent collections of the rare old issues, but the owners have long since left off collecting. These collections were made up when the stamp mania first began in 1861. As it is in Quebec, so in all the cities of Canada, gentlemen who when school boys were ardent collectors, now leave their albums to moulder away in some garret. One of the causes of this deplorable condition of things is the want of a good stamp journal, or at any rate, a really conscientious dealer, who would not only sell stamps, but sell them cheap and thus encourage new beginners not only to fill up the spaces in their Oppens or Lallier, but to study the variations in shade, perforation and watermark. Speaking of watermark reminds us of the fact, that the most of our Canadian collectors do not even know the meaning of the word.

"Although the picture we have drawn is most lamentably dark, yet a new era is dawning, we find that collectors are springing up in every town and village, and that we may not only increase the number, but also increase the knowledge of philatelists

is the sincere desire of the editor, in presenting this, the first number of the first Canadian stamp journal."

A price list of foreign postage stamps also included a few of Canada, used. These were ½d.-12; 3d-06; 2, 12½ and 15c-05. The New Brunswick 1c was advertised at .04 cents and the Newfoundland 1857 3d and 5d mint at .25 cents.

Issue number three, of March 1872, started with an ingenious article in favor of collecting telegraph stamps, as being of a semipostal nature, the difference from postage stamps being that the messages they paid for were sent by wire instead of mail. On the other hand, revenue stamps, if they were to be collected, should be kept apart from the postal types, it was recommended.

In the column "Newly Issued Stamps" this was mentioned about Prince Edward Island. "On the first of January last, the old currency was changed to the decimal, and a new issue of stamps was emitted. We have as yet seen two values the 1 cent, orange and 3 cents, rose."

For Canada the following was noted. "The 2 cents small size has just appeared, it resembles very much the 6 cents described in last number. It is unlikely that the 12½c small size will be issued, as they are very little used, and can now be bought at the post office for 12 cents. We have never heard it mentioned before that the 3c large, exist as laid paper, we have seen several specimens lately, on which the lines are very plainly visible."

Under the heading "Publisher's Notices" it was mentioned "We have lately had the good fortune to purchase at the post office, a few of the old pence issue of Canada unused." The prices for these were 3d imperforate=.25; 6d imperforate=.80; ½d. imperforate=.30, 7½d imperforate=1.00; 10d. imperforate=1.25; ½d perforate=.50; 1c rose=.04; 5c vermilion=.10; 10c violet=.15; 12½=.25.

Although lacking the name "Canadian", perhaps it would not be out of place to include the Toronto Philatelist here. This was a fair page monthly, sold for 20 cents

a year. Besides articles and advertisements, there was a "Stamp Department" column, listing new issues, and a column on "Our Exchanges", mentioning other stamp papers received. In its second issue, of April 1877, this column included mention of two local contemporaries, the Boys' journal, and the Canada Beaver, both of Toronto, but dealing with hobbies in general.

The second series of magazines with the name of Canadian Philatelist was published in Whitby, Ontario by L. F. Harker, the first issue appearing in December, 1884. The price was 25 cents a year. A list of the estimated number of philatelists in the world was given, but, it was stated, "The following list of stamp collectors, although seemingly large, is, we are sure, far behind the actual number. "Canada was given 30,000 to 50,000 and the whole world about 700,000 collectors.

The first in a series of articles on "The Stamps of Canada" began with the year 1851, when on April 6, the postal service of Canada "was transferred to the Colonial Government and the Hon. J. Morris was appointed first to the position of Postmaster-General. The Hon. Mr. Morris at once entered into a contract with Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson of New York, for the manufacture of stamps to correspond with the reduced rates. They prepared three values, which appeared about the first of June (!), 1851. One year from that date, three additional values were issued. The 12 pence was withdrawn from circulation, and was succeeded by the ten pence. The 12 pence is now very scarce as there were only eight hundred and twenty copies issued. Proof copies may be obtained at five dollars each.

"The three lower values were issued with perforations early in the year 1857 (!). We find about this time some stamps surcharged in black 1d and 8d. These, however, were spurious. Two years after (1859) a change was made in the currency. A new set of stamps were prepared by the American Bank Note Company. In 1868 a beautiful series of stamps was issued. They were engraved by the British American Bank Note Company."

Continuing this series in the second issue, of January 1885, these remarks were included: "Early in 1869 (1), the one, two, three, and six cent values were reduced to the same size as the half-cent stamps. These stamps are still in use. There was a slight change made in the shade of the one and

three cent stamps, but this alteration has not been considered by philatelists to be of sufficient importance to be catalogued. The die of the large size five cent was prepared in 1868, but as it was not needed at that time it was laid aside until 1875, when it was brought into use for a short time by the change in postal rates. It was immediately replaced by the small five cent in the latter part of 1876. In 1880 the color of the 15 cent stamp was changed to blue.

"In midsummer 1882, a new half cent stamp was issued. In 1876 the British American Bank Note Company engraved three stamps to be used for the registration of letters. The eight cent denomination was withdrawn from circulation in 1880. As all stamps left in the hands of the government were destroyed, the stamp is becoming very rare."

In the fifth issue, of April 1885 in the column "Our Table", which listed other stamp magazines received, it was remarked. "The Toronto Philatelic Co. issued no. 1 of the Toronto Philatelic Journal last month. It makes a very creditable debut. "In issue number seven, of June 1885, readers were informed that "Mr. George A. Lowe, publisher of the Toronto Philatelic Journal, is manager of a collecting agency."

The next Canadian Philatelist appeared in September 1886, published by Lowe. It was followed in January 1888 by a Canadian Philatelist published by the Canadian Philatelic Company, of Niagara Falls South, Ontario, selling for .35 cents a year. H. E. French wrote an introductory article "Philately", as well as advertising in it. Among new issues, an announcement about Canada said: "It has been reported that the plate of the 2c stamp has been re-engraved." Of Newfoundland it stated. "The 1c is now green, 2c orange, 3c brown, 10c black. The latter is of a new design, somewhat resembling the 13c".

"Canadensis" wrote. "The ballots of the Canadian Philatelist Association, for the election of officers are now being sent out by the secretary, Mr. John R. Hooper, The C. P. A. now numbers 107". In February he boasted. "Twenty new members joined the C.P.A. during February. President Ketcheson is showing himself a hard worker in the interests of philately."

"Notes and Comments" included these two items. "The Toronto Philatelic Journal has been elected official organ of the C.P.A." "The subscription list of Young

Canada is to be filled by the Halifax Philatelist." In March it was revealed that M. H. Bigger was the editor of the Canadian Philatelist.

In May H. E. French announced: "I have purchased the Canadian Philatelist and goodwill of the Canadian Philatelic Company." The June issue was the last one until December 1888, when the magazine reappeared in tabloid newspaper form, under the name of the Canadian Philatelic Journal. French was still the publisher, but he was located now in St. Catharines. He explained. "Last September we intended to issue the present number of the Canadian Philatelic Journal, but college work and press of other duties caused us to lay it aside."

An article simply entitled "Postage Stamp" stated: "In Canada and the United States there are 100,000 stamp collectors, out of that number there are probably not more than 1,000 know how postage stamps are made." After giving details on the pre-

cess, he continued. "In printing Canadian postage stamps steel plates are employed and two hundred persons are employed coloring them, ten presses with girls kept busily folding sheets containing two hundred stamps each. After the sheets of paper upon which the two hundred stamps are engraved have dried enough they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum used for this purpose is a peculiar composition, made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables mixed with water. The paper is also of a peculiar texture, somewhat similar to that used for banknotes. After having been again dried — this time on little racks which are fanned by steam power" — and here the article left the rest of the process hanging in mid air.

This issue marked the close of those stamp periodicals with the name Canadian Philatelist which were issued in the last century. None appeared in its last decade under that designation, so that the others which have appeared called Canadian Philatelist belong to the 20th century.

NEWFOUNDLAND BARRED CIRCLES

by N. W. Scales

The Barred Circle marks the forerunner of the Squared Circle. Nine cities of Canada and one of Newfoundland, St. John's used the Barred Circle (See Whiteheads 2nd edition of Squared Circles, Page 5.)

The earliest cancel, as of this date, seems to have been used 18 DE-4-Backstamped Boston, Dec 22-1894. Here the cancel is used as a hand stamp (See cover photo).

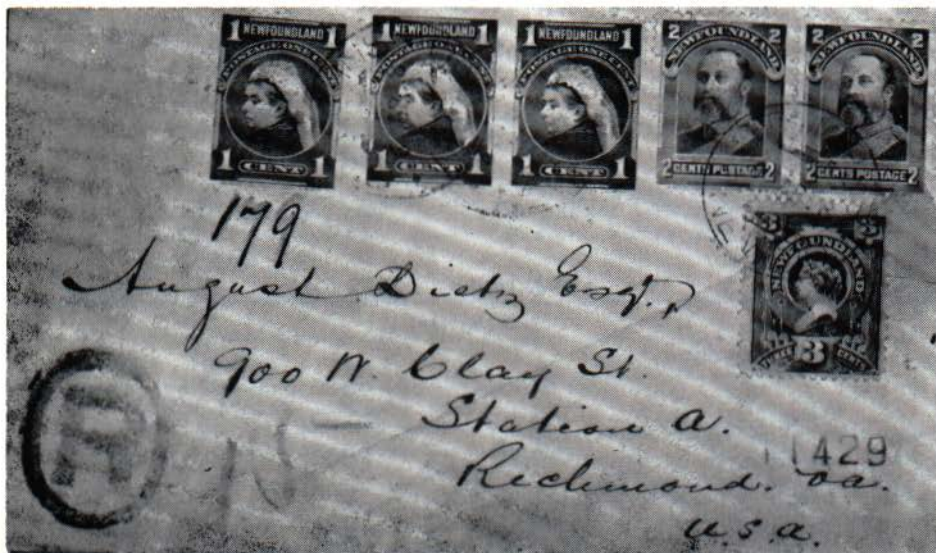
Some of the earlier writers found no covers showing the cancel as a postmark cancelling stamp April 8 — 1898. Backstamped Boston in purple April 10—1898 and received at Richmond St. Line in red April 12 — 1898 (See photo) Have several covers going to our good friend August Dietz, these covers purchased in 1954 and Mr. Dietz's age was then 85.

The latest date of usage I come up with is 16 JA—99, going to Metz, Germany, received marked backstamped March 2—99. This cover went by the way of Glasgow backstamped—3 FE—99. (Photo).

This cancel was also used as a receiving postmark, have covers to show and was also used as a transit mark. Have cover from Gravels, Newf'd Feb. 8-97. backstamped St. John's, Newf'd Feb. 5-97, Barred Circle and also a Montreal, Canada barred circle (transit mark). Feb 27 P.M. —97, receiving mark Knowlton, Que. Feb. 27-97. All covers have Large R in oval, meaning Registered. Some covers have a manuscript Registered (Photo) added. Would anyone have a registered Post Card, Large R in oval, cancelled with Barred Circle? There could be one.

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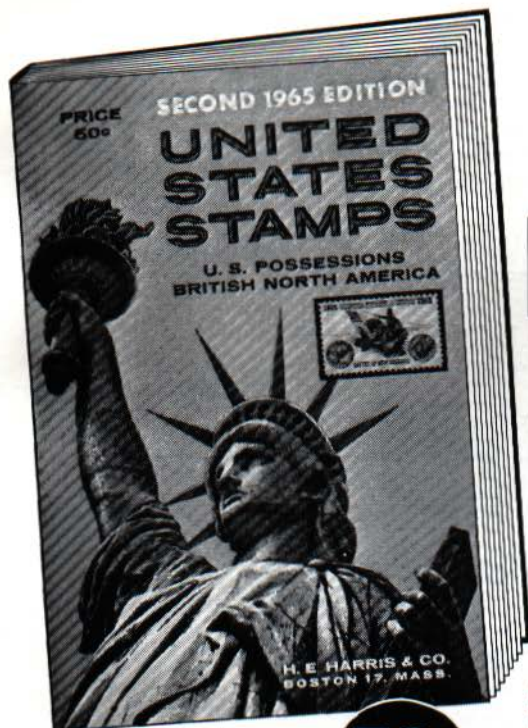
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