

B

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A

Topics



Official

Journal Of The

British North America Philatelic Society

VOL. 23, No. 2, WHOLE NUMBER 241, FEBRUARY 1966

Published February 21

CANADA

for sale intact at \$ 3,775



The remarkable collection of 1868-97 "Large Heads", practically every one with a date stamp and comprising ½c black, 33, one on thin paper, seventeen perf. 11½ x 12 and with four pairs; 1c. brown, 19, four on thin paper; 1c. yellow, 21, two on piece; 2c. green, 44, thirteen on thin; 3c brown-red, 65, five on thin paper, two on laid (one torn) and with two pairs; 5c olive-green, 8; 6c. brown, 63, one on thin paper; 12½c blue, 41, one on thin paper, one watermarked; and 15c purple, 165, seven are perf. 11½ x 12 and 120 are 1888-90 issues and with two pairs and a block of four. *Quality is mainly good to fine.* The whole written up attractively with a drawing of the cancellation alongside the stamp.



459 STAMPS

Enquiries to David Muscott at the Private Treaty Department of

ROBSON LOWE LTD.

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ENGLAND Cables: "Stamps, London, S.W.1"

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BNA Topics

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
VOLUME 23 / NUMBER 2 / WHOLE NUMBER 241 / FEBRUARY 1966

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Dean Grove
503 John St.
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E. A. Richardson

FEATURES AND COLUMNS

Monthly Report from the Secretary	26
Report from the Library	28
Sales Circuit Comments	30
The Editor's Mailbag	30
The Proof Corner	34
P.D.Q.	35
Rounding Up Squared Circles	38
More Sketches of BNAPSers	42
Classified Topics	48

ARTICLES

FORT GARRY

by Dr. Murray Campbell No. 577

32

WHEN NEWLAND BECAME MOUNT ALBERT

by Max Rosenthal

36

A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF A. A. BARTLETT

by Dr. Robert V. C. Carr

39

THOSE CARRIER MARKS AGAIN

by Jacque Houser

43

EARLY DATED CANCELLATIONS ON THE 1898 MAP STAMP

by Chris Moore

46

AN ERROR IN PERFORATION

by R. M. Doull

47

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Monthly Report from the Secretary

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

January 1, 1966

NEW MEMBERS

- 2171 Campbell, Thomas P. Jr., 678 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, New York
2172 Diveto, James A., 56 Mohawk Street, Oromocto, New Brunswick
2173 Kremer, Charles A., 2881 Lafayette Avenue, Bronx, New York
2174 Mitton, Lloyd, Box 10, Thamesville, Ontario
2175 Payne, John, 2108-66 Avenue S.E., Calgary, Alberta
2176 Sanguinetti, Haughton E., 97 Pin Oak Way, Falmouth, Massachusetts 2540
2177 Thauberger, John C., 814 Seventh Street East, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

- 2140 Miller, Allen F., 24 Sinclair Street, Belleville, Ontario

APPLICATIONS PENDING

- Dixon, Arthur R., 235 Euclid Avenue, Peterborough, Ontario
Eisenberg, A. Marc, 30 South Parkside, Chicago, Illinois 60644
Fiocco, Antonio, 6220-31st Avenue, Apt. 1, Montreal 36, Quebec
Hubbard, Mrs. Norman S. 572 Rockville Court, Oceanside, New York
Ray, Samuel, 3600 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60613

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- BEAUBIEN, Edouard, Box 441, R.R. 1, Orleans, Ont. (C) CAN, NFD—19th & 20th century mint & used postage. 1st Day & 1st Flight covers. Coils, Mint panes and complete Booklets, Mint & used Airmails, Postal Stationery entires. Admiral War Tax. Proposed by H. Reiche, No. 783.
BOZIK, John Jr., 206 Quarry St., Fullerton, Pa. 18052 (C) CAN—Mint postage. Plate Blocks, Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint booklet panes, Mint Airmails. Proposed by J. Levine, No. L 1.
MILEN, Alexander, 1205 McIntosh St., Regina, Sask. (C-C) CAN—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp covers. Plate Blocks, Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Precancels, Federal, Provincial and Tax-Paid Revenues, Mint, used and semi-official Airmails, Proofs, R.P.O., Territorial, Flag, 2 & 4-ring cancellations. SPECIALTY—Assiniboia Territorials. Proposed by H. Feuring, No. 2123, Seconded by H. Canham, No. 77.
RENAUD, Victor, Knowlton, Que. (D-X) CAN, NFD—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. Coils, O.H.M.S.-G. Mint booklet panes, Mint & used Airmails. Literature. Proposed by W. F. Haley, No. 1674.
TINDALE, William A., 116 South Oval, Hamilton, Ont. (C) CAN—used postage. Plate Blocks. Squared Circles. Proposed by A. J. Eatock, No. 2024.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 1807 Lane, Mrs. Russell H., High River, Alberta
1636 Mercantini, Edward S., M.D., 280 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario
1877 Wilk, Charles, P.O. Box 235, South Euclid, Ohio 44121
1992 Wilson, Richard S., 92 Dennis Street, Manhasset, New York 11030

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 891 Benwell, Dr. C. E., 321 Agnes Street, New Westminster, B.C.
106 Jacobi, Herman Jr., Seventeen Robinson Apts., Ste. 601, Hamilton, Ontario
1887 Martin, J. S., 145 Melrose Avenue, Kitchener, Ontario

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

Smith, H. M. Stoltze, Karl H. Templeton, R. L.

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 448 Aguilar, Everard F. | 1895 Appelbaum, Arthur A. | 1898 Buse, Raymond L. Jr. |
| 1067 Erental, Richard T. | 1665 Farnell, Lt. Col. R. S. | 1930 Girard, Alberta A. |
| 1966 Glover, Robert W. | 95 Hansler, Lester A. | 1394 Kern, Carl F. |
| 1998 Knight, James F. | 1328 Linton, H. | 1834 Mark, A. W. |
| 1591 Moberg, Cornell | 1717 Montague, Mrs. R. W. | 2027 Mozian, Gregory |
| 1100 Netherton, Dr. W. J. | 1575 Roy, Peter E. | 837 Schreiber, Anne |
| 1894 Sefton, Daniel | 1331 Showers, J. Grant | 1207 Slimmon, Donald H. |
| 1740 Stanley, DeWolf M. | 514 Steele, Donald M. | 1841 Steer, Malcolm D. |
| 801 Stockton, James E. | 1836 Stonehouse, Lloyd E. | 2037 Tauber, Saul |
| 1764 Wood, Albert T. | 1531 Woods, James Ed. | 1363 Wulff, Robert |

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, December 1, 1965	1007	
NEW MEMBERS, January 1, 1966	7	
		1014
RESIGNATIONS, January 1, 1966	3	
DROPPED FROM ROLLS, January 1, 1966	30	33
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, January 1, 1966		981

ERRORS IN YEARBOOK MEMBERSHIP LISTING

REMOVE: dropped, resigned, deceased.

1785 Acutt, Mrs. John	1237 Hornby, Fred
1466 Aldrich, Guy	1736 Howe, H. H.
1958 Alton, Thomas R.	1750 Jaco, Dr. N. T.
1518 Andros, Andrew	303 Johnson, G. E.
1879 Avery, James C.	1240 Kay, Joseph S.
631 Banks, Leon W.	899 Lane, John
1600 Barden, Harold M.	1292 Lawlor, J. Murray
1803 Barnes, Denison H.	1886 Lipman, Tom A.
1897 Blauner, Victor	1160 Loukin, Alexander
1569 Blumenauer, Charles R.	1377 McConnell, Mrs. G. H.
2004 Bridden, R. Ronald	1771 McKinnon, Donald E.
736 Brown, M. L.	534 McLellan, Hugh
1969 Bruns, Franklin R., Jr.	1372 Moyle, Dr. H. B.
1860 Campbell, A. Craig	284 Mueller, Col. Harrie S.
1804 Casimir, Mark	830 Nadon, E.
633 Chapman, Maj. George A. E.	1142 Newsam, Guy V.
1486 Clem, Lt. Col. W. A. Jr.	1701 Obenauer, Ross A.
1555 Copeland, Robert A.	1171 Olivier, Dr. Jacques
1746 Cormier, Robert E.	630 Poole, E. E.
706 Crook, Leigh G.	1702 Raley, James H.
1216 Decarie, Maurice	1692 Remick, Fenton M.
1655 Donne, James H.	2029 Reynolds, Arthur S.
1487 Dozier, R. L.	1117 Richardson, Sidney T.
1994 Edwards, Clarence S. Jr.	1957 Robinson, John Arthur
1254 Foresman, Ralph D.	1910 Saunders, Jack E.
293 Foster, George E.	1278 Schubert, Charles W.
1828 Hale, Joan R., M.D.	1426 Thayer, Harvey
1945 Halloran, Herman G.	1565 Tuttle, George M.
1787 Hammell, Mrs. Daphne J.	648 vanOudenol, Dirk
1384 Harrison, A. F.	1985 Vaughn, Gordon D.
531 Hauseman, Tilgham K.	357 Vincent, V. H.
1633 Haystead, Robert A.	13 Wadden, M. F.
1451 Hetherington, Albert E.	1513 Warner, Donald R.
985 Hodgson, Mrs. Sayde	1685 Wingham, Alan C.

ERRORS:

967 Amos, D., Greendell Ave.
2017 Boyce, H. Prescott, Emerson St.
1609 Breton, Marie Blanche, rue St. Olivier
1782 Cameron, Gordon A., Q.C. Royal Trust Bldg., 311 View St.
1854 Campbell, John A. L., R.D. 2,
2113 Carlson, Fred W., not 2112
428 Cartwright, J. C., Tunbridge Wells
817 Compton, Richard A., Ridgedale Road
1647 De Santis, Ricardo
1899 Doull, Robert M., 22 Madsen Ave., Beaconsfield, Que.
1747 Eddy, Emerson Wick, Ripton, Vt.
1191 Eisele, Herman
1827 Gibson, Dr. David not M.D.
1862 Grenier, Maj. Guy Rosemont Ave., Apt. 56
1979 Hanson, C. Victor J., 4045 Avenida del Cazador, Rt. 5, Box 993C, Tucson, Arizona.
1934 Hewitt, Dorothy, M.D., P.O. Box 228, Long Beach Calif. 90801
1095 Hill Gordon M., 1616—
1195 Jamieson, Robert A., N. Wappingers
1221 Johnson, B. Connor, Un. of Okla., Medical Centre, Oklahoma City, Okla.
945 Keady, James M. not Kealley
1049 Kitchen, WO Ronald Not W.O.
2105 Koizumi, Tatsunosuke insert TOKYO, Japan
1131 Kropke, Lester R.
1615 Letch, E. H., Des Chenaux Road
637 Lett, Ralph R., 2540 Garfield St., Hollywood, Florida
970 Livingstone, Elizabeth M., Glastonbury Road
L1465 Ludlow, Lewis M. Jr., No. 3, 4—Chome Nishi, Shibaura, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan
1605 MacLeod, D. J., Nashwaaksis, N.B.
1132 Matte, Raymond
118 Olivier, Georges, 20 Wellington St. N.
1926 Strachan, W. J., Fort Williams
1280 Theeuwissen, Rene
574 Tomlinson, Leslie G. Nr. Crewe
1550 Turner, Edward Charles, Salmon Arms, B.C.
1288 Welter, Edward A. E.
2121 Wentz, C. F. Rupert, Poplar Crescent

Report from the Library

STEWART S. KENYON, 15205-74 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY

E. A. Richardson — Bileski 2nd Ed. of the **Canada Basic Catalogue**; B.N.A.P.S. Handbook, **Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials**, 1st Ed.; Brunel's **L'Ill**

Prince Edouard, **Les Timbres** Konwiser's 1952 Ed. of **United States Stampless Cover Catalog**; McCready's **Canadian Philatelic Literature**; Hard cover bound volume 14 of **Canadian Philatelist**, 1963.

NEWS ITEMS

TIPEX

In the brand new HOLIDAY INN, in the Terminal Towers complex in downtown Hamilton, Ontario, THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA, under the auspices of the Hamilton Philatelic Society, will hold Canada's annual national stamp exhibition, bourse and convention May 26, 27, 28, 1966. The Exhibition is under the general chairmanship of Colonel Lloyd Sharpe, E.D., Q.C.

TIPEX, the name chosen for the Royal Convention, takes its name from our world famous Canadian Championship (Grey Cup Champion) football team, the Hamilton Tiger Cats.

Some three hundred frames in competition for gold, silver, and bronze medals, as well as special awards, will form the central part of the exhibition. Exhibits of international reputation, as in former years, will be on display at this show. International exhibitors have already shown keen interest in the show.

Registration fee for the three days will be ten dollars, for which, in addition to a fine exhibition, bourse and study sessions, the registered guest will be invited to two receptions, a dinner, a luncheon and tours to various points of interest. The public is invited to attend the exhibition and dealers' bourse. It will not be necessary for the public to register.

The City of Hamilton boasts of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Rock and Sunken Gardens, McMaster University, Art Gallery, new modern City Hall, etc.; excellent areas, plazas, restaurants and entertainment spots — all are near to the Exhibition.

In front of the Court House, just a block away from the Exhibition, the visitor will see the beautiful United Empire Loyalists monument shown on the 10c U.E.L. stamp

of Canada (Scott's #209), issued in 1934, which the Hamilton Philatelic Society was largely instrumental in providing.

Hamilton is at the junction of all major transportation routes and near to Toronto's huge International Airport (Malton). The city is only fifty miles from Niagara Falls, one of the seven wonders of the world.

For further details, please write

C. Russell McNeil
General Secretary
833 Kingsway Drive,
Burlington, Ontario, Canada

FLORAL STAMP WINS AGAIN

Stan Shantz, BNAPS 1961
Stamp Editor,
London Free Press

Again stamp collectors and readers of the Free Press weekly Stamps column have voted one of Canada's flower stamps as the best stamp of the year in the eighth annual Free Press Stamp Popularity Poll. The choice was the New Brunswick floral stamp issued last February picturing that province's official flower, the violet, and the province's coat of arms.

Relegated to the bottom of the list as the poorest product was the three-cent Christmas stamp issued in October.

Choice of the New Brunswick flower stamp as the best was established after the closest contest. The margin over the second place stamp was only 27 points after 1,074 ballots had been tabulated. The stamp issued in September to mark the centenary of Ottawa's selection as the capital of Canada was rated as the second best of the 13 issued during the year.

The rating established by the poll follows with the point score for each stamp. In "counting" the ballots one point was

given for first choice, two for second and so on to 13 for the 13th choice. By this method the stamp with the lowest score rates first, and so on. The ratings:

1. N.B. flower	5,566
2. Ottawa centenary	5,593
3. Flag stamp	6,073
4. Manitoba floral	6,358
5. P.E.I. floral	6,489
6. Grenfell issue	6,539
7. B.C. koral	6,946
8. N.S. floral	7,755
9. I.C.Y. issue	8,001
10. Churchill stamp	8,004
11. Parliamentary	9,483
12. 5c Christmas	10,338
13. 3c Christmas	19,489

Winners of the philatelic prizes offered to those persons whose ballots came closest to the final result were as follows:

1st, George Gale, 93 Ross St., St. Thomas, formerly of Delhi; 2nd, K. F. Stewart, 91 King St. East, Apt. 902, Kingston; 3rd, T. J. Muddle, R.R. 3, St. Thomas; special award, Verdun Batstone c/o Russell Bryant, R.R. 3, Strathroy.

Mr. Gale's ballot had seven stamps placed in the proper order, these being Nos. 1, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Messrs. Stewart and Muddle each placed six correctly. The special award for Mr. Batstone is given because he had eight stamps correctly placed but did not have at least the first place stamp in that position.

The "race" between the N.B. flower stamp and the Ottawa centennial issue was always extremely close, with the Ottawa stamp in front most of the time, but never by more than 125 points. Ballots received the last day from Lethbridge and Saskatoon stamp clubs favored the N.B. flower sufficiently to make that stamp the final choice. As indicated by the standing the stamps printed in two colors were favored by most readers, six of the first eight in this class.

Tabulation of the ballots by first place choices would have changed the result most drastically as 248 pollsters made the flag stamp their first choice, 225 placed the Ottawa issue on top, compared with only 117 first place choices for the N.B. stamp. However, choices for the intermediary positions went strongly for the winning stamp, while the flag stamp was relegated to 13th place by a great many, thus counteracting the many first choices. Obviously personal feeling on the flag issue were reflected.

The N.S. floral stamp got the fewest place

choices, only 11, but again it was the intermediary choices which raised it to the ninth spot.

SIPEX FINAL PROSPECTUS READY

The final prospectus for the major philatelic event of 1966, the Sixth International Philatelic Exhibition (SIPEX) has just been released. The 48-page booklet gives general information and full details on the stamp show to be held May 21-30 in Washington, D.C.

Among the items covered are updated rules for exhibiting at the show, the application submission date for which has been extended to Jan. 15. Other subjects in the booklet include awards, regulations for international exhibitions, arrangements for junior collectors, advertising in the official exhibition program, and hotel accommodations.

A free copy of the final prospectus may be obtained by writing SIPEX, 408 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

SIPEX JUDGES NAMED; FROM 15 NATIONS

A panel of 30 distinguished stamp collectors from 15 nations has been selected to judge the Sixth International Philatelic Exhibition (SIPEX) to be held May 21-30 in Washington, D.C.

The judges not only are international in scope but also are experts in their respective philatelic fields as exhibitors, award-winners and judges at many shows.

Their combined experience over the years covers judging on 90 occasions at international exhibitions. Eighteen of the judges have served in that capacity at more than one international, and four of them have combined judging experience at 38 such shows.

Of interest to BNAPS members are: Herbert J. Bloch, New York, N.Y.; John R. Boker, Jr., Scarsdale, N.Y.; Henry M. Goodkind, New York, N.Y.; H. D. S. Haverbeck, Bernardsville, N.J.; H. R. Holmes, Lymington, England; Charles F. Meroni, Chicago, Ill.; James N. Sissons, Toronto, Canada.

Sales Circuit Comments

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

Have just finished my annual report for the treasurer and thought you might be interested in how things went in 1965.

Income

Commission on sales	\$242.01
Blank current book sales	50.95
Interest on savings account	100.12
Addition to insurance fund	341.74
	total \$734.82

Expenses

Postage	\$101.37
Printing & stationery, general	109.53
Miscellaneous office supplies	5.63
Insurance premium (3 yrs.)	250.00
Print 2M circuit books	105.00
	total \$571.53
	profit \$163.29

Sales through 12/20/65 (some circuits still out)	\$3,025.00
Circuit books returned in 1965	186

Circuit book added in 1965	311
Number of books now in circuit	311

The addition of new books has been improving but we still need lots more in order to supply all our requests for circuits. At this time we could use more books on the following:

Used Canada
Newfoundland & Provinces
Plate blocks
Booklet panes
Airmails
Revenues
Proofs & essays

Of course, we can still use books on all other groupings also. One last word on pricing — don't charge what you wouldn't be willing to pay. Lower prices bring in more money through higher total sales.

THE Editor's MAILBAG

Dear Sir:

Very little has appeared in print concerning Canadian Flag Cancellations since Ed Richardson's series of articles in Topics beginning in March 1960. These interesting cancels are handsome in appearance and offer a real challenge to the collector seeking completeness — even in the modern emissions.

For those interested I am listing new dates and varieties from my own collection. I would be very interested to see other revisions in Topics.

Yours very truly,

E. A. Harris

CANADA FLAG CANCELLATIONS NEW DATES AND VARIETIES

Type 1

No. 4 Montreal "C" Early date
June 15, 1896

Type 3

No. 18 Toronto "A" Late date
Feb. 11, 1898

No. 21 Toronto "D" Early date
Feb. 19, 1898

Type 4

No. 32 Ottawa Early date
July 7, 1897

Type 7

No. 38A Ottawa Unfinished Flag Late date
Dec. 15, 1897

Type 8

No. 49 Montreal "D" * No Hub —
backstamped Dec. 24, 1900
No. 52A Toronto "A" * No Hub —
backstamped Sept. 20, 1900
No. 53 Toronto "B" Early date
Mar. 2, 1898
No. 57 Toronto "F" Early date
Feb. 24, 1898
No. 57A Toronto "F" * No Hub —
backstamped Mar. 19, 1898

Type 9

No. 59A Toronto "D" * No Hub —
no backstamp

*On "No Hub" varieties the town can be identified by corner cards or return addresses.

Type 11

No. 63 Toronto "A" Late date
Aug. 29, 1901

Type 22

No. 74 Montreal Early date
Feb. 17, 1917

Type 23

No. 76 Calgary Early date Mar. 23, 1917
No. 88 Vancouver Late date Sept. 24, 1917
Port Arthur, Ont Canada — Aug. 6,
1917. Six wavy lines in box at right—
not previously listed.

Type 25

No. 111 St. John Early date Feb. 15, 1917
Note: My strikes of St. John and Toronto
have a top ball on the flagpole similar to
the illustration of Type 28, page 148,
Topics of June 1960.

Type 27

No. 116 St. Hyacinthe Feb. 28, 1919
Confirmation

Type 29

No. 126 Fredericton Late date April 3, 1917

Type 30

No. 136 Montreal, similar to 136, but
with 6 curved lines May 31, 1917

Type 32

No. 155 St. John, N.B. Early date
Oct. 29, 1918

No. 156 Toronto Late date Nov. 19, 1918

Type 43

No. 163 Calgary Late date Aug. 23, 1927
No. 166 Halifax Late date Aug. 2, 1927

Type 45

No. 175 Winnipeg Late date July 9, 1930

Type 47

No. 183 New Westminster Late date
May 16, 1937

Type 50

No. 221 Calgary Late date July 1, 1942
No. 224 Halifax Late date June 30, 1942
No. 232 North Battleford Late date

Dec. 10, 1941

No. 243 Victoria Early date Aug. 19, 1941

Dear Mr. Young,

In receiving a list of B.C. Cancellations,
I noticed that the postmark Gambier is

on dry land? But according to this letter
"Hopkins Landing Mail" written by Gordon
S. Hopkins son of George Henderson Hop-
kins, founder of "Hopkins Landing" it is
wrong.

I have a postcard received from Mr. Hop-
kins dated "Gambier My 23-18" written
aboard a boat called Marine Express.

Yours truly

David Nystrom

HOPKINS LANDING MAIL

1907 to Dec. 1908 the mail was delivered
to a float anchored in front of George
Henderson Hopkins' house, by the S/S
Britannia or the S/S Belcarra — it was
handed out loose by the purser.

After the wharf was built (completed 31st
Dec. 1908) the mail continued to be de-
livered loose, until Mr. Hopkins applied to
the Postal authorities, after which a mail
bag was allotted for "Hopkins Landing"
mail.

1911 to 1914 — G. H. Hopkins acted as
postmaster (unpaid).

Feb. 24, 1914 — G. H. Hopkins was ap-
pointed Postmaster.

For some time prior to 1914 the different
passenger-freight vessels on the Vancouver
— West Howe Sound run, were also travel-
ling post offices in charge of a purser. The
cancellation post-mark of this particular
Howe Sound route was "Gambier, B.C."

Feb. 24, 1914 — the first post office was
in the basement of Mr. Hopkins' house and
the post-mark "Hopkins Landing" came
into use.

In 1920 George Hopkins had the store
built near the head of the wharf and it then
housed the post office. He rented the build-
ing to five different store-keepers over a
period of eleven years and each one was
appointed assistant postmaster, upon taking
over the store.

Upon the death of G. H. Hopkins in
May 1931, P. T. L. Cambourne was ap-
pointed postmaster. He retired in 1947.

Subsequent postmasters are as follows:

W. V. A. Dockar—1948-1952

J. Chippendale—1953-1956

J. Chapman—1956-1957

H. J. Hamner—1957 to present time

RESERVE NOW — SEPTEMBER 15-18

BNAPEX '66

THE CALGARY INN, ALBERTA

FORT GARRY

by Dr. Murray Campbell #577

In 1856 a young man came from Connecticut to join an uncle in Minnesota in the book-selling and printing businesses. In 1860 he came to Red River to collect a debt and liked things so well he decided to live there. In 1958 the writer had the good fortune to go through the home he built in 1864, it having remained in the family until 1957. The young man, Edward L. Barber came with papers and letters of his earlier days and these along with ninety years of family correspondence, business documents and even Xmas cards provided a friend and I with employment for the better part of five Sundays to sift the wheat from the chaff, being kept warm all the while with the old Caron stove. Among the more interesting non-philatelic finds were bills of lading from steam-boats which plied the Red River from Grand Forks during the 1870's and one which itemized a consignment from St. Paul in 1863 sent by Red River Carts. Barber was the Captain of the "train of carts". An imposing document looking like new appointed Barber postmaster at Breckinridge, Minnesota in December 1858 and there were two or three letters from Ft. Abercrombie, I. T.

(Indian Terr.) to Breckinridge asking him about mail deliveries.

Unfortunately many covers, mostly originating from Connecticut had had the stamps removed, some travelled devious routes, one having no less than twenty post-marks and one dated 1864 had been "Mis-sent to San Francisco". Because of this a Hamilton, Ontario firm had printed on its envelopes destined for Red River "Via St. Paul (Minn) and Pembina".

The cover (Fig. 1) not having a stamp escaped damage. It illustrates the earliest post-Confederation Fort Garry cover I have seen, the post office at Winnipeg, being called Fort Garry until 1876. Manitoba became a Province on July 1st 1870 and according to letters in the Sessional Papers for the year postal arrangements had been completed for closed mails through the United States in September. In November the Lt-Governor of Manitoba advised Ottawa that until postage stamps have been received, letters will be "marked PAID in red ink". It is obvious from this cover a PAID stamp had been in use. On Dec.



Fig. 1

9th, 1870 the receipt of postage stamps in the amount of \$500.00 is acknowledged so it is rather anomalous that a cover dated four months later was not franked with a one-cent stamp. It is possible that the supply had run out, as only 100 one-cent stamps had been requested. It is not known how many were received.

tion to covers originating at Winnipeg I have seen it on one to England from York Factory via Winnipeg. I have a suggestion to offer as to its significance. From 1862 to 1874 the postmaster was A. G. Bannatyne, who had been criticized and indeed once reprimanded for laxity in dealing with the mails. This attitude may have been

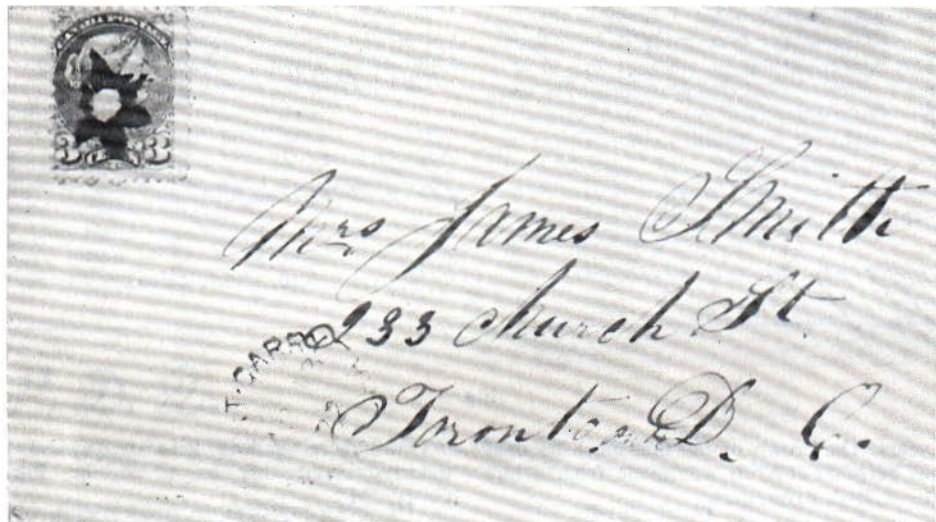


Fig. 2

The second cover (Fig. 2) was acquired not long ago through a chance conversation with a lady who was about to throw out a lot of old things. Included in the same lot were covers from Keewatin Mills, Kee (watin Territory) and Fort Alexander, Kee, dated 1885 and a St. Vincent-Winnipeg railway cancellation of 1886. All of these had clear strikes and according to Frank Campbell and J. N. Sissons Keewatin Mills is a new discovery. It is present day Keewatin, Ontario. The illustrated star cancellation, dated April 13th 1872 has not been seen before by Dr. Day and he intends to list it as another Fort Garry cancellation in his compilation.

The figure #3 cover also from the Barber House fortunately escaped mutilation. It contains a letter from the Bishop of Rupertsland (hence the R.R. in the lower left corner) regarding the progress of Barber's son at school and is franked with Scott's #35a. The "M" cancellation which appears on some covers postmarked at Fort Garry from July, 1872 through July, 1874 has been the subject of speculation. It is well illustrated in Dr. Day's book on the

Fancy Cancellations of Canada. In addition responsible for the lack of a stamp on the Cover in Fig. #1. In May, 1872 Bannatyne was given an assistant, who according to some sources was sent to organize the mails at Fort Garry. In any event he was a third-class clerk, John McDougall by name, a 25 year-old Scotsman who had been a post office employee for ten years in Scotland and a few months in Toronto. It is likely that Bannatyne left the post office pretty much to McDougall and I think that the latter, knowing of the custom elsewhere inserted his own initial into the cancelling device.

In 1874 when Bannatyne resigned to contest an election, McDougall became postmaster and held the position until 1878. At that time he became Sergeant-at-Arms in the Manitoba Legislature and I remember him in the 1920's, with his white goatee and mustache, an imposing figure. He also organized the post office in Selkirk, Manitoba where he was Town Clerk, magistrate and secretary-treasurer of the St. Andrews Municipality for thirty-two

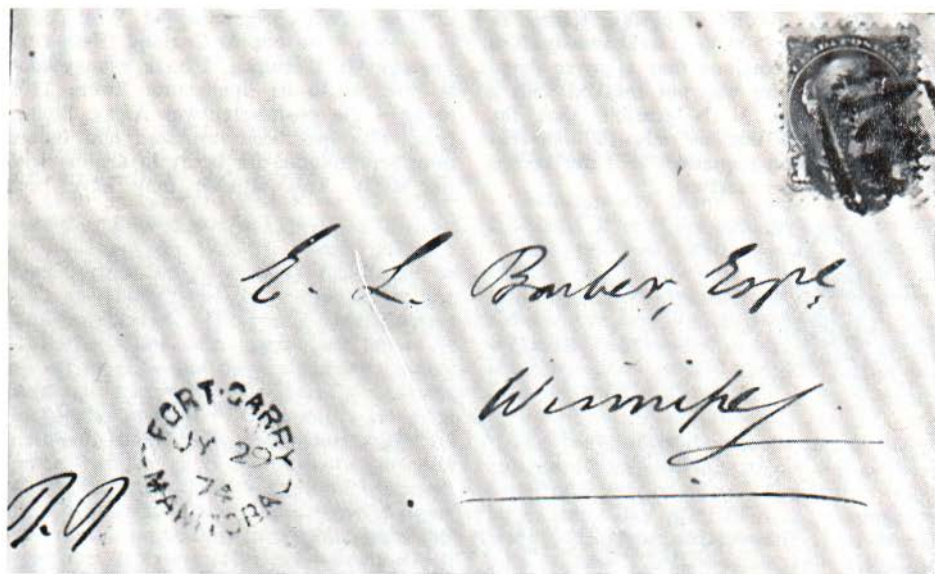


Fig. 3

years. The crown of the first mace he used as Sergeant-at-Arms was made from a hub of a Red River cart.

I would be glad to hear of any other theories about this origin of the Fort Garry "M".

The Proof Corner

ROBERT H. PRATT, 3097 W. Mill Road, Milwaukee, Wis. 53209

Walk Around The Corner With Me To The Land Of Rarity

One of the most delightful aspects of proof collecting is the exploration of the unknown. As there is no catalogue to guide the uninitiate, and very little written to help in identification, each new lot brings the thrill of expectation.

Poor lot descriptions add to the joy (and sometimes frustration) of receiving a new purchase. It is this attack on the unknown that excites me.

In the last few years, as I have learned to recognise the hallmarks of the engraver and the mechanical identities of the printer, more and more pieces fit into their proper place.

For instance — all final proofs of the later Perkins Bacon issues (1929 onwards) bear an index or locator mark (line) perpendicular to the middle of the long side

of the stamp. After approval the reversed die number is added. Any Perkins Bacon die proof without the index mark is a progressive proof. Any trimmed proof may be a progressive one, the final type, or one with the die number cut off.

From 1937 onward, two small + marks appear at a point removed from the long sides opposite the middle of the short end. These are the new type index marks. Re-worked early dies also bear these same marks in addition to the line.

Waterlow and Sons also used these + marks, but their proofs are identifiable by the readable die number.

De La Rue is a different story. Neither final proofs nor progressive proofs bear a die number or index mark. These proofs are identified by the smaller size of the die sinkage and close comparison with the stamp or other proofs. A difference in de-

tail can mean the difference between a progressive proof or the final one.

To the discerning eye die proofs can be found among lots of plate proofs. Many American Bank Note engravers kept scrap-books which were filled with trimmed-to-stamp-size proofs and plate proofs. It is too bad they cut them up so, but I can understand how full proofs would soon fill a book to overflow. I have discovered many die proofs thus, discarded among the common plateproofs — many times more valuable, but alas not as rich a find as a full proof.

This is why my proof pages are never noted in ink. There are too many changes and an inked page must be thrown away when a rare find is added.

Comparison has shown many plate proofs have been made at different times for different purposes. From new plates, from

reentered plates, to provide samples for a new color (Color Trials) to record plates in possession of a merged company (Post contemporary), etc. All of a sudden one pops up with a SPECIMEN overprint. Where do you put it?

Proof collecting is fun — and informative. Here is where the new finds are, the rarities, and the sometimes unexplainable oddities — until a piece comes along that ties the lot together and explains all.

Why not join me in this new land and open for yourself the book of thrills. Find for yourself the joy of a new discovery and the satisfaction of filling in that last “believed to exist” hole in your page.

You travel a new trail — alone and unguided, for the most part — but if I can help you, write.

More Around the Corner

P. D. Q.

MERV QUARLES 17344 Mahoney Parkway, Hazel Crest, Illinois 60429

Rollers Used As Precancels Part III

Brampton RP No. 241 was reported by G. E. L. Manley in **Maple Leaves** June 1955. R. B. Hetherington also wrote in that issue of information received from Mr. Phil Miller, Editor of **Canadian Philatelist**.

“The Canadian Philatelist is printed by the Charters Publishing Co. whose plant is located in Brampton, Ontario some 25 miles from Toronto.

“The usual procedure in mailing our magazine is for the printers to go to the Post Office and purchase the required number of 1c stamps and affix them to the envelopes and afterwards deliver them to the Post Office.

“As the issue was mailed about 10 days before Xmas and as most Post Offices at that time of year are extremely busy, the clerk at the Brampton P.O. merely ran a roller cancellation down the sheet of stamps so that when they were later delivered they would already be cancelled and ready for mailing. The Post Office at Brampton does not have precancelled stamps.

The total number of stamps thus cancelled amounted to 1175”.

The Director of Financial Services, P.O.D. wrote to Mr. Hetherington:

“The regulations of the Post Office Department are very explicit to the effect that no Postmaster may cause postage stamps to be precancelled and that the only authorized precancelled stamps are those issued by this branch. At the present time the only authorized markings are the horizontal bars printed on the stamps. For the stamps in question it appears the Postmaster did not have in stock 1c precancelled stamps and, therefore, he precancelled quantities probably in full sheets, with a cancelling roller prior to their being separated and affixed to the mail.

Two provisionals from one city who said that lightning doesn't strike twice.

Kingston, Ont. RP No. 120 has also been reported by Mr. F. W. G. Keane in red dated 1926 Nov and 1927 Mar (Precancels June-July 1965)

Ponqka, Alta. RP No. 85 was reported by Mr. R. L. Stone who advised: “Jack Goodall here in Edmonton has a full sheet of the 1c Green admiral that were roller cancelled at Ponqka (in red) for use as precancels.

Hetherington and Smythies are continuing their studies. Please report to them any Roller precancels not listed.

WHEN NEWLAND BECAME MOUNT ALBERT

by Max Rosenthal

In Early York County Post Offices, BNA Topics, February 1963, it was stated that "the middle 1860's saw a steady increase in the number of post offices, especially in Whitechurch." 1865 was the year when York County acquired many new post offices, and changes were made, reflected in the columns of the weekly newspaper the Newmarket Era, whose issues of that time are to be found in the Ontario Archives.

The decline of Holland Centre and the growth in importance of Newmarket continued, as the postal distribution centre for the district was moved from the former to the latter. On April 14, 1865 the Era announced.

"The Hon. Mr. W. M. McMaster, M.L.C. for this division, has succeeded in making Newmarket the terminus of the Beaverton mail route — and arrangements for the change are now being made. The answer to a letter mailed at Newmarket for the morning train mail could not be received from any office till the next day at evening, but by the contemplated change a return can be received in about 12 hours. Newmarket will become the distributing office for Sharon, Queensville, Newland, Keswick, Georgia, and other points north, to commence the first of May next."

Newland post office opened in the early 1850's in the 8th concession of Gwillimbury East Township north of the 10th side-road, had just had its name changed. On March 13 the Mount Albert correspondent wrote:

"If anything more than another has caused annoyance to the inhabitants of our village and surrounding country in the last seven or eight years, it is that while the post office was called Newland, the village still retained the name of Mount Albert. The villagers after securing a post office refused to give up the name of their choice — a name now rendered doubly dear since the good Prince Consort, in whose honor it was given, has passed away, and his worth is becoming more generally appreciated. This difference in names caused our businessmen a great deal of inconvenience, for people knowing the situation of our

village would naturally suppose that its office bore the same name. Thanks, however, to the exertions of some of our citizens, this difficulty has been removed, and from the first of last month the name of the post office has been changed to that of Mount Albert."

As the American Civil War drew to a close, on May 5th the Mount Albert correspondent wrote:

"Ever since the wonderful events, inaugurated by the fall of Richmond, everybody seems anxious to get the news, and on mail nights—which, by the way, is only three times a week the post office is literally crammed by an expectant crowd. Our village, surrounded as it is by a thickly-settled country, is surely of sufficient importance to have a daily mail, it is provoking, to say the least, to think that we are several days behind Newmarket and other railroad villages in getting the news. Some people, I dare say, will make the remark that we used to be very well satisfied with a weekly mail, and that a day or two in receiving news can make no possible difference to us away back here, but this is all humbug. We all trust a better day has dawned upon us in this particular since Newmarket has become the distributing office."

Only two miles west of Mount Albert at the southwest corner of the road to Sharon with the 7th concession road, Holt post office was established, where it still is to this day. In fact on April 1 the Whitechurch South correspondent wrote in: "Villages spring up like mushrooms, one started with a post office called Hammet's Home — which can already boast of three residences, one store, a stable." Hammetts-holm, as the name of the post office was actually spelled, lasted only about two years. If it was a mistake for Hammill, there was a James Hammill at the northeast corner of the 10th concession road and 10th side-road of Whitechurch Township who may have been the postmaster. He is listed as James Hammett.

Hartman post office, named after a district politician, opened the same year on the farm of David Terry, in the very south-

east corner of Gwillimbury East Township. In 1876 it was moved $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile west to the south side of the road, putting it in Whitchurch, on the farm of Hugh Campbell. On May 30, 1884 the Mount Albert Items column of the Newmarket Era stated: "Mrs. Campbell, who now runs the Hartman post office, is about to give it up, and if another responsible party cannot be secured the office will be closed."

Another post office was opened to take its place two miles west, on the south side of the same boundary road, west of the 7th concession road. The Shrubmount Items column of April 25 had already announced. "A post office is about to be established here, to be known as Shrubmount P.O., with F. Boake as postmaster. This will be quite a luxury to the inhabitants of the section."

Shrubmount was only open until 1892. Even shorter-lived was Bogarttown, opened in 1898 and closed in 1900, near the north-east corner of the 3rd concession road and the 30th sideroad of Whitchurch. Another post office of short duration was Paardeberg, in Gwillimbury East, existing from 1900 to 1902, and named after a battle in the recent Boer War. It was located at the mill site on the Black River two miles east of Sharon on the road to Mount Albert.

In January 1859 Post Office Inspector John Dewe wrote to the Toronto Globe:

"I observe in your paper of yesterday a letter signed 'J. P. Wheler', complaining of the want of proper postal accommodation in the township of Scarboro'. The mail for the Scarboro' post office is made up at Toronto at 2 p.m. It is conveyed by Rouge Hill Stage leaving Toronto at 3 p.m., and is due at destination about 5 p.m. The mails for Woburn and Malvern are made up at Toronto at 4 p.m. They are conveyed to Scarboro' Station by the Grand Trunk Railway, and from thence by Stouffville Stage, and are due at their respective destinations at 6.30 and 7 p.m. The memorials for a morning or mid-day mail to Scarboro', Markham and Stouffville, to which Mr. Wheler refers, were carefully considered by the Postmaster General, after my personal enquiry and report, and were not complied with simply because the additional outlay involved in giving a second daily mail was not justified by the amount of correspondence to be conveyed. The amount paid for the present service between Scarboro' and Stouffville is moderate, because the hours at which it is performed,

are such as to suit the passenger travel, being from Stouffville to Scarboro' in the morning, and from Scarboro' to Stouffville in the evening."

A few days later Wheler replied:

"Mr. Dewe says the mail from Toronto is delivered at Scarboro' at 5 p.m. Is it? He further names the time it ought to arrive at Woburn and Malvern, but doesn't say when it arrives at Stouffville, the end of the route. I will tell him — from 10 to 11 p.m., so late that no papers or letters can be delivered, either at Markham or Stouffville office before next morning. But it will cost more money than is now paid for the service, it is replied. Perhaps he will explain how it is that the carrier from Whitby to Uxbridge, receives 200 pounds for carrying the mail daily, a distance of 20 miles, while the carrier from Scarboro' Station to Stouffville, for a daily mail, receives only 65 pounds, a distance of 17 miles? He will perhaps, further explain why the Uxbridge people can be accommodated with their letters at such an hour in the afternoon, as will afford ample time to answer them by the next morning's mail, at a much greater distance from Toronto."

On January 24, 1867 "A Farmer" wrote to the Markham Economist:

"The inhabitants at Sparta are making an effort to get a post office. I hope they will succeed, for they deserve one. They are going to change the name and call it Box Grove. The people are capable of doing a good business. It has a church, school house, two taverns, woolen mill, saw mill, store, blacksmith and two ax-marker's shops, capable of supplying the whole country with axes and augurs on short notice. If, Mr. Editor, you do not believe me, just drive down and buy an axe and try and hew this in shape for a place in your columns".

Box Grove post office was opened that year, with general merchant John McCaffrey as the postmaster, on the 5th sideroad east of its corner with the 10th line of Markham Township.

On May 15, 1873, W. K. H., of Stouffville wrote in the Markham Economist:

"You will have evidently observed the fact that villages usually have two ends: that they sternly voice with jealous leer malign each other. Plunging in MEDIAS RES, the post office was situated most conveniently and served the interests of all. This the aggrieved claim, but, forsooth, the

(Continued on page 47)

Rounding Up Squared Circles

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

Below you will find several new items which should be noted in your handbook;—

John Siverts has a copy of Prince Albert, Sask., dated MR. 16 on 2 cent admiral war tax.

W. Maresch recently showed me two nice Tavistock squared circle covers, one dated DE 5 99 with strike in black the other dated DE 30 99 with the strike in an attractive shade of blue.

E. Soughton reports Canning FE 1 94 with a small star above the date and Canning AU 15 94 with large star above the date. Check your copy or copies of this town and see if we can determine if and when a new star was inserted in this hammer.

The following new earliest and latest dates of use have been reported by E. Soughton who seems to have a happy faculty of laying his hands on uncommon items;—

Earliest dates

Richmond OC 2 93

Bluevale AU 6 93

Schreiber OC 22 94

Latest Dates

Chesley OC 23 98

Sutton West DE 2 02

Watford DE 2 01

Hull AU 22 97

There have been about 54 new dates reported since the revised handbook appeared in January. This would certainly seem to indicate a revived interest in squared circles. All items of this nature which are reported to us from time to time will be published in TOPICS so that your handbook can be kept right up to date.

Squared Circle Cancels

Foreign Countries

by R. M. Doull

It is well known that countries other than Canada have used cancelling devices of the squared circle type. I have examples from India, Jamaica, South Australia, British Central Africa, Malaya and Italy. I am sure there are many others including Great Britain which is very common and pre-dates Canada.

I recently came across the return paid post card illustrated herewith from Italy. It has the "ROMA" squared circle cancel with clear date of July 1895 and either the 9th or 13th as the day. I am not sure which is the day mark. The interesting point

(Continued on page 41)



A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF A. A. BARTLETT

by Dr. Robert V. C. Carr

Arthur Allison Bartlett — born — St. John, New Brunswick, November 5, 1852. Died — Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, December 14, 1920 — age 78.

Arthur Bartlett's parents were United Empire loyalists, his father being James Bartlett. Arthur was married in August 1882 to Margaret Scott Rankin. She was the daughter of the Mayor of Charlottetown, a man most interested in the militia of the province. They had one daughter, Mary — now Mrs. A. B. Cosh still living in Charlottetown. Bartlett's grandfather came to P.E.I. as a Major in a Highland Regiment from the Island of Mull and took part in the famous march of the 104th Regiment from Fredericton to Quebec during the War of 1812. Mrs. Cosh has a painting of him with his skean in addition to the skean itself.



At an early age, Bartlett went to Scotland and was employed for many years by the draper firm of Mann Byers & Arthur & Co. of Glasgow and later as their commercial traveller in the Maritime Provinces. His hobby was stamp collecting and, travelling widely, he was able to build up a fine collection. He sold this collection in Eng-

land in either 1906 or 1907 for \$20,000 — a tidy sum for that period and mostly profit. He then took his money and invested it in 2 orange groves in California. The first dividend was \$5000 which was sufficient to finance a 5 month trip to Europe for 4 people. A highlight of this trip was an audience with Pope Pius X. Unfortunately, this was the last dividend. Losses occurred and he finally sold the groves for \$4000.

THE BARTLETT LETTERHEAD

During his days as a stamp dealer (we are not sure the exact time of his beginning — probably a gradual thing), he decided to have rather ornate stationery. Having the remainders of the stamps of both Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, he designed the letterhead which is illustrated. We know only that it was printed in Hamburg, Germany: we do not know the printer nor the date of printing. The watermark of the paper is of no help, either. The colors and designs are exceptionally well done and even the yellow tone of paper is reproduced well. The cost was reported as \$750 per 1000 but his daughter rejects this "theory" with "father would not have been able to do anything like that". The postal authorities at Ottawa became quite agitated with the letterhead, especially when they were being passed off as genuine stamps (I have seen many in various lots of forged BNA stamps). Bartlett's protest is amusing — that he had spent much time and money on the designing and printing — and finally he was given permission to use only the quantity on hand and print no more!

In 1934, Bartlett's house was sold by his daughter. While destroying unwanted accumulations gathered over the years, a bundle was noted marked "Provincial Rifle Association". As Bartlett had been an ardent rifleman (having won many trophies) and a prominent member of the organization, she thought that they were old rifle score sheets and placed them on the trash pile to be burned. Giving the matter a second thought, she opened the package

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STAMPS IN QUANTITIES FOR DEALERS OR SINGLE SPECIMENS FOR COLLECTORS. ALSO SHEETS TWENTY AND ALSO A FEW COVERS.

THE ONLY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA 5c STAMPS IN EXISTENCE AND FOR SALE.

Arthur A. Bartlett
 MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE SYNDICATE OWNING THE NOVA SCOTIA REMAINDERS
 MANAGING DIRECTOR OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND REMAINDERS

British Colonial Postage. Stamps for Collectors and Dealers

P. O. BOX 33
 Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
 Canada

and there were the remainders of the stationery! Many were later sold but the balance are still held by Mrs. Cosh.

THE NOVA SCOTIA REMAINDERS

This story has been well covered by others, especially by Argenti and Young and thus we will lightly cover it then discuss newer information. In May, 1896 a considerable number of sheets of the cents issue of Nova Scotia were found in storage in Ottawa. The former Premier of Nova Scotia, Hon. W. S. Fielding, at this time a federal cabinet minister, decided to sell them and cabled Stanley Gibbons to arrange their sale. Meanwhile, a syndicate headed by Bartlett made an offer which was accepted: \$18,000 but the number of remainders was not to be disclosed. No records remain other than the message that Bartlett sent his wife which came upon the completion of the deal and it was "Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high" The members of the syndicate were:

- 1—Bartlett—acted as manager
- 2—C. D. Rankin—Bartlett's brother-in-law—druggist
- 3—W. M. Cheese—Annapolis Valley grower and exporter
- 4—F. Parker Carvell—wholesale grocer of Charlottetown
- 5—Donald A. King—Postmaster of Halifax—he and Bartlett were the active partners—the others silent
- 6—Sir Louis Davies—member of the Laurier cabinet and later Chief Justice of Canada

As to the number and how they were to be distributed, there are no records. Stanley Gibbons was burned out in World War II and many of Bartlett's records were

destroyed. Donald King's family is scattered and have no knowledge. H. L. Hart, stamp dealer in Halifax may or may not have been a member of the syndicate, yet we know that his son Wilbur sorted and wrapped "hundreds of sheets for shipment". The Premier claimed in his speech to the legislature that he did not know the number of the remainders. I have seen the letter where W. S. Fielding stated that the entire stock went to the syndicate and none remained in the possession of the government. There were, by the way, no 5c remainders.

I also have an advertisement of Bartlett's which states that he would only sell to "bona fide" dealers and would advance the price each year by 10%. For \$500 net he would supply 320 each of the 1c, 2c, and 8½c, 160 of the 10c, and 80 of the 12½c. Smaller lots could be had for \$250, \$60, and \$30 — all in the same proportion. Thus one can get an idea at least of the proportion of the values, if not actual numbers.

After Bartlett's death, his son-in-law handled his estate. His remaining stock "many thousands of sheets" (this could mean thousands of stamps) were sold to Stanley Gibbons, the deal being made in Bartlett's old office — this in 1922 or 1923. His daughter claims that Scott's (for the Western Hemisphere) and Gibbons (for the Eastern Hemisphere) did not take over the entire lot in 1896. Also, he had only sold to correspondents and gave specimens to members of the syndicate up to that time.

Fred Jarrett and Mrs. Cosh found a tin box full of Nova Scotia remainders and some Zeebecks — this occurred many years later.

The conclusion of this "deal" is the fact that within a year after the sale, at least 33

articles were written condemning this "swindle", arguing over the controversial value, and demanding an investigation (which never came)

But this is not the end of the matter. John Young and Nicholas Argenti have had quite a go at the estimates of the numbers remaining — this is well covered in Argenti's text. Now, I have seen recently a letter written in 1944 by Fred Jarrett that he had in his possession a small note from Donald King's personal file on which was recorded the NUMBER of the remainders and HOW they were to be distributed! On reading this I immediately contacted Mr. Jarrett. Yes, and he would look it up although he had already been requested for this information by Argenti, Jephcott, Greene & Young. He could not remember the details. Some time later, he wrote and said he could not find the slip of paper and that he had forgotten the numbers! So—at this time, this matter is still standing up in the air but if we find the facts and figures, TOPICS will be the first to know.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND REMAINDERS

This story has been very well covered in previous works by Poole and others but we will add a few new facts and briefly discuss the known ones. The PEI remainders were sold to Bartlett, apparently alone as Donald King's records say nothing to the contrary nor does his article in Gibbons in 1895. The date was 1884 and the price was \$1100 for \$90,960 face value — about 1½ million stamps of both the 2nd pence issue and the cents issue. Bartlett printed circulars of which I have a copy that advertised these in various lots at very low fig-

ures. Sales were quite slow and there were a considerable number of stamps left at his death. Donald King assisted in their sale to Stanley Gibbons. In a letter to Mrs. Bartlett dated May 2, 1922, King enclosed a check for a small amount with apologies from a Mr. Ohlman. He also remarked that Mr. Chase was returning on the "Coronia" and "has made arrangements to sell the remainders".

This about concludes Bartlett's life as a stamp dealer. He made one very notable contribution to philately in his discovery of the rouletted 2d of the first issue (we also think he was the discoverer of the imperforate vertical and also horizontal of the same stamp). Donald King had one copy (1888 reported) and Bartlett wrote up his discovery of 4 and reported it in the Stamp News Annual, 1892. Another on piece and a copy on cover were later reported and were declared fraudulent.

If any reader has any additional information, additions, or corrections, the author will be most grateful to hear from them.

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Jephcott, Greene & Young—The Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick
Bertram W. H. Poole—The Stamps of Prince Edward Island
Donald A. King—The Stamps of P.E.I.—Stanley Gibbons Journal, April 30, 1895
Many letters, notes, circulars, etc. from Mrs. Mary Cosh.
Letter from N. Argenti.
Letters to the Bartlett family from Donald King, Fred Jarrett, and others whose names are now meaningless.

(Continued from page 38)

in this card is of course that it also has the Montreal squared circle marking as well.

Addressed to "The Principal Books and Printseller, Montreal, Canada" it bears a brief message written in pen on the back as

follows: "Rome, July 13, 1895 — Please report price and size of the best School wall map of Canada at a large scale, yours truly, Loescher & Co., Roma."

Needless to say the return half of the card had been torn off, including the rest of the Montreal cancel — I hope they got their map."

Please send changes of address to the Secretary
JACK LEVINE, 203 Tranquil Dr., Oxford, N.C., U.S.A.

More Sketches of BNAPSers

DR. ROBERT V. C. CARR, 3134 Neosho Rd., Youngstown, Ohio

No. 102 Prof. F. B. Hutt

To those who know him, here is a gentleman of the old school (to use an old cliché). A reserved, conservative, and proper "Transplanted" Scotsman who has just retired from a long active life of research and teaching.

A native of Guelph, Ontario, he received his B.S.A. from Ontario Agricultural College, his M.S. from Wisconsin, his M.A. in zoology at Manitoba, and his Ph.D. and D.Sc. degree in genetics at Edinburgh. He arrived at Cornell University in 1934 as professor of poultry husbandry and animal genetics.

He has lectured both here and abroad and has been a consultant to the poultry industry in both England and Greece. His many research papers and abstracts were climaxed by his recent "Animal Genetics" — the bible of the animal genetic field.

Prof. Hutt is a member of the leading poultry and zoology organizations and has been honored by many. One of his most outstanding honors came this last summer. He was present at the 100th Anniversary of Mendel's publication at the University of Brno, Czechoslovakia, and received an honorary doctorate as one of the five recognized for their life work in genetics.

As a BNAPSer, Prof. Hutt is a general BNA collector with much love for the Maritime Provinces and the early Canada issues. He has helped to establish a philatelic library at Cornell which, from his new home on the hill, he can use for his hobby since retirement — actually he is still busy on a consultant basis. He is also a member of that zany Ithaca BNA group, "the Appleknockers".



Mrs. Hutt had her education at Wellesley and Wisconsin and together they enjoy their avid hobby of bird-watching. Daughter Margaret is in Ithaca, son Bruce is a Cornell law graduate and is in California, and son Robert is in the state of Washington working in entomology.

We can now expect to see more of the Hutt's at our future conventions and you will enjoy knowing them as much as I.

WANTED

BNAPSer in the Toronto area who will volunteer to take over the duties of the circulation manager and will work closely with the Editor.

THOSE CARRIER MARKS AGAIN

by Jacque Houser

Carrier marks continue to attract the attention of BNAPS'ers. Through the efforts of several of the members who have furnished information that they have gathered, the store of facts on these markings is growing. We are now in a position to expand and revise the summary published in the July-August issue of "Topics" and suggest some revisions in the original hypothesis about the time marks.

Allan Steinhart has brought to our attention the use of the carrier marks at Barrie during the years between 1893 and 1899. The stamps known to him are all type I and are 19 mm in diameter. This, of course, is a new town; but, because it now seems likely that the St. Francois-Xavier example was actually applied in Winnipeg, the number of towns having used the marks remains at eleven.

Frank Campbell and Allan Steinhart have both submitted information on the use of the Montreal marking shown as Figure #340 in "Jarrett" and shown in the accompanying Figure 1. They report carriers No. 1 and No. 4 from the West District and No. 1 from the North District. Dates of use they have seen fall between January 1880 and June 1881. So far no one has reported any details of use of the handstamp shown as Figure #341 in "Jarrett" and in the accompanying Figure 2.

It would appear that these two stamps are not carrier stamps in the same sense as the others which this series article has been covering. Since no time is indicated, control would be more loosely maintained, if the mark was intended as a control, than if both time and date were given. Until additional information as to the use of these handstamps is obtained, we will assume that they are not the type of carrier mark being considered in this study.

The type VII reported in the last summary begins to look as though it should not be called a carriers mark. Although it has the general form of a carrier mark, examination of several copies here and by Steinhart shows that in no case where the type VII was used is there a receiving stamp of the Toronto Post Office. From this evidence it would appear that the type VII is a Toronto receiving stamp instead of a carriers mark. Additional information is needed to establish this conclusion.

Montreal expands its list of types used since the summary was presented in these pages. The use of the type III in this city was first brought to our attention by Rene Theeuwissen. Since the letter was received, this type has been reported by several others and the writer has added several examples to his collection. The format is typically type III with a capitol N in the lower line of the indicia. The significance of the letter is still not understood.

An interesting variation of the type I has shown up from Toronto. Dr. Hollingsworth mentioned it in his letter to the editor (July-August, 1965) and two examples have found their way into the author's collection. It has the same format as the type I but the upper line of the indicia indicates the delivery by hour, such as 11.30, 12.30, and 4 P.M. rather than by a single digit as in other type I examples from the same town. The diameter is much larger — being the same as the type V marks from Toronto. When the dates of use are studied it becomes apparent that these large type I handstamps were introduced at the end of the type V period just before the beginning of the type I period. Perhaps they represent a transition phase between types V and I. There is a gap in the dates now, but with the finding of more examples this hypothesis may be substantiated.

The occurrence of both time symbols and single digits in the indicia of handstamps from the same town has caused us to pause and reconsider our interpretation of these bits of information. The symbols 8 A.M., 11.15, 12.30, 4 P.M. are obviously clock times, but are the digits 1, 2, etc. that we find also clock times? They could be, but if so, there would be oh so many towns with no morning mail delivery since generally speaking the digits run from 1 to 5. But suppose they represent the first, second, or third delivery of the day. Can we support that proposition with the evidence at hand? Perhaps. Data from Hamilton is fairly convincing. That from Toronto and Montreal more confusing than convincing.

The carrier marks of Hamilton showing "1" examined here bear receiving stamps of no later than 8 A.M. of the same day which would be early enough for a first delivery. Those with "3" have receiving

CARRIER MARKS

Towns, types, dates, delivery

Type	City	Period of Use	Dia	Delivery
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> 2 FE 4 98 I </div>	Barrie	Dec. '93 - Mar. '99	19 mm	1
	Brantford	Feb. '02 - June '07	20	1, 2, 3
	Montreal	June '84 - Mar. '02	16, 16½, 17	NN, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, MT
	St. John, N.B.	Mar. '97 - Feb. '00	19	4
	Toronto	Dec. '82 - July '83	20, 20½, 21	11:30, 12:30, 4 PM
	"	Sept. '85 - Sept. '87	17, 17½, 18	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11
	Vancouver	April '95 - Jan. '03	19½, 20	1, 2
	Victoria	Aug. '94 - April '99	19	1, 2
	Winnipeg	July '89 - Mar. '07	17½, 19, 20	1, 2, 3
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> H FE 20 I II </div>	Hamilton	Jan. '92 - Oct. '94	20	8AM, 11-15, 11:30, 4-15, 4:30
	"	Sept. '95 - Jan. '02	19, 20	1, 3, 4, 5
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> 4 DE 11 A III </div>	Kingston	Oct. '91 - July '97	19, 21	10, 2, 4, 5, A, D, I
	Montreal	Feb. '83 - May '85	21	1, 2, 3, N
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> 3 PM FE I IV </div>	London	Jan. '84 - Apr. '01	21	8AM, 3PM
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> 8:30 NOV 2 I V </div>	Hamilton	Apr. '80 - Jan. '91	18, 19, 21	8:00, 8:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:30, 4-15
	Kingston	May '83		8:30
	Montreal	May '80 - Apr. '80	18	1, 3
	St. John, N.B.	June '94 - Feb. '00	19	4
	Toronto	Oct. '75 - Nov. '84	20, 21	8AM, 8:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:30
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> 26 DEC 8:00 VI </div>	Hamilton	June '92 - Dec. '92	19	8, 7:30, 4PM 8:00, 4:15

stamps dated between 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. the same day which would not be too late for a third delivery. Those with "5" have receiving marks between 1 P.M./ and 4 P.M. the same day would be early enough for a fifth delivery, say at 4:30 P.M. Toronto times cannot be so clearly paired because of insufficient examples on hand, but, the latest receiving time for "1" is NT of the previous day. For "2", AM of the same day. For "8", NT of the previous day! Except for the last example we might believe that the numerals represent the de-

livery number. Also there is an "O" and an "1" that have yet to be explained. Montreal marks show about the same trends as the Toronto marks. For "1", nothing later than 10 A.M. of the same day. For "2", nothing later than 11 A.M. of the same day. For "3", 10 A.M. of the same day. For "4", 1 P.M. of the same day. For "6", 4 P.M. of the same day. For "7", 9 P.M. of the same day. For "MT", 9 P.M. of the same day.

We do not feel that enough examples have been studied to make a firm claim that the



Figure 1



Figure 2

numerals in types I, II, and III are the delivery numbers. However, the available evidence does suggest that this is a strong possibility worthy of further study.

These markings, like all hand set postal marks, display many errors and omissions. Numbers are inverted, or left out. Dates frequently are reversed. Some Montreal examples of type I show "MY", JI, or JY where one would expect MT. One example from London, Ont. has been reported as 3 A.M. instead of 3 P.M. as is

normal. While these errors are interesting they should be recognized for what they are and not considered as new types until a sufficient number have been noted to establish that they were regularly used.

The attached summary shows the types used in the eleven cities and the dates of usage known. Comments, suggestions, and additions will be most welcome. In addition, two other carrier marks from Jarrett are shown with the hope that more examples will be reported to the author.

A Message From the President

I would like to thank Dr. Edgar C. Black for acting as our Librarian for the past number of years. He has revised and re-arranged the Library admirably and has turned it over to our recently appointed new Librarian, Stewart S. Kenyon, 15205 - 74 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta.

CLARENCE A. WESTHAVER, President

EARLY DATED CANCELLATIONS ON THE 1898 MAP STAMP

by Chris Moore

One of the pleasures in any specialized collecting is obtaining an early dated cancellation on that stamp, on cover if possible. In the Squared Circle Club the earliest and latest dates known are always duly Chronicled.



For the 1898 Map Stamp, the earliest known date has been Dec 7th 1898. The writer has a single from Bridgewater, N.S. on this date, also a single cancelled St. Catherine Street, Montreal, 3.15, Dec. 7th. Also a cover from Hamilton Showing a meter flag cancellation of the same date.

While we are aware that many dates are known before Dec. 25th, I have always felt that little enough confirmation existed as to the earliest known date. Research at the College Street Public Library reveals

that the Post Master General in a speech in the House of Commons on Dec. 5th said "this stamp could be put into use as soon as supplies were received at each Post office". That meant that an Ottawa cancellation could exist dated Dec. 5th or 6th. Apparently the Ottawa boys were not as sharp then as they are today as neither of these dates are recorded.

Through the recent kindness of a well known Toronto Dealer, the writer has acquired a Dec. 6th cancellation on a single copy. It is a circular cancellation, Kingston, Canada, De 6 98 and is a duplex cancel with eight bars. Any information as to a similar cancel or even a Dec. 5th cancel would be appreciated by the writer.

By the way what is the history of the Mulready type unaddressed envelopes cancelled Dec. 25th Berlin Ont? Printed by the Review Printing Co., were they made in Berlin or Hamilton and who had them cancelled in Berlin and why? How many pink and how many blue covers are involved and how did they all get to England? These envelopes are much sought after today and their history should be known before it is too late.

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AN ERROR IN PERFORATION

by R. M. Doull

It is not often that our Post Office allows an error to pass inspection and get into the hands of the public — but it does happen sometimes.

Some time ago I received a letter from Winnipeg with a 7c Goose stamp which, at first glance appeared to be imperf horizontally. It proved to be a case of improper setting in the perforating operation.

I immediately wrote to the sender asking if he had any more of these stamps and promptly received a top right hand corner strip of five showing the horizontal line of perforations being displaced downwards by nearly 3-16" giving the illusion of "imperf between".

As illustrated in the photograph, the horizontal line of perforations slopes upwards to the left and I would imagine that the left side of the sheet may have had the perforations in the correct location — we will probably never know!

(Continued from page 37)

aggressors transferred the distressed office to the more densely populated and business locality — this they maintain. Two deputations have been at Ottawa, one from either combatant, and returned, we believe, with indefinite intelligence."



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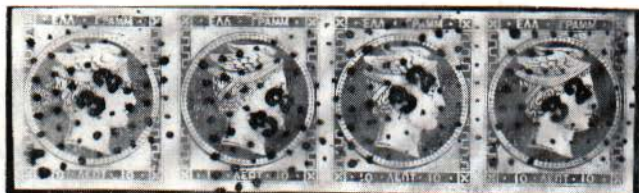
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