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SEASONS

GREETINGS



Topics



Official

Journal Of The

British North America Philatelic Society

VOL. 23, No. 12, WHOLE NUMBER 250, DECEMBER, 1966

Published December 7th, Printed December 12th

B. N. A.

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BNA Topics

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
VOLUME 23 / NUMBER 12 / WHOLE NUMBER 250 / DECEMBER 1966

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November 1, 1966

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BROTHERTON, Norton T., 1520 Granger Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104 (C-CX) CAN, NFD—19th century mint & used postage. Federal & Provincial Revenues. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.
CARSTAIRS, Matthew W., 5 Tennyson Road, High Wycombe, Bucks., Eng. (C-C) CAN, NFD, PROV—Mint & used postage, R.P.O., Territorial, Flag 2 & 4-ring numeral Squared Circles, Duplex, Military, Town date before 1900 cancellations. "Admiral" varieties. Proposed by J. M. Allen, No. 996. Seconded by C. W. Hollingsworth, No. 896.
DOUGLAS, George Thomas, P.O. Box 1, Armstrong, B.C. (C-C) CAN, NFD, N.S., N.B., P.E.I.—20th century used postage and blocks. Stampless & World War I covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Used booklet panes. Literature. Flag cancels. Proposed by D. Crane, No. 1139. Seconded by H. G. Walburn, No. 243.
GOURLIE, Allan R., P.O. Box 24, Clarkson, Ont. (DC-X) CAN, PROV—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and used blocks. Coils, O.H.M.S.-G. Used & semi-official Airmails. R.P.O., on-the-nose cancellations. Proposed by C. A. Westhaver, No. 1442.
NIELSEN, Peter, 35 Bower St., Ottawa 1, Ont. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, N.B., N.S., P.E.I.—19th & 20th century mint postage. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint booklet panes Mint Airmails. Literature. Proposed by C. A. Westhaver No. 1442.
TRETHERWEY, Ross, 499 Frontenac St., Kingston, Ont. (DC-C) CAN, NFD, B.C., N.B., N.S., P.E.I.—19th century mint & used postage and mint blocks. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint booklet panes and complete booklets. Dead Letter Office seals. Federal & Provincial Revenues. Mint used, semi-official Airmails and on cover. Proofs & Essays, 2 & 4-ring numeral and Squared Circle cancellations. SPECIALTY—15c Large Queens (shades). Semi-Official Airmails. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.

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1030 Gordon, John S., 3 Rockwood Heights, Rockaway, New Jersey 07866
774 Kraemer, James E., 17 Commanche Drive, Ottawa 5, Ontario
637 Lett, W. Ralph, 2540 Garfield St., Hollywood, Florida (till 4/15/67)
1937 Markison, Paul G., 200 West Third Avenue, San Mateo, Calif. 94402

RESIGNATION

Hawley, Cyril H.

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, October 1, 1966	1016
NEW MEMBERS, November 1, 1966	5
RESIGNATION, November 1, 1966	1
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, November 1, 1966	1020

Dear Sir:

Reference the notes on Montreal Duplex cancels by Mr. M. C. Willcock in Topics August 66.

Mr. Rhoads indicates that the numbers were discontinued around 1918, with the exception of 12. I would like to report that the number 8 was still used in 1925, I have these on the 105, 107 and 109 dated 1925. I also like to report that the number 8 became damaged at one time and the top is broken. Number 1 apparently exists from two different cancellers. Slight variations in the bars surrounding the number and in the number itself can be noted. I now have 283 letters and numbers on various Admirals but this is by far a complete set and Mr. Willcock can be congratulated in finding five Admirals with number 12.

yours sincerely

H. Reiche

Regina

ago, and the Rhodes cover was taken down to Ottawa by Mr. Rhodes when he moved from Regina back to Ottawa, passing away not long after. I do not know what became of his cover, but one thing I am certain of, there was only the TWO first day covers mailed from the show on the opening day with the broken X franking same.

Mr. Ernest Rhodes had a rubber stamp made and used same as he felt like using same with the blue cachet of the Grain Show on the face of the cover, and he did this for anyone who asked for such use to be made on covers they sent to Mr. Rhodes for mailing back to themselves etc., etc.

Am giving you this information, as NOW is the time to do so when I am gone, it will be too late, as there were only E. Rhodes and myself who actually knew the correct happening of this past event.

Regards Yours Truly No. 77

H. E. Canham

Dear Mr. Young,
re letter of J. Gorden

At the time of the Regina Grain Exhibition I was living here and selling at which time I sold Mr. Ernest Rhodes the Sec. of the Grain show the lighting for the World Grain Show Buildings. This was in 1932. However owing to the economic condition of that time, the Federal Government postponed the show for one year, and in that year Mr. Rhodes, who I got to know very well indeed, had not much to do, so I got him started to collect stamps. Prior to the actual opening day of the show in 1933, I had the opportunity to see the Grain Exhibition surcharged stamps prior to their being placed on sale, and spotted the Broken X variety. I was the first person to know of same. I reported this information to Mr. Rhodes, and had him sign as Sec. TWO only covers, which I used and addressed, One for Himself and One for myself. These two covers I personally took to the grain Show on opening day, and bought the ONLY two broken X stamps the Post Office at the show had. I placed one on my cover and the other on the cover for Rhodes. They were cancelled the 1st day of the show from the Show post office. My cover I sold to Mrs. Totten of Minneapolis some years

Dear Sir:

With reference to J. J. Charron's article headed "Quebec 12, Octobr 1764 Cover", it is not the earliest, or oldest, as he mentions in private hands; I have many that are older, in fact J. N. Sissons sold one in his sale of January 26th, 1966, dated "Quebec", May 3, 1687. If he is referring to covers with postal markings during the British regime, I have three that are earlier than the date he mentions: —

1. From Quebec, dated Quebec Sept. 2, 1764—Rated Q3-10 (mss) to Montreal. 3 pennyweights equal to 10 pence currency (9 pence sterling).
2. From Montreal, dated August 29th, 1764—Rated M3-10 (mss) to Quebec. rate as above
3. From Montreal, dated September 15th, 1764—Rated Mont. 6-1/8 double rate of 6 pennyweights equal to 1 shilling 8 pence currency (1 shilling 6 pence sterling)

The cover Mr. Charron has, which I recorded, when it was in George April's collection is exceptional in one way, and that is it does not show the 'currency' equivalent, which is on all other covers I have record-

ed prior January 1st, 1765; and I have records of thirty three, twenty one of them before October 12th, 1764.

C. P. deVolpi

Dear Mr. Young,

I note your request in B.N.A. Topics Journal (page 211, Sept. issue) asking members to send news to put in the Journal.

A recent minor variety has appeared on the Manitoba floral stamp (#422) and is called "The Dotted Crocus" variety; it has been reported but not mentioned in our Journal.

Canadian printers are most careful not to create special varieties, yet for some reason the engraver added a tiny dot to the tip of the middle crocus.

It is stamp #48 on a pane of 50. Thus it is 50 times scarcer than normal. Nothing similar has been found on any other floral stamp.

So it was a tiny slip-up or was it? The dotted crocus is to be found on EVERY 48th stamp of the upper left pane of 50, the upper right, the lower left, the lower right!

One can only deduce from this that it was on the plate of 50.

Philatelically yours,

D. Jean #2156

Dear Mr. Young,

For what anyone would care to make of

it, here is a piece of information about B.C. Crown Cancels.

I have a silk kerchief, it commemorates the Lewis and Clark Exposition, with a clean strike of the 40 ray Esquimalt crown cancel. There are Victoria Cancels also, but there is no Victoria Crown (36 rays) to be found.

The Esquimalt crown is beside a dated Esquimalt cancel for August 2, 1906. The two Victoria Cancels, a duplex and a circular town cancel, are both dated August 1, 1906. Because this kerchief abounds with the fancy cancels of the area, I am sure special cancels were requested at Victoria. This man, bless him, was adept at getting special cancels. He didn't get a Victoria Crown. He did get fancy cancels from many American and Canadian towns. At Port Townsend he managed a Kicking Mule in purple.

Very truly

John E. Gooch
BNAPS 1370

Dear Mr. Young,

Can you or any of the readers give any information on the enclosed cover which seems to have an unusual type of roller cancel.

Thanks.

Very truly yours,

Alan W. Wolff
BNAPS #1763



Member Hedley Hollands reports that the above roller cancellation was used by the Doukhobor postmaster of Brilliant B.C. showing his Post Office No. 9079. Incorporated in the cancellation is a Doukhobor leader in native hat and representative house. The cancel has been noted between 1928-1931.

More Sketches of BNAPSers

DR. ROBERT V. C. CARR, 117 Robin Hood Way, Sherwood Forest, Youngstown, Ohio

No. 107 Stewart S. Kenyon No. 1676

On January the first of 1966, our Society was fortunate to obtain the services of one of our longtime members — his job to be the new librarian, one of the toughest and thankless tasks that we have. His name — Stewart Kenyon. This was a big ordeal — moving the vast amount of books and literature from E. C. Blacks in Vancouver to Edmonton. If you went to Calgary, you might have had the chance to go over and see his new set-up.

A native of the Toronto area, he has been in the pipe and valve trade for the oil fields and construction business for over 30 years. He and his wife Irene have two teenage sons. His life of stamping and pipe sales was interrupted by a 4½ year period in the Royal Canadian Air Force with 2½ years of it overseas.

Besides stamps, he has now taken up bowling, curling, and camping (no doubt those two boys helped him decide on the camping). He also confesses to be a confirmed do-it-yourself fan.

Here is another philatelist who started as a boy with a general collection, weeded it down to British Colonies, and finally down to BNA alone. His specialty is early Canada with the 1859 issue coming first with great emphasis on the 1c value. His squared circles now stand at 277 towns and he also dabbles in Territorials.

Besides his BNAPS membership, he also belongs to the Canadian Philatelic Society



of Great Britain, the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the Calgary Philatelic Society and is a past president of the Edmonton Stamp Club.

We must treat this fellow with great respect as good librarians are hard to find (and harder to keep). His success will be greatly enhanced by the members usage and by their donations of material.

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 every Friday night at the Y.W.C.A., corner of Burrard and Dunsmuir, at 8 p.m. *Winnipeg*—Meets on a

Monday in each month to be decided upon at previous meeting. Harold Wilding 135 Traill Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man. *Edmonton*

—Meets twice a year in May and October in a public place, time and date to be announced. Out of town visitors to communicate with Secretary F. N. Harris, 11013-129 Street

Twin City—Meets at members' homes on second Thursday of each month. J. C. Cornelius, 2407 Lake Place, Minneapolis, Minn. *Calgary*—

Meets second and fourth Tuesday at 8 p.m., Murray Devlin, 1030—12th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alberta.

Report from the Library

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

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

We are pleased to announce that the B.N.A.P.S. Library has purchased a complete run of "Canadian Almanacs" from 1851 to 1895. These splendid reference books provide such things as lists of Post Offices, Postal Rates and information relative to the Post Office and other branches of the Canadian Government. Most of the Almanacs also contain maps of various areas and cities. A complete list of contents will be prepared and published within a month or two.

As these are valuable books, there will be a rental charge of .50c per volume per month.

Canada — the Fifteen Cents of 1868 by
L. Gerald Firth

Fur Trade Governor by J. W. Chalmers

(This is the story of George Simpson, who was the Overseas Governor for the Hudson's Bay Company from 1820 to 1860, and therefore the real ruler of what is now Western Canada from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean)

Mr. J. D. Goodall,

Michel—Briefmarken Katalog, 1921-22

Mr. Hans Reiche,

7 issues of "Postmark"

Mr. Jack Levine,

Canadian Secret Mark Stamps by Garrett
W. Satfield

Mr. M. B. Dicketts,

Vol 1 #1 — Canadian Plate Block
Journal

LYMAN'S BRITISH NORTH AMERICA POSTAGE STAMP RETAIL CATALOG 1967 Edition

The 1967 edition of Lyman's catalogue was released on October 7th, 1966 which is somewhat earlier than usual. This handy catalogue is, of course, a must for all serious

collectors of B.N.A. This latest edition consists of 47 pages and is well illustrated. There have been 1314 price changes from the 1966 edition of which 1214 are in the stamps of Canada and the other 100 being divided among the provinces. Price revisions are decidedly upward particularly in the early B.N.A. issues, with some items in mint condition jumping as much as 75 to 100%!

The publisher has also included a few pages of information to collectors such as the continuation of a "Philatelic Dictionary" and "Hints to New Collectors". There is also a list of quantities of postage stamps issued from 1897 to 1942. This list is to be continued in the next edition.

It is interesting to note that while this catalogue lists and prices Re-entries on the 1930 one cent values, and the 1935 fifty cent as well as other major varieties, it ignores the Re-entry on the five cent 1932 medallion. It would appear that this variety is of sufficient magnitude to warrant inclusion in a future edition. The price of this catalogue is only 60c and can usually be obtained from your stamp dealer. If he does not carry it, send 60c to Robert W. Lyman (Canada) Co., Box 23, Station D, Toronto 9, Ont.

"SECRET DATES"
or Dated Dies of Canada
No. 30 1961

COLOMBO
PLAN
—R. H. Larkin
No. 958



CANADA 1859 - PLATE VARIETIES

by A. Graham Fairbanks

Most students of this issue, will have read the expert data submitted, first by Senator Calder, in his 1939 book, then Major Chapman in this magazine, followed by Messrs. Wm. Lea, J. Millar Allen & G. Whitworth, in "Maple Leaves" — par-

ticularly on aspects of the 5c or 10c values.

I can add nothing new to the constant varieties already covered, but I will try here to show data on plate positions, which, I believe, is unrecorded to date.

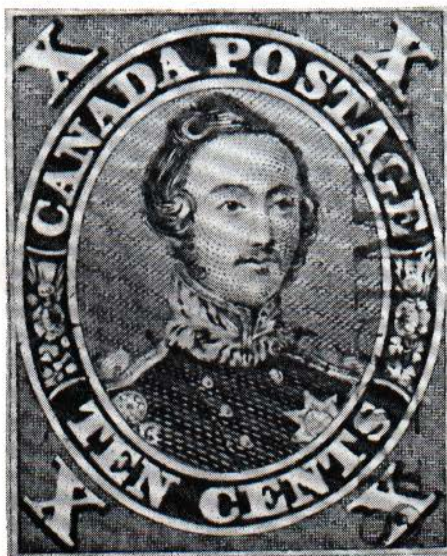


Above photo shows a 5c block O.G., obtained as a "normal", but upon examination, I found plate varieties in the two right-hand stamps. As these barely show — apart from the major re-entry — in any magazine cut, I have added facsimilies with the varieties accented. The top stamp shows Calder re-entry No. 3, also his flaw No. 57 — as they occur together. This re-entry has lines above DA and POS, above TL "5" and lines in bottom of TA, while the flaw shows a dash below S of POSTAGE. There is no c dot. The lower stamps shows Calder

re-entry No. 31 (Boggs No. 17) — which has line above TL "5", lines in BR "5", lines above CAN and in C & N, doublings in L rosette and in most of "FIVE CENTS". This stamp has a c dot. The block is perforated 12 x 12, and the two left side stamps have no varieties evident.

I cannot "tie-in" above varieties with any known plate positions — but perhaps someone better versed, as Mr. Whitworth, could do so by a process of elimination.

At least this piece proves that re-entry No. 3 occurs above No. 31, in position.



Above photo shows a 10c used block, again obtained as a "normal", but to my surprise, the TL stamp has the "spurs on shoulders" variety, and stamp below shows imprint letters on the lower half of left side.

The "spurs" to my mind, is perhaps the most prominent and scarce variety, on the 10c stamp, but its position has not been fixed.

Also shown is a "specimen" proof, confirming that the "spurs" occurs on left row of stamps. I have it also on a perf. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ early deep reddish purple stamp, a perf. 12 violet and a perf. 12 red lilac.

An aside, of interest, is given by the cut of two stamps — with apologies to the London Philatelist and a writer I do not recall — showing the "spurs" at left, and a stamp super-imposed, on it, at right — proving how this re-entry (not a flaw) was "born".

The original entry had not been fully burnished off, such that the fresh entry, over



half a stamp upwards, shows "spurs", as lines of color between the letter of "Canada Postage". There are also dashes in the margins inside the rosettes, being fragments of the original "X" at each side. The best proof is that part of the original outer frame lines show faintly at left side of variety, about half-way down.

All these features appear on all my copies of the variety (Chapman No. 18).

Now, as to position and working from the imprint, same started, at left side, on positions No. 21 or 81, so BL stamp on my block must be either No. 11 or 71. If No. 11, then other three stamps are No. 1-2 and 12—but both Lea and Chapman remark that No. 2 has 3 dots outside frame at left "X" and occasionally part imprint, and that No. 12 has white space behind head at "NA"; these, or any other varieties do not appear on right stamps of this block. Therefore, I think it fairly well proves that the positions are: — No. 61—62—71—72, so that plate position of the "spurs" re-entry is No. 61.

Apart from this, the block has puzzling aspects, at least to me, which I can best list as follows:—

Definite Features

It is a block.

Semi-transparent yellowish paper.

Perf. 11¼ x 11¼ — by "Instanta" gauge

and comparison with black-brown on covers.

Has "spurs" re-entry TL.

Has part imprint — Pos. No. 11 or 71.

Has Hamilton duplex cancel — lightly struck twice.

Uncertain Features

Printing order — the latest 11¼ x 11¼ would be the 9th of May 31/62.

Date of Cancel

Appears to be "De 24-67" — cannot be "61", as Boggs states earliest Hamilton duplex is 1862.

Shade

Should be "dull light red purple" — which, as per Jarrett, appears for 9th printing. To comment, two points seem out of line — late cancel date for a perf. 11¼ — but I have one, 4th printing, tied on a cover dated 1866 and off cover, a 3d beaver No. 4 with a 2-ring 1868 numeral and a 12½c 1859, with a Toronto "2" — 1868 leaf cancel.

The other point — imprint — worried me as Calder and Boggs state none until Nov. 28, 1864, on the perf. 12 — but I felt better with mine (apparently 1862) when I read that Mr. J. Millar Allen has a left imprint copy tied to large piece by a Peterboro OC11-61 duplex, and opines that the imprint was added as early as the 7th printing order.

Correspondence on anything I can add, or be corrected upon, will be welcome.

B
N C
A A
P '66 L
E G
X A
 R
 Y



Rounding Up Squared Circles

Editor: DR. W. G. MOFFATT, Hickory Hollow, R.R. 3, Ballston Lake, N.Y.

THE TIME-MARKS ON HALIFAX SQUARED CIRCLES

By Dr. Alfred E. Whitehead

I have recently made a full count of the time-marks in my collection of these cancellations. The result has disclosed some interesting figures, which Dr. Moffat has kindly broken down into percentages. As the Handbook (3rd Edition) shows, the two Halifax hammers cover a period from 3/ Jy 1, '93 to 4/ Fe 10, '99, with a few copies (very few; less than ten copies known to me) of a late revival in 1908, which will not be considered here.

The time-marks in use were 1, 2, 3, 4, indicating four clearances daily. Of these, only '4' suggests some use which departs from what we would expect. The abnormality of '4' is marked and has already been pointed out in TOPICS (January, 1960; April, 1961; May, 1961). I shall deal with time-mark '4' in a later article, with detailed proof that the explanation given in 1961 by F. W. L. Keane and J. J. Bonar is undoubtedly correct.

We have no knowledge of the hours when these time-marks were changed, '1' giving way to '2', and so on. One of my valued correspondents, a keen student of Halifax, R. M. Doull, has suggested that the working day at the Halifax P.O. may have begun at 6 A.M., and I think this is quite possible — but more of this in my later article on '4', referred to above.

The Handbook III shows that both Halifax hammers had tentative starts. (Why? Were slight repairs, changes, necessary?) This was especially the case with Hammer I. It was first used after proofing (proof date: Ju 29, '93) on Jy 1, '93; the only known example of this early date carries time-mark '3'. A long interregnum followed, until 2/ Au 26, '93. There was still another period of disuse from 3/ No 3, '93 to 1/ No 15, '93 and 4/ No 15, '93. During both interregnums, one of the Halifax circular date stamps was in use, and some beautiful strikes may be found. Halifax was a disciplined office; there are many proofs of this which I hope to bring to your notice in later writing. These c.d.s. strikes of July, August, and November, 1893, are

important features of the history of Halifax squared circles and should be collected. I value them highly and give a whoop of joy whenever I find them. In earlier days, I gave them little consideration and many copies passed from me lightheartedly and now adorn collections of shrewder philatelists.

Certain collectors, knowing of my great interest in Halifax squared circles, have asked me to deal with the incidence of the time-marks in use there. I think it is timely to do so, and I shall now give a partial account of my findings. It will be useful to begin with the summary for the first year, 1893.

TABLE I. Incidence of Halifax Squared Circle Time-marks, by Month, for the Year 1893.

Month	Time-mark				Totals	%
	1	2	3	4		
July	—	—	1	—	1	0.2
August	9	12	5	1	27	5.3
September	34	33	32	23	122	24.2
October	39	55	33	22	149	29.5
November	22	31	15	16	84	16.6
December	29	42	32	19	122	24.2
Totals	133	173	118	81	505	—
%	26.3	34.3	23.4	16.0	—	100

(Note: Double, and inverted time-marks, and 'blank above date', all abnormal and rare, are not counted in the analysis given in this article.)

A number of features of the figures and percentages shown in Table I should be noted:

- Time-mark '2' shows the largest percentage, generally, followed by '1', '3', '4', in that order. There is some small variability found in the counts for all years, but the totals for the several years follow the pattern given. In 1897 the following order became the rule: 2, 3, 1, 4. This is interesting for in most large cities, then and now, the P.O. is busiest at the end of the working day. Why, at this time, were most letter mailed (cleared) at Halifax at some hour near mid-day? Perhaps a glance at railway time-tables of the period would answer that question.
- The small quantities given for Nov-

ember, in Table I, are accounted for by the interregnum already mentioned.

(c) My 1893 count, 505 copies, is a little swollen, considering the brief period involved, and reflects my great interest in these few early months. My liking for used copies of the Jubilee issue is reflected in a similar increase in the total for 1897, which follows in Table II.

TABLE II. Incidence of Halifax Squared Circle Time-Marks, by Month, for the Year 1897.

Month	Time-mark				Totals	%
	1	2	3	4		
January	22	49	34	23	128	7.8
February	31	28	25	9	93	5.7
March	32	41	18	12	103	6.3
April	30	31	23	17	101	6.2
May	27	34	16	7	84	5.1
June	27	34	30	7	98	6.0
July	24	89	66	25	204	12.5
August	33	80	57	12	182	11.1
September	26	66	59	19	170	10.4
October	48	55	48	13	164	10.0
November	39	44	37	27	147	9.0
December	40	54	44	23	161	9.9
Totals	379	605	457	194	1635	—
%	23.2	37.0	28.0	11.8	—	100

Mr. R. M. Doull has recently sent me his numbers for the period June to September, 1897. Out of a total of 180 strikes, he finds: '1', 12%; '2', 60%; '3', 25%; '4', 3%. This serves to show how two similar collections may vary in percentages.

To conclude, Table III presents a summary of my Halifax collection for the whole squared circle period, 1893 to 1899. TABLE III. Incidence of Halifax Squared Circle Time-Marks, by Year, for the period 1893 to 1899.

Year	Time-mark				Totals	%
	1	2	3	4		
1893	133	173	118	81	505	—
1894	354	458	280	173	1265	—
1895	270	512	222	168	1172	—
1896	299	464	257	163	1183	—
1897	379	605	457	194	1635	—
1898	312	561	365	159	1397	—
1899	53	76	59	29	217	—
Totals	1800	2849	1758	967	7374	—
%	24.4	38.6	23.9	13.1	—	—

It is interesting that the percentages given in the above table for the entire period 1893 to 1899 do not differ significantly from those given in Table I for the year 1893 or in Table II for the year 1897.

Buffalo Chips

Editor: C. T. WALKER, BNAPS 1725, 14350 Ravine Drive, Edmonton, Alberta

Other articles in Topics cover the events at the Calgary show, but even so, we feel that this month's column must relate the happenings and resolutions adopted by the members who took part in the study group on Western Cancels.

First let me say that this was not a scheduled group meeting, but because of the great interest it was decided to devote a period to this study. Naturally since the October Topics had not yet been delivered the members (other than Edmonton) were not aware of our project "Buffalo Chips". We undertook to explain our objectives, aims and desires and we were overwhelmed by the spontaneous enthusiasm and support from fellow members who wished to carry our idea forward and include all Western areas (i.e. Yukon, N.W.T., Man. Kee., B.C., Assa., and Alta.) So after some

discussion, railroading and nominating, it was decided to set up six major groups, each with its own chairman, and the overall project under the co-ordination of Ian Paterson.

Although the following is in part a repetition of last month's column, I think it is once again necessary to define our purpose and objectives, as well as outline how we hope to achieve results.

The chairman of each section will have a master register in which to record the cancels from his section, plus any facts pertinent to the postal history (i.e. postmasters, P.O. location, name changes, etc.). This sounds simple but don't for one minute be deceived into thinking it is going to be an easy task. There is a tremendous amount of work involved and it will re-

(Continued on page 314)

Constant Plate Varieties of the Canada Small Queens

PETER J. HURST, 3445 Cote Des Neiges Rd., Apt. 329, Montreal 25, Quebec.

Introductory Note:

As indicated by its title, this column will list and illustrate plate varieties in the Small Queens series that are proven to be of a constant nature. The data will be supplemental and additional to the information contained in Mr. Hans Reiche's excellent 1961 book on the subject, and it is hoped that students fortunate enough to possess material to contribute or enlarge upon the data presented, will do so. These tabulations will not be according to principal classification, chronology or area orientation, but rather of a random nature, and involve all denominations of the set.

Compared to, say, a number of 19th century issues of Great Britain and the U.S.A., Canada's second set after Confederation is still much in need of study. The timeless charm of *terra incognita* holds both the explorer's and the discoverer's reward alike.



Fig. 1

It would seem only fitting to raise the curtain with the earliest known re-entry of major caliber, from the first Montreal & Ottawa printings, which has never been recorded so far, shown in illustration No. 1. To date, I have seen less than a dozen

examples, three of them dated. As can be seen, the re-entry is quite extensive, notably in the top part of the stamp. The earliest copy bears the date of 1873 — the month undecipherable — and the variety is also represented as the fourth stamp of what must be a very rare horizontal strip of four, dated Oc. 24/75. There are no stages or additional criteria on record.

It is highly probable that this variety occurred on the second of the two M. & O. plates of the 3c (Boggs' imprint type IV — capital letters throughout). This assumption is based upon a number of considerations, most notably evidence from a block of ten containing another main variety, which through a series of plating maneuvers was definitely proven to have come from the above plate. It is likely that the majority, if not all, of the various re-entries affecting the ornament left of the left "3", as well as those showing the oval doubled at left, came from this plate.



Fig. 2

Illustration No. 2 shows a plate flaw listed by Brig. Studd over thirty years ago. This consists of a prominent circular fault near the lower left corner, represented by the following dated copies: 1876 (no month), Fe. 19/77, Mr. 10/77, Oc. 12/77, No. 29/78 and Mr. 24/79. The additional doubling of the lower left corner ornament occurs on three undated copies, and it would seem logical that it was effected subsequently, i.e. after 1879.

A comparable plate flaw, this time on the right hand side, is shown in illustration No. 3, recorded hereby for the first time. Only four copies are known to me, and it is possible that this variety is of diminishing



nature, but more copies — preferable dated — would be required to prove this theory. The plate location is in the top row, since one example shows the “counters” of denomination in the top margin.

It will be noted that, where a position dot is present, it will be shown on the templates in each case. This is of obvious merit for purposes of identification and correlation.

(Continued from page 312)

BUFFALO CHIPS

quire the dedication and enthusiasm of all concerned.

Before the first cancel can be recorded we feel it is absolutely necessary to have a definite classification of cancellation types, one which is workable and accurate yet does not conflict with any existing classification and also allows for expansion and additions. Fortunately I was able to spend time with Mr. Ted Kilish of Detroit who is a very ardent student of machine cancels and he assured me that within the near future he will supply a very complete and comprehensive classification of this group. This will document the machine cancels and we hope that by next month we can start publishing classifications for the other types. This again will not be an easy job because the number of varieties is large, so you can understand why we require the support and co-operation of our fellow students.

The end result of this study group will be (we hope) the eventual classification and recording of all matters of postal history which have a connection with the aforementioned areas. And we hope that by regular communication through this column we will eventually “iron out” many of the incongruities, errors and duplication of research which for many years have presented real problems. No one is infallible and it

will only be with continued co-operation that this study group can function and achieve the desired end result.

So if any member wishes to join and contribute to this most interesting aspect of Canadian Postal History, please write Ian Paterson for further details. Also listed below are the chairmen of the various sections and I know they would be only too happy to record any information which you may have to contribute. I cannot over stress the fact that only a co-operative effort will produce results — the blast-off has been successful, now let's get into orbit!

Chairmen of Groups

Co-ordinator—Ian Paterson, 10073 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton

Alberta — C. T. Walker, 14350 Ravine Drive, Edmonton

Saskatchewan — E. Toth, 507 Lansdown Ave., Saskatoon

Man.: Kee — H. Wilding, 135 Traill Avenue, Winnipeg 12

Assa. — H. Canham, 2509 Wallace Street, Regina

N.W.T. & Yukon — J. D. Goodall, 13068-124 Avenue, Edmonton

British Columbia — J. Pike, 1927 West 19th Ave.; Vancouver 9, B.C.

SCHEDULE OF FEES AND DUES

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.

THE TAGGED STAMPS OF CANADA

PART 10

by

Dr. Edward S. Mercantini

A great increase in interest in the tagged stamps of Canada has been noted during the past year. Many letters have been received from collectors attesting to this, with enquiries, information, and just plain chit-chat concerning Canada's tagged issues. Numerous philatelic societies have been including study groups, seminars and lectures on tagged stamps in their programs, and collectors are becoming more knowledgeable in this field.

In my last article (TOPICS, May, 1966) several varieties were listed including the 1965 Christmas 5c with one 8mm band off center. This stamp is not a variety but a **major error** and this has been verified by the Post Office Department. Normally the 8mm phosphor bands are applied so as to fall vertically over the perforation gutters on every row of the sheet so that when separated the single stamp shows tags on both left and right edges of approximately 4mm width. When scanned by the Sefacan machinery in Winnipeg the normal stamp is identified and sorted as first class out of town mail. The error caused the phosphor tags to be printed almost in the center of the stamp so that the Sefacan reads it as a local delivery item and is sorted as local mail (such as it does with the single band 4c tagged stamp). The error thus had to be hand sorted from local mail bins and re-directed to out of town mail.

I listed this stamp as a variety because numerous other stamps of the tagged series over the past four years have appeared with single tags instead of double, off-center tags, etc., but these were only the odd variety found in mixtures of thousands, and not described as errors by the Post Office Department. The 5c Christmas described above however has been acknowledged as an error, and I shall reproduce here the letter received by me from the Canada Post Office, Postage Stamp Division, in answer to my enquiry about this stamp. The letter reads as follows :

"The manufacturer of our postage stamps has informed us that they have deter-

mined that the full sheet 400/on did not properly go over to the side guide on the printing press causing the double width bar to be printed in the approximate centre of the stamp. Correctly positioned, the bar should be printed over each gutter so that when a stamp is separated it carries half the width of the printed bar on each side of every stamp margin, in other words, two vertical bars per stamp. Because of the nature of this irregularity, the full sheet would be affected and therefore 400 stamps would be in circulation.

Yours sincerely,

C. Mullen for M. Lysack

Director of Accounting

Thus we now have a bona-fide error and these are not too often encountered in Canada's postal emissions, as the reader is well aware. Copies of this error are retailing around \$12.50 when advertised and for an error of which only 400 could possibly exist, this price is ridiculous, and if you can find one, gobble it up!

The first tagged issue of 1962 (i.e. the 1954 Queen design) is now retailing at \$3.00 when available and climbing steadily. This is quite an increase from the 1962 retail price of 25c. With the announcement by Postmaster General Jean-Pierre Côté that new designs will appear on all regular issue postage stamps commencing in Feb. 8, 1967, now would be a good time to complete your tagged issues of the current Cameo head series, as they will be "old" issues in a few months. The new 1966 Christmas stamps made their appearance in early October and are tagged in both the 3c and 5c denominations as well as the 3c cello-paq. Incidentally this new Christmas stamp designed by Geoffrey Halloway of Montreal and bearing a reproduction of Albrecht Durer's "Praying Hands" is a classic beauty and the choice of rose and orange as colours was excellent.

The Canadian Stamp Collector

GLENN F. HANSEN, No. 2203, 375 Jefferson Ave., Winnipeg 17, Manitoba

To the west the Hudson's Bay Company had been in possession since 1670. From early times the company carried on its trade with England with annual voyages by way of Hudson's Bay. The Selkirk Settlers had come in 1812 and Fort Garry was established about where Winnipeg now stands. When the two rival fur trading companies of the area amalgamated in 1821 trips were made twice yearly between Fort Garry and Montreal by canoe. A vast system of communications, by canoe in summer and by dogsleds in winter, was maintained throughout the west to keep company outposts in touch with headquarters and the outside world.

Mail service west of the Great Lakes was thus so slow that at least one factor in a remote outpost is known to have arranged his reading of the Montreal Gazette in such a manner that he was always reading news exactly one year old. In 1853 the isolation of the Red River area became less acute when the United States government established a monthly post between the end of its railway system in the northwest and Pembina on the border. From here a courier carried the mail the 65 miles to Fort Garry.

From 1853 to 1869 all mail sent out from Fort Garry was paid in United States stamps in addition to a 1d charge to Pembina. By the time Manitoba entered Confederation there were seven post offices in the area administered by a post master under the direction of the governor and council of Assiniboia.

Mail rates in Canada changed in 1844 from that based on the number of sheets to one based on weight with one rate calculated for each ½ ounce. This was still quite expensive and led to many abuses of the postal service. By this time the caleche had been replaced by stage coaches which were able to carry more cargo and more passengers. Generally the passengers carried more correspondence on a favor basis than the courier carried as mail. These passengers often delivered the mail direct to the addressee but in larger towns the mail was deposited at the post office for delivery by the local courier at a cost of 1d. Mail to and from overseas was treated in much

the same manner by the public and many letters preserved from the period bear evidence that the public avoided using the official postal service whenever possible.

On April 6th, 1851 Canada assumed control of her postal service and issued adhesive stamps to be used for the prepayment of mail when desired. Rates were reduced to 3d per ½ ounce for mail for anywhere in Canada; 6d for mail for the United States with the exception of the Pacific Coast and 12d for Newfoundland or the British West Indies via Halifax and Liverpool.

When Canada converted to the decimal system of currency in 1859 there was no change in postage rates. Values were simply converted to the new system on a basis of equivalents.

At the end of 1867 a new schedule of rates was enacted by Parliament which reduced the charge to 3c per half ounce if prepaid and 5c per half ounce if not prepaid to points anywhere in Canada. For mail to the United States the rate was 6c per half ounce prepaid and 10c per half ounce not prepaid. This Act came into force on April 1st, 1868.

With the passing of The Post Office Act of 1875 it became compulsory to prepay postage by the use of adhesive stamps. All mail not so prepaid would be returned to the sender endorsed "Returned For Postage".

By this time railroads were coming into their own in Canada with a consequent reduction in the time required to deliver mail in Canada. As the rails pushed westward more and more of the country came under the influence of effective mail distribution.

The early letters sent by users of the country's postal service were not enclosed in envelopes as they are to-day. Indeed, in the early part of the 19th Century the use of envelopes would have been a luxury that would have doubled the cost of sending letters by mail. The first letters were written on one side of a sheet of paper, often being written in so fine a script that it is a marvel to day with all our good lighting and optometric assistance that the letter

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Perfin Study Group

R. J. WOOLLEY, Secretary, 1520 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ontario

Both thanks and apologies are due to members of the Revenue Study Group. Thanks for their interest in reporting their holdings of perforated revenue stamps and apologies for the delay in reporting these in this column. Would Ed. Richardson, E. L. Piggott and Leo La France please note.

R 242—Excise tax—Geo. V. ½c carmine.

This appears to be punched with the initials CICO. However as the design matches our C30-CTCo used by the Caterpillar Tractor Co. of Peoria, Ill. we have to consider it to be CTCO with an incomplete strike having the two holes of the bar of the letter T missing, at least until we get additional information as to whether there is a perforator in use with the initials CICO.

R 144—Ontario Stock Transfer Tax—50c green.



Punched with solid cut letters MA similar in type to our A2 (AEA). This is a newly reported design and as it has not been reported on postal issues was no doubt used only on stock transfer documents, probably by a stock brokerage office of the 1919-26 period. Not yet identified. R140-3-4. Ontario Stock Transfer Tax. 5c, 30c, 50c.

None of the above had sufficiently complete strikes to be able to identify the initials of the user. The die is a large size, probably about 16½ mils in height, ending in "Co" (Company abbreviated) A partial initial appears before the "Co" which could be the letter "I". We would be interested to hear more of this die from collectors who may have a more complete strike.

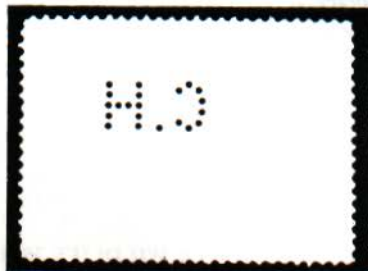
R 48—Newfoundland Customs Duty—1925—1c green.

E. L. Piggott reported this along with other designs but I had already had a copy from Ed. Richardson. Punched CH, hori-

zontal letters 5½ mils in height. The same initials are listed in our Perfin handbook with letters 16½ mils high, see C11. All the copies of the large initials that I have seen are on the 10c postal issue of 1931 but without gum or postal cancellation so could have been used for revenue purposes. This large design is now reported on the Queen Victoria Newfoundland Inland Revenue issue.

It has been suggested many times that this design was used at the Customs House at St. John's but no-one as yet has been able to supply me with proof of such use. Can any-one oblige?

R 48—Newfoundland Customs Duty 1925—1c green



Initials B & F with horizontal letters 4½ mils high. These initials are similar to one listed in the American Perfins catalogue but are slightly smaller in size. There is also a possibility that it could be a Newfoundland company — British and Newfoundland Corpn. Can anyone help in the identification of this one?

The following will be included in the revision of the handbook.

No.	Description	name of user	Issue
B12	B&F	H4½	Nfd. CD
C38	CH	H5½	Nfd. CD
M24	MA (solid)	H4½	Ont. STT



Canadian Revenue Study Group News

LEO. J. LA FRANCE, 27 Underhill Rd., Ossington, N.Y. 10562

BNAPEX '66 AT CALGARY

A meeting of the Study Group was held during the Convention at Calgary and was attended by 11 members about evenly split between the States and Canada.

Ed Richardson reported that the Specialized Revenue Catalog to be published by the Group would probably make its appearance in April or thereabouts in '67.

Although it will be past by the time this appears in print, Jim Sisson's auction in October contained the Revenue collection of the Late Dr. Frank Morgan. Keen interest was expected since this collection contained many of the Revenue rarities. To put in a plug for Jim, if you are not already on his subscription list for catalogs and lists of prices realized, you are missing a good bet. These provide one of the best guides on Canadian material in existence.

Bill Rockett's, Colonial, Federal, and Provincial Revenue Issues exhibited at Calgary garnered a Silver Medal and a showing of British Columbia Laws by yours truly took a Bronze. Entries in other classes were uniformly fine and there were many medalists. A truly fine display of Canadian material was exhibited.

MORE ON ALBERTA WILDLIFE ISSUES

Jack Folinsbee, #1344, has supplied information on more of these attractive stamps.

1964—Resident License

\$5.00 Spring Bear—Orange brown with dark orange brown lettering.

\$7.50 Goat — Blue with dark blue letters.

\$7.50 Sheep — Mustard with dark yellow mustard brown letters.

The format is different on the above three stamps in that there is a solid color panel on the left and a different mountain scene on the right.

1964 — Non-resident — These are like the sheep, goat and bear with solid panel on the left, red serial numbers and perf. 12½.

\$50.00 non-res. Big game — Violet with deep violet letters.

\$100.00 Alien non-res. Big game — Light brown with dark brown letters.

1965 — Non res. — These are larger than the previous issue. They are 38mm wide by 42 mm high, the color panel is like the '64's except it has coat of arms at the top in the \$50 and \$100 and middle under the

value of the \$15 White tail deer. The Non-res. big game has 4 spaces for serial and tag numbers the \$100 the same.

The \$15 whitetail deer has 2 spaces and the colors are the same as '64. The white-tail is pinky violet with red violet letters. All have red serial numbers.

In 1965 the government issued a separate license for Spring Bear, blue paper with black lettering and two spaces, one for the Resident and one for Non-res, stamp, \$5 and \$25 respectively. It was valid from April 1 to June 15, 1965. The format of the stamps is the same as the 1964 issue, red serial numbers but the color is slightly changed. It is more tan with dark brown letters in the \$5 and light green with dark green letters for the \$25 non-res. Both have one space at the bottom for license serial number.

There is also an Antelope stamp. This is on a white license, similar in 64 and 65 except in 64 is form 51 and 65 form WA5. The stamp is rouletted and measures 25mm by 53½ mm. It is white with blue letters coat of arms on left and red serial number. The 64 and 65 look alike. The license is an application form and is validated by the stamp and by a rubber stamp indicating the area in which the antelope may be hunted. Blue hand stamp with black number handstamp on top. The application has a map on the black with all areas indicated. On the 64 license the word application is blackened out with a rubber handstamp but is not on the 65. The applications are also rouletted on the left side.

There is more info forthcoming on these issues and it is hoped that with Jack's and other's help we can have a complete listing in the near future.

BILL STAMPS

Can anyone report having any of the following in the 1st Issue?

- 1.—"Broken E" in ONE of 1c
- 2.—Pair, Imperf. Horiz.—1c
- 3.—Pair, Imperf. Horiz.—6c
- 4.—"B" for "P" in "STAMP" of 6c

If anyone can show us copies of any stamp listed we would be happy to hear from you.

Well since this will probably appear in the Dec. Issue, the BEST OF WISHES for a HAPPY HOLIDAY SEASON.

Canada's Semi-Official Airmails

by DANIEL G. ROSENBLAT (BNAPS 1445) Apt. 404, 2235 Laguna St., San Francisco

I have just had the great pleasure of attending my first B.N.A.P.S. Convention and meeting in person several of you with whom I have corresponded in the past as well as many of the great and indeed almost legendary names in Canadian philately. Unfortunately several of the people whom I would especially have liked to meet were not able to be present — John Cornelius, Don Amos, Ivan Deacon and Earnest Schiewick Smith, the president of our study group, were sadly missed.

However, Ed Richardson was there and so were Jim Sissons, Stuart Johnstone and Fred Jarrett, all of whom were kind enough to give me a good deal of their time and several most interesting sidelights on various aspects of the Semi-officials.

Among the many points that we discussed was the question of the so-called "plate numbers" which appear on the margins of the sheets of eight of the Patricia Airways and Exploration stamps. We are all pretty well agreed that they cannot be actual plate numbers since the quantity of stamps printed was much too small to justify several plates, much less twenty of them as the numbers would suggest. Jim Sissons advanced the interesting theory that the stamps might have been printed in large sheets containing twenty panes of eight, each pane being designated with a number, and the large sheet being subsequently cut into panes before issue.

However, I subsequently had the opportunity to discuss this theory with Fred Jarrett, who participated in the design of the stamp and knew quite a bit about its production, and although he could not give me any answer as to the meaning of the numbers he did very much doubt that the stamps were printed in large sheets. It was his recollection that the firm that did the printing was a relatively small shop at the time and would not have had the equipment or facilities to produce the stamp in a larger format than the panes of eight with which we are familiar.

Thus the question of these numbers re-

mains unanswered but I would most certainly like to hear any further information or theories that any of you may have to offer.

While en route to Calgary I was able to stop over in Vancouver for a first time visit with Lloyd Banner who has been so very helpful to the column on so many occasions, and whose three part article on the Yukon Airways — which appeared in Topics in the spring of 1963 — is quite the most definitive work on any of the semi-official issues. He most kindly presented me with an inscribed manuscript of that article and I would certainly suggest that any of you who have occasion to be in Vancouver should make a point of meeting Lloyd — a more knowledgeable and more charming person would be difficult to imagine.

While in Calgary I also had the opportunity of a few words with the new Librarian of the Society, Stewart Kenyon, and was much impressed with his plans for indexing the many periodicals in the Library according to the subject matter of the articles. Since the Library contains a very great selection of aerophilatelic magazines it is quite likely that once the indexing is completed we may find quite a number of articles on the semi-officials hitherto undiscovered.

There was considerable discussion at the Convention in regard to the forthcoming revision of the Canadian section of the American Airmail Society Catalogue. It appears that almost the entire editorial staff of the Canadian section will be made up of members of B.N.A.P.S. and it is therefore to be hoped that this revision — scheduled to appear in about two years — will include a thorough, correct and up to date listing of the Semi-official flights. Ed Richardson has mentioned the possibility that it may also include a listing of the Semi-official stamps, and if this can be accomplished the result should be the best complete catalogue of these issues available.

SUPPORT "TOPICS" WITH ARTICLES

THE BOX AND OVAL POSTMARKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

by N. W. Scales, B.N.A.P.S. 1058

The Post Office Newfoundland Box Postmarks was used by about twenty towns from the period of 1918 to 1933. The earliest date Mar. 21, 1918 from Bell Island, C.B. in purple.

One being from Stag Bay; Labrador in Red. This town is now a ghost town and no postoffice remains. This cover could have been an air mail cover from that early period of the 1922 and 1923 flights.



Have another Labrador T.P.O. 1927 in a bright green, and an air mail cover Per Aerial Mail, St. Anthony in black, to St. John's, dated April 22, 1922.

Other Box Postmarks in blue, carmine, green and shades of red. Towns: Coley's Point, St. Bernards, Bishop Falls, Hearts Content, Burlington, St. George, Springdale, Burin North, Stephenville Crossing, Hampden Bay De Verde and Port Anson.



The oval Postal Telegraphs seem to have a shorter period of usage from 1930 to 1935. See photo for postmark. They come in as many colors as the Box cancel, but from different towns and find some used on Post Cards and also on backs of covers as a receiving mark. I have about the same number of oval covers and cards as I have of the Box Postmarks.

(Continued from page 316)

could be de-ciphered. It was also an early practice to completely fill a page with writing from top to bottom and then to write on all exposed edges and across the page as well.

These sheets were folded in upon themselves and sealed and then addressed upon the exposed front. Collectors of these early covers quite often find the letter inside to be every bit as interesting as the postal cover itself. By 1851 when Canada took over control of her postal system envelopes

were coming into use and folded letter sheets rapidly disappeared.

Early envelopes themselves are an interesting study. Sizes varied but tended to be small and in fact some were so tiny that when the Large Cents Issue came into use in 1868 some public outcry arose that the stamps were too large for use on the current envelopes available for the gentler sex. Mourning covers, black-edged envelopes, were fashionable during the period and were used to soften the blow of sad news. These covers are much sought after by collectors to day.

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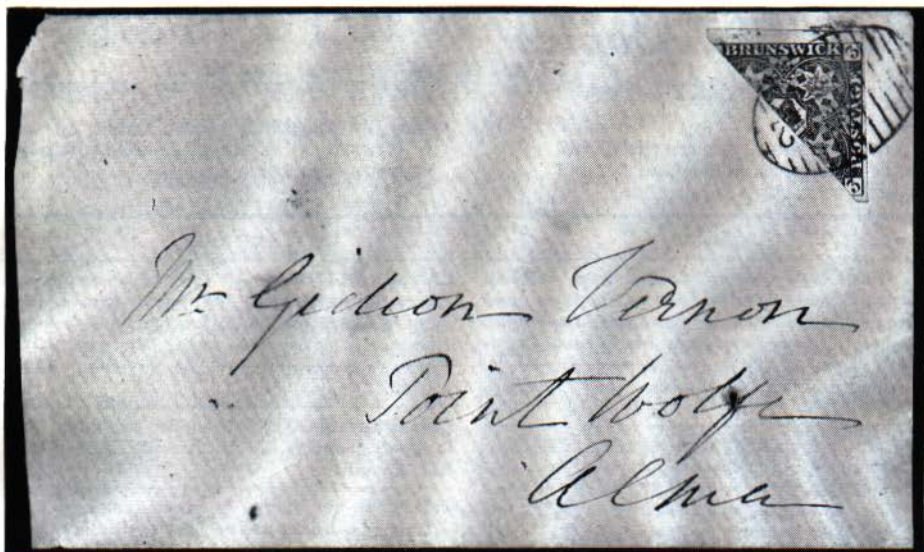
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