

B. N. A. TOPICS

Centennial Year

1867-1967



Official Journal

Of The

British North America Philatelic Society

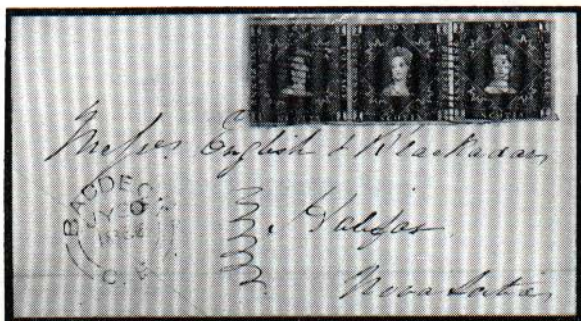
VOL. 24, No. 4, WHOLE NUMBER 254, APRIL, 1967

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SHAME ON SQUARED CIRCLE COLLECTORS

The object of philately is to have fun! Yet most of us have no idea how to start. Take my own case when I began to collect squared circles. In the beginning I did as most collectors are doing — I simply gathered together as many different towns as possible and eventually got to the so-called "lonely greats". End of fun! However, I then decided (luckily) to start a calendar collection of squared circles on the 3c small queens. What pleasure I had in filling up the spaces — just like a kid with his first stamp album (or are you so sophisticated you can't remember those glorious fun-filled hours?). Then I branched into calendar collections of Belleville, Charlottetown, Halifax, Hamilton, Kingston and Victoria and my pleasure was trebled. Always some new date to fill yet another space! What excitement when I acquired 5 or 50 or more copies of my pet towns and eagerly compared the indicia with what I already had. Childish? of course not! Just pure fun, pleasure and satisfaction. An endless quest with no finish line but always edging a little closer.

Shame on you squared circle collectors, particularly you new B.N.A.P.S. members. What have you done lately to have fun? Have you written a letter requesting material from someone? Do you think you have to spend a lot of money? Just lazy? Well what IS your excuse!

Now as to the remedy. I want to share my pleasure and to make it easy here is what I am prepared to do. I have a great many duplicates of squared circles — particularly on the 3c Jubilees where the strike really stand out. Let me know what you want to spend and for each 50 cents I will send you one 3c Jubilee with a fine squared circle thereon of Belleville, Brantford, Halifax, Kingston, St. Thomas, Toronto, etc. For a ten-dollar bill you will receive 50 different dates for the same town — all nice, clear strikes. Expensive? Certainly not, in fact considerably less than retail price. How about starting a calendar collection of squared circles for your home town, say Brantford, Brockville, or St. Thomas, etc. I promise you won't be disappointed. I have something for everyone (including the rarer ones but not the "impossibles". The rarer ones will cost you more naturally). So take your pen in hand and drop me a line. I guarantee you will have more fun than you ever imagined possible.

P.S.: If you want a collection of squared circles on 3c Jubilees, I will gladly make up 10, 25, 50 or 100 different towns as long as my supply lasts. If you want covers I can probably comply with any reasonable request.

BUT DO SOMETHING! Don't ever make it necessary again for me to spend money to say:

SHAME ON SQUARED CIRCLE COLLECTORS

William W. Laird, Q.C.,
26 Arjay Crescent,
Willowdale, Ontario.

BNA Topics

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
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For membership details write to the Secretary listed below:

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ELECTED OFFICERS

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VICE-PRESIDENT
SECRETARY
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James T. Culhane, 119 Montgomery Ave., Norristown, Pa.
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1966-68 A. P. Cook, C. P. deVolpi, G. B. Llewellyn (Chairman)
1967-69 Dr. R. A. Chaplin, Dr. K. M. Day, S. S. Kenyon

Monthly Report from the Secretary

JACK LEVINE, 1029 Nichols Dr., Raleigh, North Carolina 27605

March 1, 1967

NEW MEMBERS

- 2267 Brooks, Colonel William K., 85th. Air Divn. (DM), CMR Box 436, APO New York 09012
2268 Burnyeat, Charles E., 9623 Alcott Road S.E., Calgary, Alberta
2269 DeVoss, Colonel James T., P.O. Box 800, State College, Pennsylvania 16801
2270 Houle, Lloyd D., 45 Ripplewood Crescent, Kitchener, Ontario
2271 Kaufman, William, 194 Malta Street, Brooklyn, New York 11207
2272 Miller, John P., One Astor Avenue, Toronto 17, Ontario
2273 Rowe, Harold Peter, 10965 — 141 Street, Edmonton, Alberta
2274 Spreen, Wm. F. Jr., 527 King Road N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30305

LIFE MEMBER

- L 61 Whiting, Edward J., 25 Kings Circle, Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355

APPLICATIONS PENDING

- Greer, Roger B., 41 George Street, Kentville, Nova Scotia
Guilbert, Capt. J. G. G. W., 219 Labreche Street, St. Jean, Quebec
Handelman, Dave, 47 Cartwright Avenue, Toronto 19, Ontario
Lord, S. R., 80 — 16th Street, Roxboro, Quebec
Markell, Edward K., M.D., 28 Senior Avenue, Berkeley, California 94708
Riddle, George J., 1044 Camino Del Retiro, Santa Barbara, California 93105
Rooke, E. Douglas, 815 — 5th Street S.W., Richester, Minnesota 55901
Wilkes, L. Barry, M.D., 46 Kemano Road, Aurora, Ontario

APPLICATION FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP

- 950 Wallace, J. M., 6043 Collingwood Place, Vancouver 13, B.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

- ARTHUR, Mrs. R. M., 6545 Sherbrooke St. W., #8, Montreal 28, Que. (C) CAN, NFD, P.E.I., N.B., N.S. — 19th century mint & used postage. Proposed by E. F. S. Smith, No. 1533.
GREGORY, Neil T., 509 Lansdowne Ave., Saskatoon, Sask. (C-CX) CAN — Mint & used postage. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S.—G. Mint & used Airmails. R.P.O., Territorial, Flag, Slogan, 2 & 4-ring, Squared Circle, Duplex. SPECIALTY — 3c Small Queen #37 — western cancels on same. Proposed by E. Toth, No. 2232.
McMILLAN, Alex, 1827 Regent St. S., Sudbury, Ont. (C-CX) CAN — R.P.O., Territorial, Flag, Squared Circle, Duplex, MOON, Roller cancellations. SPECIALTY — St. Hyacinthe Squared Circles. London & Hamilton 3 ring barrel. Nfd. MOONS. Proposed by W. G. Moffatt.
PURRRINGTON, Clarence E., 23 Winn St., Wakefield, Mass. 01880 (C) Proposed by H. P. Boyce, No. 2017. Seconded by L. N. Littlefield, No. 561.
SOUTHEY, Thomas W., 16 Jill Crescent, Islington, Ont. (C-CX) CAN — 19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S.—G. Mint & used booklet panes. Precancels. Mint and used Airmails. R.P.O., Territorial, 2 & 4 ring, Squared Circle and Duplex cancellations. SPECIALTY — Precancels & Squared Circles. Proposed by C. R. McNeil, No. 649. Seconded by H. T. Humby, No. 379.
WINTER, Charles W., 390 E. Edith Ave., Altos, Calif. 94022 (C) CAN, NFD — 19th & 20th century mint & used postage. Coils. O.H.M.S.—G. Proposed by J. C. Lehr, No. 1856. Seconded by J. S. Siverts, No. 59.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

(Notice of change MUST be sent to the Secretary)

- 1191 Eisele, Herman, 822 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44114
2083 Furry, W. Allan, 9812 Golf Course Rd. N.W., Paradise Hills, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87114
1667 Hubbard, Alfred John, Little Dolphin, Woodland Lane, Chorleywood, Herts, England
1336 Kirk, Mrs. Amy (J. A. C.), #803 — 1200 Alberni St., Vancouver 5, B.C.
1642 McLellan, Robert F., Q.C., 129 Queen St., Truro, N.S.
7 Pollock, F. Walter, P.O. Box 132, Morton, Penna. 19070
257 Trace, Elmer C., 1800 — 43rd East, #105, Seattle, Wash. 98102
1288 Welter, Edward A. F., 3708 Logan Crescent S.W., Calgary, Alta.

DECEASED

Blanchard, Julian

We are late this month owing to the brain drain of our typesetter to electronic machines in the United States. Replacement has been difficult. We shall attempt to catch up.

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

2260 Nielsen, Peter, 35 Bower St., Ottawa 1, Ontario
 732 Oertel, Roland C., 496 S. Lincoln Ave., Kankakee, Ill. 60901
 1337 Plum, George H., P.O. Box 118, New Canaan, Conn. 06841

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

Almond, John Lewis	Grace, John P.	Renaud, Victor
Bray, Olive (Mrs. R. G.)	Hayne, Andrew	Robinson, Arthur G.
Brown, Lillian S.	Hooghkirk, Robert C.	Rothermel, L. E.
Fifield, Edson J.	Kline, Robert L.	Slate, Rev. William
Foster, Bertrand A.		

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, February 1, 1967	1011	
NEW MEMBERS, March 1, 1967	8	
		1019
RESIGNATIONS AND DECEASED, March 1, 1967	14	14
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, March 1, 1967		1005

OFFICIAL NOTICE

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

Article IV, Section 3. ELECTIONS: A Nomination for the offices to be elected may be filed with the Secretary by any Regional Group of the Society or by any five (5) members in good standing in time, at least, for publication in the issue of BNA TOPICS scheduled for release ninety (90) days before the opening of the Convention and Annual Meeting of such election year. At least one hundred fifty (150) days before the opening date of such election year Convention and Annual Meeting, the President shall appoint five (5) members of the Society to serve and function as a Nominating Committee whose prime purpose shall be to prepare and present a slate of candidates for the elective offices to be voted, which slate shall be published in the issue of BNA TOPICS scheduled for release one hundred and twenty (120) days before the opening date of the Convention and Annual Meeting of such election year. No member shall be nominated unless he shall have first assented to his nomination to his proponent, and his proponent, in nominating him, shall state such assent has already been received. Each nomination made shall be published in BNA TOPICS at least ninety (90) days prior to the election date.

ARTICLE VI

MEETINGS

Section 1. ANNUAL MEETING: The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held at such time and at such place as the preceding annual meeting shall determine, but in any event, at some time within the next calendar year. Notice hereof shall be published in BNA TOPICS no later than the issue preceding the date for such annual meeting, together with the Order of Business and Agenda for that annual meeting.

The Order of Business at each Annual Meeting shall proceed as follows:

1. Call to Order
2. Reading and approval of the Minutes of the preceding Annual Meeting
3. Communications
4. President's Address
5. Reports of Officers
6. Reports of Appointed Officers and Permanent Committees
7. Unfinished Business
8. New Business
9. Report of Committee on Elections
10. Introduction of New Officers
11. Adjournment

The 19th Annual Meeting and Convention (BNAPEX '67) shall be held Oct. 5-8th, 1967, at the Alpine Inn, Ste. Marguerite Station, Quebec.

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.

THE *Editor's* MAILBAG

STAMP OF MEDIOCRITY

Reprinted from *The Globe and Mail*,
Toronto, February 13, 1967

When most Canadians associate taste and postage stamps, they think of the foul substance on the back of stamps that sticks them to envelopes. Philatelic beauty, the production of stamps that delight and inspire, seems alien to our culture.

Alien to our Post Office Department, at any rate. For while Canada harbors collectors by the thousands to admire foreign stamps, Ottawa clearly cannot bring its stamp designers to share their esthetics. As purveyors of the pedestrian, our bureaucratic artists have no equals.

In their just-published series of Centennial stamps, they have shown they intend to cling to this distinction.

The word monotonous derives from monotone — a single color contrasted with white — is the dreary hue that glares from every one of the new stamps. At least the paintings by the Group of Seven printed on six of the stamps deserved better: full-colour reproduction in the brilliant tints of photogravure that give life and grandeur to the stamps of France and New Zealand. Instead we accord our best-known artists the insipid, soulless archaism of line-engraving — stark and striking on posters, but on stamps of paintings, a desecration.

It is by no means beyond our capacity to print multi-coloured stamps. Less than a year ago a special stamp was issued "to emphasize the dark tragedy of the death toll on our highways." It was coloured black, yellow, blue and white. With a somewhat less sombre message to convey this year, a happy romp through the spectrum might have been expected.

On composition, our postmen-artists do not improve. Formats too small for distant landscapes, trimming of perspectives to allow for lettering — and, on the four smaller stamps with the Queen, cramming of invisible detail into an unsightly hodge-podge of lese-majeste.

Finally, those who hope our stamps may tell the world we are a people of vitality and progress will despair to see once again, as the themes of our Centennial greatness,

the stereotypes of a tenacious mythology: totem poles, Husky dogs, wheat fields, muddy unpaved roads, a horse and carriage, endless wildernesses of snow and trees. Some of these belong in the paintings which, because they bear no labels, appear as contemporary photographs. Yet the impression on potential foreign buyers of industrial goods, on visitors to Expo and on simple collectors abroad remains the same: quaintly appalling.

Postmaster-General Jean-Pierre Cote has devoted much energy to removing the Crown from his mailbags. Perhaps now he could find time to put some beauty and intelligence into his stamps.

MAYER POSTAL HISTORY COLLECTION REALIZATIONS

The pre-stamp and stampless cover collection formed and offered by order of Mr. Edwin Mayer of New York City was sold in two sessions on Friday and \$54,479.50 was obtained for the 736 lots.

Generally conceded to be the finest of its kind the Edwin Mayer collection brought many buyers to the room, including one from Canada, who incidentally went home with one of the prizes — the Colonial period (1765) "Wms. BURG" straight-line strike on a letter to the Governor of Rhode Island — at \$1,700.

Several other items exceeded the \$1,000 mark, confirming forcibly the tenet that stampless cover collecting is no longer the "poor man's hobby."

The collection comprised a number of divisions. In the morning were offered covers from the Colonial period, from Texas and then from the various States (except New York). Among the notable realizations were: **1769 Hartford** in ms. with Bishop Mark on reverse, very fine, \$400; **1775 New Haven** in red on letter from the Friends of Liberty, \$775; **1775 Newbury, Mass.** Feb. 3 in two lines complete letter, only recorded example, \$850; **1756 New York** in 2 lines on letter to Wm. Penn's son in London, fresh, \$750; **1772 Philadelphia**, in 2 lines, brownish red on neat cover to Maryland, \$425; **1770 Charlestown** in 2 lines, on small cover to London, \$650; **TEXAS; BEXAR (San**

Antonio 1808 and undated, pair of covers, one with black, other with red marking, very fresh, \$700; **1809 Franco Rio Grande**, very fine strike and cover, \$750; **1834 Franco Alta, California**, Monterey to San Diego, earliest known California handstamp, \$750; **New Haven bee-hive** in red, very fine strike and cover, \$675; **1789 Balt. July 6**, fine strike on very fine cover, \$475; **1814 Huntsville MT** (Miss.) in two lines, fine strike, \$500; **1808 Natchez 24 June**, fine strike and cover, \$425; **1819 St. Louis, March 14**, two lines of slanting type, fine, \$475; **1836 Amoskeag N. H., Horn of Plenty design**, on fine circular, \$425; **1838 York, Pa.** in scroll, fine letter bearing, 2 fine strikes in red dated Oct. 8 and Oct. 10 unique with double dates, \$850.

In the afternoon there was sold Inland Waterways Mail Markings, Ocean Mail, Stencil Marks, Fancy Rate markings, etc., and finally the wonderful selection from New York State divided into Arc and Miscellaneous, Straight-Line and Oval cancellations.

Again there was very strong interest shown and some results of this were: **1849 Steam Ship Crescent City** on neat letter from Panama to New York very fine strike, \$1250; **1854 Schooner Vaquero, and G. B. Post forwarder's marks** on fine cover from San Francisco to Hawaii, \$650; **Sherwoods Corners N. Y.** handstamp altered to Sherwoods N.Y. with ms. date, in green on fine cover (small part of address cut out), \$715; **Baltimore R. R. July 27, 1838**, two lines in red, very fine, believed to be earliest known named R. R. marking, \$828; **1844 Newark Valley N.Y.** in fancy oval with birds, hearts, etc., very fine strike and cover, \$625.

The New York State arc and straight line markings averaged around \$30.

Dear Sir:

In October TOPICS, Mr. Michaud wondered if he had sold a cover with a forged cancel (B.C. Crown) or not. In January TOPICS you published some notes of mine on the subject. Now Mr. Coffin (#1822) has produced a convincing answer. He very kindly sent me a photograph of the cover in question, which proves that Mr. Michaud sold a cover with a **genuine** B.C. Crown cancel (two perfect strikes) but they were the 40 ray Crown and NOT the 36 ray Crown.

Correspondence about these B.C. Crowns has been going on for about three years,

and to date no-one has produced convincing evidence that the 36 ray Crown is genuine, or indeed that it existed before the publication of Jarrett's catalog in 1929.

Sincerely

E. A. Smythies

Dear Sir:

I am very pleased to see that TOPICS had articles on the 1859 issue in both the December and January issues since this issue was current at the time of Confederation being celebrated this year. I found both articles by S. S. Kenyon and A. G. Fairbanks of great interest to me.

Our member Geoffrey Whitworth is having a book on this issue published on the 1st March by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, which should be a very valuable addition to the literature on this issue and should reveal much more information thereon than is known at present. (Editor's Note: To be reviewed next issue.)

Yours sincerely,

J. Millar Allen (996)

Dear Sir:

As you know, over the past three years I have been very interested in Canada's tagged stamps and have published my findings in a series of ten articles in TOPICS. As a result of my writings, many collectors of Canadiana have corresponded with me concerning the tagged issues of Canada, and I've made many friends who have similar interests, many of them members of BNAPS.

Russ McNeil, circulation editor of TOPICS, has recently noted a great increase in enquiries re the back issues of TOPICS which contained my articles, and has written to me encouraging continuation of the series. Unfortunately due to professional commitments, I have found that I cannot devote the necessary time to the task of carrying out the correspondence and other details needed to continue my series of articles. Hence the tenth article which appeared in the December 1966 issue of TOPICS was my last. However because of the increased interest in this phase of collecting, I have asked BNAPSer Ken Rose of Calgary to continue this series of articles, because of all my correspondents on tagged stamps, he has shown the greatest interest and knowledge in this field, in my opinion. I hope you do not find me too presumptuous, Mr. Editor, but in the interest of philately and BNAPS in general and tagged

stamps in particular, I thought it would gain your approval if I attempted to keep the series of articles continued.

I am taking the liberty of sending my future correspondence re tagged stamps to Mr. Rose who has agreed to answer enquiries, and use any interesting material in articles for TOPICS. I herewith solicit the co-operation of all BNAPS members to aid Mr. Rose in his endeavour to continue reporting news on Canada's tagged stamps. His address is: 87 Wildwood Drive, Calgary, Alberta. Incidentally, he has several very interesting bits of information which I'm sure the readers will be happy to see in future issues of TOPICS.

Sincerely,

Edward S. Mercantini, M.D.

Dear Sir:

Canadian Tagged stamps are commanding more attention daily, with the result, requests received from members and non-members alike for more information.

To date, Dr. Edward S. Mercantini has authored a series of 10 articles, appearing in BNA TOPICS.

For those members and interested parties starting collections of this interesting facet of Canadian stamps, may I refer them to the following BNA TOPICS:

- Part 1 — page 59 — March, 1964
- 2 — page 128 — May, 1964
- 3 — page 156 — June, 1964
- 4 — page 67 — March, 1965
- 5 — page 93 — April, 1965
- 6 — page 123 — May, 1965
- 7 — page 146 — June, 1965
- 8 — page 307 — Dec., 1965
- 9 — page 110 — May, 1966
- 10 — page 315 — Dec. 1966

Dr. Edward S. Mercantini, 280 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ont., solicits correspondence and information on new varieties which may be included in subsequent articles on the subject.

Back issues of BNA TOPICS containing the above 10 articles, may be secured at 50c per copy postpaid from: C. Russell McNeil, Circulation Editor, 833 Kingsway Drive, Burlington, Ontario.

Sincerely

C. Russell McNeil

FLASH!

For the few of us interested in accumulating and studying the tagged stamps from Winnipeg, you might like to know that

the prairie provinces are being saturated with the Cameo issue. Presumably accumulated stocks from the Winnipeg area are being dumped to make room for the new issue. Only the 2-4-5¢ value are showing up in any quantity, but they represent about 20% of the mail received from about 50 centres, both large and small throughout the prairies, and eastern B.C. Reach for your U.V. light — not the wastebasket!

K. G. Rose, #2224

Dear Mr. Editor:

(045a) The 20¢ Flying G or Type C stamps.

The 20¢ Flying G is quite rare. One dealer claims only 3,000 got out. No one will know for sure. My belief is, this is the rarest 20th century Canada stamp outside of the errors.

Collectors have been reading about the discovery of what is called the "High Flying G" and wondering what this could be. The variety does exist and is 20 times scarcer than normal, but as the normal itself is a most elusive stamp, the variety is therefore of considerable rarity.

The "High Flying G" variety appears only on the 20¢ stamps; 10 stamps out of 200 all in a vertical row of an upper pane have the G's raised higher in relation to all the rest of the stamps in the pane.

Sincerely,

Donald Jean (2156)

Dear Sir:

Now that I have the time and relieved of the duties of President of BNAPS, I would like to revive the Patriotic Card Study Group and begin to list the cards in TOPICS again. Up to the present time we have eight members in the study group and have made a study and listing of 69 cards. These listings are not complete.

There has never been a listing of these cards and I now have personally over 300 different types to list and study. The other members of the study group have cards I do not possess. I would estimate we will finally make a listing of approximately 400.

A collection of these beautiful Cards used at the proper time can be shown and appreciated by both the collector and non-collector. They are not easy to come by and they record in patriotic motif Canadian History.

In previous issues of TOPICS we have

listed No. 1, 2, and 3 cards, No. 4 is Maple Leaf Around Flag and Shields.

If there is any member who would like to join this study group let us hear from you.

Sincerely,
Clarence A. Westhaver

OTTAWA DOTTED INNER CIRCLE

Dear Sir:

I was most interested in the letter of Mr. Gutzman in January TOPICS as I very rarely hear any reference to this scarce type of postmark. It seems to have had only a very limited use in Ottawa and Toronto for short periods—subject, of course, to correction from your readers! Jarrett has it listed as Type 318 and illustrates an Ottawa copy dated JA. 21. 85. without the crosses at either side..

I have a nice example of Toronto on card from Toronto to Berlin dated Oc. 11. 86. which has the side crosses. A copy of Toronto dated 23. No. 86 is owned by Mr. Graham George of London, England.

As Mr. Gutzman says, a similar postmark was used by French Colonies and also by many offices in France but the inner circle was not dotted but consisted of short dashes. I have examples from the 1880s.

OTTAWA GOVERNMENT DUPLEX

I know little of those postmarks illustrated by Mr. Gutzman, except to confirm that it is undoubtedly a unique type of duplex cancellation. It does not appear to be very common as I have only two examples on stamps of the period 1924-27 without visible dates. The Department of the Interior at Ottawa seems to be the only user of this type.

I hope some of your readers will be able to supply dates of user for both these interesting postmarks.

Yours sincerely,
J. Millar Allen (No. 996)

Dear Sir:

I am interested in the first of the two cancellations illustrating Mr. Gutzman's letter in January TOPICS. I have a stamp off cover with the same cancellation dated one day earlier. This shows, in addition to

the small Maltese Cross illustrated, another one after Canada. The time indicia is 2 as in Mr. Gutzman's.

I have also a postcard bearing the greater part of a similar cancellation for Toronto dated SE 28/86. This shows a Maltese Cross after Canada. The other Maltese Cross would occur on a part of the c.d.s. which struck off the face of the card.

I have never seen nor heard of any other copies of either cancellation.

Yours sincerely,
J. J. Bonar (No. 892)

Dear Sir:

As an unfledged member of BNAPS I was interested in Mr. W. L. Gutzman's queries in the January TOPICS.

The Ottawa cancel on Small Queen with dotted inner circle is Jarrett No. 318 in his 1929 catalogue, although Mr. Jarrett doesn't include the Maltese Cross in his drawing.

I have seen both the Ottawa one and a very similar one for Toronto dated 1886; one of these was on an ordinary 1c postal stationery card.

The Department of the Interior cancel I have in my own collection and can confirm that it is a duplex. Both my copies are on the 1927 Confederation issue and one is dated August 10th, 1928.



For my part I should like information on the enclosed cancellation of Victoria B.C. which is struck on a 5c & 10c Edward on piece. A similar piece with the Edward 2c cancelled on the same day was mentioned in "Maple Leaves" some years ago. Any information on this cancellation would be most welcome.

Yours Sincerely,
M. W. Carstairs.

WHY DON'T YOU WRITE A CENTENNIAL ARTICLE

Report from the Library

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

DONATIONS TO LIBRARY

- B.N.A.P.S., Handbook Committee,
Canadian Post Office Guide — 1863 —
Reprint (3 copies).
- Mr. R. J. Woolley,
"Doctor of Millions" by Seamus Brady
(2 copies).
- Mr. Lloyd R. Day,
H. R. Harmer Ltd. Auction Catalogue
"Newfoundland, Canada & Provinces."
- Dr. Robert V. C. Carr,
3 Issues "London Philatelist".
- Mr. A. G. Anderson,
The Gibson's Landing Story by Lester R.
Peterson.
- Dr. Robert A. Chaplin,
78 Issues—"Popular Stamps".
23 Issues—"Maple Leaves".
86 Issues—"B.N.A. Topics".
- Mrs. R. G. Bray,
4 Issues—"Canadian Philatelist".
4 Issues—"Postal History Digest".
Jarrett's B.N.A. Book—1927.
Gibbon's Catalogue of the World—1935.
Holmes' Handbook and Catalogue of
Canada and B.N.A.—1943.
New American Stamp Catalogue—1957.
Postage Stamps of the United States,
1847-1957.
Scott's Postage Stamp Catalogue—1941,
1942.
Scott's Postage Stamp Catalogue, Part 1
—1949, 1950, 1957.
Various Newspaper Clippings.
193 Issues—"Popular Stamps".
Canada & Newfoundland Stamps
Cover Catalogue by Konwiser and
Campbell.
4 Issues—"World Stamp Digest".
H. E. Harris & Co. Stamp Catalogues
(2 editions).
Gibbons King George VI Catalogue —
1950 edition.
Canada Post Office Dept. Schedule of
Mail Trains—Oct. 1939 (East, West
and Centre).
Regent Stamp Catalogue—Robson Lowe
—1938 edition.
Catalogue of the Stamps of Canada &
B.N.A. (second edition) by A. W.
Vincent.
Stamp Finder & Collector's Dictionary—
H. E. Harris & Co.

- Lt. Col. P. L. Debney,
83 Issues—"The Stamp Magazine".
36 Issues—"Stamps".
147 Issues—"Gibbons Stamp Monthly".
56 Issues — H. R. Harmer's Auction
Catalogues.
321 Issues—"Stamp Collecting".
The Commonwealth Catalogue of Queen
Elizabeth II—1955, 1956, 1961, 1962.
Gibbon's Two Reign Catalogue—1957.
Gibbon's Catalogue of the World—1932.
Gibbon's Catalogue, Part I—1903, 1929,
1959, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1965.
Gibbon's Catalogue, Part II—1930, 1959,
1963, 1965.
Gibbon's Catalogue, Part III—1960.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

The Gibson's Landing Story by Lester R.
Peterson—an illustrated history of Gibson's
Landing and the "Sunshine Coast" of
British Columbia. This is a 121 page hard
bound book and should be of great interest
to students of the early history of B.C.

Canadian Postal Guide—1863 (reprint).
Doctor of Millions by Seamus Brady.

THIS MONTH'S FEATURED BOOK

**Canada — Its Postage Stamps and Postal
Stationery** by Clifton A. Howes, B.Sc.,
F.R.P.S.L.

To start off this new section of the
Library Page, we are picking the first com-
prehensive study of the stamps and postal
history of Canada.

This book was published by the New
England Stamp Company of Boston in
1910. It is a masterful work of 287 pages
containing much information on the sub-
jects. Many individual articles had
previously been written and in 1889 a 67
page book had been compiled and pub-
lished by the Philatelic Society of London
illustrating and describing the stamps and
stationery of the "North American Colonies
of Great Britain" but Mr. Howes' book
was the first to cover the subject so fully.

Illustrations are in the form of 15 plates,
showing many choice philatelic items from
some of the largest collections of the
period, including the Charles Lathrop Pack
collection. Only one of these plates are

bound into the volume—the other 14 are loose and contained in a pocket inside the front cover. There were a limited number of copies of this book available bound in red morocco leather with gold lettering. Being a real collector's item these special copies can occasionally be found for prices around \$100.00 and the regular bound copies from \$40.00 to \$60.00 depending on condition. Sometimes the illustrated plates are missing and this discounts the price considerably.

Members of the B.N.A.P.S. have a copy available to them through the Library and those who have not had the pleasure of studying this magnificent book may do so by contacting the Librarian. Owing to the extreme value and scarcity there will be a charge of 50¢ for 30 days and registered postage must be paid both ways.

THE WESTERN MAILS by James W. Milgram, published by the Society of Philatelic Americans and available from Mrs. Hilda Yant, 1337 Shriver Ave., N.E., Canton, Ohio 44705, price \$1.50.

Dr. James Milgram is a young postal historian who is interested in Western covers and fascinated by the letters they contain. In "the Western Mails" he has assembled a group of covers which illustrate the major Western usages. But as important as the covers are their contents. Each letter is a first-hand experience of life and adventure in the West, written by someone who was there.

West is a relative term in America, depending on the date. Milgram's first letter is a stampless cover sent from Knoxville, Tenn., to Sandusky, Ohio, in 1813, when a Tennessee judge wrote to a friend in the army on the Canadian border the gory details of Gen. Andrew Jackson's tavern brawl with Col. Thomas Hart Benton and his brother Jesse.

"Shortly after the second shot (Jesse was firing at Jackson from behind) the Genl. fell, upon which Col. Coffee, a friend of the Gen., pursued Col. Benton into a back piazza, shot at him, took his pistol, knocked him down, stamped him and kicked him down a high pair of steps into the backyard." Jackson, his shoulder shattered by a ball, lived to win the battle of New Orleans early the next year.

Other letters tell of negotiating an Indian treaty in 1835, the Express Mail of 1836-39, the Toas Revolt after Gen. Stephen Watts Kearny's occupation of Santa Fe during the Mexican War, the long sea voyage to golden California, the overland route of the covered wagons, how the miners lived, an Indian massacre, and the optimistic outlook of a Denver businessman in 1860.

The 15 chapters, originally published in the S.P.A. Journal, run the gamut of postal history and sometimes even mention the men who moved the mail, as in this brief postscript:

"Since writing this letter, I learn that there is to be a duel this week between our postmaster (who fought a duel last year) and another Bummer."

"SECRET DATES"

or

Dated Dies of Canada

Natural Resources

No. 31 in Series

—R. H. Larkin

BNAPS 958



THE FIRST DOMINION ISSUE OF CANADA - 1868

Introduction by Horace W. Harrison; Check List by L. Gerald Firth,
John S. Siverts and Horace W. Harrison

The first Dominion Issue of Canada, placed on sale in all Dominion Post Offices on April 1, 1868, to coincide with the effective date of the Dominion Post Office Act, should be listed in the general stamp catalogues as number ones. The issues of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the other provinces which joined with Canada East and Canada West to form the Confederation on July 1, 1867, have as much reason to be the first issues of the Dominion of Canada as to those of the Province of Canada. These stamps are not only the first issue of the Dominion but also the first issue by the British American Bank Note Company, which was formed especially to fulfill the contract for the first stamps of the Dominion.

These stamps were recess printed each from a single plate of unhardened steel containing 100 subjects arranged 10 x 10, with the exception of the 6¢ value for which two plates were used. The original 6¢ plate was severely damaged in the spring of 1869 and a second plate, easily distinguished from the first by the location of the guide dot on the bottom frame line under the "S" of SIX, was laid down and put into service in late April or early May. Some evidence exists that there were two plates for the 3¢ value, but no way has been found to distinguish between the two plates if, indeed, two plates were used.

The reduced rates effected by the Dominion Post Office Act together with the surge of business activity brought on by Confederation caused an unexpectedly heavy demand for postage stamps. The letter mail alone more than doubled in the two years following the introduction of the reduced rates. These, by denomination of the stamps as set forth in the "Canadian Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge" for the year 1869, were as follows: "Postage Stamps are provided for sale of the respective values of 1 cent for Newspapers; 2 cents for Prices Current and Periodicals for the United Kingdom; 3 cents for ordinary Dominion Letters; 6

cents for United States rate; 12½ cents for Canadian Packet; and 15 cents for Cunard Packet." Note that the Almanac gives no rate for the single use of the ½ cent value. This value's single use at this time was solely to pre-pay the postage on Periodicals weighing less than one ounce per number to any place within the Dominion, P.E.I., Newfoundland, and the United States.

The heavy demand for postage stamps put the newly organized Bank Note Co. under extreme pressure to meet the orders of the Post Office Department. The demand was so heavy, in fact, that the printers were forced to purchase papers from stationers on an emergency basis to keep the presses running while regular supplies were being replenished through the normal channels. As a result, three readily recognizable paper varieties are well known, in addition to the normal papers on which the stamps were intended to be printed. It is worth mentioning here that thickness alone as a criteria for classification of papers has little validity for this period because the paper manufacturers sold their product by weight rather than by the number of sheets. Thus minimum attention was paid to consistency of thickness since it bore no direct relation to the profit picture.

In order to meet the increasing demands without additional capital outlay, the British American Bank Note Company secured the approval of the Post Office Department to reduce the size of the design so that two panes of 100 each could be printed on the same presses that were producing single panes of 100. As the plates of the First Dominion Issue wore out or needed extensive re-entering and retouching, they were replaced by the Second Dominion Issue, commonly known as the Small Queens. Thus the 1c and 3c plates, most heavily used, were replaced in January of 1870, followed by the 2c and 6c in February of 1872. The 12½c was discontinued by 1878 as a result of rate

changes which made it obsolete; the ½c was replaced in 1882; and the 15c was finally discontinued in 1899, although no stamps were printed from the plate after 1894.

It appears that the British American Bank Note Company prepared a die and probably laid down a plate for a 5c value in 1867, but since there was no rate which called for this value in the Dominion Post Office Act, no stamps of this denomination were issued initially. However, at the 1875 session of the Dominion Legislature the postage rate to Great Britain was further reduced to 5c, so that this value was needed upon very short notice. Consequently, the original work for the production of this value was resurrected and 1¼ million were printed and issued to Postmasters while a new design of the smaller size was in preparation.

The colour descriptions found in the following check list are taken from the Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London, Colour Guide available at 5 shillings net. For best results, it is suggested that the printed matter on the reverse be read and the instructions therein carefully followed.

The Roman Numerals in parentheses following the 15c values refer to the Classification of Printing found in the definitive work on that value by Mr. L. Gerald Firth, entitled "Canada, the fifteen cents of 1868", privately printed in 1963 and available from J. N. Sissons, K. Bileski, or W. Lea at \$8.00 or £2.15.

CHECK LIST

First Ottawa Printings; 1868-1874;

Perf. 12 x 12

Thin, crisp, semi-transparent paper showing little or no grain (A)—

- ½c intense black
- 1c orange-brown
- 2c green
- 3c reddish orange-brown
- 6c brown (Plate I)
- 12½c light prussian blue
- 15c dull purple (I)

Medium to stout wove paper with horizontal grain (B)—

- ½c black (shades)
- 1c orange-brown
- 1c yellow-orange (shades) (1869)
- yellow
- 2c green (shades) dull green (1871)

- 3c chestnut to reddish orange-brown (shades)
- 6c brown Plate I (shades) (1868-70)
- yellow-brown Plate I (shades) (1870-72)
- brown Plate II (shades) (1869-70)
- brown Plate II on thinner paper with vertical grain (I)
- yellow-brown Plate II (shades) (1870-72)
- 12½c prussian blue (shades)
- light blue (1870-?)
- 15c dull purple (I)
- reddish purple (IV)

- (1) Other values are known on this paper, notably the 2c, 3c, 6c Plate I, and 12½c, but these are difficult to impossible to distinguish from paper (D) showing no portion of the work. 6c Plate II does not occur on paper (D).

Laid Paper (C)—

- 1c orange-brown
- 2c deep bluish green
- 3c reddish orange-brown

Watermarked double-lined capitals: "E. & G. BOTHWELL/CLUTHA MILLS".

(D)—

- ½c grey-black
- 1c orange-brown
- 2c deep bluish green
- 3c reddish orange-brown
- 6c sepia-brown (Plate I)
- 12½c prussian blue
- 15c dull purple (III)
- slate purple (III)

Very fragile, opaque, soft, white, absorbent paper with little or no grain (E)—

- ½c black
- 1c orange-brown
- 2c deep green
- 3c reddish orange-brown
- 6c brown Plate I
- brown Plate II
- 12½c deep prussian blue

Notes on the First Ottawa Printings: The watermark is in a medium to stout wove paper with a strong vertical grain, in two lines of ½ inch double-lined capitals, 5⅜" x 1⅜" overall. Of the 2c Laid Paper, only two examples are known. The fragile, soft, white absorbent paper is rarely found undamaged.

**Montreal Printings: 1874-87; Medium
Wove Paper. Perf. 11½ x 12**

Vertical grain—

- ½c black (shades)
- 5c olive green (Oct. 1, 1875)
- 15c dull brownish purple (1875) (VB)

Horizontal grain—

- ½c black (shades)
- 5c olive green
- 15c dull brownish purple (VA)
grey (brownish and greenish shades)
(1876-78) (VIA)
- slate purple (1879) (VII)
- grey blue (1881) (IX)

Watermarked Script Letters: "Alexr. Pirie

**& Sons" in the sheet. Horizontal grain—
Perf. 11½ x 12—**

- 15c grey (1876-78) (VIB)
- dull brownish purple (VIB?)

Perf. 12 x 12—

- 15c grey (problem child)

Medium Wove Paper. Perf. 12 x 12—

Vertical grain (2)—

- 5c olive green

Horizontal grain (3)—

- 5c olive green (?)
- 15c grey (1876-78) (problem child)
- 15c slate purple (1879) (VII)
deep slate violet (1880) (VIII B)
- grey blue (shades) (1881-86) (XA)

(2) The ½c and 15c values of this period probably occur on vertical grain paper, perf. 12 x 12; but they cannot be distinguished from copies of the 1868 printing or paper (D) showing no portion of the work, except by dated cancellation.

(3) The ½c value of this period probably occurs on horizontal grain paper, perf. 12 x 12; but it cannot be distinguished from copies of the 1868-1873 printings on paper (B), except by dated cancellation.

Very thick "Carton" paper with vertical grain. Perf. 12 x 12—

- 15c deep slate violet (1880) (VIII A)
- grey blue (1881) (unlisted by Mr. Firth)

Poor quality paper with a narrow vertical grain. Perf. 12 x 12—

- 15c grey blue (shades) (1886-88) (XB)
- blue (1887) (XI)
- turquoise blue (problem child)

Notes on the Montreal Printings: The ½c and 5c values perforated 11½ x 12 are usually found on medium paper with a strong vertical grain, and those on paper with horizontal grain are very scarce to rare. The 15c dull brownish purple of 1875, perf. 11½ x 12, is very scarce on the vertical grain paper. The 5c perf. 12 x 12 is rare to very rare. Of the 15c Script Watermarked in dull brownish purple and the 15c grey blue on very thick "Carton" paper, only one example of each has so far been recorded. The 15c deep slate violet of 1880 is very scarce to rare on the ordinary horizontal grain paper.

**Second Ottawa Printings: 1888-93;
Perf. 12 x 12**

- 15c slate violet (shades) (1888) (XII)
- dull purple (shades) (1890) (XIII)

Imperforated—

- 15c brown-purple (1893) (XIII A)

Notes on the Second Ottawa Printings: Printing of this 15c ceased in 1893, but stocks on hand continued to be issued to Postmasters until 1900. Those issued in 1895 and 1896 were principally remainders of the grey blue shades printed at Montreal, accounting for the preponderance of dated copies of those years in the grey blue shades. Although the initial use of the poor quality papers with a narrow vertical grain occurred at Montreal commencing about 1886, this same grade of paper was evidently the only kind used for the Second Ottawa Printings.

CENTENNIAL YEAR 1867-1967

Canada will celebrate its 100th Birthday this year and many events will take place through the Centennial Year including the World's Fair and BNAPEX '67 at the Alpine Inn. The Editorial Officers will endeavour to print Articles on philatelic research in and about 1867. This will be our Centennial Project. Give us your support.

Your Editor.

Constant Plate Varieties of the Canada Small Queens

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

MORE ON THE 6¢ YELLOW-BROWN MAJOR RE-ENTRY

Gratifyingly, it is possible to record additional information regarding the well-known major re-entry of the 6¢ yellow-brown (Illustration No. 1, showing a copy dated Feb. 9/72). When I last wrote about this variety in Topics of October 1960, the number of positions on the plate was 32, for eligibility. Since then, I have learned of a horizontal strip of four, with the re-entry being the first stamp. While I have

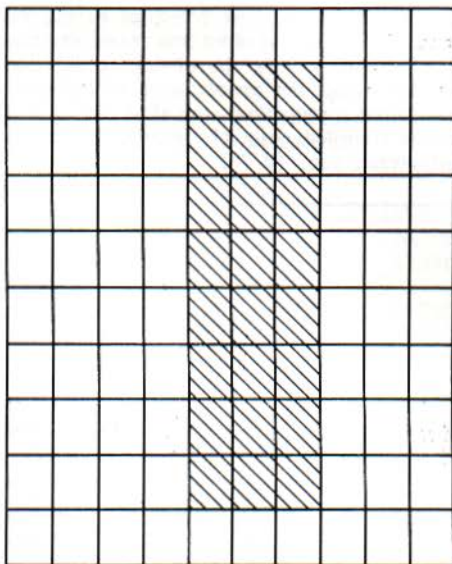


No. 1

not actually inspected this piece, the report comes from a source I know to be beyond doubt, and I do not hesitate to accept it without reservations. This narrows down the number of possible locations that must have contained this variety to 24 (Illustration No. 2).

In connection with the above, it is of considerable importance to list here another variety, sporting a very strong scratch in the right "6" (Illustration No. 3). This has been unrecorded so far, but I know of four or five examples, including a mint pair and a cover dated Mar. 10/73. The lower left position dot is small and touch-

TOP IMPRINT



BOTTOM IMPRINT

No. 2

ing the design, as shown. This variety is the immediate neighbor at left of the major re-entry, as based upon a used horizontal pair containing both varieties in that configuration. Although the stamps had been completely severed and subsequently re-assembled, I consider it an authentic original pair.

I shall appreciate if any fellow members having this scratch variety in a multiple,



No. 3

would write me, giving details. It must be added here that it might be quite feasible for the scratch to exist after the major re-entry had been repaired.

An interesting thought regarding the major re-entry is that, to my knowledge, it has never been reported on a plate proof. If, as we have deduced over six years ago, the re-entry was initial, i.e. present at the earliest printings of the 6¢ and if, further, it does not exist on any of the plate proofs, the obvious conclusion is that either the proofs were pulled prior to initial production, or after 1872 (my latest recorded copy of the major is dated Montreal, Jan. 10/73).

At the present time, one thing seems certain: the major survived intact at least the first main overhaul of the earliest 6¢ plate on the hands of the siderographer. This is evident from late copies of the variety whose lower left position dot is not only enlarged but also surrounded by a crescent-shaped "halo" encircling the lower part of the dot. The early copies, of course, have only the small and rather fine single position dot typical for 1872 examples of the 6¢, although it must be emphasized that an unknown number of subjects on the plate persisted in that description for some time beyond even 1873.

FIRST DAY COVERS

With Thanks To Member
MR. WAYNE R. CURTIS

The following is a list of the quantities of first day of issue covers serviced by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

1949—

1st. Apr.—4c Newfoundland	47,588
21st June—4c Halifax	46,444
15th Nov.—1c to 5c incl. K.G.-Rev.	50,182

1950—

2nd Oct.—10c Fur	16,780
1st Mar.—50c Oil	7,348

1951—

1st. Feb.—\$1.00 Fish	3,186
25th June—3c Borden, 4c King	19,889
24th Sept.—4c Postal Cent, 5c Postal Cent 7c Postal Cent 15c Postal Cent	

(F. D. C. Not Serviced By P.O. Dept.)

26th Oct.—4c Royal Visit	33,680
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1952—

1st. Apr.—20c Wood	12,138
26th July—4c Red Cross	31,522
3rd Nov.—7c Canada Goose, 3c Abbott, 4c Mackenzie	49,633

1953—

2nd Feb.—\$1.00 Totem Pole	4,178
2nd Nov.—50c Textile	7,547
1st. June—4c Coronation	56,923
1st Apr.—2c Polar Bear, 3c Moose,	

4c Bighorn Sheep	60,171
1st May—1c to 5c incl. Q.E.	60,067

1954—

10th June—1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 6c Q.E.	62,424
1st. Apr.—5c Beaver, 4c Walrus, 15c Gannet, 5c Q.E.	109,929
1st Nov.—4c Thompson, 5c Bowell	31,558

1955—

4th Apr.—4c Musk-ox, 5c Whooping Crane	53,365
30th June—5c Alta-Sask.	26,557
1st June—5c I.C.A.O.	33,959
20th Aug.—5c Boy Scouts	58,970
8th Nov.—4c Bennett, 5c Tupper	47,745
21st Feb.—10c Eskimo	24,464

1956—

7th June—20c Pulp & Paper, 25c Chemical	29,843
23rd Jan.—5c Hockey	43,388
12th Apr.—4c Caribou, 5c Mountain Goat	56,823
9th Oct.—5c Fire Prevention	50,143

1957—

7th Mar.—5c Sports	94,856
10th Apr.—5c Loon	54,186
5th June—5c David Thompson	45,351
14th Aug.—5c Postal Congress, 15c Postal Congress	57,081
5th Sept.—5c Mining	38,825
10th Oct.—5c Royal Visit	73,004

1958—		
22nd Jan.—5c The Press	57,369	
5th Mar.—5c I.G.Y.	55,130	
8th May.—5c B.C. Centennial	50,579	
4th June.—5c La Verendrye	46,314	
26th June.—5c Quebec	48,620	
30th July.—5c National Health	49,190	
10th Sept.—5c Oil Centennial	49,428	
2nd Oct.—5c First Elect. Assem.	68,740	
1959		
23rd Feb.—5c Flight	62,258	
2nd Apr.—5c NATO	62,138	
13th May.—5c Country Women	52,093	
18th June.—5c Royal Visit	86,000	
26th June.—5c St. Lawrence Seaway	136,660	
10th Sept.—5c Plains of Abraham	78,045	
1960—		
20th Apr.—5c Girl Guides	66,415	
19th May.—5c Dollard des Ormeaux	61,235	
1961—		
8th Feb.—5c Northern Develop	68,049	
10th Mar.—5c Pauline Johnson	110,091	
19th Apr.—5c Arthur Meighan	69,146	
28th June.—5c Colombo Plan	117,901	
12th Oct.—5c Resources for Tom.	66,870	
1962—		
13th Jan.—1c to 5c Q.E. 1954, tag	30,246	
28th Feb.—5c Education	73,772	
3rd May.—5c Red River Settlement	70,259	
13th June.—5c Jean Talon	111,641	
22nd Aug.—5c Victoria, B.C.	75,100	
31st Aug.—5c Trans-Canada Highway	76,668	
3rd Oct.—5c Q.E. 1962	91,447	
1963—		
4th Feb.—1c and 4c Q.E. 1962	121,066	
5th Mr.—5c Sir Casimir Gzowski	82,910	
2nd May.—2c and 3c Q.E. 1962	90,014	
14th June \$1.00 Trade	19,306	
21st Aug.—5c Sir Martin Frobisher	66,577	
25th Sept.—5c Postal Bi-Centennial	80,105	
30th Oct.—15c Geese	75,631	
1964—		
11th Mar.—7c Aircraft	53,322	
8th Apr.—5c Peace	69,879	
14th May.—5c Maple Leaf-Unity	71,710	
30th June.—5c Quebec & Ontario Florals	142,354	
29th July.—5c Charlottetown Conference	68,998	
9th Sept.—5c Quebec Conference	73,472	
5th Oct.—5c Q.E. Royal Visit	89,163	
14th Oct.—3c & 5c Christmas 1964	122,666	
1965—		
3rd Feb.—5c N.B. & N.S. Florals	138,573	
3rd Mar.—5c Int. Co-operation Year	120,838	
28th Apr.—5c B.C. & Man. Florals	139,901	
9th June.—5c Grenfell	70,708	
30th June.—5c Flag	87,780	
21st July.—5c Prince Edward Island Floral	72,830	
12th Aug.—5c Churchill	96,990	
8th Sept.—5c Int. Parliamentary Union and Ottawa National Capital	140,560	
13th Oct.—3c and 5c Christmas	121,818	
1966—		
5th Jan.—5c Space Research	82,152	
19th Jan.—5c Alta & Sask. Florals	230,015	
23rd Feb.—5c Nfld. Floral	78,522	
23rd Mar.—5c Yukon & N.W.T. Florals	138,973	
13th Apr.—5c 300th Ann. of LaSalle's Arrival in Canada	68,930	
2nd May.—5c Highway Safety	80,708	
26th May.—5c London Conference	78,357	
30th June.—5c Canada Coat of Arms	84,117	
27th July.—5c Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy	76,247	
8th Sept.—5c Comm. Parl. Association Conference	79,869	
12th Oct.—3c and 5c Christmas	135,393	

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.

Rounding Up Squared Circles

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

Budd Soughton has reported a new early date for BEETON: JU 19/98. Two other dates, earlier than present Handbook listing for this town, are known to me: NO 5/98 and DE 1/98. These 1898 dates, in conjunction with the previously recorded span of use suggest that Beeton should be included on lists of possible towns for squared circles on Map stamp and on Jubilees. Other new information reported by Budd is:

MONTREAL—latest—5/ JA 1/ 03; 5/ JA 3/ 03; 5/ JA 5/ 05. Previous listing of latest date was merely '03; here are three full 1903 dates, the latest being JA 5.

RICHMOND—latest—OC 18/ 99. (Note that neither Handbook II or III carried a listing for latest.)

BOBCAYGEON (original state) — latest — JA 20/ 09.

RIPLEY — earliest — AU 25/ 94.

RODNEY — latest — DE 29/ 99.

ROSENEATH — latest — AM/ DE 24/ 10. Previously late-date listing was PM/ SP 20/ 08; these two strikes illustrate the use of AM and PM in late strikes.

WIARTON — latest — FE 2/ 99.

WINONA — earliest — FE 26/ 95.

WINONA — latest — JA 2/ 01.

In addition to the above, Budd reports the following:

SAULT ST. MARIE — blank — NO 18/ 94. This is a minor exception to the Handbook information that 'blank' appeared in '93 and early '94, followed by AM and PM. Blank has previously been reported for DE 2/ 96. (In checking dates, I was quite startled to find the statement in the Handbook: ". . . blank known in July, '06.", while the latest date listed is MY 17, 99. The second edition of the Handbook also lists 'blank' for July, '06 while giving a latest date of MY 2/ 99. Can someone resolve this discrepancy? Is it possible that a JY '96 date was misread as JY '06?)

CHARLOTTETOWN — blank — JU 14/ 97.

MERRICKVILLE — blank — SP 22/ 94.

Emerson Clark reports the following:

MONTREAL — Barred Circle — MY 21 P6/ 01. I have seen a photostat of this

cancel on registered cover carrying 2¢ and 5¢ numeral; there are three strikes on the face of the cover, two of which tie the stamps (see note in Handbook following the listing of the 1892 postmark).

NOEL — earliest — MR ?/ 94.

HOCHELAGA — earliest — AP 27/ 94. This is the same date recently reported as earliest by Ben Jacobson, and is another cover from the same source).

From C. F. Borton comes a new late listing for STIRLING: JU 23/ 06.

Ben Jacobson reports a date error:

BRANTFORD — year error — 12/ SP 8/ 80 on 2¢ Quebec.

Ben has asked me to mention that he would like to know if any July, 1897 dates are known for LONDON, Type II. If you have any information in this regard I am sure he would be pleased to hear from you.

Leslie Tomlinson has written that in addition to the ten examples of 1898 AM listed in Bill Laird's article on Charlotte-town, he has two others; these are dated JA 13 and JA 14.

C. L. Cole reports the following indicia variants:

OTTAWA — blank — FE 15/ 95.

KINGSTON II — inverted '4' time mark — OC 26/ 98.

NORTH BAY — blank — FE 5/ 94 (Blank not previously reported for '94).

REGINA — inverted '3' time mark — DE 24/ 94.

Several indicia variants were also reported by Dave Handelman, as follows:

VICTORIA — indicia misplacement — NT/ MR 9/ 98 (Sideways '6' or '9').

WINGHAM — year date — FE 9/ 6 ('6' for '96').

TORONTO — year error — 4PM/ AP 2/ 79 on 3¢ Small Queen.

Since I have received two inquiries regarding Ian Paterson's report of the find of WESTON covers (August, 1966 TOPICS), I will take this opportunity to clarify a point: the Weston 'broken circle postmark' referred to is **not** a previously unreported cut-down version of the squared circle hammer, but is the common type of postmark in which the circular rim is interrupted by the town name.

I have now completed check lists for

squared circle towns on Map stamps and on Jubilees. These lists contain only towns which, on the basis of presently known earliest and latest dates, are possible towns on those issues and identify those towns which have actually been reported to me. I expect that by the time this column appears in print, copies of the check lists will have been received by all persons who have sent me listings of their holdings. Others may have copies by dropping me a line to request either or both of the lists.

The Map check list identifies 222 different possible offices plus 4 extra hammers, of which 144 different offices plus 1 extra hammer have been reported to me as being contained in various collections. By difference, this leaves 78 offices plus 3 extra hammers not yet reported on Map stamp; these are:

Aldergrove, Beeton, London Type 1, St. Ann's, Antigonishe, Canning, Canso, Kentville, Lunenburg, Maccan, Newport Landing, Yarmouth; Milltown, Newcastle Creek, River Louison, Rothesay; Summerside;

Acton Vale, Danville, Eastman, Farnham, Grandby, Iberville, Levis, Melbourne, Montreal, St. Anne de Beaupre, St. Gregoire, Sutton, Victoriaville, Waterloo Que; Acton II, Alma 2, Angus, Athens, Aurora, Aylmer West, Brampton, Brantford, Cache Bay, Cheltenham, Harriston, Kincardine, Markdale III, Marmora, Martintown, Mattawa, Merriton, Mitchell, Owen Sound, Paisley, Port Dover, Port Perry, Powassan, Rocton, Rodney, Sutton West, Thornhill, Tilsonburg, Toronto-Spadina, Toronto-Strachan, Waterloo Ont., Watford, Wellington, Weston, Williamstown, Windsor Ont, Woodstock Ont, Woodville; Manitou, Pipestone, Winnipeg I, Winnipeg II; Estevan, Grenfell, Maple Creek, Regina; Prince Albert; Innisfail; Nap & W'peg II, Souris & W'peg I.

I would be glad to hear of any of the above towns having been found on Map stamp so that the check list could be made as accurate as possible. A similar listing of possible, but unreported, towns on Jubilees will appear in a later column.

The Canadian Stamp Collector

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

Town postmarks make an interesting specialized Canadian collection. The various types of postmarks used from 1764 until 1875 are most generally best collected on cover. During the late 19th century the collecting of town cancels on the stamps of the period became possible as various post office clerks adopted the unofficial practice of cancelling the stamp with town date stamps. The west was opening up about this time and stamps or covers bearing early cancels from Manitoba, Assiniboia, North West Territories and Keewatin are highly prized.

"Socked-on-the-nose" town date cancels are much sought after on the early issues of Canada. Prior to the Small Cents Issue of 1870-1897 town cancels on the stamps themselves are extremely rare. Early practice in the post office was to use the dated town cancel on a clear part of the cover and use a "killer" or obliterator on the stamp. With the introduction of machine cancelling equipment in the 1890's wavy lines, parts of flag cancels and slogan cancels began to

appear on the stamps and, once again, clearly struck town dated cancels on stamps (at least from the larger centres) became scarce. Only in smaller communities did the handstruck town cancel continue to appear "socked-on-the-nose" on the stamp. Even today town dated copies of even the most common stamps average about one to a hundred. To obtain the sought after cancel it has become necessary for stamp collectors to place their stamps about 2½" to the left of the upper right hand corner of an envelope.

Straight line cancels, first introduced about 1765, were continued in use right up to the time Confederation. These cancels, in either one or two line versions, were being put into use in the smaller communities with North Dour (1863) and Eugenia (1865) being the last two known straight lines. Circle postmarks first were quite large, over an inch in diameter, and quite often did not indicate a year date although the month and the day were

(Continued on page 115)

CANADA - ONE CENT 1859 A STUDY OF PLATE VARIETIES

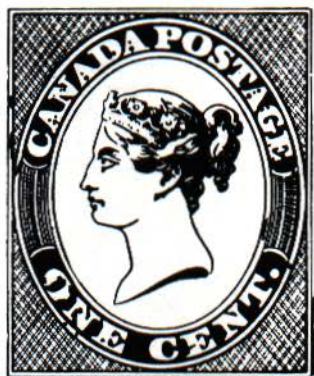
by Stewart S. Kenyon

The re-entry on the One Cent 1859 Issue which can be considered second in importance is illustrated. Both Major Chapman and Mr. Whitworth list this variety as No. 1, but I prefer to show it as No. 2 since it would appear to be of slightly less magnitude and to have had a shorter life. Regardless, it must be classed as a Major re-entry on this stamp.

Mr. Whitworth suggests that the very wide shift of the frame lines in the south and east margins, indicates that the attempt to repair the position resulted first in a false touch down of the transfer roll, and then the repair itself resulted in a doubling of the design. This wide spacing is certainly one of the most interesting features of this variety and this explanation seems most logical.

The writer has not been too successful in accumulating copies for study and so far has turned up no dated specimens. Major Chapman reports none and Mr. Whitworth lists two. The earliest in 1866 and the latest January 3, 1868. I have one copy which perfs 11.6 x 11.9 and this would indicate that the re-entry occurred in 1864. It re-

mained a feature of the plate until the end of use.



RE-ENTRY NO. 2

Any member owning copies of this re-entry, particularly dated, are asked to contact the writer in order that we may be able to verify the date of the first appearance of the repair.

P. D. Q.

MERV QUARLES 17344 Mahoney Parkway, Hazel Crest, Illinois 60429

PRECANCEL DESCRIPTION

Heffie suggested as long ago as July, 1949, in *Maple Leaves* that the study of the early precancellations be divided into three groups. Boggs put forth the same groupings.

Group AC (Walburn's type A, B and C). Description: Two to six wide bars about 2 mm.s wide. In use about 1889-1893.

Group DJ (Walburn's type D, E, F, G, H, I and J). Description: six to eight thin bars. In use about 1889 to 1898.

Group KN (Walburn's types K, L, M and N). Description: two to eight lines of diagonal dashes. In use about 1890-91.

BNAPS'er Frank Campbell in Precancel

Printing Method (Maple Leaves, Oct., 1953) wrote of these precancellations the "endless roller was composed of parallel lines varying from 1½ to 4 mm. in width. This evidently was only one stamp wide, as a whole sheet is known, with the rows overlapping at odd angles. No doubt several instruments existed, with the lines varying on the same instrument up to 100%. This great variation made it absolutely impossible to clearly identify the many groups into which the catalogue separates them."

Group RS (Walburn's types R and S). Description: two bars about 10 mm. apart, slight wavy lines in between. In use about 1892-97 at Toronto.

I have grouped these two bar types for three reasons.

1) catalog lists identical stamps.

2) both used at Toronto, Ont. (see PRE-CANCELS, Vol. II, No. 5, Jan.-July, 1965). Mr. G. E. Moreley had photo of circular bearing 1c Small Queens, both being used from Toronto.

3) Walburn has in his collection a block of 15 of the 3c Small Queen (3 horizontal by 5 vertical). The top two rows are Precancel Type S; the lower three rows are Type R.

Boggs had written "Blocks are known showing various differences between the adjoining rows showing the so called types occurred on the same roller."

Type T. Description: two heavy bars with a distinctive curving line in between. In use about 1894-1903 at Toronto.

Whole sheets were overprinted by a revolving self-inking canceller which impressed the precancellation across each row of stamps, a row at a time.

Type U. Description: two heavy bars with a wavy line between; the squared-off curve being characteristic. In use 1845-1904, at Montreal, Quebec.

Ed Goodale wrote in *Popular Stamps*: "The ink used in the genuine precancel of this type shows through the stamp as a stain."

Authorities differ as to whether Type U precancellation was overprinted from an electro or a hand roller.

☆ A CENTENNIAL ARTICLE ☆

CONFEDERATION POSTMARK CHANGES

by Frank W. Campbell

Confederation in 1867 caused changes in locations by ending UC-CW-LC-CE, and in new instruments making Ont.-Que. the basal letters in two provinces, but not in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.

Another notable change happened about 1867 when the postmark style of Hamilton illustrated here terminated. This style, mostly an inch wide, started in 1846, with Hamilton and Montreal among the first cities supplied. Hamilton is the only known user of one with ONT., Montreal-Q was evidently a trial, no other place having a similar one.

Montreal circles with CE and Q start another group, being the only instance of circles having the before and after Confederation locations. About 60 places in Ontario and Quebec were supplied with this style, evidently from a single order that was not repeated — Durham and St. Hyacinthe illustrated being others of this group. The part-inner-circle is the distinguishing mark.

Quebec-CE is the only early complete circle of early use, being made about 1860. I recently had 50 pounds of early Canada instruments to observe, and saw that the outer circle made the metal gouging more time consuming, as hand work was so much in evidence on my study pile.

Michipicoten River C-W is the farthest west usage of this designation, the post office being opened in 1865.

Appleby, in Halton county, opened in

1857. About 50 of this inch wide two-part circle instruments were ordered about 1855, none of these inch wide items having type dating.

St. Henri de Levis, established in 1839, postmark was made shortly after 1850, larger than Appleby, type dated, costing 12 times as much.

River Gilbert, in Beauce, was established in 1864.

St. Michel des Saints, in Berthier, established in 1870, is listed as St. Michel des Anges, in mosts lists — a confusion that complicated accuracy in so many Quebec names.

Freeport, in Waterloo, was established in 1863.

Adamsville, in Brome, was established in 1852. About 50 places shortly after Confederation were supplied with this basal-Q style.

The "A" in the base of Hamilton here was in many early marks. In some it was integral, but in the lot I had to examine the hole was there for inserting any character.

Before 1867 most instruments had a 4-figure year date. After 1867 two figures were almost universal.

Pre-Confederation instruments were not withdrawn, some being used as late as 1896.

The "P.Q." basal letters were started long after 1867, not illustrated here.

NOTES ON VERTICAL ROLLERS

by

C. T. WALKER, BNAPS 1725

J. R. HILL, BNAPS 1159

The fascination of roller cancels is due to the infinite number of varieties which can be found. Only the absence of a large number of dated copies prevented this from becoming more popular at an earlier date.

One of the earliest type of roller consisted of 8 vertical 1 mm. bars with slightly more than 1 mm. spacing between the bars.

PHOTO I



Legend: Hollingsworth in Maple Leaves 10, 6:90, 1964 illustrates this as type 1.

The roller number that appears between the fourth and fifth bars is usually 4 mm. in height. The early Quebec City, Montreal as well as Hamilton, Halifax, Brockville and St. John are all of this type. No examples of this type are known from Western Canada. These rollers are found on Jubilees, Small Queens, 1897 Maple Leaf Queen Victoria and 1898 Numeral Queen Victoria.

PHOTO II

Legend: This is similar to the previous illustration except for interruption of the bars to allow room for a larger number. The Assiniboia rollers are of this type (Type 2).

Probably the earliest roller cancel in Western Canada was used prior to 1905 in the Territory of Assiniboia. An example of this, fortuitously hand date stamped,

as well as the roller impression shows Wolsely Assa Jul 24,00.



Minor variations of this type can be seen especially in Toronto vertical rollers. The single town-province designation and the interrupted bars are present.

The first variety (Type A) has 3 mm. letters and 4 mm. numbers. These are recorded mainly on the 1898 numerals but examples are known on small queens and admirals.

Type E is a most interesting and unusual with 2 mm. letters and 3 mm. numbers.

In type C the letters are 2 mm. high and the numbers 4 mm. high. Type A, B and C all begin at number 1 and proceed upward.

Type D has a ½ mm. first and 8th bar with the remainder like type 2. This can be seen on Guelph, Ont.

Type E is a most interesting and unusual type. Like all minor varieties it is an 8 bar interrupted roller with single line city-province designation. The example is a Winnipeg number 7 in which the numbers are 3 mm. high. The unusual feature is that the interrupted area is 7 mm. high compared to the normal 4-5 mm. These

are only a fraction of the varieties present for type 2.

PHOTO III



Legend: Note the varying width of the bars. Also note the varying length of the overall cancel indicating the imprints on one hammer are not always the same. This is the only example of this we have seen.

These cancels are found on admirals particularly in the four western provinces. The numbers used are low for Saskatchewan but numbers such as 22 are known for Winnipeg.

SUMMARY:

Variations in vertical rollers can be found in:

1. The size of the overall imprint can vary even on the same roller (Photo III).
2. The width of the bars.
3. The height and style of the letters.
4. The height and style of the numbers.
5. The width of the interruption.

☆ A CENTENNIAL ARTICLE ☆

LINCOLN COUNTY POST OFFICES 1867

Compiled by E. J. .M (#857)

Post offices of Lincoln County, Ontario, that were in operation in 1867, the Confederation year.

Name	Township	Duration
Abingdon	— Caistor	1856-1915
Ariadne	— Clinton	1863-1868
Attercliffe	— Caistor	1865-1916
	(formerly Caistor, 1853-1864)	
Beamsville	— Clinton	1832—still open
Caistorville	— Caistor	1853—still open
Campden	— Clinton	1862—still open
Fulton	— South Grimsby	1853-1913
Grimsby	— North Grimsby—	1817—still open
Homer	— Grantham	1859-1919
Jordan	— Louth	1840—still open
Niagara	— Niagara	1779—still open
	(became Niagara-on-the-Lake in 1903)	
Port Dalhousie	— Grantham—	1831—Still open
	(became a sub post office of St. Catharines in 1961)	

Queenston	— Niagara	1801—still open
Rosedene	— Gainsborough	1862-1913
St. Ann's	— Gainsborough—	1851—still open
	(called St. Ann's, Lincoln in 1867 P.O. List)	
St. Catharines	— Grantham—	1820—still open
	(Called St. Catharines, West in 1867 P.O. List)	
St. Davids	— Niagara	1854—still open
Smithville	— South Grimsby—	
Thorold Station	— Grantham—	1831—still open
		1861—still open
	(became Merritton in 1870)	
	(became a sub post office of St. Catharines in 1961)	
Virgil	— Niagara	1862—still open
Warner	— Caistor	1854-1915
Welland Port	— Gainsborough—	
		1841—still open
22 post offices		15 still operating

CONTINUE TO GET NEW MEMBERS

☆ A CENTENNIAL ARTICLE ☆

MORE ON THE NOVA SCOTIA 8½ CENT ON COVER

By JOHN T. PRATT

To follow up Mr. Fairbanks' fine article on the Nova Scotia 8½¢ on cover in the January issue, the author presents descrip-

tions and photographs of two most interesting and probably unique covers, plus an interesting winter cover.



The two 8½¢ covers are to the West Indies. Cover No. 1 left Halifax on September 16, 1861, per steamer "DELTA" arriving at St. Georges, Bermuda on the 24th, a trip of eight days. The next cancellation was a British Transit mark for St. Thomas, Danish West Indies on September 29th. Four days later, October 3, it was cancelled in San Juan, Puerto Rico; and the addressee received it in Ponce, Puerto Rico, October 5, 1861. This cover bears an 8½¢ well tied by the Halifax grid cancellation, which covers the postage to Bermuda. In addition there is a 2½ Reales due marking put on it by the Spanish authorities in Puerto Rico. As this is equal to slightly more than 31¢, the total charge was 39½ to 40¢.

The second cover is a black bordered mourning cover bearing an 8½¢. This cover was also mailed from Halifax but on October 14, 1861 and again arrived in St. George's, Bermuda, in eight days on

the 22nd. The next stop again was the British Transit Station on St. Thomas on the 28th. The cover's final destination was St. Vincent, British West Indies; but unfortunately there is no receiving marking, and the chances are it probably spent a long time in St. Thomas waiting for a mail boat.

In Mr. Fairbanks' #4 cover and in Mr. Argenti's book they mention that the rate to Cape Breton was 8½¢ 'per steamer' but only in the summer months. This 8½¢ rate was preceded by the 5d rate which also applied only in the summer. The author, however, has a cover with a pair of 1d and a 3d mailed from Halifax on January 7 and was received in North Sydney on the 10th. In the upper corner is the notation 'per steamer MULIN'. I know nothing about this boat, but this cover would indicate that boats operated in some winters. Now who will find the first 8½¢ on cover to Cape Breton by boat?



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NO. 4 MAPLE LEAF AROUND FLAG AND SHIELDS

Description:

Coat of arms "Honi-Soit-Qui-Mal-Y-Pense" in lower left corner. Canadian flag in upper left corner, with coat of arms of P. E. Island, Yukon, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario surrounding the picture. Cream background on the card.

Earliest date: Feb. 2, 1907.

Publisher: Canadian Souvenir Mailing Card of Canadian Novelty Company with No. 1713 on the back of each card.

Market price \$5.00 to \$7.50.

American Falls from Goat Island—

Niagara Falls

Armouries Toronto, Canada

Armouries Woodstock, Canada

Blast Furnaces and Open Hearth—

Dominion Iron and Steel Co.,

Sydney, C.B., Canada

City Hall Montreal, Canada

City Hall and Cargenie Library—

St. Thomas

Corner Dundas & Richmond St.—

London

Corner King & Yonge Sts.—

Toronto, Canada

Eastern Block, Parliament Bldgs.—

Ottawa, Canada

Entrance to Ontario Ladies College—

Whitby, Ont.

Ferry View, Hanlan's Point—

Toronto, Canada

General View of Niagara Falls—

Horse Shoe Falls from Canadian Park—

Niagara Falls

Horse Shoe Falls from Goat Island—

Niagara Falls

House of Commons

Ottawa, Canada

King Edward Hotel

Toronto, Canada

King St. West

Toronto, Canada

Metropolitan Church

Toronto, Canada

Mount Royal Elevator

Montreal, Canada

Notre Dame Church

Montreal, Canada

Notre Dame Church

Montreal, Canada

Parliament Buildings

Toronto, Canada

Parliament Buildings from River—

Ottawa, Canada

Portage Avenue from

Main St. looking west—

Winnipeg, Man., Canada

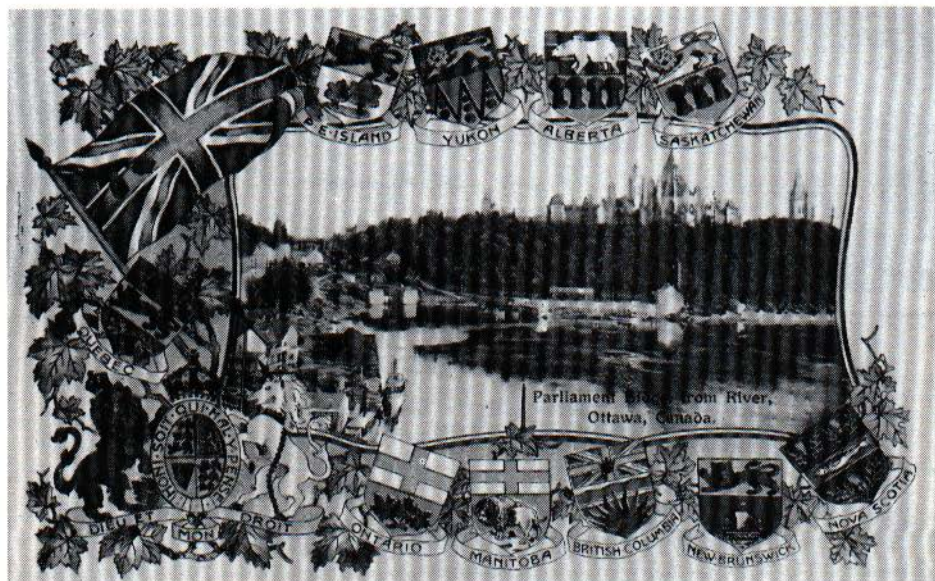
Queens Park

Toronto, Canada

Stanley Island

East of Cornwall, Ont.

(Continued on next page)



**NO. 4 MAPLE LEAF AROUND
FLAG AND SHIELDS**

Toronto University	Toronto, Canada
The Gorge	Niagara Falls
The Old Bridge	Trenton, Ontario

Twelve O'Clock Point	Trenton, Ont.
Victoria Hospital	Montreal, Canada
View in High Park	Toronto, Canada
View of City from Terrace Hill—	
	Brantford, Canada
Whirlpool	Niagara Falls

(Continued from page 107)

**THE CANADIAN STAMP
COLLECTOR**

shown. In many cases no type set dates were shown within the circle and the postal clerks wrote in the date themselves.

Duplex cancels, so called because the hammer had a town date cancel and an obliterator consisting of a circle or oval with twelve or fourteen horizontal bars, were put into use about 1860. Variants of

this type of cancel exist and a very special field of study for philatelists has been created by the use of these cancellers. Collected on pairs or stripes of three of the lower value small cents issue duplexes can form a relatively cheap but interesting side line collection.

Town date cancels in the 19th Century were struck in Red, Green, Blue and Purple as well as Black with the colored cancels being rated at a premium under certain conditions.

REQUEST

Anyone having excess copies of Volume 22 Number 4 Whole Number 232 April 1965 would they please direct them to Circulation Editor, C. Russell McNeil, 833 Kingsway Drive, Burlington, Ontario.

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