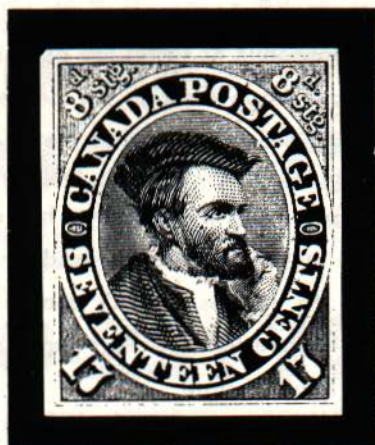


MAY, 1971

Volume 28, Number 5 (whole number 301)



BNA TOPICS

Official Journal of The British North America Philatelic Society

STAMP INTEREST

Confirmed stamp collectors and confident dealers have always maintained that philately will remain reasonably healthy through rough periods in the economic or social life of civilization. This has proven true through the depression of the 1930s and the war years of the 1940s.

During the past year the economy has certainly been spotty in Canada, Britain and the U.S.A., but interest in stamps doesn't seem to have flagged. It is good to know that our hobby continues in a healthy state.

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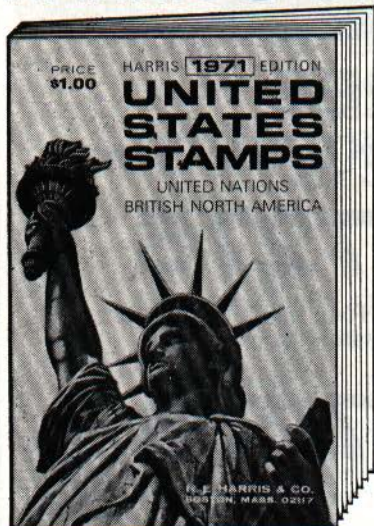
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Manitoulin Island

- - Sixty-five years of postal history

First of two parts — by Max Rosenthal

The Post Office Department has lately established a Post Office at Manitowaning and the mail is brought from Penetanguishene monthly in the spring and autumn and semi-monthly in the summer. The steamer *Gore* has the mail contract. So wrote George Ironside, superintendent of the Indian mission at Manitowaning on September 24, 1846 to George Vardon, deputy superintendent-general of Indian Affairs, in a letter now in the Canadian Archives, reporting the first post office on Manitoulin Island.

The 1853 *Supplement to the Canada Directory* noted Manitowaning as "a village situated on the Great Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron—distant from Toronto 220 miles—steamboat from Penetanguishene, 20 shillings. The population of the island, being principally Indian, is about 1500."

In 1836 had been signed a treaty by which the Crown gave up its claim to Manitoulin Island, so that all of the Indians under British rule on the Great Lakes area could settle there permanently.

Manitowaning

Between Manitowaning Bay and South Bay, according to the Indians, there existed a subterranean passage, the northern opening of which was at the head of Manitowaning Bay. There it was that the Manitou (spirit) went in and waded his way from one bay to the other; whence the name *Manitowaning*, "at the Manitou's den."

The establishment of the first permanent Anglican mission on the island was at Manitowaning in 1838. Thomas G. Anderson was the first Indian agent there, the Rawson report on progress at Manitowaning stated in 1843.

"The Manitowaning Village contains 55 buildings; 37 Indian houses, three shops, blacksmiths, carpenters and coopers, an excellent frame store of 60 by 30 feet and two stories in height built by contract in 1839. All of the buildings are of wood."

In *Wanderings of an Artist Among the Indians of North America* artist Paul Kane wrote, "While I was at Manitowaning, the successor of Mr. Anderson, Captain Ironsides, arrived there. He was a half breed and chief of the Wyandots. He is a descendant of Tecumseh."

Ironsides' arrival at Manitowaning occurred in 1846, the year the new post office was established there, as part of a new mail route from Penetanguishene to Sault Ste. Marie, via St. Joseph's Island. The latter two and La Cloche also got post offices at this time, but Manitowaning was the Head or "Corresponding" Office, which controlled the other post offices to the west of it, according to Frank Campbell*. Campbell explains that Arthur Gore, the resident agent at Manitowaning, did the actual postal service, but Ironside was the one bonded as postmaster.

On the island in the North Channel, between Little Current and the mainland, La Cloche post had been opened by the Hudson Bay Company in partnership with the North West Company in 1821. Anna Brownell Jameson, in *Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada, a Narrative of Her Experiences in Canada in 1837* wrote:

"At La Cloche we found the first and only signs of civilized society during our voyage. The then North West Company had an important station there. The factory consists of a large log house, an extensive store to contain the goods bartered with the Indians, and huts inhabited by work people, hunters, and others."

The post office established at La Cloche in 1846 had a Mr. Buchanan as postmaster, but it only lasted for two years.

The white man settles

In 1862 the Indians of Manitoulin Island signed a treaty giving up their lands west of the isthmus between Manitowaning Bay

*Based on papers in the Burton Library, Detroit, Mich.

and South Bay, moving to smaller reserves. However, the Indians living east of this isthmus refused to sign, and still retain their lands — the Wikwemikong Peninsula.

When the treaty was approved surveyors divided the island into townships. The first settlers took up land in the vicinity of the main ports, Manitowaning and Little Current. Within 10 years villages had sprung up at Kagawong, Gore Bay, Providence Bay and Michael's Bay.

After 200 years of intensive hunting for fur-bearing animals, by the time the Indians had been resettled on Manitoulin Island in 1836, they could not live by hunting, and the Hudson's Bay Company Post at La Cloche could get few furs in trade from the Lake Huron Indians.

With the decline in trade at La Cloche, permission was obtained to open a Hudson's Bay Company post at Little Current, in 1856. However, due to pressure from the missionaries, the post was closed in 1859.

The coming of the steamship attracted Indians to its ports of call. The boats required wood for fuel. In this way the village of Wuhyabejewing ("the place where the water begins to run") was founded, the name by which the Indians knew the channel at Little Current. About 1850 a few Indians settled there, and gathered wood to sell to the boats plying the North Channel.

An attempt was made to establish a post office there in 1862, but it wasn't until two years later, when the township of Little Current was surveyed in Howland Township that it obtained this facility. John Burkitt was the first postmaster of Little Current.

The first 20 years

During the first 20 years after Little Current's opening, an average of one post office

was opened every year on Manitoulin Island, although actually some years were more crowded, as it was not until 1872 that the next one came into being. It was Michael's Bay, on the bay of that name on the south shore, in Tehkummah Township. The Manitou River supplied power to two lumber mills there. It had been settled in 1866.

Gore Bay, the capital of the Manitoulin District, on the bay of the same name on the north shore, in Gordon Township, obtained a post office in 1874.

Similarly, Providence Bay was named after the body of water on the south shore that it sat on. Settled in 1872 in Carnarvon Township, a post office was established there two years later. The Mindemoya River powered flour and saw mills. The post office there has a letter dated Toronto, November 12, 1883 from postal inspector T. Sweetman stating that the mail will come from Parry Sound via Manitowaning to Providence Bay by boat in the summer on a certain day each week. From 1879 to 1882 John Wesley Mutchmore, of the Mutchmore Lumber Company, was postmaster.

1874 also saw Tehkummah post office established in the township of the same name. The Blue Jay River powered flour and saw mills. Two years later, Assignack Township got its second post office, Hilly Grove. It was five miles southwest of Manitowaning, Assignack's first post office. By the early 1880s a stage carried the mail twice a week in summer and weekly in winter from Manitowaning through Hilly Grove, Tehkummah, and Michael's Bay to Providence Bay.

Sheguiandah Township got its first post

(Continued on page 167)



Postal Stationery and the CPR

CHAPTER 5

*Illustrated advertising envelopes for use
with adhesive stamps*

by **Horace W. Harrison**

Some of the same views as those printed on the Postal Cards, both private and government issue, were also printed on buff-colored envelopes in both sepia (fig. 36) and green (see fig. 37). As of this writing, very few of these have been reported, and reports of additional views would be appreciated. The earliest known date of use is February 8, 1899 and the latest reported date of use is May 29, 1910. Similar views are also known in green.

Around 1912-13, the CPR came out with a series of multi-colored views covering the whole front of the envelope (such as Empress Hotel, on Fig. 38), and the address and stamp were set up to be placed upon the flap side (see fig. 39). Four other views are also known at this time: Lake Louise Chalet (Fig. 40); Glacier House; Place Viger Hotel (Fig. 41); and Banff Springs Hotel. Earliest known date of use is February 26, 1913 and the latest reported date is August 1915.

Probably due to the loss of German dye-stuffs, these multi-colored envelopes were replaced with a green halftone photo illustration. Currently only one such envelope has been recorded (Fig. 42) dated April 2, 1916. Reports of additional views would be welcome.

Next month: catalogue listings



THE BOTHWELL PAPER

In all Canadian postal history, only two papers with watermarks were used. One of these, called the "Bothwell" paper, for a long time provided a problem.

A superb block (2 x 8) of the Large Queen 2c green, in the late Stanley Godden collection was illustrated by Boggs and showed the watermark right across the sheet, reading

E. & G. BOTHWELL
CLUTHA MILLS
in outlined capitals

At first no one knew for certain what this watermark meant. Many years ago some bright spark connected with the Scott catalogue, perhaps misled by a note in Boggs, guessed that E & G Bothwell was the name of the manufacturer, and Clutha the name of the mills where the paper was made. The Scott catalogue has accordingly noted it this way ever since.

Well, this guess was quite wrong! In 1945 researches by A. E. Stephenson and Leis-Jones proved that there never was a manufacturer called E. & G. Bothwell, and no paper mills called Clutha. They established the fact that the paper was supplied by Andrew Whyte & Co. of Edinburgh but made by a gentleman called Summerville at a mill near Gloucester in South England.

In 1969 some further information on the subject became available. J. D. Todd, FRPSL, published a note in *Stamp Collecting* (July 10, 1969), from which the following details are taken:

Todd's firm has had considerable dealings with Andrew Whyte & Co., and the information from old records is quite definite. In 1828 the name of the firm was "Summerville, Whyte & Co." The Summerville of that time was a very enterprising gentleman, being not only a paper merchant and a rag merchant but also an umbrella manufacturer. It is not known if he played golf or the bagpipes, but he was an enthusiastic fisherman. Sometime before 1868 he left Scotland and migrated to Bristol with his family, which included one wife and 12 children, and possibly a shipload of cooks, housemaids, wet nurses, etc.—quite an adventure in those early days of travel.

Here he started another paper mill near Gloucester and it was undoubtedly at this mill that Mr. Summerville (or perhaps one of his sons) made the "Bothwell" paper, which he supplied to his old firm Andrew Whyte & Co., who in turn supplied it to the Canadian postal printers. "E. & G." stands for Edinburgh and Glasgow. BOTHWELL is the street in Glasgow where Whyte & Co. had their store, and Clutha is an old word for the Clyde.

The problem of the origin of the "Bothwell" paper is thus solved. What remains is the problem of why the Scott catalogue, after 25 years, still continues to give wrong information about it! (I have not seen the latest edition but am informed it has not been corrected). One wonders if the name of the editor of Scott's catalogue is Rip Van Winkle, or perhaps Graham,* or someone who has been asleep for generations and has not yet woken up.

*Graham. See H. G. Wells, "The Sleeper Awakes"

(ninth of a series)

The Coil Stamps of Canada

Part Three

A BNAPS REPRINT

From December 1953 Topics

By EDWARD J. WHITING

THE 1928 SCROLL ISSUE

1c orange and 2c green

Rolls of 500, perf 8 vertical

In 1928 the Admiral issues were superseded by the Scroll issue. Only the 1c and 2c of the new design were issued in coils.

These coil stamps were produced in the same manner as the previous issues, having paste-ups every 20 stamps. A considerable quantity of the 1c coil was issued in pre-cancelled form for the convenience of bulk mailers.

There were 20,000 rolls of the 1c and 166,518 rolls of the 2c made. The first day of issue for the 2c stamp was November 5th, 1928. This is the last series with paste-ups as normal varieties.



THE 1930 ARCH ISSUE

1c, 2c and 3c

Rolls of 500, perf 8 vertical

After a short period (about two years) of the Scroll Issue came the first change in stamp printers since the introduction of coils. The Arch issue of 1930 was produced by the British American Bank Note Co. and contains the first Canadian coils to appear without regular paste-ups; in their place appear what are called "joint-lines."

The British American Bank Note Co. used a Stickney Press (rotary) to print these coils. This type of press prints from two semi-cylindrical plates, joined together in a circle which describes a complete rotary movement. The fact that the two semi-cylindrical plates do not join perfectly results in these joint-lines—thin vertical lines between two stamps.

This issue was printed on a rather thick white wove paper and is perfed 8 vertical.

The gum varies in color from virtual clearness to a decided shade of brown. The ridges caused by the printing process are more or less in evidence. The plates used for producing these coils by rotary press were of 384 subjects—24 across by 16 up and down—thus joint lines appear between each 24th and 25th stamp in a coil. These joint-lines replaced the regular paste-ups but did not entirely eliminate them. They are still used to mend the web of paper on which the stamps are printed. Some mends are pasted up to such an extent as to cause a double paper variety, a number of which have been found in this and subsequent issues.

The first stamp of this design to appear coiled is the 2c green which was issued June 27, 1930. This was followed by the 1c yellow on September 18, 1930; 2c carmine on November 19, 1930; 1c green on February 4, 1931; 2c brown on July 4,

1931; and the 3c carmine on July 13, 1931. The use of different colors for the same denominations is due to changes in the postal rates and an attempt to conform to UPU color standards.

Quantities issued: 2c green—20,000,000; 1c orange—2,000,000; 2c carmine—24,880,000; 1c green—16,427,000; 2c brown—25,255,000; 3c carmine—37,190,000. One cent stamps precancelled with three double horizontal bars were issued—the 1c yellow on July 14, 1930 and the 1c green on April 2, 1931.

While the regular sheet stamps of this issue are divided into at least two dies, the coil stamps are identical for each denomination. However the dies of the three coiled values differ one from the other.

In the 2c a retouch of the eye and face of the King appears; "cockeyed King" variety. It occurs on the left stamp of certain line pairs. Only one roll in 16 would have this variety, which does not occur more than eleven times in any one roll and most often occurs only ten times.

(Note: the frequency of the occurrence of this and any other constant variety is easily figured out knowing the make-up of the plates. Thus a variety appearing on one subject on one plate would appear only in one of the 16 rolls which were made at one time since the printing cylinder was 16 subjects wide; the printing cylinder being



made of two plates would print the variety once out of the 48 subjects printed per rotation. Thus the variety would occur once in every 48 stamps of the 500 in one roll in 16 that were made, provided only two plates were used and thus would occur once in 768 stamps.)

1933: THE MEDALLION ISSUE

1c green, 2c brown, 3c carmine

Rolls of 500, perf 8 vertical

The Medallion issue was also printed by the British-American Bank Note Co., using the same process (Stickney rotary press) as for the Arch design. Therefore there again appear line pairs in lieu of paste-ups. Also the ribbing in the paper is more or less in evidence. The 2c brown came first, being issued on August 15, 1933; then followed the 3c carmine on August 16th, and the 1c green on November 3rd. As before, the precancelled variety of the 1c appears with three double horizontal bars.

Neither Boggs nor Holmes, nor Bileski nor Hansen give quantities issued for the Medallion coils.



KING GEORGE V: THE FINAL ISSUE (1935)

1c green, 2c brown, 3c carmine

Rolls of 500, perf 8 vertical

On April 1, 1935, the stamp printing contract again passed into the hands of the Canadian Bank Note Co. and resulted in the last George V issue. The coils of this issue are the 1c green issued November 5, 1935; the 2c brown issued October 14, 1935, and the 3c carmine issued July 20, 1935.

The bank note printers produced this issue on presses of their own design using a "drawback" principle and printing on a continuous web of paper; thus both joint lines and paste-ups were eliminated. However, paste-ups are still used to mend breaks in the web of paper. Due to necessary readjustment after each cycle there occasionally occurs a misalignment between two stamps. Most often the misalignment is a variation of from 2½ to 6 mm in the spacing between the stamps of the pair, but occasionally the variation really has the stamps out of line either up or down. These variations are not constant except as to position, each being different from the next.

Quantities printed: 1c—9,625,000; 2c—13,500,000; 3c—24,080,000.



Precancelled 1c stamps appeared as before.

The plates for these coils are made of 250 subjects (25 across by 10 vertically); the printing was done on dry pre-gummed medium white wove paper.

A variety exists on the 1c green, generally known as the "narrow one"—see illustration.

1937: KING GEORGE VI

1c green, 2c brown, 3c carmine

Rolls of 500, perf 8 vertical

The next issue, the first portraying King George VI, appeared in 1937. The 3c was issued April 15; the 1c precancelled with three double horizontal bars, May 10; the normal 1c on June 15, the 2c on June 18. Double-paper paste-up varieties also exist. Quantities issued are: 1c—23,021,500; 2c—34,565,000; and no figures seem to be available for the 3c.

**Next Issue: The Final Chapter
on Coil Issues**



Anyone for Coils?

(or how to use labels instead of stamps)

By P. J. Wiedemann

With the advent of the 6c first class mail rate in Canada in November 1968, the post office had many changes of various magnitudes in store for the philatelic public. The first 6c coil was only the beginning of a series of changes.

Not many months after the initial release of the 6c orange definitives, the PO announced a color change to black. This change occurred with the coils long after the sheet stamps had been changed and only after two distinct paper varieties had been issued.

FIRST ISSUE: Orange on creamy (yellowish) paper which is unresponsive to U-V light. Released early in 1969, this issue was the first convenient low-priced packaged coil to be available to the public. While the other denominations (3c, 4c, 5c coils) were still only available in rolls of 500 stamps with the distinct 'jump' variety at regular intervals, the new coil reduced the cost to \$6 by having only 100 stamps. Not as bulky as a sheet of stamps folded and being



Figure 1

only as large as a \$3.50 pile of quarters, this new product was soon quite popular. A new manufacturing technique eliminated the 'jump' variety from the coils. For added convenience it came in a paper wrapper about 6 inches long, bearing the inscription shown in figure 1.

SECOND ISSUE: Orange on ultra-white paper that fluoresces brightly under U-V. The paper variety could be termed a hi-brite paper. Rolls of this variety were still on sale at many POs in December 1970 bearing the wrapper shown (fig. 2). It is not known when this type first appeared, but a search for the earliest dated copy of the hi-brite variety could establish approximate issue date. Perhaps the PO changed



Figure 2

the wrapper at the same time as the stamp paper to alert the collector, but this is very unlikely.

THIRD ISSUE: Black on hi-brite paper (as in second issue). The long awaited color change finally arrived, but long after the sheet change.

Some time after the black coils appeared, a new wrapping appeared (fig. 3). It was the same as that in figure 2, but had a purple line along the centre.

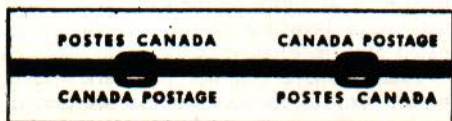


Figure 3

A letter from the PO regarding this change stated: "The reason for having a (purple) cancelling line on the wrapper is simply because some people were using the wrappers as postage stamps for prepayment of mail".

Now this was nothing new to me. I was actually expecting an answer of this nature. My experimentation with this "Unofficial, unintentional" postal issue dated back to October 1970. I had started to test the mail carrying power of these labels on October 14, 1970. Since then a number of covers bearing only the labels reached my address by way of regular PO channels. Not happy with only Stratford machine cancels I even mailed them to myself from Kitchener, Bridgeport and Guelph. The latter cover came postage due 12c but this was never collected.

INTERESTING OBSERVATIONS: The official reply stated that the purple line was

(Continued on page 170)

Father Point

A unusual town from a philatelic standpoint, and one long remembered in the annals of maritime tragedies . . .

by J. F. WILSDON

Father Point, or as the Quebec highway map designates it, Pointe-au-Père, is a very small village on the south shore of the St. Lawrence in Rimouski county, about 200 miles east of Quebec City.

The town is unusual. Unlike surrounding settlements depending on farms for livelihood, the river itself provides the wealth. No one can tell when it first started, this piloting of passing ships by townsmen. Perhaps it goes back to sailing days. The channel to Quebec and Montreal is treacherous, and the pilots are well paid for their skill.

A philatelist can find much of interest here. Even the postmark in daily use is unusual for Quebec. Not new, at least 35 years in service, it must be the only one in the nationalist Province having a town designated both in English and French.

Then, there is another postmark which, to my way of thinking, is the scarcest of modern Canadian markings, the Father Point Paquebot cancellation. The writer has collected this town's cancels for forty years and hasn't even seen one.

There are eight other Canadian ports with similar postmarks: St. John's, Nfld., North Sydney, Halifax, N.S., Saint John, N.B., Quebec, P.Q., and one in British Columbia, Vancouver and Victoria. Most are fairly common.

The Universal Postal Union Congress in 1894 was responsible for the regulation that letters brought to port post offices from sea-going ships, franked with postage of the



country of registry, would be accepted without penalty and the stamps cancelled "PAQUEBOT".

Foreign ships bound for Quebec or Montreal could take advantage of the U.P.U. ruling, giving their correspondence to the pilot boat at Father Point. This was rarely done; the mail service was much faster in the cities.

The same ships, eastbound, after a stay in Canadian ports, generally have a stock of Canadian stamps which are affixed to mail given the pilot when he is dropped at Father Point. So you can see that it is very seldom that use is found for the Father Point "paquebot" marking.

The illustration used has been lifted bodily from Studd's book on paquebots, long out of print.

It was really on May 29, 1914, that Father Point became a household name throughout the world. In the early morning of that day the Canadian Pacific liner, *Empress of Ireland*, outward bound from Quebec, had dropped the pilot at Father Point and headed out to sea. She was a sister ship of the first *Empress of Britain*, both built in 1906 in Glasgow with a tonnage of 14,191.

Most of the passengers were in their cabins asleep or preparing to retire. Sailing day with its bon voyage parties, is very tiring and many had travelled long distances to Quebec to board the ship.



Seven miles downstream from Father Point the lights of an oncoming ship were seen, to disappear when the Empress entered a fog bank. The whistle was sounded and speed reduced but minutes later the Norwegian collier Storstad rammed the Empress amidship.

For some inexplicable reason, probably because of the confusion, the Storstad backed off, leaving a gaping hole into which water poured. The Empress of Ireland, the last to bear that name, sank in

twenty minutes in 120 feet of water. Of the 1,477 persons aboard, 1,022 lives were lost.

Many of the victims could not be identified and they are buried in a small park in the town, with a large granite marker relating the catastrophe. It is maintained in perpetuity by the Canadian Pacific.

The crew did better than the passengers. Of a total of 452 on board, 206 were saved. One survivor, oiler Frank "Lucky" Tower,

(Continued on page 166)



Rounding Up Squared Circles

Dr. W. G. Moffatt, Hickory Hollow, RR-3, Ballston Lake, N.Y. 12019

Although all the Roster forms which were to be filled out are not yet returned, I shall the tabulations with next month's column. Late returns and new returns will be held until next spring and revised tabulations presented only for those towns which shift in R.F. as a consequence of the additional listings. Collectors who did not write for Rosters, or new members of BNAPS who were not aware of the Roster are invited to write for a Roster form so that their data can be included in the revised listings.

* * *

As I write this column I have not yet received my copy of March *Topics* but already have a note inquiring about the WINONA early date in the March column. The correct year is '95: FE 25/95. I notice in checking over my carbon copy of the column that E. Brakefield-Moore's new early date for FORMOSA, NO 3/96 was listed among new late dates; this sentence should read "New record dates were also reported by . . .".

* * *

A further selection of record dates from Roster returns and other reports follows. New early dates are reported by E. Brakefield-Moore (LONDON I, 2nd State: PM/AP 24/94); S. Higginbotham (MAITLAND: NO 13/93 and NOEL: NO 13/93 — there is something unusual about these, and I hope to obtain photos to illustrate the column with at a later time); Nels Pelletier (PORT ARTHUR: FE 17/94); John Siverts (HULL II: FE 1/95); and Tom Southey (FORMOSA: OC 15/96).

New late dates are reported by Ed Bozeman (MONTREAL-POINT ST. CHARLES: MR 20/99); E. Brakefield-Moore (LONDON I, 1st. State: PM/AP 9/94 and SOURIS & WINNIPEG M.C., No. 1: E/FE 5/12); Jim Cater (GOLDEN: FE 13/97); Dr. Chaplin (WOOLER: JU 13/12); James Karr (HUNTSVILLE: MY 20/99 and WOLSELEY II: MY 16/99); Dr. J. J. McDonald (HALIFAX II: MR 30/08 on 2c Edward—a later date than Handbook listed dates for the revival period); Louis McGowan (NEWPORT: JA 28/98); Capt. G. E. McManus (NEWPORT LANDING: JU 28/16—and he also has FE 17/16; both are later than previous latest); Nels Pelletier (CHARLOTTETOWN: PM/JU 13/00; KENTVILLE: AU 25/10—this being one of the '10 errors for '01; and INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE: NO 23/95); and A. J. Quattrocchi (PERTH: JU 23/00).

Many towns, previously unreported on Jubilee and Map stamp, are listed in the Rosters and will necessitate a very considerable revision of the checklists. I am sure that some of these reports are in error and have written numerous letters to try to clarify the situation. Such things as VICTORIA I on Jubilee and VICTORIA II on Map stamp are probably in error; if not, then these hammers saw use outside the time periods listed in the Handbook. A large number of HALIFAX I are reported on Jubilee; while this is possible because of the few days revival of this Hammer in September and October, 1897, I find it hard to believe that all of them carry these few dates.



Tagging Along

Kenneth G. Rose, Box 7086, Station E, Calgary 5, Alberta

The following information was received from the Philatelic section late in 1970. It applies to the Cameo issue only, excluding the 4c value, which appears elsewhere. Regrettably it lists the original order only, and subsequent orders were not recorded, nor are the philatelic sales recorded for some values.

	1c	2c	3c	5c
Original order	8,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000
Received from supplier	8,000,000	7,200,000	2,000,000	9,800,000
Cancelled by supplier	nil	2,800,000	nil	200,000
Total original printing	8,000,000	7,200,000	2,000,000	9,800,000
Winnipeg sales	2,000,000	7,200,000	2,000,000	9,400,000
Agency sales	1,200,000	?	?	400,000
Toronto sales	4,800,000	nil	nil	nil
Total sales of original printing	8,000,000	7,200,000	2,000,000	9,800,000

The following information was received from the Philatelic Section late in 1970 concerning the 4c Cameo issue:

	Type 4	Type 6 (9-10 mm)	Type 5	Type 7	Type 6 (8 mm)
Original order	15,000,000	8,000,000	6,100,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Original receipts	15,000,000	8,000,000	6,100,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Winnipeg sales	2,400,000	8,000,000 (Jan.-June 64)	5,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Toronto sales	11,400,000	nil	nil	nil	nil
Agency sales	1,200,000	probably nil	1,100,000	no record	no record

In the case of the first three columns, these figures are probably accurate. In the case of Type 6 with the 9-10 mm five-bar-split the figures are much higher than the rarity would indicate.

In the case of the last two columns one must assume that either there were subsequent re-orders, which is the most probable, or else that some of the original order was taken into the agency, because both of these types were supplied from Ottawa.

Bear in mind also that with the Cameo issue — all values — there was such a large stock on hand when the 1967 issue was about due that all values were distributed all over Canada at random. These random distributions consisted of Types 7, and 6 (8 mm) only, and there is no way that the six million copies recorded above could have resulted in such a surplus. Therefore there must have been re-orders which were not recorded.

The following figures were received from Ottawa late in 1970. No clarification is available as to whether any further supplies were ordered or received, nor was there any confirmation that any remaining supplies were destroyed, as was rumored for the earlier issues.

These figures do not go into detail, but only the one bulk figure was available. The totals look to be reasonable, but are not guaranteed to be accurate in any way, but are presented just as they were received from Ottawa.

1964 3c Xmas	10,400,000	1967 5c Xmas	3,800,000
1964 5c Xmas	6,200,000	1967 3c Cello-paq	60,000
1964 3c Cello-paq	104,000	1968 5c Xmas	5,600,000
1965 3c Xmas	7,800,000	1968 6c Xmas	3,000,000
1965 5c Xmas	4,000,000	1968 5c Booklets	150,000
1965 3c Cello-paq	64,000	1969 5c Xmas	5,600,000
1966 3c Xmas	7,500,000	1969 6c Xmas	3,000,000
1966 5c Xmas	3,800,000	1969 5c Booklets	60,000
1966 3c Cello-paq	60,000	1967 5c Centennial	4,700,000
1967 3c Xmas	8,500,000		

The following information was received from Ottawa late in 1970, concerning the 1967 issue, all values. It is incomplete as to distribution, and the figures for the current issues are up to Feb. 16, 1970 only.

	1c Type 3	2c Type 3	3c Type 3	4c Type 6	5c Type 3
Quantities tagged	6,200,000	3,700,000	7,200,000	37,200,000	20,481,300
	1c Type 4	2c Type 4	3c Type 4	4c Type 4	5c Type 4
Quantities tagged	5,000,000	5,000,000	nil	5,000,000	7,000,000
		Orange 6c Type 3 P 10	Orange 6c Type 3 P 12	Black 6c Type 3 to date	
Quantities tagged		10,000,000	23,200,000	27,800,000	
Winnipeg sales		9,400,000	no record	no record	
Agency sales		600,000	no record	no record	
	10c Type 11	15c Type 11	20c Type 11	25c Type 11	
Quantities tagged to date	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	

Reproduced herewith are three paragraphs from a letter dated 12 Feb. 71 and signed by L. Minguay of the Philatelic Service, along with a few personal comments.

The stitching refers to a staple from a wire coil. The sheets are divided, either 50 or 100 depending on size, with a cardboard warning backer and a wire staple inserted for each pane size for post office distribution prior to cutting, to prevent movement of pane size sheets and inserting in poly-film bags.

Comment: This explains the term "stitched" which was mentioned in the article on the 5c and 6c 1970 Christmas stamps. It also explains the staple which inevitably ruins a full pane, or at least the selvege, when you purchase at your local post office.

Two plates are used, one for the 6c denomination and one for the 5c. When the required quantity of 6c stamps were printed, the plate was removed and replaced with

another 5c plate for the remainder of the 5c denomination.

Comment: This answers my previous question as to where the other 84 million 6c stamps went to. It also presents the possibility of a constant variety turning up on either the top two, or the bottom two panes of 5c stamps, but not necessarily on both.

Tagged Quantities:

1970 5c Christmas	13,000,000
1970 6c Christmas	9,000,000
1970 10c Christmas	2,050,000
1970 15c Christmas	2,000,000
10c United Nations	7,000,000
15c United Nations	7,000,000
Manitoba Centennial	9,900,000

Comment: It is regrettable that a breakdown is not available for quantities sent to Winnipeg and to the Philatelic Service. When the Manitoba Centennial stamp was issued, Ottawa advised that supplies would be sufficient to last Winnipeg and Manitoba for the remainder of 1970.

TOPICS: THE NEWSFRONT

Air-race covers, a postal history seminar, and some corrections on the Stamp Safari

Let's try again on that Stamp Safari, being organized by Bernard D. Harmer of New York. It's not only \$150 as stated in the March issue, but \$1,383 which includes air fare for the three-week three-continent tour. The \$150, however, will do nicely as a deposit. And the Dale-Lichtenstein sales by H. R. Harmer grossed \$3½ million; that's not the net, as we stated. Sorry about these . . . For more details on the Safari, write Mr. Harmer at 6 West 48th Street, New York 10036.

The American Philatelic Society has issued an 88-page book comprising the articles on Canadian Registered stamps by Horace W. Harrison, which ran in that society's magazine. The price is \$7 and the book is available from the APS Central Office, Box 800, State College, Pa., 16801.

Plans for the day-long Ontario Postal History Seminar are shaping up; it's sponsored by the London (Ontario) group for September 18, at the Middlesex County Building, King and Ridout Streets in London, beginning at 8 p.m. with the sessions starting at 9:30 p.m. For more details write Arnold Benjaminsen at 298 Neville Drive, London.

On July 1 there's an air race from the RAF Base in Berkshire, England, to British Columbia re that province's 100th anniversary of joining Confederation. The planes will stop at 12 places before landing at Victoria, and Maj. R. K. Malott (16 Harwick Cres., Ottawa) has details on special covers being flown.

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Priced Guide to Philatelic Literature (second edition)

Here's a rather disarming volume, at least at first; it is 500 pages in length and consists entirely of printouts from a computer. The book is published by the HJMR Co. of Box 308, North Miami, Florida (33161) and is, in effect, a catalogue of thousands of articles, auction catalogues and other philatelic literature it has available, in Xerox, reprint or tearsheet form, for prices from 35c upwards. The BNA portion alone takes 10 pages, to say nothing of dozens of pages of more general material. The listings cover

all countries and the whole project is a staggering one—and one that will be of immeasurable help to collectors, particularly those doing research. I've been searching for a year for an article I was told existed, but no one was able to come up with a copy, or even the name of the publication it had appeared in. Then came this catalogue, and there, amongst the 500-odd BNA titles, it was along with about 20 other articles that looked interesting. The book costs \$5 in paperback and \$7.50 hardbound, and there are \$5 worth of credit coupons at the back enabling you to get most of your money back when you order literature from the publishers. In fact, if you order \$15 worth of material and have bought the paperback version, you can recover your entire \$5 investment in the book. The publishers are also issuing a *Newslist* six times a year.

—E.H.H.

Pekonen's Register: lettersize, mimeographed sheets issued quarterly by William Pekonen, of Will's Bookshop Ltd., PO Box 7, Surrey, B.C.; price \$5 per year.

The *Register* contains news and checklists of "Canada Postage Paid Official Stampless" mail, which means official mail sent by the federal government not bearing regular postage. It's a specialized field that won't appeal to a great many collectors (this one included) but Pekonen does his work thoroughly and his *Register* is both professional-looking and painstakingly carried out; he embarked on this virtually-unexplored field some years back with his *Checklist of Canadian Official Covers Since 1963*, and the *Register* serves as a supplement to it. It is obvious that one can't really collect these covers *without* subscribing to the *Register*.

—E.H.H.

MR. MORRIS ADAMSON
Edmonton, Alberta

LT. COL. R. H. WEBB
White Rock, B.C.

DR. EDWARD S. MERCANTINI
Ottawa, Ontario

MR. ROBERT STONE
Edmonton, Alberta

The British North America Philatelic Society has learned, with regret, of the deaths in recent months of four of its long-standing members.

Collectors Club planning international exhibit

The Collectors Club (New York) is commemorating its 75th anniversary with a philatelic exhibition at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel from November 26 to December 1, taking over the entire Grand Ballroom.

There will be 500 frames with selections from the finest collections in the world, all of international gold medal quality. There will also be a special exhibit — the Aristocrats of Philately — with such things as the "Post Office" Mauritius cover, the only known Alexandria U.S. postmaster cover, a block of the inverted 24c U.S. airmail, and items of similar stature. There will also be a group of 100 frames in which Collectors Club members will show their favorite frames and a small group of dealer booths. For more information, write to Dr. Norman S. Hubbard at the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th Street, New York 10016.

Post Office Department **NEW ISSUES**

Two 6c commemorative stamps, honouring political reformer Louis Joseph Papineau and explorer Samuel Hearne, will be issued May 7. Laurent Marquart of Jacques Guillon Designers Inc., Montreal, created the designs for both stamps. The British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa is printing 12,000,000 of each.

The first stamp, marking the 100th anni-

versary of Papineau's death, has a vertical format and measures 24 x 40 mm. It is being printed by three color gravure and one color steel. The second stamp marks the 200th anniversary of Hearne's expedition to the Coppermine River. It measures 40 x 24 mm in a horizontal format and is being printed by two color gravure and one color steel.

Papineau was a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada from 1808 to 1837 and served as Speaker from 1815. An ardent and eloquent reformer, he came to be regarded as the leader and chief spokesman for the French Canadian Patriote Party. Papineau was dedicated to resolving the problems of French Canada through constitutional reform and, in this regard, he inspired the famous "Ninety-Two Resolutions". An extreme presentation of grievances coupled with the demand for elective institutions, the Resolutions were passed by the Legislature in 1834.

Hearne was an explorer who, in July of 1771, became the first European to reach the Coppermine River and Canada's Arctic coast overland. In the service of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Prince of Wales, Hearne was commissioned to search for a north-west passage and to locate a copper mine which was said to exist in the far north. After two fruitless ventures Hearne reached his goal on the third expedition with the help of the Indian leader, Matonabee, acting as his guide. Although his expectations of finding a north-west passage or the fabled copper mine were not fulfilled, Hearne's record of his journey provided a valuable legacy of information on the Indians, the wildlife and the geography of the far north.

Collectors may order their stamps at face value through the philatelic service.

TOPICS: THE BUSINESS SIDE

BNAPS: ELECTED OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
VICE-PRESIDENT
SECRETARY
TREASURER
BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Sam C. Nickle, 1208 Belavista Cr., Calgary, Alberta
Alfred P. Cook, Coy Glen Road, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850
Jack Levine, 2121-G North Hills Drive, Raleigh, N.C. 27610
Leo J. LaFrance, Box 229, Ossining, N.Y. 10562
Nine sitting; three elected every year for a three-year term.
1969-1971 — G. B. Llewellyn (chairman), C. R. McNeil, D. G. Rosenblat.
1970-1972 — Dr. R. A. Chaplin, S. S. Kenyon, Wilmer C. Rockett.
1971-1973 — James C. Lehr, James A. Pike, Robert H. Pratt.

From the Secretary

JACK LEVINE
Raleigh, North Carolina

New Members

- 2618 Bucka, Joseph A. Jr., RD No. 4, Box 168, Sewickley, Penna. 15143
2619 Erdahl, Gary L., 8551 Addison Place S.E., Calgary 30, Alberta
2620 Gibson, R. Douglas, Box 211, Fort Churchill, Manitoba
2621 Green, Blair W., 481 Ann Avenue, Burlington, Ontario
2622 Hollingshead, Mrs. Doris, 65 Howe Avenue, Hamilton 50, Ontario
2623 Kuppler, Clarence, 3430—61st Avenue S.W., Seattle, Washington 98116
2624 Ross, Alex., 79 Marchington Circle, Scarborough 734, Ontario
2625 Skopec, Frank, 6634 S. Artesian Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60629
2626 Stanton, Don C., 8 Thomas Street, Springvale, Maine
2627 Switzer, Gary E., 1445 Parkham Crescent, Bay Ridges, Ontario
2628 Tomlinson, John G., P.O. Box 4889, Nassau, Bahamas
2629 Traves, Captain P. J., R.C.N., c/o CANMILPEP, NATO HQ, Evere, Belgium, CFPO 5048
2630 Watkins, Norman B., Rt. 2, Friendsville, Tennessee 37737
2631 Zelman, Bert N., 63 Montague Street, Brooklyn Heights, New York 11201
2632 Zichterman, Joseph H., 5817 Swarthmore Drive, College Park, Maryland 20740

Applications Pending

- Anderson, W. L., M.D., 331 Sheddon Avenue, Oakville, Ontario
Fowler, Alan J., 3636—16th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20010
Gray, Ross D., P.O. Box 174, Lindsay, Ontario
Marcello, Robert W., 13 Park Street, Northboro, Massachusetts 01532
Marlon-Lambert, David L., 4498 No. 4 Road, R.R. 2, Sardis, B.C.
Montgomery, Charles T., P.O. Box 667, Agana Guam, M.I. 96910
McCanna, Walter F., 1465 Riverdale Drive, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin 53066
Oickle, B. I., 41 Woodbridge Crescent, Apt. 611, Ottawa 14, Ontario
Seaman, Frederick D., 35 Mountain View, Kentville, Nova Scotia
Sturdy, Peter J., 42 Church Street, Goderich, Ontario
Wiedemann, Peter J., 208 Forman Avenue, Stratford, Ontario

Applications Pending

(Applications shall be pending in two (2) successive issues of the magazine)

- Bollert, Bryce R., 32 Fern Circle, Trumbull, Connecticut 06611
Brandson, Wayne E., 79 Pike Crescent, Thompson, Manitoba
Falken, Dr. Stephen R., 500 East 4th Street, Boyertown, Pa. 19512
Francis, Eugene, P.O. Box 37383, Los Angeles, California 90037
Gieruszczak, T. E., 57 Doonaree Drive, Don Mills 400, Ontario
Gibbs, Reverend Kenneth G., P.O. Box 756, Chapleau, Ontario
Hayne, Neil A., P.O. Box 145, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
Hurd, R. A., 515 Lang's Road, Ottawa 7, Ontario
Hymmen, James E., 80 Cassandra Blvd., Apt. 11, Don Mills, Ontario
Johnson, Frank J., 5541 Thomas Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. 55410
Lavergne, Real, 165 rue St-Jean, Quebec 4, Quebec
McKay, Deirdre C., 10439—140 Street, Edmonton 40, Alberta
Prowse, Reverend G. David, 1505 Fifth Avenue, Prince George, B.C.
Sinclair, Ian W., 446 Prince Albert Avenue, Westmount 217, Quebec
Vilter, Ernest F., 5145 North Palisades Road, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53217
Walker, Bryan J., 285 Parkhurst Drive, Fredericton, New Brunswick
West, Peter, Box 39, Virden, Manitoba
Wonnacott, Dr. J. B., P.O. Box 295, Halifax, Nova Scotia

Life Member

- L2372 Squirell, Michael J., 241—12th Avenue, Lively, Ontario

Resignations Recalled

- 1759 Kalbfleisch, Grant L., 1342 Laperriere Avenue, Ottawa 3, Ontario
1823 Dawson, Albert, 90 Park Row South, Hamilton 24, Ontario

Replaced on Rolls

- 112 Apking, George, Alexandria, Nebraska 68303
 1899 Doull, R. M., 22 Madsen Avenue, Beaconsfield, Quebec

Applications for Membership

(Objections must be filed with the Secretary within 30 days after month of publication)

- ALDEN, John, 2 Hawthorne Place (8J), Boston, Mass. 02114 (C) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used Airmails. Proofs and Essays. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- DAHLQUIST, Donald F., M.D., 7202 Selma, Houston, Texas 77025 (C) CAN—Mint postage. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes and complete. Mint Airmails. Literature. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).
- FIRBY, Charles G., 14842 Sussex, Detroit, Mich. 48227 (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Coils. OHMS-G. Complete Booklets. Federal and Provincial Revenues. Mint, used, semi-official Airmails and on cover. Postal Stationery entries. Literature. Proofs and Essays. 2 and 4-ring, Squared Circles and Fancy Cork cancellations. Imperforate and part perforate pairs and blocks. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- HART, Ralph A., 1055 Nicholson Ave., Lakewood, Ohio 44107 (C-X) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. 1st Day covers. Literature. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- HEDRICK, Travis K., 2301 N. Lincoln St., Arlington, Va. 22207 (C-C) CAN, NFD—Mint and used postage. 1st Flight covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used Airmails. Postal Stationery entries. Squared Circle cancellations. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- JARRETT, David L., P.O. Box 1486, Grand Central Station, N.Y.C. 10017 (C-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—Pre-stamp and stampless covers. SPECIALTY—Stampless straight lines and fancy townmark covers. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).
- JEAN, Roger, 3522 Hochelaga, Montreal 402, Que. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, N.S., N.B.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage blocks. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint, used booklet panes and complete booklets. Mint and used Airmails. Literature. Locals. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- KAYE, G. A., 120 St. Andrew's Road, Scarborough, Ont. (C-C) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint, used booklet panes and complete booklets. Admiral Precancels. Mint and used Airmails. Fancy cancels on Small Queens. SPECIALTY—Admirals. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).
- McMURRICH, James R., 25 Undermount Ave., Hamilton 12, Ont. (C) CAN—Plate Blocks. Proposed by C. R. McNeil (649).
- McPHEE, Donald J. A., 380 Bridge St. E., Belleville, Ont. (C-CX) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 1st Day and 1st Flight covers. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used booklet panes. Mint and used Airmails. Postal Stationery entries. R.P.O. cancellations. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203). Seconded by C. W. Young (2357).
- PENCHARD, George A., 3749 Kencrest, Apt. 8, Halifax, N.S. (C-C) Proposed by E. P. Tizard (1911). Seconded by G. C. Baugild (759).
- WHITTINGTON, Frank S., 3227 Glengarry Rd., Santa Ynez, Calif. 93460 (C-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Coils. Mint and used booklet panes. Federal, Provincial and Tax-Paid Revenues. Mint and used Airmails. SPECIALTY—Revenues and Large Cents issue. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- YOXALL, Roy, 621 W. Pender St., Vancouver 2, B.C. (C) CAN PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and mint blocks. Mint and used Airmails. Literature. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).

Changes of Address

(NOTICE MUST BE SENT TO THE SECRETARY. Any other office will cause delay)

- 19 Bain, Reverend John S., 544 Mendocino Ave., Santa Rosa, Calif. 95401
 2124 Guile, Clifford R., 6030 Cote St. Luc Road, Apt. 409, Montreal 253, Que.
 1049 Kitchen, CWO Ronald, 1387 Pearl Street, Gloucester P.O., Ottawa, Ont.
 2424 MacFadyen, Donald A., 62 Rossander Court, Scarborough, Ontario
 2224 Rose, Kenneth G., Box 7086, Postal Station "E", Calgary 5, Alberta
 1450 Traquair, Robert Stuart, 893 Ingersoll Court, Mississauga, Ontario
 2282 Wilkes, L. Barry, M.D., 110 Yonge Street South, Aurora, Ont. (Personal)

Resignations Accepted

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Cohen, Norman Alan | Harris, Sidney D. | Pratt, John T. |
| Dowsett, Lt. Col. John | Hazelton, Bruce W. | Prather, Clare |
| Eddy, Emerson Wick | Kinrade, William | Shave, Alec A. |
| Farrell, Major William H. | Moser, Henry W. | Smith, James U. Jr. |
| Gaunt, Linda Lee | Penny, D. G. | Sparks, R. Leslie |
| Gyorfi, A. W., M.D. | | Woodman, M. M. |

Resignations Received

- 2330 Brooks, Robert, 762 Falmouth Road, Hyannis, Mass. 02601
 1123 deVolpi, Margaret, P.O. Box 550, St. Sauveur Des Monts, Quebec

Deceased

- 2256 Brotherton, Norton T., 2006 Stanley Place, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, March 1, 1971	1102	
NEW MEMBERS, April 1, 1971	15	
Replaced on ROLLS	2	
		1119
RESIGNATIONS, April 1, 1971	17	
DECEASED, April 1, 1971	1	
		18
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, April 1, 1971		1101

The librarian is most interested in obtaining originals (or copies) of material on BNA subjects published in various journals. These include: any issues of the Essay-Proof Society Journal from 1965 to 1970; the four catalogues of the recent Dale-Lichtenstein sales by H. R. Harmer with prices realized. And we're also interested in getting rid of material as well; there are various volumes of *Topics*, *Maple Leaves* and *Popular Stamps* for sale; write for details.

Hans Reiche donated some of the original notes on the 1859 issue by G. A. E. Chapman; these are in booklet form and consist of the 1c 1859 varieties with acknowledgments to J. A. Calder as published in the *American Philatelist* in February 1950. These include:

Flaws, revised numbering of the Canada 5c 1859; 12½c 1859 plate varieties; plate positions and varieties of the 12½c and 17c 1859 as published in the March 1951 *American Philatelist*; photostats of the plating of the 17c 1859 issue; article and

stat of the 1c 1859 issue; 1859 illustrated article on the 10c 1859 from the *American Philatelist* issue of February 1951; plating notes (handwritten) on the 12½c and 17c issues, identifying every stamp on the sheets; a small booklet made up by Chapman showing plate positions needed for his collection.

John T. Pratt donated an illustrated 50 pp. book on Nova Scotian stamps published by the Nova Scotia Historical Society. Among the contents: a reference list of bisected provisionals by Donald King of the POD at Halifax; early post offices in N.S. 1755-1867 by William Smith, archivist of the POD in 1902; life of Sir Samuel Cunard of the steamship line, 1787-1865 by A. B. Payne of Halifax. Pratt also donated several magazines, catalogues and handbooks.

Other acquisitions: handwritten drafts by E. A. Smythies on Roller Cancellations, Toronto Street POs, and Registered stamps; and 10 copies of BNA *Topics* donated by Graham Squirell.

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.
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.
Calgary — Meets fourth Tuesday at 8 p.m., Secretary: Mrs. Jack Benningen, 157 Wildwood Drive, Calgary 5, Alberta.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

ARTICLE IV; Section 3. ELECTIONS. At least 150 days before the opening date of such election year Convention and Annual Meeting, the president shall appoint five 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 120 days before the opening date of the Convention and Annual Meeting of such election year.

NOVAPEX — BNAPS '71

(We've combined forces this year with another group — it's the same great annual BNAPS convention with an added touch)

AUGUST 26 to 29, 1971

At the Nova Scotian Hotel, Halifax, N.S.



DAVID LIDMAR

This New York Times editor has an enviable record as a stamp writer

*David
Lidmar
No. 263*

Here is a twist—our subject for this sketch wears two hats. An early BNAPS member, David Lidmar is both head of the make-up desk (editorial) and the stamp editor of the *New York Times*.

While still in high school, he began newspaper work with his hometown paper—the Norfolk (Va.) *Post*. From then on it was moving from one newsroom to another learning the editorial trade, and in major newspapers such as the *New York Herald Tribune* and the *Chicago Sun*.

In 1948, David joined the *New York*

Times but it was not until 1961 that he took over the weekly stamp column. His previous experience was as editor of the stamp magazine *Philately* in St. Louis., stamp editor of the *Chicago Sun*, and, for a number of years, editor of the *American Philatelist* (the APS publication).

He has been a collector since youth and has been active in the major philatelic societies: a Fellow of the Royal of London, a director of APS, and a past president of both the American Philatelic Congress and the Philatelic Literature Association.

For eight years he was chairman of the Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee of the United States Post Office (selecting subjects and designs for U.S. stamps).

Among his many awards the outstanding one appears to be the John Luff Award of the APS.

David is another member of eminence in BNAPS who we would like to see take a more active part, such as attending our conventions (Halifax isn't far from New York, Dave!)

—Dr. R. V. C. Carr

...and some doodles by The Editor

Across the page there's a notice regarding nominations for the candidates to be elected at this year's annual convention and meeting in Halifax. With the convention taking place in August, about six weeks earlier than last year, it means that the nominating committee should have been named early in April and it, in turn, should have issued its slate of candidates in early May. In other words things are a little behind schedule, as far as Article IV, Section 3 is concerned.

The important thing is that the lost time must be gained, and this year there's the added burden of having each candidate written up in *Topics*—a very brief biography together with a few words by each candidate on his views, hopes, and policies as they concern BNAPS—so that the membership at large may gain some background on the candidates they vote for. As persons are nominated I'll get in touch with them. The earliest that the ballots can be sent would be with the August issue of *Topics*—which is also the latest possible time. But I'll try to get that issue out as early as possible.

MAIL FROM OUR MEMBERS

A really clean Squared Circle

Here is something that might interest members; the original cover is in my collection. In fact I have about six, of which this is the best. I had correspondence with Dr. Whitehead about these Burfords some years ago and just came across this photo. I gather that most Burford strikes are nice and clear—they must have had a philatelist for a postmaster!

—W. H. Day



Unhinged copies — suicidal?

Here are some extracts from letters appearing in *The American Philatelist*, which concerns a subject that is having a particular vogue these days in BNA collecting. While it doesn't constitute mail from BNAPS members, it should be of interest to many of them:

The serious effects on our hobby of the mounting craze for unhinged stamps should be of great concern to us. The partial remedy . . . persuading the major catalogue editors to resist the strong pressures now being mounted and to refrain from giving unhinged stamps pride of place in their catalogue listings, may not be enough — but it appears to me to be an essential holding action, at least.

—Peter A. Smith

Smith enclosed comments by G. T. Houston, Houston, delivered earlier to the Victorian Philatelic Association in Australia. They include these thoughts:

"I think this manner of collecting may be justified for people who admire the wrong side of their stamps and are willing to pay a premium for pristine beauty of gum, pure and simple. But for others this

racket has gone far enough, if not too far . . .

"It is up to collector and dealer associations to call a halt to such harmful practices. When the associations agree on this matter, publishers of catalogues will inevitably follow such a lead, because they want their products to have general appeal to the great majority of stamp collectors and not just a minority of gum collectors . . .

"Many old stamps have brittle gum. If this is not removed in time it will crackle and break the paper of the stamp. Of course, then there is no stamp at all left. In view of this I suggest that all standard catalogues should price stamps issued before 1900 in the first column for unused with-gum and in a footnote to each give the percentage increase for unused stamps with gum . . .

" . . . Nothing but relegation to footnote status will abolish this perhaps suicidal trend of stamp collecting . . ."

(In running this correspondence the editor is showing how open-minded and fair he can be; he personally prefers unhinged copies and has a hell of a time deciding between a perfectly-centered stamp with a slight hinge remnant, against one that's unhinged but ever-so-slightly off center.)

Nicaraguan Shield

Concerning *More Vanished Cancels* by E. A. Smythies, FRPSC, in *Topics* for March 1971, I should like to elaborate a little on this article about this postmark and perhaps set the record straight.

In December 1958, through the medium of *Maple Leaves* (journal of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain) whole number 57, I reported that Monsieur Langlois of *gaie Paree* was in possession of a cover which was cancelled with several very fine strikes of the "Nicaraguan Shield" — proving conclusively that it was used at Sainte Genevieve de Batiscan. I asked Monsieur Langlois if he would sell me this cover and his reply was "après mon mort."

I recall seeing a picture of this cover in a subsequent issue of *Maple Leaves*.

—Stan Lum

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FATHER POINT *continued*

had been on the *Titanic* when she struck an iceberg in 1912. In 1915 he also survived the *Lusitania* sinking. It got so no seaman would sail with him and he ended with a shore job in his home town, Liverpool.

Mainly because the *Empress* had been carrying a half million dollars in silver bullion, divers were sent down to investigate the wreck. The silver was salvaged as well as the mail. It was dried and if the address

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was legible, forwarded under cover to the original addressee.

In my collection I have an envelope with an OHMS cornercard, Post Office Department, Canada, Dead Letter Office at Ottawa. It also has a single line rubber stamp marking in blue reading, *Recovered by divers from wreck of S.S. Empress of Ireland*. It was postmarked Ottawa, December 30, 1914. World War II had broken out a few months earlier. Already the *Empress of Ireland* was forgotten.

MANITOULIN *continued*

office in 1874 at a village at its northern edge founded about 1860 by Indians who had become Anglicans. The Post Office name was spelled for years Sheguiindah, without the first 'a'; Fedia A. Abbott, acting postmistress in 1962, mentions that on August 10, 1874 James Lewis, of Teeswater, Ontario wrote a letter to Henry Lewis, Sheguiindah, stating that he had received word of the new post office and mail bag service, and wanted to be the sender of the first letter to come to it. An Indian by the name of Wandabesh brought the mail once a week, on his back.

Also known as Mudge Bay, from the bay on the North shore in Billings township that it was located on, Kagawong had been settled in 1872. Robert McLinchy opened a post office under the latter name in his general store four years later.

In 1878 Green Bay opened in Bidwell Township near the northern tip of Manitou Lake, 12 miles south of Little Current, from which came a weekly mail by stage. It was also known as Skippen's Settlement, and John Skippen, Sr. was postmaster.

At the village of Tolsmaville, located on a harbor on Cockburn Island on the North Channel, Cockburn Island post office came into being in 1880. S. F. Tolsma kept a general store, was a fish dealer and ran a tugboat. The postmaster, however, was the local Indian agent, Benjamin W. Ross. The island had about 600 people. Steamships stopped there three times a week during the navigation season. Railroad ties, telegraph poles, cedar posts, and wooden pairing blocks were shipped from there.

On the southwest shores of Manitou Lake, one mile north of the southwest corner of Bidwell Township, was Lehman's Landing, with A. Lehman as postmaster, which opened in 1880, but only lasted to 1892. On the same shoreline Rockville post office was to come into being in 1901, but on the northwest, where the 5th concession road touches Green Bay, blacksmith James H. Spry was postmaster.

Seven miles northwest of Manitowaning, in Sheguiindah Township, at the north shore of Manitou Lake, Lily Lake post office was opened in 1880, with a weekly mail. The

(Continued on page 168)



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MANITOULIN *continued*

same year the farthest west township on Manitoulin Island, Dawson, got Meldrum Bay post office, on the water of the same name. It had a large saw mill, run by its postmaster, W. T. Cundle.

Two more post offices were established in 1880, Perivale, near the southern tip of Kagawong Lake, in Campbell Township, and Mindemoya, on the lake of the same name, in Carnarvon Township, eight miles north of Providence Bay. The latter had been settled in 1875. It had a weekly stage by mail from Manitowaning.

1880 also saw Sandfield established in the township of the same name organized that year, on the southerly outlet of Lake Manitou, 14 miles southwest of Manitowaning. Its postmaster, William McDonald, owned flour and saw mills there. The next year Sandfield Township obtained Big Lake post office, 23 miles west of Manitowaning, paradoxically located at the western tip of a small lake southeast of Manitou Lake. Both

post offices received a weekly mail from Manitowaning.

Barrie Island, in the North shore's Bayfield Sound, got Barrie Island post office in 1882. A bridge connected it to Manitoulin Island, on which a mail stage ran twice a week to Gore Bay.

In 1883, at Silver Creek in Robinson Township, Silverwater post office came into being, 30 miles west of Gore Bay, from which mail came twice a week. It had been settled in 1879. On Campbell Bay, in Burpee Township, 12 miles southwest of Gore Bay, Evansville was established in 1884. It got a weekly mail. The same year 10 miles southeast of Gore Bay, at the southwestern tip of Kagawong Lake, in Campbell Township, Long Bay was opened, with mail coming twice a week; 11 miles directly south of Gore Bay, the same year saw Poplar opened in Mills Township, on a stream providing power for saw mills.

To be continued

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Why then were they allowed through the mails in place of stamps? Why has the PO gone to the trouble of "cancelling" all the wrappers now? The answer can only be that the PO staged a brief unintentional giveaway and was somewhat embarrassed at having been caught with such a mistake. One final question as food for thought: is the third wrapper, present type, now to be considered as a pre-cancelled unofficial issue?"

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4. During his time of collecting important sections of material held by other collectors may have been diverted to museums, or otherwise permanently removed from the market.

And so forth, leaving the collector with the problem of "where to go from here".

This decision is too complex to cover adequately on a page such as this, but I will be happy to discuss the matter without obligation with any collector who cares to contact me.

The corollary question is the fate of the old collection. Again there are alternatives;

1. Holding intact as an investment.
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