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B·N·A TOPICS

Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society



The 5c Beaver
On the CAPEX Stamp



JUNE 1951

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CIRCUIT SALES TOPICS

Total Circuit sales reached a total of \$304.53 for the first quarter of 1951. Twelve new books were entered and seven books retired with sales of \$141.51. Two of the retired books were received with the 12 new ones; they only had to make one circuit to practically sell out. Reason—good stamps priced right sell quickly!

Several have bought new blank books and I expect a nice lot of material to be entered, including revenues. If you want to be on the revenue list, please advise, unless, of course, you have done so previously.

We have 90 books divided into 14 circuits at present, and all of them are travelling about at this writing. Plenty of nice things in these books!

UNMOUNTED MATERIAL FOR SALE

We also have the following material which cannot be entered in books, but is for cash sale through this department:

	Price
CANADA —#34, 150 used copies (shades)	\$12.00
#208, 133 used copies	4.00
#209, 41 used copies	8.75
#210, 92 used copies	11.00
C1 (47), C6 (5), C8 (14), C9 (131), used	4.75
#E8, 72 used copies	6.75
Booklet Panes, 45 mint, 104a to 254b, reg. retail \$130, net	98.00
Booklet Pane, Edward 90b, without selvedge, net ..	70.00
1876 Supreme Court Laws, proofs, 10c, 20c, \$5, perf., no control	15.00
1875 Crown Type Gas Inspection, proofs, 5c to \$4, 8 stamps, Brazer cat. \$40	22.00
1876 Crown Type Weights and Measures, 1c to \$2 black, and no denominations red. Cat. \$67.50, net	30.00
1865 second issue Bill, proofs on card, 4c blue, 5c green, 7c orange, 8c blue, 30c green, 50c dull violet ..	18.00
1906 King Edward Weights and Measures, proofs, \$5 and \$10	8.00
Used stocks of singles, 5,793 stamps from Small Queens to current, 126 varieties. Cat. value \$185 plus ..	30.00
NEWFOUNDLAND —#216, the 5c Gilbert, 90 used copies ..	5.40

First cheques get the above items—don't hesitate!

Vacation-time is fast approaching, so let me know well in advance when you will be away from home, so as NOT TO DELAY THE CIRCUITS. Blank books are still for sale at only 5 for 25c. Send your order to the Sales Manager:

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To the Editor

doubles, etc., of 1942-49 issues, and 1-20¢ values.

C. Russell McNeil.

Vern Persinger Replies

Dear Sir: That several people have written to you adversely and none with appreciation, leaves me with a strange feeling. No one kicks a dead dog! And then I'm reminded that Einstein says he is wrong 99% of the time. So, if I'm wrong, it isn't the first time, believe me. I do have this to offer:

1. This article was written, as you see in the first paragraph, to detect fake O.H.M.S., which is most common on the 5-hole. This is pointed out in my paragraph No. 1, page 95. Apparently I did not make it clear that I was talking about 5-hole varieties. Paragraph 4 also proves this.

2. In paragraph 5, I must swallow my words, for stamps O.H.M.S.-G overprinted and 4-hole DO exist post-marked "Ottawa." I have hundreds, maybe even a thousand, of them. I still don't believe that the 5-hole (before 1935) varieties exist cancelled "Ottawa"—they can't!

3. ALL 5-hole perfs. ARE alike in spite of Mr. McNeil's comment. Variations occur only on the 4-hole varieties.

4. W. J. Brown is correct except on the 5-hole.

I have been very sick and will continue to be in hospital for months yet. Therefore, it would probably be advisable if someone else did the organizing of the O.H.M.S.-G group. I am young (27) so have a lot of time to give to BNAPS.

Vern. Persinger.

12½ Perf. Small Queen

Dear Sir: In BNA Topics of three editions past, mention was made and listings given of those who own copies of the 12½ perf. Small Queen. I particularly note no mention was made of one of our prominent collectors, A. K. Grimmer of Temiskaming, Quebec, who I know owns more than an odd copy of these rarities. Whether further information can be

(Continued on page 151)

Comment on O.H.M.S. Article

Dear Sir: In the interesting article entitled "On His Majesty's Service" by Lt. Vern Persinger, in April Topics, the statement is made that "Ottawa, where more government mail is posted than in any other city, has used postage meters for many, many years in ALL government departments and has NEVER used an O.H.M.S. stamp."

... Insofar as I know, ALL government offices in Ottawa make use of O.H.M.S. stamps, and have done so for some years past.

Colin H. Bayley.

Dear Sir: . . . Many offices have used them (O.H.M.S. stamps) for years, ever since they were required to be generally by the government.

W. J. Brown.

Dear Sir: I am of the opinion that Vern Persinger will have to find some other basis of detecting fakes than the method he described in April Topics, especially because I believe all genuine stamps are not perforated exactly alike.

Examination of hole positions in my collection show slight hole positioning variations on some stamps, so how could you take one stamp as a master and say all unmatched stamps are fakes?

My stamps were procured from Stanley Stamp Co. and other reputable dealers in Canada, most of them before the O.H.M.S. perf. stamps enjoyed the popularity now existing.

I would welcome an expert examination of my small collection of 4- and 5-hole O.H.M.S. stamps for forgeries, and would give any committee so-formed every co-operation.

I haven't had access to the 5-hole, as I have the 4-hole. Of the latter many thousands have been examined and data is available and can be compiled on relative percentages of quantities examined of normals, inverts,

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 W. W. Chadbourne, G. E. Foster.

Views and Reviews By the Editor

HAVE YOU SENT IN YOUR YEARBOOK AD?

A number of members have already sent in copy for their advertisement in the big (we hope!) CAPEX edition of the BNAPS Yearbook. To those who have shown that they are behind our efforts, many thanks. The preparation of this book entails a great deal of work which largely falls on the shoulders of the editor. It would be of great benefit to him if copy for advertisements was sent in as soon as possible. Final deadline has yet to be decided upon, but the book must be mailed by September 1, and even earlier if possible, and unless the advertising can be lined up at an early date, it makes the job of copy preparation all the harder. The more advertising revenue we receive, the larger will be the Yearbook, so won't you drop a line to the editor reserving your space . . . NOW. Rates are as follows: Full page, \$17.50; half page, \$10; quarter page, \$6; eighth page, \$3.50; column inch, \$2.00.

CANADA LOSING ITS REPUTATION?

The designs of Canadian postage stamps have certainly shown a deterioration in the last couple of emissions . . . and the stamps designed for CAPEX will do little to enhance the record, at least in the low values. We have only seen the official pictures of the designs released by the P. O. Department, but

if the "fur" and "fish" stamps issued in recent months are any example, they will show no improvement in the actual stamp itself. True the 15¢ value is a beautiful-looking stamp—but why a 15¢ value for the only decent design in the lot. The official department news release states this stamp will be convenient for the prepayment of postage on air mail letters to Ireland! Actually, it will also pay the air mail rate to the United Kingdom and other parts of Europe, but wouldn't it have shown more commonsense and appreciation of this great event to have had this design for, say, the 4¢ value, which would be used for practically all first class mail within Canada and to the United States and other countries?

Canadian stamps have long been leaders in popularity among philatelists throughout the world, but recent designs will certainly not attract any new recruits to the fold. That the Canadian post office can produce beautiful and interesting designs has been amply demonstrated in the past—it is to be hoped that the two commemoratives planned honoring Sir Robert Borden and W. L. Mackenzie King, two noted Canadian Prime Ministers, will show a return to the type of stamp we have been used to seeing from this country.

REVIEW: "CANADIAN PHILATELIC LITERATURE"

This is an interesting book in catalogue form listing in more or less com-
(Continued on page 159)

Sketches of BNAPSers by V. G. Greene

CHARLES ARMSTRONG

Recently elected to our Board of Governors, Charles Armstrong was born in Toronto on Dec. 5, 1888. Married, no children, Mr. Armstrong has been in the newspaper business all his life and is employed by the Toronto Daily Star. He says he has no idea of retiring and will probably die in harness like other newspapermen.

Charlie started collecting stamps as a boy which collection died the usual natural death. Later, while working on the New York Mirror, Indianapolis Star, Dallas News and other U. S. papers, he collected the stamps of the United States. Returning to Canada he met his old friend Gordon Crouch who got him interested in Canadian stamps and he has specialized in them ever since—not, however, the regular issues but such things as "revenues," "locals," "express" and in fact, anything not catalogued in the standard catalogue. One time some man said, in looking over Charlie's collection, "Say, do you collect wall-paper?" And he replied, "Why sure—perforate it and I'll collect it!"

Mr. Armstrong collaborated with



Dr. Holmes in the latter's "B. N. A. Handbook and Catalogue" and his photograph is included in the first edition of that famous work. The photo accompanying this article shows him with his cousin, Mr. Armstrong has also written articles on Canadiana for "Topics," "Popular Stamps," "Hobby-Craft," and other magazines.

After stamps, Charlie's main interest is a farm-ranch outside Toronto and he has a room all ready to work on his stamps and Canadiana if and when he retires from active business.

Canada 5c 1859

RECORD OF RE-ENTRIES

By MAJOR G. A. E. CHAPMAN D. S. O.

The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, from which this article is reprinted, publishes six times a year research articles from outstanding students. Membership in the Collectors Club is open to qualified philatelists all over the world. For further information, write—

THE SECRETARY, THE COLLECTORS CLUB

22 East 35th Street

New York 16, N. Y.

While no claim of urgent need can be made in presenting a new arrangement for the study and record of the Re-entries, as was the case in re-numbering the Flaws, ("The Stamp Specialist" December, 1943)* yet the task has been undertaken in firm belief that the changes made from the older system are advantageous, notably the revision of the descriptive matter, and that in illustrating the Re-entry features one chart replaces several loose sheets. In addition opportunity has been taken to record Re-entries discovered since Senator Calder's list was compiled and to incorporate the following innovations.

Descriptive matter is given in unabridged form.

Details peculiar to certain Re-entries only, are distinguished with an "x."

Flaws that may be carried are described as well as plotted upon the chart.

The Revised flaw numbers are given. The C dots are described.

The various States relative to the presence of flaws in which re-entered stamps have been found are listed.

The earliest and latest dated copies noted by the writer.

It is to be clearly understood that this new arrangement is advocated solely as far as Examination and Description as means to Identification and Record are concerned and that any additional data and innovations should be taken in conjunction with the wealth of information contained

in "Some Phases of the Canada 1859 Issue" by The Hon. J. A. Calder. Additional instances of Re-entering that show a doubling of one or more of the frame lines only and with very slight, or no evidence of any detail within the inner frame have been ignored.

I. The Study of Re-entries is considered under 2 headings,

A. Description, as a means to identification.

B. Numbering, for purposes of reference.

II. Before proceeding further, however, it is thought advisable to forestall possible uncertainty as to any names and terms used herein and in course of description by appending a Glossary of those words of which there may be doubt.

Glossary

Ball	The circular terminal portion of the figures 5.
Brackets	2 upright curved lines in the Crown-V. R. Area, one on each side of the Crown.
Cross	On top of Crown.
Curved Line	That separating the ovals of the lettering Areas.
Flag	Top portion of the figures 5.
Frame	Frame line, outer and inner.
Margin	Area outside the frames.
Ovals	White curved bands, inner and outer, being the outer part of the lettering Area.
Path of Search	See Para. V.
Pearls	Border of Crown.

*Also BNA Topics, Oct. 1950.

Rosette	2 four-leaved ornaments set in the Solid, one at each end of FIVE CENTS.
Serif	Turned up or down additions to the extremities of letters.
Shamrock	East emblem (with Thistle and Rose) at bottom of Crown-V. R. Area.
Shank	Vertical portion of figures 5.
Solid	The opaque background to the lettering.
Spandrel	In the Area sense, the four corner portions of

the Stamp outside the Ovals. In actuality, the background to the figures 5 inside the inner frame line.

III. Description is dependent upon Examination consequently the procedure adopted of examining the 5c Beaver should be understood but before explanation of this is considered due attention should be given to the manner in which the face of the stamp has been divided into named parts to facilitate examination (and description).

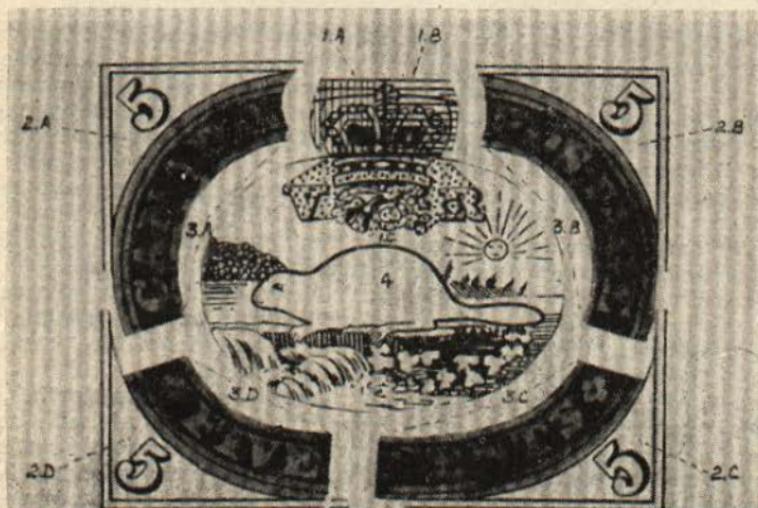


Illustration shaded to show the four Areas.

Partition of the Design

IV.

The over-all design of the stamp is divided in two different ways:—

A. Into Areas:—

Crown-V. R. embracing sub-areas —

Spandrels embracing sub-areas Margins, Frames, Fives, Spandrel

Lettering embracing sub-areas CANADA, POSTAGE, CENTS, FIVE, Ovals Beaver (Central) —

B. Into "Quarters"—

each representing respectively the NW NE SE SW portions of the Spandrel Area.

(See plate in next issue for illustration "exploded" to indicate the "Quarters.")

Procedure of Examination

V.

In order to effect a uniform description of each "Re-entry," the face of each stamp is examined in the same manner viz.: The Crown Area is scrutinized first, then search is continued from the middle of the West margin Northwards and clockwise

round the stamp through the 4 Spandrels, thence through the lettering Areas (Canada, Postage, Cents, Five, including their adjacent Ovals and the 2 Rosettes) and finally into the Beaver (Central) Area. For the sake of subsequent reference it is proposed that this be known as the "Path of Search."

Numbering of "New" Re-entries

VI.

Since the numbers allotted to Re-entries by Senator Calder (London Philatelist, March-May 1939) fortunately can be retained the matter of numbering remains for consideration only in relation to Re-entries subsequently noted for record (past or future).

The method whereby the Re-entries already listed have been marshalled into numerical sequence is to be followed in deciding where the new Re-entries should be fitted in. It may be as well therefore to recapitulate the schedule of Area numbers.

1. The Crown-V. R. Area
 - N. W. Quarter 1.A
 - N. E. Quarter 1.B
 - South half 1.C
2. Spandrel Areas
 - NW Quarter 2.A
 - NE Quarter 2.B
 - SE Quarter 2.C
 - SW Quarter 2.D
3. The lettering Areas
 - CANADA 3.A
 - POSTAGE 3.B
 - CENTS 3.C
 - FIVE 3.D
4. The Beaver Area.

1. To classify. Note the first three Re-entry features along the "Path of Search" of the stamp under examination and record them in terms of numbers as per the foregoing schedule. For example:—A feature found in, say, the Lettering Area, is at once labelled 3 and since it occurs in, say, the "Cents" quarter, it becomes 3.C; and so in like manner with the other 2 selected features.
2. To number. The now completely classified Re-entry is fitted into its position among the classification numbers listed in Column 2 of the Classification Table. Example:—Assume that the first three features on conversion to numbers become 2.C., 3.A., 3.D. then by comparing them with those in Column 2 it will be recognized that they fit in between 2.C., 3.A., 3.C. and 2.C., 3.B., 3.C. which it will be noted are Re-entries 52 and 53. The "new" Re-entry consequently becomes 52a. Instances are likely to re-occur where the Classification numbers

of a new Re-entry will be found to match those of two or more Re-entries already listed. In such case the listed Re-entry to be followed in numerical sequence will be the one that has its earliest feature (not being the same one) closest to that of the new Re-entry on the starting point side.

The Chart

VII.

For use in conjunction with the descriptive column of the Classification Table and to replace the several loose sheet of illustrations hitherto used, a "Chart" is provided consisting of 4 panels (enlargements of the 5c stamp) upon which may be seen at a glance examples of all the chief Re-entry features (except those of The Major Re-entry which is recognisable immediately) and such flaws as may be carried upon re-entered stamps on record to date. Each feature is numbered to indicate the Re-entry of which it is a part, and where a feature is connected to more than one number that feature is common to the other Re-entries as numbered.

The Beaver Area, hitherto unproductive of any important Re-entry feature, has been omitted in favour of presenting "Cut-outs" of the Crown-V. R. Area upon which to conveniently plot the Re-entering that occurs therein.

Except in a few exceptional cases no attempt has been made to reproduce features faithfully for not only is it impossible to depict in limited space the varying states in which a feature may be found owing to wear, etc. but in order that all the chief features of each Re-entry may be included upon the Chart those of very similar appearance—notably the doubling of the '5s—are represented by one reproduction.

Classification Table

VIII.

This Table has been reconstructed (see example p. 140) and is applicable to all recorded Re-entries. Column 4 of Senator Calder's Table has been dropped, Columns 6 and 7 have been revised and merged into one and a column for the C dot has been added.

Classification Table

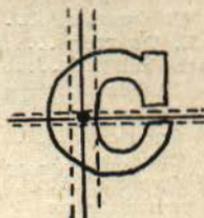
No.	Class. No.	Description	Flaw	Perf.	C dot	Notes
38	IIA, IIIA, IIIB	N. W. Spandrel, frames doubled W. of C(AN), doubling of solid over. (PO)ST, Splash below E. side of. F118. (F(I)VE, 3 dashes in.	118	X	R	E. Margin

The following are the Columns in order of arrangement.

1. Re-entry Number.
2. Classification Numbers.
3. Description (formerly "Re-entry details"). In endeavor to render Description as concise as possible, the eye is first directed to the portion of the stamp that carries or is near the Re-entry feature to be indicated, and where letters are concerned the key one is placed in brackets. For example, "Doubling over AG or TAGE" would appear as "T(AG)E, doubling over." In further cause of simplicity and brevity the descriptive text contains such references as "Flag," "Ball," and "Cross"—it being considered superfluous to add "of 5" or "of Crown." Anatomical terms such as Arm, heel, neck, shoulder, toe, etc. are employed as short cuts to point to Letter parts. Where a feature, although possibly of comparative unimportance, is peculiar to any one stamp only, its description is preceded by an "x." Details as to Flaws that the stamp may carry are included, as if present they will conclusively clinch identification.
4. Flaws. The number (Revised) of the flaw or flaws that may be carried by the said Re-entered stamp.
5. Perfs. For the sake of space and brevity the three Perforation states are indicated:—11½x11½ by 11, 11½x12 by X, and 12x12 by 12.
6. C. dot. The C dot has proved such an important aid to identification that endeavor has been made here, through the medium of a Key, to describe its location and peculiarities, if any. While in a few instances the dot can be described accurately by this method, yet in the majority of cases description can be only approximate. However, even if description is only approximate, concrete information as to

whether the C dot is present or is not present is of value, and furthermore, detailed data cannot but be of additional help, if only in negative fashion.

Illustrating the "C" Dot



The most usual position of the C dot, and consequently considered Normal would appear to be at the intersection of two imaginary lines:

- (1) One vertical, being halfway between the centre of the body of C and its E edge.
- (2) the other horizontal, being midway between the top of the tail of C and a point in the gap half way between the tail and head of C.

The meaning of the letters of the Key below is in relation to or based upon comparison with the above described Normal position.

- — No C dot is apparent
- C — C dot is reported to be present
- D — Dot is doubled
- E — Dot touches E edge of body of C
- H — High
- HH — Very high
- N — Normal, as shown above
- L — Low
- LL — Very low
- R — Right, not touching E edge
- S — Strong
- W — Left (West)
- w — weak
- 2 — 2 dots
- 3 — 3 dots
- ? — unobserved

Examples:—EHH—Much higher than normal and touching East Edge.

RL & - = Lower to the right of normal. Also found without C dot.

Identification

The easiest and most rapid method of identifying Re-entries has been found by the writer to be in recognizing upon the Chart (noting their numbers thereon) any salient features the stamp may carry. Should such features be labelled with similar numbers progress towards identification is surely indicated and may possibly be satisfactorily confirmed by comparison with details under the said number in the Classification Table. Should it happen that a salient feature when recognized upon the Chart is found to be noted as being peculiar only to a certain Re-entry or perhaps to be labelled as a listed Flaw then Identification may be considered to be established. However all details in the Classification Table relating to that Re-entry should be checked in order to render corroboration as com-

plete as possible.

In the event of the above procedure proving abortive recourse will have to be made to the Classification process as outlined in para. VI. If the resulting group of numbers tallies with one (there being only one) in Column 2 of the Table it is possible that the two Re-entries are similar. However since Classification is based upon areas of the stamp two totally different Re-entry features may produce the same Classification number on account of being in the same sub-area, a fact that results in the grouping of different Re-entries under one Classification number. Consequently study and comparison of each Reentry of the group to which the new Re-entry has been found to belong may be necessary in order to effect identification.

CANADA 5c 1859

RE-ENTRIES

No.	Class. No.	Description	Flaw	Perf.	C. dot	Notes
1	1.A-1.B-1.C	The Major Re-entry. Re-entering, strongest on the W. side, appears in nearly all parts of the design.		12	LW	From the last plate. Next stamp S. carries Re-entry 25
2	1.A-1.B-1.C	Crown, doubling of inner frame & covered line over both halves of. x(V)-R., 2 dots in centre of E. arm and doubling of W. arm of. S.W. Pearls doubled. W. bracket, doubling of S. half of. xCAN(ADA), doubling in, and below DA. (POST)AGE, doubling in. (CE)NTS, a mass of dots in. FI(VE), doubling under. F.59 W. frames, 2 dots level with AD, one between and one outside. F.59a Beaver, dot just above hill over eye of.	59 59a	x 12	—	Pos. 92 or 97 next stamp E. having full S. Imprint

No.	Class. No.	Description	Flaw	Perf.	C. dot	Notes
3	1.A-1.B-1.C	Cross is doubled. W. bracket, doubling on E. side of. N.E. pearls are doubled. E. bracket, doubled inside. xV.-R., dot in base of V and doubling of R. N.W. 5, clear doubling on back of. CANA(DA), doubling in and dot in toe of D. xPOSTAGE, doubling in base of and above O.S. & of curved line over. F. 177 PO(S)T, splash inside Beaver area below centre of (lower than F4a).	177	12	—	
4	1.A-1.B-1.C	Cross is doubled. W. bracket, a dash level with N. point of Solid through. xE. bracket, doubled W. and with splashes inside. V.-(R), doubled inside. W. inner frame, doubling N. E. inner frame, doubling S. CANA(DA), doubling over and under. W. rosette, 2 dots at base of S.W. leaf of. W. rosette, splash in oval E. of N.E. leaf of. (unlisted flaw) F. 134 POS(T), splash in outer oval over N. arm of.	134	12	—	
5	1.A-1.B-1.C	W. bracket, splash near S. end of solid inside. E. bracket, splash opposite toe of P. inside. (V)-R. doubling inside E. serif of. xS.E. 5, peculiar doubling cuts inner frame E. xS.E. 5 and S.W. 5, dot at bottom centre of flag of each. xS.W. 5, v. pronounced spur at centre of back of. C(AN)ADA, doubling above. x(P)OSTAGE, 2 splashes in inner oval N.W. of. C(E)NTS, dot high W. in body of. F50 S.W. 5, splash in spandrel E. of top of body of.	50	x	N & —	PL. 2 pos. 9 F20 occurs on stamp having C dot
6	1.A-1.B-1.C	W. bracket, splash near S. end of Solid inside. E. bracket, N. point of Solid extends to. V.-(R)., 2 dots in top of 1 in center of stem of. S.E. 5, doubled. S.W. flag, dot at low center of.		12	—	Pos 2 or 61 as stamp below has full W. Imprint

Trail of the Caribou

By Freres Meyerson



W. E. Lea of the firm of John E. Lea (BNAPS #571) of Manchester, England, has certainly come to our aid in response to our query concerning the line perforation varieties of the 5¢ Caribou, Scott #191 and Gibbons #225. He just forwarded two blocks to us for inspection, but what blocks. The first was a left hand top corner block showing the plate number 3. It was a beautiful example of Scott #191 and Gibbons #225b in the line perf 14.1. The other block was an equally superb block of Scott #191a and Gibbons #225 in the line perf 13.7. I immediately sent them on to Arthur Moll, my expert in these stamps, and he confirmed my findings. In the case of the line perf. 14.1 block, Stan Wood had showed us a block previously but according to Arthur's examination of the color and the wear on the plate, Stan's block was probably from Plate #2, whereas this one was definitely from Plate #3. Arthur's conclusions are not definite but he suspects that the line perf 14.1 may exist from the two plates. In the case of the Die 1, Scott 191a and Gibbons #225, in the line perf 13.7, this is the first example ever recorded and we were exceedingly pleased to see it and be able to confirm its existence. No, these two blocks don't grace our collection now—we would have liked to add them but in this one stamp we always give Arthur first refusal, and this time he didn't refuse. We're in hopes that Arthur will write up his collection and exhibit it at CAPEX. What say Arthur?

And still they come! In W. E. Fynden's column, published in the March 31, 1951, issue of "Stamp Collecting," still another line perf 14.1 variety is recorded. This one concerns the 1¢ grey, Scott #184 and Gibbons #222.

We haven't seen the stamp so we can't confirm its existence, but we will say that Fynden's sources are unimpeachable so we will go along with him until we have occasion to check the stamp.

It took Stan Wood (BNAPS #221) from far-off New Zealand to come up with an example of the 5¢ Caribou, Scott #120, in the line perf as first mentioned in Boggs and then again brought to light in our column in the February 1951 issue. The block as submitted by Stan for our examination is line perfed 14, whereas the rest of the issue is comb perfed 13.7. It's an interesting variety to look for. We can't comment on the comparative scarcity of the line perf stamp as we have not had the opportunity to examine enough of the stamps. We hope to get at that sometime in the immediate future and we'll tabulate the results.

At least once a year, the "235" strike on Newfoundland stamps is the subject of an inquiry. This time it is part of a letter from R. W. T. Lees-Jones (BNAPS 493) to Jack Levine. We really don't know what it is but we are rather certain as to what it isn't. It definitely is not a registry marking as suggested by Boggs, as we have it on a 1¢ postcard, Holmes #1670, posted at St. John's on Apr. 18, 1878, and addressed to Jersey City, N. J., with no signs of registry at all. It is not a mail box cancellation from Is'and to Mainland as we have this cancellation on a cover posted at St. John's on July 3, 1886, addressed to Harbor Grace. The cover is franked with the 3¢ blue, Scott #49, and has no other markings. Incidentally our earliest record of use for this cancellation on cover is June 11, 1873. Does anyone have a cover used prior to this date.

ADDITIONAL DATA ABOUT NORTHERN ONTARIO AND KEEWATIN POST OFFICES TO 1895

By FRANK W. CAMPBELL

PART II

KEEWATIN

Keewatin continued to be listed as a post office locality until 1917, the last remnant being on the shores of Hudson and James Bay. In the 1916 Postal Guide is listed as "in Keewatin": Fort Barrows, Cedar Lake, Grand Rapids, Moose Lake, Norway House, The Pas (Le Pas). This last name is one of only two instances in Canada where a post office has been listed in three provinces or territories—Fort Frances being the other.

"The Pas" was first listed in 1891 as opened in Saskatchewan, the illustration No. 11 being the postmark then used. In the 1916 Guide it is listed in the Keewatin group as "The Pas (Le Pas)," and a footnote indicated it had recently been listed as "Pas."

At present it is listed as in Manitoba.

The Pas was an old fort established in 1775 by the Hudson Bay Co.

Keewaydin was the spelling on an 1883 map.

SAULT SHIP CANAL

The office under this name opened May 31, 1909, J. W. LeB. Ross, superintending engineer of the canal being first postmaster. He retired in 1936, and passed on in 1947. R. K. Knight is the present postmaster.

An earlier date had been seen in print for the opening of this place, but official data is as noted here. Probably earlier an accomodation service had been rendered by the Sault Ste. Marie office.

This office operates 24 hours a day during navigation season, and it is one of the few Canada offices where a postal money order can be purchased at midnight.

If letters bearing American stamps are put off boats into the Canadian mail they are just bundled and sent uncanceled into the pouch for the American "Soo" post office across the river.

DRUMMOND ISLAND

Postal service to the military establishment on Drummond island was furnished between 1815 and 1828, by bundles of letters sent from the Amherstburg post office as opportunity offered for delivery. No postmaster name or revenue has been noted as indicating it was considered a regular post office, but extensive "bills" still exist for postage paid on bundles of letters arriving there, generally by ship. Public notices were sent to the military commander there through the mail, and in a letter dated June 19, 1816, Col. McDouall notes the receipt of 19 letters that took nine months to travel from Quebec and Kingston to him, arriving by American schooner "Eagle." About 85 cents postage was paid on each letter. The Colonel also said "It is scarcely necessary to point out the impossibility of carrying His Excellency's orders into immediate effect, or at all fulfilling his intentions, when such delay and uncertainty attends the forwarding of his despatches."

In the previous article a mistake occurred in line 9 of Concluding Notes. It was St. Joseph island that the British moved to in 1796 when retiring from Michilimackinac. The name Cockburn island appears wrongly placed in two Atlas I had referred to—Walker & Miles 1875, and the same mistake was repeated in D. McDonald's large 1881 atlas.

The British "retired" a second time from Michilimackinac in 1815, this time going to Drummond island. This Drummond island was later determined to be American territory, and the British left it on November 16, 1828, for Penetanguishene, which as early as 1790 had been planned as a naval base, but little development was ever done there.

This Penetanguishene base was practically closed in 1832 when everything was sold at auction, from 5 gunboats down to 16 panes of broken

glass. This data was obtained from notes of John Smith, former comisariat officer at Drummond, who lived until 1872.

Penetanguishene post office was established January 6, 1830, and its first postmark is illustrated—a home made typeset affair.

MINNESOTA AS A MAIL OUTLET

During the season when Lake Superior was frozen, before the C. P. Ry. was built in 1885, mail was sent by Minnesota post offices on some arrangement with the Canada post office, probably closed bags of mail being sent to Windsor, Ontario, for entrance in the ordinary Canada service. A letter postmarked Thunder Bay, April 9, 1875, got a Windsor, Ont., mark, on April 30, on its way to Toronto—no American markings being shown. Heavy amounts were paid in the Ottawa reports of the period for transporting winter mail to Minnesota points from Silver Islet and Thunder Bay. No attention was paid to correct naming of the Minnesota offices, in most cases the destination in the Canadian reports naming places that were long discontinued names in the U. S. A. postal lists. Such places were:

Grand Marais, established May 27, 1856, changing to Hiawatha on December 19, 1857. It was called Grand Marais in the 1874 Canada records. A local name was Pigeon River, which was the customs office name of the Grand Marais district, and Canada records used this Pigeon River as a post office name also. Now, this old record gets confused with the newer post office of Pigeon River, Ontario. Grand Portage, established on May 27, 1856, was another Minnesota place to which mail was sent in winter.

The part of Minnesota that is above the 49th parallel in Canada in Lake-of-the-Woods district has a post office called Penasse. This projection north of the usual boundary line was caused by an old boundary description that was "from the headwaters of the Mississippi River to the Rainy River" in what was to be the future Canada. This included a peninsula in the lake that is not connected by

land with the present U. S. A., and is north of the 49th parallel.

KEEWATIN MILLS— RAT PORTAGE TRADE NAMES

Several correspondents indicated interest in the various stories about the trading of names between these two places. Data furnished by the public library in Kenora indicates that the packages of standard equipment furnished to post offices about to open arrived at both places about the same time, and on being opened were found to have been transposed—and no effort was made to trade them—so what was intended to be Keewatin Mills became Rat Portage.

Another, but less substantiated, story about the name change, concerns brothers, Frank and John Gardiner, traders at both places, who had been promised the postmasterships at both places—but little further detail about this has been found.

The name Rat Portage is derived from the habit of muskrats there portaging across a narrow neck of land between the lake and a bend in a river where it parallels the lake for a distance. This was the original Rat Portage that became Keewatin in the post office change-over.

The present city of Kenora was established as a municipality in 1899, and the name is derived by using the first two letters of each of three post offices that are described herein—Keewatin, Norman, and Rat Portage.

(To be continued)

MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT LOUNGE No. 7

That will be the focal point for all BNAPSers attending CAPEX and BNAPEX, in Toronto, the week of Sept. 21 to 29.

Send your hotel reservations NOW to Lloyd W. Sharpe, 7 Hughson St. S., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

Don't Miss This Great Show!

Bringing News About People and Stamps

By Rev. John S. Bain

It was indeed sad news to learn that the entry of G. P. Bainbridge's B. N. A. fakes and forgeries for CAPEX has been refused. That there should be such an attitude on the part of philatelic officials is hard to understand. Such type of material is always exhibited in European shows. Mr. Bainbridge decided that he would write direct to the Canada Post Office, Ottawa, and discuss the matter with them. They replied in part, "There are no Departmental restrictions or regulations to prohibit you from displaying . . . and I wish you all possible success in the judging." It looked like the entry was in! The chagrin of some was evident, and certain powers-that-be did not want the entry. Pressure was brought behind the scenes. Another letter followed from the Canada Post Office Department stating "I regret to inform you that our reply was completely inaccurate and should not have been dispatched. The Post Office Act contains very strict provisions relating to counterfeited, forged and imitated postage stamps and provides severe penalties for breaches of the provisions in the Act related thereto. For this reason I very heartily support the proposition that any items of this kind which may be in existence should not be displayed at public exhibitions." If an international show such as CAPEX is not the place to exhibit philatelic material that is educational and informative, then where should it be displayed? Let us face the issue that we have such material in philately. By properly exhibiting it we can expose such items and save many collectors from purchasing spurious material. IF, and I emphasize that word, the officers of our philatelic societies, leaders in the philatelic world, would get together

and present solid demands on the issue I am sure something could be done. Let BNAPS, CPS, and APS take the matter up at their national conventions and see what can be done.

BNAPS

Many thanks to BNAPS'er Holmes for his kind remembrance in sending me a cachet envelope dated April 23rd 1951, commemorating the centenary of Canada's first adhesive stamp, 3d Beaver, April 23rd, 1851. The cachet consists of a block of four 3d beavers from the Reford collection in black, with wording in brown. This is a fine cover to add to your Canada centenary material. I understand there are a few still available at 25¢ each and are obtainable from Dr. L. S. Holmes, Suite 107, Medical Arts Bldg., London, Canada.

BNAPS

Although Sir Sanford Fleming is not going to be honored by the Post Office as the designer of Canada's first postage stamp, he will be honored by the Canadian Philatelic Society. Research shows that the stamp was designed in the office of Sanford Fleming which was located at what is now 112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada. The officials of the Canadian Philatelic Society will erect a plaque to the memory of Sir Sanford Fleming reading as follows: "Canada's first postage stamp, issued April 23, 1851, was designed on this site by Sir Sanford Fleming. Erected by the Canadian Philatelic Society, 1951."

BNAPS

If somebody offered you a quintal of stamps, what quantity do you think you would receive? The answer is 112 lbs. A quintal is a measure still used in Newfoundland for weighing fish.

USE THE BNAPS LOUNGE AT CAPEX

BNAPS means good fellowship, a top drawer magazine full of interest. Why not tell your friends of the advantages of becoming a member of this society. For a supply of application blanks write L. D. Shoemaker, Vice-Pres., 1612 Blossom Park, Lakewood 7, Ohio, U.S.A.

AN UNCHRONICLED NEWFOUNDLAND VARIETY

By H. A. MacMASTER

It is common knowledge that the Postage Due stamps of Newfoundland were lithographed in sheets of one hundred subjects on thick, soft, unwatermarked, wove paper. The original transfer was made up in twenty-five subjects (5x5) repeated four times to make up the lithographic plate of one hundred.

I have seen hundreds of these Postage Due stamps and until quite recently believed that they were always on the same paper and from the same plate. Some short time ago, a friend of mine told me that she had seen the 10¢ value on watermarked paper. This interested me greatly and I immediately set to work running down this variety. I have since procured a block of four and seen two complete sheets.

The stamp is on thin, hard, curly, watermarked paper similar to that used for the regular issue of 1941-44. The original transfer has been made up of fifty subjects (5x10) repeated twice to make up the plate of one hundred. An interesting feature of these stamps is the fact that the sheet is watermarked Coat of Arms for one hundred subjects with no watermark in the sheet margins which are quite wide. Thus, if the sheets were not properly fed into the press it would be possible to have one vertical or horizontal row of stamps appear without watermark.

There are numerous minor varieties on the sheet which are always repeated in the same position in each vertical half of the sheet. This would seem to prove that the original transfer was made up in fifty subjects and repeated twice to make up the plate of one hundred. The best of these minor varieties is on stamps #91 and #96 on the sheet and takes the form of a large white period in the label after the word "Due." This variety is very pronounced and easily discernable. On stamps #1 and #6 there is a broken "S" in "Cents" and on stamps #2 and #7 there is a small colored dot dropping from the base of the "1" in "10." These are

all constant varieties.

Of major importance is a variety which appears on the twenty-third and twenty-eighth stamp on the sheet, or stamp #13 on each vertical half. This is a breaking down of the "D" in "Due" which eliminates the curved portion of the "D" making it appear as a perfect letter "L" and thus making the inscription read "Postage Lue" rather than "Postage Due."

The over-all size of the sheet is 10% by 13¼ while the measurement of the whole image as well as the image of the watermark is approximately 8½x11. The separation is line perforated 11 all around.

Worthy of note and of added interest to the specialist is the fact that the cutting guide lines, instead of being printed on the corners of the sheet are watermarked right into the paper at each corner in the shape of a double-lined cross.

Various and Sundry By G. E. Foster

So far this year, the 10¢ split provisionals of New Brunswick appear quite frequently in the auction sales. In the February-March sale of the Reford collection by Harmer-Rooke, this stamp fetched \$90, which, I believe, we can hang up as a record price. On May 16, H. R. Harmer offered three copies from the Moody collection. One of these, lot #233, is from the Seybold collection, originally dispersed by J. C. Morganthau in a sale in March, 1910. John R. Seybold was a dry goods merchant in Syracuse, N. Y. and in the "nineties," and early part of this century was engaged in making a collection of U. S. and foreign stamps on original covers. He was prejudiced against collecting bi-sects, claiming that he was collecting whole stamps and not pieces. On all of the covers in his collection, he had stamped on the back with a large rubber stamp, John R. Seybold, Syracuse, N. Y.

TWO CENT SMALL QUEEN BISECTS

By RUSSELL ALLISON

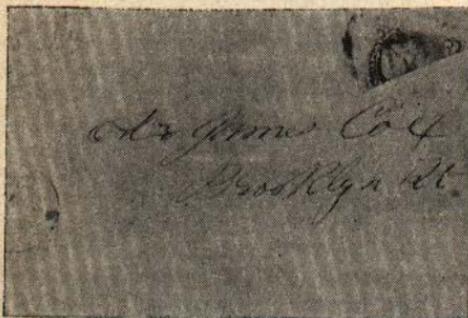


Fig. I

While I was in New York City last August visiting a few BNAPSers I visited Stamp Row. At one of the stops a dealer gave me a box of covers to look over. One of the covers was Figure 1, which is a two cent Small Queen bisected on cover to pay the one cent circular rate. This cover is dated Berwick, N. S., March 26, 1874, and it is backstamped Kentville, N. S., March 27, 1874. The original gum is still on the envelope flaps so this cover evidently contained a circular.

None of the New Yorkers would pass judgement on it nor would any of the seven or eight other BNAPSers to whom I had sent the cover, give a qualified "yes" or "no," but "perhaps." What there was about these covers that none of them would give an opinion on them, I didn't know, but I made up my mind to find out some of the facts.

Our librarian cooperated fully by sending me what clippings and other

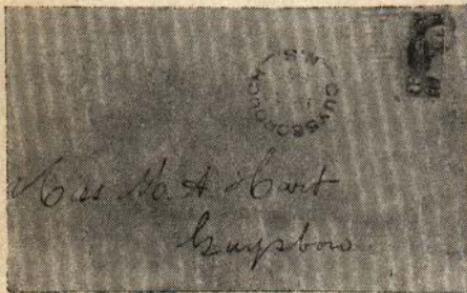


Fig. II

From B. C. Binks Collection

notes he had. Unfortunately most of the information was included in Jarretts and Boggs works. The first break came when the Secretary of the Small Queens Study Group issued a call to its members to send Small Queens to me for BNAPEX. Our new Prexy, B. C. Binks sent along with other stamps, figure II. The cover is dated Guysborough, N. S. July 30, 1886. Since this was a local use, the one cent rate is proper.

Then Peter Hurst of Montreal sent me figure III in answer to a request mentioned in the BNA Topics. This cover is dated Halifax, N. S., November 28, 1885. This cover also is a local.

Then by a strange coincidence two more bisects turned up in auction

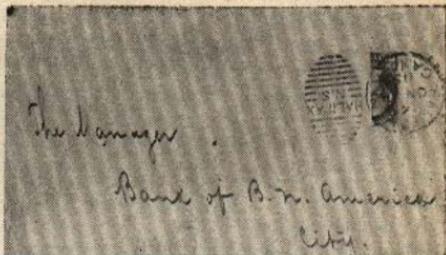


Fig. III

From P. J. Hurst Collection

within a month. In the January 9th sale of Harmer, Rooke, & Co., another bisect from Halifax appeared. This one was described as a diagonal half on a piece of cover. No date was mentioned. Then in the Eugene Costales auction of February 7th, another bisect from Halifax is illustrated. It is similar to figure III except for the address and handwriting. This cover bears the date of November 30, 1885. The Harmer Rooke Sale of March 20-2, 1951, contains another vertical half on piece; no date mentioned.

A check of Jarrett and Boggs reveals seven more bisects. The 1929 Jarrett mentions three covers, two of which are illustrated: a vertical half dated Halifax, October 22, 1884, and a two cent and an adjoining diagonal half making the three cent rate from



Fig. IV
From Ed. Richardson Collection

Brantford to Elgin in 1886. Then he notes a cover with a bisect dated Montreal, January 30, 1888, which was addressed to Charles Chant, Box 1891, Montreal. This is the local rate.

Boggs illustrates four bisects; two verticals from Halifax on bank notices dated September 18, 1884, and October 24, 1884; a two cent and an adjoining diagonal half used for the three cent rate from Wilmont, N. S., dated September 5, 1873, addressed to Bridgetown, N. S., and a two cent and a vertical half making the three cent rate from Westville, N. S., dated December 16, 1885. Boggs makes the assumption that the vertical bisects from Halifax during the months of September and October 1884 were the efforts of a Mr. Hechler, who was a stamp dealer at that time in Halifax.

One informant suggested that Mr. Henry Hechler was responsible for all the bisects. I believe that I have sufficient evidence to prove his statement partially false. My earliest recorded dated covers originates in Wilmont September 5, 1873, and the latest dated cover originates in Montreal January 30, 1888. One of my informants says that the bisects from Halifax in the middle of the 1880's originated with Hechler and that other collectors soon followed his practice. This would account for the cover from Montreal.

Hearing so much from other sources about the activities of Mr. Hechler, I tried to track down some of his activities. I am quoting a part of a letter received from a BNAPSer located in Halifax, Mr. E. M. Blois. Quote, "... Hechler is said to have started collecting stamps as early as 1859. By 1873 he was established as

a dealer. In 1881 he started publication of his own stamp paper, *The Philatelic Courier*. In 1888 he was president of the Canadian Philatelic Association and in 1922 helped found the Nova Scotia Stamp Club . . .

"He apparently had many financial ups and downs, was an Army officer, dealt in coins, fancywork, was an auctioneer, commission merchant, and real estate broker. From old letters addressed to him, his business address was 1882-88 at 184 Argyle St., 1891-97 at 103 Granville St., and about 1914 to the early 20's at 26 Upper Water St. It was at this address that I first bought stamps from him.

"In his *'Philatelic Courier,'* Vol. 3, No. 11, of January 1885, he has a large advertisement headed 'A Rare Chance. The highest bidder can secure for cash—no exchange will under any circumstances be accepted—the following stamps, all warranted genuine and in the best state of preservation:—' and here follows a long list, containing among others:

Canada—1877, 'Service Envelopes' entire 1¢ blue and 3¢ red.
'Official Envelopes,' entire 1¢ blue and 3¢ red.

1884, prov'l, 1¢ green (halves 2¢)
"The 1884 'Prov'ls' apparently originated in the Bank of Montreal here. Whether or not Hechler influenced their use or not I don't know, but at least he gets the credit . . . to the best of my knowledge none of his 'Prov'ls' are owned here. . . " unquote.

Another conclusion I have reached is that while there has been no record of official sanction for the use of bisects, there are still legitimate reasons why these covers before the 1880s

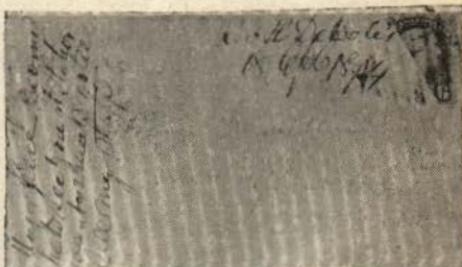


Fig. V
From B. C. Binks Collection
(Backstamped Annapolis April 1874)

are not philatelic. First, it is a matter of record that the Nova Scotia bisects on their own provincial issues are fairly common. Second, in those days hard currency was scarce, especially in the rural areas, and the farmer was very thrifty. Third, bisecting provincial issues was a common occurrence and this continued practice was a carry-over of that period. Fourth, figure V, courtesy of Prexy Binks, a six cent Small Queen bisected diagonally from Lower Horton, N. S., April 19, 1874, and back-stamped Annapolis, N. S., April 2-, 1874, which proves that other values were also bisected in Nova Scotia. Note comment, "Stamp Defective."

I am very grateful to the following named BNAPSers who have aided me in piercing together the puzzle of the bisects: B. C. Binks, E. M. Blois, L. A. Davenport, R. J. Duncan, Dr. L. S. Holmes, P. Hurst, E. Richardson, and L. Shoemaker.

To the Editor

(Continued from page 134)

obtained from him is a question, but no doubt we may learn something at CAPEX time.

Aubrey Kelson.

Small Queen Study Group

Dear Sir: Owing to Dr. Armand Gelinas resigning as secretary of the Small Queen Study Group because of military duties, E. M. Blois, of 4 Cartaret St., Halifax, N. S., Canada, has kindly consented to carry on in this office.

I might state that I have had many enquiries regarding our study group—in fact I have had quite a number of stamps (Small 3's) sent me for identification, and I can assure all our members any help in this way that I can give will be a pleasure. Being in close contact with such outstanding authorities as F. Jarrett and J. Sissons, I feel that the members can receive much valuable information just for the asking.

We, here in Toronto, are busy plugging and planning for the big event of the year—CAPEX—and you can be assured that we will leave nothing undone to make sure you all have a wonderful time, long to be remembered.

W. P. Carter,
Pres., Small Queen Group.

An Outstanding Philly Member

Dear Sir: Just a few lines in regard to one of our Philadelphia Group members, George B. Llewellyn, who was ill for a time shortly after our BNAPS Convention last year. At the convention banquet, Bert did a wonderful job. Now I am happy to say that he is well again and quite active. I know of three recent speaking engagements he has had, exhibiting his excellent collection of Canada. Bert exhibited at the Keystone Stamp Club early in March, and later our Philadelphia Group members paid a visit to the New York Group, where he exhibited his Canada again. At the end of March he exhibited at the Hamilton Stamp Club early in March, and later our Philadelphia Group members paid a visit to the New York Group, where he exhibited his Canada again. At the end of March he exhibited at the Hamilton Stamp Club in Upper Darby.

Bert is also president of the Lansdown Stamp Club, and under his leadership this club has prospered greatly. He has had some outstanding collectors from far and near exhibit their collections for this club.

This active BNAPSer was also chosen as one of the judges for the Allentown Stamp Club exhibition in April. He is also a very active member of Chapter 18, A.P.S.—in fact, Bert is a credit to any stamp society of which he is a member, and it is members like him who make philatelic societies like BNAPS and A.P.S., and local stamp clubs, great.

Charles McDonough.

First Day Envelopes

Dear Sir: I have not seen mention of the following information in BNA Topics, and I feel sure that all mem-

bers would be interested in knowing about it.

Quite recently Miles Robinson of Universal Engravers, 327 Seventh Ave. W., Calgary, Alta., Canada, has gone into the production of envelopes, artistically engraved for use on first days. Although Americans (U.S.A.) have been interested in F. D. cachets for several years, these are the first decent ones prepared for Canadian F. D.'s. Prices, I feel, are very reasonable, so I suggest that BNAPSers get in touch with Mr. Robinson.

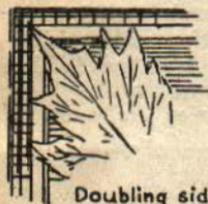
Ernest A. Kehr
Stamp News Editor,
N. Y. Herald-Tribune.

Tercentenary Issue

Dear Sir: In reply to Mr. T. J. Miller's letter on the re-entry in the 5¢ of the Quebec Tercentenary Issue. This re-entry is found according to W. S. Boggs in the 5 cent. He describes it as showing dots through the U. R. date and lower. I have seen one specimen of the re-entry as illustrated, and I have seen several stamps with the dotted line running through POSTAGE, but the "1908" is not as a rule as badly marked as your illustration.

Further to this issue, I have recently acquired a specimen of the variety dot in "P" of POSTAGE mentioned by W. S. Boggs; but I have also found this variety in the 1 cent and 2 cent, so am of the opinion that this is only a position dot which shows up on stamps slightly out of position on printing.

I am now coming to another query. I recently acquired a pair S. G. 20 cent vermilion bearing a large oval postmark "Enquiry Office" at top and below "Post O . . ." Can anyone tell me anything about this?



Doubling side
and top left.



Line in *N*
of Cents.

In reference to the re-entry found

by me on the 20 cent Niagara of 1935, this has now been vetted by Mr. Lees-Jones, who states that the variety, although minute, is there and must stand as such.

E. Shipton.

5¢ Quebec Tercentenary

Dear Sir: The letter from W. H. Woods in the April issue of Topics not only confirms the "dotted line" variety reported by T. J. Miller in the February number but verifies an additional copy held by myself. The copy held by Mr. Miller apparently shows the dotted line extending from "AGE" of POSTAGE to the perforations at right. My own copy shows the dotted line, with some short breaks, extending across the stamp from left perforation to right perforation. Mr. Woods' block shows the dotted line extending across the margins and definitely linking two stamps, which confirms what might be inferred from my own perf. to perf. copy, viz: that the line could run from stamp to stamp for an indeterminate distance. Mr. Woods' suggestion that the dots may have been position points, may be the answer, but I doubt it (a) on account of their quantity and range, and (b) because I hold three copies with straight lines of varying length in identically the same position on the design as the dotted lines under discussion. In view of the fact that the position of both types of lines is identical I cannot help thinking they are related in some way, and probably have a common origin. If so, which came first—the dotted lines or the straight lines—and how? I grant this sounds somewhat like the old "egg and chicken" problem but am submitting it in the hope that BNAPSers will throw light upon it.

I have not seen it mentioned before, but a very similar situation appears to exist in the 1¢ Green, although the copies that have come to my notice are less pronounced. I hold two showing straight lines through two and three letters of "POSTAGE" respectively, and two showing dotted lines—one through "A & P" of Canada Postage and "C" of Cents in the

panel below, and the other extending from the left perforations through 1608 to the last "A" of Canada. What is the answer?

W. T. White.

**Nova Scotia 5 pence
Packet Rate to United States**

Dear Sir: I was interested in Mr. Chadbourne's reference to the above packet rate from Halifax to the United States (Page 74 of BNA Topics, March issue). The last cover with this rate which appeared in a sale in London was Lot 143 at Harmers on 25/11/1946. This consisted of two 1d. brown stamps and a 3d. blue on a cover from Halifax to New York, and fetched £24.

When the late Mr. Alfred Lichtenstein gave a talk, with specimens from his collection, to members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 7th April 1938, there was a similar cover with two 1d. stamps and a 3d. making the 5d. packet rate to the United States. Mr. Lichtenstein showed us an even more interesting cover from Nova Scotia to the United States. As far as I can remember,

this consisted of three 1d stamps and a bisected 3d, making 4½d. Mr. Lichtenstein thought that this was meant for the usual 5d. packet rate and was ½d. short but apparently was passed by the Postmaster.

I have a cover in my collection addressed to P. S. Hamilton, Esq. "Arcadian Recorder" Office, Halifax. This cover has two 1d. brown and a 3d. pale blue making a 5d. rate. All three stamps are pen cancelled, each with two pen strokes on the stamps but one of the strokes on the 3d. just ties it to the envelope. There is no postmark on the face of the cover but in s-cript is written "With a printed . . . paid". The dots indicate where the 3d. stamp begins. The "paid" is written below the words "With a printed". The back has two dated postmarks. One of these is the small oval Halifax mark dated in centre "Ap 3 1859," the second is a large circular town cancellation postmark but only the first letter and the last four letters are decipherable; they are "L . . . BURG"; possibly LOUISBURG. Any suggestions about this cover would be most welcome.

Nicholas Argenti, F.R.P.S.L.

PRIVATE PERFORATED SMALL QUEENS

By L. S. CROSBY

No doubt other members of the Small Queens Study Group besides myself noted with interest the article by Peter J. Hurst in the December 1949 issue of BNA Topics, in which he referred to the company initials perforated into certain values of the Small Queens issue.

I had hoped that some of our members would have developed this matter further, as I feel many, like myself, have examples in their collections which may not yet have been publicly recorded. If we would all divulge what we, as individuals, hold I am sure it would prove very interesting. My collection contains the following:

Scott No.	Value	Initials	No. Held
30b	15¢ blue gray	WJG	1
35	1¢ yellow	WJG	1
41	3¢ vermilion	WJG	9

41	3¢ vermilion	ICR	2
42	5¢ grey	ICR	1
45a	10¢ dull rose	WJG	1

I agree with Mr. Hurst that "WJG" was used by W. J. Gage & Co. of Toronto, which firm published the readers we used in the public schools in Prince Edward Island during the currency of the Small Cents issue.

The initials "ICR," I would say, were used by the Intercolonial Railway. All my "WJG" stamps are confined to one line, though some are in reverse and some inverted. The "ICR" however, are in two, lines, the letters "IC" at the top and "R" at the bottom. One of the 3¢ values is normal, the other reversed, while the 5¢ value is vertical reading down.

Here I leave the subject to be developed by other members of the Small Queens Group.



LOOKING HERE... LOOKING THERE

with Russell Allison

In a column a short time ago, I mentioned the fact that 97 copies of the 10¢ Small Queens was to be auctioned in the Oscar Schenck sale in April by Harmer, Rooke & Co. and wondered what it would bring. The lot cataloged \$118.25 and realized \$80.

The British North America portion of the William Moody collection auctioned by H. R. Harmer on May 15th and 16th contained a number of classics. Among them were huge margined copies of the 3p and 6p and two mint copies of the 12p black. Later issues were well represented by beautiful copies. A set of mint blocks of four of the dollar values of the Jubilees were included.

New Brunswick was also well represented with a number of bisects on cover plus most other values including 1 shilling on cover with a 3p.

Newfoundland was included by auctioning some well margined copies of #2, 2p vermilion, and a magnificent large margined copy, part gum, unused #4 and a #4 4p vermilion on cover. Four covers bearing the 8p vermilion bisects. Also a 1 sh. scarlet vermilion unused with margins and 3 bisects on covers. Also a 1 sh on vertically laid paper cat. \$2,000.00 and many other classics of high catalog value.

Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Islands were also well represented.

The prices realized on the 19th Century Canada collection auctioned by H. R. Harmer on April 3, 4, and 5th showed that prices for average copies are firm and a heavy demand for exceptional marginal copies. A large margined copy of the 3p laid paper, cat. \$7.50, brought \$47.50. A vertical pair \$72.50. Another copy on cover with enormous margins brought \$72.50, another cover \$42.50. Other sound

copies off cover brought \$23 to \$34. Several copies of the 6p laid paper with ample margins brought from \$42 to \$110, on cover from \$30 to \$100, a 12p black used with large margins top and bottom, small tear at left, and cut along frame line at right, brought \$725. The wove papers did as well with beavers bringing \$14 to \$41 a copy depending upon margins, a strip of 3 \$72.50, covers \$13.50 to \$41.00, ribbed paper \$12.00 to \$16.00, ribbed paper on cover \$12.00 to \$32.00. The 6p Prince Alberts brought \$27.00 to \$77.50.

The 10p #7 brought exceptional prices for some items. A copy with margins on all sides, very large at left and right and showing sheet margins at top. Cat. \$70.00 realized \$150. Another large margined copy \$72.50, another on piece of cover \$92.50, another on cover \$135.00, and a cover bearing a 10p, and 2 3p beavers \$200.

½p 1857 unused original gum with plate flaws at top brought full catalog \$60.00. Other used copies brought \$10.00 to \$20.00. Nice margined copies of the 7½p cat. \$100 brought \$230, 210, 170, and 97.50, for a slightly thinned copy. Poor copies brought as low as \$21. A copy on cover brought \$160.00.

1¢ 1859 mint block of 8 with thin spots \$70.00, a mint block of 9 large part o.g., minor separation \$230.00. 25 used copies of shades and papers cat. \$31.25, \$29.00, 11 horizontal pairs \$15.50.

5¢ mint block of 4 o.g. fine centering cat. \$30.00 brought \$60.00, another mint block \$57.50, a used block of 4 light postmarked \$190.00, 30 used copies showing part imprint \$34.00, major reentry \$65.00, another copy \$32.00, a collection of 44 mint and used minor reentries, 28 varieties and

written up on album pages \$180.00, 34 covers \$105.00.

10¢ black brown lightly postmarked and centered a little to left, cat. \$75 brought \$90.00, other copies brought from \$21.00 to \$39, another at \$52.50, a copy on cover brought \$65.00. A specialized study of shades and printings comprising 121 stamps, all printings from 2 to 26th are represented with at least 4 copies of each \$675.00. Another collection of 121 stamps—selection of reentries and constant plate varieties, dated copies, imprints, etc. \$460.00. Another collection of 34 covers \$340.00.

12½¢ collection of 100 copies representing all positions on the original plate \$560.00. Collection of 96 stamps showing reentries, constant plate varieties, flaws, etc. \$500.00. 36 entires \$300.00.

17¢ o.v. nearly centered, cat. \$40, brought \$60, used pair cat. \$20—\$25, used block of 4 off center at top, three good ample margins \$250, another block of 4 not quite as good centering, with some separation \$170, used block of 6, centering off top and right \$200, used block of 8 off bottom and right on piece of paper \$800.

17¢ blue—101 copies all hundred plate positions \$1000. Used copy with large flaw over Cartier's shoulder, \$130, collection of 23 major and minor re-entries \$320, 10 copies on neat covers \$160, 6 copies on cover \$105, 3 copies on same cover \$90, slate blue on cover to France \$42, other covers over catalog.

2¢ rose—mint copy o.g. cat. \$22.50, \$33.00.

1869-97—½¢ black. 11 stamps showing complete reconstruction of watermark E. & G. Bothwell Cluther Mills \$115.00, another reconstruction but watermark in reverse \$200.

1¢ brown red—mint block of 4 o.g. and fine \$200, another mint block reinforced \$105, 6 selected used copies cat. \$24—\$26, horizontal strip of 3, \$18.50.

2¢ green—soldiers letter to England bearing special military rate—

damaged cover \$65, collection of 30 stamps cat. \$60—\$55, watermarked mint o.g. brilliant copy in fine condition, cat. \$75—\$105.

3¢ red—collection of 53 stamps—shades, pairs, and strips of 304, \$35, (cat. \$39.75).

6¢ yellow brown—used block of 4 slight separation and thin spot, \$75.

15¢ gray watermarked well centered cat \$60—brought \$52.50. Imperf block of 8, cat. \$120, brought \$77.50.

15¢ blue gray block of 6 well centered and 2 blocks of 4 average centering cat. \$28—\$36, 15c deep violet thin paper horizontal pair cat. \$50—\$52.50, well centered used copy of script watermark cat. \$125—\$210. Collection of 67 stamps with most shades represented, \$115.

A collection of 390 stamps with an exceptional range of numerals in rings and in addition numerous corks and other cancellations, \$1650.00.

Strongly recommend this 19th century auction list and catalog for your reference library. Available for 50¢ from H. R. Harmer, 32 East 57th St., New York 22, N. Y. 693 lots brought \$29,069.50.

H. R. Harmer auction of April 16, 1951:

U. S. 5¢ 1847 vertical pair on cover postmarked Toronto, U. C., April 21, 1848 and mailed to New York inscribed "Paid to the Lines #20" see Boggs page 70 top illustration, realized \$180, for identification.

U. S. 5¢ 1847, two four margin copies used on cover from Quebec to New York. See Boggs page 73 lower illustration for identification, realized \$105.

U. S. 5¢ 1847—1 copy on cover used from Montreal with White Halls, N. Y. transit mark to Buffalo. See Boggs illustration on top of page 74 for identification. Brought \$44.

U. S. 10¢ 1847—margins on all sides tied by circle 20 to cover postmarked Quebec and mailed to New York via Montreal. See Boggs illustration on bottom of page 75 for identification. Realized \$200.

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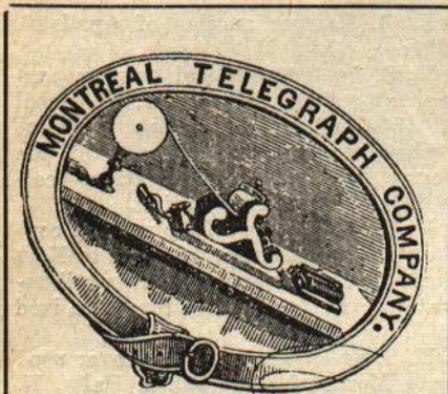
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CHAS. ARMSTRONG
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On Thursday evening, May 3, the Philadelphia Group BNAPS held a very interesting meeting with nine members and one visitor, Mr. Jerry Runte, from The Budd Stamp Club, present. Wilmer Rockett exhibited his interesting collection of Canadian revenues; W. W. Chadbourne exhibited a nice collection of Canada he recently acquired. All in all it was a very interesting meeting.

On Wednesday evening, May 9th, Chapter 18, A.P.S. held a "Canada Night," at the Philatelic Museum in Philadelphia, of which Donald M. Steele is president. Although sponsored by Chapter 18, A.P.S., the meeting was really dominated by BNAPS members. Arthur Pierce being host for the evening. The meeting started with W. W. Chadbourne exhibiting his outstanding collection of the provinces' stamps, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Norman Haac introduced Mr. Vincent Greene, president, Mr. Leslie Davenport, General Manager for CAPEX, stamp exhibition to be held at Toronto, Canada, Sept. 21-29. If these two gentlemen did not sell CAPEX to the 150 persons present it was not their fault.

There were members present from all stamp clubs in the Philadelphia area. Mr. Pierce introduced members from the Haddonfield, N. J., Stamp Club. BNAPS members present were Donald M. Steele, Vincent Greene and Leslie Davenport from (Toronto), Arthur Pierce, Bernard Davis, Earl Apfelbaum, W. W. Chadbourne, Wilmington, Delaware; Robert Dempsey, New York City; Norman Haac, George B. Llewellyn, Charles McDonough, James T. Culhane, Mrs. James Stockton. After which a motion picture, "Stamps of Canada" sponsored by the Canadian Post Office, also a picture of the City of Toronto, another "Ontario in Autumn" in color. All three pictures were very interesting. After all this, refreshments were served, a very enjoyable evening, thanks to Chapter 18, A.P.S.

Report of the Secretary

MAY 15, 1951

NEW MEMBERS

- 736 Brown, M. L., Rutland, Sask., Canada.
737 Crouch, Gordon H., 1905 Jane St. R. R. 2, Weston, Ont., Canada.
738 Dewey, Rev. George F., 5124 Sherbrooke St W., Montreal, Que., Canada.
739 Hanzel, William E., 179 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
740 MacCallum, Robert S., 8 Lafayette Rd., Larchmont, N. Y.
741 Manning, James F., 1827—17th Avenue, San Francisco 22, Calif.
742 Moore, Robert A., 57 Glenforest Rd., Toronto 12, Ont., Canada.
743 Purvey, Richard, 2345 St. Catherines St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
744 Rouleau, J. P., 6547 Chateaubriand Ave., Montreal, Que., Canada.
745 Walton, Wilfred H., 459 Maurice St., Penticton, B. C., Canada.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Cole, Harold D. J., 7 Clifton Ave., Stanmore, Middlesex, England (CX) CAN—19th & 20th century used postage. Pre-stamp & stampless covers. Coils. O.H.M.S. Precancels. Used airmails. Literature. Proofs & Essays. 2 & 4 ring cancellations. SPECIALTY—Postal History. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37. Seconded by G. B. Harper, No. 570.
- Edgerton, Henry K., Shullsburg, Wisc. (CC) CAN, NFD—19th & 20th century used postage. Proposed by Rev. John S. Bain, No. 19. Seconded by H. A. Bradley, No. 36.
- Foster, W. J., 84 Queen St. East, Brampton, Ontario, Canada (C)—CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Coils. Mint and used booklet panes, complete booklets. Federal and provincial revenues. Mint and used airmails, semi-officials. 2-ring and 4-ring cancellations. Proposed by James W. Catterick, No. 647. Seconded by G. P. Lewis, No. 596.
- Greenhill, Maj. R. S. B., 7 Eskdale Gardens, Purley, Surrey, England (CC) CAN—20th century mint & used postage. Mint booklet panes. Coils. O.H.M.S. Precancels. Mint airmails. R. R. Cancellations. SPECIALTY—"Admiral" Issue. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37. Seconded by G. B. Harper, No. 570.
- Hurlbert, Harry, 739 East 12th, Pomona, Calif. (CX) CAN, NFD—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. Entire covers 19th century. Mint & used booklet panes. Coils. Federal & provincial Revenues. Mint & used airmails. Stationery entires. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
- Judd, Allan Frederick, 34 Adelaide Crescent, Hove, Sussex, England (C) CAN—19th & 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Precancels. "Locals." R. R., territorial, flag, slogan, 2 & 4 ring cancellations. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37. Seconded by G. B. Harper, No. 570.
- Kelly, Mrs. Brian, R. R. 3, Innisfail, Alta., Canada (CX) CAN, NFD—Mint and used postage and used blocks. 1st Day covers. Coils. O.H.M.S. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37. Seconded by J. R. Cooke, No. 592.
- Linde, Orvel A., 1973 Seminary, Dubuque, Iowa (C) NFD—Mint postage. Proposed by Rev. John S. Bain, No. 19. Seconded by H. A. Bradley, No. 36.
- Mower, Donald P., 133 Central Ave., Waterbury 10, Conn. (DC-X) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th & 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp, stampless, 1st day and 1st flight covers. Mint and used booklet panes and complete booklets. Coils. O.H.M.S. Precancels. Xmas Seals. Federal and Provincial revenues. Mint, used and semi-official airmails. Stationery entires. Proofs and Essays. "Locals." 2, 4 ring and fancy cancellations. Proposed by Leon W. Banks, No. 631.
- McClain, William A., 6006 Hasbrook Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa. (C) CAN, NFD—19th century mint and used postage. Beavers on cover. Federal revenues. Mint and used airmails. Cut-squares. 2 and 4 ring, fancy and cork cancellations. SPECIALTY—Large and Small Queens. Cancellations. Proposed by J. T. Culhane, No. 280. Seconded by C. McDonough, No. 27.
- Pregler, Merrill M., 1596 Auburn St., Dubuque, Iowa (CX) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Coils. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by Rev. John S. Bain, No. 19. Seconded by Harry A. Bradley, No. 36.

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Shipton, Eldred, "The Old Forge," Hightown Green, Rattlesden, Bury-St.-Edmunds, Suffolk, England (from Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey).
Siverts, John, 618 W. Thayer, Bismarck, N. D. (from Minneapolis).
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441 Stevenson, J. M., Sidcup Rd., New Eltham, London S. E. 9, England.

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Lloyd, E. G., Schomberg, Ont., Canada (#351)

May I be permitted to ask any member who may have any or an extra copy of the January 1951 issue of BNA TOPICS to please send it or them to me to be sent to members whose copy was lost in the mails; there were quite a few so lost. Thank you for this co-operation.

J. Levine, Sec.

Views and Reviews

(continued from page 136)

pleteness, the handbooks and philatelic magazines published in Canada, or about Canada in the case of handbooks. The editor, A. L. McCready, BNAPS member and publisher of "Popular Stamps," Cobden, Ontario, states in his forward that he has been toying with the idea of publishing this book for some years, but despaired of ever achieving completeness in the listings. Finally, he decided to publish all the information he had collected, anyway, and this book is the result. Listings are divided into two sections—Canadian Philatelic Handbooks, and Canadian Stamp Journals, the former being listed in alphabetical order and the latter in chronological order. For the many members interested in philatelic literature, this is a highly interesting publication. 40 pages; price \$1.25 from the publisher.

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