

BNA TOPICS

Vol. 2, No. 9

September 1945

Issue 18

This issue:

Bond

DeLisle

BNAPSHOTS by Click

Reports

Official Publication of the
British North America Philatelic Society

CANADIAN PIONEER AIR MAIL STAMPS AND COVERS

We have recently purchased the stock of one of Canada's foremost Dealers in these history making stamps and covers.

First Flight Covers! — Think it over for a few minutes and lower your blood pressure. Just picture if you can the virgin air routes over which these covers have been carried. They have helped roll the map of Canada up into the Arctic. No more historic records could be found than these really are. Covers are so few and some day collectors will be clamoring for them.

Write us today and start a collection while prices are so low. Naturally you will need a guide as to what are in existence and the prices of today. This is only one of the valuable features of **THE NEW HOLMES HAND BOOK AND CATALOG ON CANADA AND B. N. A.**

The new reprinted edition is today in the binder's hands and will soon be out. Price only \$5.35 post paid (add 15c to checks, please)

A Few Pioneer Stamp Offers Are Here Presented

Klondike Issue in panes of 4 — \$2.00, Single50
Patricia Airways in pane of 8 — \$6.00, Single75
Commercial Airways, Black "via air", Singles	1.50
Black "Via Free", Single60
Purple, Single	5.00
Orange, Single	1.25
British Columbia — Block of 4 — \$2.60, Single15
Western Canada — Regular Issue,	
Variety with Double Perf., Single	1.25
Western Canada — Jubilee Issue with,	
Variety as above, Single	1.50

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London 40, Ontario, Canada

BNA TOPICS

Published monthly by and for members of the British North America Philatelic Society

DISPLAY AD RATES (EXCEPT COVERS)

	1 Insertion	6 Insertions
Full page	\$6.50	\$5.00
½ Page	3.50	2.75
¼ Page	1.75	1.50
One inch single column50	

Payable in advance. Send copy to the editor before 15th of month for following month's publication.

OFFICERS

Pres.: W. R. Hoffman, 77-18 95 Ave., Ozone Park 17, N. Y.
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 Sec.: Jack Levine, 510 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn 7, N. Y.
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 Editor: J. Levine, 510 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn 7, N. Y.

A Report from the Board of Governors

The following propositions were recommended to the Board of Governors for their consideration and decision:

- That the Society establish and maintain a Library for the use of its members. Some suggested ways and means for establishing such a Library are:
 - Voluntary contributions of money or literature.
 - Donation Sales, i.e., philatelic material donated by members to be sold to the membership through the medium of the regular Sales Circuit. The entire proceeds from these sales to be used to purchase material for the Library.
 - A sum of money to be set aside from the general fund of the Treasury.
- That a membership list be published, preferably in November, 1945. That the list appear regularly as a Year Book, which book shall also contain the Constitution and By-laws and Amendments, a complete list of the names and addresses of all members and their collecting specialties or preferences. Furthermore, that advertisements at established rates shall be solicited from Dealers and members and that such ads shall appear in the Year Book. All monies so received from advertisements shall primarily be used to pay the cost of publication and any monies received above such cost shall revert to the Treasury.
- That the Editor of the **BNA Topics** be permitted to accept subscriptions from non-members at an annual rate of \$2.00. All monies so received shall revert to the Treasury.

The members of the Board of Governors have been appraised of these recommendations and were canvassed for their opinion and decision on them. At this time of publication, all members of the Board, except one, have replied and each has expressed his agreement and endorsement of the proposed programs. In view of the majority affirmation, the Board will now proceed to consider and prepare ways and means of instituting these programs. The necessary and required Committees and Chairmen shall be selected to receive, govern and direct all contributions of money or material for the Library or the Donation sales; to promulgate Rules and Regulations to govern the conduct of the Library; to direct the publication of a Year Book and act to encourage and effect the enrollment of advertisers.

The membership shall be advised through the "Topics" of all appointments, rules, regulations, procedures and decisions.

"That Booklet Mounting Problem"

by Nelson S. Bond

Since an "open season" seems to have been declared on the voicing of opinions regarding booklet mounting, fellow members Barracrough and Hoffmann having both taken a shot at the question, yours truly might as well let fly his .30-.30, too.

While I sympathize with Walter Hoffmann's contention that booklets should be mounted in such a way as to insure flatness and easy inspection of all interior leaves, I cannot wholeheartedly endorse his "explosion" method of mounting. In almost all cases, this tends toward inaccuracy of correlation of leaves and panes, and in some cases it would be downright foolish of the collector to "break down" a booklet into its component parts, since in so doing he would pave the way for a subsequent financial loss of staggering dimensions.

Let us take, for example, the case of the extremely rare #108 booklet. I know several experts in the field of complete booklet collecting who do not have this early book...the "book of 3c brown only," consisting of 2 panes. Proof of its rarity may be found in dealer-member J. N. Sissons check- and price-list of Booklets and Panes in the July "Topics," where the book is not even priced, but listed as "want." Yet the normal 3c brown pane itself can be purchased for \$4.00 or less. This pane—from the 105a-107b-108b combination booklet—can be told from the "108b only" pane only by a limited handful of experts, and then not always with certainty. Argument, then: Once the booklet has been "exploded," the individual panes cease being worth (approximately) \$20-\$25 each and become devalued to \$4 plus \$4 plus whatever pittance might be derived from separate sale of the book jacket and interleaving!

Similar examples may be found in numerous issues...in fact, wherever panes of four subjects were bound both as individual booklets and in combination with other values.

Even more striking is the variation of values in panes extracted from English and French language booklets. I would strongly urge owners of complete French language booklets to keep them intact. Only in one or two isolated instances can panes from French booklets be told from their contemporary equivalents in English booklets...yet the French complete books are, without exception, many times rarer, and the contained panes many times more valuable than the English ones.

I have left until last the clinching argument against "exploding" booklets. That is, the extremely fine correlation which exists between certain booklet inscription types (found on the interior leaves), and the panes themselves.

Since it is the normal and understandable desire of the exhibitor to show the "progressive stages" through which a booklet pane ran its course through the years, he can only achieve his purpose by permitting the panes to remain inside the booklets wherein they were originally bound. Otherwise, if he be not extremely conscientious, he will err to the greater or lesser extent, by "padding out" his illustrative pages with panes which never belonged to the pages he mounts beside them.

Taking as the supreme example in this case the 1c green pane of 6 (#104a) in use from (about) 1914 to 1928...it is a little known fact that there exist no less than SEVEN separate and distinct types for the pages of this booklet! Add to these seven the matching seven which may be found in the French language...add to THESE the fact that as rates were changed and postal instructions revised the Government saw fit to print separate fly-leaves and paste these OVER the original (and outdated) pages, thus creating at least a score of "variations"...add to THESE the separate printings of the inscription pages, during the course of which sometimes one page was printed in green, sometimes two, sometimes all four...add to THESE the fact that booklets are known in which an English page (or pages) is pasted over a French page (or pages)...and you can understand the need for keeping booklets intact. The mere mounting of four panes, more or less chosen with an eye to nice centering, might create a page of hodge-podge, rather than a page of true

and accurate postal history depicting one stage in the career of an interesting booklet.

It would be utterly ridiculous to prepare a page showing the First Type 1914 booklet...then mounting with this exploded set of pages four individual panes which might easily be Type 1 (blue-green, horizontal wove), Type 2 (deep green, horizontal wove), Type 3 (yellow-green, vertical wove), and Type 4 (yellow-green, position dots and broken numeral box).

I suggest, therefore, that the ardent booklet-panes and booklet collector keep his collections separate. Mount the individual panes where and as you will... personally, I find the Hollywood album, with its deep pockets of cellulose acetate ideal for pane display...but in devising a method for the display of complete booklets, keep them intact!

If enough collectors were interested, I think it would be a wise idea for someone—possibly our Society—to have photographed and reproduced the various inscription types to be found in Canadian booklet panes, complete sets of these reproductions then being made available at a fair price. If this were done, collectors could mount their complete books in the center of reproduced interior pages, obviating the necessity of anyone's "fingering" the booklet to read the contents. With the aid and assistance of several booklet-wealthy members of this Society, I know this could be done. I have a reference file of approximately 90 percent of the inscription types in my library (pages exploded from individual booklets), and the few types I lack could, I know, be supplied by such enthusiasts as Messrs. Hunter, Hoffmann, Barraclough, et al.

If there is a member of the Society who would undertake the photographing of these inscription type and jacket pages, I will be glad to turn over to him my collection, and make arrangements for the finding of the missing ones.

Which ends my rambling thoughts on a moot question. From here on, it's up to the rest of you collectors. Do you want such pages enough to pay for them...or don't you?

NO BARGAINS!

In this life, you get what you pay for. So, if you're satisfied with space-fillers for your Canadian collection, you might as well stop reading this ad right now. All the items advertised cost ME, and I'm not going to sell them at a loss. But they are all fine items, described accurately, and my money-back guarantee comes with delivery of each stamp.

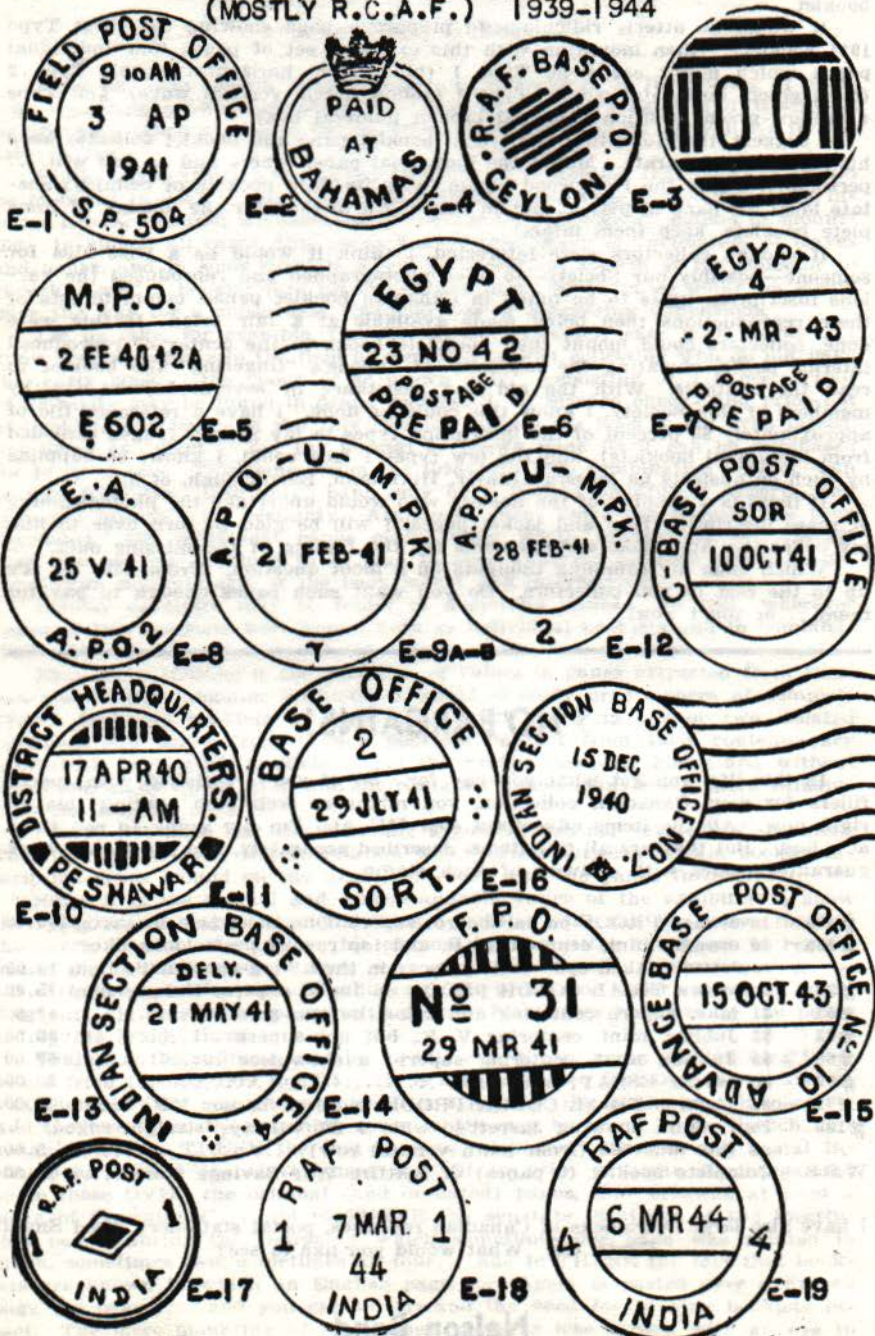
#33a	1c orange PROOF on cardboard, superb. One sheet issued	\$40.00
#33a	1c orange, mint, centered to R, and top row of perfs looks like roulette; "naked eye" variety "scar in throat"; a specialist's item	10.00
#34	2c brown TRIAL COLOR PROOF on India, superb. Unique copy	75.00
#61	\$1 lake, superb centering and color, but no gum	12.00
#62	\$2 Jubilee, mint, centering V. F., but not superb	30.00
#65	\$5 Jubilee, mint, centering superb; a showpiece	50.00
#69	3c purple ESSAY; very rare	20.00
#72	8c carmine TRIAL COLOR PROOF, close at L, but V.F., rare	15.00
#139	Pair, mint, showing Jarrett's "wide 2 C" variety; straight-edged, as this must be (from tenth vertical row)	5.00
W.S.S.	Complete booklet (5 panes) of Spitfire War Savings panes	22.50

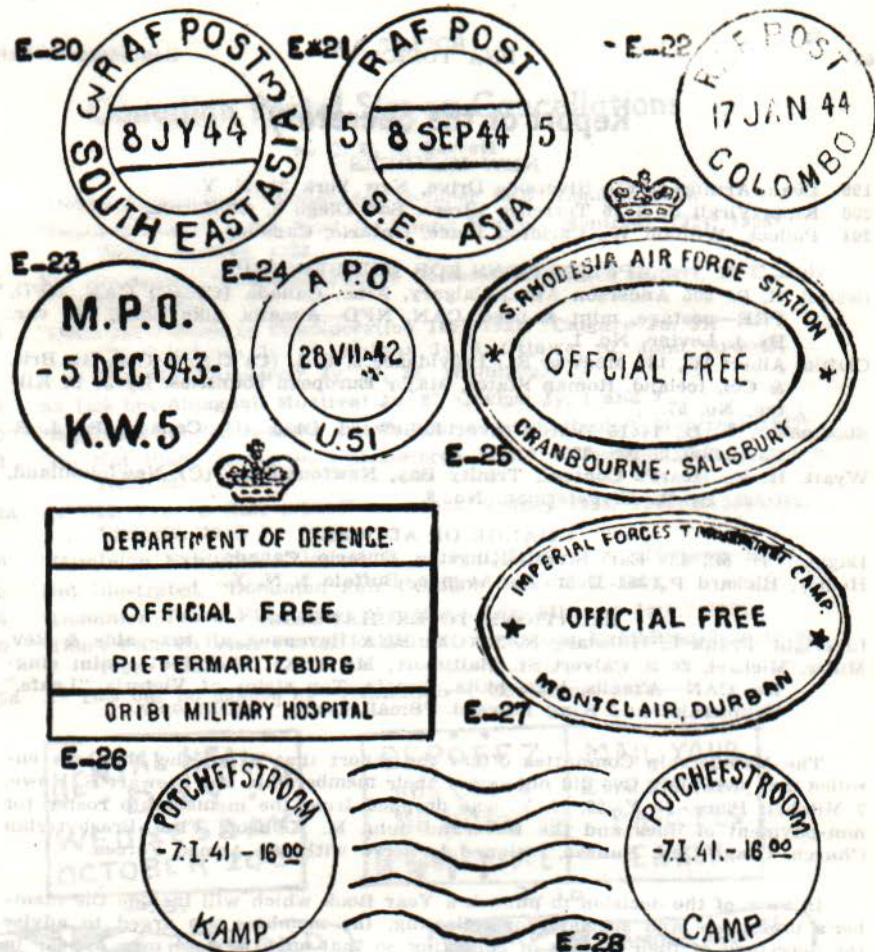
I have also large overstocks of Canadian revenues, postal stationery, used Small Cents, etc. What would you like to see?

Nelson Bond

Willow Road, Grove Park, Roanoke 17, Va.

CANADIAN MILITARY POSTMARKS

EMPIRE MARKINGS USED BY THE CANADIAN FORCES OVERSEAS
(MOSTLY R.C.A.F.) 1939-1944



Canadian Military Postmarks

by Ian C. Morgan

- E-1 Used by members of the RCAF attached to RAF in Malaya.
- E-2 This has been found on mail from members of the RCAF in Bahamas.
- E-3, 4, 22 Found on mail from members of the RCAF serving in Ceylon.
- E-5, 6, 7 Found on mail from members of the RCAF in Egypt and the Middle East. Numbers seen so far are: 4, 7, 11, 17.
- E-8 This type may be seen on RCAF mail from East Africa.
- E-9 Type used by members of the RCAF attached to the So. African Forces.
- E-10-21 These types are to be found on mail from the FCAF serving in Indian and South East Asia Commands.
- E-23 This was found on a cover from a member of a Canadian Unit which was brigaded with a New Zealand unit serving in Italy.
- E-24 Similar markings have been reported on RCAF mail from Madagascar.
- E-25-28 These represent typical markings used in various parts of South Africa and may be found on mail from members of the RCAF and RCAMC serving in South African Hospitals.

Report of the Secretary

NEW MEMBERS

- 199 Dean, Arthur J., 670 Riverside Drive, New York 31, N. Y.
 200 Kipp, Virgil S., 1516 Torrence Street, San Diego 3, California.
 201 Pollock, William W., Carleton Place, Ontario, Canada.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Bessell, R. P., 505 Anderson Apts., Calgary, Alta., Canada (C) (C) CAN, NFD, PRE—postage, mint & used. CAN, NFD—A'mails, blks, coils, lit., var. By J. Levine, No. 1.
 Claflin, Albert W., 180 Medway St., Providence 6, R. I. (C) U.S. & Col., Gt. Brit. & Col, Iceland, Roman States, Major European countries. By J. B. Kilton, No. 57.
 Shoemaker, L. D., 14616 Detroit Ave., Lakewood, Ohio. (C) Canada. By J. R. Barraclough, No. 33.
 Wyatt, H. E., Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland (C) Newfoundland, U. S. By W. C. Peterman, No. 8.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- Daggett, H. M., 329 Earl Street, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.
 Hedley, Richard P., 361 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo 2, N. Y.

ADDITIONS TO EXCHANGERS

- Liveright, Frank I., Hillsdale, N. J. (CX) BNA Revenues, all tax-paid & Rev. Miller, Michael, 26 S. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md. (CX) CAN, NFD—mint singles. CAN—A'mails, blks, bkts, proofs. Top strips of Victoria "Leafs," "Numerals" and King Edward. "Small Cents," USED only.

* * * *

The Membership Committee offers the report that of all the Members enrolled last year, only two did not renew their membership. Mr. Stewart S. Howe, 3 Mitchell Place, N. Y. 22, N. Y. was dropped from the membership roster for non-payment of dues and the Reverend John M. Kellison, First Presbyterian Church, Osage City, Kansas, resigned to serve with the Armed Forces.

* * * *

In view of the decision to publish a Year Book which will include the member's preference and specialty of collecting, the members are urged to advise the Secretary of their phases of collecting so that such advices may appear in the Year Book. The Secretary has prepared cards for that purpose which provide for the complete listing of your preferences and your willingness to correspond and exchange.

* * * *

Mr. Charles McDonough of 3213 N. Howard St., Philadelphia 40, Pa., is trying to start regular group meetings for members in and near Philadelphia. Members of that locale are urged to communicate with Mr. McDonough to help him develop such a group.

The New York group is instituting a form of "Study Course" at their meetings. The members bring all their material of the designated item or issue and a discussion and study is held on the evening's consideration.

* * * *

With the "Vacation Season" over, the Sales Manager asks that you return to thoughts of the Circuit. Business did not slacken down for him, instead the supply and demand increased. Some of the early requestors have already received three circuits, some two, all at least one. Satisfied customers increases demand and satisfied sellers increases supply. Yes, the supply and demand HAS increased. Send in your duplicates on the regular sales sheets....request a circuit....mount the bandwagon of "satisfied customers."

Arthur B. Moll, Sales Manager

1240 72nd Street, Brooklyn 28, N. Y.

Canadian Postal Slogan Cancellations

by C. B. D. Garrett

- D5 "Dental Health Day. Wednesday October 20th" London, 1926.
 D10 "Deposez Vos Colis De Noel De Bonne Heure." Montreal, 1924, 1925
 Troise Riveres, 1928.
 D15 Not Illustrated. "Diamond Jubilee Celebration. Prince Rupert, B. C. July
 12, 13, 27.
 D25 "Diamond Jubilee of Confederation 1867-1927." Calgary Ju. 27.
 Charlottetown Ju. 27, Halifax Jy. 5, Ottawa, St. John, Sydney,
 Toronto, Vancouver Jy. 27, 28, Winnipeg.
 D26 As D25 but bilingual. Montreal Ju. 27. Quebec Jy. 1 and 2.
 D30 "Diphtheria is Preventable. La Diptherie est Evitable." Montreal 1927.
 D33 "Do Not Place Money in Unregistered Mail." Edmonton, 1923, Toronto,
 1921, 22.
 D33a As D33, Type 2. Galt 1928. Nelson 1933. Sydney 1928. Toronto 1930, 31.
 Victoria, 1928.
 D40 "Dominion Exhibition Victoria B. C. Sep. 21-28-1914." (Ottawa 1912)
 D45 Not Illustrated. "Dominion Fair Brandon July 15-25-1913."
 D50 "Dominion Track Field Meet Winnipeg Aug. 9th and 10th." 1935.
 D55 "Don't Fail To Visit Postal Exhibit at Saskatoon-Exhibition-July.19.24."
 1924, 1926.
 D55a As D55 but no dashes by—Exhibition—. Edmonton, 1924.



D. 5.



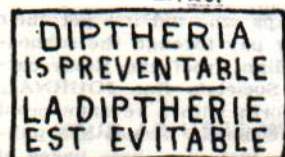
D. 10.



D. 25.



D. 26.



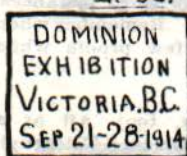
D. 30.



D. 33.



D. 33.A.



D. 40



D. 50.



D. 55.

Mention BNA Topics when answering ads

BNAPSHOTS by Click

BILL OF WRITES: The purpose of this column is to shove, holler and annoy all the bugs in the wainscoting of philately until debts do us part. If you have any squawks, gripes, or complaints to air, send 'em to Click, c/o BNAPSHOTS. Right or wrong, you've got a right to make yourself heard. Your name will NOT be used unless you give permission, but anonymous letters will be filed in the W. P. B.

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BORED OF GOVERNORS? Starting off on the wrong foot, Click would like to know whassamadda with the Board of Governors of this here now BNAPS. In good faith, we poor commoners selected seven "good men and true" to guide our Society's destinies for the first year. Result? Abysmal silence. Is this a "Board of Governors" or a "Government of Boreds?" Getting real tough about it, if Messrs. Pollock, Meyers, Bond, Meyerson, Grimmer, Odell, and Morgan can't think of anything to do, Click will undertake to enumerate a half dozen sadly needed improvements in our Society!

• • • • •

BOOKLET PAINS? Phil Atts' snappy "Canadian Topics" column in POPULAR STAMPS seems to have touched a sore spot when the Canadian sharpshooter leveled his sights on numerous currently offered high-priced Canadian booklet panes with either "tab missing" or "tab expertly replaced." Dealers argue that any expert can immediately tell a true from a faked booklet pane. Click says nuts to that! What if there ARE certain millimetric differences between pane and sheet settings of the Victoria and Edwards? Only the experts know these...and the vast rank and file of those being gypped are admittedly plain collectors, not tex-bookworms! Furthermore, no "expert" alive can tell apart a block of six #107 (with carefully trimmed wide margins N, E, and S) from a faked "pane" with "tab missing." Click joins his pal Phil Atts in warning collectors to beware phoney high-priced panes!

• • • • •

GREAT SCOTT! Announcement that the new 1946 edition of Scott's catalogue will soon be available brings woeful reminder from Click that again, this year, as in previous years, there's no use in the BNA specialist buying a copy of this so-called "Encyclopedia of Philately." Vainly have specialists attempted to point out to the Clark combine that their treatment of Canada and other BNA fields is not only inadequate but—what is worse!—grossly inaccurate! We still have with us (as a plague) the Port Hood phew-visionsals...the hodgepodge listing of Montreal and Ottawa Small Cents issues...the false footnotes on several issues...the bland disregard of such important varieties as the rotary press #164a and 169...the nonsensical evaluation of the ultra-rare #F2...but why go on? What's the answer? An organized series of letters to 1 West 47th Street? A round-robin signed by all BNAPS members? Or a boycott?

• • • • •

P-ROOFTOPS: The boom is on, and BNAPS-saps who did not get their Proof and Essay collections started in time must now pay through the schnozzola. Click has been viewing with interest the Canadian Proof and Essay catalogue now appearing serially in the Essay-Proof Society's fine JOURNAL. Now the revised Marks revenue catalogue blossoms forth with a revenue proof section compiled by none other than BNAPS own Nelsbond. Values are puh-lenty high, but proofs are puh-lenty rare, too. Click just saw three pages of rev proofs in a BNAPS circuit, and was amazed to find that in some instances, members' prices were higher than the catalogue-stated values. Remember when panes were cheap? Remember coils? Better latch onto a few proofs while you can!

• • • • •

FRANKS FOR NOTHING! Now it's Telegraph covers, too! All of a sudden both Holmes and Marks come out with lists of known types of Telegraph

covers....though both cataloguists admit they're not sure whether these had any postal privileges, franking value...or were simply "letterheads" for the companies that used 'em. Click says let's dig up the info on these! If they were accepted by postal authorities as pre-paid envelopes, they're philatelic items. If they were franks, and guaranteed postal delivery by messenger boys, they're local carriers of semi-philatelic interest. But if they were just printed forms, Click says the H... with them! Might as well collect Hotel or Feed-store covers! How about it, BNAPS? Any ideas, hints, or suggestions on the subject?

* * * *

BNAPSHOT OF A HOTSHOT: He calls himself a stamp collector, but those who have any dealings with him consider him the north end of a horse facing south. He answers ads in philatelic magazines....answers all of them faithfully. He encloses voluminous want-lists, setting no limit to the amount he will spend at any given time. When the hapless dealer he accosts takes the time and trouble to prepare him \$50 or \$60 worth of approval material, he returns 99 percent of it three weeks later, by unregistered mail, with a hastily scrawled note to the effect that these are "not just what he wanted." He talks big and buys little. He joins societies like crazy, and he probably belongs to this one. Do you know him? His name, Click regrets to say, is Legion. It is also Mud!

* * * *

FADE-OUT: And so ends Click's first roll of BNAPSHOTS. But he'll be back next month with some more undeveloped film, and his finger on the trigger. Until then....watch the birdie!

COLOR NOT LISTED

TYPE—CANADA—SCOTT #J15—DARK VIOLET

We have this type in a color not listed

SAID TO BE VERY FEW SHEETS

PRICE—50c each, mint \$2.00 Block of four

Century Stamp Co.

1253 McGill College Ave.

Montreal, Canada

Est. 1900

MR. B. N. A. DEALER

YOUR AD HERE WILL REACH B. N. A. COLLECTORS EXCLUSIVELY

At a cost to you of less than a post card per reader

RESERVE YOUR SPACE NOW.

SEND YOUR ORDER TO THE EDITOR

Some Notes on the History of the Post Office at Sandwich

by Ivan J. De Lisle

Sandwich as a Township did not come into being until 1791 along with the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. It should be borne in mind that Detroit in 1789 was for all practical purposes still a part of the Province of Canada. Therefore, there was no political or social boundary line between Detroit and the south side of the river, which south side is now Canada. Detroit was not evacuated until 12 o'clock noon on July 11, 1796, although under the terms of the Jay Treaty it should have been evacuated on June 1, 1796.

It should also be borne in mind that the Sandwich Township as formed in 1791 included all of the present City of Windsor, the Town of Riverside, the Townships of Sandwich East, South and West as well as the Town of Ojibwa and LaSalle.

The first Postmaster at Detroit from 1789 to about 1796 was Richard Pollard followed by:

Richard Pollard—About 1796 to 1802 at Sandwich.

William Hands—From 1802 to 1834.

Felix Hands—From 1834 for a short time during the year.

George Gentle—From 1834 to 1838.

Edward Holland—From 1838 to 1843.

Pirrie H. Morin—From 1843 to 1865.

Calix St. Louis—From 1865 to 1881.

Victor Oullette—From 1881 to 1885.

John Spears—From 1885 to 1918.

Jessie Spears—1918. Acting Post Mistress, May to November.

James F. Beaton—1918. Acting Post Master, November to December.

John Charlton—December 25, 1918 to April 1, 1923

John Charlton—Senior Postal Clerk in charge of the Sandwich postal station from April 1, 1923 to present time.

Now would be the proper time to explain some of the above; namely, Richard Pollard and the opening of the first Post Office.

Mr. Pollard was named a Deacon of the Anglican Church in 1802 (I believe that would be the time when he left the Post Office), and was ordained Priest by Bishop Mountain in 1804 at Quebec where he also had gone for his Deaconate.

The following is taken from a letter written by William Hands to George Herriot, Deputy Postmaster General. I have the original in my collection.

Sandwich, 1st June 1808.

"When I was appointed Deputy Postmaster at this place in 1802 I received no written instructions respecting the duties of the office, indeed I do not think that my predecessor, Mr. Pollard, had any to give me, for although the Post Office had been established since the year 1789 I do not think that a contract sheet had ever been transmitted from this office, of course, I was a stranger to the forms necessary, and in transmitting the whole amount of the Unpaid Letters marked in the Road Bill (after deducting charges) I expected, the money for the States dues would be deducted there, it was all that was necessary for me to do etc...."

Now it is not unreasonable to assume that Mr. Hands knew that he had taken over the office from his predecessor, Mr. Pollard, who was his personal friend. From my knowledge of the history of this district and from information obtained from Mr. George F. Macdonald, President of the Essex County Historical Society, and from papers in the Windsor Public Libraries, I have come to the conclusion that the Post Office for this district was first opened in Detroit in 1789.

I have a photostatic copy of a cover with straight line post mark on back:

SANDWICH (35mm. x 4mm.)

6 APR 05 (21mm. x 3mm.)

Messrs Chewett & Ridout

Sur. Gen'l Office

York.-

U. C.

Upper right corner I N 4

The mail was received and distributed by William Hands from a small building, the size of a sentry box, near the gate of his home. During 1832 a round postmark, 20mm across, was put into use there. I have one dated 30 Jan'y. 1832.

After the retirement of William Hands, his son Felix was in charge for a short time during 1834. I have not been able to ascertain for how long.

During the late 1820's the route followed by the mail courier was as follows: Amherstburgh, Sandwich, Raleigh, Delaware, London, Oxford, Burford, Brantford and Ancaster. The previous is taken from a Road Bill which I have. There is a space provided for entering the time of arrival, time of departure, Postmaster's signature, and for remarks.

On February 27, 1827, D. Sutherland wrote Mr. Hands as follows: "It has been represented to me that an additional post per week is much wanted to Sandwich and Amherstburgh—I have therefore to request that you will engage a courier to go twice a week, to commence on the 6th of April next and on as low terms as possible." The foregoing was written at Quebec. I have the original.

30 Nov. 1827

I am sorry to observe that the carriage of the mail twice instead of once a week has not had the effect of increasing the business of your office—on the contrary there seems to have been a progressive falling off in receipts—can you account for this?

W. Stayner. A. P. Gen.

From the above two letters it can be seen that D. Sutherland had retired and W. Stayner had taken over as acting P. M. General.

On the 5th July 1828, William Hands was again appointed Deputy Post Master at Sandwich by W. A. Stayner. By the terms of the appointment, Mr. Hands was allowed a commission of 20%. I have the appointment.

During the term of Mr. George Gentie, the Post Office was maintained in his General Store. Mr. Edward Holland kept the Post Office in his home, located at the corner of Mill and Peter Streets. Mr. Pirrie Hector Morin kept the office for a short time in the William G. Hall residence.

During 1843, the large postmark with which we are all familiar was put into use at Sandwich. This continued in use until as late as the middle of 1872, probably establishing a record for length of service.

Mr. Calix St. Louis conducted a general store as well as the post office, and after 16 years as Post Master, he resigned in 1881. Mr. Victor Ouellette moved the post office a number of times during his four years as Post Master. One of the locations was the McKee block which was torn down about 1939, and another location was the Giradot building.

Mr. John Spears was appointed August 8, 1885 and conducted the post office business in the right hand rear part of his general store. There was a separate entrance for the Post Office with a stone step 48" x 16" having the words "Post Office" carved on it. This arrangement continued until June 1, 1907, when a new Government building was opened just across the street from its former location. This new building was a handsome and imposing structure. A modern and up to date post office was located on the first floor. The Post Office was one of the finest and best equipped in the Dominion for its size and cost (\$15,000).

Miss Jessie Spears was the acting Post Mistress from the time of her father's retirement until November 5, 1918 when, owing to ill health, she had to resign. Miss Spears could have had the permanent appointment but had to refuse. She was well qualified for she had assisted her father for quite a considerable time.

On November 5, 1918, the office was temporarily assigned to the charge of Mr. James F. Beaton who was the acting Post Master until a permanent appointment was made.

On December 25, 1918, Mr. J. Charlton was appointed as Post Master—rather a nice Christmas present from the Post Office Department. He had been working at the Sandwich post office for a short time, having been transferred from

the Windsor office where he had been employed as a Clerk. It was due, in a large part, to his zeal and thorough knowledge of post office business that he won the appointment.

Mr. Charlton was born in Detroit, Michigan. While he was still quite young, his parents moved to the Sandwich West Township. He attended the "little red schoolhouse" on Malden Road, just a few miles outside of Sandwich Town. He later attended Assumption College and then took special courses in Detroit.

Mr. Charlton had the distinction of being the last Post Master of the historic Town of Sandwich. The Municipalities of Windsor, Walkerville, Sandwich and Ford were amalgamated into one Metropolitan postal area on April 1, 1923 and from that date on, Mr. Charlton was classified as Senior Postal Clerk in charge of the Sandwich Postal Station. Carrier service for Sandwich started that day with the carriers getting their mail there. On November 11, 1932 the carriers had to get the mail at the central Post Office at Windsor and it has remained so.

The highest revenue for the past 28 years was reached in 1920 when the figure was \$1,107.44. I may say that a goodly portion was derived from the Banks from Revenue Tax Stamps. I have examples of as much as \$27 being so used on statements of advance to the Town of Sandwich.

Much of the above information was taken from the book "The Township of Sandwich, Past and Present" by the late Mr. Fred Neal, published at Windsor, Ontario, in 1909. Since writing the above I have found noted in the "Western Counties Annual and Almanac" published at Chatham in 1886 that "The Sandwich office was in operation in 1796 and the probable Post Master, Mr. William Hands," although apparently Richard Pollard was in charge.

I would be very pleased to receive any comments or additional information relative to the above, or to answer any questions regarding these notes which I may be able to.

"WIDE MARGIN" SHEETS OF JACQUES CARTIER ISSUE OF 1934

The existence of strips and blocks of the Jacques Cartier stamps of 1934 having a variation in the spacing between stamps is explained as follows:

In transferring from the rolls to the plates, which consisted of two hundred impressions each divided vertically into two panes of one hundred subjects each, the manufacturers left a wide central gutter to permit of guillotining the sheets into panes having an imperforate margin, known as straight edges.

The manufacturers had proceeded in this way with the issue in almost its entirety when it was discovered that the resultant "straight edges" were being produced contrary to an understanding they had given the Post Office Department that no more straight-edged stamps should occur in Canadian postage issues in sheet form.

They accordingly manufactured the remaining portion, consisting of approximately one thousand sheets of two hundred subjects each, with perforations midway down the central gutter. At the time this was done, the Department had no knowledge that this central gutter was any wider than the others.

The best centered on these fully perforated sheets were allocated for philatelic purposes in order to avoid wastage from straight-edged stamps which are not acceptable to the majority of philatelists.

Shortly after the receipt of these sheets at the Philatelic Division, it was noticed that the central gutter was wider than the others, and that in consequence a definite variation likely to be of philatelic interest had resulted. Instructions were immediately given that all the remaining sheets including those ready to be sent out to the Post Offices, were to be torn apart into panes of 100, and this was done forthwith.

Meanwhile some fifty sheets had been sold intact—(this number was thirty-seven, to be exact, and most of these were broken up before the wide gutter was noticed)—chiefly to individual collectors in the United States of America. No undivided sheets were sent out to Post Offices.

CLASSIFIED TOPICS

For members only. Rates 2c per word. Min. 15 words per ad. Three times at price of 2,500 words at will \$4.00, payable in advance. Scott's numbers used unless otherwise specified.

BROKEN Newfoundland booklets or panes. Also booklet covers or complete booklet remainders with the stamps removed. Arthur Moll, 1240 72 St., Brooklyn 28, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY—NEWFOUNDLAND REVENUES—Inland Revenue, any denomination with head of Queen Victoria or King Edward, any denomination above 25 cents with head of King George, any denomination above one dollar with caribou design. Transportation Tax or Money Order Tax, any denomination. Send me one of above stamps if you have no more. Please submit with prices. Colin MacR. Makepeace, 1030 Hospital Trust Bldg., Providence 3, R. I.

WANTED—CANADIAN Precancels; DOUBLED AND INVERTED VARIETIES. Forward with your price or preference in exchange. Jack Levine, 510 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn 7, N. Y.

COVERS: Newfoundland, Stampless or pre-stamp and any used prior to 1880. Dan C. Meyerson, 765 Eastern Parkway, B'klyn 13, N. Y.

WANTED—SASK. LAWS — 1st printing — 75c — #17; \$2 — #1, 6, 16, 18; \$3 — #3, 4, 5, 18. I'll pay your price. J. Levine, 510 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn 7, N. Y.

SOMEONE must have a pre-stamp cover of Newfoundland that I can use. Just drop a line to Arthur B. Moll, 1240-72nd St., B'klyn 28, N. Y.

WANTED—NEWFOUNDLAND ONLY. Wholesale source of supply, also good singles on 20 day approval. Kenneth Minuse, 1236 Grand Concourse, New York 56, N. Y.

CIGARETTE STAMPS—I'll appreciate a card from you asking for my want list or better yet, telling me what you have to sell or exchange against your particular needs. J. Levine, 510 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn 7, N. Y.

PLEASE!!

Saskatchewan Law Stamps: First Issue

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No collector could be expected to part with any multiple pieces he might have. Maybe a collector would be willing to share them with someone. PLEASE, may I have a photostatic copy of your pairs, strips, or blocks? This issue, like the Alberta Law Stamps, may also have a new interpretation. I expect to try to find it. Will you help me? I'll gladly pay all costs.

JACK LEVINE

510 Liberty Avenue,

Brooklyn 7, N. Y.

NEWFOUNDLAND

A Few Odd Items that may please

#12a	V. F. Blk. O. G. sheet margins two sides	\$25.00
21	V. F. Blk. O. G. good margins all sides	26.50
28	V. F. Blk. O. G. large margins two sides	10.50
35	V. F. Blk. O. G. almost perfect centered	3.00
49	V. F. Blk. O. G. very nice block	5.75

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John B. Kilton

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2	2	6d slate violet	100.00	65.00	21.00
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4a	11a	3d brown red	20.00	15.00	5.00
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5c	14	6d brownish black	100.00	70.00	17.50
1857 Thick Hard Wave Paper					
..	15	3d red	30.00	22.50	10.00
5f	16	6d grey lilac	155.00	100.00	35.00
1857 Very Thick Soft Wave Paper					
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1857 Thin Soft Ribbed Paper					
4c	18	3d red	30.00	20.00	12.00
1857 Thin Soft Brittle Wave Paper					
..	19	3d red	35.00	15.00	7.50
1855 Thin Wave Paper					
7	20	10d bright blue	125.00	75.00	30.00
7a	20a	10d dull blue	125.00	75.00	20.00
Medium Wave Paper					
..	20b	10d bright blue	60.00	22.50
..	20c	10d Prussian blue	60.00	22.50
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