

Make Plans For BNAPEX-52
Ithaca, N. Y. — August 21-24

B·N·A TOPICS

Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society



A NEWFOUNDLAND PATRIOTIC COVER
(See Page 105)



APRIL 1952

VOLUME 9 - NUMBER 4 - WHOLE NO. 85

90

Robson Lowe Auctions

April 23rd.

BRITISH EMPIRE including the "J. C. North" collections and the collection offered by order of Mrs. Stanley Barratt. Especial strength in **Proofs**, Canada with a \$850 study of the 1c, 2c and 3c Small Head, Egypt, Gambia, Gold Coast, Nevis and South West Africa.

April 30th.

GREAT BRITAIN—the Fifth Part of the "J. B. Seymour" collection comprising a further portion of the remarkable collection of **Line-Engraved** issues, mainly from the lower eight rows of the sheet.

May 3rd.

GENERAL SALE at Granville Chambers, Richmond Hill, Bournemouth. Collections and Mixed Lots, British Empire and Foreign, Sets and Single Rarities—there is something to interest the specialist, dealer and collector in this sale.

May 7th.

POSTAL HISTORY AUCTION with especial strength in Boer War items and Railway Letter and Parcel stamps.

May 14th.

The "Dr. R. N. Wawn" **VICTORIA HALF LENGTHS.**

May 21st.

BRITISH EMPIRE including the "Mrs. Stanley Barratt" Transjordan and the "H. S. Dixon-Spain" collections.

May 28th.

FOREIGN.

The Illustrated Catalogues of these sales can be obtained from our American Agent: Carl Pelander, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York, or direct from our Head Office:

ROBSON LOWE LIMITED
50 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1

Telephone: TRAfalgar 4034
Cables: "Stamps, London"

Also at

BOURNEMOUTH
MELBOURNE
BOMBAY



Postal Stationery

of B. N. A.

Bought — Sold — Traded
Starter Lots at \$1-\$2-\$5

HAROLD R. MEYERS

42 West 35th Street
New York 23, N. Y.

Geo. E. Foster

Philatelic Printer

Box 174 Bordentown, N. J.

Personal Stationery a Specialty

The PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

(Est. 1875)

is your guide to British Empire
and World collecting, and keeps
you up-to-date with latest stamp
events. Fully illustrated.

Yearly Subscription \$1.50.
Sample copy free on request.

HARRIS PUBLICATIONS LTD.
445 Strand, London, England

Juliard's Stamps of Quality Catalogue

(19th Century—Early 20th)

Spring 1952

Free to BNAPS Members

ALEX S. JULIARD
Narberth, Pa.

The Canada STANDARD PLATE BLOCK Catalogue

In conjunction with the BNAPS Plate Block Study Group, headed by Maj. K. Hamilton White, we have edited and published a catalogue which lists and prices all positions of all plate numbers of Canada from 1897 to date. Various other marginal inscriptions such as engine turnings, albino numbers, etc., etc., are listed and priced.

Of the original first edition of 1000 only 200 are now left. We suggest you order at once while supplies are still available.

Our customers all agree this book is a MUST for all serious Canadian collectors.

Price \$2.00 post free

STANLEY STAMP CO.

877 Hornby Street

Vancouver 1, Canada

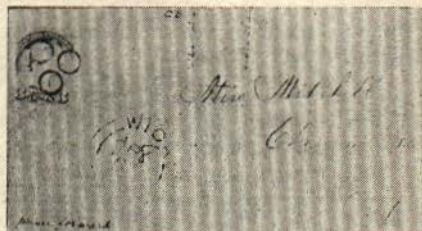
The Month's NEWS

Alcide Cote has been appointed Postmaster-General of Canada, succeeding Edouard Rinfret, who has been made a judge of the Queen's Bench of Quebec. Mr. Cote is a Quebec lawyer, and a direct descendent of Jean Cote, one of Canada's first settlers. . . . North Toronto Stamp Club's annual exhibition was billed for March 22. A number of BNAPSers are members of this club, and the exhibit is always one of the largest in Toronto. . . . The annual "T. H. & B. Party," a get-together of collectors from Toronto, Hamilton (Ont.) and Buffalo, N. Y., at which there is always a large turn-out of BNAPS members, will be held in Hamilton, Ont., this year on Saturday, April 12. . . . Canada's new 20 cent "Forestry Products" stamp is due to appear on April 1. The stamp was designed by A. L. Pollock, of Toronto, and his design was illustrated in our January issue. . . . Topics Columnist Rev. John Bain entered his Great Britain postal history collection in the recent Rocky Mountain Philatelic Exhibition and won the grand award, the Herman Straub Memorial Plaque, and the Dan Stone Trophy for the best specialized exhibit. . . . BNAPSer Leslie A. Daventport has recovered from the combined effects of the loss of his stock through burglary and his work with CAPEX, and after a month's rest in the warm climes of southern U. S., is again in the stamp business, with most of his attention being directed to the B. N. A. and B. W. I. groups. . . . Lt. Russell Allison, one-time Topics columnist now serving with Uncle Sam, reports that army life is keeping him very busy, but he still has time to do some research on the 6c chocolate shade Small Queen. The results of this research will appear in Topics at some later date.

To the Editor

An Unusual Cancellation

Dear Sir: I am taking the liberty of enclosing cover bearing a 3c Small Queen, Canada, posted from WICK, Brock Township, Ontario, addressed to Miss Mitchell, Claremont, P. O., Ontario. This cover also shows a very unusual cancellation, namely, three rings in black. I have examined a number of philatelic publications and failed to find any such cancellation recorded.



My friend Frank W. Campbell, of Royal Oak, Michigan, informs me that WICK was established October 6th, 1852, and that Mr. Peter Carmichael was probably the first postmaster. The population in 1875 was about 125.

Further information comes to me that WICK post office has been closed for some forty years and that mail for that district goes by rural route from Blackwater, Ontario. It appears that Mr. Charles McLean was storekeeper and postmaster in 1874. Rev. John Mitchell was the first Presbyterian minister at WICK, established about 1853. He could have been the writer of the letter which was enclosed in the cover shown.

I thought maybe the cancellation might be of interest to other members of our Society.

Charles L. Brisley (#181)

Information Wanted

Dear Sir: In Bogg's on page 643 there is illustrated (type 5) a Field Post Office cancellation of Camp Borden during World War One. This is in the nature of a military postmark.
(Continued on page 111)

Principal Contents

To the Editor	86
Views and Reviews	87
Prince Edward Island Handbook (Second Instalment) Chapter I	89
The Half Cent Small Queen	94
Post Horn and Saddle Bag	96
Trail of the Caribou	98
The Human Side	99
Various and Sundry	100
Bringing News About People and Stamps	101
Report of the Librarian	102
Sketches of BNAPSers (Dr. Brazer)	103
A Newfoundland Patriotic Cover	105
Prisoner of War Mail—Canada (Part II)	107
Report of the Secretary	114



Editor—GORDON P. LEWIS, 34 Jessie Street, Brampton, Ontario, Canada.

Associate Editors—Jack Levine, R. J. Duncan, E. J. Whiting, Rev. J. S. Bain,

V. G. Greene, D. C. Meyerson, W. S. Meyerson, G. E. Foster.

Views and Reviews By the Editor

Brickbat! . . .

"BNA Topics and Maple Leaves, the journals of the two major societies devoted to Canadian specialization, both published in their respective October 1951 issues, an article by C. E. C. Shipton concerning the Quebec Tercentenary issue of 1908. Being obviously a digest of material previously published, but without credit lines, the article contributed nothing new, but it did contain the following mis-statement of fact: 'The stamps were on sale for three months only, the first values appearing on July 16, 1908, and the last value, 15¢, on October 14, 1908.'

"Mr. Shipton apparently, has tried to paraphrase and enlarge upon Dr. Holmes, with unfortunate results; Dr. Holmes wrote: 'The issue only lasted about three months, the 15¢ value being the last issued to postmasters on October 14, 1908.'

"The sale of these stamps was not limited; they were issued and sold until the supply was exhausted. Nor was the 15¢ denomination issued later than the other values; all eight values appeared together on July 16, 1908, but the stock of the 15¢ stamp outlasted the other values.

"The editors of philatelic journals of general distribution and world-wide coverage cannot be expected to know the details of every stamp written up by their contributors, but editors of specialized publications should know their

own country or collecting field intimately, and should screen submitted material ruthlessly, for the benefit of their readers, and because such publications are looked upon as a sure source for correct information. I am well aware of the fact that these editors are often faced with a dearth of publishable material, and wage a never-ending battle with a deadline, but nevertheless I truly believe that they would do the club members, collectors in general, and future collectors, a real favor by skipping an issue entirely, instead of filling pages with articles of doubtful value and of questionable authenticity."

—F. Walter Pollock (BNAPS #7)

in his column "Canada Corner" in *The Western Stamp Collector*

Bouquets . . .

" . . . The arrival of Topics is an event, always. Not one line is ever left unread."—Paul L. Brown (#152).

" . . . the excellent March Topics to hand . . . My hearty congratulations on a good number."—Dr. Alfred Whitehead (#192.)

" . . . I believe our BNAPS magazine to be the finest philatelic magazine I have ever seen. I find myself deeply indebted to it, and as partial recompense I will try to write an article for you."—C. F. Waite.

"Thanks for a good publication."—Joe Mountain (#626).

"I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the fine job you are doing on Topics."—John Siverts (#59).

The Sale Room . . .

CATALOGUES RECEIVED

Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London S. W. 1, England: Sale Nos. 1086-1087, Foreign, March 12. Sale Nos. 1088-1089, Great Britain. H. R. Harmer Ltd., 41 New Bond St., London W 1, England: Sales 2265-2266, Canada, Ceylon, Egypt, Great Britain, India, Newfoundland, Feb. 4-5. No. 2267-2268, Albania, France, German States, etc., Feb. 11-12. No. 2269-2270, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Gibraltar, Great Britain, New South Wales, New Zealand, Feb. 18-19. No. 2271-2272, France and Colonies, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, Newfoundland, Nyasaland, United States, Feb. 25-26. No. 2273-2274, Canada (including Large Cents type), Cape of Good Hope, Cyprus, Great Britain, Heligoland, India, etc., March 3-4. No. 2277-2278, Belgium, France, German States, Germany, etc., March 17-18. No. 2278-2280, British Columbia, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Great Britain, South Africa, March 24-25. No. 2281-2282, Specialized Falkland Islands and Great Britain, other properties including Ceylon, Hong Kong, Kenya, Malta, Newfoundland, New Zealand, etc., March 31, April 1. Harmer, Rooke & Co., Inc., 560 Fifth Ave., New York 19: United States, British Empire (including Canada, Newfoundland), General Foreign, March 11, 12, 13.

PRICES REALISED

H. R. Harmer Ltd. Feb. 4-5:

CANADA—1858-59, perf. 11¼, 6d slate violet, unused, centered to bottom right, £40; 1870 to 1897 2¢ (4), 3c, 5c, 6c (2), 10c, 15c (2), various shades and papers, all part o.g., mostly fine, £13.10; 1903-12, 50c deep violet, a part o.g. block of four, centered to top-right and a few perfs. split, otherwise very fine, £16; 1908 Quebec, ½c sepia, variety imperfs, an o.g. horizontal pair with sheet margin at top and with large margins at other sides, £10; similar pairs of the 1c blue-green, 2c carmine, 5c indigo, 15c brown-orange and 20c dull-brown, all brought £10; similar pairs of the 7c olive-green and 10c violet brought £9.9; 1917 3c bistre-brown, unused horizontal pair, imperf., large margins, £9; 1927 Historical Issue in imperf. blocks of four, o.g., 12c little thinned, otherwise very fine, £18; 1928 Air, 5c olive-brown, part o.g. block of four, imperf. horizontally, very fine, £38.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND HANDBOOK



PREPARED BY THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STUDY GROUP

(continued from page 38, February)

CHAPTER I

Postal History in British North America

FRENCH CONTROL 1613-1760

The earliest reference we have been able to trace of courier service in Canada under the French regime is 1705, when couriers who conveyed the governor's dispatches within the colony also carried private letters for a fee. There being no roads at this time, the couriers travelled by boat.

A post road was opened between Quebec and Montreal in 1734. Although intended for government dispatches, couriers were allowed to carry private letters tendered them. Communications between New France and the mother country were maintained by permitting letters to travel free between Quebec and LaRochele, while letters to Paris would be conveyed from LaRochele on payment of seven sols (7c).

Under French control there were no post marks and letters are recognizable only by actual contents.

BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT 1760-62

Following occupation by British military forces of the City of Quebec, the rudiments of a postal service were provided under the administering military council.

BRITISH CIVIL GOVERNMENT 1763-1851

Three months after the Treaty of Paris (Feb. 10, 1763) the existing postal services of the North American colonies south of Quebec were extended to newly ceded territory. Benjamin Franklin, then a Deputy Postmaster-General, was ordered to establish a main post office at Quebec (under Hugh Finlay) and secondary offices at Three Rivers and Montreal.

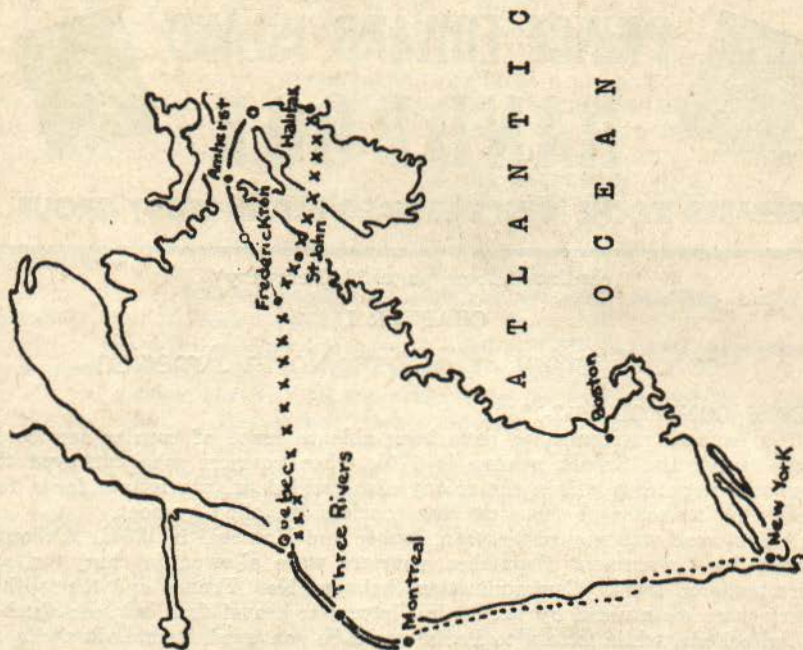
A monthly service was provided to New York, via Lake Champlain and the Hudson River, to link with the Falmouth packets, established in 1755 and then calling monthly at New York. Finlay was also made superintendent of post houses, the system of maitres de postes established under the French regime, and was therefore, able to arrange for advantageous carriage of the couriers, either by saddle horse or caleche. Use was also made of river boats, and on outlying routes, letters were often conveyed by canoe or on foot.

The legal basis for the postal rates in Canada was Section 4 of the Act of the 9th of Anne (1710), more popularly known as the Post Office Act. These rates were based on both distances and the number of sheets to a letter and were primarily intended for the restricted area of the British Isles.

By the terms of the Post Office Act the postage on a single letter passing between two places 60 miles or less apart was 4d sterling; where the places were from 61 to 100 miles apart the charge was 6d sterling. Letters were single, double, treble and one ounce. A single letter was one consisting of one

MAP OF POSTAL ROUTES
IN B.N.A.

====	1734
----	1763
xxxxxxx	1787
—o—	1812
	Date of Establishing



sheet or piece of paper weighing less than one ounce. If with this single letter sheet a piece of paper was enclosed, no matter how small, the letter was charged as a double letter. The treble letter was one consisting of more than two sheets and weighing less than one ounce. The postage on a double letter was equal to that of two single letters and a treble letter to that of

three single letters. There were no envelopes in use at this time and the sheet on which the letter was written was so folded that an unwritten portion came on the outside and on this space the address was written. Every letter was held up to a lighted candle in order to ascertain what enclosures it contained. The charges were so heavy that merchants frequently consolidated their letters when writing to persons in the same town. The act was subsequently amended so that only one person's handwriting was allowed to a sheet. If any of the above letters tipped the one ounce scale it was charged four times the rate for a single letter. In addition to previously mentioned rates the Act of 1710 set the packet rate between Falmouth and New York at one shilling sterling.

The Post Office Act failed to provide rates for distances greater than 100 miles. Finlay set the rates at 8d between Quebec and Montreal, 2 shillings between Montreal and New York and 3 shillings between Quebec and New York. These high charges were protested by the colonists, who were fully supported by the governors, with the result that in 1765 the Act of 1710 was amended.

This new act did not alter rates on letters carried 100 miles or less. If carried for a distance of more than 100 miles but less than 200 it would be charged 8d sterling, 9d currency. For every extra 100 miles an additional 2d sterling, or 2d currency, was charged. Halifax was greatly benefited by a new rate of 4d sterling per single letter between any two seaports in America. Hemmeon stated that in the Act of 1765 (5 Geo. III c. 25) "The postage between England and the American Colonies remained at 12d for a single letter." Rates given in this act are in English sterling and Canadian currency (less depreciated than Prince Edward Island currency).

During this period prepayment of postage was optional. When the postage was prepaid the amount paid was marked on the letter in red ink, otherwise the amount due was indicated in black ink. Letters for overseas, however, were required to be prepaid as far as the port of departure, leaving the sea postage to be defrayed by the recipient. Letters to the United States required postage to be prepaid to the line (i.e. the frontier). Soldiers' and sailors' letters were charged 1d prepaid.

A post office was opened in Halifax in 1755 for the benefit of Transatlantic mails and of the Maritime provinces; and packet service was inaugurated between that point and Boston. Mails from the United Kingdom were brought from Falmouth to New York, thence by packet to Boston, and then by the first suitable war or merchant vessel to Halifax. Delays were considerable and mails took up to five months between England and Halifax.

WAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE 1775-1783

The Canadian postal system was virtually isolated by this conflict. The couriers were attacked and mails were opened causing the abandonment of the Montreal-New York route. Communications with Great Britain were maintained by chance use of merchantmen calling at Quebec and the dangerous overland route to Halifax.

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS

Perhaps the most far-reaching effect of the Versailles Treaty was the influx of former residents of the American colonies who had remained loyal to the Crown. These settlers, known as United Empire Loyalists, were given large grants of land, and in addition, there was considerable migration of retired British officers and disbanded troops. A large number went to the Maritime Provinces. The new settlements soon demanded improved postal service.

In 1787 an all-land route between Quebec and Halifax was put into operation. Service was monthly in winter and semi-monthly in summer. During

the summer months the packet between Falmouth and New York stopped off at Halifax. However, there was no improvement during the winter months as Trans-Atlantic mails had to move as formerly through New York.

In 1790 the beginnings of attempts to regularize carriage of mails by private ships was made in the passage of the British Ship Letter Act. This placed a charge of 4d, sterling, on each letter arriving in the United Kingdom by private vessels and put in the mails. On letters leaving the United Kingdom and marked for transmission by private ship, a charge of half (subsequently one-third) of the packet rate was made. Ships' captains received twopence for each letter they handled officially. By the Ship Letter Act of 1814, the charge of 4d sterling was raised to 6d sterling and by the Act of 1837 to 8d sterling.

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

In 1792 the first postal convention between the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada and the United States was made. It was provided therein that the British packet mail would be carried by the U. S. Post Office Department. The exchange office at the frontier was Burlington, Vt. (Swanton by 1810).

In 1796 an act was passed which required colonial letters to pay the full inland rate in Great Britain when letters were addressed to interior points. (37 Geo. III c. 18). In 1801 all the rates of postage established in 1710 and 1765 were repealed and new rates were fixed for Great Britain. No rates were prescribed for the colonies and as a consequence no legal authority existed for the collection of these charges until the Act of 1834 (4 Will. IV c 7). In 1801, 1805 and 1812 postal rates for the inland portion of the journey of colonial letters to or from Great Britain were increased.

WAR OF 1812

Hostilities naturally stopped movement of the mail through the United States to New York and the British packets. Interest was renewed in the overland route to Halifax.

1826 OCEAN MAIL PRACTICES

Official inquiries made in this year disclosed the startling fact that almost all overseas letters coming into Canada were being carried, quite improperly, by direct delivery to the agents of the various lines of American packets sailing between Liverpool and New York. The ocean charge was only 2 cents (6 cents if for delivery at port of call) and even with the addition of the inland American and Canadian rates the ultimate charge was much less than if handled via the British packet.

In 1837 Parliament passed an act consolidating previous acts for the regulation of postage rates within Great Britain and also between the United Kingdom and the colonies and foreign countries. After the transference of packet boats to the Admiralty in 1837 the Postmaster-General was authorized to charge regular packet rates for the conveyance of letters by such ships.

In the course of time much improvement was shown in the New York packet service, the mails frequently arriving weeks earlier than on the Halifax route, and after the introduction of steamships had proven their much greater speeds, a contract was signed on May 4, 1839, by Samuel Cunard, of Halifax, and the Admiralty for transport of Trans-Atlantic mails by steam vessels of three hundred horsepower by "two trips monthly each way between Liverpool and Halifax. The first trip was made by the steamer 'Britannia' leaving Liverpool on July 1, 1840, and reaching Halifax after twelve and a half days."

Postal charges at this time were made up of one charge for the trip from any inland post-office in Great Britain to Liverpool, a second charge for the passage to Halifax and a third one for the inland conveyance of letters from Halifax to their destinations in the provinces. After considerable agitation, these charges were amalgamated and on July 6, 1840, the rate on letters con-

veyed by direct packet from any post-office in the United Kingdom to Halifax was made one shilling sterling the half ounce. If for any other post-office the rate was one shilling and two pence sterling, one shilling and four pence currency.

By 1844 Halifax had proved unsatisfactory as a terminal port and under an agreement with the United States a change was made to Portland, Maine, the mails being conveyed inland, via Burlington, Vt. and St. John, L. C. during the summer months and by way of Highgate, Vt., during the winter. Subsequently the port of New York replaced Portland.

1841 REGISTRATION

Complaints of thefts by the public lead to the introduction on January 6, 1841 of a system in Great Britain whereby a letter could be registered upon a payment of a fee of one shilling sterling. Postage and registration had to be paid in advance. (See Appendix B-1). Apparently this system of registration did not displace the money letters in British North America (including Prince Edward Island) until April 1, 1855.

1844 WEIGHT SYSTEM

On January 5, 1844, the weight system was introduced and a single letter became one weighing under one-half an ounce. The rates were not changed nor was the principle of regarding the distance a letter was carried a factor in the postage rate in any way affected. (See Appendix B-2).

APPENDIX B-1

INSTRUCTIONS

To Postmasters, Sub Deputies and Receivers

G. P. O.

(London, England)

Dec. 1840

On and after 6th January next a system of registration will be established which will be applicable to all descriptions of letters without distinction as to whether they contain coins or articles of value or not.

By command
W. L. Maberly
Secretary

Then followed instructions briefly as follows:

1. Write distinctly on front of letter "Registered letter."
 2. Register fee—one shilling—postage and registration must be paid in advance.
 3. Letters must be numbered.
 4. Sender receives a receipt.
- These registered letters displaced 'money letters.'

APPENDIX B-2

G. P. O.

Quebec 1st Dec. 1843

Sir:

By a warrant issued . . . on the 11th October last many important alterations are ordered to be introduced in the Post Office Department this province on the 5th January next . . .

Letters

1. The present mode of charging postage on letters sent by post in Canada and the other provinces of British North America according to the number of enclosures is to cease and all letters are to be charged by weight.

* * *

3. The rates of postage to be charged on letters weighed by the postmaster between your office and the other post towns in B. N. A. . . . remain unaltered and are to be computed as heretofore according to the table of distances

I am Sir, your obedient servant

T. A. Stayner

Deputy Postmaster-General

(To Be Continued)

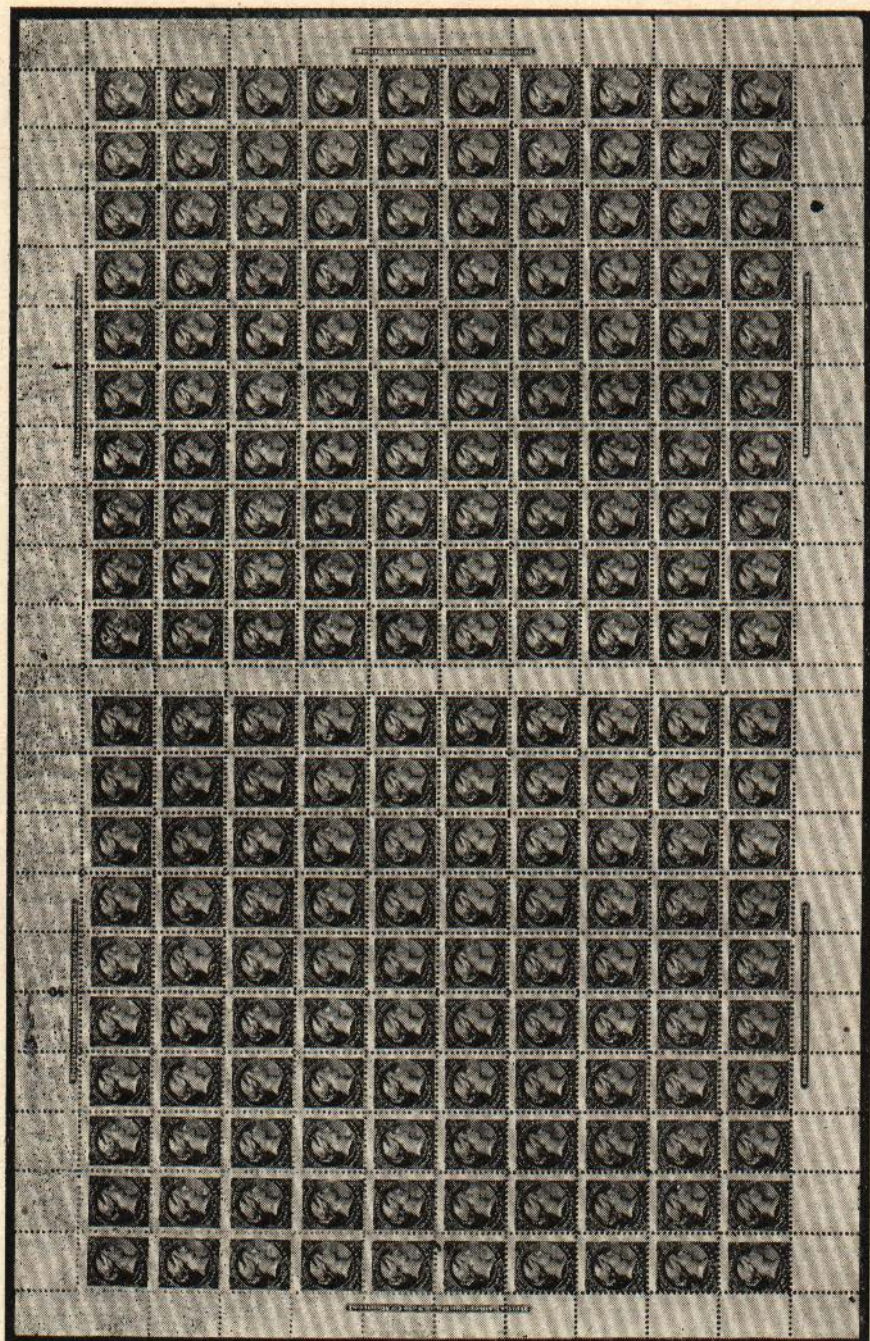


Plate Layout of The Half-Cent Small Queen

Those who are acquainted with Boggs' CANADA will be familiar with

his sketch of the plate layout of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c Small Queen. The accompanying photograph of a complete sheet of 200 in the writer's collection will show the layout "in the flesh." During recent months gutter blocks have been appearing at auctions and have commanded good prices. Individual panes are common enough, but the scarcity of full sheets of 200 makes one think that they may normally have been broken into smaller sheets before delivery to postmasters. The reverse of the same sheet shows remarkably clear offset.

Paul L. Brown, (#652)

Varieties of The Queen Victoria 1882 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent Black Plate 2, Left

By HANS REICH (#783)

The stamp was printed in sheets of 200, each pane containing 100 stamps. The imprints appear on each pane at the following positions: top center over stamps 4, 5, 6 and 7; at the bottom center under stamps 94, 95, 96 and 97; at the left side of the left pane opposite stamps 31, 41, 51 and 61, and at the right side of the pane opposite stamps 40, 50, 60 and 70. The plate number appears at the top of each pane above the imprint and through the perforation dividing stamps 5 and 6. The figure denoting the plate number is always printed in reverse. Guide dots appear at the bottom left corners of the stamps. The following varieties have been found on this plate 2, left:

1. A decisive shift evidence in doubling the top and bottom left corners and in the short radial lines forming the circle around the head of the Queen.
4. Doubling similar to No. 1 at top left and top bottom right.
10. Doubling of the bottom, right.
12. Doubling of the bottom left.
18. Doubling of left and right sides and in the words "Canada Postage".
31. A hairline running into the top left margin to stamp from selvage about 3.7 mm from left top corner.
32. A heavy guide dot and additional heavy dot at bottom margin towards left corner.
- 38-39 and 48-49. A block containing several fine hairlines between stamps, lines are running vertically.
41. Very definite shift with doubling on left side and going to the right of the stamp at the bottom.
44. Doubling at top right.
51. Doubling and extended horizontal lines in design above and below the N in Canada, also in the word Canada.
60. Doubling across the bottom of the stamp.
61. Horizontal hairline in the bottom margin, left.
- 61-70. Heavy printing at bottom of stamp.
71. Doubling bottom left.
76. Doubling at top left.
80. Doubling in the word Postage and right side.
81. Doubling at top left and bottom right and very slightly in the short radial lines at the bottom.
84. Doubling at bottom.
85. Doubling at bottom.
86. Similar.
90. Doubling at bottom and right side in the design in $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents and short radial lines in the circle.
91. Doubling bottom and top right.
94. Similar.
- 97, 98. Doubling top right and in word Postage.
99. Doubling bottom and in short radial lines.
100. Doubling at bottom and right side.



THE POST HORN and SADDLE BAG

The B. N. A. Pre-adhesive and Stampless Column

BY JAMES C. GOODWIN, M.D. (No. 171)

Column No. 5

The cover presented herein is illustrated for the first time. This S. L. postmark in black ink measuring 74x4½ mm. (caps) moreover has not been listed heretofore in any publication or published list of Canadian straight-line postmarks. The Petite Nation marking would appear to be quite rare as only one other example is known to the author up to the date of writing. The postmark dating of the cover illustrates the latest use of a pre-adhesive S. L. postmark in the province of Lower Canada (C. E. or Quebec); and if we exclude S. L. ship letter markings, the latest for the Maritime provinces of Canada. The red S. L. Windsor C. W., the latest S. L. marking accepted for U. C. (C. W., or Ontario), has been observed as late as 1845. I believe the S. L. Petite Nation will be found to exist later than 1845, as the post office continued under this name until 1855 (though it was moved to the newly founded village of Papineauville C. E. in 1853). Then Petite Nation was dropped as the post office name in 1855, becoming Papineauville; with the circular postmark as shown, being placed in use then.



The Petite Nation P. O. was opened by David Sutherland, Dy. P. M. G. in 1826, and its first Postmaster was Denis Benjamin Papineau. He was the son of the Joseph Papineau who purchased part of the original Seigniorship of Petite Nation from the Seminary of Quebec in 1802. The first Postmaster was the brother of Louis Joseph Papineau, the celebrated leader of the French-Canadian reformers or Patriotes in the Rebellion of 1837-38. Louis Joseph Papineau took little part in the actual armed rebellion, as he fled to the United States soon after the fighting began. His brother, the P. M. of Petite Nation, did not share these political views—and continued as Postmaster until his death in 1854. He was succeeded as P. M. by Stephen Tucker in 1855 when the Petite Nation P. O. name was changed to Papineauville (which village had been founded in 1853 by D. B. Papineau). Stephen Tucker continued as P. M. of Papineauville until 1867 or later. (I traced the P. O. records to 1867 to prove this; and have photostats of the earlier records which I have searched for information regarding the Petite Nation P. O. and the duration of office of its first P. M.)

The Seigniorship of Petite Nation originally possessed a larger area than

Petite Nation 13 NOV 1843

FREE

D. E. Papineau Secrétaire Notaire
Banque du Peuple
Montreal

that purchased by Joseph Papineau in 1802. It was granted first to Bishop Francois de Laval, Vicar-apostolic of Quebec on May 16th, 1674, by the Company of the West Indies. On Bishop Laval's death in 1708 the fief reverted to the Seminary of Quebec.

Joseph Papineau purchased the Seigniorship of Petite Nation as stated in 1802 from the Seminary of Quebec. He was the grandson of the Samuel Papineau who came to Canada as a soldier in 1696, and who was the progenitor of all the Papineaus in Canada and the U. S. This purchase gave this grandson a tract of land in the County of Ottawa, five leagues (15 miles) in frontage, and the same in depth. It was bounded on the N. E. by Grenville Township, S. W. by Lochaber Gore, in the rear by waste lands, and in front by the River Ottawa. The topographical description of this property was made in 1832 by Joseph Bouchette, Surveyor-General of the Province of Lower Canada (1804-41).

Now returning to this month's cover, we find that it was addressed on Nov. 13th, 1843, to D. E. Papineau Esq., Notary, Bank of the People, Montreal. It arrived in Montreal on Nov. 14th, 1843 and was so back stamped. It was sent through the mails FREE. The letter itself was written by J. B. Papineau. Though the cover was not so marked, it contained money to be deposited in the above bank, presumably in the account of the sender or his father. Both Denis Emery Papineau and Joseph Benjamin Papineau were sons of the Postmaster of Petite Nation, Denis Benjamin Papineau. D. E. Papineau represented Ottawa County in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada from 1858-67, and was by profession a Notary Public in Montreal. Joseph Benjamin Papineau, as far as I can determine, managed the Seigniorship of Petite Nation during his father's absence as M. L. A. for Ottawa County 1842-44, and while he was Commissioner of Crown Lands for Canada 1844-47; and probably acted as assistant P. M. during this five year period at least. The father, D. B. Papineau, also was Justice of the Peace, and a Commissioner to take oaths for the area within which this seigniorship was located.

The Petite Nation P. O. presumably was located in one of the buildings on the Papineau family homesite. This latter was on the Petite Nation river, up from the River Ottawa. Here also was an active water-powered flour and sawmill, which was owned by the Papineau family.

Papineauville was stated in Lovell's Gazetteer of B. N. A. in 1873 (20 years after it was founded) to be 41 miles east of Ottawa on the River Ottawa—with two telegraph offices, three hotels, four stores, a tannery and a flouring mill and a post office. It is quite probable that the original sites of

(Continued on page 106)

Trail of the Caribou

By Freres Meyerson



More and more it becomes apparent that things cannot be taken at face value. In the November '51 issue of TOPICS, in the course of our discussion of the outstanding Newfoundland items that we saw displayed at CAPEX, we made mention of a straight line "St. JOHN'S," the only one we had ever seen. It was on the back of a letter sheet and showed no other markings. The collector had it recorded as St. John's, Newfoundland, and evidently the Jury went along with the collector as the exhibit was awarded a Silver-Gilt tray. We assumed that the marking was from Newfoundland although we had no opportunity to examine the face of the letter sheet or the contents of the sheet. Frank Campbell, however, has evidently been tried by fire and takes nothing for granted. He made a tracing of the strike and went back to his home in Royal Oak, Mich. Evidently the snows must have been rather deep in December and Frank had time to do some browsing about, as I received a note from him asking if I could get some further information about the strike as he believed it was St. John's, Quebec. I commun-

icated with Bill Lea, who knew the owner of the strike, and on further examination Bill also began to doubt that the cover was of Newfoundland origin. The next step was easy, we got a photograph of Frank's Quebec strike and sent it on to Bill Lea for comparison with the strike that was exhibited. The answer came back the other day and Frank Campbell was vindicated. It was not a Newfoundland cancellation, but a Quebec one. Therefore, we must report that to this day we have never seen a straight line St. John's, Newfoundland, even though both Robson Lowe and Boggs record the item. We have a feeling they both may have been working from the same subject as the letter sheet was dated 1821, the same year that Boggs and Lowe date their example of the strike. In the future we shall attempt to be more exact before reporting a new item or confirmation of an old one.

Last month in discussing plate numbers we got as far as the Pictorial Issue. This month we will start with the Newfoundland-Labrador Issue first sold in 1928. There are no plate numbers recorded in this print-



ing, but when John Dickinson and Co., took over the contract in 1929 and had Perkins, Bacon and Co., prepare the plates, plate numbers were found. We have thus far recorded "2" in the lower left corner of the 2¢ re-engraved, #164. This particular block is comb perforated 13.5x13.8. This same "2" is found again in the lower left corner on the 2¢ value but this time the stamp is line perforated 14 x 14. In the case of the 3¢ value, Scott

#165, two different numbers have been recorded in the comb perf. 13.5 x 13.8. One lower left corner block is known with a "2", and an upper right corner block is known with a "3". The same plates were used for the watermarked issue of the re-engraved stamps in 1931 and thus far only one number has been recorded. This is a "2" found in the lower left corner of the 2¢ value, Scott #173, in the comb perf 13.5 x 13.8.

THE HUMAN SIDE

Early this year some ten or a dozen friends gathered at the home of Bill Kennedy. It was not a meeting of any stamp club. In fact, in the accepted sense, it was not a "stamp meeting" at all—it was more in the nature of a social evening. True, all being "stampers," more or less, we talked about stamps and we did look over parts of Bill's collection. However, the conversation was very general indeed; even politics were discussed.

Bill had asked Carl Jennings to give a short talk, to say "a few words." In a quiet, almost conversational way, he spoke; not so much of stamps but what he got out of and through stamp collecting. I was greatly impressed by it, and came away from the gathering lifted by the evening.

Carl spoke not so much of, did not stress, the money value; not of finds, the value of his collection or the value of this or that. He spoke of what I choose to call "The Human Side" of stamp collecting. I wish I could repeat word for word what he said. He told of the pleasure he got out of a large world-wide correspondence based on the collection of stamps. He spoke of the friends he had made, the pleasure in their company. He told of a trip he had taken a short time ago when he had looked up some of his "pen pals" and, irrespective of color, race, wealth or creed, how good they had been to him and the pleasure he had in making their personal acquaintance.

His talk brought forcibly to me my

own similar happy experiences. All of us must have had them more or less. Perhaps if they are less it is our own fault. I look back and count the many happy, long friendships I have made. I couldn't put mine down, for the list would be too long. Not too long ago my niece was making a rather lengthy trip to the U. K. and Europe. I gave her letters of introduction to some of my stamp pals. Their kindness to her, money could never repay. What a dividend I have had from my stamp collecting in this one incident alone.

I feel often we do not fully appreciate, at least openly enough, the greatest thing in stamp collecting. The greatest thing we get out of stamp collecting is fellowship—friendship. Mind you we know we get it, we know we have it. It is more valuable, does more good for us than all our stamps. Stamp collectors are fortunate people in the choice of their hobby. No other hobby pays quite so many dividends or such big ones.

The pleasure we get from the newly acquired cover, the stamp we needed to fill that vacant spot—the thrill, the pleasure is great. They may have cost little or a goodly sum. They are worth it. They may give you the feeling your collection is really getting somewhere now. Along with them, if we wish, we can collect that which is priceless, yet has no money value. It can't be measured in dollars and cents but is the greatest treasure of all in our collection—fellowship—

friendship. Better than gold and jewels!

I have heard more than one speaker mention the potential of philately as a medium of international goodwill. It is very true. In days of peace, in times of war, collectors meet and know each other, in their daily life and in the armed services. Even among our "enemies" we find them. You meet stamp collectors wherever you go. There is a common bond almost a common language. Philately indeed provides a splendid vehicle for international goodwill.

Not so many years ago I joined the B. N. A. P. S. I have met a lot of members personally and by correspondence. I have attended all the conventions. I look forward to Ithaca this year. I would be very sorry to miss it. From the pure hobby point of view the society is up at the top. But best of all it has given me of the "human side" in stamp collecting. I have had a full share of it. It is a fine medium of fellowship and friendship. Its greatest gift to its members—the human side of B. N. A. P. S., for which you pay nothing; you couldn't pay for it, no money value could be set upon it—not one of us, no matter what our worldly wealth, could buy and pay for it. But we can all have our full share of the greatest dividend B. N. A. P. S. can give us if we care to collect it—"The Human Side."

L. W. SHARPE

Hamilton, Canada
1952

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

...is often extensively represented in the H. R. HARMER, INC. auctions. Write for FREE catalogues and buy the right way—the H. R. HARMER way.

H. R. Harmer Inc.

The Roosevelt Auctioneers

32 E. 57th St.,

N. Y. 22, N. Y.

Various and Sundry By G. E. Foster

In the *Stamp Collector's Handbook* (England) for 1874, is a story of a dealer, who, about 1862, sent money over to New Brunswick, for some of the unused remainders of the one shilling value, and, to his disgust, received the stamps obliterated by fine impressions of the postmark. This would imply that there may be some used specimens in collections today that never did postal duty.

Whenever the Canadian Postal Department starts to look around again for ideas to incorporate into a commemorative stamp for New Brunswick, we suggest (gratis) that a portrait of either Sir Howard Douglas, Bt., or Sir S. L. Tilley be made a part of the design. Sir Howard was probably one of the most able and enlightened governors of the colonial period of the Province. Sir Samuel Tilley was a native son who attained distinction in both provincial and Dominion fields.

Sisson's Sale of February lists Lot #565, 1¢ brown violet, very fine copy, tied to a circular advertising an auction sale, Shediac, Sept. 12, 1864. This is a very late date for the use of this color.

For years I have been on the lookout for soldiers' letters posted in New Brunswick during the provincial stamp-issuing period. No luck in finding one or of hearing of the existence of any, until recently. Now Nicholas Argenti (#206) writes me: "I have just bought in London a New Brunswick soldier's letter from St. John to Scotland with two 1 cents brown purple (2 cents rate). It has the diagonal lines with the C. O.'s signature and on top from Gnr Needham."

Soldier's letters from Canada and P. E. I. are not rare items, but from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, few seem to be in existence.

Bringing News About People and Stamps

By Rev. John S. Bain

BNAPSer John M. Kitchen has an inquiry which I pass on to the readers of this column, trusting that some one may supply an answer. He submits a cover from the fabulous William Rennie correspondence with a superb town cancel reading "OSNABRUCK CENTRE ONT. AP 29 98." The return address (handwritten) on the cover appears to read "OSNABRUCK CENTRE." The Post Office shows this place to be spelled "OSNABRUCK-CENTRE" and it is now a closed office, mail being sent to Farran's Point. BNAPSer Kitchen wonders if any collectors have a cover showing the spelling "OSNABRUCK CENTRE" or can they tell any story about this change of spelling?

BNAPS

For some time I have intended to write a short note on the subject of awards at stamp exhibitions. We all have our own opinions on such subjects and I would like to voice mine, as I believe after talking with many they also share such views. I trust that these words will reach those who will have the jurisdiction of setting up the awards for the various local affairs. I decry the giving of cups, statues, plaques and other ornate decorations that are nothing more than dust catchers in years to come. I believe that first a suitably-inscribed certificate is always in order, and can be filed conveniently in the album. This piece of paper tells the full story and merits of the collection. Instead of the customary "hardware" why not give something philatelic that is useful? A philatelic book or catalogue suitably inscribed (the recipient could be asked which book he preferred) has some lasting value. The General Electric Company, manufacturers of the "Telechron" electric clock (\$9.95) has a new model called the "Personality" in which the crystal can be slipped out and a custom made front put around the face. What would look nicer than to mount stamps around it and have it handlettered and

signed by the judges as an award! A real philatelic item for the den. Then there's the new ceramic stamp box showing the Canada 50¢ "Blue-nose" stamp. Desk sets with an engraved band. In fact, philatelic accessories of every kind. A friend of mine recently won a silver award and was given a silver water pitcher. Let's give awards that are useful and not useless ornaments.

BNAPS

I was very sorry to learn that BNAPSer Walter Bayley had suffered a serious heart attack. He worked very hard to put CAPEX over. In fact he always could be counted on to push to the very limit any project. He was always in demand in philatelic circles for this reason. I am sure all BNAPSers join with me in wishing him a speedy recovery.

BNAPS

The committee for BNAPEX (4th annual) August 21-24, 1952, at Ithaca, New York, is certainly not going to let us forget those dates. Along comes an official first day cover of the American Automobile Association from BNAPSer Al Kessler reminding us of BNAPEX. Good publicity.

BNAPS

There has been some talk in the press lately that Canada will not issue a new airmail stamp, as there is no need for one since all first class mail now goes by air. This, however, is not sufficient reason in my estimation for not issuing a new airmail stamp. There is still foreign mail to be sent. I believe we will see a new airmail stamp with the rest of good Queen Elizabeth's issue when they come out. It is to be hoped that the criticisms of recent Canadian stamps will be taken to heart by the proper authorities as an indication of the keen desire that Canada will not lose her place as one of the world's foremost stamp issuing countries. With a new set in the offing, a wonderful opportunity presents itself.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

Financial Statement 1951:

Credits

Balance Jan. 1, 1951	-----	\$ 4.49
From Treasurer	-----	50.00
Rentals	-----	1.75
Total	-----	\$56.24

Debits

Postage and exchange	-----	\$19.85
Books and magazines	-----	16.60
Freight and brokerage	-----	9.69
Express	-----	2.35
Supplies	-----	2.80
Total	-----	\$51.29
Credit balance	-----	\$ 4.95

A total of 236 loans were made from the library during the year 1951. Many thanks are extended to the Royal Philatelic Society, London, for a number of "London Philatelists" containing B. N. A. articles.

Additions to List of Articles Available From BNAPS Library

<p>No.</p> <p>204 Canadian Varieties (Daggs) 3 pages.</p> <p>205 Canadian Revenue Variety (Bond) 7 pages.</p> <p>206 Notes on 1915-17 War Tax Issue of Canada (Barracough) 6 pps.</p> <p>207 Small Queens, Montreal and Ottawa Printings (Scott) 2 pages.</p> <p>208 Perforations of 5 Cent Large Queen (Hurst) 1 page.</p> <p>209 Patricia Airways Vignettes of Canada (Dalwick) 3 pages.</p> <p>210 Outline of Newfoundland Stamps (Stanbury) 17 pages.</p> <p>211 Small Cents Issue of Canada (Hamilton) 10 pages.</p> <p>212 Canadian Stamp Art (Stamp Collecting) 2 pages.</p> <p>213 Canadian Booklet Printings (Dagge) 2 pages.</p> <p>214 Canadian Coil Stamps 1935 (Armstrong) 2 pages.</p> <p>215 Tercentenary Issue (Hamilton) 2 pages.</p> <p>216 Newfoundland Guy Issue (Elliott) 7 pages.</p> <p>217 New Brunswick (Swift) 3 pages</p> <p>218 Taylor's Bogus Bell's Dispatch, 1 page.</p> <p>219 Small Cents Issue of Canada (Studd) 24 pages.</p> <p>220 New Brunswick Five Cent, 1 page.</p> <p>221 The Riel Essay (Cryderman) 2 pages.</p> <p>222 Stamps of New Brunswick (Young) 3 pages.</p> <p>223 The Connell Stamp (King) 3 pages.</p>	<p>224 War Issue Plate Tabulation (Weatherbie) 1 page.</p> <p>225 Peace Issue Pane Identification (Brown) 1 page.</p> <p>226 Canada—1879 Cents Issue (Studd) 2 pages.</p> <p>227 British Columbia and Vancouver Island (Hitt) 5 pages.</p> <p>228 Canada—1868 Large Cents Issue (Pack) 4 pages.</p> <p>229 The Large Cents Issue (Firth) 6 pages.</p> <p>230 Nova Scotia (Toaspern) 3 pages.</p> <p>231 Alberta Law Stamps (Calder) 8 pages.</p> <p>232 Saskatchewan Law Stamps (Calder) 9 pages.</p> <p>233 Ten Cent Edward Re-entries and Varieties (Isnardi-Bruno) 2 pages.</p> <p>234 Canada—1859 1 Cent (Chapman) 9 pages.</p> <p>235 Prince Edward Island—Two Penny Value (Groom) 4 pages.</p> <p>236 Air Mail Stamps of Newfoundland (Vowles) 4 pages.</p> <p>237 British Columbia and Vancouver Island (Strange) 9 pages.</p> <p>238 Proofs of Nova Scotia (Bond) 2 pages.</p> <p>239 British Columbia and Vancouver Island (Wellburn) 7 pages.</p> <p>240 Newfoundland Forgeries Nos. 2, 4, 6-9 (Johnson) 2 pages.</p> <p>241 Four and Two Ring Numeral Cancellations, Early Canada (Barracough) 13 pages.</p> <p>242 Canadian Locals—Genuine and Fictitious (Barracough) 4 pps.</p>
---	---

Sketches of BNAPSers by V. G. Greene

Dr. Clarence Wilson Brazer was born in Philadelphia on March 13, 1880, graduated from the Drexel Institute of Technology in 1899 and was awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Science in 1942. He travelled in Europe and studied architecture in Paris in 1905; practised architecture of important buildings and town planning in New York City and Chester, Pa., until 1938. Was member, Pennsylvania State Board of Examiners of Architects, 1919-1938.

At thirteen years of age Dr. Brazer began a general collection of stamps and in 1925 started to specialize in the stamps, essays and proofs of the United States and British North America. His B. N. A. collection, valued at \$50,000.00, was stolen on Jan. 6, 1951, with the exception of the Newfoundland essays and proofs.

In 1943 Dr. Brazer organized the Essay Proof Society and accepted appointment as a director and editor of the E. P. S. Journal but refused other office. His health has recently required relinquishing the editorial duties but he hopes to continue as a contributor to the E. P. Journal. Every member of the BNAPS who is interested in essays and proofs should be a member of the Essay Proof Society. The E. P. Journal is the most beautifully-produced of all philatelic magazines and a sample copy will be sent to philatelists interested in joining the E. P. Society, by writing Dr. Brazer.

Numerous articles and books have been written by Dr. Brazer including "Course in Architectural Practice, I. C. S."; "Building Code for Chester, Pa."; "Essays for U. S. Adhesive Postage Stamps" (1941); "Historical Catalogs of U. S. Essays and Proofs, 1847 and 1898 Issues"; "Descriptive Color Dictionary" and "Stamp and Bank Note Engravers of America."

Dr. Brazer is a member of Lansdowne, Pa., Stamp Club; Masonic



CLARENCE W. BRAZER, D. Sc.

Stamp Club; Collectors Club of New York (Governor, 1932-42), American Philatelic Society, etc., and is consulting expert of the Philatelic Foundation and of Proof and Specimen sections of Scott's U. S. Catalogue, 1929. He has received numerous awards, including Eidsness Silver Plate 1942; SEPAD merit Award 1945; Luff Award for Philatelic Research, 1946 and first award for research on U. S. Essays and Proofs at CIPEX, 1947 Exhibition.

* * *

Editor's Note—Dr. Brazer has been forced through poor health to relinquish many of his philatelic activities, and he has found it necessary to resign his membership in BNAPS. His work in the Essay Proof Society and other philatelic fields has been so outstanding that BNA Topics carries this sketch in the manner of a farewell to a distinguished member of our society. We hope he will decide to join us again soon.

WE WISH TO BUY



PACKETS • COLLECTIONS
SETS • SINGLE STAMPS

As the largest wholesale stamp firm in the United States, we are constant buyers of large wholesale quantities and collections of all kinds of postage stamps.

Send us a detailed list of your offers, which will receive our prompt, careful attention. Our booklet "If You Have Stamps To Sell" will be sent free on request, (if you do not already know us); this booklet includes references and describes our business in full so that you may deal with us in complete confidence.

H. E. HARRIS & CO.

108 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

WEEKLY PHILATELIC GOSSIP

— The Stamp Collectors Magazine —
(Established 1915)

OFFERS YOU

- World coverage on all phases of stamp collecting
- Articles written by over thirty Associate Editors
- Special emphasis on Canadian collecting
- High quality paper, readable type, fine illustrations
- Fifty-two issues a year for only \$2.25 Canada, \$2.00 United States

Sample copy free on request

Published by

The Gossip Printery, Inc.

Holton, Kansas, U. S. A.



A NEWFOUNDLAND PATRIOTIC COVER

By H. A. MacMASTER (#484)

In June 1898, the 1¢ Royal Family (Scott #80) in its proper color, green, was issued and a month later the 2¢ vermilion (Scott #82) was placed on sale. At the same time a new 3¢ value was issued showing a portrait of Queen Alexandra while Princess of Wales.

In August 1898, a ½¢ value was added to the series showing a portrait of the present Duke of Windsor and in June 1899 a new 5¢ stamp, bearing a portrait of King George 5 as H. R. H. the Duke of York was issued thus making up a set of portraits showing four generations of the Royal Family.

Early covers of any significance in Newfoundland are rare but patriotic covers in this period are practically unheard of. The cover shown here is, therefore, a most unique piece.

The art work on the cover is all done by hand and beautifully executed. The background of the stamps is rose except for the 1¢ Victoria in the centre which has a gold background. The frame around the stamps is done in reddish brown and grained lightly in black to make it appear

like wood. The Crown and VR above Victoria is in red and gold while the lettering "Our Royal Family" under the portraits is black with fine shading lines in red. The red, white and blue flag in the lower left of the cover has a black staff with a gold knob and below the flag attached to the staff is a pennon bearing the word "Regist'd" lettered in blue on a gold background. The whole combines to make a beautiful and tasteful design.

Registered at St. John's on December 15, 1899 to London, Eng., the cover is backstamped "Halifax & Moncton—West—Dec. 18, '99"; "St. John, N. B.—A. M.—De. 19, '99" and a "Registered—LL—30, De. '99—London" in a red oval. There is also an indistinct strike "Point T—, De. 18, '99—M. O." in a circular cancellation.

There appears to be no particular significance to this cover apart from the fact that the artist was probably inspired by the fact that four generations of the Royal Family, all living at that time, appeared on the then current stamps of Newfoundland. At any rate, whatever the motive, his efforts have not gone unappreciated.

Let George Do It!

By MORT

After you read this you can either hide your head in shame or throw out your chest so far that you see the envelope in your vest pocket with that plate block you picked up the other day and had forgotten.

It's the old story of using stamps of philatelic value on your mail even if it is not a 12 penny black. Say that would be the correct rate for a registered letter now, eh?

Suppose you are selling, or exchanging and you happen to locate a Small Queen cover with a nice numeral strike; it's a duplicate for you but you know three friends or customers who need it. One uses commem-

orative stamps on his mail to you and two don't, with other qualifications the same. Guess who will get the needed item? and the ratio is about that two don't to one who does.

Dealers and collectors alike make this mistake even a dealer trying to open a new account suggesting you try a selection of his approvals will use a regular four-center.

Right now on most Canadian Post Office cancelling machines using regular commemorative stamp, if the left border of the stamp is placed $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in from the right side of a #7 envelope and top border of stamp $\frac{3}{8}$ inch down from the top the addressee gets a nice circle-on-the-nose town and dated cancel, which is a joy to see even if you have dozens of them.

THE POST HORN AND SADDLE BAG — From page 97

both the Petite Nation P. O. and Papineauville were only a few miles apart.

ERRATA

In the February 1952 column there are a few errors, typographical and otherwise. See page 44, Section B.

Line 7—Type 1 should read Type 1a.

Line 9—The sentence "Type 1a again appears for 1818 (Goodwin)" should read "Type 1a also is reported for 1816 and 1817 (Goodwin and Lussey)."

Line 17—Type 1c should read Type 1d.

Line 19—Type 1d should read Type 1c.

NOTE—Following next month's column, a check-list of York U. C. Straight Line Postmarks types will be given.

CANADIAN COUNCIL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN Announces the 1952 Issue of Easter Seals

Sheets of 100 Seals
Perforated or Unperforated
\$1.00 per Sheet

1947 to 1952 incl. available
English

1949 to 1952 incl. available
Bilingual



Set of (10) Perf. or
Imperf. Blocks
All years—1949-1952 incl.
(English and French and
English)
\$1.00

PREMIUM—Imperf. Block with each Sheet of Seals
Progressive Colour Proofs also available—all years, 10 Sets \$2.50
All Proceeds go directly to

CANADIAN COUNCIL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

46 Carlton Street

Toronto 2, Canada

Prisoner of War Mail—Canada

By LT.-COL. L. W. SHARPE, E.D., Q.C. (#395)

(Continued from Page 66, March 1952)

PART II

STATIONERY

(1) General Notes

Stationery used by Internees and P. O. W. confined in Canada can be broken down in two ways.

The first break down might be into three classes:

- (a) **Unofficial**—Used to describe that used by them prior to the issue of usually specially-printed items for their exclusive use. The ordinary envelopes and paper used in the early days (fig. 6)
- (b) **Official**—That, usually printed, issued to them for their specific use.
- (c) **Semi-Official**—That sanctioned by the government but prepared and supplied by organizations such as the Y. M. C. A., for special purposes, such as Christmas cards, etc.

A more logical break-down from a philatelic study stand point suggests itself. Also into three classes:

- (a) Envelopes
- (b) Cards
- (c) Folders

This breakdown I intend to use, including in each class of course, where they exist, the classes suggested in the first break-down.

Actually all stationery described here is really "official" as it was once given to them to use, confined to their use only. The stationery, etc., used by others is described elsewhere; that is, that used departmentally, by service personnel, etc.



Fig. 6—Early ordinary white envelope used by internees. (Front).

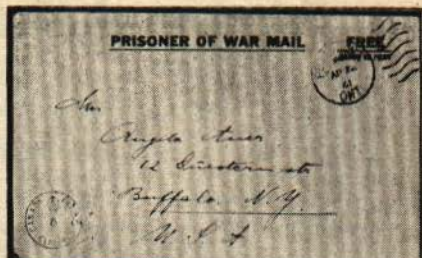
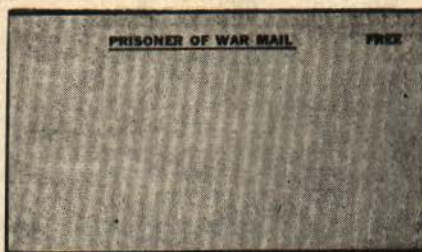


Fig. 7—Ordinary or first type of brown envelope used for use of P. O. W. (Front).

Fig. 8—Postcard from camp at Petawawa showing local cancellation; regular white card type 1 (a). (Front).

Unless otherwise stated it was prepared by the Canadian Government or under its authority. Its use was confined to internees and enemy P. O. W. confined within the then boundaries of the Dominion of Canada. As mentioned above, at least in the early days, ordinary everyday stationery was at times used. This class will be included and what is known of it described.

It has not been possible to get together what I am satisfied is a complete check list of all types, sub-types and printings. Where such information is available it is given. I am satisfied however, all major classes are listed and described in some detail.

You will see later special reference to that used, and in some instances specifically prepared, for Fredericton, N. B. I have not been able to get a full story on this. Fredericton Internment Camp was one of the earlier ones. Originally it was called Camp "B," later #70. All items specifically so designated I have seen are in the years 1942 and 1943. There is no doubt in so designating the camp they were given a privilege not accorded others; why I do not know. From some covers I have seen you would gather they were almost "a law unto themselves." In other instances covers coming from there have quite apparently been dealt with in the ordinary way via B. A. P. O. in Ottawa. All covers I have seen, however, definitely designate Fredericton as origin, not B. A. P. O., with regard to return address.

(II) Envelopes

In the matter of general correspondence envelopes were the first used. I have seen no evidence of the use of ordinary postcards in the early days. The exception, if it can be so called, is the card, later described, used as notice of internment under the Defence of Canada Regulations. Notification regarding a P. O. W. was handled differently under the Geneva Convention, spoken of earlier. Later, when the folder or letter sheet made its appearance the use of envelopes greatly diminished; in fact, all but ceased except for special letters enclosing wills, etc., allowed under special regulations concerning such items.

During the first days no doubt envelopes of all sizes and kinds were used. One example of this is (Figure 6) an ordinary white envelope. I presume ordinary writing paper was used for the letter.

Postal censorship and other markings will be dealt with in some detail in another part of these notes. Perhaps, however, I might somewhat describe this cover here.

It is an ordinary white wove envelope $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}''$. It has been censored both by the postal censors (label) and Internment Operations Branch of the Department of Secretary of State, under whose control internees and P. O. W. were at this time (#9 etc. in a circle). All censorship took place at Ottawa. The cancellation is the ordinary "Free" in use at that time. This was not necessary—no P. O. W. mail ever required a postmark, only evidence of censorship. In earlier days this cancelling was often done, usually at General

Post Office, Ottawa. Instances are known of the regular cancellation on early P. O. W. mail. This letter was cleared via the B. A. P. O. at Ottawa, It originated from camp "E" (later #21) Espanola, Ontario, as shown by typed return address on back, "Lagerfuehrung, Internment Camp "E," Base Army Post Office, Ottawa, Canada. The rubber stamp marking P. O. W. mail Free is 3½ mm. high and 107 mm. long (overall). This type of rubber stamp marking and similar ones, seldom in any other color than a reddish purple, were used until the printed type made its appearance. After that they were still valid of course and used on some occasions. Printed envelopes always in black.

The most common kind of printed envelope and, I understand, the only one issued, was an ordinary manila 6½"x3¾" (Figure 7). It actually was the same as used largely by many government departments, especially the armed services. Its use continued during both the jurisdiction of the Department of Secretary of State and the Department of National Defence. These were used for ordinary first class mail (letters); I have never seen it used for airmail. No enclosures other than the letter were permitted. The envelope had the usual gummed flap, but the P. O. W. was not permitted to seal it. The sealing was done after censorship by that official. The envelope is plain on the back. The printing on the front is 4 mm. high. I have no information, in detail, as to the number printed, types, sub-types or printings. The number used likely ran to many, many thousands.

The list following this paragraph gives some types and printings I have been able to identify. In the list "P. O. W. Mail" and "Free" are in all cases 4 mm. high and in line with each other. The dates given are as close as I have been able to determine from used copies. They vary slightly in shade and texture of paper; size in all instances 6½"x3¾".

Type I. Line under printing 1 mm. from letters, ends even with "L" in "Mail" and is quite thin. "F" in "Free" is 24 mm. from "L" in "Mail." At lower left corner legend "I. O. 23," is 3 mm. high. (Could be first printing of printed envelopes). General appearance as Figure #7, 1940.

Type II.

Printing (a) Line under printing 2½ mm. from letters, ends even with "L" in "Mail" and is thick (½ mm.), about twice line in type 1. "F" in "Free" is 27½ mms. from "L" in "Mail." General appearance as Figure #7, 1941.

(b) Line under printing 1 mm. from letters, ends ½ mm. short under "L" in "Mail." Width line as (a). "F" in "Free" 28 mm. from "L" in "Mail." General appearance as Figure #7, 1942.

(c) Line under printing 2 mm. from letters, ends even with "L" in "Mail" and thick as (a) above. "F" in "Free" is 27½ mm. from "L" in "Mail." General appearance as Figure #7, 1943.

(d) Line under printing 1 mm from letters runs beyond "L" in "Mail" 1½ mm. and thick as (a) above. "F" in "Free" is 28½ mm. from "L" in "Mail." This is Figure #7, 1946.

(III) Cards

These consist of two classes. The regular cards for correspondence referred to as the "4-a-month allowance class." These are all printed, regularly issued to P. O. W. and internees. I have found no evidence of any ordinary cards being used for correspondence. The other class is special-purpose cards. These comprise such special cards as notice of internment previously mentioned, Christmas cards, etc.

(a) Regular Cards

(1) White

There is little doubt the first card issued for P. O. W. and internee correspondence was what might be called an ordinary white card. There was no

doubt more than one type of these and in some instances more than one printing of a type. White cards continued in use, concurrently with the manila kind (II) below. They, it appears, continued in general use up to and after the issue of the first greenish card (III) below about the middle of 1943. All white cards, in fact all regular cards are $5\frac{7}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ approximate. The dates given are as close as I have been able to determine from used copies, etc.

In the list below some types and printings I have been able to determine are given. In all cases unless noted, "P. O. W. Mail" and "Free" are 4 mm. high and in line with each other. Printing is black unless otherwise noted.

Type I.

Printing (a) Figure No. 8 could be first card issued. Use of local cancellation "Petawawa" unusual and contrary to regulations. Plain on back for message. Smooth finish cardboard. Line 1 mm. from words, "L" and "F" 15 mm. apart, September 20th, 1940.

Printing (b) Same as (a) above except "F" and "L" 16 mm. apart. October 1941.

Type II.

Figure No. 9. Plain on back for message. Not very good quality white cardboard. Printing same as type 1 (a) except "L" and "F" $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart. There has been added at left information as to sender and return address. November 1941.

Type III.

Printing (a) This card on front same as type II except "L" and "F" are 20 mm apart and legend "FORM I. O. 20" added at bottom near dividing (means Internment Operations form #20). The card plain on back is more like 1 (a) in texture. Issued late 1941.

Printing (b) This card same as printing (a) except "L" and "F" are $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart. Likely issued late 1941.

Type IV.

This card is practically identical with type III except legend now reads in two lines "Form I. O. 20/350 M-4-43 (9307). An army printing but old I. O. form used. April 1943.

Fredericton

Note—Earlier I made reference to Camp 70, Fredericton, N. B. The following which I have listed as type V for lack of a better way is one of the items mentioned. This card it seems has been specifically prepared for Fredericton.

Type V.

Figure #10. This card is also plain on the back and about same texture as type 1 (a). You will see the front differs at left where address, etc., is given to all others. The printing at the right of line is same except L and F $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart and legend reads Form I. O. 20 (B). September 1943.

(To Be Continued)

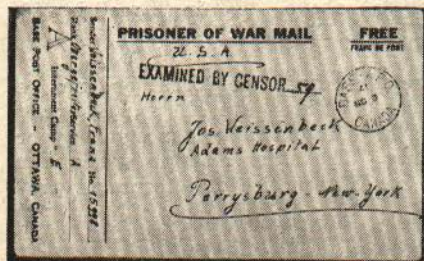


Fig. 9—White postcard from Camp E showing type 2, white postcard. (Front)

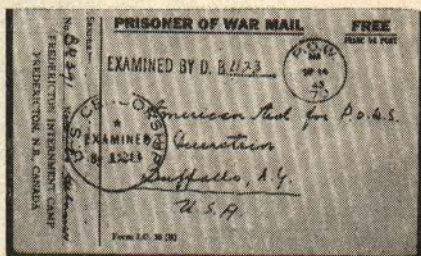


Fig. 10—Special white card for use of Fredericton Camp. (Front)

To the Editor

(Continued from page 86)

and the writer has always been interested in such postmarks. This particular cancellation is a straight-line type. They are seldom seen; I do not have one myself from this camp.

I do have a similar one from Niagara Camp dated August 21/6:30 PM/1918. The postmarks are the same except for camp names and the setting in the centre of the dater.

The date in Bogg's illustration is June 29/1917/12M. But as I say, except for the camp names and the difference of setting, it is the same as the one I have from Niagara camp. I would like to hear from anyone who has any of these cancellations in his collection. I am interested in finding out if there were any other camps that used them. I am also interested in finding out the length of use. I would, therefore, like information as to camp dates, etc.

Lloyd W. Sharpe (#395)



"Broken Circle" Hammer Still in Use at Nanaimo

Dear Sir: I have read with great interest the letter by Mr. H. M. Dilworth, and the article by Mr. W. L. Jackson on the "Broken Circle" cancellations of Schreiber and Nanaimo. Unfortunately, being a comparative newcomer to BNAPS, I missed an article by Dr. A. Whitehead which is quoted by Mr. Dilworth.

After searching the limited amount of material at my disposal, I finally unearthed Nanaimo "Broken Circle" cancellations from 1897 onwards. Imagine my amazement when, on asking our Nanaimo postmaster what he

knew of this cancelling hammer, he informed me that it was still being used for mail being cancelled at a certain time. He obligingly showed me the hammer, which is in very excellent condition after 55 years of use. Naturally, the face is worn, making a much thicker impression than in 1897. The body of the head is worn quite smooth and polished with use, making it very difficult to say if the squared portion was filed off or turned down on a lathe. My opinion would favor the latter theory.

If any member is desirous of obtaining this cancellation on any particular cover, I would be only too glad to do my best to obtain it for them, if they will write enclosing an envelope addressed and stamped as required.

C. R. Purvey (#782)

507 Victoria Road,
Nanaimo, B. C.



Interesting Cancellations

Dear Sir: I enclose a couple of tracings which may be of interest to members. Both are new to me and I would appreciate any information which fellow members may be able and willing to give.

The "BOAT" cancellation is on a copy of Scott #77, 2¢ red Victoria, while the "WAY/LETT" appears on a copy of Scott #90, 2¢ red Edward. Boggs in his work on Canada, page 579, illustrates this marking and on page 580 lists it as in black in 1868. My guess, and it is only that, is that the marking was used simply as a killer. Any comment?

No doubt the "BOAT" cancellation is after the style of an R. P. O., but this is the first time that I have seen or heard of such.

Laurier P. Vienno-Michaud (#659)

"Cross-purposes?"

Dear Sir: A member has pointed out to me that Dr. Whitehead and I are still writing at cross-purposes on the George V Canada 1¢ re-entry, [December 1951, February 1952 Topics] so I must explain as follows—

I had Scott No. 162 and 163 in mind right along, but find I stated "1929" in my article instead of "1930." I did not use the term "Admiral" until Dr. Whitehead used it in his comments,

after which I picked up this term in my reply, as I had always used it loosely for ALL George V issues.

Even then, I don't see why Dr. Whitehead thought I was referring to the Admiral series, as the items he had in mind were issued back in 1911 for the 1¢ green and 1922 for the 1¢ yellow—the design being changed in 1928-29 to the "Scroll" issue. I must apologize for this oversight in dates.

A. Graham Fairbanks (#635)

"Postage Paid In Cash" Items

Several readers have written the editor regarding the "Permit" and "Prepaid" items mentioned in January and February Topics. The February number carried a list sent in by C. B. D. Garrett (#15), but since that time Mr. Garrett has forwarded a more complete list of these items which he has, as follows:

IN BLACK

(The figure "1" differs on most of these)

1¢ Calgary	3363
1¢ Edmonton (Dec. 1926)	109
1¢ Montreal (Sept. 1927)	3649
1¢ Toronto	14
1¢ Toronto (Apr. 1918)	46
1¢ Toronto	97
1¢ Toronto	98
1¢ Toronto	474
1¢ Toronto (Nov. 1918)	1513
1¢ Toronto (Sept. 1916)	1529
1¢ Toronto (Dec. 1916)	1563
1¢ Toronto (Oct. 1917)	1564
1¢ Toronto (May 1917)	2070
1¢ Toronto (Jan. 1918)	2081
1¢ Toronto (Mar. 1918)	2533
1¢ Vancouver	2138
1¢ Winnipeg	1677
1¢ Winnipeg	1700
2¢ Montreal	144
2¢ Montreal	3428
2¢ Toronto	1514
2¢ Toronto (1921)	2064
2¢ Windsor	551
2¢ Winnipeg	953
3¢ Ottawa	407
3¢ Toronto	2500
3¢ Winnipeg	959
3¢ Winnipeg	1693
3¢ Winnipeg	2215

3¢ Winnipeg	2687
4¢ Montreal	1627
10¢ Halifax	419
12¢ Toronto (Nov. 1926)	2523
18¢ Winnipeg	968
21¢ Winnipeg	2698
22¢ Winnipeg	1008
28¢ Winnipeg	898

IN RED

1¢ Vancouver	2021
2¢ Winnipeg	1668

IN GREEN

1¢ Vancouver	2034
2¢ Montreal	3563
3¢ Kitchener (Jan. 1929)	121
5¢ Montreal	130

IN BROWN

7¢ Montreal	3458
-------------	------

IN BLUE

1¢ Toronto	70
1¢ Toronto	153
1¢ Toronto	343
2¢ Toronto	2486
2¢ Toronto	2817
2¢ Toronto (1925)	2965

Another Member's List

Dear Editor: In January and February Topics, reference was made to "postage paid in cash" permits. Here is a list of my holdings of these numbers:

IN BLACK

1¢ Toronto	46
1¢ Toronto	95
1¢ Kingston	101
1¢ Toronto	133
3¢ Ottawa	226
1¢ Hamilton	263
1¢ Toronto	363
1¢ London	539

7¢ Canada Parcel Post (Reverse lettering, white on black)	752	2	Toronto, red
1¢ Kitchener	1727	11	Toronto, red
1¢ Toronto	1807	18	Toronto, black
1¢ London	1954	25	Toronto, dk. blue
1¢ London	1985	54	Toronto, red
1¢ London	1996	56	Toronto, black
1¢ Toronto	2063	56	Toronto, black, with "6" higher than "5"
1¢ Toronto	2073		
2¢ Toronto	2099	68	Toronto, red, 68 on 24, blanked out in mauve
(2¢ on 3¢; 3¢ barred out)			
2¢ Toronto	2099	73	Toronto, black
(2¢ on 3¢; 3¢ blanked out with a square)		96	Toronto, black
1¢ Toronto	2104	103	Montreal, black
1¢ Toronto	2133	127	Montreal, black
1¢ Toronto	2144	148	Montreal, brown, (Sherwin- Williams Paint)
1¢ Toronto	2472	173	Montreal, black, (Sherwin- Williams Paint)
1¢ Toronto	2503		
1¢ Toronto	2524		
1¢ Toronto	2801		G. R.
1¢ Toronto	2838	201	Montreal, black
1¢ Toronto	2880	291	Montreal, black
1¢ Toronto	2968	535	Ottawa, black
1¢ Toronto	3101	536	Ottawa, black
1¢ London	3119		E. R.
1¢ London	3168	577	Quebec, black
1¢ Montreal	3447	619	London, blue
4¢ Montreal	3699	666	Hamilton, black

IN RED

1¢ Toronto 60

IN BROWN

1¢ Toronto 123

8¢ Toronto 1518

8¢ Toronto 2067

(8¢ on 4¢; 4¢ blanked out)

1¢ Montreal 2328

7¢ Montreal 2339

3¢ Toronto 2499

IN GREEN

2¢ Montreal 3617

While we are on the subject of "Postage Paid in Cash," here is another type, but no amount stated; also some with E. R. in the upper corners and others with G. R.



1301	Montreal, green, (Covers, Sherwin-Williams Co.)
1459	London, black
1477	London, black
	E. R.
1558	Toronto, black
1565	Toronto, black
	G. R.
1689	Toronto, dark green
	E. R.
1581	Toronto, dk. blue



G. R.

- 1686 Toronto, black
- 1923 Calgary, black
- 2002 Quebec, black
- 2092 Toronto, black
- 2327 Toronto, black
- 2594 Toronto, black
- 2630 London, black
- 2632 London, red
- 2684 Montreal, black
- 2735 Montreal, black
- 2834 Toronto, black

If any of the above list is published in Topics, it may bring forth further lists, and we can piece the whole thing together.

I. J. DeLisle

Editor's Note—Mr. DeLisle has also submitted a list of a plain oblong type of permit with "G" in the upper left corner and "R" in the upper left corner. This list will be published next month because of shortage of space.

The "E. R." permit illustrated in the above list was sent in by Willis F. Cheney, and is from a cover from St. John, N. B., Canada.

Dear Sir: In the last two issues of TOPICS there have been letters regarding "postage paid in cash" permits and I have just located a few items that may add to the picture or perhaps confuse it. In any event I have the following:

1. An item identical with that illustrated as regards format but inscribed "Toronto No. 2806." This is on an envelope with the corner card of "Historical Dept. Royal Air Force 95 King Street East Toronto." There is no date on the cover but it is either in or after the World War I period and perhaps some of the Toronto boys might be able to determine when the R. A. F. (rather than the R. C. A. F.) had an office open.

2. Probably as forerunners to the type above I have three examples of a similar postage permit but they are imprinted as lengthwise rectangles and do not show the amount of postage paid. (a) Toronto #2339 on an advertising post card for Heaton's 1913 Commercial Handbook of Canada, all in green. (b) Winnipeg #2973 on a post card soliciting votes for J. J. Wallace on election day December 12th 1913, all in black. (c) This is a cut square on very thin paper and in black Toronto #21, BUT instead of the letters G R on each side of the Crest it shows E R. My guess is this may be an Edward item.

Perhaps the latter items are common as dirt, I just don't know, but they may be of some interest.

Harry W. Lussey (#167)

Report of the Secretary

MARCH 15, 1952

NEW MEMBERS

- 890 Bartow, Edward, Chemistry Bldg., Iowa City, Iowa
- 891 Benwell, Dr. C. E., 222 - 3rd St., New Westminster, B. C., Canada
- 892 Bonar, John James, Eldinbrae, Lasswade, Midlothian, Scotland
- 893 Busch, William John, 513 - 13th Ave. (Box 440), Cranbrook, B. C., Canada
- 894 Bushell, Eric S., 6136 Somerled Ave., Montreal 29, Que., Canada
- 895 Crouch, Robert Gordon, 283 Riverside Dr., Swansea, Toronto, Ont., Canada
- 896 Hollingsworth, Dr. Charles W., 192 Lichfield Rd., Walsall, Staffs, England
- 897 Jolly, Arthur Stanley, 133 DeBeck St., New Westminster, B. C., Canada
- 898 Klefaber, W. H., 634 Woods Rd., Dayton 9, Ohio
- 899 Lane, John, 38 Lorne Ave. E., Brandon, Man., Canada
- 900 La Perriere, Charles A., 207 N. State St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

- 901 Marsden, Philip S. S. F., 164 St. Albans Ave., London W. 4, England
 902 Martin, Hubert Ernest, Tranquille Farms, Tranquille, B. C., Canada
 903 Neff, Leland I., 1543 Hyland Ave., Arcadia, Calif.

LIFE MEMBERS

- L622 Barron, Richard, c/o Grand Theatre, Calgary, Alta., Canada
 L490 Webb, Honer, 220 West Fourth Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

APPLICATION FOR RE-INSTATEMENT

- 241 Ranger, A. P., 140 Hamilton Rd., New Westminster, B. C., Canada

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Davis, E. J., 48 Bridge Ct., Lea Bridge Road, Leyton E 10, London, England (CX)
 CAN—Used postage and blocks. Used airmails and on cover. R. R. and Flag
 cancellations. SPECIALTY—R. P. O. Cancellations. Proposed by C. A. An-
 derson, No. 361
- Morrison, Lt. C. O'G., U.S.N., 404 Schley Road, Admiral Hgts., Annapolis, Md.
 (C) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-
 stamp and 1st Flight covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. Mint, used, semi-official
 airmails and on cover. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by
 F. B. Eaton, No. 608
- McLellan, Cpl. Duncan, 30 Rostan Road, Glasgow S. 3, Scotland (CC) CAN,
 PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp
 and stampless covers. SPECIALTY—Large and Small Queens. Proposed by
 L. Baresh, No. 575. Seconded by S. Godden, No. 445.
- Stewart, Douglas M., 3388 Maplewood Ave., Montreal 26, Que., Canada (CC)
 CAN, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Mint
 booklet panes. Coils. O.H.M.S. Literature. 2 and 4-ring cancellations. Pro-
 posed by G. P. Lewis, No. 506. Seconded by C. G. Kemp, No. 85.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- Allison, Lt. Russell, 48 Cherry St., Mt. Holly, N. J. (from Ft. Benning, Ga.)
 Law, James, 229 Woburn Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada
 LeBaron, Owen V., R. 7, Boise, Idaho
 Watson, Major R. M., 5444 Duquette Ave., Montreal 28, Que., Canada

CORRECTIONS

- Keffer, Harry B., 17 Broadway, New Haven 11, Conn. (not Kieffer)
 Osborne, Dr. R. H., 312 N. Boyle Ave., Los Angeles 33, Cal. (not Osborn)

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 463 Gladieux, Jay P., MTIC, c/o C. A. A., Katalla, Alaska (via Cordova)
 129 Mackintosh, M., Wyoming, Ont., Canada

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

- Affleck, W. N., 96 Agnes St., Oshawa, Ont., Canada
 Brazer, Clarence W., 415 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C. 17
 Carter, Ralph G., 506-25th St. E., Saskatoon, Sask., Canada
 Eastman, G. H., Box 143, Imperial, Calif.
 Gladish, W. M., 75 Belmont Ave., Ottawa, Ont., Canada
 Guertin, J. Paul, 527 Zlon St., Hartford 6, Conn.
 Harmia, Vincent C., 412 S. Diamond St., Centralia, Wash.
 Meschter, Daniel Y., Kinderhook, N. Y.
 Meschter, Elwood Jr., P. O. Box 138, Gibson, Pa.
 Pierce, Arthur, 1820 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia 3, Pa.
 Sollinger, W. C., 6071 S. Harper Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, February 15, 1952	661
NEW MEMBERS, March 15, 1952	14
	<hr/>
	675
RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED, March 15, 1952	11
	<hr/>
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, March 15, 1952	664

Classified Topics

Reserved for Members of B.N.A.P.S.

CANADIAN PLATE BLOCKS—Since 1927. Wanted to buy or exchange. T. B. Higginson, Finch, Ont., Canada.

STAMPLESS COVERS OF CANADA wanted for my collection. Please price individual covers. Hugh McLellan, Champlain, N. Y.

WANTED—Covers bearing copies of the 20c and 50c Widow; also a used block of four of the 20c Widow and a block of the 8c Small Queen; fancy cancels on all values of the Small Queens. Russell Allison, 712 Seventeen St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

BACK COPIES OF TOPICS

We have on hand a small supply of back numbers of BNA TOPICS for years 1950 and 1951. If you are short some numbers in Volumes 7 and 8, we may be able to help you. Send your want list.

25c per copy

GORDON P. LEWIS

34 Jessie St.

Brampton, Ont., Canada

FREE!

BIG ILLUSTRATED

STAMP CATALOG

SEND TODAY!

U. S. Stamps, Packets, Albums, Special Offers, Supplies, Beginner's Information.

EVERYTHING FOR THE STAMP COLLECTOR

HARRIS & CO.

26 Transit Bldg., Boston 17

Have You Seen

"S. C. E. C." MAGAZINE

If you haven't you are missing the greatest enjoyments of Philately.

Look What "S. S. E. C."

Has to Offer You!

- ★ Become a MEMBER of SCEC and take advantage of the many fine department services we have to offer you. We cater to all types of stamp collectors.
- ★ Over 30 newsy and informative articles in each issue by world-wide reporters and commentators.
- ★ Members in over 150 countries. Over 14,000 members since inception in 1935.
- ★ Take advantage of this opportunity now and send 10¢ for prospectus and sample copy of our 60-page bi-monthly "S. C. E. C." MAGAZINE with full particulars.

"THE STAMP COLLECTORS' EXCHANGE CLUB"

J. R. Cooke, President, BNAPS #592
Box 2A, Hickson, Ontario

B·N·A TOPICS

Official Publication of The British North America Philatelic Society

Subscription \$3.00 per year

ADVERTISING RATES

	1 Insertion	6 Insertions	12 Insertions
Full Page	\$10.50	\$9.25	\$8.00
Half Page	6.25	5.25	4.75
Quarter Page	4.00	3.25	2.75
Single Column Inch	1.25	1.00	.90

Classified Topics (Reserved for Members of B.N.A.P.S.)

Per Word, 2 cents. 500 Words at Will \$8.00

Copy must be received by the Editor
by the 15th of month preceding publication

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

OFFICERS FOR 1951-53

President

Bury C. Binks, 3350 S. W. Marine Dr., Vancouver 13, B. C., Canada

Vice-President

L. D. Shoemaker, 1612 Blossom Park, Lakewood 7, Ohio

Secretary

Jack Levine, 74 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn 7, N. Y.

Treasurer

William C. Peterman, P. O. Box 348, Caldwell, N. J.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

D. C. Meyerson, Chmn.	R. P. Hedley	V. G. Greene
Fred Jarrett	H. R. Meyers	S. Calder
Lloyd W. Sharpe	H. A. MacMaster	Nelson S. Bond

DEPARTMENTS

Librarian

R. J. Duncan, Box 118, Armstrong, B. C., Canada

Sales Manager

H. R. Meyers, 101 W. 60th Street, New York 23, N. Y.

OFFICIAL GROUPS

New York Group—Meets the 3rd Thursday of each month at the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City.

Philadelphia Group—Meets the 1st Thursday of each month at 7934 Pickering St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Twin City Group—Meets the 2nd Tuesday of each month at Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Niagara Frontier Group—Meets the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 2403 Weston Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Vancouver Group—Meets on the 4th Monday of each month (8 p.m.) at 2091 West Broadway, Vancouver, B. C.

STUDY GROUPS

Prince Edward Island Study Group—Chairman, Leslie G. Tomlinson; Secretary, Mervyn V. Quarles, 8255 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago 19, Ill., U. S. A.

The Small Queen Group—Chairman, Walter P. Carter; Secretary, E. M. Blois, 4 Cartaret St., Halifax, N. S.

Canadian Plate Block Study Group—Chairman, Major K. H. White; Secretary, Arch. Millar, Box 920, New Westminster, B. C., Canada.

Canadian Varieties Study Group—Chairman, Major K. H. White; Secretary, R. M. Bryan, 3484 West 26th St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

CHOICE B. N. A. MONTHLY AUCTIONS

Illustrated Catalogue Free on Request

NEXT SALES

April 10th and 11th

May 8th and 9th

J. N. SISSONS

59 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Canada

CABLES: Sstamp, Toronto

PHONE EMpire 4-6008