# B.N.A <br> TOPICS <br> <br> Journal ofthe $\mathscr{B r i t i s h}$ North America PhilatelicSociely 

 <br> <br> Journal ofthe $\mathscr{B r i t i s h}$ North America PhilatelicSociely}

## BNAPEX-52 Othaca. New Yark • Octaber 16-19, 1952

TIME: Note Change-to October 16-19, 1952. Thursday thru Sunday. Change made in response to numerous requests, for a cooler time of the year.
PLACE: Statler Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. This is a beautiful new building donated to the Hotel Management School of Cornell, by the Statler Hotel chain-is situated right on the campus of the University.
MAIN EVENTS: Thursday eve.-Oct. 16th-Family Outing.
Friday-Oct. 17 th-Ladies Program includes trip to the Corning Glass Center, with special luncheon and dinner. Regular Program includes special philatelic movies, stag party-"The Apple Nockers."
Saturday-Oct. 18th-Business Sessions-Special events-Banquet.
Sunday-Oct. 19th 11:00 A.M.-"Hanger-over Party".
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## June 25th FOREIGN

with specialized sections of Chile and Switzerland and a fine collection of United States of America offered by the order of a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

## July 2nd POSTAL HISTORY

incorporating the remarkable collection of the numeral cancellations of the United Kingdom and British Post Offices Abroad formed by the late Eugene Egly, Esq, of Leeds and now offered by order of the executors, the "Dr. Charles Holden Smith" collection offered by order of the executors, with examples of the original MurrayDockwra Fenny Post stamps of London used on the entire letter and an original "find" of correspondence including a unique lot of British Somaliland Campaign Covers.

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## Principal Contents

Views and Reviews ..... 147
Prisoner of War Mail-Canada (Part III) ..... 149
Brass Post Office Seals ..... 154
Bringing News About People and Stamps ..... 155
Supreme Court Law Stamps ..... 156
Trail of the Caribou ..... 157
Canada 1859-Ten Cents ..... 158
Sketches of BNAPSers (Russell Allison) ..... 165
To the Editor ..... 166
Sales Topics ..... 170
Report of the Secretary ..... 171

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.

## 

## Stamp Reproductions in Color

Following a decision by the U. S. Treasury Department, colored pictures of demonetized foreign postage stamps may now be lawfully printed and published in the United Stat.s.s, if there is no fraudulent intent. This is the gist of a letter which the Treasury Department has written to Gordon R. Harmer, president of Scott Publications, in answer to a query by Mr. Harmer:
"The Treasury Department considers a demonetized postage stamp to be a stamp which is not valid for postage within the country that issued it. A cancelled or defaced foreign postage stamp, which in unused condition is currently valid for postage, is not considered to be a demonetized stamp."

This decision will allow the importation of the important work on the Royal Collection, which was reviewed by Robson Lowe in the May issue of BNA Topics. Many illustrations in this volume are in the color of the original stamps.

This seems to be a sensible way of looking at the matter, and brings to mind that this might be a good time to again express the hope that the Canadian Post Office Department will soon see the light in the matter of the senseless defacing line which disfigures all stamp illustrations originating in Canada. This disfiguration serves no useful purpose, as far as we can see. If it is supposed to act as a discouragement to would-be forgers, the Department is wasting its time. Any photographer could make as sharp a picture of any current stamp as those the Department sends out with its publicity releases.

## Reviews

TECHNIQUES IN PHILATELY, by Bert Baker. Published by Bedon Enterprises, 309 Northwestern Bldg., Minneapolis 1, Minn.
If you have any problems connected with the "technique" of your collecting activities, here is a handy little volume for you. The table of contents runs from "Acetate Cushions" through "Soaking Analine Dyes," "Controlling Humidity," "Removing Latex,' "Paper Cups for Sorting," "Watermarks" to "Waxed Paper Drying Techniques." Something for everyone here! BNAPSers may receive a copy by sending $25 \oint$ for postage, and correct mailing address, to Mr. Baker.

NEW ALBUMS-Published by H. E. Harris \& Co., 108 Mass. Ave., Boston 17, Mass. Ambassador Album (loose-leaf), \$2.75; Traveller Album (bound), $\$ 1.69$; Discoverer Album (bound), $\$ 1.00$.
These three new albums for the general collector were personally edited by H. E. Harris, founder and proprietor of the well known Boston stamp firm. Each album contains more than 5,000 photographic reproductions, and scientifically provides for only those stamps which today's general collector is likely to own or acquire, but does not provide for those obsolete and hard-toget stamps which the average collector could not reasonably expect to own or obtain. Any of these albums are ideal for your young collector friends.

SISSONS B. N. A. CATALOGUE-1952 (April) Edition. Published by J. N. Sissons, 59 Wellington St. W., Toronto 1, Canada. Price $25 \phi$.
Here is the latest edition of the very complete catalogues issued by BNAPSer Jim Sissons, with prices at which stamps are available from his very extensive B. N. A. stock. Mr. Sissons' stock is one of the finest in existence of this popular group, and his catalogue is useful as a reference and check list, as well as for securing your needs in B. N. A. stamps.

## JULIARD'S STAMPS OF QUALITY CATALOGUE-Published by Alex S. Juliard, Narberth, Pa., U. S. A.

Mr. Juliard, whose firm was established in Belgium in 1889, and who moved to the United States after World War II, specializes in the classic issues of the 19 th and early 20 th centuries. This 8 -page price list contains a very nice selection of the 19th century stamps of many countries, including some B. N. A., U. S., Great Britain, etc. To quote Mr. Juliard: "Our catalogue is primarily intended for those we call 'pure philatelists,' those loving the classic stamps issued exclusively for their purpose, and cancelled only to avoid their re-use as postage."

## 1951 YEARBOOK OF THE STAMP COLLECTORS EXCHANGE CLUB- <br> Published by S. C. E. C., J. Cooke, Editor, Hickson, Ont., Canada. Price

 50 .The publication of this Yearbook was delayed due to the activities of the editor at CAPEX, where the club operated one of the most active booths at the show. Mr. Cooke is a member of BNAPS, and a constant booster for our society. This Yearbook runs to 104 pages, and lists the names, addresses, collecting interests, etc., of over 3,000 members of the Stamp Collectors Exchange Club, scattered throughout the world.

## The Sale Room

## H. R. Harmer Ltd., London:

Jan. 28-29-CANADA, 1859, $17 ¢$ deep bl., showing slt re-entry, unused $£ 14-10$ (Continued on page 164)

# Prisoner of War Mail-Canada 

By LT.-COL. L. W. SHARPE, E.D., Q.C. (\#395)
(Continued from page 110, April, 1952)
PART III

## (a) Regular Cards (Continued)

(II) Manila

This card likely was issued about same time as type I (b) October 1941. Perhaps it was not liked as well as the white as all information I have been able to gather shows only one type and one printing. It is good light color manila. The front and back same as figure \#9 except " L " and " $F$ " are 18 mm . apart.

## (III) Green

Figure \#11. This card is a smoothly-finished cardboard, greenish in color; plain on back. There may be some slight difference in shades seen due to different runs; it was a large printing of 1540 thousand. Shades also might be caused from experimenting. I am told certain experiments were carried on with this card and its fellow folder as a security measure with ink, paper and finish. Though the printing, one only, was a large one neither it nor the folder were long in use, although not actually withdrawn. It appears not to have been too good, the reason being given that the paper and finish were not really satisfactory. "P. O. W. Mail" and "Free," in line with each other are $31 / 2$ mms. high. The "L" and "F" $191 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. apart. June 1943

## (IV) Blue

These were again a rather radical change and I believe the last cards issued. They are a lightweight card, really a white card with just a tinge of blue in the texture, giving them a light bluish-grey cast. There were two printings (types), 1944 and 1945. Both printings are in blue, but vary somewhat in shade of ink and setting of type. They can, of course, be easily distinguished by the army order legends on them.

## 1944 (Figure 12)

You will see lines have been added (to back and front) along which the sender must write. The reason for the lines being added or placed on the cards (and letter sheets or folders described later), I am told was that P. O. W. and internees were cramping or writing so much on cards and letter sheets it made the censoring too difficult. With the placing of the lines on the rards they 'were restricted to a message of seven lines. "P. O. W. Mail" and "Free' is $31 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. high. Printing was 1300 thousand. October 1944.
1945 This printing was 2 million. The card is slightly deeper in shade. The


Fig. 11-Green card, front.


Fig. 12-1944 blue card, front.
printing is fainter (finer) and a lighter blue. The order legend, of course, reads somewhat differently. There are only 5 lines instead of 6 for address, and other minor differences on front. The back is same except salutation which is as follows. (SALUTATION-ANREDE).
This completes the regular cards. Before I leave them I will just mention and describe later an interesting item which appeared at Camp \#100, Neys, Ontario. In May 1943 they ran out of cards, and used as cards what might be the folder then in use, but the sender was allowed only to write seven lines instead of the usual 24 lines upon it.
(b) Special Purpose Cards
(1) Acknowledgment of gifts

These came in two colors-white and manila. All printing was in black. All cards are the usual size $57 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 35 / 8^{\prime \prime}$. The white cards are the earlier. The dates given are taken from used copies and at best are only approximate. Unless otherwise noted "P. O. W. Mail" and "Free" are 4 mm high and in line. The differences are mostly minor and I think might be considered printings rather than types.
(a) White

$$
\text { Type } 1
$$

Printing (a) Figure \#13 Ordinary good quality smooth white cardboard. "L" and "F" are $151 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ apart. November 1941.
Printing (b) This card not as good quality as (a). "L" and "F" $161 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. apart. Dotted lines have been added under "--.-" for number of the camp at left, otherwise same as (a) December 1941.
Printing (c) This card about same quality as (b). "L" and "F" $151 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. apart. (Signature and rank)/(or stamp) on back now reads in one line (signature and rank). The dotted line in (b) has been dropped as in (a). December 1941.

## Fredericton

(a) This card is same as (a) above except at left typewriter has been used by series of capital X's to block out on front "Base Post Office,/Ottawa, Canada" and "Fredericton, N. B., Canada", has been typed in between first and second lines. April 1942.
(b) Same as (a) (Fredericton) except "Base Post Office, Ottawa" crossed out in ink and printed in by hand in ink "Fredericton" after top line and "Fredericton N. B." before bottom line.
(b) Manila. This is a very good quality manila card, smooth finish. I have been unable to get any information as to date of use, quantity or printings.

## (II) Christmas Cards

These special "semi-official" Christmas cards, issued to the P. O. W. and internees by permission of the Canadian Government, were supplied by the Y. M. C. A. More properly described, I believe, as War Prisoners' Aid Com-


Fig. 13-White Acknowledgment Card, type 1 , prirting a.


Fig. 13a-White Acknowledgment Card, type 1, printing a, back.


Fig. 14-1941.


Fig. 14a-1941.


Fig. 15-1942.


Fig. 16-1943.
mittee of The International Y. M. C. A. All I have seen, including those illustrated, have scenes of camps with one exception. Whether actual pictures or not I have no information. Other designs may exist. The P. O. W. were allowed, I am informed, to send a certain number (how many I do not know), in addition to their regular allotment.

All printing includins picture in black on white cards in use at the time. I have seen an odd one or two on plain cards.
1941 Picture \#1 (Figure \#14) This card, address side, is same as the regular
(a) white card type II with L and F $171 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. apart. Year of use determined from usel copy.
(b) This picture also appears on regular white card type III (b).

Picture \#2. This is listed as a 1941 picture as artists signature shows 1941. I have seen no used copy to fix date or have I any definite information to determine the date of use. Type of card used would lead also to believe 1941 use.
(a) Appears on regular white card type I (a).
(b) Also appears on regular white card type II.

Picture \#3 (See figure 14a) This card is listed as 1941 but may well have been used in 1942. No information to determine actual year of use. It appears on regular white card type III (b).
1942 (Figure \#15) as for 1941 except "L" and " $F$ " 20 mm . apart and legend added at bottom card near dividing line "FORM I.O. 20" (Regular Card-White-type III.)
1943 (Figure \#16) as for 1941 except "L" and "F" 20 mms apart and legend now reads in two lines "FORM I. O. 20/350 M-4-43 (9307). (Regular card-white-type IV).

## (III) Notice of Internment

The only type of card I nave seen with regard to this is Figures 17 and 17a. It is a very stiff smooth finish light brown manila of good quality. The


Fig. 17-Notice of Internment, back.


Fig. 17a-Notice of Internment, front.
one illustrated was given me in Ottawa in 1946. Perhaps only one ever used as I am told throughout war. This was notice of internment under Defence of Canada Regulations good for delivery in Canada only. I recall what I said about the two classes of P. O. W. These were used only by civilian internees. Notification re P. O. W. Class 1 was handled differently in accord with rules of Geneva Convention. "P. O. W. Mail" is 4 mm . high "Free" 3 mm . and not in line. All printing is in black. I have no information as to types, printing or numbers printed but all copies I have seen do not vary in any way.

## (IV) Comic Cards

This special "semi official" series of cards were like the Christmas cards mentioned previously supplied by the Y. M. C. A. I have seen some fifteen or sixteen different depicting life in camp, etc. Most of those I have seen are blank cards with pictures in color on the other side. Some, however, are printed as type III (Figure 15). I rather imagine they appeared in 1943. Figure 18 shows one of them. P. O. W. were allowed to use these cards, I am told, to send home but not as extras. If one was used it counted as one of their regular allotment.

## (V) Photo Card

This is rather an interesting item and quite a departure from the usual regulations. Figure \#19 shows the front of the card. It is the usual type of ordinary postcard upon which a photograph can be produced. On the back is the picture of, I take it to be, a soccer team of the prisoners, as one is marked with an X presumably to indicate the sender. Believe me they all look fit and well-cared-for in their playing togs. The card bears the date of 29th October 1943 so it was likely issued about that time. It comes from Camp \#42 Sherbrooke, Quebec. "Prisoner of War Mail" 5 mm high by $27 / 8$ " long overall has been applied by a rubber stamp in red. The information of sender, etc., at left is also rubter stamped in the same ink.

## (VI) Folders

There are three major kinds of folders or letter sheets based on their color: white, green, blue. They are really companion pieces to the regular cards in the same colors. No manila folders appear to have been used.

They are single sheets of paper, when opened, overall exclusive of the tab approximately $6 " \times 12^{\prime \prime}$. Three of the folds when opened provide a writing space of about $6^{\prime \prime} \times 101 / 2^{\prime \prime}$. The fourth fold provides a tab for insertion into a slit of the middle fold of the other three. No enclosures were permitted. They were not sealed except by insertion of the tab. No use of adhesive was permitted. When folded and tab inserted they form a cover about $61 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 31 / 4 "$. They almost entirely replaced the use of envelopes for correspondence, and were largely used for airmail. The tab has provision for return address in-


Fig. 18-Comic card permitted P. O. W.


Fig. 19-Front of photo card.


Fig. 20-Type 1 white folder.


Fig. 21-Type 2 white folder, printing a.
formation on it and the lower fold has in three lines, English, German and Italian-"Nothing to be written here." All white folders are smooth almost chalky finish and soil easily. Writing surface plain, no writing or lines.
(a) White (all printing in Black)

Type I (Figure \#20)
Printing (a) "P. O. W. Mail" and "Free" in line and 4 mm high. "L" and " F " are $151 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ apart. The line 2 mm from letters and ends even. This is likely first folder issued. Dated copy shows 24 June 1941.

Type II
Printing (a) "P. O. W. Mail" and "Free" in line $31 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ high. "L" and "F" are 13 mm apart. No line under printing. (Figure \#21). Note difference in return address form. Dated copy shows March 5th 1943.
Printing (b) This is same as (a) with exception "P. O. W. Mail" is 4 mm high and "L" and "F" $111 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ apart.
Type III. (Fredericton). This is a plain white folder. All markings as shown are by rubber stamp in red. Dated copies show March and April 1943.
Type IV. This is listed as type IV but may be the same as type II printing (b) with bottom fold torn off, though this does not appear what has happened. This is basicly otherwise the same as type II printing (b); used copy dated May 3rd, 1943, comes from Camp 100, Neys, Ontario. This is folder previously noted as used as card. Rubber stamp shows "Karte 7 Zeilen".
(b) Green (all printing in black).

There was only one printing of this folder. It is a companion piece to the green card. Remarks as to the use of the card and experiment with paper also apply to the folder. The weight and finish other than color is similar in appearance to the white folder. The color is same greenish shade as the card. Japanese has been added as a fourth line on bottom fold. Shades on runs will vary to a bluish green and from real clear light green to a very washed out green. It appeared about June 1943. The printing was 840 thousand according to the legend. Writing surface plain.
(c) Blue (all printing in blue)

There were two printings, 1944 and 1945. The general remarks about the
blue regular card as to color, etc., apply to the folder. The paper which is heavily surfaced soils and cracks easily.
1944 Printing. This printing by the legend was 650 thousand in October 1944. Lines back and front have been added along which only the prisoner was allowed to write.
1945 Printing. This printing on the back is the same as 1944 except the salutation now reads (Salutation Anrede). The layout on the front is the same except 5 instead of 6 lines for address. The printing is in a somewhat darker blue. The legend which reads somewhat different shows a printing of one million. April 1945. This was the last folder issued and continued in use till the end.

## (To Be Continued)



# BRASS POST OFFICE SEALS 

By PAUL L. BROWN (\#653)

In his peerless chapter on cancellations Mr. Fred Jarrett says, "Various offices were supplied with brass seals for sealing letters and packets to the P. O. Dept. When impressed in sealing wax these produced an embossed crown with the neme of the office in circular form around it."
"The stamp's the thing," they say, but every cover collector knows that the back of the cover is sometimes more interesting than the front. In a batch of 400 registered covers mailed in 1901-02 and addressed to a Brockville, Ont., firm which manufactured agricultural implements, the writer found brass seal impressions from the following places: Warwick, L. C., Duclos, Que., Pendleton, Ont., Finch, Ont., South Mountain, Ont., The Brook, Ont., Canada, and Richards Landing, Ont. Since all of these are impressed on wax over the envelope flap, it seems safe to assume
that they were applied in those cases in which the postmaster felt that the letter was not well sealed. Not all postmasters used the seals for this purpose, however. For example, the P. M. of Caledonia, Ont., was, in 1901-02, sealing letters by applying on wax the PAID marking type J579.
A surprising amount of variation may be found in these brass seals. From the seven mentioned above, at least four types can be distinguished, as follows:

Type 1-Early type, about 27 mm in diameter. Serifed capitals.
Type 2-Letters in serifed capitals. Seal about 32 mm in diam.
Type 3-Sans-serif capitals, with name of town, province and the word Canada. Seal about 32 mm in diameter.
Type 4-Similar to type 3, but without the word Canada.

# Bringing Neus Ahout People and Stamps 

By Rev. John S. Bain

Here's a bit of philatelic doggerel that announces BNAPSers Leslie Davenport, general manager of CAPEX is back once again in business:
There once was a stamp man who tried
To serve all his clients with prideThen CAPEX detained him
Then APEX detained him
Till now, when he's back in his stride:
BNAPSer Davenport did a wonderful job, and with all this now kehind him I am sure we all extend our best wishes for the days to come. He states that B. N. A. and the B. W. I. groups will now occupy most of his attention.

## BNAPS

Now is the time to start preparing your B. N. A. exhibit for the next big International Stamp Show. An announcement has keen made that it will be held in the United States in 1956. Probable locations are New York, Chicago, or (but not likely) Los Angeles. With the release of this date a long range program can be followed to see that the entries of B. N. A. are among the best in the show. BNAPS will have another opportunity to combine a BNAPEX with an international show and have a gala time.

## BNAPS

Collectors of the Canada stamps overprinted " G " will welcome the news from the Philatelic Department of the Post Office, Ottawa, that now it will be possible to purchase plate number blocks by buying only four stamps and not the full sheets, half sheets, etc., that was formerly re-
quired in order to get the plate number block. This does not apply to stamps overprinted "O.H.M.S." and " G " issued prior to June 30th, 1951. It is emphasized that there is no change in the policy of the sale of regular postage stamps, only official use stamps, and that as applies to certain issues as outlined. The Philatelic Department of the Post Office, Ottawa, Canada, is to be commended for their interest and co-operation with collectors.

## BNAPS

A suggestion regarding the awarding of certificates at stamp exhibitions where a group of BNAPSers have entries. Why not have a special printed certificate that could be given on such occasions by BNAPS as a society? This would also be publicity for the club and at the same time put distinctive emphasis on BNA in that particular show. Announcement of such an award would be carried in the prospectus and such a feature sponsored by the leading society in B. N. A. would give prestige to both donor and recipient.

## PHILLY GROUP

The Philadelphia BNAPS Group paid a visit to the New York Group recently, when Alfred Kessler exhibited his outstandinc collection of "Victoria Regina." R. A. Moore, a BNAPS member from Toronto, was a visitor to "SOYEX," a stamp exhibition held in Camden, N. J. Mr. Moore was entertained by Alfred Kessler and Bert Llewellyn of the Philly Group.

## CANADA REVENUES

## THE SUPREME COURT LAW STAMPS

By WILMER C. ROCKETT (\#249)


The Supreme Court Law Stamps were issued by the Federal Government to be used on papers and documents pertaining to Supreme Court cases. The stamps are large, measuring approximately 32 mmx 74 mm , perforated, and all except as list d are blue. All stamps have control numbers in panels allowed for this purpose.

There are five specific issues of these stamps. The first issue of 1876 pictures the young Queen Victoila and has red control numbers. The set contains six values: $10 ¢, 20 ¢, 50 ¢, \$ 1$ and $\$ 5$.

The second issue of 1897 pictures a later pose of Queen Victoria (commonly known as the Widowed Queen design). This set contains both red and blue control numbers on three values; $10 ¢, \$ 1$ and $\$ 5$; and also a $\$ 5$ black stamp with blue control numbers.

The third issue of 1915 pictures King George V and has two values rouletted- $10 ¢$ and $50 \%$ with blue control num ers: and four perforated values- $10 ¢, 25 ¢, 50 ¢$ and $\$ 1$ with blue control num:ers (except the 25 value which issued with a red control number).

The fourth issue of 1935 has a dif-
ferent pose of King George V and contains a $\$ 1$ stamp with blue control number.

The fifth issue of 1938 has an enrraving of King George VI and contains three values with blue control numbers- $10 ¢, 50 \phi$ and $\$ 5$.

Most of these issues appear without control numbers and are considered proofs.

Also contained in the series of Supreme Court Laws are the overprinted or rubber stamped "IN PRIZE" stamps.

The claimant of any property seized by the Government as belonging or assumed to having belonged to an enemy during wartime has recourse to the Prize Court, and may petition for its release. Any papers or documents pertaining to these cases have attached to them these Supreme Court Law Stamps overprinted with a rubber stamp in capital letters "IN PRIZE".
L. Gerald Firth spoke at the May meetins of the Phila' elic Society of Pittsburgh, and displayed his prizewinning collection of Canada.

## Trail of the Cantou By Freres Moyerson

We have often wondered as to the existence of the $3 ¢$ Queen Alexandra, Scott \#83, in imperforate condition. Scott merely lists \#83a, vertical pair imperf between, but makes no mention of the completely imperforate stamp. Gibbons however lists both varieties. From time to time we have seen vertical pairs offered for sale that were completely imperforate, but always they were vertical pairs, never horizontal pairs. This made us a bit suspicious as the margins were always close and we felt that the margins might have been trimmed off vertical pairs imperforate between. A silly thought, but that is what we thought, nevertheless. However, we have been forced to adjust our thinking and we now go along with Gibbons and agree that the stamp does exist in vertical pairs imperf between, and completely imperforate. We even know why the stamp is only found in vertical pairs. At a recent Harmer, Rooke auction in New York, a cover used in 1903 franked with a vertical pair of the imperforate $3 \phi$ stamp to cover the registry rate was offered for sale. Since we already have an imperf horizontal pair of the $2 \phi$ used on cover we felt that this cover was a must and would also substantiate the existence of the imperf $3 \phi$ value. We were fortunate enough to buy the cover at our price and immediately examined it with a powerful glass to see if any perforations had been trimmed. Our findings were in the negative and our belief in the existence of the imperforate pairs was confirmed by Bertram W. H. Poole in his article, "The Stamps of Newfoundland." In this article he states: "In 1902 it was reported that in February of that year a sheet of the $3 \varphi$ entirely imperforate was sold at the Post Office at St. John's to a non-
collector who immediately cut the entire sheet into vertical strips for convenience in separating the stamps! He had used a good many of them before a collector rescued the remainder." In view of this statement by so eminent an authority as Mr. Poole, who explains the existence of vertical pairs only, we feel that the variety should be listed by Scott in the completely imperforate condition.

Last month we omitted our bit on plate blocks as we were calling on our last resource and wanted to make sure that the article was as complete as we could possibly make it. We have had our reply and we are listing below those numbers found in the 193137 issue. For a good deal of this information we are indebted to the followin. BNAPSers: Alec MacMaster, Joe Chambers, Bill Lea and E. H. Hiscock. MacMaster and Chambers are from the west coast of Canada, Hiscock is from Newfoundland, and Bill Lea from England, showing once ngain how international our hobby is.
\#183:
1 UL 2 UL
\#184:
1 UL 2 UL 3 UL 4 UR 5 UR 6 UL
\#184 line 14.1x14.1
4 UR
\#185:
R2UL R3UL \#186:
R1UL R2UL R3UL 4UL
\#186 line 13.7x13.7: R3UL
\#186 line 14.1x14.1:
R1UL
\#187:
R1UL 2 UL 3 UL
\#189:
R2UL
(contnued on page 165)

# Canada 1859-Ten Cents 

By MAJOR G. A. E. CHAPMAN, D.S.O. (\#633)

Following the success of his Exhibit of the 10c 1859 at the New York Exhibition of 1926 The Fion. J. A. Calder was persuaded to make a study of this stamp. For this purpose his own considerable stock was augmented by the loan of dated material from those of several eminent philatelists. As result of assiduous study of the astonishing amount of material thus accumulated Senator Calder produced that valuable contribution to Philately-"Some Phases of the Canada 1859 Issue" (published by the Royal Philatelic Society, London.)

As, comparatively speaking but few copies of this work were printed it seems probable that there are collectors interested in the Canada 1859 Issue, and particularly in the 10 c value on account of the diversity of its shades, who being unable to procure a copy of the book (it deals with all values of the Issue) would welcome a brief treatise upon the 10 c Stamp founded principally upon Senator Calder's "findings."

## Xc

Issued 1st July 1859 in a shade of Black brown.
Printed-By the American Bank Note Company of New York. Their "signature" was added as an Imprint to each sheet of stamps probably late in 1865. It occurs 8 times on each sheet in the margin on either side of the 4 corners.
Orders-Records of both the American Bank Note Co. and of the Canada Postal Department give the dates of placing of each of the twenty-six Orders, of which the respective quantities of stamp were as per Table below-arranged to denote those orders that by reason of numerical inferiority are presumably the more rare. It is opportune here to observe that the much sought after Black-brown would appear to be no more rare than stamps of others orders of 100,000 calibre. The ease with which it can be identified (and tucked away) may account for the scarcity in the market.

## Stamps

100,000
200,000
300,000
400,000
500,000
Plates-There is no record or indication that more than one plate was used.
Plating-No key, such as the C dots of the 5 and $121 / 2$ Cents values or the "moving" dot of the 17 Cents, has as yet been established to aid fixing plate positions.
Perforations-Three groups, being three combinations of two types of Perforation viz. $11 \% \times 113 / 4,12 \times 113 / 4$ and $12 \times 12$ were employed in succession throughout this Issue. The periods of their use and the Orders consequently affected were:-

| $113 / 4 \times 113 / 4$ | 1 July 1859 | Orders | $1-9$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 12 | $\times 113 / 4$ | Early 1863 | Orders $10-17$ |  |
| 12 | $\times 12$ | Early $1865-67$ | Orders | $18-26$ |

Colour-It is very generally recognized that the 10 c appears in an astonish-
Reprinted from "The American Philatelist," Feb., 1951
158
BNA TOPIC8
ing variety of shades (as also, but to much lesser degree, in the other values) so it may be of interest to some to consider how this probably came about.
The apparent absence of specific instruction as to shade at the time the known 26 Orders were placed seems to have occasioned little regard for colour in "filling" them, with the result that they all appeared, as it happened, in different shades, some of them so far divorced as to be eventually catalogued as Black-brown, red-purple, brown, violet and red-lilac, etc. These 26 shades became subject to increase beyond estimate. To begin with some orders appear to have been executed in installments, i.e. in two or more separate printings, each different cwing to variation in mixing fresh batches of ink. Then further fluctuations in shade have been proved by test as liable to have occurrea, even to a marked degree, due to irregular inking of the plate.
By a painstaking system of classification and elimination (detailed description should be read to be appreciated) Senator Calder succeeded in identifying the respective basic shades of each of the twentysix orders and therefrom formed "broken blocks" of stamps as examples of the said shades. These examples are an invaluable aid in determining by comparison the Order to which a given stamp belongs. However, since such patternblocks are so scarce as to verge on the unique, Order-recognition by such comparison must be discounted and recourse made to description.
The colours of each of the 26 Orders as originally described by Senator Calder are quoted in "Jarrett" but these, with the competent help of Mr. D. K. Denton, he revised (about 1944) in endeavour to enhance the possibility of universal recognition. Three leading catalogues list the 10 cents under a sum of 12 different shades.
It is to be borne in mind that the visual impression created by descrip-

tion of a colour upon the mind of one person may very well differ from that created upon another and that such disparity is liable to aggravation in relation to the times the said colour is qualified by other colours (e.g. dull, grayish-red, purple). This is supported by the fact that of the 12 colours listed in three catalogues only two are common to each and two others common to two, thus leaving 8 shades "in the air". Also, instances frequently occur in philatelic matter of the use of colour description foreign to standard usage. Although broadiy speaking, five colour groups as listed by catalogues viz. Black-brown, red-purple, brown, violet and red-lilac serve to cover all the shades one occassionally presents itself that owing to the vagaries of printing will not fit into either of the 5 colour groups. To sum up, it appears that only the outstanding types, with their respective orders, are possible of identification-the "broken blocks" not being available.
In the hope that information based upon scrutiny of the "broken block" examples may be of assistance the following Table is submitted together with a few observations and notes.
Black-brown-This Colour in which the first Order was issued is found in two distinct shades, the second being decidedly chocolate toned. The latter is said by some to be six times more rare.
Red-purple-Order 2 is of a rich dark tone.
Order 3 a brighter edition of 2. Calder's revision describes it as "light toned red purple."
Order 4 has lost the rich appearance of 1 and 2.
Orders 13 and 17 are included in this colour-group as without comparison they may be mistaken, and excusably, for one of Orders 1-4. However since their perforation measure $12 \times 11 \% / 4$ they cannot but be 13 or 17 . Order 13 , tinged with a bright-red is slightly darker than 17.
Brown-That uncertainty exists regarding this colour is supported by the fact that Senator Calder originally ignored it as being basic, using it only to qualify Purple but in his revision he adopts it. In spite of varying degrees of purple in their make up some Orders certainly do look brown and since that shade is so generally quoted Orders judged to be the least affected are bracketted as Brown in the above Table. Orders 10 and 11 ( 100,000 each) are the most rare but unfortunately only Order 10 can be identified it being anemic in appearance, i.e. weak brown and whiteish looking.
Violet-Order 18 is easily identified, being in comparison with the Red-lilacs a red violet.
Orders 19 and 22 are somewhat alike both being a blue violet but 19 is appreciably the darker. Weak copies of Order 22 are frequently described as grey.
Red-lilac-This description, endorsed in Calder's Revision, immediately denotes one of Orders $23,24,25$, and 26 . Order 26 is weak and washy looking.
Grey-A colour occasionally çuoted is not a "recognized" 10 cents shade. Some stamps certainly seem to merit that description but on comparison with the example blocks they become absorbed readily into the violet of Orders 20 and 22 or (very rarely) into the extremely weak brown of Order 11.

## Varieties

In the belief that no record of the varieties of the Ten Cents has been published since the appearance of Mr. Fred Jarrett's book a descriptive list with key-illustration of such as are known to the writer at the present date is submitted.

Varieties, proven ones, do not appear to be numerous and of the 19 here
given few occur upon stamps having one or more additional features whereby stamps carrying a particular feature may be proven to be from the same plate position. This handicap is further aggravated by the absence of any specific peculiarity common, in varying aspects, to the majority of the stamps of a sheet as in the case of the $5,121 / 2$ and 17 cents.

In endeavour to render description as concise as possible the eye is first directed to that part of the stamp design upon or near which the feature in question occurs and by placing the letter directly concerned in brackets words may be saved. For example:-"Splash above 0 of Post" would appear as " $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{O})$ ST, splash above". In further cause of simplicity and brevity anatomical terms such as arm, heel, neck, shoulder, toe, etc., are employed as short cuts to indicate letter parts.

For better understanding of references to the Key-illustration the following Glossary is given:-

## Glossary

Frame-Frame lines, outer and inner, encompassing the whole design of the stamp.
Hachuring-The criss - cross background of the Spandrels.
Margin-Area outside the frames.
Ornaments-The two portions of the lettering belt that separate CANADA and TEN on the West and POSTAGE and CENTS on the East. Bounded N. and S. by white bands
they contain the Thistle, Rose and Shamrock emblems.
Ovals-White curved bands, inner and outer, bounding the lettering belt.
Serif-Turned up or down additions to the extremities of letters.
Solid-The opaque background to the lettering.
Spandrel-The four corner areas bounded by the outer Oval and the inuer frame line, in which the four X's are set.

Perforations-In the interest of space and brevity the three Perforation groups are indicated:-

$$
113 / 4 \times 113 / 4 \text { by } 11,12 \times 113 / 4 \text { by X, } 12 \times 12 \text { by } 12 .
$$

Numbering-To facilitate seazch upon the Key-Illustration the several varieties are numbered clockwise beginning at the N. W. corner and finally around the central oval area.

## CANADA 1859 10c VARIETIES

## No.

## Description

1 N.W. X, a small splash between frames N.E. of N, point of.
2 N.W. X, a group of dots on and between frames over and N.E. of. May carry Flaw 16.
3 (P)OST, Splash in outer oval over N. serif of.
4 (P)OST, Splash in outer oval on solid over $w$. half of.
5 (P)OST, a line of 8 dots in outer oval over and extended to cross centre of N.E. X.
6 N. frame is doubled outside from above D to N.E. corner.
7 N.E. X, the hachuring in corner over.

Perfs.
X
12
11
X 12 X 12

Notes
N. margin, Position 2.

Imprint may be present.
Jarrett's No. 5
Possibly a dot between frames E. of Thistle. Jarrett's No. 2

Jarrett's No. 4


8 E. Ornament, a marginal splash against frame level with bottom band of.
9 S.E. X, two dots astride of inner frame E. of top of.
S.E. X, a splash in W. foot of.

10 S.E. X, doubling below base of.
11 S.E. X, the corner hachuring is "disturbed" and spreads towards the outer frame, the $S$. end of the inner one being absent.
12 S.E. X, the shading of base of, cuts $S$. inner frame.
S.W. X, doubling of E. side of.

13 W. Ornament, doubling of leaves and band in S. end of.
F. 15, (C)AN, A curved dash across S. point of Spandrel W. of head of.
14 (C)AN, a double splash in oval

Possibly a marginal dot below foot of S. W. X.

Jarrett's No. 1
W. marginal stamp. See note at foot.
over head of.
(C) AN, a dot in body of.

15 (C) AN, a curved dash across S. point of Spandrel W. of head of.

16 Head, worn patch against hair on N.W. side of. If of position 2 may carry Flaw 2 and possibly an Imprint.
17 Head, a triangular uncoloured patch upon chin of.

18 Collar, two splashes close to shoulder, one on each side of.
19 W. Ornament, a diagonal scratch across inner oval level with bottom of rose in.
W. marginal stamp. Imprint may be present. Re-entry 13 present on some copies. See note at foot. Jarrett's No. 3 Position 2 and 12.

Has only been observed upon copies with Imprint and of either of Orders 23-26.

Note:-The stamps available to the writer that carry Flaw 15 undoubtedly indicate that it emanates from two different plate positions! Such stamps are all of Perf. 12x12 but are of two types in that a position (sic) dot at certre of E. frame (level with bulb of thistle) is differently placed. Type 1 has the dot in the margin and Type II has it between the frames. That these two Types exist is borne out by the fact that the same stamps of later printings have differently placed Imprints.

| Type | Position dot <br> in margin | East Imprint | Possible plate pos. <br> First portion of, <br> lies in lower |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

The material available to the writer for study of Variety 13 is far from being sufficient to make any expression of opinion possible but from it the following facts emerged:-
Variety 13 is not present on either type of two copies of Order 20 but it is carried by a copy of Order 21 (Type 2). It seems permissible to assume therefore that the Variety appeared about 31 August 1865.
Variety 13 is carried by a Red-lilac copy (Order 24!) but, and this tends to be contradictory, upon no Imprinted stamp even of an earlier Order has the Variety been noted!

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Flaws in the Postal Union
Although the general public didn't applaud the issue of the huge Postal Union commemorative in June, 1933 (they didn't appreciate the extra effort required to lick this big one) it gave Canada a handsome addition to its many beautiful stampic art issues, AND it provided the Hunter with a couple of nice variety items!

The first, widely publicized and eagerly sought by collectors of error items, showed a strong dash of color running right through the large figure 5 at right.

The second (quite rare and littleknown) requires a strong glass to spot-but it's a good one, nevertheless! This shows a vertical stroke

cleaving the letter "C" of "Cents" in the left numeral panel.

## Stamp Show in 1956

The Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc., which staged international shows in the U. S. in 1913, 1926, 1936 and 1947 (CIPEX) are slating another show for 1956, location unknown.

## VIEWS AND REVIEWS - From page 147

Feb. 4-5-NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 2d scarlet-vermilion, very fine but for crease ..... 70
March 3-4-CANADA, 1857, imperf., $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ deep rose, used ..... 20NOVA SCOTIA, 1860-63, 121/2 $\phi$ black, two copies used on completeenvelope, well tied with the rare A. 92 Halifax Nova Scotia MailBoat cachet60
Robson Lowe Ltd., London:
Jan. 30-PHILATELIC LITERATURE, Boggs' "The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada" in two volumes, fine ..... 8-10
Feb. 6-NEW BRUNSWICK, 1851, 3d dull red, variety bisected on cover to England together with 6d yellow ..... 66
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1860, thin paper, 6 d orange-vermilion, unused ..... 80

## AUCTION CATALOGUES RECEIVED

NOTE-These catalogues are received too late to allow advance notice to be given of the sales. They are listed here and passed on to the Librarian, from whom copies can be borrowed if desired.
H. R. Harmer, Ltd., London: April 7-8, Canada, Newfoundland, Foreign; April 21-22, British Commonwealth Rarities; April 28-29, Foreign and 19-vol. Great Britain collection; May 5-6, Canada, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, etc.

Harmer, Rooke, Inc., New York: March 27-28, U. S., Canada, Newfoundland, etc., Foreign; April 16-17, British Empire, Canada and other B. N. A.

Robson Lowe, Ltd., London: April 23, British Empire, Canada and other B. N. A.; April 30, fifth portion of "J. B. Seymour" Great Britain; May 7, Postal History Auction, including B. N. A.

# Shelches of BNAPSers by V:G. Gneene 

RUSSELL ALLISON

One of the younger BNAPSers is Lieutenant Russell Allison, who was born at Niagara Falls, New York, on November 27, 1927. Graduating from Niagara University, he received a degree in Accounting and in civilian life is a Public Accountant. At the present time, Mr. Allison is a Second Lieutenant in the U. S. Army and is stationed at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

Russell started to collect stamps at an early age and after a short tour of duty with the U. S. Navy in 1946, began to study the stamps of Canada seriously. His specialties are Canadian stampless covers and the "Small Cents" issue, but he puts aside anything fine in 19th century Canada. He also collects all philatelic literature pertaining to British North America and the United States.

Shortly after he joined our society, Mr. Allison started the review and auction column, "Looking Here Looking There," which appeared monthly in BNA TOPICS. He has also written short articles on the "Small Queens" and considers this issue one of the most interesting and fascinating in the whole field of philately.

At the Philadelphia BNAPEX a few years ago Russell was awarded the New York Group Trophy for his Canadian stampless covers. Another of his thrills in philately was helping to mount exhibits the night before the grand opening of CAPEX. Unfo:tunately he had to leave for the army the day after the exhibition opened and was unable to study the exhibits as he would like to have done.

Mr. Allison is also a member of the Society of Philatelic Americans and the Cansdian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. His other ho by is bowling at which he says he does fairly well-at times! When his army days are over Russell hopes to reenter the accounting profession and receive his certificate as a Certified


Photo: J. N. Adam, Buffalo, N. Y.
Public Accountant and resume his writing for TOPICS.
(continued from page 157)
\#189 line 13.7x13.7:
R2UL
\#191 Die 2:
R2UL 3UL 4 UL 5 UR 6 UR 7 UR
We have also learned that the issue of 1938 also contained plate numbers, a fact previously unrecorded. We have seen these very plate numbers and we know that they exist.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\# 245 & 2 \mathrm{UR} \\
\# 246 & 2 \mathrm{UR}
\end{array}
$$

## IF YOU ARE MOVING . . .

Please let the Editor know in plenty of time so necessary changes can be made in our mailing list. This will prevent loss of copies of Topics.

## Beautiful Site For BNAPEX-52

Dear Editor: It has just been my pleasure to visit the Ithaca site of the forthcoming convention and exhibit of BNAPEX-52, with Mr. Ed Richardson, Chairman. I want to say to those who plan to attend this year-if the spot for our convention has anything at all to do with a successful affair, this year will certainly be a success! Our exhibit, meetings, banquet and all activities will take place in one of the most beautifully appointed hotels I have ever seen.

First of all, let me tell you that this hotel is right on the grounds of Cornell University in Ithaca, and is the hotel used by that University. Consequently, all facilities and appointments are strictly ultramodern in every respect. Our exhibit will be held in a large hall, with comfortable lounge immediately adjoining. Also, close by are special lecture halls available to us, complete even with equipment for slides. Our rooms, dining facilities, etc., will enable us to remain in this huge building for all of our doings. This wonderful spot, together with the good fellowship of our Society, as you can see, will make a BNAPEX that you simply must attend.

I just had to make a preview to mention in our magazine; complete details will be released by the BNAPEX Committee. At any rate, this will surely tell you to get your plans made early for BNAPEX-52. I hope to see you all then!

Richard P. Hedley (\#L164)

## P. E. I. Boat Cancellation

Dear Sir: With reference to the letter of Mr. Laurier P. Vineo-Michaud (\#659) in the April number, I have a cover bearing the $2 \phi$ Tercentenary, showing the same P. E. I. Boat Cancellation. The date is "No. 10, 1908." Both cover and stamp are in fine condition and the stamp is nicely tied.

Dr. Whitehead has, I believe, reported the same postmark in another issue of BNA Topics.
W. S. MacNutt (\#886)

## In Reply to Mr. Pollock

Dear Sir: I have just received the April BNA Topics and no'e Mr. Pollock's letter. Let me start by saying that I have made an error in stating that the Quebec Issue was only on
sale for three months, but as I read Dr. Holmes' remark, it must have been mostly sold out in that period. And in regard to the 15 cent, if, as Mr. Pollock quotes Dr. Holmes, it was issued to postmasters on October 14,1908 , that surely is the day of issue of that value, whether it was lying in the Post Office before that date or not.

In regard to the article as a whole, it is frankly a rehash with a few observations of my own, and was written with the idea of : etting further information.

My o'servations on the "Dot in P" - ariety have produced this information, vi: Mr. G. Whi ley's article in the April issue of "Maple Leaves" which carries on from my discovery that the dot appeared in the " P " in other values than the 7 cent. Fro. 1
this, Mr. Whitely and Mr. Leslie Tomlinson have looked into the issue with such good effect that they have deduced the layout of the sheet and the possibility of plating the $1 / 2$ cent value, if not others. Further, from their remarks re guide lines crossing at this dot, it would appear that the series of re-entries dealing with dots in the top inscription are nothing more than cases where the guide lines have not been cleaned off the plate. Surely these conclusions justify an article in which Mr. Pollock finds nothing new!

I do not pretend to be an expert on Canada and have only specialized in, this co ntry for about six years, and so have not the knowledge which I believe Mr. Follock has. Nor have I the chance of meeting other Canadian collestors more than once or twice a year, and so can only get my information through writing or reading.
E. Shipton (\#683)

- Further information on the Tercentenary Issue is contained in another article by Mr. Shipton which will appear in our next issue.


Another Newfoundland Patriotic
Dear Sir: I was particularly interested in the article, "Newfoundland Patriotic Cover" in the April issue of BNA Topics, since I have another somewhat similar one in my own posession. A photo of this is reproduced above.

You will notice that mine is an earlier cover, being dated August 29, 1899, and is addressed to Regina, Assa., N.W.T. It would certainly appear to have been made by the same
artist, as the art work is similarly done by hand and similarly beautifully executed, as the one illustrated in the magazine.

There are certain obvious differences, e.g., the two outside stamps have been reversed in position and the flaz on mine includes the word "Registered" and "No." in red with a space for the numbering. There is a pennant below the flag with "St. Johns, Newfoundland," in blue. Both flag and pennant are outlined in red and flag is in full colours.

There are other differences, e.g., while the background of the two outside stamps is in pink and the centre in gold, the same as Mr. McMaster's cover, the other two stamps have a gray background. The words "Our Royal Family" are in blue, not black.

On the back is the name of the sender, "Reichartt, P. O. Box 481, St. Johns, N. F.", and the following complete post marks:
Montreal-September 2nd
C.P.R.Y.-Pt. Arthur \& Wypg. September 3
C.P.R.Y.-West of Winnipeg. September 4
and two other marks which are only partially legible "POI .... \& Sydney M. C.", "---- A'L \& O., September 2." Unfortunately I can find no cancellation for Regina.
J. Harvey Westren (\#22)

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## MORE "POSTAGE PAID IN CASH" ITEMS

- Editor's Note-Further to the lists of "Postage Paid in Cash" permits published in recent issues, I. J. DeLisle (\#144) adds the following to those he submitted.)

Dear Editor: This is a further list of the plain oblong kind of permit number; " $G$ " in upper left, " $R$ " in upper right:


1 Galt, 1\& dark blue
10 Toronto, $2 \phi$ black
13 Windsor, 14 black
14 Windsor, $1 \&$ black
20 Toronto, $3 \&$ green
21 Toronto, $3 \phi$ green
28 Toronto, 1\& dark blue
36 Windsor, $1 \phi$ black
37 Windsor, 1 ¢ black

41 Toronto, 1 \& salmon red
63 Windsor, 1e black
75 Toronto, 1c black
83 Windsor, $2 \epsilon$ black (G-R omitted
96 Toronto, 1 \& black
102 Toronto, ie black
111 Chatham, 1\& black
120 Waterloo, 1\& black
. 121 Toronto, 1 d black
126 Toronto, 1\& black
127 Toronto, 1\& black
152 Chatham, 1\& black
156 Toronto, 1\& black
176 Toronto, 1\& black
206 Brandon, 1\& black
226 Toronto, 1\& black
276 Quebec, 1\& black.
281 Toronto, $3 \phi$ black

## Its Yearliaok Time Again

Once again the time rolls around to solicit the help and support of our members in publishing the Yearbook of the British North America Philatelic Society. Our 1951 CAPEX edition was the most successful to date, and added greatly to the prestige of the Society among all who saw this volume.

The preparation of this annual review of the work of our Society entails a great deal of effort on behalf of those engaged in this endeavor, and any encouragement you can lend them will be greatly appreciated. The most tangible expression of support is the placing of advertising in this special Yearbook edition. Won't you take a few minutes and drop the editor a card reserving space for your message to your fellow members? Reserve the space now and we will bill you later, if you wish. Rates are the same as previous years . . . as follows:

Full page $\$ 17.50 \quad$ Half page $\$ 10.00 \quad$ Quarter page $\$ 6.00$
Eighth page $\$ 3.50 \quad$ Column inch $\$ 2.00$
Send all copy to the Editor:
GORDON P. LEWIS
34 Jessie St., Brampton, Ont., Canada

| 318 | Toronto, $2 ¢$ black |
| :---: | :---: |
| 352 | Toronto, 1¢ black |
| 381 | Toronto, 1e black |
| 410 | Toronto, 1\& black |
| 448 | Toronto, 1\& black |
| 519 | Toronto, 1¢ black |
| 522 | Toronto, $1 ¢$ black G) (R instead of as picture. |
| 552 | Toronto, 1c chestnut |
| 552 | Toronto, 1\& pale blue |
| 553 | Toronto, 1¢ black |
| 561 | Toronto, 1e black |
| 569 | Windsor, 1e black |
| 571 | Windsor, 14 black |
| 573 | Toronto, 1\% black |
| 574 | Windsor, $1 \epsilon$ black (United Cigar Stores) |
| 575 | Windsor ) 1e black |
| 575 | Toronto ) 5¢ black |
|  | Two cities same No. |
| 576 | Windsor, 1¢ black |
| 588 | Windsor, 1¢ black |
| 589 | Windsor, 16 black |
| 591 | Windsor, 1¢ black |
| 619 | Toronto, 1d black |
| 632 | Toronto, 14 bleck |
| 661 | Toronto, 1¢ black |
| 667 | Toronto, 1\& black |
| 723 | Toronto, 1é black |
| 1146 | Toronto, 1\& black |
| 1167 | Toronto, 1¢ pale blue |
| 1193 | Toronto, $3 ¢$ deep green |
| 1231 | Toronto, 1¢ black |
| 1492 | Toronto, 1e black |
| 1775 | Kitchener, 1¢ deep blue |
| 2123 | Toronto, $3 ¢$ black |
| 2183 | Toronto, 1 black (Port Pave in addition and word "Permit" omitted) |
| 2274 | Toronto, 18 black |
| 2400 | Montreal, 7¢ black |
| 2464 | Toronto, 1¢ black (Port Paye, E-R) |
| 2460 | Toronto, 1¢ black (G-R) |
| 2489 | Toronto, 2¢ green |
| 2505 | Toronto, 1f black |
| 2725 | Toronto, 1e black |
| 2725 | Toronto, 1f red |
| 2731 | Windsor, 1/2 ¢ black (Port Payo) |
| 2788 | Toronto, 1¢ blue (Port Paye) |
| 2810 | Toronto, 1¢ black |
| 2820 | Toronto, 1¢ black |
| 2886 | Toronto, 1¢ black |
| 2902 | Toronto, 1¢ black (Port Paye) |
| 2909 | Toronto, 1e black (Port Paye) |
| 2915 | Toronto, 1e black |
| 2959 | Toronto, 1¢ black |

448 Toronto, 1\& black
519 Toronto, 1¢ black
522 Toronto, 1¢ black G) (R instead of as picture.
Toronto, 1e chestnut
Toronto, 1\& pale blue
Toronto, 1\& black
Toronto, 1 é black
Windsor, 1e black
Windsor, 1¢ black
Toronto, 1\& black
Windsor, 1c black (United Cigar Stores)
Windsor ) 1c black
Toronto ) $5 ¢$ black Two cities same No.

2964 Toronto, $1 \&$ black
2997 Toronto, 1\& black
2999 Toronto, 1s dark blue
3184 Hamilton, 1\& green
3193 Hamilton, 1e black
3269 London, 1\& black
3416 Montreal, 5¢ black
3475 Montreal, 1¢ black
3517 Montreal, 1\& black
3539 Montreal, 1e black
3601 Montreal, 1\& deep blue
3617 Montreal, $2 e$ green
3766 Montreal, 1\& black
2810 London, 4e blue
3813 Montreal, 5 c blue
3814 London, 1\& dark blue (Port Paye)
272 Windsor, $2 ¢$ green (Port Paye) (About Feb. 1, 1952)
I. J. DeLisle \#144)

632 Toronto 18 block
661 Toronto, 1\& black
667 Toronto, 1\& black
723 Toronto, 1e black
1146 Toronto, 1\& black
1167 Toronto, 1\& pale blue
1193 Toronto, $3 ¢$ deep green
1231 Toronto, 1\& black
1492 Toronto, 1d black
1775 Kitchener, 1c deep blue
2123 Toronto, 3 ¢ black
Toronto, 1 black (Port Pave in addition and word "Permit" omitted)
2274
2400
2464
2460
2489
2505
2725
2725
2731
2788
2810
2820
2886 Toronto, 1\& black
2902 Toronto, 1¢ black (Port Paye)
Toronto, 1e black (Port Paye)
2959 Toronto, 1\& black

## An Earlier P. E. I. Cover

Dear Sir: I have read with preat interest the second installment of the P. E. I. Handbook in the May TOPICS. I can add one piece of informa(Continued on next page)

## Philatelic Literature

"S. C. E. C." MAGAZINE, a few back issues still available, each ...... 15c

SEPT.-OCT. 1951 edition of "SCEEC". A large 68-page magazine devioted to "CAPEX" and interesting articles on Canadiana. Precancels, First Canadian Postage Stamps, Discontinued Territorlal Designation, Canadiam Philatelic Literature, 9 -page article on "100 Years ....Plus," 6-page article on "CANADIAN OFFICIALS" most complete issued to date. This issue is packed with information you will want for your files 25 c
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[^0]tion. On page 122 it is stated that the earliest known P. E. I. cover, now in Louis S. Crosby's collection, originated in Upper Canada, is dated 1804, but sans Island postal markings.

For some years a cover has reposed in my collection, which I acquired for its unlisted double "straight line" marking:

## FREDERICTON N.B.

February 241800
The address is as follows:
ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE
Thomas Whright, Esq.,
Surveyor General
of the Island
Prince Edward
It went via Halifax, N. S., of course, and the postage was $1 / 11 \mathrm{~d}$.

The letter was actually dated 10 Jan. 1880 , and concerns the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the U. S. A. to settle the St. Croix Boundary (between New Brunswick and Maine), etc. It was signed by Edw. Winslow, late Secretary to the St. Croix Commissioners, etc.

Alfred Whitehead (\#192)

- A member like Dr. Whitehead is an answer to an editor's prayer. He keeps us well supplied with artic'es and interesting and informative letters, and scarcely a month goes by without some word from him. His article on the New Brunswick numbered "Grid" postmark will appear in the next issue of TOPICS.


## SALES TOPICS

## We Found the Solution!

The circuit books, because of their odd size, have always presented a very definite problem-finding the right size envelope for mailing. One could go to the stationery store and hope to find the right size or could try to make one by cutting down a larger one. All this was perhaps annoying and inconvenient and sometimes, where the envelope was too large, could cause damage to the contents. Well, we found the solution to that problem. Effective immediately, all members receiving circuits will find envelopes of the proper size included, addressed and ready for their use to mail to the next on the route!

In an early issue of TOPICS a card will be included for the purpose of advising us of your collecting wants. If you are receiving circuits now, or may want to receive them later, please fill out these cards and return to this office. They will help us send you the kind of material you want and you will not be burdened with circuits whose contents do not correspond with your interests. In the meantime, we are working with the information at our disposal.

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JAMES T. CULHANE
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James T. Culhane, Sales Mgr. 119 Montgomery Ave.
Coleston, Norristown, Pa.

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Ketohum, Morris, Glibertsville, N. Y.
913 Mandos, Joseph, 6818 Paschall Ave., Philadelphia 16, Pa.
914 Merrihew, M. J., 493 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
915 MoMaster, T. Ledley, 1839 West 29th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
916 Patten, Paul, 306 E. State St., Ithaca, N. Y.
917 Pettingell, George, 514 Chemung Sit., Painted Post, N. Y.
918 Poole, W. J., 4 Royal Arcade, Old Bond St., London W. 1, England.
919 Ramsey, Rev. F. A., 915 West 23rd Avenue, Vanicouver 9, B, C., Canada Stephenson, Robert W., 344 E. Granet, Hazel Park, Mich.

## REPLACED ON ROLLS

183 Hoffmann, Heinz, 13226 Rockcastle, Detroit 24, Mich,

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Grant, M. E., $781 / 2$ Bond St., Lindsay, Ont., Canada (CX) CAN-19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint and used booklet panes. 2 and 4-ring numeral cancellations. Proposed by G. P. Lewis, No. 506.
Hauxwell, Basil Henry, 8 Woodhall Dr., Pinner, Middlesex, England (C) CAN19th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Proofs and essays. SPECDALTTY: "Small Heads." Proposed by L. Baresh, No. 575. Seconded by S . Godden, No. 445.
Horton, S. J., 3005 East 3xd Avenue, Vancouver, B. C., Canada (C) CAN-19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 1st Flight covers. Plate blocks. Coils. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by H. A. MaoMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
Park, M., Box 306, Temishaming, Que., Canada (C) CAN-19th and 20th century mint \& used postage and mint blocks. 1st Day covers. Plate blocks. O.H.M.S. Proposed by E. Nadon, No. 839. Seconded by A. K. Grimmer, No. 81.
Morris, Charles E. B., 100 Woncester, Detnoit 3, Mich. (CX) CAN, NFD-19th and 20 th century mint postage and blocks. Praposed by T. C. Smith, No. 589. Seconded by F. W. Campbell, No. 143.
Sanderson, C. W., Birnieknowes, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire, Scotland (C) CAN, NFD, PROV-19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Plate blocks. Coils, O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes. Mint anid used airmails.- R.R., Territorial, Flag, Slogan, 2 and 4 -ring numeral and other cancellations. Proposed by L. Baresh, No. 575. Seconded by A. B. Auckland, No. 363.
Smith, H. M., c/o Royal Bank of Canada, Inispection Dept., Vancouver 2, B. C., Canada (C) CAN-19th and 20th century minit and used postage and blocks. Plate blocks. Coils. Proposed by H. A. MaoMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608

Wilson, F. L., 145 Quebec St., Sherbrooke, Que., Canada (C) CAN, NFD-19th century mint and used postage. Cancellations on cover, O.H.M.S. 2 and 4ring numeral cancellations. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Hodder, Morley F., 45 Long Pond Rd., Sti. John's, Nfld., Canada (from Montreal) Miller, E. W., 3831 Broadview Drive, Cincinnati 8, Ohio.
Noxon, R. C., 2221 Alma St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada (from New Westminster)
Sipeirs, Rupert M., 99 Owen Blvd. R. R. \#1, York Mills, Ont., Canada
Sykes, Frank L., 19138 James Couzens Hgy., Detroit 35, Mich.
Tupper, Garn H., 2356 W. 18th Ave., Vancauver 8, B. C., Canada (from Canal Flat, B. C.)

## CORRECTION

## RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

## MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSIHIP, April 15, 19512 ..... 667
NEW MEMBERIS, May 15, 1952 ..... 13
REPLAACED ON ROLIAS, May 15, 1952 ..... 14681

## Classífied Topícs

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

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92-2

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