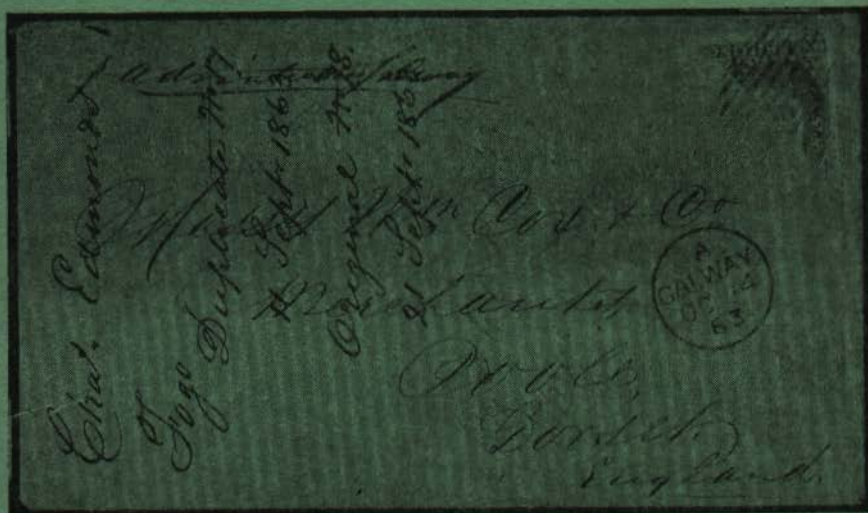




# B·N·A TOPICS

*Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society*



JULY-AUGUST 1952

VOLUME 9 - NUMBER 7 - WHOLE NO. 93

## CANADA NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS

The collection, on leaves, of two-ring cancellations on 1868-78 large Heads with 1868-72 1c brown (8), 2c (20), 3c (43), 6c (18), 12½c (19) and 15c (14), one 2c and one 12½c are watermarked; and 1873-78 1c yellow (29) and 5c (3), also two Small Heads cancelled with various numbers to 59 including 1 to 7 (10 examples each), with additional 5 (3c pair) and 7 (2c) on cover. A remarkable assembly with good to clear strikes and fair to fine condition.

156 stamps

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The greatest rarities in the collection are: 1919 "Hawker" mint and used on cover and a front bearing a \$1 on 15c flown by Alcock and Brown; 1927 "De Pinedo" used on cover; 1930 "Columbia" mint and used on cover; 1931 no watermark 50c used pair imperf. between; 1932 "DO-X" mint (7, including a block of four) and used (3, two on covers); 1933 5c to 75c, all in mint imperf. pairs and "Balbo" mint (5, including a block of four) and used (3, one on cover).

A grand lot in immaculate condition written-up for exhibition.

378 stamps

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Air Mail Covers of China 1920-40 .....	\$602
British Solomon Islands 1907-31 .....	1,260
Burma mint .....	350
Ceylon unused .....	294
Ceylon unused .....	1197
Ceylon used .....	1029
Ceylon used .....	588
Great Britain 1870 De La Rue Die Proofs .....	3080
Ionian Islands 1859 .....	980
Japanese Overprints 1942-45 .....	2800
Montenegro 1874-1913 .....	1890
New South Wales used classics .....	2240
New South Wales early covers .....	1750
New South Wales diadem 2d. retouches .....	392
New Zealand 1855-1940 .....	1680
Overland Mail—a unique collection .....	1610
Pakistan 1947 .....	420
Queensland 1860 and subsequent issues .....	12530
Russia 1857-1923 .....	1330
Russian Locals—the famous Zemstvo issues .....	4410
South Australia 1886-1912 .....	1330
South Australia unused classics .....	560
South Australia 1855-58 used .....	448
Turks Islands 1873-1952 .....	20460

Our illustrated brochure, which describes these collections in full, can be obtained from our American Agent (Carl Pelander, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York 17) or direct from our Head Office:

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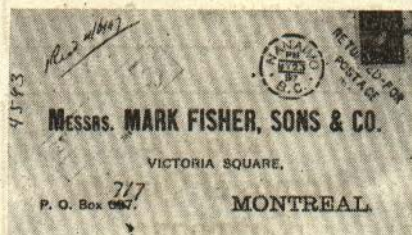
**STANLEY STAMP CO.**

877 Hornby Street

Vancouver 1, Canada

# To the Editor

## Earlier Date For Nanaimo Broken Circle



Dear Sir: The interest shown in "Nanaimo Broken Circle" cancellations has caused me to send you the enclosed photograph of a cover in my collection. The earliest date so far recorded (31st May '97, by Mr. Dilworth on page 100 of your April 1951 issue) is now made a little earlier to 23rd May '97.

The cover, which was apparently posted without being stamped, attracted two nice markings—"Returned For Postage" (Jarrett #722a) at top right and "Returned For Deficient Postage 3c" (Jarrett #734—almost). In his pages, Jarrett attributes #734 to Belleville; no doubt, however, many towns used similar markings. The one on the cover differs from Jarrett's illustration in the addition of the currency sign "¢".

Eventually the cover received a 3¢ vermilion Small Queen adhesive and started on its way again. This is cancelled with the date 3rd June '97, and apparently with an ordinary circular date stamp and not our broken circle friend. Unfortunately, the town marking of this second cancellation is either "not there" or quite impossible. The photograph is quite as clear as the cover and I can make nothing of it.

No one has offered you the latest date the original squared circle operated before it was turned down to its present (literally) shape. Can we have this, please?

I am now starting to look for the following:

Schreiber—original and broken,  
Nanaimo—original,  
Formosa—original and as Fig. 4  
on page 80 of your March  
1952 issue.

I might say that I'm enjoying the novelty of hunting something one can see at a glance.

One more point. What was it which prompted two postmasters, so remote from each other, to the same action of making this alteration? There must have been some connection—what was it, and which one made the alteration first?

Fred Tomlinson (#442)  
Editor of Maple Leaves  
(CPS of G.B.)

● Recent articles in TOPICS have aroused a great deal of interest in "Squared Circle" and "Broken Circle" cancellations. It is hoped that research by our members will bring forth answers to Mr. Tomlinson's queries. Dr. A. Whitehead is preparing a complete list of the "Squared Circle," type II, for which many have been asking, and this will appear soon.

### 3¢ Small Queen Perf. 12½x12½

Dear Sir: With reference to "Sketches of PNAPSers" in current TOPICS (May '52), I should like to point out that the number of Small Cents 3¢ perf. 12½x12½ is at least 115, NOT 102, as stated in the article by V. G. Greene.

In "Canadian Column," page 509 of the British publication "stamp Collecting," for July 6th, 1951, a letter was quoted, which was written to me, in which it is stated: "The latest report I am able to give is 31 copies on cover and 83 off cover (114). The largest holder is A. K. Grimmer (Temiskaming, Que.), who has 15 off cover and 10 on cover copies (at that date). I have two on cover and a single off cover . . ." Signed, L. Shoemaker (Lakewood 7, Ohio, May 27th, 1951).

The same article in "Stamp Collecting" reported another copy (Royal  
(continued on page 193)

## Principal Contents

To the Editor .....	174
Views and Reviews .....	175
Prince Edward Island Handbook .....	177
Trail of the Caribou .....	187
Canada—5¢ Re-entry on 6¢ Small Queen .....	188
Bringing News About People and Stamps .....	190
The Numbered Grid Cancellation of New Brunswick .....	191
Sketches of BNAPSers (B. L. Baulch) .....	194
Further Notes on the Tercentenary Issue .....	196
A Pioneer Transcontinental Flight .....	197
Report of the Secretary .....	199



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

### INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMEMORATIVE

On July 26th, Canada will issue a special commemorative postage stamp to honor the 18th International Red Cross Conference which will be officially opened in Toronto on that date.

The International Red Cross Conference is the supreme governing body in the world of Red Cross and meets approximately every four years. This will be the first time this conference has been held in the Western Hemisphere since the Washington Conference of 1912. It has not met in Canada before. The importance of this meeting cannot be overestimated in these unsettled times.

The commemorative postage stamp will be large, horizontal in shape, and printed in two colors. This stamp is being printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, by the line engraving process upon which the Red Cross is super-imposed, by offset printing. The background will be light blue in color. (See front cover.)

This special postage stamp will be on sale at all of the principal Canadian Post Offices on the day of issue, July 26th. Orders for this stamp, in selected mint condition, may be sent to the Philatelic Section, Financial Branch, Post Office Department, Ottawa 4, Ont., Canada. This special stamp will not be overprinted to indicate its official use by Canadian Government Departments. The stamp will be distributed to post offices in panes of 50 stamps each.

## ENCLOSURES IN THIS ISSUE

Two enclosures are inserted in this issue of BNA Topics—one, a postcard upon which members are invited to record their wants as regards the receiving of circuits from the Sales Department; and the other a coupon which can easily be filled in and sent off to the editor reserving your advertising space in the 1952 issue of our society Yearbook, which will be combined with the September number of this magazine. Members are urged to send these postcards, properly filled out, to the new sales manager as soon as possible so further plans for the department may be made without delay. As regards the Yearbook, unlike regular issues of BNA Topics, this annual issue must be self-supporting. The only way this can be accomplished is through advertising revenue. Recent issues of the Yearbook have been most successful from a financial point of view, and it is hoped that the 1952 number will be no exception. Can we have your help?

## INDEX TO CURRENT BNA PERIODICALS

(B. N. A. section reprinted from The Stamp Lover, England)

### CANADA:

Canadian Philatelic Literature (E. Richardson), Philatelic Literature Review, 1/83.

Essays and Proofs Catalogue (C. W. Brazer), Essay Proof Journal, 9/43.

Perforated Officials (C. A. Ayre), Popular Stamps, 15/16.

Postcards, Check List (N. Bond), Gossip, 53/816.

Postmarks

Royal Train Marks (S. F. Tucker), Stamps, 78/344.

Royal Train P. O. (H. E. Rankin), Covers, 12. No. 4/29.

1928 50¢ "Bluenose" (E. C. Webster), Gossip, 54/83.

1949 4¢ Orange, Plate 6, Popular Stamps, 15 No. 2/5.

### NEWFOUNDLAND:

T. P. O.'s (Meyerson Bros.), T. P. O. Magazine, 6/47.

## The Sale Room

### PRICES REALIZED

Robson Lowe Ltd.—Canada: 1870-90 Small Queens, specialized collection of approximately 9,300, £290; 1898-1902 2¢ rose-carmine, complete 24¢ booklet, £43; Viking's Head essay, 6d in mauve, £13; Colony of Canada, essay 1d in brown, £15; 1852-57 12d black, plate proof on India paper, ovpt. "Specimen" in red, £23; 1857 7½d, die proof in sepia, £28; 1897 Jubilee \$5, part o.g., £15; 1935 Air Mail, 6¢ red-brown, imperf., o.g., horiz. pair, £30.

### CATALOGUES

Robson Lowe Ltd. have issued another hand-book type auction catalogue, this time advertising the sale of the Dr. R. N. Wawn collection of the "Half Length" issues of Victoria. The collection has been arranged on the basis of the new work on these issues to be issued by the Royal Philatelic Society London. The catalogue mentioned above contains a number of illustrations in full color and is a work of art.

Other catalogues received from Robson Lowe Ltd.: Sales No. 1108-1109, Great Britain; No. 1110, Canada, Ceylon, Gibraltar, Newfoundland, Rhodesia, etc.; Nos. 1111-1112, Chile, Switzerland, U. S. A.; Nos. 1113-1114, United Kingdom Numeral Cancellations, British Post Offices Abroad, other Great Britain including two examples of the Original Dockwra London Penny Post.

Catalogues received from H. R. Harmer Ltd., London: Sales No. 2297-2298, rarities, etc., of Barbados, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Great Britain, Malaya, Malta, New South Wales, Sudan; Nos. 2299-2300, Great Britain and Commonwealth; Nos. 2301-2302, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Newfoundland; Nos. 2303-2304, British Commonwealth and Foreign countries; Nos. 2305-2306, British Commonwealth.

# PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND HANDBOOK

PREPARED BY THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STUDY GROUP

(Continued from Page 126—May)

## APPENDIX B-3

### Post Offices in Prince Edward Island in 1841

(Dated April, 1841)

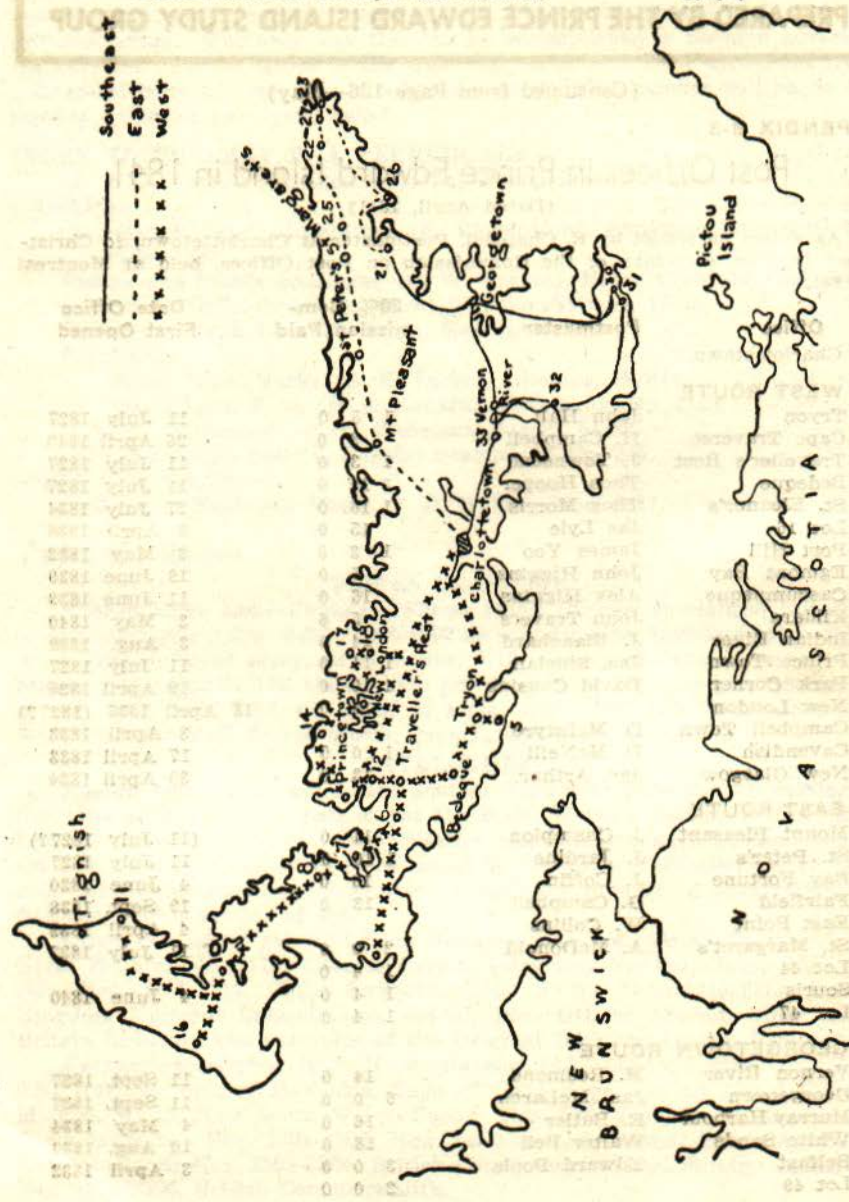
As shown on report by E. Chappell, Postmaster at Charlottetown, to Christopher Duncan, secretary of the Commission on Post Offices, held at Montreal in 1841.

Office	Postmaster	20% Com- mission Paid	Date Office First Opened
1 Charlottetown			
<b>WEST ROUTE</b>			
2 Tryon	John Hall	1 5 0	11 July 1827
3 Cape Traverse	H. Campbell	8 0	26 April 1840
4 Traveller's Rest	J. Townsend	1 3 0	11 July 1827
5 Bedeque	Thos Hooper	3 10 0	11 July 1827
6 St. Eleanor's	Thos Morris	1 18 0	27 July 1834
7 Lot 16	Jas Lyle	15 0	3 April 1838
8 Port Hill	James Yeo	1 3 0	3 May 1832
9 Egmont Bay	John Higgins	5 0	19 June 1839
10 Cascumpeque	Alex Higgins	16 0	11 June 1839
11 Kildare	John Travers	5 6	3 May 1840
12 Indian River	J. Blanchard	14 0	3 Aug. 1839
13 Prince Town	Jas. Sinclair	1 14 0	11 July 1827
14 Park Corner	David Cousins	1 10 0	19 April 1835
15 New London		18 0	18 April 1835 (1827?)
16 Campbell Town	D. McIntyre		8 April 1833
17 Cavendish	D. McNeill	1 0 0	17 April 1833
18 New Glasgow	Jas. Arthur	13 0	30 April 1834
<b>EAST ROUTE</b>			
19 Mount Pleasant	J. Champion	11 0	(11 July 1827?)
20 St. Peter's	J. Jardine	1 10 0	11 July 1827
21 Bay Fortune	J. Coffin	16 0	4 June 1830
22 Fairfield	G. Campbell	13 0	19 Sept. 1833
23 East Point	W. Collins		4 April 1832
24 St. Margaret's	A. McDonald	2 0 0	11 July 1827
25 Lot 44		1 4 0	
26 Souris		1 4 0	4 June 1840
27 Lot 47		1 4 0	
<b>GEORGETOWN ROUTE</b>			
28 Vernon River	M. Redmond	14 0	11 Sept. 1827
29 Georgetown	Jas. McLaren	6 0 0	11 Sept. 1827
30 Murray Harbour	E. Butler	16 0	4 May 1834
31 White Sands	Walter Bell	18 0	10 Aug. 1839
32 Belfast	Edward Poole	3 0 0	3 April 1832
33 Lot 49		2 0 0	

## Extracts from the Journal of the House of Assembly 1842

"estimated charges for handling the mails. Page 42

"Steamer Pocahontas	£400-0-0
Western	141-0-6
Georgetown, Belfast, Wood Islands	80-8-0
(including £18-0-0 for 15 extra trips)	
Eastern	62-0-0
Conducting inland mails	30-0-0
Packet between Bedeque and Shediac	30-0-0"



Map of P. E. I. Postal Routes, 1840's (See Appendix B-3 for key to numbers)



## Prince Edward Island

An Act to provide for the transfer of the management of the inland posts within Prince Edward Island. (Passed May 15, 1851.)

Whereas by an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the twelfth and thirteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, INTITULED "An Act for enabling Colonial Legislatures to establish inland posts", authority is given to the Legislature of this Island to make such provisions as may be deemed expedient for the establishment, maintenance and regulation of posts or post communication within the same, and for charging rates of postage for the conveyance of letters by such posts and post communications, and for appropriating the revenue to be derived therefrom: Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, that from and after the time this Act shall go into operation, the exclusive rights of establishing posts, and of conveying and delivering letters, and collecting postage within this Island, and the power and authority heretofore vested in the Lord's of Her Majesty's Treasury, under and by virtue of the Acts of the Imperial Parliament, passed in such behalf, to order and establish rates of postage in this Island, shall be, and they are hereby vested in the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

III. And be it enacted, That the Lieutenant Governor in Council may establish, alter, discontinue, or extend any posts or post communication, or post offices within this Island, and may appoint, suspend, or remove, or displace a postmaster general, and all or any postmasters, officers, deputies, servants, and agents connected therewith.

III. And be it enacted, That the Lieutenant Governor may, by orders in Council, make such rules and regulations in conformity with this Act, as may be necessary for carrying out the same, and for promoting the objects thereof, and all such orders, rules and regulations so made shall be valid and binding as if in this Act contained: provided always, that no higher penalty than the sum of one hundred pounds, shall be imposed by any such order in Council, for the violation thereof.

IV. And be it enacted, That every such order in Council shall be published in the *Royal Gazette*, and the rates of postage then established shall be demanded and taken immediately after such publication; and every such order, within eight days after it is made, shall be laid before the Legislature, if then sitting, or otherwise within fourteen days after it shall meet.

V. And be it enacted, That in conformity with the agreements made between the local Governments of British North America, the colonial postage on letters and packets, not being newspapers or printed pamphlets, magazines or books entitled to pass at the lower rates hereinafter referred to, shall not exceed the rate of three pence currency per half ounce for any distance within this Island; and the increase of charge on letters weighing over half an ounce shall be regulated according to the British rule and scale of weights; that no transit postage shall be charged on any letter or packet passing through this Island, or any part thereof, to any other Colony in British North America, unless it be posted in this Island, and the sender choose to prepay it, nor on any letter or packet from any such Colony, if prepaid there; and that two pence sterling the half ounce shall remain in operation as regards letters by British mails, to be extended to countries having postal communication with the United Kingdom, unless Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom shall see fit to alter the rate thereon to be charged to three pence currency.

VI. And be it enacted, That the prepayment of colonial postage shall be optional to the sender; that all colonial postage received within this Island, shall be retained as belonging to it; and that all colonial postage received within any other of the British North American Colonies, may be retained as belonging to such colony.

VII. And be it enacted, That the British packet postage collected in this Island, shall be accounted for, and paid over to the proper authorities in the United Kingdom, but the colonial postage, on the same letters or packets, shall belong to the colony collecting it, or if prepaid to the British post office, it shall be credited and belong to the colony to which such letters or packets are addressed.

VIII. And be it enacted, That all newspapers published in this Island, whether addressed to persons resident herein, or to residents in the United Kingdom, or other colonies, shall pass through the post office in this Island free of charge; that printed books, periodical publications and pamphlets may be transmitted by post within this Island, at the rate of two pence currency per ounce, up to six ounces in weight, and three pence for each additional ounce, up to sixteen ounces in weight, beyond which weight no printed book, publication or pamphlet, shall be transmitted by post: provided always, that the Lieutenant Governor in Council may, by orders, alter, modify and reduce the rates of postage on such printed books, periodical publications or pamphlets, as may be deemed fit and necessary.

X. And be it enacted, That the packet postage for letters shall be one shilling sterling the half ounce, ten pence of which shall belong to the English post office, and two pence sterling to the Prince Edward Island post office.

XI. And be it enacted, That all moneys received on account of packet postage to and from the United Kingdom, be carried to a separate account by the postmaster general of this Island, and paid by him, at the end of every quarter, into the treasury of this Island, and the same shall be remitted by the Lieutenant Governor, not less than once every year, to the postmaster general in England; and that all other moneys received by the postmaster general of this Island, shall be paid by him also, at the end of every such quarter, into the treasury of this Island; and he shall also return to the office of the Colonial Secretary, at the end of every such quarter, a quarterly account of the revenue received by him as aforesaid, the same to be laid before the Lieutenant Governor and Council.

XII. And be it enacted, That the rate of remuneration for the transport of British or other mails by express through this Island, or through, to, or from NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, or CANADA, shall be paid from time to time, by agreement, to be made between the Government of this Island, and the other Governments or Provinces concerned.

XIII. And be it enacted, That in no case, shall the rate of postage for the inland conveyance, within this Island, of letters and packets, not being newspapers, printed pamphlets, magazines or books entitled to pass at lower rates as herein mentioned, exceed the rate of two pence currency per half ounce; and the increase of charge on letters weighing over half an ounce, shall be regulated according to the British rule and scale of weights.

XIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That if it shall appear to the local Governments or proper authorities of the other Colonies, and of the United Kingdom, and to the Government or in Council, that the foregoing conditions and provisions are not in accordance with the said agreement, so made or agreed upon with the other Colonies, then it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to alter and modify such conditions and provisions, so as to carry out and complete such arrangement.

XV. And be it enacted, That all papers ordered to be printed by either House of Parliament, or by Her Majesty's command, or by the Legislative Council or House of Assembly of this Island, or by virtue of an address of the Legislative Council or House of Assembly, shall be transmitted by post within this Island, free of postage.

XVI. And be it enacted, That no printed paper, whether newspaper, book, pamphlet, or other paper, permitted by this Act to be sent by post, shall be transmitted either free or at a reduced rate of postage, unless the following conditions shall be observed: first—it shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides or ends; second—there shall be no words or communications printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the sender and of the person to whom it is sent; third—there shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such paper or publication.

XVII. And be it enacted, That the postmaster general or any of his officers, may examine any printed paper or packet which shall be sent by the post, either with or without a cover, open at the sides or ends, in order to discover whether it is contrary in any respect to the conditions hereby required to be observed; and in any case, if the required conditions be not fulfilled, the whole of every such paper shall be charged with postage as a letter; and as to every such

printed paper going out of the Island, the Postmaster General or his officers, may either detain the same or forward it by post, charged with letter postage as aforesaid.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That in all cases where a question shall arise—whether a printed paper is entitled to the privileges of a newspaper or other publication, as regards its transmission by post under this Act, the question shall be referred to the Postmaster General of this Island, whose decision, with the concurrence of the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall be final.

XIX. And be it enacted, That in case any printed newspaper, or other printed paper, privileged to go by post, and brought into this Island, shall be directed to a person who shall have moved from the place to which it is directed, before the delivery thereof at that place, it may, provided it shall not have been opened, be redirected, and forwarded by post to such person, at any other place within this Island, free of charge for such extra conveyance; but if such newspaper or other printed paper shall have been opened, it shall be charged with the rate of a single letter, from the place of redirection, to the place at which it shall be ultimately delivered.

XX. And be it enacted, That for encouraging masters of vessels not being post office packets, to undertake the conveyance of letters between places beyond the British North American Colonies and this Island, and for regulating the conveyance and delivering of such letters, the Postmaster General may allow to the masters two pence currency for each letter they shall deliver to the Post Office at the first port they touch or arrive at in this Island, or with which they shall communicate when inward bound, and two pence currency for each letter which they shall deliver to the post office when outward bound; and if from unforeseen circumstances the master cannot, upon delivering his letters at an outport, receive the money to which he is entitled, he shall be paid by means of an order on the Postmaster General at such other place as shall, at the port of place of arrival, sign a declaration in presence of the person authorized to take the same at such port or place, who shall also sign the same, and the declaration shall be in the form or to the effect following:

"I A. B., commander of (state the name of the ship or vessel) arrived from (state the place,) do, as required by the post office Act, solemnly declare, that I have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, delivered, or caused to be delivered to the post office, every letter, letter bag, package, or parcel of letters that was on board the (state the name of the ship), except such letters as are exempted by the said Act."

XXI. And be it enacted, That no officer of the Customs or Excise in this Island shall permit such vessel to enter or depart, until such declaration shall be made and produced, and no vessel shall be permitted to break BULK, or make entry in this Island, until all letters on board the same shall be delivered to the post office, where posts are, or may hereafter be established, except such letters as are exempted by this Act; and also, except all such letters as shall be brought by a vessel liable to the performance of quarantine; all which last mentioned letters shall be delivered by the persons having the possession thereof to the persons appointed to superintend the quarantine, that all proper precautions may be by them taken before the delivery thereof and when due care has been had therein, the said letters shall be by them despatched in the usual manner by post, and the officers of the IMPOST and excise, at every port or place in this Island, shall search every vessel for letters, which may be on board contrary to this Act, and may seize all such letters and forward them to the nearest post office, and the officer who shall so seize and send them, shall be entitled to a MOIEITY of the penalties which may be recovered for any such offence, and the Postmaster General may appoint agents to demand from the masters of vessels arriving in this Island, all letters on board the same, not exempted by this Act; and the master of any such vessel shall forthwith deliver all letters on board to such person on his demanding the same.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That the Postmaster General, with the approbation of the Lieutenant Governor and Council, shall establish new way offices and post offices, over and above the regular post offices shall be liable to all the penalties imposed by this Act on Postmasters, and other officers of the post office, and shall be entitled to such remuneration for their services as shall be allowed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That the Postmaster General, with the concurrence of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, may enter into an agreement with, and take security from any person applying to him, to extend the accommodations of the posts to any place, for, indemnifying the revenue against the expenses which shall be incurred thereby, beyond the amount of postages received.

XXIV. And be it enacted, That the Lieutenant Governor in Council may enter into arrangements or conventional agreements with any other of the North American Colonies, or with any foreign country, for the transmission of Colonial or foreign newspapers, or other printed papers, within, to, or from, or through this Island, upon such terms or conditions as shall be just or reasonable, and shall be empowered to carry out such arrangements or conventional agreements by order in Council duly published as herein directed.

XXV. And be it enacted, That the postage marks whether British, Foreign, or Colonial, on any letter brought into this Island, shall, in all Courts of justice and elsewhere, be received as conclusive evidence of the amount of British, Foreign, or Colonial postage, payable in respect of such letter, in addition to any other postage chargeable thereon; and all such postage shall be recoverable in this Island, as postage due to Her Majesty.

XXVI. And be it enacted, That no Postmaster General, nor any officer of the post office throughout this Island, shall be compelled to serve on any jury or inquest, or in the militia, or as town or parish officer.

XXVII. And be it enacted, That whoever shall be employed to convey or deliver a post letter bag, or a post letter, and who shall, whilst so employed, or whilst the same be in his care, custody, or possession; leave a post letter bag or a post letter, or suffer any person to ride upon a horse used for the conveyance on horseback of a post letter bag, or a post letter; or if any such person shall be guilty of an act of drunkenness, or of carelessness, negligence, or other misconduct, whereby the safety of a post letter bag, or a post letter shall be endangered, or shall collect, receive, or convey, or deliver a letter, otherwise than in the ordinary course of the post, or who shall give any false information of an attempt at robbery upon him, or who shall loiter on the road or passage, or wilfully misspend his time, so as to retard or delay the progress or arrival of a post letter bag, or a post letter, or who shall not use due and proper care and diligence safely to convey a post letter bag, or a post letter, at the rate of speed appointed by, and according to the regulations of the post office for the time being, and being thereof convicted, shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that no person in the employ of the post office, travelling with a mail, shall pay for passing or re-passing a ferry within this Island, but the ferryman, at every such ferry, shall forthwith convey over every such person travelling with a mail, without payment for the same, on pain of forfeiting, for every offence, five pounds.

XXIX. And be it enacted, That whosoever shall aid, abet, or counsel, or procure the commission of an offence, which is punishable by this Act, on summary conviction shall, on conviction, be liable to the same forfeiture or punishment to which a principal offender is by this Act made liable; that, subject always to the provisions and regulations aforesaid, the Postmaster General of this Island, shall have the sole and exclusive privilege of conveying, receiving, collecting, sending and delivering letters within this Island, or who shall receive or have in his possession any such collected letters, for the purpose of conveying or delivering the same, shall, for each and every letter so unlawfully collected, conveyed, or undertaken to be conveyed, delivered, or found in his possession, incur a penalty of twenty shillings.

XXX. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person, and it shall be the duty of any officer or person employed in the post in this Island, or in the collection of the revenue, to seize any letters conveyed, received, collected, sent, or delivered, in contravention of this Act, and to take them to the nearest post office, and to give such information as he may be able to give to the postmaster, and as may be necessary for the effectual prosecution of the offender; and the letters, moreover, shall be chargeable with letter postage.

XXXI. And be it enacted, That as well the Colonial, British or foreign, as the inland postage on any letter or packet, shall (if not prepaid) be payable to the Postmaster General of this Island, by the party to whom the same shall be addressed, or who may lawfully receive such letter or packet, which may be de-

tained until the same be paid; and any refusal or neglect to pay such postage shall be held as refusal to receive such letter or packet, which shall be detained and dealt with accordingly; but if the same be delivered, the postage on it shall be charged against, and paid by the postmaster delivering it, saving his right to recover it from the party by whom it was due, as money paid for such party; and if any letter or packet be refused, or if the party to whom it is addressed cannot be found, then such postage shall be recoverable by the Postmaster General of this Island, from the sender of such letter or packet; and the postage marked on any letter or packet shall be held to be the true postage due thereon; and the party signing or addressing it shall be held to be the sender, until the contrary be shown; and all postage may be recovered, with costs, by civil action, in any Court having jurisdiction to the amount, or in any way in which duties are recoverable.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, That, subject to the provisions of this Act, and to the regulations to be made thereunder, and the instructions he may receive from the Lieutenant Governor, the Postmaster General shall have power to open and close post offices and mail routes—to suspend any postmaster or other officer or servant of the department, until the pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor and Council be known, and to appoint a person to act, in the mean time, in the place and stead of such officer or servant—to enter into and enforce all contracts relating to the conveyance of the mail, the local accommodation of the department, and to other matters connected with the business thereof—and to make rules and orders for the management and conduct of the business and affairs of the department, and for the guidance and government of the officers and servants thereof, in the performance of their duties—to sue for and recover all sums of money due for postage or penalties under this Act, or by any Postmaster, or officer, or servant of the department, or his SURETIES; and all such powers may be lawfully exercised by him or by any postmaster, officer, servant, or party whom he shall depute to exercise the same, or whose act in that behalf he shall approve, confirm, or adopt, and such officer, servant or party, employed in the post office, shall, as regards the duties attached to the office held by him, be deemed the deputy of said Postmaster General, and all suits, proceedings, contracts and official acts to be brought, had, entered into and done by the Postmaster General shall be so in and by his name of office, and may be continued, enforced and completed by his successor in office, as fully and effectually as by himself, nor shall the appointment or authority of any Postmaster General, or of any postmaster, officer, or servant of the post office of this Island, be liable to be traversed or called in question in any case, except only by those who act for the Crown.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, That in every case, in which any seamen in Her Majesty's navy, sergeant, corporal, drummer, trumpeter, FIFER, or private soldier in Her Majesty's service, or in the service of the East India Company, shall be entitled to receive or send letters, on the payment of a certain sum, and on more, in place of all British postage thereon; the payment of such sum shall likewise free such letter from all inland postage thereon; and the Governor in Council may make such regulation, declaration or otherwise, as may be necessary for giving effect to this section.

XXXIV. And be it enacted, That from the time any letter, packet, chattel, money, or thing shall be deposited in the post office, for the purpose of being sent by post, it shall cease to be the property of the sender, and shall be the property of the party to whom it is addressed, or the legal representatives of such party; provided always that the Postmaster General of this Island shall not be liable to any party for the loss of any letter or packet sent by post.

XXXV. And be it enacted, That to steal, embezzle, secrete, or destroy any post letter, shall be felony, punishable in the discretion of the County imprisonment in the jail of Queen's County for not less than one, nor more than two years, unless such post letter shall contain any chattel, money, or valuable security, in which case the offence shall be punishable, by imprisonment in the said jail, for a period not less than two years, nor more than four years; and that to steal from or out of a post letter, any chattel, money, or valuable security, shall be felony, punishable by imprisonment in the said jail, for a period not less than two years, nor more than four years; and that to steal a post letter bag, or a post letter from a post letter bag, or a post letter from any post office,

or from a mail, or to stop a mail with intent to rob or search the same, shall be felony, punishable by imprisonment in the said jail, for a period not more than four years, nor less than two years; and that to open unlawfully any post letter bag, or unlawfully to take any letter out of such bag, shall be felony, punishable by imprisonment in the said jail, for not more than two years; and that to receive any post letter, or post letter bag, or any chattel, money, or valuable security, the stealing, taking, secreting, or embezzling whereof is hereby made felony, knowing the same to have been feloniously stolen, taken, embezzled, or secreted, shall be felony, punishable by imprisonment in the said jail for not more than two years; and the offender may be indicted and committed, either as an accessory after the fact, or for a substantive felony; and in the latter case, whether the principal felon hath or hath not been previously convicted, or shall not be amenable to justice; and however such receiver shall be convicted, the offence shall be punishable as aforesaid; and that to forge, counterfeit, or imitate any postage stamp used under the authority of this Act, or by or under the authority of the Government, or proper authority of the United Kingdom, or of any British North American Province, or of any foreign country, or knowingly to use any such forged, counterfeit, or imitated stamp, or to engrave, CUT, SINK, or make any PLATE, DIE, or other thing whereby to forge, counterfeit, or imitate such stamp, or any part or portion thereof, except by the permission, in writing, of the Postmaster General, or of some officer or person, who, under the regulations to be made in that behalf, may lawfully grant such permission, or to have possession of any such plate, die, or other thing as aforesaid, without such permission as aforesaid, or to forge, counterfeit, or unlawfully imitate, use, or affix to or upon any letter or packet, any stamp, signature, initials, or other mark or sign; purporting that such letter or packet ought to pass free of postage, or at a lower rate of postage, or that the postage thereon, or any part thereon, hath been prepaid, or ought to be paid by, or charged to any person, department, or party whomsoever, shall be felony, punishable by imprisonment in the said jail for a period not exceeding four, nor less than two years; and that to pen unlawfully, or wilfully to keep, secrete, delay, or detain, or procure, or suffer to be unlawfully opened, kept, secreted, or detained, any post letter bag, or any post letter, or after payment or tender of the postage thereon, (if payable to the party having the possession of the same) to whom it shall be addressed, or shall be legally entitled to receive the same, shall be a misdemeanour; and that to steal, or for any purpose to embezzle, secrete, destroy, wilfully detain or delay any printed note or proceeding, newspaper, printed paper, or book, sent by post, shall be a misdemeanour; and that to obstruct or wilfully delay the passing or progress of any mail, or of any carriage, horse, or animal employed in conveying any mail on any public highway in this Island, shall be a misdemeanour; and that to solicit or endeavour to procure any person to commit any act hereby made or declared a felony or misdemeanour, shall be a misdemeanour; and every such misdemeanour as aforesaid, shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the Court before whom the offender shall be convicted: and every principal in the second degree, and every accessory before or after the fact, to any such felony as aforesaid, shall be guilty of felony and punishable as the principal in the first degree, and every person who shall aid, abet, counsel, or procure the commission of any such misdemeanour as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and punishable as a principal offender: and any imprisonment awarded under this Act shall be in the jail of Queen's County, if for a term of or exceeding one year; and if the imprisonment awarded be for a less term, then in the jail of the County where the offence was committed; and it may be with or without hard labor, in the discretion of the Court awarding it.

XXXVI. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any postmaster general, or for any keeper of any post office, or for any clerk, or other subordinate connected with the post office in this Colony, on any order, or pretended order, from the Executive Government of this Colony, or any other authority under any allegation, to open or cause to be opened, any letters sent to or by any individual in this Colony, from or to any individual here or elsewhere, but that such person so opening shall be held liable to the same punishment, as if done without the authority of Government, dead and unclaimed letters excepted.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, That any indictable offence against this Act

may be dealt with, indicted and tried, and punished, and laid and charged to have been committed either in the County or place where the offence shall be committed, or in that in which the offender shall be apprehended or be in custody, as if actually committed therein; and where the offence shall be committed in or upon, or in respect of a mail, or upon a person engaged in the conveyance or delivering of a post letter bag or post letter, or chattel or money, or valuable security, sent by post, such offence may be dealt with, and inquired of, tried and punished and charged to have been committed, as well within the County or place in which the offender shall be apprehended or be in custody, as in any County or place through any part whereof such mail, person, post letter bag, post letter, chattel, money or valuable security, shall have passed, in the course of conveyance and delivery by the post, in the same manner, as if it had actually been committed in such County or place; and in all cases where the side or centre, or other part of a highway, or the side, bank, centre, or other part of a river, or canal or navigable water, shall constitute the boundary between two Counties or places, then to pass along the same, shall be held to be a passing through both; and every accessory before or after the fact, if the offence be felony, and every person aiding, or abetting, or counselling, or procuring the commission of any offence, if the same be a misdemeanour, may be dealt with, indicted, tried, and punished as if he were a principal; and his offence may be laid and charged to have been committed in any County or place where the principal offence may be tried.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, That in every case where an offence shall be committed, in respect of a post letter bag, or a post letter, packet, chattel, money or valuable security, sent by post, it shall be lawful to lay, in the indictment to be preferred against the offender, the property of such post letter bag, post letter, packet, chattel, money or valuable security, sent by post, in the postmaster general; and it shall not be necessary to allege in the indictment, or to prove upon the trial or otherwise, that the post letter bag, post letter, packet, chattel or valuable security was of any value; but except in the cases aforesaid, the property of any chattel or thing used or employed in the service of the post office of this Island, or of the moneys arising from duties of postage, shall be laid in Her Majesty, if the same be the property of Her Majesty, or if the loss thereof would be borne by this Island and not by any party in his private capacity; and in any indictment against any person employed in the post office of this Island, for any offence committed in respect of some person so employed, it shall be sufficient to allege that any such offender or such other person as aforesaid, was employed in the post office of this Island at the time of the commission of such offence, without stating further the nature or particulars of his employment.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, That the postmaster general (subject always to the orders of the Lieutenant Governor in Council) may compromise and compound any action, suit, or information, which shall at any time hereafter be commenced by his authority or under his control, against any person, for recovering any penalty incurred under this Act, and such terms and conditions as he shall in his discretion think proper, with full power to him, or any of the officers and persons acting under his orders, to accept the penalty so incurred, or any part thereof, without action, suit; or information, brought or commenced for the recovery thereof.

XL. And be it enacted, That all such pecuniary penalties imposed by this Act, or by any regulation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to be made under this Act, shall be recoverable, with costs, by the postmaster general, by civil action, in any Court having jurisdiction to the amount, and shall belong to the Crown; saving always the power of the Lieutenant Governor in Council to allow any part or the whole of such penalty to the officer or party, by whose information or intervention the same shall have been recovered; but all such penalties shall be sued for within one year after they are incurred, and not afterwards: provided always, that if the penalty exceed five pounds, the offender may be indicted for a misdemeanour in contravening the provisions of this Act, or of the regulations made under it (instead of being sued for such penalty) and if convicted, shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, in the discretion of the Court.

XLI. And be it enacted, That in any action or proceeding for the recovery

of postage or of any penalty under this Act, the same may be recovered on the evidence of any one credible witness and any postmaster or other officer or servant of the post office of this Island, shall be a competent witness, although he may be entitled to or entertain reasonable expectation of receiving some portion or the whole of the sum to be recovered; and the burden of showing that any thing proved to have been done by the defendant, was done in conformity to or without contravention of this Act, shall be upon the defendant.

XLII. And be it enacted, That from and after this Act shall go into operation, the annual salary of the postmaster general of this Island shall be three hundred and fifty pounds currency, the salary of the clerk or clerks included; that the deputy postmasters and keepers of way offices, in the different offices in this Island now established, shall, after the passing of this Act, receive and retain in lieu of their services, the proportion of twenty PER CENTUM of the amount of postage collected in said offices; and in addition thereto, the sum of two pounds a year shall be paid to every such deputy post-master or keeper of way office, the said allowance to be in lieu of all other charges, fees, or emoluments.

XLIII. And be it enacted, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor may, by proclamation, duly published in the **Royal Gazette**, call this Act into operation and that after such publication (but not before) the said Act shall be in full force and operation.

XLIV. And be it enacted, That every person appointed, or to be appointed, to the office of postmaster general of this Island, or deputy postmaster for any district therein, under the provisions of this Act, shall, immediately after this Act shall go into operation, or previous to his entering upon the duties of such office, give good and approved security, payable to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in such amount as the Lieutenant Governor and Council shall from time to time deem sufficient for the faithful performance of the trusts reposed in him, and that he will duly and properly pay over and account, according to law, for all moneys by him received as such postmaster general or deputy post-master (as the case may be) as aforesaid.

## APPENDIX B-6

"P. O. Dept.  
17th May, 1851

"John Frazer, Esq.  
Mara, C. W.  
Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 13th inst., regarding the reduction of the postage on your letter from Prince Edward Island, I beg to explain that in the Lower Provinces the reduced rate does not commence until 6th July consequently your letter must be charged according to the old rates from Prince Edward Island to the Canadian frontier which will be 1/4 to which the Canadian 3d is to be added making the whole charge on your letter 1/7, and for which sum the Postmaster of Mara will deliver it to you,

I am,

W. H. Griffin"

(To Be Continued)

## Classified Topics

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

THOSE OLD as well as later mint and used BNA and U. S. stamps for either collector or dealer. Want Lists filled, also approval service. No matter what you wish to buy or have to sell, write C. L. Templar, 415 Borst Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y. Price List Free.

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

CANADA George VI Plate Blocks for sale. Fine mint. High values only. Edward McGrath, 41 Wellington St., St. Catharines, Ont. 92-2

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



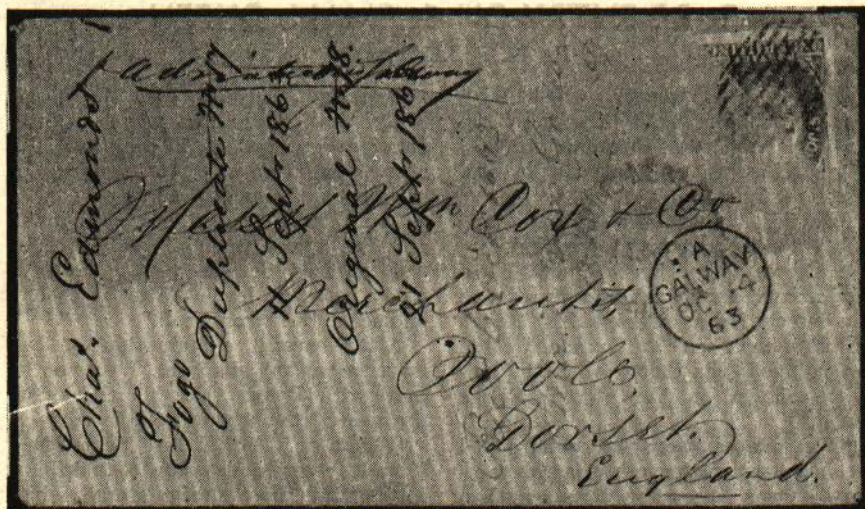
# Trail of the Caribou

By Freres Meyerson



Bill Lea, BNAPS #687, of Manchester, England, has just sent us a photo of a cover that has just come into his possession. With his permission we are reproducing it in this column so that posterity may have a record of its existence. We've checked everywhere, all of the books on Newfoundland as well as the auction sales of all prominent Newfoundland collections over the past ten years, and we've been unable to come up with a copy of the 1/- rose, Scott #23, bisected and used on cover. It may well be that the cover photographed is the only one in existence, although Boggs does list a diagonal half used as a 6d., and a vertical half used as a 6d. The catalog of the Royal Jubilee Exhibition of British Empire Stamps of the Victorian Era, held at the Royal Philatelic Society between May 6th and May 11th, 1935, lists the following item: "Half a 1/. rose lake used on small piece." Maybe it does exist elsewhere on full cover, but if it does we're certain it won't be so superb an example. The cover, incidentally, has a Royal certificate to prove its genuineness.

—CANADA



Alec MacMaster, who was the first one to record the watermarked 10¢ Postage Due, as well as the fact that the stamp layout comprised 25 subjects repeated four times, is now submitting a block of eight of the 2¢, Scott #146 with engine turnings at the bottom. We've seen turnings on Canadian stamps but never realized that they existed on Newfoundland stamps. Let's go! now and see who will be the first to find engine turnings on other values and stamps.

Dr. C. J. Nemmers, one of our most recent members has gone through our columns for February and May and sends quite a bit of new information concerning the A. P. O.'s. However there are still a few points that need further checking, so look forward to getting a more detailed story on this phase of Newfoundland collecting as soon as Dr. Nemmers marshalls all of his facts.



## CANADA— 5c RE-ENTRY ON 6c SMALL QUEEN

By W. E. LEA (#687)

This unusual variety, which Winthrop S. Boggs calls "the most remarkable variety in Canadian stamps" is certainly of great interest to students of Canada.

The first copy of this stamp, which I had the opportunity of examining, was shown to me by R. W. T. Lees-Jones, and having at the time read the description as presented by Boggs in his famous book on Canada, I could not reconcile his theory with the evidence shown on the stamp. Boggs states:

"The plates were of unhardened steel, and when through wear or damage, it was necessary to strengthen or deepen any subject on the plate, it was only necessary to rock the transfer roller over the subject needing attention. It is obvious therefore that in a series with similar designs such as the small Queens, it is possible that in re-entering the plate or subject, the Siderographer used the wrong roller—the one with the relief of the 5¢ stamp, and began his re-entering with it. Discovering his mistake, he chose the roll bearing the 6¢ relief and proceeded to enter the cor-

rect design. There is also the possibility that the roller was a mixed relief roller, that is, it contained the designs of two or more stamps. In rocking-in the stamp above, the roller may have rocked too far down, and the upper part of the 5¢ relief was entered on the plate. Careful study however, leads us to the theory of use of the wrong roll."

After careful examination of the material at my disposal, I cannot agree with Boggs that his theory of the use of the wrong roll, is correct.

Whilst at CAPEX last September, I made every endeavour to obtain a copy of this most elusive stamp, without success, but on visiting New York, I was successful in purchasing a collection of Canadian stamps which contained this re-entry, and at the same time I started negotiations for a used block of six of the 6¢, in which the lower middle stamp was the 5¢ on 6¢ re-entry.

On examining the single stamp, I could not reconcile the fact that the siderographer had used the 5¢ transfer roll in error, as it occurred to me that the stamp would obviously show



further evidence of re-entering, either on the head or through the numerals and value. It would not have been possible for the siderographer to stop the transfer roller making the full impression on the plate, and in this event there would have been obvious signs of the burnishing-off of the wrong impression. No such signs appear on any copies of this variety that I have seen.

Fortunately, I was successful in obtaining the block of six which is illustrated. On examination, this block shows the strengthening of the design of all subjects, with the exception of the centre stamp on the top row. This stamp, which is directly above the 5¢ on 6¢ re-entry, is, in my estimation, the key stamp of the block: one is struck immediately by the exclusion of the upper part of the stamp from the re-entering operation, the top ornaments are very faint, and the lines are weak and worn. The top outer frame line is almost absent—more typical of a worn impression than a re-entry. It is apparent, therefore, that the transfer roller did not reach to the topmost limit of this subject. In the rocking-in, the roller must have rocked too far down, and therefore covered the impression directly below. As this is the impression on which a portion of the 5¢ relief is entered, it is my contention that a mixed transfer roller (one bearing reliefs of the 5¢ and 6¢ at least), was used for the repair of the 6¢ plate, and that the 5¢ re-entry on the 6¢ was due, not to the use of the wrong roller, but to the carelessness of the siderographer, who failed to observe that the correct roller was not fully registering on the subject which

was being re-entered, so that the relief on the transfer roller directly below the 6¢ was entering an impression in the immediate lower vertical position on the plate. It is obvious that the short transfer of the re-entry on the upper stamp produces a new variety in Canadian Small Queens, and should eventually be of great help to students in determining the position on the plate of this remarkable variety.

The short transfer of the re-entry can easily be distinguished by the coloured mark which joins the frame and the vignette through the white circle immediately below the third A of "Canada".

## Philatelic Literature

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"SCEC" BOOK DEPARTMENT  
HICKSON, ONT., CANADA

# Bringing News About People and Stamps

By Rev. John S. Bain

I would like to hear from any BNAPSers who have sheets of the Canada 1898 Map stamp, Scott #85 and #86, that they would be willing to loan for study. Also any other material related to the Map stamp. Especially I would like to hear from someone who has the forgery described in BNAPSer Jarrett's handbook. Postage on these items will be paid both ways. There is still some work to be done on these fascinating stamps. Can you help in any way?

## BNAPS

While out on the West coast I called on a number of dealers, and found that B.N.A. material is very scarce. Any worthwhile Canadian items are sold quickly, as most dealers have customers waiting for them. Among those visited was that dean of revenues, E. R. Vanderhoof, Long Beach, California. For nearly 50 years Mr. Vanderhoof has been collecting, writing, and dealing in revenues. He knows the B.N.A. field in locals and revenues as few men do. He recalls at one time when the S. Allan Taylor emissions were in stock, the Canadian locals and revenues could be supplied readily. All that has changed. Today, there is practically nothing to speak of in Taylor's and scarce revenues. He does feel, however, that some Canadian revenue stamps are away underpriced and a few too high. This field is steadily increasing as more and more collectors are turning to it to supplement their postage collection.

## BNAPS

Not being a collector of Canadian postal stationery, I cannot say how scarce the following item is. Since it is the first one of this issue that I have seen, I pass on the information. A postally used "albino" envelope of 1888, 3¢, Holmes #1006a, cancelled "Deloraine, Man., Ju 26, 97" and backstamped "Winnipeg, Canada, Ju 29, 97".

The following information on SO-JEX 1953 is offered in hopes BNAPS can do something. Preliminary plans for the 1953 exhibition of the Association of South Jersey Stamp Clubs, scheduled for March 6, 7, and 8, 1953, in the main ballroom of the Hotel Walt Whitman, Camden, N. J. General chairman Clifford F. Bieber, 63 North Dudley Street, Camden 5, N. J. would be interested in hearing from any officer or member of a specialist group interested in possible participation. In 1950, the Society of Australasian Specialists took part; in 1951 the France and Colonies Group; and in 1952 the Maximum Card Society of America. Can it be BNAPS in 1953? Here is an excellent opportunity for BNAPS to reach new people. Hope our board of governors will consider it.

## BNAPS

Should you wish to know the relation of "The Apple-Knockers" to philately just plan to attend the BNA-PEX-52 at Ithaca, New York, October 16-19. They say this is a revelation and once having participated with "The Apple-Knockers," no collector is the same afterward!

## BNAPS

Our apologies to BNAPSer Davenport. The philatelic doggerel went to the dogs. Insert after line two "But Robbers quite drained him." Delete line four. This will correct the philatelic verse appearing in the June column. I sincerely trust no APEX will ever detain BNAPSer Davenport!

### CANADA and B.N.A. generally

I have a very comprehensive stock of 19th Century and can often produce the unexpected. Let me know your speciality. Of course, I deal in many other countries. Requirements solicited.—W. John Poole BPA, PTS  
**ROYALE STAMP COMPANY**  
4, Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street  
LONDON, W. 1.

# THE NUMBERED GRID CANCELLATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK

By Dr. ALFRED WHITEHEAD (#192)

Much attention has been paid to the various numbered cancellations of B. N. A., and many collectors are engaged in completing the two popular Canadian types, the four-ring numeral (Jarrett No. 80) and the two-ring type (Jarrett No. 100). These probably owe something to the "1844" numbered cancellations of Great Britain, certain of which are known on B. N. A. issues and accordingly listed by Jarrett. For the English oval type, see his 50, 51, 71, etc.; for the Scottish rectangular type, see his 126, and for the Irish diamond, his 119.

More probably, the Canadian 4- and 2-ring numerals derive directly from the difficult and elusive group of New Brunswick numbered grids which antedated them.



Fig. 1—The New Brunswick Grid with Numbers.

Jarrett lists this with numbers 1 to 35. He is able to identify several of these with their respective Post Offices; but he does not locate numbers 2, 4, 5, 7, 18, 20, 22, 25, 27, 29, 31 or 32. Furthermore, he merely guesses at the identity of No. 12 and is in error with regard to No. 26. All this was long ago, serving only to heighten the interest of his monumental work of 1929, so affectionately regarded by all Canadian collectors; quite possibly he has corrected and completed the list by this time.

I can verify the following Jarrett listings by means of covers in my collection:

No. 1, Saint John

No. 3, Woodstock

No. 10, White's Cove

No. 13, Fredericton (the "13" has thicker figures than any other of the grids known to me)

No. 14, Gagetown

No. 30, St. Stephen

Jarrett is in error when he says, P. 414, that grid cancellations, type 192, were used without numbers at certain places. It was not 192 that was so used, but type 932, with (empty) spaces in the centre. See Fig. 2.

Query: Are any instances known of Jarrett's 932 WITH NUMBERS INSERTED?



Figure 2—The New Brunswick Grid without number. Jarrett's 932; "...space left for inserting number, but number never used.."

It is my belief that No. 932 was issued in 1851 as the first cancelling device to be used on the stamps for New Brunswick, and that No. 192 followed some years later. This is indicated by No. 932 used at Woodstock, Dec. 6, '51, and, exactly two years later, Dec. 6, '53, by the same type used at St. Andrews, both on 3d covers in my collection.

## DISTRIBUTION

The N. B. numbered grid was distributed without any apparent system. Certainly there was no geographical basis; nor was the alphabetical order of the 4-ring numeral, nor the order of importance of the issuing office, which governed the allotting of the later 2-ring numeral, followed. It would seem that after No. 1 was issued to Saint John, the largest city of the province, the remaining numbers went to any office, large or small or wherever situated, which needed a hammer. It is almost certain they would be issued in numerical order. I have No. 14 on a Gagetown cover of Sep. 21, '57; and it is to be noticed that Jarrett lists all that he identi-

fies as being found on the 3d stamp, including No. 35, the last of the series. We may conclude, then, that the complete series, 1 to 35, was in use before the pence issue was superseded.

### PERIOD OF USE

This varied greatly, as is the case with most series of cancellations. At Saint John, a large office for those days, it was used on the 1870 issue, according to Jarrett. I have never seen such usage, but as there were several cancelling devices in concurrent use at that office in later years, it is possible that the old grid was still in occasional use in 1870. However, I have still to hear of the 3¢, perf. 12½, of 1870, being found with the numbered grid. My Saint John covers of '70 all show the 2-ring "7." Furthermore, most of the Saint John covers with N. B. cents issues show the solid grid (Jarrett's 917) which had very wide general use in the province.

With regard to Fredericton, I have "13" in grid from 1866 to 1869. Between March, '69 and October of the same year, this type was definitely superseded by the 2-ring "11" and it never reappears on letters from Fredericton.

At Gagetown, "14" in grid disappears as early as 1861, permanently superseded by Jarrett's 917.

On the other hand, certain other offices used their numbered grid well into the 1890's, and Richibucto used "23" on Edwardians. This is the latest use of this type known to me. See Fig. 3.



Figure 3—"23" in Grid on the Two Cents of 1903.

It is my experience that most Postmasters in New Brunswick during the period, 1860 to, say, 1897, were lax and shipshod in their care and use of cancelling devices. A fair-sized num-

ber of N. B. covers of this period (several thousands) have passed through my hands, and the great frequency of partial, smudged or faint impressions has been the cause of numerous disappointments. It is all too evident that the instruments were rarely cleaned and carelessly used. Collectors must be prepared to find indifferent strikes as normal, and fine clear markings should be prized as rare and exceptional.

### NEW IDENTIFICATIONS

I have the following, some of which I illustrate:

No. 20; Wickham (Queens Co.); 1884-1896. See Fig. 4.

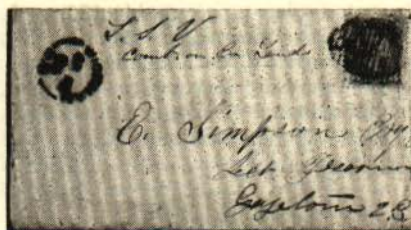


Figure 4—Cover with "20" in Grid, Wickham, April 18, 1884.

No. 22; Oromocto (Sunbury Co.); 1874-1894.

No. 26; Upper Gagetown (Queens co.), 1868-1898. Jarrett gives this to Shediac, but I have a number of covers which prove it to have been used in this tiny village for thirty years. See Fig. 5.

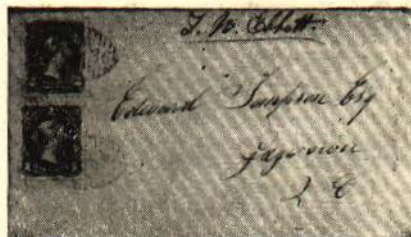


Figure 5—Cover with "26" in Grid, Upper Gagetown, October, 1868.



Figure 6—Cover with "14" in Grid, Gagetown, August 29, 1859.



Figure 7—Cover with "30" in Grid, St. Stephen, June 7, 1860.

Fig 7 shows a bisect of the 10¢, N. B., used during the period following the suppression of the famous 5¢ Connell.

\* \* \*

**Editor's Note**—Postmarks in Figures 3 and 7 have been strengthened in order to show detail.

#### TO THE EDITOR

(from page 174)

certificate—which was reported to Mr. Shoemaker) as being owned by R. T. Bowman, the well-known collector of Orpington, Kent, England—making 115 in all.

F. L. R. Brown (#674)  
(“F.B.” of “Stamp Collecting”)

● We are glad to hear from “F.B.,” having been a follower of his column for some time, and we are also pleased to correct the number of known copies of this stamp, to 115 instead of 102 as reported. It's still a rare stamp!

#### Bahamas Special Delivery

Dear Sir: I was most interested to read Mr. W. T. White's article “Canadiana” in the May copy of your very excellent magazine.

I have recently become the fortunate possessor of a superb cover posted from Montreal on May 11th, 1917, and cancelled at Nassau on 25th May, 1917. The stamps are the 2¢+1¢ yellow brown Die II (SG 239) of Canada and the 5d black and orange “Special Delivery” of Bahamas (SG 253).

I have also obtained a mint block of four of Bahamas 5d “Special Delivery” grey black and bright orange (SG 253e).

Mr. White refers to the issue being on sale on 1st January, 1916, but does not say when the subsequent cancellation of the order took place.

According to Gibbons there were two printings—1916 and March 1917—and as my copy of the first printing was posted on 11th May, 1917, I should be very glad if some reader could give further information.

R. S. B. Greenhill (#749)

● Three letters from England this month—let's hear from more overseas members!

#### More “Pimples”

Dear Sir: Following up Mr. Vienno-Michaud's remarks on the 1927 Confederation Issue (2¢ green) in the May issue.

I have checked over some 200 copies and found that about one-third had the bump or “pimple” on the flag of the “7” of 1867.

W. V. Stephens (#639)

Dear Sir: This is in reference to a variety reported by Member L. P. Vienno-Michaud in the May issue of TOPICS, page 139.

I have but two copies of this stamp, one mint and one used, and both contain the “pimple” as so clearly explained by Mr. Vienno-Michaud.

I think you had an error in the letter, in printing the figures “1897” when the actual stamp shows the date as “1867.”

Hubert A. Tullners Jr. (#888)

● Sorry! The date on this stamp should of course read as “1867.”

## Sketches of **BNAPSers** by V. G. Greene

### BERT L. BAULCH

BNAPSer Bert L. Baulch was born in Port Hope, Ontario, on March 18, 1885, in a philatelic and numismatic environment, as his grandfather, Joseph Hooper, was a famous collector, being co-founder and fourth president of the American Numismatic Association. As a boy, Bert was regarded among his playmates as an authority on almost everything relating to stamps and coins, as the walls of his home were covered with large frames of stamps, coins and postal stationery. Many of these items are now in his collection. Over the years Bert has been an accumulator, specializing in Canada postage, revenues and postal stationery. He is especially interested in Boer War patriotic covers, of which he has a fine collection.

Mr. Baulch spent his earlier days in the field of telephony and communications, principally in Western Ontario, having organized a number of telephone companies. He was particularly interested in the "Bell" centenary of which the first day covers were issued from Brantford, Ontario, where the telephone was conceived and where the first long distance conversation took place, between Brantford and Paris, Ontario. The Bell Homestead Museum at Brantford contains a frame of Bell F. D. covers presented to the museum by the Canadian Philatelic Society, of which Bert was then president.

The growth of the Canadian Philatelic Society in recent years is largely due to the tireless effort of Mr. Baulch, who has on two occasions been its president, and only resigned recently under stress of other business. He was one of the directors of CAPEX, and on the occasion of the unveiling of the plaque to the memory of Sir Sandford Fleming at 112 Yonge Street, Toronto, by Sir John Wilson, Bert officiated as president of



the Canadian Philatelic Society.

Mr. Baulch is past president of the Rotary Club of London, Ontario, and in World War II served with the Department of Munitions and Supplies. In 1946 when the Ontario Society for Crippled Children was looking for a means of providing annual revenue for care and treatment of crippled children, Bert was given the assignment and conceived the idea of the distribution of Easter Seals. So successful has he been that the 1952 Easter Seal campaign will produce \$475,000 in Ontario alone! Collectors from all over the U. S. and Canada annually buy Easter seals as a side line to their collections. Bert is now Director of the National Crippled Children's Council and is at his desk every day. He says that no crippled child in Canada shall go without care or treatment.

Stamps did it—or should we say "Easter Seals."



# The Month's NEWS

**PHILADELPHIA GROUP** — The Philadelphia Group of BNAPS had as their guest at the June meeting, Lt. Russell Allison, who is stationed at Fort Dix, N. J. Lt. Allison displayed part of his collection of Small Queens (some collection!). Donald Steele and Charlie McDonough showed Small and Large Queens respectively, the latter through the courtesy of Willis F. Cheney. The display included mint and used with a wonderful range of shades. Some BNAPS circuit books were on hand, and this added interest to an already enjoyable evening. Meetings will not be held during the summer month, the next date being September 4.—C. Donough.

**WESTMOUNT STAMP CLUB** — BNAPSer A. H. Christensen was elected honorary secretary of the Westmount Stamp Club (Montreal) at the annual meeting held recently. One of the highlights of a successful year was the three-day exhibition held in May under the chairmanship of BNAPSer Major R. M. Watson. Some 3,000 people visited this show. When addressing the gathering at the opening of this show, the Canadian Postmaster-General, Hon. Alcide Cote, made the announcement of the issuing of the Red Cross stamp, due to make its appearance in July. BNAPSer Peter J. Hurst won the grand award with his exhibit of Canada, and also a special award presented by the B. N. A. Collectors Club of Montreal.

**CAPEX ANNUAL MEETING** — The annual meeting of the Canadian Association for Philatelic Exhibitions Inc. was held in Toronto on May 22, with a large turnout to hear the final reports covering the CAPEX exhibition of last September. Excellent reports from the president, treasurer, and general manager were received enthusiastically. Following the pres-

## OZNABRUCK

By FRANK W. CAMPBELL (#143)

In April TOPICS, the above was mentioned by John M. Kitchen. The name immediately came to my memory as a problem I once had to solve in making up a list of all Canada post offices, 1755-1895—12,000 or so.

Oznabruck Centre office was established in 1853, with Jacob Poaps the first postmaster. Early postal lists spell it with an "S" or a "Z" indiscriminately. The first postmark was a gothic type inch wide manuscript dated style, and I have seen it in an 1855 date, spelled with the "S"—OS-NABRUCK-CENTRE U. C.

About five miles southwest of above was another similar name, which was a mixup to students of early postal history. It started as Oznaburg in 1803, changing to Oznabruck in 1830, and to Aultsville in 1854. Stormont was an alternate name applied to this in early years, causing much confusion to researchers. In 1842 it was furnished with a 30mm serif type postmark instrument—OZNABRUCK U. C. Aultsville still exists; at least, it is in my 1947 directory. I have seen a postmark, AULTSVILLE C. W., dated 1856, in the inch wide gothic style.

Farran's Point, mentioned by Mr. Kitchen, was opened July 1, 1861, with Geo. N. Hickey postmaster.

I pay little attention to minor spelling differences, as I have 100 or more in mind—Owen (or Owen's) Sound, Bentick or Bentinck, Lasky or Losky, Fredericton or Frederickton, Ste. on a seal, and St. on postmark, Conry or Conroy. Newburg and Newbury got mixed so much, being separate offices, far apart, that "h" was added to Newburg in Addington county in 1862—probably this not causing mix-ups to cease altogether.

entation of these reports, the following new directors were elected: A. J. Bailey, E. Drake and L. A. Davenport (all for a three-year term). The directors retired from the regular meeting and later brought forward the following slate of officers for 1952-53: President, Dr. James C. Goodwin; secretary-treasurer, L. A. Davenport.

# FURTHER NOTES ON THE TRICENTENARY ISSUE

By E. SHIPTON (#683)

Referring to my article on the Quebec Tercentenary Issue of Canada in the October 1951 issue of BNA TOPICS, this was confessedly incomplete, and rather in the nature of "a sprat to catch a mackerel."

Further information has come to hand in Britain, chiefly owing to researches carried out by two members of the C. P. S. of G. B.—Mr. E. Whiteley and Mr. F. Tomlinson (the latter also being a member of BNAPS).

These gentlemen have found the "Dot in P" variety on all values except the ½ cent, 10 cent and 20 cent. A further look at my own stamps confirms this in the ½ cent and 10 cent, but I find traces of it on my specimens of the 20 cent.

In regard to the ½ cent, Mr. Whiteley found a dot among the lines of the border recess over the "P" of POSTAGE, and this appears to be constant. In regards to the 10 cent, the design at this point is more filled in than the other values, and it is probably lost in it.

Proceeding from this vertical guide, dots have been found coming through the "Dot in P" and showing in the guttering of the stamps at top and bottom on some stamps; it is missing on some altogether, and shows on one side only on other stamps.

This vertical dotted guide line is also crossed at the "Dot in P" by a horizontal dotted guide line which is visible in the top lettering and sometimes in the guttering of the stamps, in the same way as the vertical one is. This is not as a rule visible, but I have one copy of the 5 cent showing this clearly.

The gentlemen mentioned above have found these lines on many of their copies, and state that these guide dots were supposed to be cleaned off in the finished plates, but seem to have been missed in some cases, as a result of which it should be possible to plate these stamps.

Further, Mr. Whiteley has discovered by his research on the ½ cent stamp that the position dot does not appear

in the top row of these stamps, that is, No. 1 to 10 on the plate, but it appears on all other stamps on the plate, and in addition a line of dots appears on the selvedge of the sheet below the bottom perforation.

From this it would appear that in making the plates, Nos. 1 to 10 (the top row) were rocked in first, alignment being obtained from the position dots below, which were supposed to be covered by the second row of impressions—each row, in fact, covering up the guide dots of the previous row; the last line didn't matter as they appeared below the bottom perforation.

Further research by Mr. Whiteley revealed that there is a slight break in the frame line in the N. E. corner of the ½ cent in all positions except stamps 9 and 10; No. 19 shows a re-touch in the N. E. corner (added line starting with but diverging from the top frame); No. 65, right frame line extended at base, and No. 86, top frame line extended at right. I am also informed by Major Harper (570) that there is another re-entry on the ½ cent to No. 44.

Further study of the 1 cent shows a constant dot in the guttering on the left-hand side, opposite the bottom of the figure "1." This appears to be constant on all stamps that I have seen.

I also have a similar dot on the bottom left guttering of one of my stamps of this value, just under the "C" of CENTENAIRE. Can any member confirm this, and if so, is it peculiar to only one stamp on the sheet, and also, if the latter, what plate and position is it?

In the 5 cent value I am informed that the major re-entry of this stamp, is on stamp No. 81, but if so, which plate is it?

Summing up, from these notes it would appear that plating of these stamps can be done, especially in the lower values, ½ cent, 1 cent and 5 cent. Further, that many of the so-called re-entries are nothing more than

the horizontal guide line dots appearing in the top wording, owing to non-erasure or slight differences in positioning in printing. The spar on No. 44 of ½ cent, and the doubling at top right of the 20 cent are, of course, true varieties.

In regard to hairlines, I have only

seen them on the values which have more than one plate, and they may be peculiar to only one plate or certain parts of a plate.

Further study is, therefore, wanted to settle these points, and this will require blocks of stamps rather than individual stamps to settle them.

## A PIONEER TRANSCONTINENTAL FLIGHT

By E. L. PIGGOTT (#629)

On July 4, 1932, R. H. Storer and Bruce R. Ronald, co-pilots of the plane "Vancouver Sun" attempted a one day flight from Montreal to Vancouver and carried some mail. They left St. Hubert Air Port outside Montreal but the flight failed to materialize as a non-stop flight. First they were forced down at Coppercliffe, near Sudbury, Ontario, owing to a broken oil line. Brief stops were made at Fort William and Winnipeg though not on the original schedule, but were included when the non-stop flight broke down. It was originally planned to refuel in the air over Winnipeg. After refuelling at Winnipeg they took off for Lethbridge but spent the night at Regina, Saskatchewan, owing to unfavourable weather reports. However, at 1:15 on the afternoon of the 5th they again took off in an effort to finish their Montreal-to-Vancouver flight within two days, but still dogged by bad weather they were forced to spend the night at Grand Forks, B. C. The following day July 6th they landed at the Sea Island airport at Vancouver, B. C., at 1:10 p.m. completing the flight from Montreal.

It is known that some covers and postcards were carried on this flight. The cover owned by the contributor of this article is signed by one of the pilots, R. H. Storer. It also bears the Montreal post-office cancellation, 4 p.m., June 30, 1932, and is stamped AIR PORT, ST. HUBERT, July 4, 1932, the day the attempted non-stop flight got under way. Following arrival of the plane in Vancouver the cover was delivered to the post-office there and a three cent stamp placed thereon which bears the cancellation July 6,



1932, Vancouver, B. C.

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O17, 4, 2	"	----	1.95
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Included with this issue of the magazine is a post card which lists a near complete itemization of the collecting phases of B. N. A. If you are, if you should be, or if you want to receive Circuits, please complete this card and return to this office. If you may want them in the future, please keep the card for mailing at that future time.

A very important notation is made on the card—"Do you wish to enter material in the Circuits?" If you are able to favor us with any material, please so indicate and we will "take it from there." We are amazed and very pleased with the results we already see in the short time we are conducting this department. Sales are excellent and we need the "merchandise" to keep them at that peak. We could almost guarantee you good results. So, please, place an "x" in the box asking "Do you wish to enter material in the Circuits?"

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# Report of the Secretary

JUNE 15, 1952

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922 Hauxwell, Basil Henry, 8 Woodhall Dr., Pinner, Middlesex, England.  
923 Horton, S. J., 3005 East 3rd Avenue, Vancouver, B. C., Canada  
924 Park, M., Box 306, Temiskaming, Que., Canada  
925 Morris, Charles E. B., 100 Worcester, Detroit 3, Mich.  
926 Sanderson, C. W., Birnieknowes, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire, Scotland  
927 Smith, H. M., c/o Royal Bank of Canada, Vancouver 2, B. C., Canada  
928 Wilson, F. L., 145 Quebec St., Sherbrooke, Que., Canada.

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Allcorn, Stanley, 13 Redan St., Kingston, Ont., Canada (CX) CAN—19th & 20th century mint and used postage and mint blocks. 19th century dated covers. Proposed by G. P. Lewis, No. 506.  
Freedman, Irving O., 40 Stirling St., Longmeadow 6, Mass. (CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th & 20th century mint and used postage. Mint, used and semi-official airmails. Proofs and Essays. SPECIALTY—Color and perf. varieties. Watermarks. Proposed by M. V. Quarles, No. 393.  
Horsington, Earl, 15 Orchard Rd., Skaneateles, N. Y. (C) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and mint blocks. 1st Day covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. Mint and used booklet panes and complete booklets. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by E. Richardson, No. 168. Seconded by G. Fairbanks, No. 558.  
Martin, George M., 902 Larson Bldg., Yakima, Wash. (CX) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 1st Day, 1st Flight and Historical covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Complete booklets. Provincial revenues. Mint airmails. Stationery entires, Literature. Territorial cancellations. Proposed by J. G. Roberts, No. 734. Seconded by G. B. Stripp, No. 509.  
McClelland, James B., 421 Haynes Ave., Kelowna, B. C., Canada (C) CAN, NFD, P.E.I., N.S.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Plate blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint and used booklet panes and complete booklets. Mint and used airmails. Literature. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.  
Scharfstein, Murray, 62-13 Roosevelt Ave., Woodside 77, N. Y. (DCX) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th century mint and used postage. O.H.M.S. "Locals." Territorial, 2 and 4-ring cancellations. Proposed by G. P. Lewis, No. 506.  
Wilkinson, Dr. Allan A., The Cottage Hospital, Old Perican, Nfld., Canada (C) NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Specialty: 19th century Newfoundland. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- Allison, Lt. Russell, 8728 Cayuga Dr., Niagara Falls, N. Y. (from Mt. Holly, N.J.)  
Banner, H. L., 24-1075 Gifford St., Vancouver 5, B. C.  
Betts, Fred. E. M., 27 Cody Rd., Clapham, Bedford, England.  
Brisley, Charles L., Box 118, Bloomingdale, Mich. (from Lake Worth, Florida)  
Guess, A. L., 53 High Park Blvd., Apt. D, Toronto, Ont., Canada  
McMurtrie, Alex. D., 321 Talfourd St., Sarnia, Ont., Canada (from Chatham, Ont.)  
Piggott, Earle L., 489 Main St., Kentville, N. S. (from St. John, N. B.)  
Profit, Arthur R., c/o Bank of Toronto, Calgary, Alta. (from Winnipeg, Man.)

## DECEASED

- 716 Ward, Kenneth S., 456 Dominion St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada

## RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

- Ruppin, Robert, 214-216 S. 45th St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.

## RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 449 Britton, J. Edgar, Summerland, B. C., Canada  
105 Hitt, Henry C., Box 345, Bremerton, Wash.  
210 Mounfield, Chales H., 3302 - 25th St., Vernon, B. C., Canada  
504 Wellman, Earl H., 3532 Oak Ave., Brookfield, Ill.

## MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, May 15, 1952 .....		681
NEW MEMBERS, June 15, 1952 .....	8	8
		689
RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED, June 15, 1952 .....	1	1
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, June 15, 1952 .....		688

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