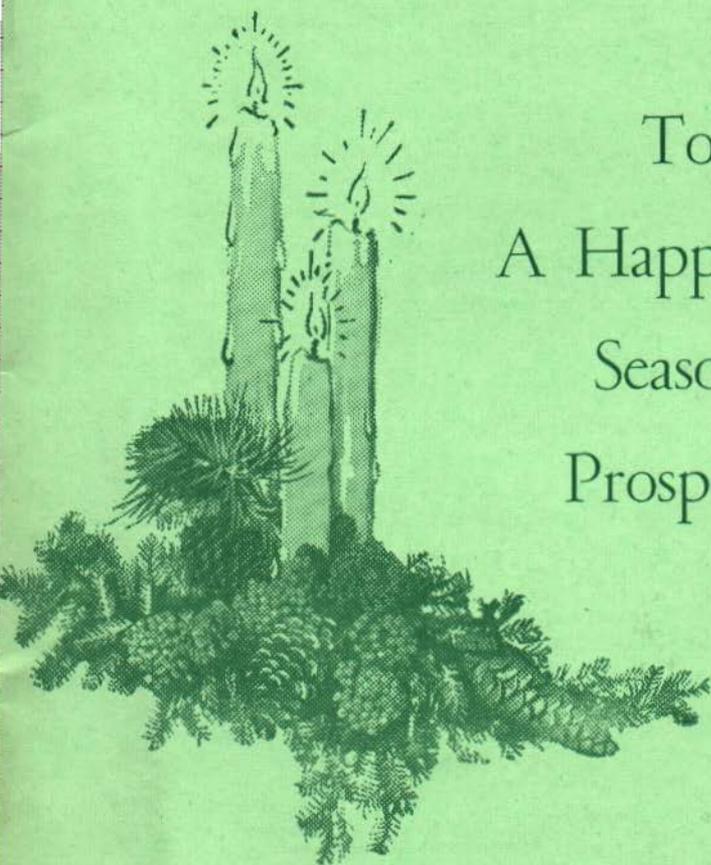


VOLUME 12 - NUMBER 11 - WHOLE NUMBER 130

DECEMBER 1955

B·N·A TOPICS

Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society



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This sixth edition of Pim's Catalogue becomes available in the year in which New Zealand commemorates the issue of N.Z.'s first adhesive stamp. This edition lists every major variety known but does not include varieties of a minor nature in this 107-page catalogue. Many issues have shown a marked increase, in particular the "local" issue of the Pigeon Post. The early issues covering the "Chalon Heads" of 1855 to 1872 include more than 150 alterations, all increases, and again this is due to the increasing demand for these issues.

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THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND

A large 9½"x12½", 86-page magazine. This publication was printed by the Swiss Government press as only Switzerland can print attractive publications in true-to-life colors. Published in May of 1947 in tribute to the Centennial of United States stamps and for the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition. This magazine sold for \$1.00 on the floor of the CIPEX, the 4th International Philatelic Exhibition held in New York City, May 17-25, 1947.

The remainder of the magazines were purchased by Mr. Fred Jarrett, R.D.P., F.C.P.S. (Roll of Distinguished Philatelists), at the close of the show in New York from the Swiss Government. All are fresh copies, still in their original packages, ready to be sent to you. We have the only remaining stock of this item.

This magazine contains illustrations and reproductions that you will value as a reference guide for years to come. Well illustrated, it shows how the stamps of Switzerland are printed, with large illustrations of the stamp presses, steel dies, and all processes in the printing of stamps. A specially hand-cancelled stamp is inserted on a souvenir sheet containing the 10c of 1947 showing the Motor Coach Post Office, Scott's No. 307.

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THIRD CANADIAN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION HANDBOOK AND OFFICIAL CATALOGUE

Issued for the stamp exhibition held in Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Quebec, October 5-9, 1925. This is a 150-page official exhibition catalogue, same size and similar in structure to the "CAPEX" Official Exhibition Catalogue (also on sale at 50c, plus 5c postage costs). Over 100 pages of B.N.A. articles with 18 full pages of illustrations from the collections of Dr. Lewis Reford, Montreal, and Mr. A. H. Lichtenstein, New York City.

Fourteen-page article by Victor Gaudet, K.C., Postmaster of Montreal at the time, entitled "A Sketch of Postal Organization Through the Ages—With an Outline of the Development of the Postal Service in Canada". "The Specialist" by Fred Jarrett. "The 15 Cents, 1868-1900 (Big Cents Issue)" and "The 1¼ Perforation in Canadian Stamps" by Dr. Lewis L. Reford. "Rowland Hill" by J. Powell Davies. An interesting feature in connection with this article lies in the fact that the author is a grand-niece of Sir Rowland. Mrs. Powell-Davies is a resident of Westmount, Quebec. "The Revenue Stamps of Canada" by Edward E. Goodchild. "Air Mail in Canada" by T. M. Barrington. "The Relative Values of Early Canadian Stamps" Based on numbers printed, by Charles J. Phillips. "Philatelic Bibliography of Canada" by Edward E. Goodchild. "Canada Precancelled Postage Stamps" by Frank S. Thompson.

Fifty pages listing Jury of Awards; Donations; List of Special Trophies; List of Exhibitions; List of Entries; Survey of the Exhibition; Auction Catalogue of 172 interesting items—plus 33 pages of interesting ads. on B.N.A. offerings.

This is a find by Mr. Fred Jarrett, and all catalogues are personally autographed by this eminent philatelist. A "must" for all. This catalogue is worth many dollars to the specialist of B.N.A. stamps as a reference guide and for the many fine articles published therein. We have acquired the remaining copies of this item.

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BNA Topics

Official Journal of the
British North America Philatelic Society

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NUMBER 11

WHOLE NUMBER 130

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THE EDITOR'S MAILBAG

Telegraph Covers

One of the neglected sidelines of philatelic Canada is the collecting of Telegraph Covers. These are the envelopes in which the telegrams were delivered, or even, on occasion, used in the mails.

P. D. vanOudenol and myself are preparing a check list of these and we would very much like to hear from other collectors of these items. Whether or not your collection is large or small, and even if a BNAPSer has only a single example, we would very much like to hear from them in order to make certain this check list will eventually become fairly complete.

Anyone having any literature or information relative to any of the Canadian telegraph companies, especially those operating prior to 1900, would help us a great deal by sharing that information.

Hoping for a "flood" of "telegraphic mail"

Ed. Richardson (No. 168)

Slogan Handbook?

I wonder how many BNAPSers are as interested in advertising slogan cancellations as they are in squared circle postmarks? The pleasure to be found in collecting slogan cancellations can be as fascinating as collecting squared circles. Fine strikes of slogans advertising exhibitions and fairs add color to an album page. Then there is the hunt for the scarcer ones. Looking through a bunch of airmail slogans of the late '30s recently, I have found that one type, with an airplane in the centre, could be divided into several sub-types because of the minor differences in the build of the planes.

Our Society should bring out a handbook on slogans—a book that covers the entire field. That means, of course, that those members who have large collections of these (and I cannot include myself in that group) and who would like to see such a handbook published by our Society, should submit lists of slogans to a compiler of the catalogue. The lists would indicate the stamps the slogans appeared on. The compiler could then place them under various headings, such as "Exhibitions and Fairs", "Air Mail", "Post Office Slogans", "Health Slogans", and so on. The sub-types could be distinguished by number or letter.

I would like to see a catalogue of these items on its way to compilation in the near future. The compiler's work could appear in BNA TOPICS in instalments for further amplification and verification.

Edward J. McGrath (No. 857)

It's Been Seven Years

Yes, it's been seven years now that this Society, your Society, has held annual conventions and exhibitions, each year in a different city—Buffalo, Philadelphia, Toronto, Ithaca, Montreal, Niagara Falls and Hartford.

It has been the good fortune of the writer, and many others, to have been able to attend all seven, and now planning to attend the eighth—but where were you?

With full realization of the many obstacles that can and do prevent us from attending all of them, surely you have not been to any, because of personal illness, illness or death in the family at time of show, or pressure of business, etc. If such is the case all we can say to you is "Our sincere sympathy and understanding" . . . but to you who have not had any reason other than "Well, I intended to attend, but just didn't get around to it in time", I would address this letter. Do you realize what you have missed? Space would not permit one to enumerate all of the reasons you should attend if possible.

Friendships—that priceless attribute which is gained through association with others whose avocation is the same as yours, is one of the outstanding reasons you should make an effort to attend the next convention. This alone would warrant the desire to do so, but that is only one of the many reasons. There are others which I will only mention by name—Knowledge to help you with your collecting; travel to and from the show (when is scenery more awe-inspiring than late September and early October?); tours conducted by the host group not only for the male, but for the wife and family as well; parties held during the convention, the annual banquet, etc.

So, why not start now to plan for next year, and the Good Lord willing, BNAPS will have a record-breaking turnout at To-

(Continued on page 356)

MARSHALL KAY (BNAPS 760)

Varieties in Some Later Newfoundland Issues

Part IV — Summary and Catalogue

INTRODUCTION:

THE VARIETIES of five 20th century Newfoundland issues, the Caribou, Pictorial, First Publicity, Gilbert and Long Coronation issues, have been described in the preceding articles in this series in BNA TOPICS¹. This article summarizes or "catalogues" the varieties of the issues, and has illustrations of many of the perforation types, and of the Re-engraved Publicity Issue.

The varieties are separable by shades and perforations. Papers are not known with watermarks, and differences in papers and gums have not been recognized. Distinct shades in some values evidence separate printings.

Many factors produce distinct perforation patterns; these issues have nearly all of them. Comb and line perforators cause differences. Comb perforate stamps have holes cut by vertical pins that project down from a bar extending the length (or width) of a pane of stamps, and from teeth that extend for the breadth of a single row of stamps from one side of the bar. One stroke of the machine on a flat pane of stamps cuts perforations along one side of an entire row of stamps, as well as along the sides of each stamp in the row; three sides of each stamp are perforated by each descent of the pins on the comb bar and its teeth. The sheet then moves the breadth of one row, and with the next descent, completes the perforation of the row of stamps, and separates the stamps in the adjoining row. A pane of ten rows of stamps thus requires eleven strokes of the perforating comb.

Line perforations can be impressed by two types of machines, rotary and stroke (or guillotine). In rotary perforation, a row of wheels with pins engages complementary wheels with holes; a sheet run between the wheels has all rows in one direction perforated in one operation. Early Newfoundland issues were separated by rotary perforators, as described by W. S. Boggs (Collectors Club, New York, 1954). But later issues seem stroke-perforated. In the stroke per-

¹ See BNA TOPICS, Vol. 10 (1953) pages 23-26 and 139-142, and Vol. 11 (1954) pages 37-42.

forator, a row of perforating pins descends from a bar to impress a row of holes; then the sheet of stamps moves the width of a row, and the pins descend in

FIG. 1—(Right) Comb perforation, showing holes impressed by each stroke; note offset in lower row. Stamp is Publicity Re-engraved issue, No. 164, type 1.

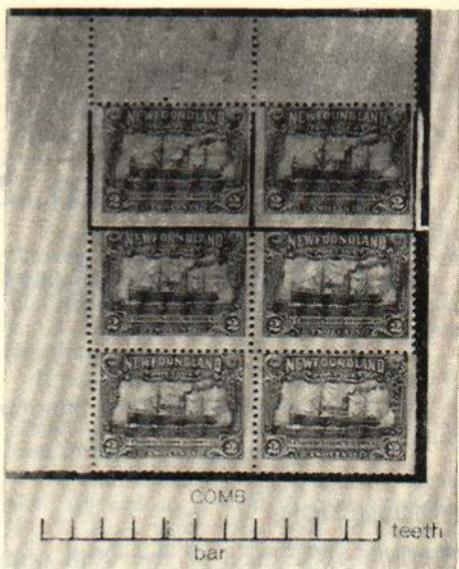


FIG. 2—(Below) Caribou Issue, margin block of each of three types: No. 1—comb 14.0x13.9; No. 1a—same with reversed sheet; No. 2—line 14.1x14.1.



another stroke; eleven strokes cuts a pane of ten rows, leaving it vertically perforate. The sheet is then turned at right angles, and the process repeated. In the issues under discussion, the holes do not extend to all margins of the panes, so they seem stroke-perforated.

Sheets perforated by comb perforators can have the comb bar on the short or on the long side of each stamp, and can have the comb teeth project right or left, up or down; the one cent of the Publicity Issue shows these possibilities well (Figure 4). Gauges can be different on the bars and the teeth of the comb, and there can be difference in the number of pins in the teeth. The holes in a block are not necessarily symmetrical around a single corner perforation. Their arrangement depends on the position of the impressions of the end pins of the comb teeth and those of the next impression of the comb bar; sometimes they intersect, as in the Caribou Issue; in other instances they are widely separated, as in the type 2 of the one cent of the Publicity Issue (Figure 4); they are twice perforated in the Gilbert Issue. Figure 1 illustrates the effect of comb perforation.

In line perforate stamps, horizontal and vertical holes can be made on the same machine, or each in a machine of different gauge. In the Pictorial Issue there were two machines used of line type, as well as one comb perforator. Some sheets were perforated both horizontally and vertically on one line machine, other sheets on the other, and other sheets had the horizontal or vertical on one machine, the vertical or horizontal on the other; all possibilities are represented.

The perforations can also be of different breadths, because of differing sizes of perforating pins. The pins used in the line perforate varieties of the Gilbert Issue made smaller holes than those used in the comb machine. Differences are known in the other issues, but have not been carefully studied.

The significance of the varieties differs; and some of those of the least significance are the most avidly collected. Perforation varieties resulted from somewhat fortuitous use of machines by the manufacturers; they seem not to have been planned or contracted for. The Caribou and Pictorial Issues had multiple printings of some low values, in some instances distinguishable by shades. Some values were run through different machines in one printing than another, enabling separation. Where stamps of a single printing were put through two machines, the sheets may have been stacked and distributed so that those with one type were used first, or by certain offices. This may account for the concentration of types in certain sets, presumably not willfully assembled, and for the dominance of certain types through periods of cancellation. For nearly all of the varieties, the differences seem the result of the chance that workmen put some sheets through each of several available machines, perhaps in order to speed the perforation of an order.

In the illustrations, the large numbers are those of the types of each issue. The small letters "C" and "L" indicate whether the type is comb or line perforate.

The following general comments apply to all of the tables. Scott numbers are given in the first column. The letter "A" is added to varieties that seem to represent second or later printings, particularly those shown by shades. Colors have been determined by comparison with those in the Stanley Gibbons Color Guide.

Frequency is indicated as: X—exclusively, 100% of stamps of the value; O—unknown in that type; 1 through 9 are in order from rare to most abundant; the per cent in the large count is about that of the number squared; thus 1 is

about 1%, 5 about 25% and 9 about 80%; this frequency applies to the count of all varieties of the same value. Further details were given in the earlier articles.

Perforation gauges are given for the short and long sides of all stamps in that order, whether the stamp is vertical or horizontal elongate; thus 13.7 x 14.1 refers to the gauge of the short and long sides. The types of perforations for each issue are separately numbered; type No. 1 of one issue is not type No. 1 of another. The gauges are based on measurements of many blocks of stamps. Gauges along comb bars of comb perforate stamps must bear a direct relationship to the size of the stamp, being that divided by the number of nibs between perforations.

Varieties that seem to represent separate printings and issues are designated by the following letter. The other varieties can be distinguished by giving the perforation type—thus the 2 cent Caribou stamps are 116-1, 116-1a, 116A-1 and 116A-2 with Scott numbers, and 131-1, 131-1a, 131A-1 and 131A-2 with Gibbons numbers.

CARIBOU ISSUE. Scott 115-126; Gibbons 130-141.

Vertically elongate, 3.0 x 2.5 cm. Issue of January 2, 1919, all comb perforate type No. 1; second printing of lowest five values both comb perforate type No. 1 and line perforate type No. 2, probably issued October 5, 1920, when provisionals that replaced exhausted stocks were withdrawn.

Comb type No. 1, comb bar on right, teeth projecting to left, 14.0 x 13.9 (short and long sides); No. 1a, same machine, pane inserted in reversed position, comb bar left, teeth to right. Gap between end hole by comb teeth and succeeding impression of comb bar is narrow or lacking, causing very narrow nib between holes at base and top left margins in type No. 1, right margins in type No. 1a; see Figure 2.

Line type No. 2, 14.1 x 14.1, used only in second printing; comb type No. 1 also used except perhaps in 3 cent (No. 117A).

TABLE 13 — VARIETIES OF THE CARIBOU ISSUE

Scott No.	Shade var.	Value	Color	Perforation			
				type #1	frequency #1a	#2	
115		1 cent	Green	9	1	3	Printings indistinguished
116		2 cents	Red-orange	8	1	0	First printing
116	A		Carmine-red	4		3	Second printing
117		3 cents	Chestnut-brown	9	1	0	First printing
117	A		Brown	0	0	4	Second printing
118		4 cents	Purple	9	1	0	First printing
118	A		Reddish-purple	2	0	4	Second printing
119		5 cents	Bright blue	8	0	6	Printings indistinguished
120		6 cents	Dark slate-grey	x	0	0	
121		8 cents	Bright purple	x	0	0	
122		10 cents	Greenish-grey	x	0	0	
123		12 cents	Orange-yellow	x	0	0	
124		15 cents	Indigo	x	0	0	Also Prussian blue*
125		24 cents	Bistre	x	0	0	
126		36 cents	Yellow-green	x	0	0	

* Probably a variant in a single printing; listed separately in Gibbons' catalogue and considered rare; hard to distinguish.

PICTORIAL



FIG. 3 — Pictorial Issue, showing types No. 1 comb, and No. 2 and No. 3 line; types No. 4 and No. 5 are line, 13.7x13.7 and 14.0x13.7, perforated on the same machines.

PICTORIAL ISSUE. Scott 131-144; Gibbons 148-162

All stamps 2.45 x 2.05 cm., horizontally or vertically elongate. First issued on July 9, 1924, except 20 cent and 24 cent on April 28 and April 22, 1924. Perforations of one comb type, and four line types made on two machines. Later printings of some values distinguished by shades, but dates of issues of printings not adequately known¹.

Comb type No. 1, comb bar on left, teeth projecting right on horizontally elongate values; comb bar at base, teeth projecting up on vertically elongate values; gauge 13.8 x 14.0 (short and long sides). Gap between comb teeth end hole and comb bar hole of next impression slightly longer than others.

Line types combination of line gauges 13.7 and 14.0 in all possible pairs: No. 2, 14.0 x 13.7; No. 3, 14.0 x 14.0; No. 4, 13.7 x 13.7, and No. 5, 14.0 x 13.7 (short side first in each).

TABLE 14 — VARIETIES OF THE PICTORIAL ISSUE

Scott No.	Shade Var.	Value	Length	Color	Perforation type, frequency					
					No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 2-5 (line)
131		1 cent	Horiz.	Green	7	v*	v	v	-	7
132		2 cents	Horiz.	Carmine	6	v	v	v	v	8
133		3 cents	Vert.	Brown	8	v	-	-	v	6
134		4 cents	Vert.	Dark brown-purple	6	-	-	-	-	0
134	A			Brown-purple	3	v	-	-	v	7
135		5 cents	Vert.	Ultramarine	3	-	v	-	v	8
135	A			Indigo-blue	2	v	v	-	-	5
136		6 cents	Horiz.	Dark slate	X	-	-	-	-	0
137		8 cents	Horiz.	Reddish-purple	X	-	-	-	-	0
138		9 cents	Horiz.	Slate-green	X	-	-	-	-	0
139		10 cents	Vert.	Dark violet	6	-	-	-	-	0
139	A			Reddish-violet	8	-	-	v	-	2
140		11 cents	Horiz.	Yellow-green	X	-	-	-	-	0
141		12 cents	Horiz.	Lake	8	-	v	-	-	6
142		15 cents	Vert.	Prussian blue	7	-	v	-	-	7
143		20 cents	Horiz.	Chestnut	8	v	-	-	-	6
144		24 cents	Vert.	Sepia-brown	7	-	v	-	-	7

* Line varieties indicated by small v under type number, not adequately counted for frequencies.

¹ See BNA TOPICS, Vol. 11, 1954, pages 37-40.

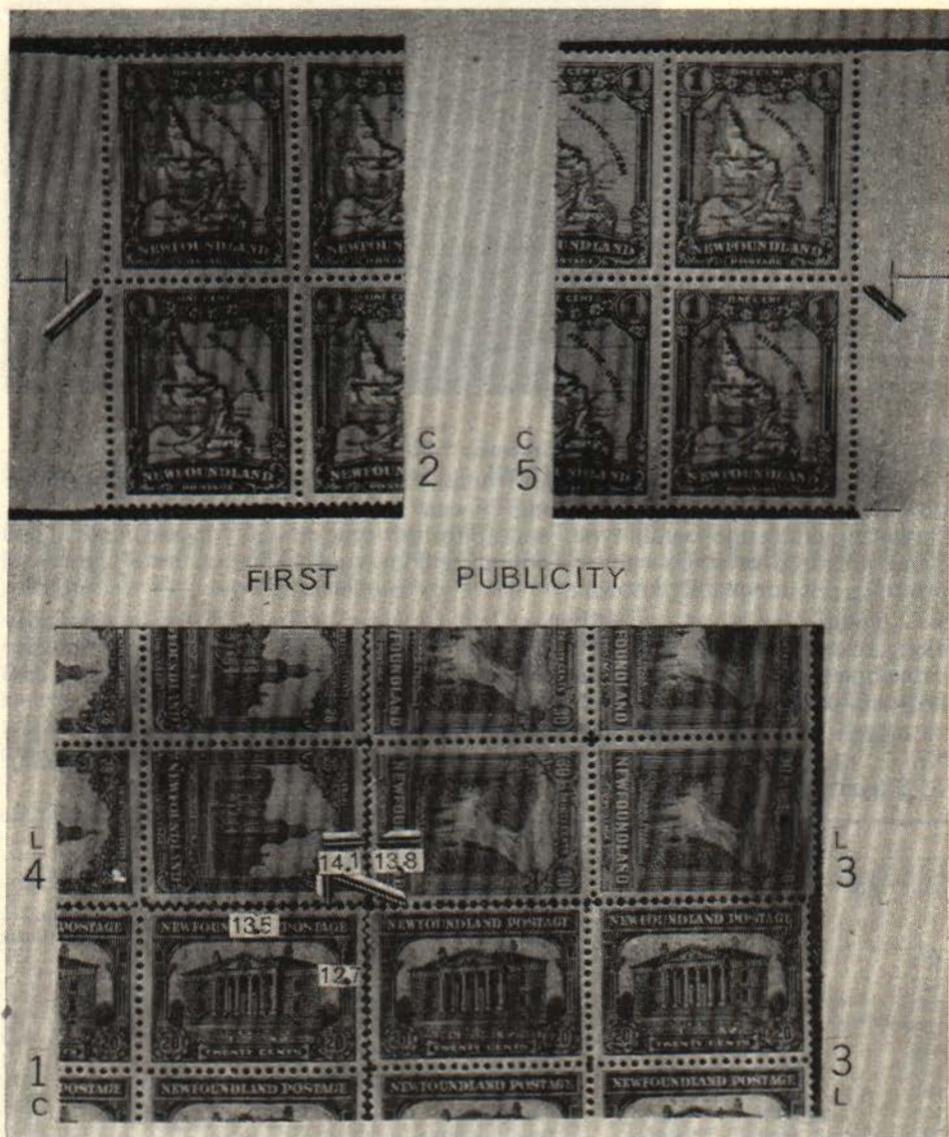


FIG. 4—First Publicity Issue, one cent in type No. 2, nineteen-hole variety, 13.8x14.1, has comb teeth upward; type No. 5, 13.9x14.05, has comb teeth left. Other values have types No. 1 comb, and No. 3 and No. 4 line. Note comb-like appearance of 28 cent through coincidence of impressions of two perforations.

FIRST PUBLICITY ISSUE. Scott 145-159; Gibbons 164-178.

One cent value 3.0 x 2.4 cm., vertically elongate; other values 2.8 x 2.2 cm. horizontally or vertically elongate. First issued on January 2, 1928, except 14 cent (August 1928) and 28 cent (December 1928), according to Boggs. The 4 cent value has two shades, the second issued in 1929, stated in Stanley Gibbons' catalogue. The 1 cent value is unique in that it has two types of comb perforation, one with comb bar vertical, the other with the bar horizontally set; dates of issue of each are not known.

Comb type No. 1 has comb bar on short side, left or base, with comb teeth extending right or up; gauge 12.75 x 13.5 for short and long sides.

Comb type No. 2, the "nineteen-hole variety" of 1 cent, has comb bar horizontal at base with comb teeth extending up, nineteen pins in each comb tooth; gauge 13.8 x 14.1 (short and long sides); broad "nib" at "Gap".

Comb type No. 5, the "twenty-hole variety" of 1 cent has comb bar on right side, with twenty pins between left projecting comb teeth; gauge 13.9x14.05.

Line type No. 3 and line type No. 4 have 13.8 x 14.1 and 14.1 x 14.1 gauges. The gauges of type No. 3 give almost 15 nibs and 20 nibs on the short and long sides of each stamp; an occasional stamp will seem comb perforate through the coincidence of the two impressed perforations in each corner.

TABLE 15 — VARIETIES OF THE FIRST PUBLICITY ISSUE

Scott No.	Shade Var.	Value	Length	Color	Perforation					
					type, frequency					
					No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
145		1 cent	Vert.	Green	0	7	0	0	0	"nineteen-hole"
145	A			Green	0	0	0	0	7	"twenty-hole"
146		2 cents	Horiz.	Carmine	X	0	0	0	0	
147		3 cents	Horiz.	Red-brown	6	0	8	0	0	
148		4 cents	Vert.	Claret	9	0	0	0	0	
148	A			Reddish-purple	3	0	0	0	0	darker, 1929 (?)
149		5 cents	Horiz.	Gray-green	9	0	4	0	0	
150		6 cents	Horiz.	Bright blue	9	0	2	0	0	
151		8 cents	Horiz.	Chestnut-brown	0*	0	X	0	0	
152		9 cents	Vert.	Dark blue-green	0	0	X	0	0	
153		10 cents	Horiz.	Slate-violet	5	0	9	0	0	
154		12 cents	Vert.	Carmine-lake	0	0	X	0	0	
155		14 cents	Vert.	Dark brown-purple	5	0	0	0	0	perhaps Dec. 1928
155	A			Chocolate-brown	0	0	0	9	0	
156		15 cents	Horiz.	Blue	0	0	X	0	0	
157		20 cents	Horiz.	Gray-black	7	0	7	0	0	
158		28 cents	Vert.	Dark gray-green	0	0	0	X	0	Dec. 1928
159		30 cents	Vert.	Bister-brown	0	0	X	0	0	

* Dr. Killan reports having a copy of this value in comb type No. 1.

PUBLICITY ISSUE RE-ENGRAVED. Scott 163-171; Gibbons 180-190.

This issue has several perforation types, which I have not studied sufficiently to give frequencies. Types have been mentioned by Meyersons in BNA TOPICS of April and October, 1952, and January 1953, and in the late Stanley Gibbons' catalogue. My own collections in blocks have the following types, which do not wholly agree with those previously listed.

Comb type No. 1 is gauge 13.5 x 13.6 (short and long sides), comb bar along length, teeth right in vertically elongate values, up in horizontally elongate, but known reversed; Figure 1 illustrates the comb arrangement. Type No. 2, comb. 13.9 x 13.9 in the 1 cent is vertically elongate, comb bar vertical. Dimensions of stamps are as in the Publicity Issue.



FIG. 5 — Sir Humphrey Gilbert Issue, with type No. 1 comb 13.2x13.35 and type No. 2 line 13.7x13.7.

Line type No. 3 has gauge 13.8 x 13.8, and is known only in the 20 cent value. Type No. 4, line 14.2 x 14.2, is in the 1 and 6 cent values. The perforations in this issue tend to be poorly cut, particularly in 1 cent values of both known types, and the 4, 6 and 10 cents of type No. 1.

TABLE 16 — VARIETIES OF RE-ENGRAVED PUBLICITY ISSUE

Scott	Value	Length	Color	Perforation types Nos.				Scott	Value	Length	Color	Perforation types Nos.			
				1	2	3	4					1	2	3	4
163	1 cent	Vert.	Green	-	v	-	v	167	5 cents	Horiz.	Grayish green	v	-	-	-
164	2 cents	Horiz.	Carmine	v	-	-	-	168	6 cents	Horiz.	Ultra-marine	v	-	-	v
165	3 cents	Horiz.	Chestnut-brown	v	-	-	-	169	10 cents	Horiz.	Violet	v	-	-	-
166	4 cents	Vert.	Reddish purple	v	-	-	-	170	15 cents	Horiz.	Blue	v	-	-	-
								171	20 cents	Horiz.	Black	-	-	-	v

SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT TRICENTENARY ISSUE. Scott 212-225; Gibbons 236-249

All stamps 3.0 x 2.4 cm., vertically or horizontally elongate. Single printing with no shade varieties but two perforation types, issued August 3, 1933. Distribution in sets suggested two printings¹ but as both comb and line types appear on early cancellations and the shades seem constant, abnormal concentrations of line types in sets may indicate that line-perforate sheets were distributed largely from one office.

Comb type No. 1 has bar on right or base, long side, with teeth projecting to left or up, gauge 13.2 x 13.35 (short or long). Corner perforations twice-perforated and commonly elliptical because impression or pins on comb bar were superimposed almost directly on those of end pins of comb teeth of preceding impression.

Line type No. 2, gauge 13.7 x 13.7, with perforations of small diameter.

¹ See BNA TOPICS, Vol. 10, page 140.

TABLE 17 — VARIETIES OF GILBERT ISSUE

Scott No.	Value	Length	Color	Perforation	
				Comb #1	Line #2
212	1 cent	Vert.	Slate-gray	X	0
213	2 cents	Horiz.	Green	X	0
214	3 cents	Vert.	Chestnut	X	0
215	4 cents	Horiz.	Carmine-red	X	0
216	5 cents	Vert.	Violet	X	0
217	7 cents	Horiz.	Greenish-blue	9	5
218	8 cents	Horiz.	Vermilion	X	0
219	9 cents	Horiz.	Ultramarine	9	2
220	10 cents	Horiz.	Brown-red	9	1
221	14 cents	Vert.	Gray-black	8	6
222	15 cents	Vert.	Claret	X	0
223	20 cents	Horiz.	Gray-green	8	6
224	24 cents	Vert.	Marone-brown	9	4
225	32 cents	Vert.	Olive-black	9	5



LONG CORONATION



FIG. 6—Long Coronation Issue. Type No. 1—comb 13.4x13.2 (short and long), including a pair of rare 7 cent, used; and line types No. 2 and No. 3.

LONG CORONATION ISSUE. Scott 233-243; Gibbons 257-267.

All stamps horizontally elongate, 4.1 x 2.4 cm., issued May 12, 1937. First day covers show that all types were initially issued, and this was a single printing. Details of frequencies are discussed in BNA TOPICS, Vol. 10, pages 24-26. Die I of the portrait of the king is on all values; die II is retouched so that the crest of the nose has several short dashes of shading, was used in part of the printing of the 3 cents value.

Comb type No. 1, 13.4 x 13.2 (short and long sides), has comb bar at top, with short teeth extending down.

Line types No. 2, 13.7 x 13.7 and No. 3, 14.1 x 14.1.

TABLE 18 — VARIETIES OF LONG CORONATION ISSUE

Scott No.	Value	Color	Perforation types, frequency		
			# 1	# 2	# 3
233	1 cent	Gray	2	8	6
234	3 cents	Orange-brown	6	4	4
234 A	Die II		5	4	1
235	7 cents	Ultramarine	1	7	7
236	8 cents	Scarlet	5	7	5
237	10 cents	Olive-brown	6	7	4
238	14 cents	Black	*	7	7
239	15 cents	Reddish-purple	3	8	5
240	20 cents	Dark yellow-green	6	7	3
241	24 cents	Greenish-blue	2	8	6
242	25 cents	Slate-gray	2	8	6
243	48 cents	Dark purple	2	7	7

* Extremely rare, but known.

PROBLEMS:

The most promising field for further investigation is in the dating of the varieties of the multiple printings. The writer believes there to be plural printings of the lowest five values of the Caribou Issue, and of some values of the Pictorial and First Publicity Issues. The date of issue of the line-perforate Caribou values may be October 1920, but this should be verified on cancellations. The shades of some values of the Pictorial Issue have not been placed in printings; first day or early covers should be studied.

The writer has studied the varieties of the Re-engraved Publicity Issue, but has not gathered as much information as on the others. Those who have studied other Newfoundland issues can make valuable contributions by listing the varieties known. And there may be others found in the issues that have been described in this summary. ★

THE EDITOR'S MAILBAG (continued)

ronto. And if you really want to be optimistic, there is Philadelphia again in 1957!

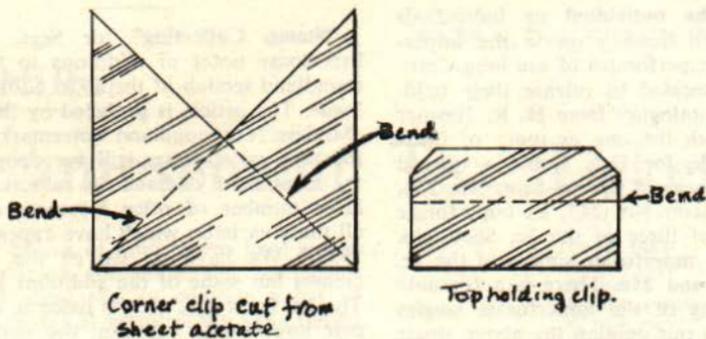
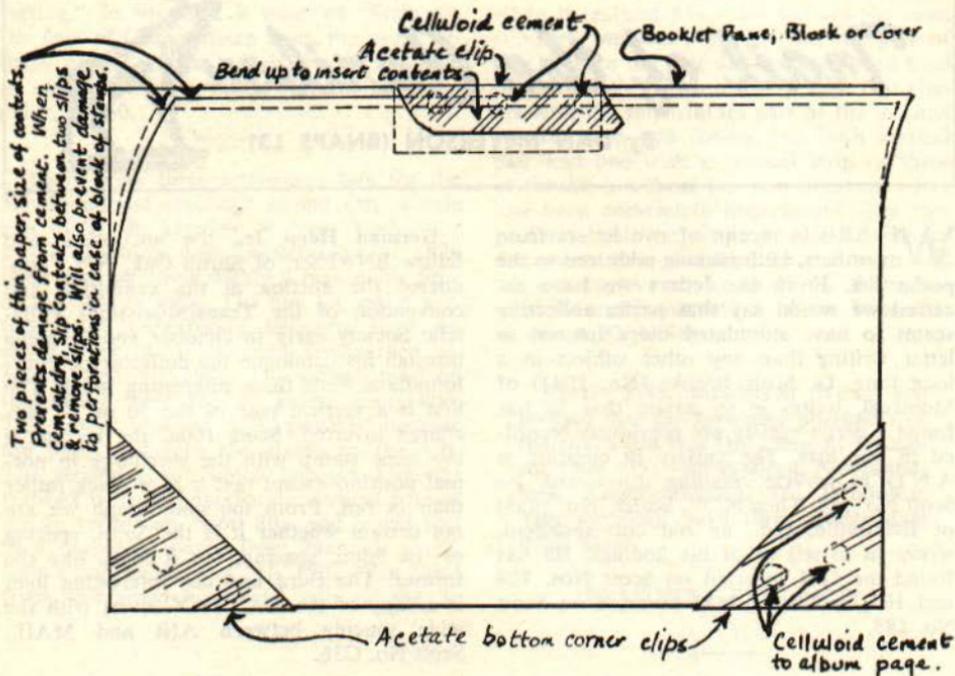
And finally, whether you attend or not, what about that exhibit? And if we were to start now perhaps in the next ten months we could get together that material we have been wanting to mount and write-up for these many years.

Fellows, BNAPS is the best philatelic organization—let's all help to keep it just that.

Al Kesler (No. 334)

Method of Mounting

There is nothing particularly novel about the mounting method shown, except pos-



sibly the use of a single clip at the top, instead of two top corner clips. This allows of the easy insertion or removal of the contents by merely bending up the transparent top clip. All three clips may be cut from a sheet of acetate, though if a number of blocks or covers are to be mounted, the work becomes rather tedious. Transparent corner clips may be bought, in which case all that is necessary to be made are the top rectangular clips.

Celluloid cement is used to cement these to the album page, three small spots at each

clip being all that is needed. Sometimes, in spite of the greatest of care, a little cement may get over the edge and damage the block. This is prevented by cutting two rectangles from thin paper the exact size of the block, booklet pane or cover; cement the clips to the page with these slips in place; when dry, try them to make sure the bottom slip is not stuck, then slide in the block, or whatever is being mounted, between the two slips and withdraw them.

Henry H. Parker (No. 725)

Trail of the Caribou

By DAN MEYERSON (BNAPS L3)



WE ARE in receipt of two letters from members, both making additions to the perfin list. From the letters we have received we would say that perfin collecting seems to have stimulated more interest in letter writing than any other subject in a long time. G. Scott Brooks (No. 1041) of Montreal, writes in to advise that he has found a perfin variety not previously recorded in our lists. The variety in question is AND in reverse, reading downward, on Scott No. 148. Then N. W. Scales (No. 1058) of Evansville, Ind., an old correspondent, writes in to tell us of his findings. He has found the GK inverted on Scott Nos. 104 and 105, and the AND reversed on Scott No. 185.

Evidently the individual or individuals who have been holding on to the imperforate and part-perforates of the long Coronation have decided to release their holdings, as two catalogues from H. R. Harmer of London both list one or more of these items. The sale for Oct. 3 and 4 offered imperforate blocks of the 8c, Scott No. 236, and the 48c, Scott No. 243, an imperforate vertical strip of three of the 3c, Scott No. 234, and mint imperforate singles of the 1c, 14c, 15c, 24c and 25c. There is a footnote after the listing of the imperforate singles as follows: "In our opinion the above single imperf. copies have sufficiently large margins to pass as genuine imperf. varieties." The sale of Oct. 17-18 contained just one lot, a vertical pair imperforate between of the 3c, Scott No. 234.

J. Millar Allen (No. 996), Lisburn, Northern Ireland, is in with a correction of our column of June 1955. In the column in question we stated that the cancellation CANADIAN POSTAL CORPS No. 1 was reissued to Kiska, Alaska, during August 1943. We can now push the date of reissue back a few weeks as Mr. Allen has the cancel used on an American stamp from Kiska during the latter part of July.

Herman Herst Jr., the auctioneer and fellow BNAPSer, of Shrub Oak, N.Y., conducted the auction at the exhibition and convention of the Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Society early in October and in going through his catalogue the collector of Newfoundland finds three interesting items. The first is a vertical pair of the 3c on 6c surcharge inverted, Scott 160a; the second is the same stamp with the surcharge in normal position except that it is in black rather than in red. From the photograph we are not certain whether it is the 3mm. spacing or the 5mm. spacing, but it looks like the former. The third and last interesting item is a copy of the HALIFAX invert with the wide spacing between AIR and MAIL, Scott No. C3b.

"Stamp Collecting" for Sept. 9, 1955, lists some notes of additions to the Newfoundland section of the 1956 Gibbons catalogue. The article is prefaced by the remark "Modern Newfoundland watermark and perforation varieties are still very popular and the continued demand is reflected in the large number of price increases in nearly all these varieties which have appeared since 1932." We have no list of the price increases but some of the additions are listed. The 1c, Scott No. 183, is listed in a vertical pair imperforate between; the same stamp, as well as the 2c, Scott No. 185, and the 3c, Scott No. 187, are listed in line perf. 13. We are of the opinion, however, that these line perf. 13 stamps are from the booklet. Then, the 1c, Scott No. 184, the 2c, Scott No. 186, and the 3c, Scott No. 187, are listed in line perf. 14, small holes. We also believe that these last three listings also cover stamps from the booklet panes. Perhaps one of our members living in London can check this matter and report to us and we will pass it on to the membership.

Harry Nissen, London, England, advertises a mint block of four (comprising two pairs imperforate between) of the 1c green,

Scott No. 183. The cost of the block is £30, or pairs can be had at £15. This ad. appears in the Sept. 23 issue of "Stamp Collecting." In the Oct. 8 issue of "Stamps", the firm of Chas. Nissen from the same address as the above, advertises the 6c blue in an imperf. plate block of four, in issued color, at \$60.

There were three interesting lots for the Newfoundland specialist in the Oct. 4 sale run by H. R. Harmer of New York. The lots in question were imperforates of 1898 issue used on cover within a reasonable time of the date of issue. The first lot was a vertical pair, imperforate between, used on cover from St. John's and postmarked St. John's, Feb. 10, 1906. The stamps used on this cover were the 1c green, Scott 80b. This cover realized \$39, possibly because the perfs. cut into the stamp at the left. The second cover which brought \$50 was franked with an imperforate vertical pair of the 2c vermillion, Scott 80a, and it was tied to a registered cover from Manuels to St. John's and dated Aug. 21, 1902. The third cover contained a vertical pair of the 3c

imperforate between, Scott 83a, used on a cover to St. John's and postmarked Nov. 23, 1901. This cover brought the highest price when it realized \$56. This lot was the most complete we had seen; in fact, the pair of the 1c were the first we had ever seen used on cover. We had previously seen two covers with the imperforate pair of the 2c, and we had seen two covers, one with vertical pair and one with a vertical strip of three of the 3c, but these last two items on cover had been completely imperforate. The part perforate pair on cover in this sale under discussion were the first we had seen and we are curious to know if all three lots went to one buyer and if so we hope that he was a BNAPSer.

STOP THE PRESSES! We've just learned that the fortunate purchaser of the above lots was Dr. Allan A. Wilkinson (No. 935), Old Perlican, Newfoundland. Congratulations, Dr. Wilkinson. You certainly have three outstanding items there.

SEASON'S GREETINGS!

PROF. R. DeL. FRENCH (BNAPS 1157)

REVENUES:

Amusement Tax Tickets

MOST places of amusement used tickets combining admission and tax. Their number is great and to compile a list of them is a practical impossibility. The tickets listed below appear to be official issues. As with sales tax tickets, it is not possible to give dates of issue, except in one or two instances, hence these are omitted here.

Federal Issues

All federal amusements tax tickets are of the combined type and their number is legion, but all have the obverse inscribed "DOMINION OF CANADA—WAR TAX" and denomination, with the user's inscription on the reverse; background is generally engine turned or has overprinted red bar. The following have been reported:

- 3c buff paper
- 3c yellow paper
- 5c green paper
- 5c orange paper

- 5c red paper
- 6c blue paper
- 7c orange paper
- 8c orange paper
- 8c pink paper
- 8c white paper
- 10c white paper

Provincial Issues

Alberta

Type I—Red double-line border with rounded corners; "AMUSEMENTS TAX—arms—ALBERTA" in three lines in black; red denomination; black serial number.

- 1c pink paper
- 2c blue paper
- 2c grey paper
- 2½c blue paper
- 2½c grey paper
- 5c white paper
- 7½c orange paper
- 8c red paper
- 10c grey paper
- 15c mauve paper
- 20c violet paper

Type II—Similar, but "ALBERTA" smaller and with printer's name on reverse.

1c pink paper
1c pink paper¹
10c green paper
12½c red paper
25c buff paper

(¹ inscribed "THEATRE TAX")

Type III—Similar, but with chamfered corners, inscription in extended letters and heavy single-line border; printer's name on obverse.

2c blue paper
2½c grey paper
3c buff paper

Type IV—Similar, but with concave corners and double-line border.

2c grey-blue paper
5c buff paper

Type V—Similar to Type III, but printer's name on reverse and double-line border.

10c green paper
25c buff paper

British Columbia

Obverse, "BRITISH COLUMBIA — THREE 3 CTS—AMUSEMENTS TAX"; reverse, "AMUSEMENTS TAX—One of these tickets required with every admission to any place of amusement in British Columbia. This ticket must not be used more than ONCE" and signature; black lettering, series letter and serial number; red border.

3c grey paper
3½c buff paper
8c white paper

Manitoba

Obverse and reverse, "PROVINCE — MANITOBA — AMUSEMENTS" vertically at left; "1c" vertically in centre; "TAX", series letter and serial number vertically at right; all in black.

1c white paper
2c grey paper

New Brunswick

Obverse, "1 — NEW BRUNSWICK — AMUSEMENT — TAX TICKET", series letter and serial number in black on red background; reverse, denomination in black.

1c green paper
10c purple paper

Ontario

Type I—"AMUSEMENTS TAX—arms—ONTARIO" and border in black; "ONE 1 CENT" and serial number in red.

1c white paper

Type II—Similar but with additional series letter in black.

1c buff paper
1c white paper
2c white paper
5c white paper
10c white paper

Type III—Similar, but design in red, denomination and series letter in blue and serial number in black.

1c white paper

Type IV—Similar, but design and serial number in black and series letter in red.

1c white paper
2c blue paper
2c purple paper

Type V—Similar, but design in black and denomination, series letter and serial number in red.

1c grey paper

Type VI—"I CENT 1—AMUSEMENTS TAX" and serial number in black on background of arms and "ONTARIO" in color; black inscription on reverse.

1c red on white paper
1c yellow on white paper
2c blue on blue paper
3c green on buff paper
10c green on purple paper

Type VII — "ONTARIO — AMUSEMENTS TAX — FOR RELIEF PURPOSES — 1 CENT 1", series letter and serial number in black on colored background; black inscription on reverse.

1c blue on white paper
2c red on buff paper

Type VIII—Similar, but different style of lettering.

1c red on blue paper
2c green on green paper

Type IX—Similar, but no colored background and with series letter and serial number in red on reverse.

1c purple paper

Type X—Similar, but series letter and serial number in black.

1c purple paper
2c blue paper
3c green paper

Quebec

Type I—Obverse, "PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC—AMUSEMENTS", series letter and serial number; reverse, "CINQ—FIVE 5 Cents"; all in color on white paper.

1c purple
2c red
3c orange
4c blue
5c purple
10c green

Type II—Obverse, "THE CENT—FOR HOSPITALS AND—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS" and serial number in black; border and overprinted Greek cross in red; reverse, French text.

1c buff paper

Type III—Similar to Type II, but no denomination and inscription reads "HOSPITALS"—c red on buff paper

Type IV—Similar to Type I, but series letter and serial number in blue on reverse; on grey paper.

1c black
2c red
3c yellow
4c blue
5c purple
10c green

Type V—Obverse, "PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC — AMUSEMENTS" in black between two red slugs; reverse, "DEUX — TWO 2 CENTS" in black between two red slugs and serial number in black.

2c yellow paper

Type VI—Obverse and reverse, "PROVINCE—QUÉBEC" vertically at left, "2c" in centre and "AMUSEMENTS" vertically at right, all in red; black serial number on obverse.
2c yellow paper

Type VII—Similar; denomination on reverse; on white paper.

1c purple
2c red
3c orange
4c blue
5c purple
10c green

Saskatchewan

Inscribed "ADMIT ONE 10c—TAX 2c—TOTAL 12c", series letter and serial number in black on red background.

2c black and red on blue paper

Municipal Issues

Most of these are combination tickets and hence are not listed here, but the following appear to be official issues:

Drummondville, Que. (identified by city name)

3c red on buff paper
5c red on yellow paper

Montreal, Que. (identified by city name)

2c red on purple paper
3c red on blue paper
5c red on yellow paper

Sherbrooke, Que. (identified by city name)

3c red on buff paper
5c red on yellow paper

Weyburn, Sask. (identified by city name)

4c black and red on green paper

Postal Services Kept Pace With Growing Canada

• The rapid building of railways in the youthful Canadian colonies vastly speeded up mail service in the years before Confederation, in 1867. Until there was rail service, mail was carried by boat, by horse-drawn vehicles, even by couriers on snowshoes or using dog-teams in the winter. Even in the fairly well-populated areas of Canada transportation was slow. In 1854 it took 10½ days in wintertime to carry mail from Quebec City to Windsor, Ont. Three years later the railway reduced the time to 49 hours.

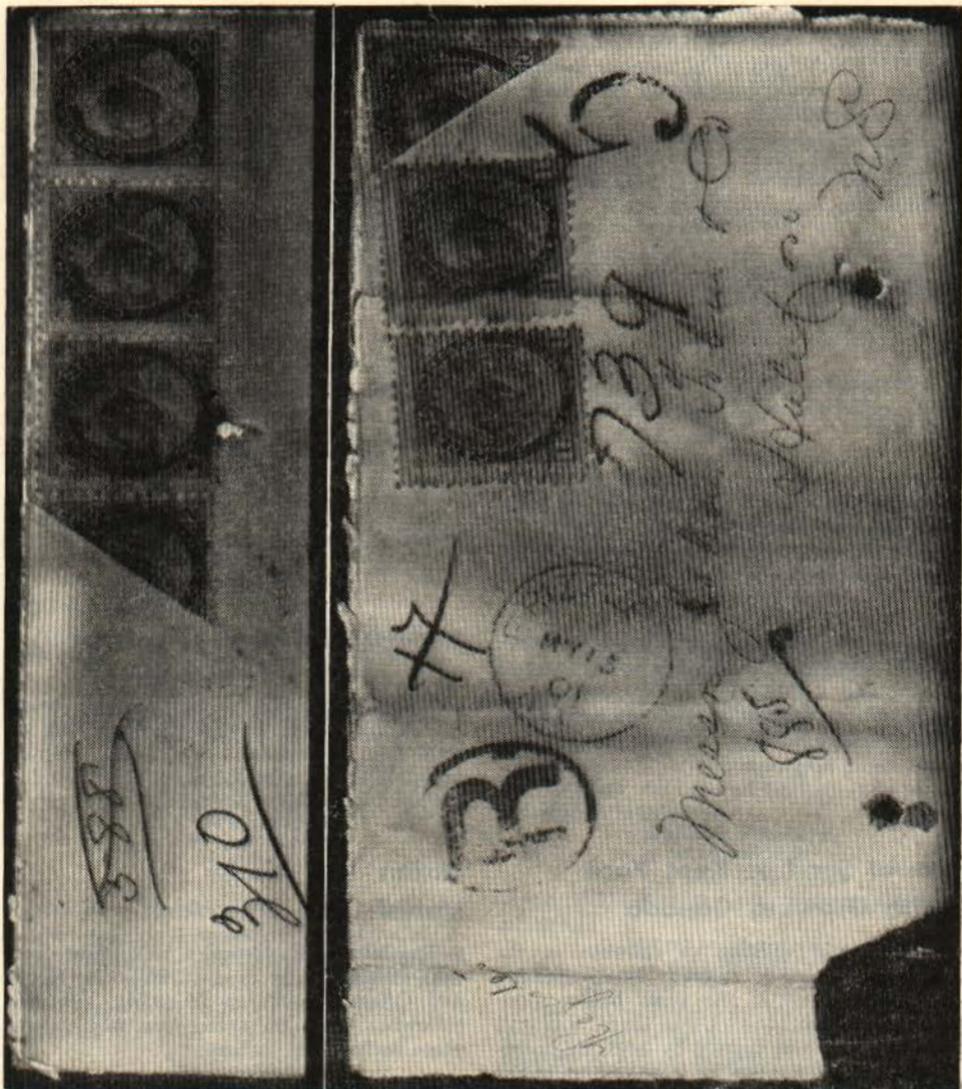
Sorting of mail on the trains was a further improvement. This novel idea, begun in Great Britain, was introduced in the Canadian postal service seven years before it was tried out in the United States.

An important innovation was Rural Mail Delivery which, in 1908, provided the benefit of carrier delivery beyond the limits of cities and large towns. ★

Dozen 12d Blacks Vanish Into Thin Air!

• The late V. F. James, a well known old time British dealer, in his "Philatelic Notes and Offers" of March 29, 1941, tells the following story of a sad loss which took place early in the century:

"The Lachlan-Gibb collection, which contained no fewer than two dozen copies of the Canadian 12d black, had been placed on the market, and the firm which had the handling of the collection kept some of the rarer items in an envelope in the locked drawer of a safe. This envelope contained twelve of the 12d, five being on covers. One day the drawer was opened for the removal of some papers, and apparently the envelope fell out into the wastepaper basket. When the loss was discovered, the whole office was turned upside-down in an effort to trace the stamps, but in vain. The stamp trade was circulated without result. Those 12d blacks had simply vanished into thin air."



● MOST COLLECTORS believe Canadian stamps bisected on covers are purely collector-made. That may be so in most cases but the above illustration will prove stamps were bisected when small post offices had sold out of certain values and these certainly filled a need at the time. The cover post-marked Frizzleton has a 10c Numeral bisected and has a large five stamped in the space close to the bisect indicating that the postmaster wanted to show that the stamp was accepted as a 5c value. The date is May 10/01 and it is registered. The other cover has the 2c Numeral bisected and this is also from a very small post office in Cape Breton, N.S. I believe it is East Margaree, dated June 28/00, also registered. I came across these covers in a large lot I purchased from a man who worked for John Tobin & Co., which is a large wholesale grocery concern in Halifax, and were discovered when a storeroom was cleared out. They are all from grocers or hotels and as all are registered I would presume they contained money to pay for orders or accounts. I mention these details as proof that these are not philatelic covers, but stamps bisected to meet a real shortage at very small post offices.—BERNARD SCOTT (No. 965) ★

A Note on the

Admiral Issue, 1911-25

IF A NUMBER of specimens of an early printing of the 1c dark green Admiral be examined under a good magnifying glass, a small dot will be seen in the upper margin of most of the stamps. It is located about 2.8 mm. from the upper left corner of the design and about 0.3 mm. above the upper frame line. The position of the dot is vertically above the third complete pearl from the foot of the right arch of the crown.

I have found this dot on certain denominations and dies of this issue, as detailed below, and it appears to be completely absent from other denominations and dies. It should, however, be emphasized that the dot does not appear on all specimens on which one might expect to find it. It would seem that on lightly printed stamps, particularly in the less distinct colors and in the paler shades, the dot is too faint to be perceived. On the other hand, it is often printed very clearly.

Dot on Die Proofs

The dot appears on the 1c green, on the 1c yellow printed from the same die as the 1c green, on the 2c red, on the 2c green, on the 3c brown, on the 3c red printed from the same die as the 3c brown, on the 5c blue, on the 5c violet printed from the same die as the 5c blue, on the 7c in both colors, on the 10c in all three colors, and on the 50c. In addition, I am informed on good authority that the dot is found on die proofs of the 4c and 20c (as well as on those of the above-mentioned denominations), although I have been unable to discern it on the issued stamps of these two values. Stamps printed in coil and booklet form, as well as those in sheet form, show the dot.

The dot can also be found on specimens of all the War Tax Admiral issues, although it often seems to be rather faint on these stamps.

The dot does not appear to occur on the 1c yellow printed from the new die of 1924, on the 3c red printed from the new die of 1924, on the 5c violet printed from the re-

touched die of 1925, on the 8c of 1925, or on the \$1 of 1923. I am informed that the dot is also absent from the corresponding die proofs.

Not Guide Dot

How should the occurrence of this dot be explained? Since it is found on die proofs it obviously cannot be a guide dot. Authorities who have studied this issue intensively seem to be of the opinion that a "master" die was made in 1911, on which no value appeared, and from which all Admiral stamps, from that date to the end of the issue, were derived. From this die a "master" transfer roll would have to be prepared, and from this transfer roll an "original" die for each value would have to be laid down, the appropriate letters and figures of value then being engraved on each "original" die. Now the little dot with which we are dealing appeared on all the earlier die proofs, as well as on the earlier stamps as issued, and consequently must have existed as a depression on the "master" die, as well as on the earlier "original" value dies and on the resulting plates.

It would seem that when fresh transfer roll impressions were taken from the "master" die, in 1923 and subsequent years, in order to prepare new dies for the \$1, 3c, 1c and 8c denominations, the presence of this dot may have been noticed and the tiny lump on the "master" transfer roll or rolls may have been removed. Furthermore, when the die for the 5c violet was retouched in 1925, it is possible that the little lump may have been removed from the working transfer rolls of this denomination before the new plates were laid down.

If these surmises are correct, how can one account for the fact that the dot persists on the re-engraved die of the 2c green? This re-engraving took place in 1924, some time after the dot had been noticed and eliminated from the die of the \$1 value. Presumably the failure to remove the dot from the re-engraved 2c green was simply an oversight. ★



PERFIN

SECRETARY: R. J. WOOLLEY,
359 Ellis Park Rd., Toronto 3, Ont.

STUDY GROUP

ONE of the surprises of the Hartford convention (as far as this writer is concerned) was the announcement of the winner and presentation of the Vincent G. Greene award for the best article appearing in TOPICS during the past year to the Perfin Study Group. We of the group appreciate the honor bestowed on us and bow in thanks. May we hope that other study groups within BNAPS will be encouraged to follow through their tasks to the point that other handbooks may be added to the list of publications under the auspices of the Society.

Our group meeting at Hartford had a limited attendance, but what we lacked in numbers was compensated for in enthusiasm. Lester Littlefield, who is an authority on U.S. perfins, is working on identification of the U.S. companies who have punched Canadian stamps. Bill Russell is a Newfoundland specialist who is anxious to add all punched Newfoundland stamps to his collection, and already has a good showing of the AYRE and AN/D perfins.

As we have previously mentioned in the column, the only additional requirements for membership in the study group is an interest in Canadian perfins. Now the handbook is available we hope members will check their accumulations and report to us anything new. This is particularly important

to the writer of this column as we are nearing the point where new material is required to keep the column alive.

Q1—Q/CLQ/C. It has been pointed out to us that we have an unusual arrangement of the letters in this design. Reading down the letters read QLC, but horizontally the arrangement is CLQ. The most probable answer is the use of both the English and French version of the Commission's name—"Quebec Liquor Commission" and "Commission Liquor de Quebec."

Although we are unable to quote the regulation requiring official documents to be published in both languages, it is believed that the province has closely followed this rule in the design of the perfin. Our well-informed Montreal correspondent tells us that the general usage of this perfin is the mailing of orders to the smaller towns and villages where no liquor store has been established. We might comment that the perforator is one of those which are still in use, and is by no means scarce.

Two interesting items have turned up this month, and although one of them is not considered to be a perfin as it is punched for the purpose of cancellation, we have not entirely rejected it until we can obtain more information on it. The item is illustrated below (Fig. 1).

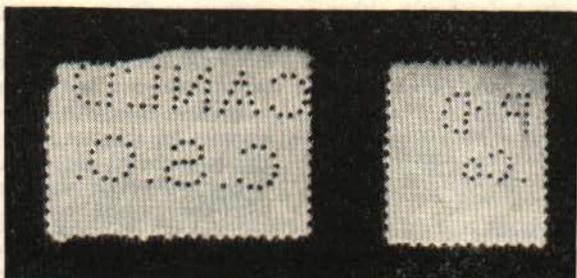


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

The stamp is a Newfoundland inland revenue, George V portrait, 1910 issue, and the value is \$1 green. Although obviously punched as a cancellation, the additional initials are unknown to us. They probably indicate the office at which the stamp has been accepted for the collection of revenue. We would be pleased if someone could give us any information in regard to these initials. Students of the stamps of Newfoundland or of B.N.A. revenues might be able to help with this.

Maurice Decarie of Montreal (No. 1216) provided this item.

The second illustration would appear to be an unlisted code hole type of P3—Parke Davis Co., of Walkerville (Fig. 2).

P3 is the earlier of the two designs used by the Parke Davis Co. and as, so far as we know, they had three different machines with the P2 design in use from Toronto,

Montreal and Winnipeg, this is the first copy reported of a code hole type of P3.

Any cancelled copies of P3 we have seen are all cancelled Walkerville or Windsor, both of which are in the area of the company's plant. Unfortunately the item, supplied to us by P. D. vanOudenol (No. 684) of Vancouver, is cancelled by the wavy line machine canceller and is of no help in determining the town of origin. The stamp is the 1c green Admiral.

This will be added to our catalogue listing as:

P3a | PD/Co 2H5/4-3 | Parke Davis Co.
(town not identified)

May we close our column for 1955 with the best of good wishes for Christmas and the New Year to all those who have helped and encouraged us with our column and the production of the handbook. ★



Revenue Group News

SECRETARY: PROF. R. DeL. FRENCH,
7481 Upper Lachine Road, Montreal 28, Canada

A CORRESPONDENT writes us: "I have always understood that it is illegal for an unauthorized person to possess uncancelled copies of our inspection stamps—electricity, gas, and weights and measures—and I am told that it is also illegal to possess cancelled copies of our unemployment insurance stamps. Can you set me right?"

Frankly, we can't, offhand. We think the possession of uncancelled inspection stamps is illegal. Long ago we got a ruling to this effect from Ottawa, we believe, but so many years have passed since then that we have forgotten its exact terms. As to the unemployment insurance stamps, we hear that the books containing the cancelled stamps are destroyed in Ottawa, so that cancelled stamps would circulate only through a leak there, which is not likely.

Before we start pestering Ottawa with questions, perhaps some reader can give us the definite information we need.

The final price for the Harris collection was \$12,500. We are betraying no secrets—the dealer who sold it gives this price in an advertisement.

In 1917 the Quebec Liquor Commission used a typographed liquor seal in black and red on yellow paper. The design showed the date in red, once horizontally and also vertically at each end. One might suppose that this type of seal was used through several years, perhaps changing the colors each year, but the one described is the only one we have seen. If any of our readers have other varieties in their possession, the writer would be happy to see them for listing.

We might add that inquiry at the Commission's office has produced no results. Any information they might once have had seems to have disappeared in the 38 years since these seals were used.

Another member writes us giving the cancellations on the three copies of the \$2 inverted head in his collection. They are:

1. Blue oval handstamp
"Robert Smith & Co.
June
5,
1876.
Quebec"
2. Manuscript cancellation dated 9/10/??
(the year figure is illegible).
3. Illegible manuscript cancellation; could be "B.P. & Co." as it is about this length.

This same member wants to buy an **unused** copy of the \$5 green and black second-issue Saskatchewan law stamp, for which he is prepared to pay "a very fine price." He is also interested in cancellations on Quebec revenues. If you can help him, write the editor of these notes.

C. A. Anderson (No. 361), 1120 Twelfth St. East, Saskatoon, Sask., has a small stock of the City of Saskatoon electrical inspection stamps. (See Holmes, p. 309). These stamps are quite uncommon; only a few escaped when the old permits bearing them were destroyed about 1935. They were superseded in 1929 by stamps for use throughout the province.

I don't get ahead very rapidly with my census of scarce Newfoundland revenues. At the moment this is the score:

Victoria \$20	7	Caribou \$20	3
Victoria \$25	1	Caribou \$50	2
Edward VII \$50	1	Caribou \$100	0
Edward VII \$100	2	Transportation \$1	0
George V \$20	2	Transportation \$2	2
George V \$25	3	Transportation \$3	1

I know of several collectors from whom I have not yet heard and who I know have some of these stamps in their collections. I **would** like to hear from them.

These notes have been made possible only through the constant kindness of Dr. J. M. Novotny (No. 1201). He has done all the "leg work" for the writer, who is so incapacitated that he seldom gets out of the house. Dr. Novotny has attended to the duplicating and mailing of the sheets of our publication, taken entire charge of the marketing of our federal issues catalogue, and has done many other odd jobs.

Now he has received an appointment to the faculty of Alfred University, Alfred, N.Y., and has left Montreal—and us. While we wish him every success in his new post, we are also wondering how we are going to carry on without him. We'll try it for a while and see how we make out, but don't be too surprised if the writer finds that he has to ask to be relieved. It won't be a case of lack of desire, just that he is physically unable to do all the things necessary to carry on the job with success.

However, it would help if BNAPS members interested in revenues and collateral material wrote to the author of these notes more often. It isn't always easy to dig up from one's inner consciousness items worth printing in this column. A little material now and then suitable for publication would be most welcome. Those who have said from time to time that they enjoy this column may soon be left without anything to enjoy unless they help to produce it. ★

★
MERRY CHRISTMAS

★

Canada's First Postman

• **More than** two centuries ago, Canada's first regular postal service came into being. It was a service to the early settlers who lived along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, between Montreal, Trois Rivieres and Quebec.

In 1705 there had been a courier service for official dispatches between the three towns, but the trips were irregular because the country was still largely wilderness and the carrier faced the perils of savage tribes, bands of wolves, flooded streams and blinding blizzards.

Canada's first real postman was Nicholas Lanouiller, who, in 1721, had been given the contract for the carrying of regular mail along the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec and intervening towns. A true postal service, on which the settlers could depend, did not come about, however, until a "post road" had been built between Quebec and Montreal.

"Post Masters" were located at "post houses" along the route, and Lanouiller's couriers carried the mails with increased speed and efficiency. ★

• **The New York** and London auction houses of H. R. Harmer reported a record turnover of \$801,189 during the last sale season.

Bringing News About People and Stamps

By REV. JOHN S. BAIN (BNAPS 19)

I HAVE returned from a journey to the Central Americas and regret to report that I was unable to contact any B.N.A. collectors during my journey. During my stay in Mexico City I made a visit to the postal museum located on the third floor of the main post office building. It is very disappointing as far as stamps go, and particularly B.N.A. Most of these copies have numbers written across them in ink, and many of them are badly faded. The Canada 1897 dollar values of the Jubilee issue were a real mess. The cases are the latest slide double-sided steel frames. The museum otherwise has a wonderful exhibit of Mexican postal history. A vast array of handstamps are there with copies of their impressions. Pre-adhesive documents are also in evidence. It is worthwhile for any visiting philatelist to take time and see this exhibit. My only complaint is the poor showing of British North America.

BNAPS

Going through my mail upon my return to the U.S., I find a note from Stan Lum, who also enclosed a priced catalogue of Robson Lowe Ltd.'s sale of March 9, 1955. This sale is the one that contained the so-called "Louis Riel Rebellion essay" in lot No. 254, with a photo of same. The illustration is quite revealing and has all the earmarks of a "manufactured" piece. A portion of a circular cancellation shows to the left of the "essay" with the letters REA. A piece of another stamp (might be a Small Queen) shows below the "essay". Thus another "Riel essay" shows up (and not two copies known as the Lowe description states) which sheds no further light on the authenticity of it, but rather leaves it in a more precarious position. It is still an intriguing piece. Thank you, San Lum, for answering my request.

BNAPS

For the benefit of those who correspond with this column, please note that my new address is 435 Fourth St., Santa Rosa, Calif. I have taken an executive position in our church work and we return to Santa Rosa, of which Luther Burbank said: "I firmly believe from what I have seen that this (the Redwood Empire) is the chosen spot of all the earth as far as nature is concerned."

Is my face red? I certainly got my stitches mixed or dropped or something! In my column in the October issue of TOPICS I referred to "an experimental wire stitched booklet." This brought in the inquiries! Then to make matters worse, I had the wrong Scott's number listed! Of course, as some guessed, I referred to the wide cotton stitching of the George VI Revised issue, Scott No. 287b. This is the tough one and especially used. BNAPSer Moxham makes this interesting comment regarding terms for description. He says, "Well, as a printer, up here in Canada, we use the term stitched when we use wire (TOPICS is stitched together) and machine sewn when we use thread." I am sorry that I could not reply to those who wrote to me, but pressure of duties prohibits it. In fact, this column is written many times in the early hours of the morning and I suspect that is how I garbled my previous writing. In spite of this you were very lenient with me, and I enjoyed reading your letters.

BNAPS

Here it is the Christmas season once again and fortunately I have just turned up an item with a Christmas tie-in—our old friend the Canada 1898 Map stamp. What could be more of a philatelic Christmas than that? A cover has come into my possession with a rubber stamp "cachet" in the upper left reading "XMAS 1898 — XMAS 1929. Rate increased to 3c 1915. Premier W. L. Mackenzie King to His Majesty King George V —"to give enduring expression to the nearness of the relationship of our country to all other parts of Your Majesty's Dominions, we have, on this Christmas Day, restored the penny postage rate on communications from Canada to . . . (missing word) parts of the British Empire." The cover appropriately enough has the Map stamp tied on with a Toronto, Dec. 25, 1928, cancellation, and is addressed to England. I have never read of this cover before.

BNAPS

Once again I count it a privilege to wish all BNAPSers . . .

A BLESSED CHRISTMAS

and

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

With God's richest blessings (John 3:16)

Sketches of BNAPSers . . .

By V. G. GREENE (BNAPS L40)

No. 73: W. R. Hoffmann (No. 10)

THE first president of the British North America Philatelic Society was Walter R. Hoffmann of Woodhaven, New York. He was born on March 2, 1905, in Lawrence, Mass., and moved at an early age to Riverside, New Jersey, where he was educated. He started working on a local newspaper as a cub reporter, then worked in private industry, and is now employed by the United States government as a quality control engineer.

Walter began collecting stamps about 1926 and has always specialized in Canada with special attention to the George V issues, and has made an exhaustive study of the engine turning on the Admiral issue and in Die I and Die II of the 1930 Medallion issue. He also collects New Zealand stamps from 1898 to date. This collection is one of the best in the U.S. of these issues and he has won many awards with it.

As one of the original group who formed our Society, Walter was instrumental in having the Collectors Club of New York allow the use of their club rooms for meetings of specialist groups, including BNAPS. Previously meetings had been held in the homes of members. In addition to our Society, he has helped form several stamp clubs, including the Internation Stamp Club of Brooklyn, of which he was president from 1933 to 1935. He also formed the Booklet Pane Society about 1945 and was also the



first president of that club. He has written many articles for the philatelic press, conducted a stamp column for a chain of weekly newspapers, and edited many club bulletins.

A member of the American Philatelic Society, the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand and the Society of Australasia Specialists, Walter's other hobby is wood-working.

He hopes to attend the convention in Toronto next September, where he is assured of special attention as our first president and No. 10 on the roster of the Society. ★

The President and Officers of the C.P.S. of G.B. send to all their BNAPS friends best wishes for a Happy Christmas . . . and a most Prosperous year 1956 . . .



OFFICIAL SECTION

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

MONTHLY REPORT . . .

From the Secretary

JACK LEVINE, 2000 HOPEDALE AVE., CHARLOTTE 7, N.C., U.S.A.

NEW MEMBERS

November 15, 1955.

- 1356 Abels, Robert H., 13205 Aetna Street, Van Nuys, California.
- 1357 Brandom, Lee W., 1531 North 1st Street, Lufkin, Texas.
- 1358 Frampton, Gene W., 6543 Beach Drive, Seattle 16, Washington.
- 1359 Green, John V., 95 Passaic Street, Newark 4, New Jersey.
- 1360 Harris, A. Leonard, 50 Victoria Road North, Southsea, England.
- 1361 Pike, James A., 1725 West 40th Avenue, Vancouver 13, British Columbia.
- 1362 Thomson, G. Graham, 56 Brock Street, Kingston, Ontario.
- 1363 Wulff, Robert, 232 East 8th Avenue, New Westminster, British Columbia.

APPLICATIONS PENDING

- Allum, H. A., 235 Riverside Drive (P.O. Box 743), Drumheller, Alberta.
- Brown, Albert G., 6 Kings Lane, Essex, Connecticut.
- Brown, Robert J., 3101 Victoria Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan.
- Crummey, Dr. Clarence B., 94 Guestville Avenue, Toronto 9, Ontario.
- Dowsley, Douglas B., 1040 Harvey Avenue, Kelowna, British Columbia.
- LaFrance, Leo J., 4525 Nicholas Drive, Knoxville 18, Tennessee.
- Gooch, John E., 926 - 16th Street, Bellingham, Washington.
- Menard, Clement H., 11 Hartford Avenue, Wethersfield 9, Connecticut.
- Moyle, Dr. H. B., Town Hill Road, New Hartford, Connecticut.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

(Objections must be filed with the Secretary within 15 days after month of publication)

- BOND, C. C., P.O. Box 335, Sta. B, Montreal, Quebec (D-C). Proposed by F. G. Atkinson, No. 936. Seconded by C. P. deVolpi, No. L266.
- CHANDLER, Charles M., 114 Armour Blvd., Downsview P.O., Toronto, Ont. (C) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Pre-stamp covers. Literature. RR. cancellations. Proposed by V. G. Greene, No. L40. Seconded by C. F. Foster, No. 184.
- GRIERSON, Thos. H. J., 3791 W. 35th Ave., Vancouver 13, B.C. (CX) CAN—Mint and used postage and mint blocks. Proposed by B. C. Binks, No. 74. Seconded by W. S. Johnstone, No. 172.
- McCONNELL, Mrs. G. H., 1445 Kingston Road, Apt. 103, Toronto, Ont. (C) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks, 1st day covers. Mint booklet panes. Mint and used airmails. SPECIALTY: Small Queens. Proposed by W. J. Foster, No. 748. Seconded by G. P. Lewis, No. 506.
- MacLAURIN, J. C., 12 Burnside Drive, Toronto, Ont. (CX) CAN—Plate blocks, OHMS-G. SPECIALTY: OHMS-G. Proposed by G. R. Workman, No. 845. Seconded by C. F. Foster, No. 184.
- McINTYRE, V. S., 122 Lancaster East, Kitchener, Ont. (CC) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th century used postage. Stampless, 1st day and hotel covers. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes. Federal and provincial revenues. Used airmails and on cover. Postal stationery entires. RR., 2- and 4-ring numerals and other cancellations. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.
- PINNIGER, William J., 8 Pascoe Street, Burwood, E13, Victoria, Australia (C) 20th century used postage. 1st day covers. OHMS. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484.
- WALKER, Harold W., #26 - 300 River Ave., Winnipeg 13, Man. (DC-X) CAN, NFD, PROV—Mint or used postage. Federal, provincial and tax-paid revenues. Mint or used airmails, and on cover. Postal stationery entires. Revenue proofs and essays. SPECIALTY: Revenues. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.
- WOODMAN, M. M., Compton, Quebec (DC-X) CAN, NFD, PROV—Mint and used postage. Plate blocks. Proposed by F. L. Wilson, No. 928.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Webb, Jim F., 27 Parkside Drive, Toronto 3, Ontario.

RESIGNATION RECEIVED

660 White, Major K. Hamilton, 3564 S.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver 13, British Columbia.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

McMartin, J. B. Ramsey, Rev. F. A. Wellburn, Ethel May

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, October 15, 1955	934 (corrected)
NEW MEMBERS, November 15, 1955	8
	942
RESIGNATIONS, November 15, 1955	3
	939
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, November 15, 1955	939

OFFICIAL NOTICE ELECTIONS

The following members, duly nominated and similarly endorsed by the Nominating Committee (Messrs. Atkinson, Kemp and Fairbanks), and in consideration of the fact that no other slate of nominees was offered in contest, are herewith and forthwith elected as Board of Governors for the period and term 1956 to 1959:

Dutton A. Copp, Edmonton, Alberta
Harris A. MacMaster, Vancouver, British Columbia
Daniel C. Meyerson, Harrison, New York.

JACK LEVINE, Secretary.

SALES TOPICS . . .

From the Sales Manager

ALEXANDER HYDE, 337 STAGG ST., BROOKLYN 6, N.Y.

ROLLING ALONG . . .

The Sales Department resumed activities, after the summer lull, early in September, and circuits have been going out steadily ever since. With the large number of general circuits which have already been despatched, plus those which are being sent for the regional group meetings, almost all the books now entered in the Department are now in circulation.

Many previous buyers have already received their first circuits of the season. And many not formerly so favored, but who have indicated their desire to receive them, are also getting their first circuits. In every case, the attempt is made to match the available material with the known wants of the buying members. If we fail to succeed in your case, a note to the Sales Manager indicating your interests more specifically, or expressing a wider extension thereof, will frequently bring about a more productive sending. It is the Sales Department's endeavor to help you, but often you have to help it do so.

NEW MATERIAL . . .

The appeal in the Sales Manager's annual report for more new material to be sent in for sale in the department seems to be bearing fruit. In October almost 40 new books were entered, and most of these started their circulation within ten days of receipt. While this is a good start, it is still far from sufficient, since it hardly begins to replace those which have been retired in the past several months. We can use more, so send yours in now.

In making up new books, you are the best judge of what to enter and how to price it. There seems little point in offering material at which you yourself would "turn up your nose"; your fellow collector will probably do likewise. In pricing, arrive at a figure at which you yourself, if interested in that sort of material, would not hesitate to buy. This usually means a price a good deal below the prevailing retail level, which is as it should be, since percentage-wise the costs of selling through the Sales Department are very much below those of the retailer.

Get out those nice duplicates, or that interesting sideline you no longer find intriguing! Mount them up in our sales books and send them in! You'll find that attractive material, reasonably priced, sells very well.

PHILATELIC COURTESY . . .

There is something in the dyed-in-the-wool collector which makes his heart leap every time he sees a nice collectable stamp in an unexpected place. This is one of the reasons our circuit route sheets bear the request to use stamps of philatelic value in sending circuits. It is a very nice gesture in all philatelic correspondence, and marks the sender as

a considerate person. You feel good when you put it on your mail to a fellow-collector, and you feel even better when someone else puts it on his mail to you. It costs no more. It involves only a little forethought and a tiny outlay to have some nice items always available for your philatelic franking. Commemoratives, coils, the more unusual values in singles and blocks, or plate blocks, cost no more at the post office and always make your letters more welcome than the more common and undesired regular issues. Certainly for all correspondence among fellow members of the same society this philatelic courtesy should be expected, and most members do extend it. Let's make it 100 per cent.

WHAT'S YOUR LINE? . . .

The Sales Manager's life is an interesting one, and full of all sorts of surprises. Sometimes, too, these surprises leave him rather puzzled. Last season he found he had a large number of sales books loaded with plate blocks, and also a good many members who had indicated an interest in plate blocks. What could be more reasonable than to make up circuits of plate block books only, and send them to the members who wanted them? And today, somewhat wiser after viewing his batting average of about .150, the Sales Manager still has many books of plate blocks, mostly from 1942 on.

If your interest in the plate blocks of Canada is more than a cursory one, and if you require very many of the period 1942 to date, what you want may be in some of the books. If you will write the Sales Manager indicating your wants, perhaps he can make up some more special plate block circuits, this time making sure they do go to the right people.

Similarly, there are on hand several books of OHMS-perforated officials. These contain some of the very scarce 5-hole varieties, as well as many sub-varieties of both types. If you are trying to make a very highly specialized collection of these, as well as of the overprinted types, some of the elusive numbers may be found in our sales books. Here, too, the Sales Manager will try to make up one or more exclusive OHMS-G Officials circuits, if enough buyers write to indicate an adequate interest in receiving them.

Another interesting sideline, where sufficient books are on hand to make an exclusive circuit, concerns precancels. Or if your interest is in tax-paid revenues, there are some books on hand which might be just what you want.

In these, and perhaps others too, the Sales Manager will be happy to try to accommodate the specialist, or sideline enthusiast, whether embryo or advanced, in so far as the material currently on hand, or subsequently arriving, permits. By writing him of your wants, you will enable him the better to serve you. ★

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SALES TOPICS . . .

From the Sales Manager

ALEXANDER HYDE, 337 STAGG ST., BROOKLYN 6, N.Y.

ROLLING ALONG . . .

The Sales Department resumed activities, after the summer lull, early in September, and circuits have been going out steadily ever since. With the large number of general circuits which have already been despatched, plus those which are being sent for the regional group meetings, almost all the books now entered in the Department are now in circulation.

Many previous buyers have already received their first circuits of the season. And many not formerly so favored, but who have indicated their desire to receive them, are also getting their first circuits. In every case, the attempt is made to match the available material with the known wants of the buying members. If we fail to succeed in your case, a note to the Sales Manager indicating your interests more specifically, or expressing a wider extension thereof, will frequently bring about a more productive sending. It is the Sales Department's endeavor to help you, but often you have to help it do so.

NEW MATERIAL . . .

The appeal in the Sales Manager's annual report for more new material to be sent in for sale in the department seems to be bearing fruit. In October almost 40 new books were entered, and most of these started their circulation within ten days of receipt. While this is a good start, it is still far from sufficient, since it hardly begins to replace those which have been retired in the past several months. We can use more, so send yours in now.

In making up new books, you are the best judge of what to enter and how to price it. There seems little point in offering material at which you yourself would "turn up your nose"; your fellow collector will probably do likewise. In pricing, arrive at a figure at which you yourself, if interested in that sort of material, would not hesitate to buy. This usually means a price a good deal below the prevailing retail level, which is as it should be, since percentage-wise the costs of selling through the Sales Department are very much below those of the retailer.

Get out those nice duplicates, or that interesting sideline you no longer find intriguing! Mount them up in our sales books and send them in! You'll find that attractive material, reasonably priced, sells very well.

PHILATELIC COURTESY . . .

There is something in the dyed-in-the-wool collector which makes his heart leap every time he sees a nice collectable stamp in an unexpected place. This is one of the reasons our circuit route sheets bear the request to use stamps of philatelic value in sending circuits. It is a very nice gesture in all philatelic correspondence, and marks the sender as

a considerate person. You feel good when you put it on your mail to a fellow-collector, and you feel even better when someone else puts it on his mail to you. It costs no more. It involves only a little forethought and a tiny outlay to have some nice items always available for your philatelic franking. Commemoratives, coils, the more unusual values in singles and blocks, or plate blocks, cost no more at the post office and always make your letters more welcome than the more common and undesired regular issues. Certainly for all correspondence among fellow members of the same society this philatelic courtesy should be expected, and most members do extend it. Let's make it 100 per cent.

WHAT'S YOUR LINE? . . .

The Sales Manager's life is an interesting one, and full of all sorts of surprises. Sometimes, too, these surprises leave him rather puzzled. Last season he found he had a large number of sales books loaded with plate blocks, and also a good many members who had indicated an interest in plate blocks. What could be more reasonable than to make up circuits of plate block books only, and send them to the members who wanted them? And today, somewhat wiser after viewing his batting average of about .150, the Sales Manager still has many books of plate blocks, mostly from 1942 on.

If your interest in the plate blocks of Canada is more than a cursory one, and if you require very many of the period 1942 to date, what you want may be in some of the books. If you will write the Sales Manager indicating your wants, perhaps he can make up some more special plate block circuits, this time making sure they do go to the right people.

Similarly, there are on hand several books of OHMS-perforated officials. These contain some of the very scarce 5-hole varieties, as well as many sub-varieties of both types. If you are trying to make a very highly specialized collection of these, as well as of the overprinted types, some of the elusive numbers may be found in our sales books. Here, too, the Sales Manager will try to make up one or more exclusive OHMS-G Officials circuits, if enough buyers write to indicate an adequate interest in receiving them.

Another interesting sideline, where sufficient books are on hand to make an exclusive circuit, concerns precancels. Or if your interest is in tax-paid revenues, there are some books on hand which might be just what you want.

In these, and perhaps others too, the Sales Manager will be happy to try to accommodate the specialist, or sideline enthusiast, whether embryo or advanced, in so far as the material currently on hand, or subsequently arriving, permits. By writing him of your wants, you will enable him the better to serve you. ★

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CANADIAN PLATE BLOCKS from #284 on, for Canadian Revenues, or O.H.M.S., quality stuff, collection, or any quantity. Advise what you have, or forward for offer. Roy Wrigley (#1065), 2288 Bellevue Ave., West Vancouver, B.C. 117-ff

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I SPECIALIZE IN LETTERSHEET and lettercard rarities, errors, oddities, etc., in both air and non-air (continental style) varieties, mint or used. No post-cards, envelopes or wrappers wanted at all. I also accept postal folders, with or without stamps, from the year 1840. Payments are made within two days after receipt of approvals. F. A. Senecal, 1950 Claremont Ave., Montreal, Canada. (128-6t)

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The Last Word...

By THE EDITOR

• **A BOUQUET . . . Marjorie Harris** (No. 1010) of Vancouver, writes: "I think a testimonial is in order. I received my copy of the Yearbook when I came home from the office last night (Oct. 14)—and in this morning's mail was an offer of the 'Granville' postmark. A cheque is on its way to cover the fee. It couldn't work any faster if I'd taken my cue from Mr. Johnstone (see page 265)." The writer is referring to her advertisement in the 1955 Yearbook, and also to Stuart Johnstone's offer of a bottle of "Scotch" for his wants.

• **A LOSS TO BNAPS . . .** Having worked quite closely with **Major K. H. White** of Vancouver in the initial stages of the preparation of his plate block catalogue, we regret his decision to resign from the Society, as explained in the following letter: "It is with very sincere regret I wish to tender my resignation to the Society. On completion of the second edition of the Canada Plate Block Catalogue I have found that all my interests have wandered off into other fields, such as antique sterling silver, etc." Major White asks that we express his deep gratitude for all the loyalty and help given to him by the members of BNAPS. The Plate Block Catalogue was published by Stanley Stamp Co., but Major White has very generously turned over the royalties he received from its sale to the Society. He has been a very active member, and will be missed by the many members who corresponded with him.

• **SORRY . . .** Members who look forward to the purely philatelic material appearing in TOPICS were likely disappointed in the November issue, containing as it did the complete proceedings of the seventh annual meeting of the Society. The one major article we did find room to publish, however, was an important contribution to the available information on the 1859 issue. We have reprinted **Major G. A. E. Chapman's** previous articles on this issue, with the kind permission of various publications such as the American Philatelist, Collectors Club Philatelist and Lindquist Publications. Now Major Chapman writes to tell us that there

is a grave error in his article which appeared in the original text, and is not the fault of either the American Philatelist or ourselves. On page 321 of the November issue of BNA TOPICS, the first line should read as follows: "the following plate positions: 3 and 8 (North), 30 and 80 (East)" . . . We would suggest that readers using this article for reference make this alteration in their copy. . . . Members should not pass over the published minutes of the annual meeting printed in the November issue, as they contain a great deal of pertinent information regarding the operation of the Society for the past year, and are worthy of study.

• **SMALL QUEEN 3c . . . Walter P. Carter** of Toronto, who incidentally copped a bronze medal at Hartford for his 3c Small Queens display, tells us that owing to circumstances beyond his control he has not been able to give as much time as he would have liked to the study of this stamp. However, he says, "so many letters have been received relating to this stamp that I will be only too pleased to pass along any information which I have to any member interested if they will only drop me a line." Mr. Carter further states that he hopes in the near future to have an article ready for TOPICS describing the papers, shades, meshes, etc., from 1870 to 1897. ★

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