

MARCH
1950

BNA

Topics

Official Publication of the
British North America Philatelic Society

In this issue . . .

Armstrong & Baulch
Brazer

Cryderman
Quarles

Feature BNA TOPICS Columns by

Bain, Chadbourne, Foster, Greene, Meyersons

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CANADA

BNA TOPICS

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Letters to the Editor

A Boost for BNAPS

Dear Sir:

...and I will take this opportunity to tell you how much I enjoy "our" magazine, even though I do not collect Canadian stamps to any extent.

As to stampless, I became rather discouraged recently, but the four replies to my classified ad thus far, have driven me out of the blues.

H. McLellan
Champlain, N. Y.

A BNAPS "Recognition" Button

Dear Sir:

If I can enclose an application in every letter I write you this year, I will have attained the height of my ambition. Many of the new members I've written up seem to think we should have some kind of a recognition button. This may help to enroll new members as well as please the old members.

H. A. MacMaster
Vancouver, B. C.

B. N. A. Collectors Club of Montreal Elects New Officers

Dear Sir:

At the Annual Meeting held on January 17th, 1950, the following were appointed through vote of the members:

President: C. George Kemp
Vice Pres.: Reg. Barraclough
Secretary: Peter J. Hurst
Treasurer: S. Brooks
Directors: C. deVolpi
G. Henshaw
R. M. Watson

P. J. Hurst
Montreal, Canada

Registration Stamp—perf. 12x11½

Dear Sir:

I think it should be brought to the attention of the Canada collectors that there does exist a rare variety of the 2c registration stamp (and possibly of the other denominations as well?) perforated 12x11½.

In the fall of 1945, Mr. Boggs and I

exchanged letters discussing the existence of a Registration stamp perforation 11½x12. I informed him that Registrations should not be expected to be found perforated 11½x12, but (because of their shape) 12x11½—and I submitted a copy of such a stamp. Despite which, volume I, page 472, contains the statement, "Although 11½x12 perforations have been reported, we have not seen any example so perforated, the only perforation being 12x12."

This variety deserves inclusion in catalogues and I hope measures will be taken to insure its future listing.

N. S. Bond
Roanoke, Va.

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Sketches of BNAPSers

By V. G. Greene



WILLIAM C. PETERMAN

BNAPSer William C. Peterman, the subject of this sketch, was born on March 28, 1889, in Linfield, Penna., and is employed by All America Cables and Radio, a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Cable Corp.

Like many of us, Mr. Peterman began collecting stamps at about ten years of age and then lost interest. After graduation in Electrical Engineering from Lehigh University, he was employed in the cable telegraph branch of the communication industry and a business trip to Newfoundland in 1915 brought him face to face with their stamps. The collecting spirit would not be denied and he started in again with the current issues and has been an avid collector ever since. His preference for years was in the stamps of the United States but a meeting with Jack Levine and the formation of the British North America Philatelic Society got him interested in the stamps

of Canada and Newfoundland and he has been collecting these countries ever since 1943.

Mr. Peterman consented to act as the "temporary" treasurer of BNAPS at the organization meeting of the Society and has acted, by election, in that capacity ever since! Bill, or "Pete," believes there are many wonderful possibilities for study and pleasure in BNA collecting and that our Society offers a fine opportunity for the dissemination of real information. He is also a member of the A. P. S.; British Philatelic Association; Essay Proof Society and the Postal History Society. Mr. Peterman's other hobby is gardening, which he practices on week-ends in the Country when it gets too hot to collect stamps!

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The Three Cent "Small Cent" Issue

By M. W. Cryderman

(The Author acknowledges the information provided from the articles and books on the subject by Boggs, Jarrett, Shoemaker and others.)

Soon after the distribution of the "Large Queen" or "Large Cent" issue to the public in 1868, the authorities felt that a change in stamps was necessary. The reasons are not quite clear, but it has been suggested that a reduction in size was desirable in order to save paper. This is not very convincing, for, although paper was not to be had as cheaply as it is today, nevertheless the savings in the amount of paper used would be offset by the cost of preparing new plates and the extra overhead expense. It has also been suggested that the public may have found the large size of the first stamps inconvenient in affixing them, especially in large quantities, and reacted unfavourably. Perhaps the best explanation is that the growing demand for stamps necessitated a quick, easy way of printing them in larger quantities, with of course, the machinery at hand. Plates of 200 subjects were made, which were very little larger than the "Large Queen" plates of 100 subjects, and which could be inserted into the press sideways just as readily as the "Large Queen" plates. Thus 200 stamps could be printed in the time formerly taken for the printing of 100. Very little extra time and expense, and no extra machinery, were needed.

As soon as the supplies of any denomination of the "Large Queens" were exhausted, the corresponding value of the "Small Queens" was issued to the public. The first of the "Small Queens" to make its appearance was the 3c stamp in January, 1870. This stamp continued in use till 1897, when the British American Bank Note Co. lost the contract for printing Canada's stamps, and it was superseded by the 3c Jubilee and the 3c Leaf. During the 27 years of its currency, it ran the entire gamut of shades, papers and perforations, which, with different plate and printing varieties, make it a particularly interesting subject for the specialist.

The British American Bank Note Co. had secured the contract for printing Canada's stamps by underbidding Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, the firm that had supplied the provincial issues. They printed the "Small Queens" at Ottawa from 1870 till 1874 with the imprint "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal and Ottawa." At the request of the government they transferred the printing to Montreal, hence the new imprint "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal." They continued to do the printing there until 1888, when the government reversed its instructions and ordered them to do the printing at Ottawa. From 1870 to 1888 a series of good quality papers were used for the most part. Stamps on these papers were formerly referred to as the "Montreal Printings" although they were printed at both Montreal and Ottawa, and some of these printings were on poor quality paper too. After 1888 a poor quality wove paper was used and stamps on this paper were formerly referred to as the "Ottawa Printings."

The three cent "Small Queen," like all the "Small Queens" was well engraved and printed, so that, considering its long use and the enormous quantities issued, few plate and printing varieties are to be noted. Several re-entries, retouches, plate flaws, worn plates, double transfers and double impressions have been listed by students of this popular stamp.

During the 27 years of its currency, from 1870 to 1888, 1,327,296,700 3c "Small Queens" were issued to the Post Offices of Canada. For the production of this quantity, 33 or 34 unhardened steel plates were sufficient, each plate averaging nearly 200,000 impressions.

The design was, of course, an adaptation of the "Large Queen" design. It was engraved by Alfred Jones, Vice-President of the British American Bank Note Co. The profile portrait of the Queen in the central vignette was adapted by Jones from an engraving by Charles Henry Jeens, who took it from a contemporary British coin.

As we have seen, the 3c was printed from a plate of 200 subjects, in two panes of 100 each separated by a vertical gutter, although it was formerly held by many authorities that the first plates were of 100 subjects. However since the reason for reducing the size of the stamps was to make it possible to print 200 stamps at once, the latter theory is ruled out. After 1875 these "Montreal and Ottawa" plates were discontinued and new plates put into use. Both the "Montreal and Ottawa" and the "Montreal" plates show a guide dot at the lower left hand corner of the design of each stamp, except those from the left vertical row. These were required by the process followed in making up the plates. The plate was first ruled horizontally and vertically with faint lines called guide lines to mark off the position for the design. The design was then rocked in from the transfer roll. In order to find and retain the exact position, a small hole was bored in the plate into which a projection from the roll fitted. These stamps were produced by recess printing. In this method of printing, ink is applied to the plate and then wiped off. Recesses in the plate hold the ink which settles in them and when the paper is pressed against the plate, it absorbs the ink according to the design on the plate. Now the small hole which was used to locate the exact position to rock in the design, also fills with ink and prints a small dot on the design of the stamp. This was called a guide dot and was to be found at the lower, left hand corner of the design on the "Montreal and Ottawa" and "Montreal" printings up to 1885. From then on the guide dot disappeared because a new series of plates was put into service which had been prepared by different method. As a result, the guide dot was obscured by the design. Rarely the guide dot may be discerned at the left side of the medallion. These late "Montreal" plates were used after the move back to Ottawa in 1888 but new plates were prepared in 1892.

In 1891 the Canada Bank Note Printing & Engraving Co. secured the contract for printing the postage stamps of Canada. The design was engraved and proofs taken but before they started to print the proposed issue, they were bought out by the British American Bank Note Co. The latter continued to use their own designs, but owing to certain clauses in the Canada Bank Note Printing & Engraving Co.'s contract, which they had assumed, they laid down new plates. The plate for the 3c was a solid block of 200 subjects with the imprint "British American Bank Note Co., Ottawa." Sometimes a guide dot can be found at the right side of the medallion. Thus the position or absence of the guide dot, considered in relation to paper, perforation, postmark and shade enables us to determine when and where a stamp was printed.

A great deal of research work has been done by specialists in observing and classifying the papers used for the various printings of the 3c. The result has been a multiplicity of classifications which has been the cause of as much confusion as clarification of the subject. The papers can be broadly classified into five general types.

Paper A—A medium thick, fine quality, opaque wove, sometimes tinged faintly yellowish and sometimes showing the mesh.

Paper B—A thick, soft, white, opaque paper to which the perforations frequently adhere.

Paper C—A medium, hard, white or toned wove of good quality.

Paper D—A medium, poor quality, wove, tinged yellow or gray, varying somewhat in texture and tint.

Paper E—A medium, white wove of somewhat better quality.

Considerable latitude must be allowed in placing any particular paper in these classifications, but, on the other hand, no useful purpose is served in putting the stamps of one printing, or from one sheet, in several classifications because of minute variations in the thickness of the paper or insignificant differences in texture or tint.

There were a number of combinations used in the perforating of the 3c stamp. Since there is a slight variation in even these detailed divisions, it is more convenient and sensible to group them in three general types, all those under $11\frac{1}{2}$ being considered as $11\frac{1}{2}$, and the others, except the $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, being considered as 12. The three types would then be $11\frac{1}{4} - 11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4} - 12$, which will be referred to as $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$; and $11\frac{1}{4} - 12 \times 11\frac{1}{4} - 12$, including the $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, which will

be described as 12x12; and finally the rare 12½x12½. A specialist in this stamp might go a little further and classify the perforation varieties into ten different types. These would be 11¼x11¼, 11¼x12, 11½x11¼, 11½x12, 11¾x11¾, 11¾x12, 12x11¼, 12x12, 12x12¼ and 12½x12½. It should be noted that there are no 12x11½, 12x11¼, 11¾x11½, 11¾x11¼ perforations on the 3c. The general type 12x12 perforation was in use throughout the whole issue. The 11½x12 perforation was used from 1873 to 1879. The 12½x12½ perforation is found only on the first issue, copper red, 1870.

The shades are many and varied. A recipe book is extant, which is said to have been used by the British American Bank Note Co. in compounding the inks for the "Small Cents" issue. The date given is 1868-69 so these were originally the recipes for the "Large Cents" inks, but as these same colours were continued in the "Small Cents" and since "Small Cents" stamps are affixed to the pages as illustrations, we may conclude that these recipes were used for the "Small cents" also. The original recipe for the 3c has been stroked out and revised. The first one gave the following formula:

8 lbs. Rose Pink
 8 lbs. Orange Mineral
 2 lbs. Persian Red
 2 lbs. Rose Pink
 1 lb. Venitian Red
 1 lb. Nard Black
 1 lb. Patent Dryer

Perhaps the copyist became mixed up as the inclusion of the second batch of Rose Pink would indicate. The last five of the ingredients are identical with the last five items in the recipe for the 6c value. The revised recipe was as follows:

8 lbs. Rose Pink
 8 lbs. Orange Mineral
 2 lbs. Persian Red
 2 lbs. Patent Dryer

The first printing was in a copper shade, generally called Indian Red, perf. 12½x12½, on good quality hard white wove paper C, and was followed by various shades of copper, on hard white wove paper C, and on the medium opaque fine quality wove paper A, perf. 12, and on medium opaque fine quality wove, paper A, perf. 11½x12. The copper shade, perf. 12, is known with a stitch watermark. A stitch watermark is the impression left in the paper by the stitches in the canvass on which the paper was dried. The stitches would have been resorted to, to repair the canvass after a tear. Various shades of rose, perf. 12, on Papers A, B and C, were followed by reddish shades, including carmine, dull reddish and orange red, perf. 12, on Papers A, B, C and D, and 11½x12 on Paper D. After the move to Montreal in 1875, a brownish red and a dull red appeared, perf. 12, on Papers A and D, and perf. 11½x12 on the same papers. Orange red shades, perf. 12, on Papers A and D, and perf. 11½x12 on the same papers, were followed by various shades of vermilion, perf. 12, on the same two papers. In 1888 the printing was transferred to Ottawa again where all the stamps were printed on Paper D, a medium poor quality wove paper, tinged yellow or gray, until 1893. In that year Paper E, a similar, but better, paper was introduced. There were many shades, as could be expected in the numerous printings required to produce the enormous quantities of the stamps needed. Shades of dull vermilion, rose carmine, bright and pale vermilion are found. All were perforated 12 except one lot of the rose carmine which appeared perforated 12x12¼, and the vermilion imperforate. An aniline dye was used in printing some of these stamps which resulted in an intense shade of vermilion which penetrated the paper to the extent that the colour was visible on the back.

The imperforates are from two sources, both highly irregular. One sheet of the 3c stamps, together with one sheet of each of the other values, was presented to Mr. Lauchlan Gibb, in recognition of services rendered the Department. A more serious irregularity, in that it was on a bigger scale, was a detail of 100 imperforate sheets of the 3c, with a like quantity of the other values,

which found their way out of the Post Office Department into the hands of the New England Stamp Co. The unsavoury aspect of the situation was recognized at the time but like many other similar items, these imperforates have lived down their past and are today eagerly sought by Canadian philatelists.

In 1896 a Liberal government replaced a Conservative one and the following year the contract for printing Canadian stamps was awarded to the American Bank Note Co. This brought to an end the printing of the "Small Cents" issue and as soon as supplies on hand were exhausted they were replaced by the Jubilee and Leaf issues.

Check List

- 1870—Copper shades, p. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, Paper C
 Copper shades, p. 12×12 , Paper C
 Copper shades, p. 12×12 , Paper A
 Copper shades, p. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, Paper A
 Copper, p. 12×12 , stitch watermark, Paper A
 Rose shades, p. 12×12 , Paper A
 Rose shades, p. 12×12 , Paper B
 Rose shades, p. 12×12 , Paper C
 Reddish shades, p. 12×12 , Paper A
 Reddish shades, p. 12×12 , Paper B
 Reddish shades, p. 12×12 , Paper C
 Reddish shades, p. 12×12 , Paper Paper D
 Reddish shades, p. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, Paper D
 1875—Brownish red, p. 12×12 , Paper A
 Brownish red, p. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, Paper A
 Brownish red, p. 12×12 , Paper D
 Brownish red, p. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, Paper D
 Dull Red, p. 12×12 , Paper A
 Dull red, p. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, Paper A
 Dull red, p. 12×12 , Paper D
 Dull red, p. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, Paper D
 Orange red, p. 12×12 , Paper A
 Orange red, p. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, Paper A
 Orange red, p. 12×12 , Paper D
 Orange red, p. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, Paper D
 Vermillion shades, p. 12×12 , Paper A
 Vermillion shades, p. 12×12 , Paper D

These are the so-called "Montreal" printings of the 3c, but it has been shown that up till 1875 the stamps were actually printed in Ottawa. Not only that, but after the move back to Ottawa in 1888 the same plates and the same paper were used so that until the new "Ottawa" plates were prepared in 1892, the stamps printed at Ottawa are indistinguishable from those printed at Montreal in many cases, that is, with many shades of vermilion, perforated 12, on Paper D. The bright and aniline vermilion are strictly Ottawa prints, as is the rose carmine. The new plates in 1892 and the change of paper in 1893 are factors to be considered. Thus postmark, paper, shade, perforation and position of the guide dot, if any, will indicate the origin of the stamp except with certain vermilion shades, perforated 12 and on Paper D. The so-called "Ottawa" printings, really only part of them, follow:

- 1888—Dull vermilion, p. 12×12 , Paper D
 Rose carmine, p. 12×12 , Paper D
 Rose carmine, p. $12 \times 12\frac{1}{4}$, Paper D
 Bright vermilion, p. 12×12 , Paper D
 1893—Pale vermilion, p. 12×12 , Paper E
 Vermilion, imperforate, Paper E

Trail of the Caribou

By Freres Meyerson



G. Lewis

Dr. H. Maitland Young, BNAPS 539, writes in to state that he has a cover with a full set of the 1933 Gilbert Issue, presumably a First Day Cover, postmarked Sept. 21st, 1933, as well as the 5c Gilbert used on a First Day Cover postmarked Aug. 3, 1933. He wishes to know which is the true first day of issue. According to all authorities, and substantiated by numerous First Day Covers in our own collection, the first day of issue was Aug. 3, 1933. However the question brings up a very good point, that very often we must go beyond the postmark or markings on the cover to get at the true story. It is very possible that the chap that mailed the Sept. 21st cover merely had some extra envelopes about and wished to use them up.

Mr. J. A. Singmaster, BNAPS #336, writes in to advise that he has a set of 6, 2d, 4d, 6d, 6½d, 8d and 1/- lithographed counterfeits of the orange-vermillion pence set on rough soft paper. He wants to know more about them. The entire matter with an appropriate illustration was discussed in the Jan. '47 issue of TOPICS. At that time we advised that they were probably the work of Panelli, and appeared in the three issued colors of the pence stamps, scarlet-vermillion, orange-vermillion and rose. The set was printed in a block of 36, (6x6) with each value occupying a complete horizontal row of 6. The 2d value was at the top horizontal row and the 1/- value at the bottom. It is therefore possible to get vertical pairs showing two different values.

Mr. Lester N. Littlefield, BNAPS #561, advises that included in a recent purchase of postal stationery was one of the rarest of all Newfoundland Postal Stationery items. The piece in question is the TWO CENTS provisional surcharge of 1889 on the 1c card of 1880, with the broken "T" in the word TWO. It is reputed that only 700

of the entire provisional card were issued and the broken "T" variety seems at least 5 to 10 times as scarce as the normal variety. Interest in Newfoundland Postal Stationery seems to be on the definite upswing if we are to judge by our correspondence of late. We have received numerous letters inquiring as to the relative scarcity of some of the items and the one card that turns up most often among the needed is the 1c Green King Edward VII issued in 1904. While rather common in used condition this card is a "sleeper" in mint condition and exceedingly hard to come by. We know from experience as we were months in getting a copy for our own collection of postal stationery. In fact we were unable to get it from any of the postal stationery dealers but were fortunate in finding one amongst a lot of postal stationery we bought at auction. Did we say fortunate, we knew right well that card was in the lot, that's why we bought it!

Lot #1111 in the Harmer, Rooke Sale of the Reford collection to be held Friday March 3, 1950, is one of great interest to Newfoundland collectors. The lot is described as 8d. rose. Margins all around. Tied to piece by light grid cancel. "Kings Cove, Ju. 9, 1864" postmark. If this stamp was actually postally used prior to 1866, it is the first instance brought to our attention as we had always been told that the 8d. rose, though sent to the colony late 1861 or early 1862, had never been sold over the post office counter and we have always believed that those used copies with the 10 bar grid (and we have them ourselves) were used in the late 1860's. If the cancellation is authentic, it will prove rather conclusively that these stamps were in use during the current life of the rose pence issue from 1862 to late 1865 when Newfoundland changed over from the pence and shilling currency to cents and dollars.

Maritime Miscellany

by W. W. CHADBOURNE

It will be very interesting to me to learn whether or not the Reford collection contains a mint pair of the Connell stamp. Several years ago, I made one of my annual visits to Houlton, Maine, where a lawyer friend had helped me to uncover several interesting philatelic items. In the course of our conversation, my friend suggested that I drive over to Woodstock, New Brunswick, to call on Dr. X, one of the town's dentists. He had heard that the doctor had made an interesting "find." Woodstock is only twelve miles across the line from Houlton, so I gladly adopted his suggestion. Calling at his office, I found the dentist in, but busy with a couple of patients. He cordially invited me to come back in an hour, which I did.

Dr. X had, it seems, been interested in stamps at an earlier time in his life but had forsaken the hobby for the more interesting one to him, of searching for Indian artifacts. The St. John river valley is rich in such material and the doctor has become a leading authority on the early history of the Micmac tribe of Indians. As our conversation developed, he proceeded to tell me the story of his find of the pair of Connell stamps.

One of the old houses of Woodstock had been sold and its contents were being dispersed at auction. Needing a canoe, and having been told that there were two in the shed of the house, both of which would presumably be sold along with the other effects, Dr. X went to the sale. When the auctioneer had disposed of the contents of the house and had moved back to the shed, he announced that, the hour being late, the entire contents would be sold as one lot. The doctor told me that he bought the "lot" for less than he would gladly have paid for one of the canoes.

Going back the next day to remove his property, he discovered some old books and documents, among which was a child's scrapbook. In this book of miscellany there were quite a few of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia cents remainders and, mirabile dic-

tu, a pair of the five cent brown Connell.

To bring a long story to its end, he told me that he sent a telegram to a prominent Canadian philatelist who promptly bought the pair of Connell stamps and that they were in turn sold to Dr. Reford. Whether true or not, it's a whale of a good story. If my sale catalog lists such an item, I may almost come to believe the story myself.

(The Editor permitting, I shall, at a later time, have another remarkable story about a Connell "find.")

BNAPEX 1950 NEWS

Remember "It'll be a Nifty in '50" means "BNAPEX 1950"—the 2nd Annual Convention and Exhibition in PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 29, 30 and OCT. 1st.

Indications are that there will be a very large attendance and we have reason to expect an event to be held in conjunction with the Show which will attract an even greater attendance. IT'S NOT TOO EARLY TO SEND IN YOUR RESERVATION FOR HOTEL ROOMS! You can send in your reservation now to J. T. Culhane, Convention Chairman, 119 Montgomery Ave., Coleston, Norristown, Pa. Jim will gladly answer any questions you have.

A few have sent in their "Patron" check and we gratefully thank them. Remember, most of this advance will be returned, so please co-operate and help us provide you with a good Show. Remittances should be made payable to Wilmer C. Rockett, Treasurer, BNAPEX 1950, 318 Elm Ave., Glenside, Pa.

See you in Philly!!!

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Canada Imperforates are Proofs

By Clarence W. Brazer, D.Sc.

(The following is reprinted with permission of the Author from the October 1949 issue of the *ESSAY PROOF JOURNAL*, Vol. 6 No. 4, Whole No. 24, Sec. I)

In *B. N. A. Topics* for June 1949, F. Walter Pollock published an article headed "Collectors Don't Want Imperforates" and refers to "the recent appearance of thirty or more new imperforate varieties of Canadian stamps." It is no doubt true that "They are not real postage stamps; they never were sold at post offices or issued to postmasters. Furthermore, I believe they should not be listed in a catalog as postage STAMPS, but as proofs. He also states "They are not proofs; a proof is presumably custom-made with hand inking and wiping of the plate to insure perfect reproduction of the original design." "And if they were specially printed, then they should be offered as proofs, and not as imperforate stamps." I am in complete agreement with the latter sentence, but disagree with the following paragraph beginning "Actually, they are nothing but culls from the waste basket—etc."

The early stamps of Great Britain were proofed in approved color from each plate on stamp paper before the stamps were printed, and a sheet was registered at Somerset House, which corresponds to the United States Post Office Department; these are called *Imprimatures* and the sheets were cut into from time to time. Recently many have appeared in philatelic auctions.

I am informed by one who marketed one of these Canada lots that for more than 20 years it has been the established custom for the bank note engraving firms supplying postage stamps to the Canada Post Office Department (and that a similar procedure prevailed in Newfoundland) to make of each stamp six large die sunk proofs in normal colors on large cards, and six sets of complete panes on stamp paper imperforate and gummed. These "*Imprimatures*," as they are called in England, or first printing panes, are no doubt printed before the stamps are printed and with great care, and are probably printed by the "proofer" to accompany the die proofs, and not by regular stamp plate printers. The incompleated panes not having been sold "as evidence of prepayment of postage" are plate proofs on stamp paper. These are evidence of the first color inks approved. The gummed plate proofs on stamp paper give a more exact appearance of how the stamps will look than plate proofs on India paper or cardboard as gum slightly changes the appearance of the color.

I am further informed that these six large die proofs and six imperforate gummed panes were each distributed—one to the official P. O. D. Museum in the Department of Records, one to the King's Empire Collection, and four under the direction of the Postmaster General. Some unapproved trial colors may come from the same source. The engravers also had die essays and proofs of their work. Similar distribution of large die proofs only has generally been the U. S. custom in the past. When these recipients are no longer officials, they or their heirs may dispose of these proofs as personal property. We understand that at least two of these four sets of die proofs and plate proof panes have come into the philatelic market during recent years. I have seen one set of large die proofs of 1912 to 1942 issues complete including Air Mail and Postage Dues, the set of 1914 Cartier essays, another lot of large die proofs and panes of 50 imperforate o. g. plate proofs of the set of six 1938 issue and set of three 1939 issue complete with Air Mail and Special Deliveries.

The Canada P. O. D. announced, prior to June 1947, that no "imperforates" after 1945 will be given to anyone. Therefore the list that follows at the end of this article is probably complete. That official announcement apparently will also apply to die proofs. Some proofs of the 1946 issue no doubt exist in philatelic ownership.

Earlier Issues

From about 1883 to at least 1893, it was the custom of the American Bank Note Co., now parent owner of the Canadian Bank Note Co., the firm producing postage stamps for Canada, to submit for final approval of the U. S. Post Office Department, imperforate gummed panes of plate proofs in approved colors, and for some denominations in trial colors. These U. S. plate proofs on stamp paper in normal colors are unfortunately now listed in *Scott's U. S. Catalogues* as

minor varieties of stamps, but that is another story that appeared in this JOURNAL No. 23, July 1949.

Scott's Standard Catalogue also lists as minor varieties of stamps Canada unused imperforate pairs of stamps that were regularly issued perforated, and produced by the American Bank Note Co. from 1859 to 1867. These are not listed as known regularly used. Of the 1868 "large Queen" issue by the British American Bank Note Co. the 1c yellow-orange is listed imperforate but not priced and the 15c gray violet is priced only unused. The 1870 to 1889 "small Queen" issue by the same B. A. B. N. Co. is listed imperforate known unused only for the ½c, 1c and 2c. The 1888 to 1897 Ottawa printing, however, is listed imperforate known only unused for the set, 3c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 20c and 50c; this period corresponds with a part of the period when U. S. imperforate gummed proofs were submitted by the American Bank Note Co., N. Y. The colors of these "small Queen" Canada imperforate proofs on stamp paper by the B. A. B. N. Co. are not all identical with the issued perforated stamps and at least the 10c exists in several colors, or shades, as on the U. S. 1890 2c, 4c, 5c and 6c. Some of these Canada imperforates are not known gummed.

Boggs' "Canada," Vol. 1, page 305, tells a story about how the "small Queen" 100 sheets of each denomination got out and how some other gummed imperforates were given to Lauchlan Gibb who was privileged to use them. A 3c vermilion pair exists cancelled "Bigwin Island July 16/95," a 5c brownish-gray pair exists "Halifax FB 13 11" and a 10c brownish-red pair cancelled "Montreal MR 17 05." The 100 imperforate sheets of each denomination were not listed as stamps by Scott or Gibbons until they bought some of them. Boggs doubts that any of these imperforates were regularly on sale as stamps. In the Colonel Green collection there were complete imperforate panes of Canada "small Queens" which were cut up into blocks before being offered at auction. These included the 1868 15c, 1870 1c orange, 1c yellow, 2c green, 3c vermilion, 3c carmine, 6c red-brown, 10c brown-red, 1882 ½c black, 1893 8c gray, all gummed. For Mandel's proofs see JOURNAL No. 5, page 14.

Scott's Standard Catalogue now notes that all values of the Canada 1897 "maple leaf" issue, by the A. B. N. Co., and all but two of the 1898-1902 issue, exist imperforate on stamp paper, but does not list them as stamps, no doubt recognizing them as proofs. This is also the case with the A. B. N. Co. 1898 maps, 1903-08 King Edward and 1908 Tercentenary Issues. In the 1912-25 King George issue the 4c olive-bistre, 5c violet, 7c red-brown, 8c blue, 10c bistre-brown, 20c olive-green, 50c black-brown and \$1 orange, and the Postage Due 1906-28 issue 1c, 2c, 4c and 5c, are all listed imperforate and priced only unused. The 1927 to 1929 issues by the Canadian Bank Note Co. are noticed as existing imperforate and partly perforated, but none are priced, again seeming to be recognized as proofs. About the partly perforated I have no definite information, but believe these were produced by favor in a much larger quantity. After the 1929 issue Scott's Catalogue mentions no imperforates as stamps.

Conclusion

Of the XX Century imperforates four panes of each should eventually be available, thus 200 large size and 400 small size. None of these Canada imperforates listed by Scott's as stamps are priced (or noted) in used condition, although it is possible for a stamp collector to send an imperforate proof through the mails without rejection. I have seen some single U. S. India paper and cardboard proofs illegally used on covers, but imperforate stamps are only philatelically recognized in pairs. The possibility of the existence of imperforate pairs of regularly perforated stamps being issued in error, is admitted, but in such cases genuine purchase at a post office must be proved by the owner, or by a recognized expert committee. Lacking such certification they should be recognized as plate proofs on stamp paper, especially if clear "proof" printings. Any responsible evidence to the contrary will be carefully considered before listing them in the E. P. S. Catalog of Proofs.

(ED—The above article is followed by a listing and pricing of "Plate Proofs on Stamp Paper Imperforate & Gummed" from 1859 issues [Scott's No. 14a] to 1942-43 issues [#s 249-262] and includes the Airmails, Airmail Special Delivery, Postage Due, War Tax and Registration. Copy of this list may be secured from Mr. Brazer, 415 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C. 17, at \$1.50 a copy.)

New Canada 50-cent Oil Development Stamp



On March 1st, a newly designed 50 cent postage stamp was issued bearing a scene that typifies the development of oil in Alberta. The stamp is issued to recognize the significance to the national economy of Canada of the development of natural oil.

First day covers were serviced from Ottawa and in view of the high value of the stamp, no cover service charge was required.

This new stamp is also available overprinted O. H. M. S. The Department also advised at the time of notice of this new issue that the 10 cent Special Delivery issued in 1946 is now also available overprinted O. H. M. S.

Further information from the press release for the new stamp advises that the unrevised designs were printed from plates 1 and 2 for each value. No booklets will be printed of the unrevised design but booklets and coil stamps of the revised design will be available after May, 1950.

• • •

From the POST OFFICE WEEKLY BULLETIN, January 21st, 1950:—

"REQUISITIONS FOR PRECANCELLED POSTAGE STAMPS. The Department has decided to authorize postage stamp depots to maintain a stock of precancelled postage stamps.

Effective immediately, Postmasters who have been authorized to sell precancelled stamps at their offices are to forward their requisitions for precancelled stamps direct to their regular Postage Stamp Depot."

—

Various & Sundry

By Geo. E. Foster

The suggestion by Russell Allison in the February "TOPICS" that the organization of Study Groups for the various Provinces, similar to the P. E. I. Group, should receive a hearty response. One or two stamps of these issues in themselves offer an extensive field for research; such, for instance, as the 17 cent New Brunswick.

—

While I have not as yet seen the catalogue for the sale of the Dr. Rexford collection, it should contain one or more pairs of the 10 cent New Brunswick, part perforate. Some 17 years ago the Doctor also acquired a sheet of Prince Edward Island, Scott's number 5c. The New Brunswick item has never been listed.

—

In a Fall sale of H. R. Harmer, London, a 5 cent Connell and 10 cent deep red trial color die proofs on one piece of thick paper realized \$61.60. Before leaving London, we quote a few prices from a December sale of Robson Lowe: Newfoundland, 50 cent "Columbia," mint, £105; Prince Edward Island, 1863-68, a mint vertical pair, imperforate between, 2d rose, £10; same number, but a diagonal bisect used with a whole stamp on piece to make the 3d rate, £10/10.

—

We regret that Jim Sissons has found it necessary to discontinue his "B. N. A. EWS." With Sissons' sponsorship and clientele, this publication would have earned, in the course of time, a place of honor in philatelic literature.

Geo. E. Foster

Philatelic Printer

Box 174 Bordentown, N. J.

Personal Stationery a Specialty

TOPICS Ads Get Results

Our Library

The Library Committee was appointed from members living at a border locality to be better able to handle any international affairs that might arise. Up to now, the only problems has been the time a new custom clerk in British Columbia began assessing duty on return books, classing them as "stamp albums." This mulcted our slim allowance to the Library Fund of a few dollars before an appeal to Ottawa headquarters of the Customs Service was settled in favor of the Society.

But, be sure to mark packages returned to the Librarian "OLD BOOKS BEING RETURNED TO A LIBRARY"—very clearly. DON'T say "stamp" or "philately" or any wording that will imply that stamps might be included—since they are not.

Another thing, please send Mr. Duncan the postage amount he used on the package. This amounts to considerable during the year and is neglected by many. Small amounts can be sent in Canada Postal Script by Canadian members. U. S. members can send postal notes but, WITHOUT A PAYEE'S NAME. These can be forwarded to me by Mr. Duncan, cashed in Detroit, and the amount then remitted to Armstrong, B. C., by me each month when the Librarian sends his report.

Finally, a deep, dark secret—Mr. Duncan generously loans from his own extensive library of Canadiana as if his books belonged to B. N. A. P. S.

F. W. Campbell, #143
for the Library Committee

Mention this publication when answering ads. Thanks!

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

An important fact of which all of us are aware, is the coming show and celebration in 1951 of the anniversary of Canada postage stamps. To my knowledge there has been no indication what the Department plans to issue in the way of a commemorative stamp (or stamps) for this anniversary. We have however, heard many ideas and suggestions as to what particular thing would appeal to collectors.

The point of my bringing up the subject is this... I would like to have some expressions from the members as to what we, as collectors and specialists in Canada stamps, would like to have as a special commemorative for the occasion. After I have received these many suggestions, they will be tabulated, so that our opinions can be sent to the Department for whatever value it may be. Please direct your suggestions to me, and at a later date they will be published in TOPICS for all to see. May I further ask that you send your letters without delay, as I imagine these matters will soon be considered.

All indications from the standpoint of attendance for BNAPEX 1950 are beyond our hopes. Several expressions have been received of parties being prepared to go to Philadelphia this coming September. **IT'S NOT TOO EARLY TO MAKE YOUR PLANS, AND TO SECURE YOUR HOTEL RESERVATIONS.** If the Philadelphia BNAPEX 1950 Committee can be of any help in planning for you, I know they are anxious to hear from you, and to do anything they possibly can.

Editorial

This is my last editorial—this is my last issue as Editor. No, I'm not resigning, I'm retiring. Perhaps some of you realized that I "put in" many hours of work on the magazine—every evening and part of Saturdays and Sundays too. I've loved doing it, every minute, and like all of us, for the same reason—to help BNAPS to its rightful position and recognition as a "best" philatelic society. We have achieved that goal—we are witnessing that recognition. So, I feel I can now retire and heed my doctor's advice to "take it easier" after that appendix episode and emphasized after a still mysterious attack some months ago.

You will meet your new Editor with the next issue for April—Gordon P. Lewis. You have heard about him from me before and from now on you will learn more and more about him with each issue. I've worked with Gordon for several months and I **know** he will give you an even better magazine than we've been getting—and I'm not putting him on the spot! We will have as our Editor a man who knows how to present a magazine and it will improve and improve until it is the best!

I make my last appeal to you under this heading. **PLEASE** support Mr. Lewis with your contributions and efforts and co-operation as you have me. Without this, no editor can give you a good magazine—with it, Gordon Lewis will give you the best!!

This is YOUR Magazine.
Support it with YOUR contributions of
INFORMATION

NEW MEMBERS

- 629 Piggot, Earle L., Chester, N. S., Canada
 630 Poole, E. E., 10503—109th Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Banks, Leon W., Bethlehem, Conn. (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—Mint blocks of 4 all BNA, U. S., British Colonies. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.
 Beaven, Melville H. C., 4204 Pleasant Valley Rd., P. O. Box 1056, Vernon, B. C., Canada (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—Mint & used postage. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37. Seconded by J. Levine, No. 1.
 Chapman, Major George A. E., D. S. O., 337 Mariposa Ave., Ottawa, Ont., Canada (C) CAN—1859 only. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
 Charkow, Abe, 5730 Willingdon Place, Vancouver, B. C., Canada (CX) CAN, NFD—19th & 20th century mint postage and blocks. 1st flight covers. Mint airmails. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by Lt. Col. F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
 Fairbanks, A. G., 54 Oakland Ave., Westmount, Que., Canada (CX) CAN, NFD, N. B., N. S.—19th century used postage. 19th century covers. R. R., 2 & 4 ring, crown, Way, colored cancellations. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
 Lee, Douglas C., 850 West Hastings, Vancouver, B. C., Canada (CX) CAN, NFD GEORGE VI—Mint postage and blocks. Mint booklet panes. Coils. O.H.M.S. Precancels. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by Lt. Col. F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
 Lett, W. Ralph, 141 Coldstream Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada (C) CAN, NFD—Mint & used postage. 1st Flights. Proposed by R. P. Hedley, No. 164. Seconded by C. R. Shorney, No. 563.
 Macaskie, James P., 7 Wellington St., Oakes, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England (CX) CAN, NFD, N. B., N. S.—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp, stampless, 1st flight, 1st day covers. Mint & used booklet panes and complete booklets. Coils. O.H.M.S. Precancels. Mint & used airmails, semi-officials and on cover. Stationery. Literature. Proofs & Essays. Locals. All types cancellations, errors and varieties. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37. Seconded by R. E. C. Thomas, No. 580.
 Stephens, W. V., P. O. Box 1426, Stockton, Calif. (DC) CAN, NFD—19th century used postage. Federal & Provincial revenues. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

- L 40 Greene, Vincent G., 77 Victoria St., Toronto 1, Ont., Canada.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- Bernstine, Melvin, M.D., 310 East 44th St., N. Y. C. 17 (from Bala, Pa.)
 Bramhill, Wm. G., 30 Royal Manor Dr., Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada (from N. S.)
 Chambers, Joseph, Box 1532, Merritt, B. C., Canada (from Nelson, B. C.)
 Fletcher, E. D., 5989 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada
 Gaylord, S. B., 265 Madison Ave. S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich. (from Schenectady)
 Gilroy, William, 657a Bruce St., Ridgefield, N. J. (from N. Y. C.)
 Smith, R. R., Beverly Hotel, 1330 S. Olive St., Los Angeles 15, Calif.

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 331 Balch, Clifford J., 3131 Grand Ave., Kansas City 2, Mo.
 377 Hassan, William J., 406 N. Tioga, Ithaca, N. Y.
 566 Kelly, Robert L., 2494 Linwood Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 414 Miller, M., 164 Water St., St. John's, Nfld.
 238 McCallum, John A., Gander Airport, Gander, Nfld.
 286 Seed, A. H. Jr., 932 N. W. Bank Bldg., Minneapolis 2, Minn.
 476 Smith, Frank A., 2508 W. 21st St., Minneapolis 5, Minn.
 205 Wyatt, H. E., Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, Nfld.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

- JeVore, Weber, Ambler, Pa.
 Healey, E., Norway House Free Library, N. H. Post Office, Man., Canada.
 Heenan, R. M., 36 Manor Road West, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada.
 Hoffmann, Heinz, 15735 Vaughan Road, Detroit 23, Mich.
 Macmaster, Alexander, 164 Beacon St., Athol, Mass.
 Philler, William K., 304 Strathmore Road, Havertown, Pa.

Bringing News About People and Stamps

By Rev. John S. Bain

The date of March 26th, 1888, is one of special significance to collectors of B. N. A. for it was on that date that Fred Jarrett was born in Huntsville, Ontario. I well remember the early days of my collecting Canada when I would question some dealer concerning an item and he would say, "Well, let's see what Jarrett says about it." Reaching for a book in a very drab reddish-brown binding, he would thumb through it and usually give the information desired. That book always intrigued me, and one day I asked the dealer where I could buy one. He did not know, but thought I would have to pay \$10-\$15 for it. I tried to buy his but he said, "Jarrett's book is worth its weight in gold to me, I would not sell it at any price." The day came when I became the proud possessor of the "Standard British North America Catalogue" by Fred Jarrett. I opened it carefully and there I found the picture of a studious, sharp and serene young man. I looked in awe at the picture. This man must eat and sleep stamps. A veritable walking encyclopedia who could sort out all shades, printings and perforations of the Small Queen's at a moment's notice. The years passed and finally I met Fred Jarrett. Everything I had dreamed about him as a boy was true! To BNAPSer Fred Jarrett, many happy returns of the day on your birthday, and we trust many more to come!

BNAPS

Regarding the coming stamp commemorating the Midland Tercentenary, already authorized by the Canadian Prime Minister, I have learned that it was sponsored for the first time by a BNAPSer, Dr. R. E. Ives, of Stayner, Ontario, at an executive meeting of the Huronia Association in the "Cradle of Canadian History," Simcoe County, Ontario. In commenting on my remarks appearing in the "B-N-A-P-S Column" for January 1950, Dr. Ives says, "Personally, I claim the subject is more historical than one would imagine on first thought. You should remember the facts of those early days (300 years ago). France owned or rather controlled a wide

strip of territory from the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Huron. Fort St. Marie where the Jesuits labored among the Huron tribes was Champlain's western outposts. Had it not been destroyed by the Iroquois he would have extended his holdings to the Rockies and the English speaking peoples would not have retained a foothold on the continent."

BNAPS

A philatelic prognostication. Canadian collectors will see the day when they will put a stamp in their album showing a new Canadian flag! Pressure has been on for some time to get a new design adopted. It is not as far away as some think it is. Canada might even become a Republic!!

BNAPS

J. N. Sissons new 1950 B. N. A. catalogue is the best ever. Fifty pages of postage, revenue, stationery and special items. Specialized listing of shades for the Small Queen's and the George V 1911-1925 issue make a valuable check for the collector. Price 25c, obtainable at 59 Wellington St., West, Toronto 1, Canada.

BNAPS

Speaking of fine catalogues, brings to mind the information received from H. E. Harris & Co., 108 Massachusetts Ave., Boston 17, Mass., that numerous price changes have been necessitated in their 1950 British Empire Catalog. A 4-page Price Change List brings this excellent catalog and price list up to date and is available for only a self-addressed envelope. The complete 1950 British Empire Catalog, including the Price Change List, will be sent for 25c, deductible from first \$2.00 order.

BNAPS

Help! A member writes me that in arranging to have his complete file of BNA TOPICS bound, he found that somehow he lost his copy of Vol. 3, No. 4—Whole #25. A complete file of our magazine is certainly a happy possession and to be placed in such a worrisome situation is indeed upsetting—can't someone help relieve this anxiety? Please, if you have a copy, send it to me and I'll direct it to the anxious member.

Canadian Easter (Crippled Children's) Seals

By Bert L. Baulch & Chas. Armstrong

Easter and Christmas Seal collecting are "sidelines" of Stamp Collecting but are equally as fascinating as the mother hobby.

The first Canadian Easter Seal was issued in 1945 by the Children's Hospital Aid Society of Calgary in the Province of Alberta and has continued until 1949 inclusive. British Columbia was next in 1946 with a Seal issued by the Lions Crippled Children's Fund of Vancouver, B. C., and has continued until 1949 inclusive. Ontario had Seals in 1947 and 1948 issued by the Ontario Society for Crippled Children, Toronto. Manitoba and Quebec united with Ontario in 1949 by using the same seal; the Quebec seal was bilingual. Additional distributors were the Rotary Club of Montreal and the Kinsmen Club of Winnipeg. The goal is to have a nation-wide Seal which will be a decided aid in distribution.

The first United States Easter Seal was issued in 1934 and was participated in by eight States. This was a decided success with a sale of 22 million seals. The distribution of seals has now risen to more than a billion with all but three States participating.

As with Xmas Seals, the issues of Canada and the United States sometimes have similar designs. The Alberta 1945 and 1947 seals and the U. S. 1943 seals have only a slight difference in design and color.

A collection of seals contains perforated and imperforated varieties; fine and coarse roulette; and minor varieties, such as printers identifying marks, etc. All are offset style of printing. Progressive colour proofs were first issued in 1947 by Ontario.

The following is an initial catalogue listing of the Canadian Easter Seals. Any additions and suggestions will be very welcome.

ALBERTA



1945

1946

1947

1948

1949

Information regarding the designers, printers, number issued, etc. not available.

1945—Similar to U. S. 1943 which was designed by T. Arthur Turner. Can be distinguished from the U. S. Seal by the panel in front of figure which contains the words "Help Alberta."

Pink, violet, blue.

Coarse roulette.

1946—Light blue, green, black.

Coarse roulette.

1947—Same design as 1945 but different colors.

Yellow, purple, green.

Perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

1948—Yellow, red, dark blue.

Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. Outside stamps straight edge.

1949—Issued in sheets of 100 stamps.

Pink, violet, turquoise blue.

Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, imperf. edge of sheet.

BRITISH COLUMBIA



1946

1947

1948

1949

Designed and printed by Grant & Sons Ltd., Lithographers, Vancouver, B. C.

1946—Issued in sheets of 50 subjects, imperf. on edge.

Orange, purple, green, multi-colored.

Fine roulette.

1947—Sheets of 50 stamps, imperf. on edge.

Dark blue, yellow, red, green, black.

Perf. 12½.

1948—Issued in sheets of 50, perf. 12½ with imperf. edge, and in sheets of 50, coarse roulette, imperf. edge.

350,000 sheets issued.

Dark blue, light blue, buff, tan.

In this year, the remainders of the 1946 issue were overprinted "1948" in small black type above the panel at the bottom.

23,000 sheets were so surcharged.

1949—Sheets of 50 subjects, imperf. edge.

350,000 sheets issued.

Black, yellow, red.

Perf. 12½.

ONTARIO, MANITOBA, QUEBEC, SASKATCHEWAN



1947

1948

1949

1950

1947—Designed by Mr. Richard Bradley, Toronto, and printed by Arthurs-Jones Ltd., Toronto.

Sheets of 100, imperf. edge.

40,000,000 seals issued.

Violet, ochre, dark blue.

Perf. 12, also imperforate.

Progressive color proofs (4) imperf.

1948—Designed by Mrs. R. W. Hopper, Toronto, and printed by Arthurs-Jones Ltd., Toronto.

Sheets of 100, imperf. edge of sheet.

55,000,000 seals issued.

Light blue, rose, black.

Perf. 12 and imperforate.

Progressive color proofs (4) imperf.

(Experimental) dark blue, imperf.

1949—Manitoba and Ontario

Designed and printed by the British American Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa

Slogan on top of sheet in black, brown, "Every Easter Seal you use is a message of Hope." The stamps on the bottom, left side and right side of sheet are straightedge. The slogan appears on top of the perforated side of each sheet.

Printed in sheets of 400, 18¼x21, on gummed paper. Sheets were cut into panes of 100, 10¼x8½. The printers identifying mark appears under the 56th seal.

92,000,000 issued.

Yellow, red, black, brown.

Perf. 11 and Imperforate.

Progressive color proofs (4) imperf.

1949—Quebec

Same as Ontario and Manitoba but bilingual and "Enfants Infirmes" added in bottom panel, also the additional slogan "Chaque timbre de paque Que. vous apposez est un Rayon d'espair."

25,500,000 issued.

Same perms. and proofs as for Ontario and Manitoba.

1950—Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Quebec, last bilingual.

Imperf. around edge of sheet. Slogan at top of sheet, "Every Easter Seal you use is a message of Hope." Printers identifying mark under 56th seal 200,000,000 issued.

Violet, green, yellow.

Imperf. progressive color proofs.

Postage Stamps of the British North American Colonies

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 11, 1949

Dear Jack:

Enclosed is one of the oldest articles on BNA the PEI Study Group has run across (1869). If you care to reprint the part on PEI it is here for you. Also have sections on Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

Louis Crosby furnished me a copy of this so you might mention his name in connection with the group. We will certainly keep you in mind with some of our articles.

Sincerely,

Mervyn V. Quarles, Sec'y, PEI Study Group.

James M. Chute. Extract from "The American Stamp Mercury and Numismatist," Volume II, published in 1869 by F. Trifet & Co., Dealers in foreign Postage Stamps, 20 State St., Boston, Mass.

Next in order came the stamps of Prince Edward Island, which were ordered by His Excellency George Dundas, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor in 1860, and issued Jan. 1, 1861, comprising five values, as follows:

1 penny, rect., orange, each sheet containing 30 impressions.

1 penny, rect., yellow, each sheet containing 30 impressions.

2 penny, rect., rose, each sheet containing 60 impressions.

3 pence, rect., blue, each sheet containing 30 impressions.

6 pence, rect., green, each sheet containing 30 impressions.

9 pence, rect., lilac, each sheet containing 30 impressions.

9 pence, rect., mauve, each sheet containing 30 impressions.

Printed upon stout unwatermarked, white paper, perforated. The designs are very plain and simple, viz:—Head of queen turned to left, enclosed by various patterned frames containing inscription, with values in words at the bottom of the stamps, the colors are good and well laid on, but the portraits of Her Majesty are equalled in ugliness only by those upon the early Mauritius. There has been but one set of stamps for Prince Edward Island, but collectors of the "French School," counting perforations have divided them into three sets,

as follows:—The first order prepared perforated nine dents to two centimetres; the second order, perforated wide apart and coarse and the third order, of May, 1867, consisting of 2000 sheets of 1 penny stamps, 2000 sheets of 2 penny, 2000 sheets of 3 penny, 1000 sheets of 6 penny, and 1000 sheets of 9 penny, perforated twelve by fourteen dents. The set was engraved and prepared by Charles Whiting, Esq., Beaufort House, Strand, London. The postage to the United States being reduced to six cents on the 1st of November, 1868, it was found necessary to issue a new stamp corresponding in value to the rate of reduced postage, the Postmaster-General (the late Thomas Owen, Esq.) accordingly did, on the 12th of November, 1868, order from Mr. Whiting, London, 2000 sheets of 2 penny stamps, thirty impressions on each sheet (which have not yet been received at the Department in Charlottetown), also 2000 sheets of 4 penny stamps, and 1000 sheets of 9 penny stamps. Quite lately we have received copies of the 1 penny stamps with a white margin around the head of queen, showing that the plates are much worn, and we trust that the contract for the manufacture of Prince Edward Island Stamps may soon be transferred to one of the three celebrated Bank Note Companies of New York, which could prepare them at less expense than their present manufacturer, who charges the colony about three shillings and two pence sterling per thousand.

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