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February, 1949

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*OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reprints Win

Dear Sir:

In a recent number of BNA TOPICS (Dec., 1947) our Librarian, Mr. Duncan, suggested that "Topics" should reprint some of the articles on aspects of B. N. A. philately which have appeared in other publications in the past, and to this suggestion I would append my vociferous applause.

For instance, Mr. Duncan has been running a series of indexes to Canadian material in early Canadian stamp publications, which simply whets an appetite that only a few literature collectors such as Duncan, Jamieson, and McCready can satisfy. Even today, articles are being published in foreign magazines that the majority of our membership will never see.

An article printed in a general magazine is soon lost whereas B. N. A. collectors presumably save and bind their copies of BNA TOPICS so that, whereas the original articles are but a faint memory, their reprints in BNA TOPICS will ensure permanency.

There are just a few "rules" that should be followed. Giving credit to the original sources is obvious; the date of the original source should likewise be indicated. The fact that an article may not reflect current information and knowledge should not necessarily be a deterrent to its republication, but it should be clear that it wasn't written yesterday.

Try, though, to have such articles brought up to date, either by the author, if available, or by someone competent to do the job. If the article is revised, a footnote to that effect should be added to the reprint; in general it would probably be preferable to publish the original article verbatim, and make amendments by postscript—this rule should always be followed where the amendments are not the work of the author.

The important point is that BNA TOPICS could well undertake to save the material of the past that would otherwise be lost.

F. Walter Pollock
Teaneck, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I am keenly interested in the suggestion that worthwhile articles on B. N. A. be reprinted in BNA TOPICS, and, I want to add my "voice" in favour of it.

We have today on the market many excellent digests, I doubt if anyone takes all the stamp papers and magazines published or would want to do so. Our club works within a definite limit, B. N. A. I consider it would indeed be worthwhile for BNA TOPICS to act in the way of a "digest" of B. N. A. articles. If space does not or would not permit the reprint of them all or in complete form, then on occasion an actual digest could be made of some.

Lloyd W. Sharpe
Hamilton, Ont.

ED—You win! As Mr. Sharpe observes, if space permits, I shall be very pleased to present reprints of articles on B. N. A. (past and present) and, thanks to our Librarian and the proponent of this program, Mr. Duncan, I can promise the first "reprint" will be the article by Mr. Fred Aitchison referred to by Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones in his article in the November 1948 BNA TOPICS, "...which to me was my Bible on Canada—. Later I got a copy of Howes but still the Aitchison article was my guide."

Praise for our Librarian

Dear Sir:

Please let me take this opportunity to publicly proclaim the very excellent work of Mr. R. J. Duncan, Librarian, of our Society.

During the past two years Mr. Duncan has gone out of his way to supply literature on Prince Edward Island in the major references and in addition has dug up many contemporary periodicals. Work like this should be brought to light and given its just reward.

I think during this new year that all members should avail themselves of the privilege of using the Library which Col. R. A. Kimball, Editor of

The American Philatelist describes as being "very fine."

Mr. R. J. Duncan of Armstrong, B. C., deserves a "Twelve penny black" for his untiring efforts to make our Society a bigger and better organization.

Mervyn V. Quarles
Chicago, Ill.

17c N. B. genuinely used

Dear Sir:

I think the following might interest readers of BNA TOPICS.

In the Robson Lowe, Inc. sale of the Langstroth collection, held October 23, 1948, in Philadelphia, there was this New Brunswick item which merits more than just passing attention because of its postal significance. Lot 347 was described as follows: "1c to 17c compl. on 5 covers. 10c cover torn along top. Others fine (6-10, 12)." Actually, the lot consisted of the following: (1) the 10c on registered cover, 1867; (2) the 12½c, 1867 St. John to London; the 17c on a cover from St. John to London nicely tied, dates Sept. 14, 1866, and bearing a manuscript "via New York" and the London red "Paid" receiving mark; and, (4) a pair of the 2c orange and 1c lilac making a five-cent rate, Memramcook to St. John, Jan. 4, 1868.

In some twenty years of collecting, the writer had never seen the 17c genuinely used as a single, but this cover was "it"! The cover confirms the fact that the 17c was intended for use on letters by packet out of New York, as was the 17c blue Canada. The great difference between the Canada 17c and the New Brunswick 17c is that, in the case of the former, mail service from New York was more expedient than during the winter months when the St. Lawrence was frozen. On the other hand, letters from New Brunswick points would be forwarded overland via New York only when there was positive information that delays in packet sailings out of Halifax would

make the New York route a quicker one. This would occur only under exceptional conditions. A good many covers with a combination of the 17c, 2c and 1c have been seen, but, with one possible exception, these were all spurious manufactures that should deceive no one but a tyro.

The 2c also is little known on cover, either as a single or in combination. The presently discussed cover appeared perfectly genuine and its date of use was well before the Dominion stamps were issued on April 1, 1868.

I am sending you a much longer article that I have written on Prince Edward cover valuations.

W. W. Chadbourne
Wilmington, Dela.

ED—Mr. Chadbourne's article on P. E. I. cover valuations will be published soon. Watch for it.

Newfoundland Dead-Letter Stamp

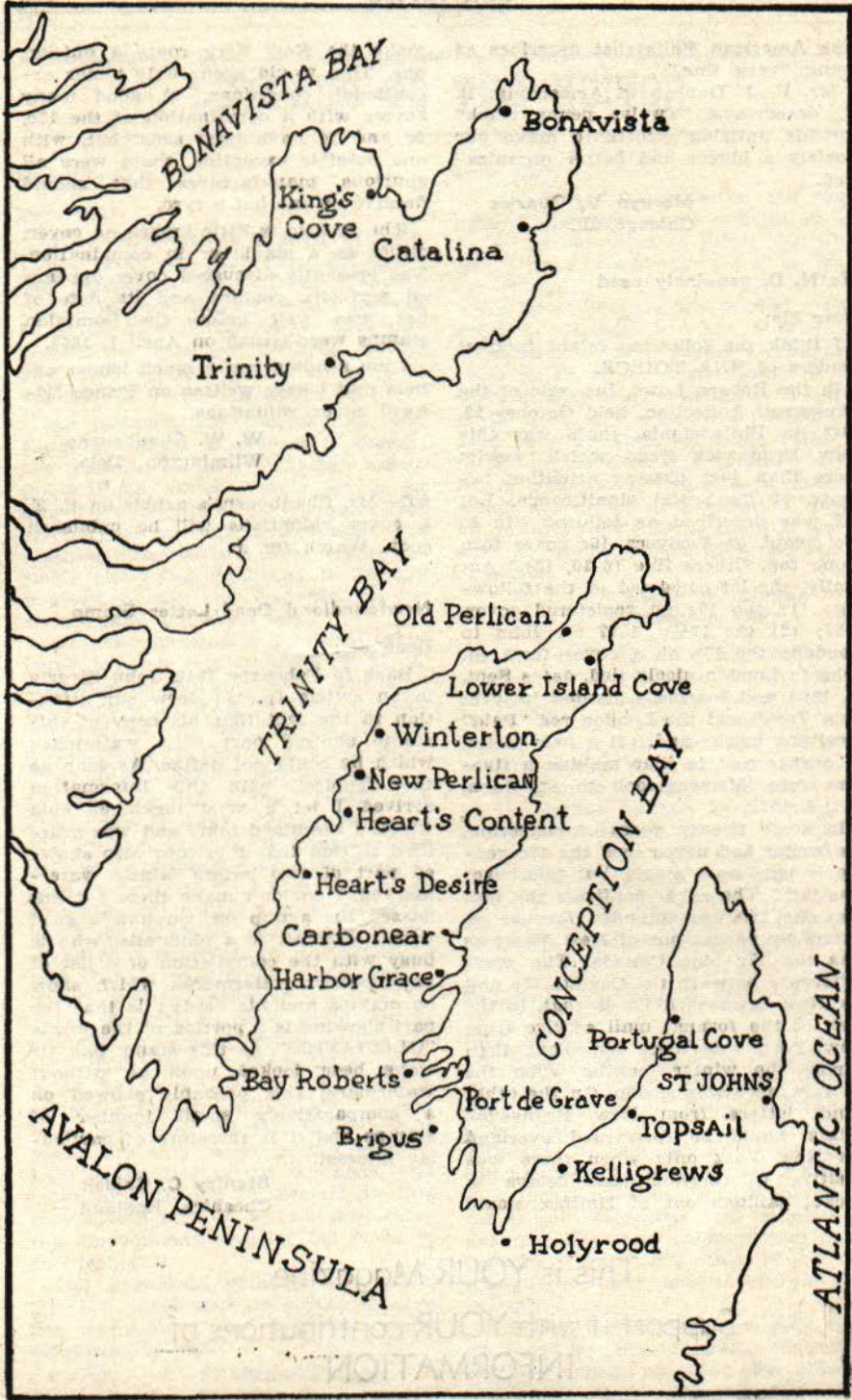
Dear Sir:

Back in February 1948, John Sivert's in an article (p. 17) drew our attention to the fact that his copy of this stamp showed part of a watermark which he could not define. As soon as the "Topics" with this information arrived I let a good lunch go cold whilst I examined mine and was gratified to find that this copy also showed part of two letters faintly watermarked. I couldn't make them out but passed the stamp on, through a good friend of mine, to a philatelist who is busy with the compilation of a list of papermakers watermarks which show on stamps and his verdict is that the part showing is a portion of the words "OLD LINEN." As this stamp has always been looked upon as without watermark, this probably showed on a comparatively small number of stamps and it is therefore of particular interest.

Stanley C. Calder
Cheshire, England

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BONAVISTA BAY

Bonavista

King's Cove

Catalina

Trinity

TRINITY BAY

Old Perlican

Lower Island Cove

Winterlon

New Perlican

Heart's Content

Heart's Desire

Carbonear

Harbor Grace

CONCEPTION BAY

Portugal Cove

ST JOHNS

Bay Roberts

Port de Grave

Topsail

Brigus

Kelligrews

Holyrood

AVALON PENINSULA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Pre-Adhesive Postal History and Postal Markings of Newfoundland

By William S. & Daniel C. Meyerson

(All rights reserved by William S. & Daniel C. Meyerson)

A monograph on the pre-adhesive covers of a country must of necessity concern itself with the Postal History, Postal Rates, and Postal Markings of that country since these subjects are all so closely allied that they cannot be considered individually.

Notwithstanding the popularity of Newfoundland stamps among present day collectors, very little has been written of the early postal history of this colony. The major contributors to date have been Bertram W. H. Poole in his article "Postage Stamps of Newfoundland," Arnold M. Strange with his articles on "The Postal History of Newfoundland" and "The Internal Postal Routes of Newfoundland," both published in the Regent Stamp Company's *Philatelist* in November and December 1940, Winthrop S. Boggs in his book "The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Newfoundland," and the Rev. H. Kirby who delivered a lecture before the Newfoundland Historical Society on May 5, 1941, on the subject of the "Inland Postal History of Newfoundland"; this last being an entirely original research.

Recently Harry Konwiser and Frank W. Campbell compiled "The Canada and Newfoundland Stampless Cover Catalog." This catalog, while it provides a fine coverage of Canadian matters, does not offer too much to a student of the early Postal History and Postal Markings of Newfoundland since it only records a few of the markings.

This monograph is being written because there are some new facts to present, corrections and additions to be made, and also in the hope that it will stimulate interest and correspondence so that eventually we may present a more rounded and complete picture of this very engrossing subject. In the course of the article we will attempt to combine everything that has been written to date into a cohesive unit and we will include a great deal of new data and information, illustrated by photographs of covers in our own collection and in the collections of various philatelists who have collaborated to the fullest by lending their material for study and examination. It will be remarkably complete as the reference collection is rather comprehensive.

It is not an easy matter to write an authoritative piece on the subject as precious little official data is available, partially because inadequate records were kept, but primarily because those that were recorded were dispersed or went up in flames during the succession of fires that swept St. John's during the late 19th century. But for the fortunate accumulation of a substantial group of early correspondence which has recently been purchased by us, it is doubtful whether or not Newfoundland's pre-adhesive history could have been authoritatively reconstructed. We must be thankful that the envelope as we know it today was not in use in those days, as most of them would surely not have survived to the present day. The letter sheet then in use was kept for its contents and has served to supply us with the postal markings and rates that form the basis of this study.

In the course of this article, pre-adhesive covers are considered as those used prior to Jan. 1, 1857, and they can be broken down into four categories.

1. Covers used prior to April 18, 1805, at which time Francis Freeling Esq., Secretary to the General Post Office, London, at the request of the Governor, Sir Erasmus Gower, approved the appointment of Simon Solomon as Postmaster of St. John's.
2. Covers used from Apr. 18, 1805 to 1840, at which time the Newfoundland Post Office was incorporated into the Imperial Postal System with William Lemon Solomon, son of Simon Solomon, as the Postmaster General.
3. Covers used from 1840 to Oct. 15, 1851, at which time "The Act for the

Establishment and Regulation of Inland Posts in this Colony," previously passed by the Legislature on May 31, 1851, went into effect.

4. Covers used from Oct. 15, 1851 to Jan. 1, 1857, at which time the first adhesive stamps were placed on sale at St. John's and other Post Offices.

RATES and POSTAL MARKINGS PRIOR TO APRIL 18, 1805

Letters are known from Newfoundland as early as the beginning of the 18th century, but they have no identifying marks other than the superscription on the letter showing that the place of origin was at a town in Newfoundland. Letters to foreign ports were carried between Newfoundland and the addressee outside of the Colony by the simple expedient of handing the letter to the shipmaster of an outward bound vessel scheduled to call at the port to which the letter was addressed. The customary fee for this service was 1/ payable directly to the shipmaster upon delivery.

Robson Lowe in his "Handstruck Postage Stamps of the Empire" does record a cover dated 1764, bearing a handstamped number "4" and a manuscript "Paid" in black. But other than this one exception the rest of the covers seen and recorded from Newfoundland and used prior to April 18, 1805, are all without any identifying marks whatsoever.

POSTAL HISTORY 1805-1840

1805 however marks the beginning of the Post Office system in Newfoundland, since early in that year Gov. Sir Erasmus Gower requested of Francis Freeling, Esq., Secretary to the General Post Office, London, that a Post Office be opened at St. John's and also advised him that he had appointed Simon Solomon as the Postmaster. In a letter dated Apr. 18, 1805, Freeling approved the appointment of Simon Solomon as Postmaster but advised at the same time that he could not as yet include Newfoundland into the British Postal System. However, the London General Post Office did agree to provide a bag for letters addressed to Newfoundland and send it to Halifax, N. S., by regular mail packet. It would then be forwarded to St. John's by the first sailing vessel plying between those two ports.

FOREIGN RATES 1805

At this time the official rates for mailing between London and St. John's were 1/3 when sent by packet to Halifax and 8d when sent by private vessel. Very little mail was handled in either manner as the people sending the mail preferred to hand their letters directly to the Captain of a ship that had St. John's as one of his ports-of-call. The Captains were only too glad to cooperate as they collected one or two pence from the addressee for every letter they delivered.

LOCAL RATES 1807

At this time virtually the entire economy of the Island was confined to fishing and as a result all of the settlements were established on the Coasts or Bays. Therefore, it became necessary to provide some means of exchanging letters between St. John's and the settlements on Conception Bay such as Brigus, Carbonar, Harbor Grace, etc. (see Map). Boggs states that by 1807, one could forward letters to these settlements by local sailing vessels at the rate of 1/ per letter. At the same time he draws the interesting commentary that it was cheaper to send a letter from St. John's to Halifax than it was to the outports since the rate to Halifax was 9d per single letter as compared to 1/ to one of the settlements on Conception Bay.

First mention anywhere of any remuneration for Mr. Solomon is made in a letter written by John Holloway, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Red, Governor and Commander-in-Chief over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, on Oct. 24, 1809, from Fort Townsend, St. John's. In this letter he writes, "I do hereby authorize Mr. Solomon to pay at the rate of one penny per letter

to the master or other person of any vessel who may bring letters to this island and deliver them to his care at the Post Office, St. John's, and I also authorize him to demand two pence for every letter he delivers from his office for his own trouble."

Fortunately for Mr. Solomon he was a watchmaker and jeweller by trade and wasn't required to subsist on his meagre postal earnings. As a matter of fact, it was not until 1826 that the revenue received by him for his duties as Postmaster was sufficient to enable him to give up his dual role and devote himself exclusively to the postal affairs of the country.

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS & COURIERS 1822-1840

Very little is known of the early packet services which served the Conception Bay area. The usual procedure was to send the mail overland from St. John's to Portugal Cove from whence it was carried across the bay to the settlements on the Western Shore by whatever means available. Kirby advises that on Nov. 13, 1822, James Neary at Portugal Cove advertised the packet boat "Lively" bi-weekly from Portugal Cove to Harbor Grace. The cost of carrying a letter on the packet was 9d. Kirby states that the most famous Harbor Grace packet was the "Express," commanded by Capt. Robert Oke, which started service about Aug. 25, 1825, and was finally lost in a storm at Portugal Cove on Jan. 11, 1842. The "Express" was rebuilt, or a new boat carrying the same name was put into service, as we have seen numerous covers carried by the "Express" packet used during the late 1840's. In addition, we have record of at least three other packets:

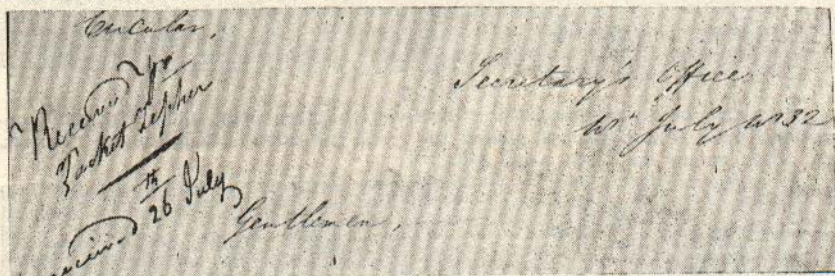


Fig. 1

the "Zephyr" (Fig. 1), commanded by Capt. George Voisey, from which we have seen three letter sheets dated July 26, 1832, Aug. 3, 1832, and Aug. 16, 1832.

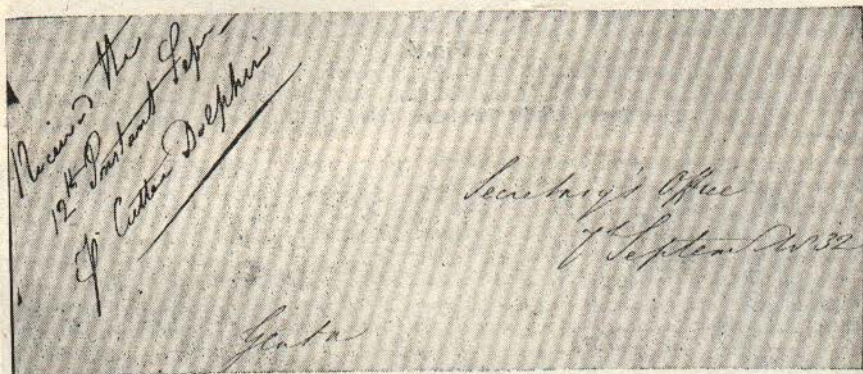


Fig. 2

the "Dolphin" (Fig. 2), from which we have also seen three letter sheets, two of which were dated Sept. 12, 1832 and Nov. 7, 1832 respectively, the third completes the story of the ill-fated "Dolphin" which came to an untimely end on Apr. 23, 1833, as per letter sheet (Fig. 3).

Gentlemen

I have it in Command
 from the Governor to hand over
 to you here with 20 Copies of
 his Proclamation appointing a
 term for the holding of the
 is Harbour Grace
 Northern Circuit Court, during
 the ensuing month, and to
 signify to you His Excellency's

*received the 17th May 1833
 with 12 Proclamations wet
 these papers picked from the
 cutter 'Dolphin' in Portugal Cove
 said cutter lost 23 April 1833*

Fig. 3

that bears the manuscript notation "Received the 17th May, 1833 with 12 Proclamations wet. These papers picked up from the cutter 'Dolphin' in Portugal Cove. Said cutter lost 23rd April 1833."

received the 11th instant
 of Boat Dispatch —
 6 P.M.

Secretary's Office
 9th May 1832

Fig. 4

the third packet, the "Dispatch" (Fig. 4), is recorded from a letter sheet bearing the manuscript notation, "Received the 11th Instant pr Boat Dispatch 6 P.M." (Fig. 4). This letter sheet was sent from St. John's to Harbor Grace on May 9, 1832.

received
 15th Dec 1832
 of Packet Express
 2 P.M.

Secretary's Office St. John's
 11th December 1832

Gentlemen

Fig. 5

All these sheets, including those carried by the "Express" (Fig. 5), bear no identifying marks other than the manuscript notations put on by the addressee upon receipt of the letter sheets.

Amos E. B. Brewster Esq.
 dated 3^d Jan^y 1826
 to the Magistrate
 Rec^d. 16 Jan^y 1826
 by Packet Boat

The earliest record of any mail carried by a packet boat that we have seen is a letter sheet written Jan. 3, 1826 and received Jan. 16, 1826 (Fig. 6). Kirby goes on to say that as a rule these packets were laid up during the winter months and smaller boats were used in the service. Apparently Sheppard owned a smaller boat and was engaged to carry the mail when the

larger ships were unable to make the passage as is indicated by the receiving notation on the letter sheet dated Mar. 24, 1834 (Fig. 7).

Received the
 2^d April 1834
 by Sheppard's Boat
 via Postoffice
 Hatchers Postoffice
 Secretary's Office St. Johns
 24th March 1834

Fig. 7

His postman was evidently Mr. Hatcher. When conditions were too bad for even such small boats as Sheppard's, recourse was had to delivery by courier overland as shown by illustrated letter sheet dated Mar. 9, 1833 (Fig. 8).

Received
 12th March 1833
 by Packet over land
 Secretary's Office St. Johns
 9th March 1833

Fig. 8

Received
 11th July 1836
 Secretary's Office
 15 July 1836

Fig. 9

The "Express" probably had a special postman who delivered their winter mail as is evidenced by some of the notations on the letter sheets (Fig. 9).

In many cases the postman may have carried the mail in a smaller boat as per illustration which bears the manuscript notation, "Received per Express Packetman via Handlan's Boat Portugal Cove— $\frac{1}{2}$ past Meridian 14th March 1832 (Fig. 10).

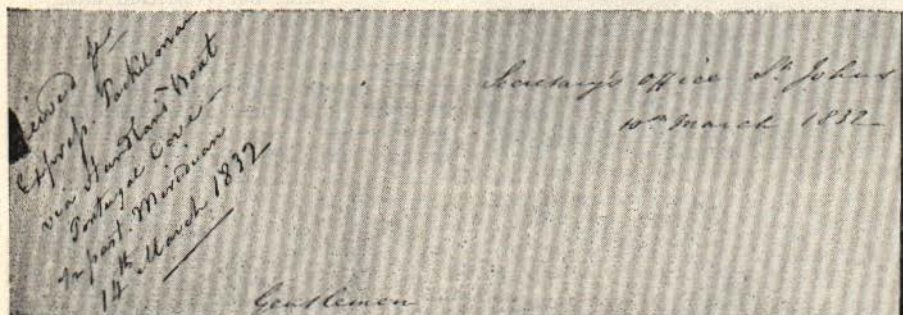


Fig. 10

There was evidently a service between St. John's and Carbonear on at least one occasion during March 1837 as we have two letter sheets dated Mar. 13 and Mar. 15, 1837, that bear the manuscript notation, "Recd 22nd Mar 1837 per Carbr postman" (Fig. 11).

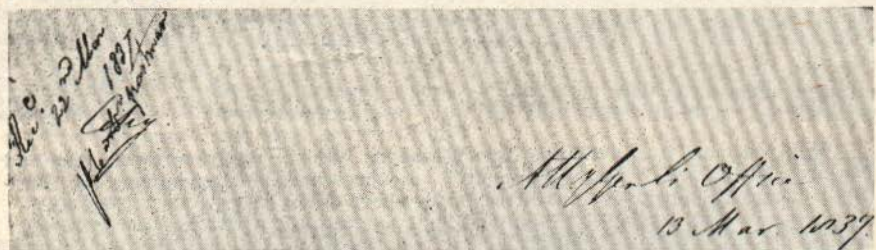


Fig. 11

One can only assume from the shred of evidence offered that the letters leaving St. John's and addressed to Harbor Grace were taken overland to Portugal Cove, placed on the packet to Carbonear and finally brought to Harbor Grace by the Carbonear postman. Another possibility may be that the letter was carried entirely overland around Conception Bay to Carbonear with intermediate stops at Brigus and Harbor Grace.

In addition to the aforementioned, we illustrate other letter sheets that indicate that frequently the mails were sent through the medium of Special Messengers or private individuals such as Curtis (Fig. 12), Honorable Judge des Barres (Fig. 13), James McDonald (Fig. 14), and Capt. Drisdale (Fig. 15).

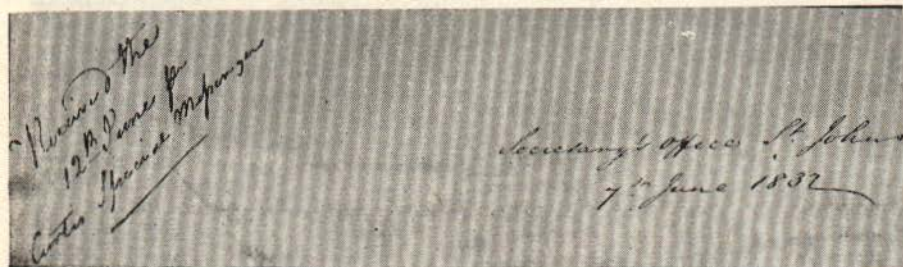


Fig. 12

Received by
Honnester Esq. de la Havre
16th April 1832

Secretary's Office St. John's
12th April 1832

Fig. 13

received 3rd Sept. 1834
about 3 P.M. by Wm. Donald

Secretary's Office
29th August 1834

Fig. 14

Received by
Honnester Esq. de la Havre
14th Jan. 1835
Capt. D. B. Dobbie

Secretary's Office St. John's
6th January 1835

Fig. 15

It is possible that these men whom we term Special Messengers might conceivably have been the Captains or owners of some of the packets such as the "Express," "Dolphin," "Zephyr" or "Dispatch," and that upon occasion their names were used interchangeably with those of the packets that they owned or piloted.

(to be continued)

ED—All the reproductions of portions of manuscripts illustrated in this series are from the original and complete letter sheets in the collection of the authors unless otherwise stated.

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with

Russell Allison

Philately, Journal of the British Philatelic Association, Ltd., is published every two months at 3 Berners Street, London W. 1. The November-December issue contains an article describing a dangerous Canadian Forgery of the \$3 Diamond Jubilee stamp together with illustrations. This forgery was detected by means of a new photographic process using electrons which filters out the cancel. This picture was originally produced without the medium of a camera; the finished print appearing directly on the specially prepared paper by a process of electrical bombardment of electron particles. This is the only magazine that uses this process and the second time this process was used by **Philately**.

The **Philatelic Journal of Great Britain** for July-September reports two new varieties in Canada. A watermarked copy of the ½c 1868-72 issue is reportedly without the "Bothwell Clutha Mills" or the "Pirie & Sons" watermark. The other variety is a re-entry on the 15c of the 1868-72 issue. The re-entry consists of a doubling of the line over the letters "POS" of POSTAGE. The stamp is of the dull red-purple shade. The position on the plate is reportedly #1. This journal is published by P. L. Pemberton & Sons Ltd., Corn Exchange Bldg., Leominster, Great Britain.

The Postal Cancellation Society's official organ **Cancellations** has a check list of cancellations and slogans from 1946-48 in their December issue. Mention is also made of the discontinuance of the 8c and the 17c special delivery Air-mail because of small public demand. Information about the Society may be secured from the editor, Hershel E. Rankin, 927 N. Highland St., Memphis 12, Tenn.

Excerpts from the "POST OFFICE WEEKLY BULLETIN" issued weekly by the Canadian Post Office Department.

NEW POST OFFICES:

Ansnovelt, Ontario, 13th December
 Briggar Ridge, New Brunswick, 13th December (reopened)
 Legresley, New Brunswick, 26th November
 River Hills, Manitoba, 6th December

Similarity in post offices names: St. Paschal Bayton, Ontario and Paschal Bayton, Quebec.

Woodhouse, Ontario, is now served by R. P. O. No. 2 Simcoe, Ontario, now no longer a post office.

The post office bulletins also list schedules of ocean mail service with ports of departure and destination, along with the vessel's name. Unfortunately, the schedules are not listed far enough in advance to be of any value when this magazine is distributed.

The Pottstown Stamp Club will hold its 11th Annual Philatelic Exhibition in the Odd Fellows Building, Pottstown, Pa., on April 1, 2 & 3rd. A copy of the prospectus may be obtained from the exhibition secretary, Mr. Chester Mathews, 58 Beech St., Pottstown, Pa. In the past this Society has been represented—will we be this year?

The International London Stamp Exhibition will be held May 13th, 1950. This will be the first exhibition held in London in twenty-seven years. It will be held in the Grear Hall at Grosvenor House, Park Lane. The main exhibits will feature only 1,100 frames and the Court of Honor another 100. This will allow nearly 20,000 album pages to be exhibited. The distance that a visitor

will walk to make a "once around" tour of the exhibition will be nearly a mile. Already an overflow of dealer reservations have been received by the committee.

Don't forget your loved ones around Valentine time. Send your cards from Valentine, Nebraska. Each year the postmaster has a red heart-shape cachet that is applied to each envelope. The only requirements are that the cards bear no postage so that the postmaster receives credit. Just send a postal note to cover cost of postage. Remember yours by sending cards from Valentine, Nebraska.

Mr. Clement Ernst is back with an article on "Canadian First Flights" in the January 8th **Weekly Philatelic Gossip**. This article is prompted by a former article on first flights of the Victoria-Vancouver airmail flight. He then goes on to relate some historical and geographical facts about Canada. In this same issue, E. R. Vanderhoof has listed some varieties of the Law Stamps of 1864. The periods in the shields are in different places. Several positions are mentioned.

Before I forget I'd better mention that the Imperf Map stamps mentioned last month are the scarce lavender shade and not the common blue shade.

In last month's BNA TOPICS, there was mention of the series of articles in the **Philatelist** entitled, "Notes on Postal History of Canada from 1760 to Confederation in 1867." Be sure to write Mr. R. J. Duncan, our Society Librarian, and ask him to send the October, November, and December issues. Much of the information contained in this series of articles is original and never been published in any other stamp periodical.

Our Society Library is "loaded" with articles and books relating to any collectable group of BNA. All these books and articles are available for the cost of forwarding and return postage. Do yourself a favor and write to Mr. Duncan TODAY. This is your Library—you're helping build it, so why not use it.

I have notices of three auctions this month which contain BNA material.
 Feb. 7—Equitable Stamp Co., 505 5th Ave., N. Y. 18, N. Y.
 Feb. 10, 11, 14, 15—Edson Fifield, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. 17, N. Y.
 Feb. 15, 16, 17—Max Pool, 41 West 86th St., N. Y. 24, N. Y.

Prices realized on BNA stamps:

Robson Lowe—December 11th—Canada 1932, 6 on 5c triple surcharge, mint block of 4—\$170.00.

November 24th—British Columbia 1863, a cover franked with blue POST OFFICE-VICTORIA, U. I., handstamp with Coat of Arms in center—\$65.00

Vahan Mozian—December 13-16th—Canada, pair #133 mint coil—\$7.50.
 Newfoundland 1929, #161, 3 on 6c gray-black, type I, o.g., very fine—\$107.00. Gilberts, 1-32c, o.g., v.f.—\$16.

Harmer, Rooke—December 15-16th—Canada 1927 Confederation, 1-12c Special Delivery, Imperf pairs, mint—\$70.00.
 1929, 1c-1.00 imperf horizontal pairs—\$140.00.

Complete lists of prices realized in the above mentioned sales can be obtained from me. Return postage appreciated.

Ken. Minuse reports that Winthrop S. Boggs as guest speaker at the Jan. 20th meeting of the N. Y. Group provided a very interesting evening with an illustrated lecture explaining the methods used by the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation to examine stamps for opinion. Mr. Boggs then favored the meeting with a discussion of British Columbia stamps by means of an album of these stamps which showed various numeral cancellations, postmarks and rates on covers. A "superb" showing.

BRINGING NEWS ABOUT PEOPLE & STAMPS

By REV. JOHN S. BAIN

The current Canadian coil stamps with the new perforation $9\frac{1}{2}$ were delivered to the Postage Stamp Division, Ottawa, on the following dates during 1948:

1c precancelled	.....	April 1
1c	.....	July 13
2c	.....	October 1
3c	.....	July 2
4c	.....	July 22

The manufacture of perf 8 coils has been discontinued, and the perf $9\frac{1}{2}$ made to facilitate separation in stamp vending machines. Coil stamps are manufactured in rolls of 500. The roll is then examined for defective stamps, which are removed, and the roll pasted together by hand to make a full roll of 500. Note that this makes paste-up pairs still possible to obtain.

BNAPS

BNAPSer Walter Bayley, and President of the Toronto Stamp Club, does it again with his unique philatelic Christmas cards. For 1948 he sent out a reproduction of a 1889-90 Toronto Letter Carriers greeting card. In those days each postman left a greeting card at each place to which they delivered mail, and these cards carried their Christmas and New Year's greetings. On the inside, postal information was given. BNAPSer Bayley has a complete collection of these cards from 1885-1892. He would be pleased to hear from other collectors who have such cards in order that a complete listing may be made. I trust that Bayley will favour TOPICS with an article on these cards, together with reproductions.

BNAPS

The grape-vine gives forth some rumours from Ottawa regarding the Newfoundland commemoration set. This set will have four or five values. Because of the debate of the Canada-Newfoundland Confederation in the Canadian and British Parliaments, it is possible that details of any new stamps will not be announced until early March, which does not leave much time for arrangements for First

Day covers from St. John's. It would not be surprising to see the lower three values have in some way the popular designs of Newfoundland stamps, such as the cod-fish, seal or caribou, and the top values coat-of-arms, or Newfoundland added to a confederation map similar to Canada, Scott #145. We'll see.

BNAPS

While this item is not B. N. A., it is too good to pass up. Going through some old correspondence, I came across a letterhead of the Centennial International Philatelic Exhibition, 1947, held in New York, and this phrase of the letter caught my eye, "Hanging Committee, Elliot Perry, deputy." I thought, more truth than poetry. There are philatelic executions you know, in more ways than one.

BNAPS

Here are some items I enjoy reporting. Member E. L. Hill of Victoria, B. C., celebrated (and this is something to celebrate) his 85th birthday last fall! You celebrate them, Mr. Hill, and I'll report them.

Lucky Dan Meyerson was recently married to a most charming woman. Congratulations. May your married life be as happy as your philatelic writings are good.

BNAPS

I've been informed that a Superintendent of the Postage Stamp Division of the Canadian Post Office has been confirmed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late A. Stanley Deaville. I may have more detailed information to present next month.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

NEW MEMBERS

- 540 Davis, Bernard, 1520 Spruce Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.
 541 Foye, Arthur S., 159 Riverbend Street, Athol, Mass.
 542 Shimp, Morton M., 432 E. Tulpehocken Street, Philadelphia 44, Pa.
 543 Watson, Maj. Robert M., 4451 Western Avenue, Westmount, Que., Canada

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Calder, J. A., 71 Roxborough Apts., Laurier Av., Ottawa, Ont., Canada (C) CAN, NFD, N. S., N. B.—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. R. R., flag, 2 & 4 ring numeral cancellations. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37. Seconded by W. F. B. Martin, No. 155.
 Chambers, Joseph, 116 Vernon St., Nelson, B. C., Canada (DC) Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
 Eggertson, Thomas R., Box 247, Wynyard, Sask., Canada (CX) CAN, NFD—19th & 20th century used postage. 1st day & 1st flight covers. Used booklet panes and coil pairs. Used airmails. Proposed by R. A. Allison, No. 520.
 Meschter, Daniel Y., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. (C) CAN, NFD, PRE-Mint & used postage. Proposed by E. Meschter, Jr., No. 437.
 Nielson, Paul A., 1 Park Ave., Manhasset, N. Y. (CX) CAN, NFD—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and mint blocks. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- Campbell, Frank W., 1112 Pinehurst, Royal Oak, Mich.
 Lamson, Roger W., 39 Gould St., Stoneham, Mass.
 Quarles, Mervyn V., 8200 S. Ellis, Chicago 19, Ill.
 Smith, K. M., 337 McDougal St., Fostoria, Ohio (from W. Alexander, Pa.)

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 347 Cerat, Adolphe, 5910 DeNormandville, Montreal, Que., Canada
 505 Keen, J. F., 6446 Churchill St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada
 123 Miller, Michael, 26 S. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.
 174 MacDowell, Norah J., 354 Cote St. Antoine Rd., Westmount, Que., Canada
 425 VanBuskirk, Dr. L. H., 683 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio
 459 Weddup, Arthur, Sicamous, B. C., Canada
 496 Weyrauch, Paul H., 341 E. Liberty, Ann Arbor, Mich.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

- Banyai, Arpad, Parkwood Manor B-302, Bywood, Pa.
 Gurry, J. F., 40 St. Michel St., Quebec, Que., Canada
 Kearns, Wilfrid M., 196 Wilshire Rd., Rochester, N. Y.
 Needham, Richard M., P. O. Box 181, Pataskala, Ohio
 Williams, Richard F., 218 Inwood Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

I am pleased to report that 155 members made loans from the Library during 1948—an increase of 33 users over the previous year. This is very gratifying. I invite all members to enjoy the advantages provided by the wide scope of material available to them from the Library.

I wish to gratefully acknowledge and thank the following members for their donations of material to the Library during 1948:

- J. R. Barraclough, K. Bileski, B. C. Binks, N. S. Bond, F. Bricker, F. W. Campbell, R. J. Duncan, V. G. Greene, J. H. Harrison, J. Levine, K. Minuse, H. L. Paine, F. W. Pollock, M. V. Quarles and R. R. Smith.

Statement—January 1, 1948 to December 31, 1948

	Credit	Debit
Debit Balance Jan. 1, 1948		\$6.36
Received from Treasury	\$40.00	
Cash Donations	2.00	
Rentals	1.75	
Purchases — Books, magazines, etc.		9.00
Supplies, Printing, etc.		10.00
Postage		15.24
Credit Balance Dec. 31, 1948		3.15
R. J. Duncan, Librarian	\$43.75	\$43.75

SKETCHES of BNAPSers

By V. G. Greene



JACK LEVINE

The subject of this sketch, Mr. Jack Levine, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on March 19, 1908. He was married in 1930 and has a daughter of seventeen who is equally as attractive and charming as her mother. A manufacturer of ladies wearing apparel, he still lives in the town in which he was born.

Mr. Levine is the founder of the British North America Philatelic Society and is our member number One. In 1943 he realized there was no Society in the U. S. devoted entirely to the study of B. N. A. stamps so with characteristic energy, he went about forming one. The early years were "tough" and without his help, financial and otherwise, the Society might have foundered before it really got started. Happily, those days are long since passed and the B. N. A. P. S. is now well established on a firm footing.

After concentrating on a world-wide collection, Mr. Levine converted his interests entirely to Canada, always a favourite with him. He has an outstanding Canadian Revenue and Pre-cancel collection and believes that these two branches of Canadian philately have been overlooked by the average B. N. A. collector. He points out that some of the revenue stamps are the most beautiful ever engraved in Canada and are full of philatelic interest for the specialist. His study of the First Issue Alberta Law Stamps

appeared in an early issue of BNA TOPICS.

Mr. Levine is a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, the Canadian Philatelic Society and the American Philatelic Society. One of his ambitions is to see the B. N. A. P. S. with a membership of one thousand, and if we all possessed the energy our secretary has, the goal would soon be reached!

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Freres Meyerson

FLASH! We have just been advised that no Newfoundland will be sold at the Office of the Trade Commissioner for Newfoundland after Feb. 28th. No additional supplies are expected, and all material on hand will be sold, first come first served, until that date. It is our belief that the present small supply will be sold out before the 28th, so it behooves you to order your material in a hurry. The address is 620 Fifth Ave., N. Y., N. Y.

We welcome correspondence on matters concerning Newfoundland even more now than we did in the past. About 3 months ago we received a letter from England from Major J. W. Staff, BNAPS #399, concerning a marking on a Newfoundland stampless cover in his possession. Although Maj. Staff had seen a considerable number of Newfoundland pre-stamp and stampless covers (having handled the "Hunt" correspondence) he wished to know about a handstruck black 1/ mark on a cover sent from St. John's to Montreal and dated Nov. 11, 1858. We wrote we had never seen a handstruck black 1/ mark although we had seen several in manuscript form. When Maj. Staff replied to our letter commenting on the evident scarcity of this handstruck marking, we bestirred ourselves and looked through the "Gaden" correspondence that we had purchased several years ago. Sure enough, in going through what we had thought were manuscript markings, we found a perfect example of the handstruck 1/ mark, but ours was in red as it was a prepaid letter. The cover bears the red St. John's-Newfoundland-Paid circular strike and a black Harbor Grace circular postmark, both dated May 13, 1862. We are indebted to Maj. Staff for stimulating us into finding an item among our duplicates that we probably would have disposed of unwittingly but for his letter.

BNAPSer Ken. Minuse, #67, writes to inquire when registered mail was first used in Newfoundland.

Registered mail was begun Apr. 1,

1858, and the instructions issued to the Postmasters were as follows: 6d currency local letters, 6d sterling United Kingdom or British Colonies. Letters for British possessions or foreign countries passing through the United Kingdom liable to a further charge. The Postmaster General did not guarantee safe delivery but held Postmasters responsible for the mail and required anyone in neglect of duty on this point to make good any loss that was sustained thereby.

TABLE OF FINES

Omission to enter on letter bill a registered letter	10/
Omission to enclose a registered letter in a green cover	5/
Misdirection of a green cover enclosing a registered letter ...	2/6
To each missending of a registered letter	2/6

We owe an assist to Rev. Kirby on this subject. We found the answer to Minuse's question among some material sent us in the past by the good Reverend.

BNAPSer Geo. S. Johnson, #218, asks us to throw some light on the perforations of certain Newfoundland stamps referring specifically to the Gilbert issue and the 2c Guy issue.

Scott refers to two perforations in the Gilberts, 13½ and 14. From the way they are listed one would assume the entire set is found in both perfs but such is not the case. After more than 5 years of assiduous checking we can report that although the entire set is found comb perf 13½, only the 7, 9, 10, 14, 20, 24 and 32c values are found line perf 14. Several other collectors who have worked on these perforations independently have all come to the same conclusion so it appears quite definite that only the values listed will be found perf 14. The perf 14 is also the rarer of the two perfs and should be collected in blocks wherever possible to show that it is line perf.

The 2c Gut issue of 1910 is listed by Scott as existing in two perfs, 12 and 12x14. In addition Winthrop S. Boggs in his book on Newfoundland lists a third perforation, 12x11½. The last variety is by far the scarcest.

The Early Georgian Stamps

By M. W. Cryderman

Edward VII died on May 6, 1910, but the Canadian Post Office Department did not immediately arrange for a new issue of stamps bearing the portrait of the new King. This was due to the impending expiration of the contract with the American Bank Note Co. in 1912 as it was felt that a more advantageous contract could be obtained by waiting for a while. Some modification in the rate was obtained, a reduction from 9c to 8.7c per thousand for the 1 and 2 cent values, and from 20c to 18c for the postage dues. The other rates remained unchanged. The first stamp of the new issue was released on Dec. 22, 1911.

The design shows George V in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, facing left, with the words CANADA POSTAGE in the oval band above, and a crown in each upper spandrel. The lower corners contain the figures of value in colour on a white background with the denomination in capitals between the numeral boxes.

The die was engraved by Robert Savage, one of the great engravers of the time. The American Bank Note Co., which became the Canadian Bank Note Co. in 1923, printed the stamps from plates of hardened steel, 100, 200 or 400 subjects to the plate, though all sheets were divided into post office size of 100 stamps.

The "Admiral Type" issue was current from Dec. 22, 1911 till the Scroll Issue was released in 1928. Various difficulties, due to wartime crises and make-shifts, resulted in complications. A master die without the numerals and words of value was engraved. From this seven working dies were taken by means of a transfer roll. To each of these working dies the numerals and words of value of the respective denominations were added. When needed, additional working dies, or new dies for new values, were made. Transfer rolls were then made from each of the working dies. These transfer rolls were used to lay down the plates. Proof of the use of a master die is shown by the constant distance of the crowns in the upper spandrels from the vertical lines of the spandrels. The left crown touches the line in all cases while the right one is well clear of the line. New dies were made for the 1c and 3c in 1924. Die I, the original of 1911, can be distinguished quite readily from Die II in a number of ways. In the case of the 1c, the numerals of value have very slight serifs out in Die II are rather strongly serifed. In Die I the letter ONE or THREE of the denomination of value is well clear of the medallion above but in Die II there is very little clearance. The lettering of Die I is slightly smaller than that of Die II. The word CENT or CENTS is closer to the bottom frame line in Die II than it is in Die I. The differences are constant and cannot be explained by the vagaries of inking, plate wear, chromium plating and paper shrinkage. The dies of the 2c and 20c were worked over and new transfer rolls were made from the new dies. In the 2c, the new Die Ib is easily distinguished from the original Die Ia by a position dot near the left hand corner opposite the numeral 2, and by a slight extension of the bottom frame line in the lower right corner. Die Ib is found in the 2c green only. The re-worked die of the 20c can be distinguished by the strengthening vertical border lines of the upper spandrels. There is a definite strengthening of the vertical lines bounding the horizontal lines of the upper spandrels in certain positions of the 5c blue and violet, and of the 7c olive bistre. It has not been ascertained whether this is due to retouching the die before laying down new reliefs on the transfer roll or possibly to tampering with the transfer roll itself.

The imprint on these sheets consisted of OTTAWA NO., and varied in position and type. The other letters found there are the private marks or codes of the Canadian Bank Note Co. and have no philatelic significance.

On the bottom of some of the plates a band of engine turning was entered to help the pressman in the detection of plate wear. Since the plates were slightly curved and this part of the plate came into contact with the paper first and hardest, it was here that the signs of wear were first apparent. Thus the

plate was discarded before the wear actually spread to the first row of stamps. With the introduction of chrome plating in 1927, this method of detecting plate wear became obsolete, partly because the hardness of the chrome prevented wear and partly because the chrome plating would flake or chip before it became worn, and would be replated.

Re-entries are remarkably few. Those that exist were due to errors made in laying down the plate, since it would be far simpler and more economical to make a new plate than to soften the old one, then straighten, burnish, re-enter, re-curve and harden it. A doubling of the lower part of the 1c green and a dash of colour in the right numeral tablet of the 3c carmine have been reported. Hairlines are found on the 1c and 2c values. These are due to minute cracks that appeared in the plate while it was being curved. When used, these cracks would fill with ink and would be printed on the paper along with the design. They are always horizontal as would be expected if due to the stress of being curved to fit into the press. On the whole it is remarkable that so few plate varieties exist when one considers the number of plates used for this issue and the enormous quantities of stamps printed from them.

In 1923 stamps began to make their appearance in a clearer cut style, in which the ink was deeper and more glossy. This was found to be the case with both wet and dry printing and it took place several years before the introduction of chrome plating of the plate. Investigation indicated that either the plates or the dies had been etched to deepen badly cut or worn lines. It is more reasonable to assume that this was done to the plates as the die could have been conveniently retouched as was done in the case of the 2c and 20c, and perhaps others, or a new die could have been made as with the 1c and 3c. Moreover when a defective entering on the plate was obtained because of fine lines on the transfer roll breaking off, it was the practice of the Bank Note Co. to deepen the defective lines by cutting or etching the plate. Further, comparison of the 1923 stamps with stamps definitely known to have been produced from etched plates, indicates a strong possibility that etching was resorted to in this case. To accomplish this the printers would apply a varnish to the surface that they wished to protect and use acid to eat at the lines they wished to deepen. In the case of the 5c, 7c and perhaps the 10c, differences difficult to reconcile with the theory of one master die could be due to the etching of the plates.

On Aug. 24, 1927, chrome plating was applied to plates 224, 225, and 226 of the 2c and subsequently to others. The object was to further harden the plates since chrome is one of the hardest metals known. This was done by the electrolytic method. The plating was $\frac{3}{10,000}$ of an inch thick. This exceptionally hard surface did not wear but occasionally would crack or chip. When observed, the chrome plating would be removed by reversing the electrolytic process and re-applied. Theoretically the application of the chrome plating would narrow the width of the recesses in the plate so that less ink would be applied to the stamp, which would therefore be of a lighter shade than formerly. All the plates were destroyed Nov. 14, 1928.

The printing was done with flat plates, so-called to distinguish them from rotary press plates. Actually they were slightly curved.

The paper used was a medium thick, white wove. Early printings were on slightly moist paper. This was the cause of slight variation in the dimensions of the early printings. In the paper making process, there is a tendency of the fibres to align themselves with the flow of the pulp. Then when the paper is moistened before printing, the fibres expand. The longitudinal expansion of the fibres is practically nil. Such expansion as there is, is laterally. Thus the alignment of the fibres or the grain of the paper determines whether there will be an appreciable expansion of the paper and in what direction. The impression of the design is received in this expanded condition. When the paper dries and shrinks, either the height or the width of the design will be smaller than the design on the plate. This is due to the shrinking of the paper. If the paper was fed into the press so that the grain was parallel to the vertical lines of the design, the stamp would be narrow. If it was fed into the press so that the grain was at right angles to the vertical lines of the design, the stamp would be short.

In December 1922 the use of dry, pre-gummed paper was introduced to compete with the Stickney Rotary Press being used by the United States Bureau of Engraving & Printing, which could turn out stamps much more quickly. The dry paper was first used for the 3c brown and gradually extended to all denominations. By January 1926, the use of the moist paper method had been completely abandoned. The 2c green and 5c violet are found on thin paper. This was not an experimental printing. It was due to the accidental use of paper not up to specification. The 1c green has been reported on thin, hard, greyish paper, evidently from one sheet, as all are postmarked Swift Current or Cabri, Sask., within a period of two or three months.

The gum varies in colour and texture until 1926 when the wet paper method of printing was abandoned. After the use of pre-gummed paper was adopted, the gum became uniform, smooth, even and yellowish.

The 1c stamps were found in shades of green, yellow green and blue green, and after June 7, 1922, in shades of yellow and orange yellow. The 2c varied from light carmine to dark carmine and shades of rose red and cherry red. After 1922 it was seen in green shades. The 3c stamp appeared in shades of brown and, after 1922, in shades of carmine. The colour of the 4c varied from light olive through olive yellow to golden yellow. Previous to 1922 the 5c stamp was printed in three shades, pale blue, blue and indigo, and in violet thereafter. The shades of the 7c were numerous, running from pale olive yellow to yellow ochre and bistre. In 1824 it appeared in a rich, red brown. The 8c came out in 1925 and was in blue. The 10c stamp appeared first in plum or brown purple and has been reported in reddish purple. In 1922 the colour was changed to blue and in 1925 when the 8c appeared in blue, the colour of the 10c was changed to bistre brown of which there were many shades. The shades of the 20c ran from deep olive green and olive through olive green and pale olive green. First printings of the 50c were in black. The wet paper method produced denser shades than the dry paper method. Later printings were tinged with brown or sepia. The \$1.00 value was in orange and deep orange. The 1922 colour changes were made to conform to the regulations of the Universal Postal Union. These require that the stamp for domestic postage shall be red and that the stamp prepaying the rate to other countries in the U. P. U. shall be blue. After the confusion of the 2c plus 1c tax period, it was decided that the domestic rate of postage would be 3c and the 3c stamp was accordingly printed in red. The 10c stamp was changed to blue since that was the rate to other countries in the U. P. U. When the rate was lowered to 8c in 1925, the 8c stamp was printed in blue and the 10c in bistre brown.

(to be continued)

ED—Next month's installment of Mr. Cryderman's series will consider the coil stamp, the controversial War Tax stamps, the imperforate 1, 2 & 3c stamps, and the part-perforated 1, 2 & 3c stamps.

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GEO. E. FOSTER

I have been searching around recently to see what I could find out about the "no denomination" Canada Weights and Measures revenue stamp. Putting a question to Mr. Nelson Bond, I received a very fine and courteous letter from that gentleman, and with his permission, am quoting a couple of paragraphs.

"The problem of the vermillion, no denomination Weights and Measures stamp is a vexatious one without... a wholly satisfactory solution.

"To begin with, no used copy of this 'stamp' has even been seen by me, nor have inquiries of many scores of interested collectors of revenues enabled me to find one who had ever seen a used copy. On the other hand, copies found in albums carry the blue controls of the 1895 reissue, and seem in all other ways to be valid emissions of the government...albeit a careful scansion of the archives detects no reason why there should have existed a need for a special stamp with no denomination, the presumable purpose of which should have been to dispose of 'odd cents' items in the rate scale."

When the Province of New Brunswick was erected, William Franklin, the son of Benjamin, was a seeker for the appointment as Governor. William was the last royal governor of New Jersey and remained a loyalist all of his life. When he was forced from the governorship of New Jersey by the revolution, the British gave him a pension of £800 per year.

Speaking of governors, J. H. Mannors Sutton, the governor of New Brunswick at the time of the Connell ruckus, left New Brunswick in 1864 to assume the governorship of Trinidad.

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Newfoundland No. 273: The 10c 1937 Is It Etched?

Examining the Newfoundland 1937 pictorials, a rather striking difference between the character of the work on the 10c—the long dusky brown "Salmon" stamp—and the other values of the series was apparent, showing on several copies, used and unused, obtained from different sources. Every copy of the 10c showed thus: none of the other values did.

The general "rough" appearance of the stamp is conspicuous, as compared with the other values.

Under the magnifying glass, the lines of the design show none of the smoothness characteristic of line-engraving. They fall equally to show the characteristic string-of-beads effect typical of all forms of lithography, nor the uniform thickness of typographed stamps.

There are two possibilities left.

This stamp may be done by rotogravure. Roto without screening, as used for the 1s Union of South Africa 1932, produced a somewhat similar effect.

It may be from a die made by etching, from which transfers were made and a plate laid down by usual side-graphic processes.

The latter hypothesis seems more reasonable. Characteristic etched-line features show everywhere (see *Essay-Proof Journal*, July 1946, p. 155). We do not know of the firm of Dickinson, producers of these stamps, as users of rotogravure.

Can any reader furnish definite information?

Stephen G. Rich

ED—replies may be directed to Mr. Stephen G. Rich, P. O. Box B, Verona, N. J., or to the editor for forwarding.

700

Copies of BNA TOPICS are distributed each month to B. N. A. collectors. Take advantage of this opportunity to reach the collectors who are especially interested in what you have to sell or want to buy.

Index to Canadian Philatelic Magazines

By R. J. Duncan

STAMP COLLECTOR'S EXCHANGE CLUB MAGAZINE

Volume I, No. 1 to Volume V, No. 5 published by N. C. Carmichael at Seaforth and Sarnia, Ont. Volume VI, No. 6 to current published at Toronto by J. K. MacRory. Published six times a year. 6x9, coloured paper wrappers.

- Vol. I, No. 1 April 1935. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
- Vol. II, No. 1 April-May 1936. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
- Vol. III, No. 1 April-May 1937. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
- Vol. IV, No. 1 April-May 1938. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
- Vol. V, No. 1 July-August 1939. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
- Vol. VI, No. 1 Jan.-Feb. 1941. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
- Vol. VII, No. 1 Feb.-March 1942. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
- Vol. VIII, No. 1 May-June 1943. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
- Vol. IX, No. 1 May-June 1944. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
- Vol. X, No. 1 May-June 1945. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
- Vol. XI, No. 1 May-June 1946. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Each number contains a list of new members of the Stamp Collector's Exchange Club. For a short period, the magazine was the official organ of the Canadian Philatelic Society. Vol. I, No. 1 incorporated the **Philatelic Bulletin** of Seaforth, Ont.

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Review:

CANADA OP POSTZEGELS, by M. J. Van Heerdât-Kolff, F.R.P.S.L. (48 pp.)

"Canada op Postzegels" (Canada on Postage Stamps) is a profusely-illustrated 48-page booklet printed in Dutch and published during the past year by M. J. Van Heerdât-Kolff, of Baarn, Holland. In the foreword to his interesting treatise Mr. Van Heerdât-Kolff points out that previous to World War II Canada was a land of which the people of the Netherlands knew little. But they became increasingly aware of the existence of this far-off country in the New World when Princess Juliana and her children sought refuge in Canada's capital city of Ottawa during the war, and even more so when Canadian troops played such an outstanding role in the liberation of their country from the Nazis towards the end of the war. In fact, the author has dedicated his book to "our Canadian liberators."

The subject matter of the book traces the history and geography of Canada from the time of its discovery by Eric the Red and his son, Lief Ericson, the hardy Norse explorers of the 10th Century, Mr. Van Heerdât-Kolff borrowing several stamps of Iceland to illustrate this part of his narrative. He continues his study of Canada on postage stamps by chapters on the following subjects: Colonization of the country, end of French rule and the beginning of British rule, Canadian political figures, coats-of-arms of the country and provinces, the development of the country through farming, fisheries, forestry and mining resources, and the growth of manufacturing as a factor in the young nation. Other chapters deal with the stamps of the Canadian provinces, the growth of the postal service in the colony, members of the Royal Family pictured on Canadian stamps, and closes with references to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the part played by the Canadian war effort in the liberation of the Netherlands.

The book contains no less than 95 illustrations of stamps, including four of Iceland, four of Newfoundland and one of the French colony of St. Pierre at Miquelon which the author uses to convey to readers in his own language the colorful history shown on the stamps of Canada.

—Gordon P. Lewis

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1928

FINE CANADA

1930

1928 SCROLL AND PICTORIAL

		Plate	Unused			Used	
			Block	Block	Single	Block	Single
149	1c orange	(8)	\$.75	\$.24	\$.06	\$.08	\$.02
150	2c green	(8)	.35	.12	.03	.08	.02
151	3c carmine	(8)	5.00	1.60	.40	1.00	.25
152	4c bistre	(8)	1.75	.60	.15	.30	.07
153	5c deep violet	(8)	1.00	.32	.08	.16	.04
154	8c blue	(8)	2.50	.80	.20	.40	.09
155	10c Mt. Hurd	(6)	1.35	.60	.15	.20	.03
156	12c Quebec Bridge	(6)	2.25	1.00	.25	.55	.13
157	20c Reaper	(6)	2.50	1.20	.30	.60	.14
158	50c Bluenose	(6)	35.00	17.00	4.25	4.50	.90
159	\$1 Parliament	(6)	100.00	46.00	11.50	12.50	2.00
149-59	1c-\$1, complete		150.00	66.00	16.50	18.50	3.50

1928 COILS

		Joint	Pair	Pair	Single	Pair	Single
160	1c orange		.60	.50	.25	.50	.25
161	2c green		.50	.40	.20	.06	.03

1930 LEAF AND PICTORIAL

162	1c orange		.25	.12	.03	.08	.02
162a	1c re-entry in right "1"			1.50	1.25	....	1.25
163	1c green, die II		.40	.24	.06	.12	.02
163b	1c green, die I		.40	.24	.06	.16	.02
163d	1c re-entry in right "1"			1.50	1.25	....	1.25
163e	1c pale yellow green			2.00	.50	....	....
164	2c green		.20	.12	.03	.12	.02
165	2c red, die II		.20	.12	.03	.10	.02
165a	2c red, die I		.25	.16	.04	.12	.02
166	2c brown, die II		.35	.16	.04	.03	.02
166b	2c brown, die I		1.00	.80	.20	.80	.20
166e	2c pale yellow brown		6.00	4.00	1.00	....	1.00
167	3c deep red		.40	.20	.05	.03	.02
168	4c bistre		1.00	.60	.15	.30	.05
169	5c violet flat plate		.50	.32	.08	.20	.05
169a	5c violet rotary		.50	.32	.08	....	....
170	5c dull blue		.50	.32	.08	.08	.02
170a	5c milky blue		1.35	1.00	.25	.50	.10
171	8c dark blue		1.50	1.00	.25	.60	.15
172	8c orange		1.00	.48	.12	.35	.07
173	10c Library		1.25	.60	.15	.25	.03
174	12c Quebec Citadel		1.00	.72	.18	.45	.09
175	20c Harvester		2.75	1.80	.45	.30	.04
176	50c Grand Pre		55.00	44.00	11.00	8.00	.20
177	\$1 Mt. Cavell		25.00	17.00	4.25	2.40	.60
162-77	1c-\$1, 16 var. complete		....	64.00	16.00	....	1.35

1930 COILS, Perf. 8 Vert.

		Line	Pair	Pair	Single	Pair	Single
178	1c orange		.12	.08	.04	.10	.05
179	1c green		.15	.10	.05	.06	.03
180	2c dull green		.15	.10	.05	.06	.03
180a	2c "Cockeyed King"		2.50	....	1.75	....	....
181	2c deep red		.21	.14	.07	.10	.03
181a	2c "Cockeyed King"		3.00	....	2.75	....	....
182	2c brown		.21	.14	.07	.10	.02
182a	2c "Cockeyed King"		1.50	1.25
183	3c red		.36	.24	.12	.04	.02
178-83	1c-3c, 6 vars. complete		1.00	.70	.35	.40	.15

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