

OCTOBER 1950

B N A

Topics

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR ALL B.N.A. COLLECTORS

IN THIS ISSUE—

Canada 5c 1859—Renumbering of Flaws

By Major G. A. E. Chapman

New Brunswick Cover Valuations

By Walter W. Chadbourne

REGULAR COLUMNS

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LATEST B. N. A. NEWS



Official Publication of the
British North America Philatelic Society

VOL. 7 - NO. 9 WHOLE NO. 73

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142	.04	.16	.50	(6)	204	.30	1.20	1.75	(4)
143	.12	.50	1.20	(6)	208	.18	.70	1.00	
144	.10	.40	1.00	(8)	209	.75	3.00	4.00	
145	.18	.70	1.40	(6)	210	.18	.70	1.25	
146	.10	.40	1.00	(8)	211	.08	.11	.45	(8)
147	.25	1.00	1.75	(6)	212	.04	.16	.65	(8)
148	.85	1.40	3.00	(8)	213	.07	.25	.70	(6)
149	.05	.20	.70	(8)	214	.20	.80	2.50	(8)
150	.02	.12	.35	(8)	215	.22	.80	2.50	(6)
151	.40	1.60	5.00	(8)	216	.90	3.60	10.00	(6)
152	.15	.60	1.70	(8)	217	.03	.10	.30	(8)
153	.09	.36	1.60	(8)	218	.03	.10	.30	(8)
154	.18	.72	2.35	(8)	219	.04	.15	.50	(8)
155	.15	.60	1.25	(6)	220	.12	.48	1.25	(6)
156	.25	1.00	2.35	(6)	221	.07	.25	.70	(6)
157	.30	1.20	2.50	(6)	222	.11	.40	.80	(6)
158	4.00	16.00	35.00	(4)	223	.13	.50	1.20	(6)
159	10.00	40.00	100.00	(6)	224	.18	.70	1.60	(6)
162	.03	.12	.30	(4)	225	.28	1.00	2.60	(6)
163B	.07	.25	.40		226	.70	2.50	5.00	(6)
163	.06	.24	.40		227	1.40	5.50	9.00	(6)
164	.03	.12	.20		231	.03	.10	.16	(4)
165A	.04	.15	.20		232	.03	.11	.18	
165	.03	.12	.18		233	.05	.18	.25	
166B	.20	.80	...		234	.12	.48	.75	
166	.04	.15	.25		235	.07	.25	.45	
167	.05	.18	.25		236	.11	.40	.65	
168	.15	.60	1.00		237	.06	.24	.30	
169	.08	.30	.50		241	.14	.55	.80	
170	.08	.30	.50		241A	.14	.55	.80	
171	.22	.90	1.40		242	.13	.70	1.00	
172	.12	.48	.75		243	.27	1.00	1.50	
173	.20	.80	1.50		244	.65	2.40	3.00	
174	.20	.75	1.50		245	1.25	4.50	6.00	
175	.45	1.75	2.75		246	.06	.24	.45	
176	8.75	...	...		247	.07	.25	.40	
177	4.00	16.00	...		248	.09	.35	.55	
190	.20	.75	1.10		274	.07	.25	.40	
191A	.12	.45	.75		275	.06	.22	.30	
191	.07	.25	.45		276	.05	.18	.35	
192	.05	.18	.32		277	.06	.22	.30	
193	.20	.75	1.20		C1	.80	1.25	3.25	(6)
194	.35	1.20	1.75		C2	2.00	8.00	...	
195	.05	.18	.30		C3	.30	1.20	3.00	
196	.05	.18	.30		C4	.65	2.60	5.00	
197B	.07	.30	.45		C5	.20	.75	1.50	(6)
197	.05	.18	.30		C6	.18	.70	1.30	
198	1.00	4.00	6.00		C7	.40	1.50	2.25	
199	.15	.55	1.25		C8	.10	.33	.50	
200	.30	1.20	2.00		CE1	.22	.80	1.00	
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HIL KRUGER

P. O. Box 182, Outremont, Quebec

To the Editor**Hidden Numerals**

Dear Sir: As a new member of your Society I have gained a great deal of information from BNA TOPICS. Keep up the good work. Not being an old hand at philately, and with a limited amount of money, I more or less have to confine my collecting to more recent issues. Perhaps some others find themselves in the same predicament. It may be they can derive some pleasure from a few of the more recent stamps, from 1935 till the present, and a good magnifying glass...not looking for errors, but for those hidden numerals that have appeared on most of our issues in these years.

I believe they first appeared on the 1935 issue. On the lower denominations, 1c to 8c they are on the lower left, where the maple leaf cuts through the frame of the King's picture.

On the 10c R. C. M. P. Lower right; 13c Fathers of Conf.—Lower right; 20c Niagara Falls—At right of Falls; 50c Victoria—Lower left; \$1 Champ-
lin Mon.—Lower right; 6c Airmail—Lower right.

On the lower denominations; 1c to 8c of the 1937 issue, a secret mark is found in the tiny triangle space on the left hand side between "P" of Postage and the numeral. What is it?

The higher denominations came out in 1938: On the 10c Memorial Chamber—On step behind Memorial; 13c Halifax Harbour—Above "S" of cents; 20c Fort Garry Gate—Lower right near numeral "20"; 50c Vancouver Harbour—Under "50" at right; \$1 Chateau de Ramezay—Lower right beside "1"; 6c Air Mail—Lower left.

1942-43 Issue—On the 1c to 5c King's Head, the date can be found in the centre of the lower border. On the 4c Grain Elevator on the wharf at right centre; 8c cows, lower right between "8" and "c" of cents; 10c on step at right of front door; 6c, 7c, 13c, 14c, 20c, 50c, \$1, on bottom maple leaf at left.

On the 1946 issue, in the centre of lower scroll work on all denominations: On the Citizen stamp, lower right; On the Princess stamp, lower

(Continued on page 238)

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WANTED—Illustrated covers and hotel covers of Nova Scotia. Send on approval. E. L. Piggott, Chester, Nova Scotia.

BNA

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New Brunswick Cover Valuations

By WALTER W. CHADBOURNE

This is the third and last in a series of articles attempting to establish a suitable valuation scale for maritime province covers. The Prince Edward Island article appeared in BNA TOPICS, Vol. 6, No. 4, April, 1949, p. 84; that on Nova Scotia in Vol. 7, No. 1, January, 1950, pp. 13-15. It will be well to repeat the statements made in the previous articles about cover valuations in general. These were to the effect that valuations can be only approximate due to the small floating supply and the subjective attitude of collectors toward individual pieces. Demand is likely to be somewhat fickle and dependent to a large degree on the number of collectors interested at the moment and having knowledge of the items being on the market. So far as possible, the values given below are representative of 1950 conditions for covers with stamps in fine condition genuinely used on reasonably clean covers with proper postal markings and either well tied or having all the earmarks of proper use.

Considered in the aggregate, the supply of New Brunswick covers is larger than that of Prince Edward Island but smaller than that of Nova Scotia. This seems in accord with the facts of relative population and economic importance of the three provinces during their stamp-issuing periods. It is also probably correct to state that in "popularity" of collecting, New Brunswick has ranked a little below Nova Scotia but above Prince Edward Island. In the field of cover collecting, certain New Brunswick stamps are, unlike the Nova Scotia issues, "problem children," which means that a nice sense of discrimination is necessary in judging genuineness of use. This is not to say that all Nova Scotia (and Prince Edward Island) covers are free from suspicion of faking—far from it—but only that one's knowledge and perception must be somewhat keener in evaluating the New Brunswick items.

The three pence, six pence, and shilling stamps of New Brunswick went on sale in the Province on September 6, 1851, five days later than the Nova Scotia issues. New Brunswick did not issue a one penny stamp, as did Nova Scotia. Drop letters and advertising matter had to be prepaid in cash. In fact, during the entire currency of the pence issue, the use of stamps was optional for intra-provincial mail. These three denominations of shilling and pence stamps were superseded by the decimal issues which went on sale May 15, 1860. However, "here was no demonetization of the older issue as was the case in Nova Scotia, so legitimate usage continued after the date indicated above. The writer's collection contains a six pence on cover used August 28, 1860, from Carleton to Houlton, Maine. The cents issues (except the 2c orange) were put in use May 15, 1860, and withdrawn upon confederation April 1, 1868.

Destination	Stamp and Variation	Market Value
	#1, 3d Red	
Intraprovince (domestic rate not exceeding ½ oz.) and BNA provinces (except Nfld. and British Columbia)	Single	\$20.00
Date of issue (same for #2, #3 and #4), September 6, 1851. The Scott catalog about three years ago began listing a #1a, dark red, priced nearly double the major variety. There is no justification, in my opinion, for such a listing and certainly no reason for a higher price. Like most reds, the coloration varies, there being many faded stamps. Bright red copies are the most desirable and anyone who pays a premium for a "dark red" is a sucker.		
United States	Pair	\$60.00
(New Brunswick pairs are much rarer than 3d Nova Scotia pairs.)		
United Kingdom	Pair and bisect (7½d)	.....
United Kingdom	Bisect with 6d yellow #2	.....
United Kingdom	Single with 1 s. #3 or #4	.....

(The rate to the United Kingdom by British packet via Halifax was 1s 3d until 1852 when it was reduced to 7½d. Jarrett states that he found this rate

to be in existence on May 1, 1856 "and it had probably been in use some time previous to that date." Poole states that it was inaugurated in 1859. I am inclined to believe that the change was simultaneous with that of Nova Scotia, that is, in 1852. This seven and one-half pence rate was in effect to 1860. A 10d rate by U. S. packet via New York became effective on January 1, 1857. Previously this rate had been one shilling, five and one-half pence.)

#2, 6d Olive Yellow

Intraprovince	Bisect	\$100.00
United States (except California and Oregon)	Single	70.00
United Kingdom	Single and quarter (7½d)	.....

(See #1, above for 7½d rate. Singles of this stamp are found used for double the domestic rate, and pairs for double the U. S. rate. The orange yellow shade, #2a, is considerably rarer than the olive yellow and is mostly found used in 1851 and 1852. Apparently the orange yellow shade sheets were on the "top" of the shipment and were the first distributed to post offices. Add a premium of at least 25 per cent over the olive yellow but be sure the stamp is a real "orange" yellow. The rate to California and Oregon was nine pence.)

#3 and #4, Bright Red Violet and Dull Violet

New Brunswick shilling stamps on cover are great rarities and seldom appear on the market. In the recent Reford sale a 'money letter' with a red violet shilling and a six pence orange yellow, to Bathurst, sold for \$625. In the Gibson sale (1944) a copy of the shilling with a three pence on registered cover, Harvey to Sussex, brought \$475. In January, 1931, at a H. R. Harmer London sale a perfect dull violet with three pence, to England brought 100 pounds sterling, or \$486 at the then prevailing rate of exchange.

#5, 5c Brown ("The Connell")

This is not the place to debate whether this object is a legitimate postage stamp of New Brunswick or a rejected design on stamp paper. If covers exist, their authenticity could be established only when facts proved that some stamps were delivered to (a) post office(s), were sold, and used on mail before the postmasters were aware of their recall. In view of the improbability of the facts, rather than legends, being established, cover valuation is idle speculation.

#6 and #6a, 1c Red Lilac and Brown Violet

Drop letters and intraprovince advertising circulars, etc.	Single	\$5.00
Intraprovince and B. N. A. rate	Strip of five	\$35.00
(Above values for red lilac; add 50 per cent for brown violet.)		

#7, 2c Orange (1863)

County rate (?)	Single	.....
Intraprovince and B. N. A. rate	Pair and Single 6 or 6a (5c)	.....

It is very strange that this stamp is hardly known used on cover in view of the rather wide use of the 2c Nova Scotia. Was there really a county rate in New Brunswick? Poole states that this rate was established in 1863. Not long ago, the author saw a pair and single of #6 which was apparently genuine. The two cent as a single is one of the cover rarities of B. N. A.

#8, Yellow Green

Intraprovince and B. N. A.	Single	\$1.50
United States	Pair	4.00

Add 25 per cent for #8a, bluish green and 100 per cent for #8b, olive green. This stamp was issued sometime between May 15 and Oct. 31, 1860, but the exact date I have not been able to establish. Presumably, the American Bank Note Company was requested to furnish a supply after the rejection of the Connell Stamp on or before May 15. Collectors would do a distinct favor to the author if they would inform him of any dates of use earlier than Oct. 31, 1860.

#9, 10c Vermillion

Intraprovince, double rate	Single	\$10.00
Intraprovince	Bisect	75.00
United States	Single	7.50

The bisected ten cent vermilion of New Brunswick was used extensively between May 15, 1860, and the date of receipt of the five cent greens. There has been extensive faking of this usage and collectors should be careful to have genuineness attested by a competent expert. Fortunately, the use of post office numerals in the cancelling devices is a guide, though not an infallible one, to proof of correct usage.

#10, 12½c Blue

United Kingdom	Single	\$25.00
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#11, 17c Black

United Kingdom, via New York	Single
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One of the great cover rarities of B. N. A. In many years of collecting, the writer has seen only one that was beyond question. Doubtless others will eventually come on the market, but there could have been very little need of such a rate. Nova Scotia had no such denomination and the fact that the Province of Canada had need for such a rate via New York when the Canadian St. Lawrence packets were not sailing is an insufficient reason in the case of New Brunswick. In a 1946 Sissons sale, a cover with a combination of the 1 cent, 2 cent, and 17 cent (20 cent rate) from St. John to Harvey, 1864 was offered. The cataloger noted that "it has been many years since a 17c has been offered on cover at auction."

Colonial Express Mail

On rare occasions there come onto the market New Brunswick covers bearing the circular Colonial Express Mail, St. John, N. B. Nearly all of these covers come to the United States and bear a six pence yellow or a pair of three pence reds. They are highly prized items and should add \$25 and up to similar covers sent through the regular mails.

LETTER CARDS

By FRANK W. CAMPBELL

Canada letter cards are no longer made. Originally they were mostly used by banks for sending out monthly statements, as that way it was in a form quickly made out when statement day came at the bank office, and being sealed from public scrutiny.

They were commonly on sale at C. P. R. newsstands and cigar stores in the larger stations for convenience of travellers in their day.

Some paper left over from one of the issues was used to print the "blue paper" official seal of the period. The paper was poorly adapted to the "fold" the seal used and was soon superseded by a tougher white paper. Postally used seals of the period current in the blue paper is a rare item indeed.

I picked up a superb one in New York for a dealer's price of 85 cents a while ago, and next day was offered \$15 for it.

Back to the letter cards. The cheapest can usually be picked up for a dime, the more expensive ones being varieties of the rate change that was stamped on by hand, or perforation variations.

Catalogue prices are difficult to believe. Different catalogues vary in their estimate of the scarce ones, and besides I find the available ones do not necessarily fit most catalogue ideas of their worth. The 1 cent denomination seems the scarcer.

It is a small but good line to try to complete.

Canada 5c 1859

RENUMBERING OF FLAWS

By MAJOR G. A. E. CHAPMAN, D.S.O.*

(Record of the Re-entries is affected only as far as the renumbering of their respective flaws is concerned.)

PART I

So many additional flaws have been proven since the list compiled by the Hon. J. A. Calder was published in the London Philatelist of March, April and May, 1939, that the numbering of them under the existing system has been not only impossible of accuracy in some cases, but has rendered the complete list most cumbersome and involved. A complete revision of the numbering being so clearly desirable, as is also embodiment of data upon additional flaws in the Classification Table, the following system has been evolved with the kind and valued assistance of Dr. Kenneth M. Day of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Four of the 186 flaws originally listed by Senator Calder have been dropped as likely being parts of re-entries, so that with the addition of 73 flaws subsequently proven, the total number of flaws at present known to the writer stands at 255. These 255 flaws are grouped as follows:

Class		No.	Associated	
			Numbered	Flaws Total
a.	I "Named" or Major flaws	25	1- 25	6 31
b.	II Intermediate flaws	51	26- 75	14 65
c.	III Minor flaws	108	76-183	10 118
d.	Unlisted		(a. 2, b. 13, c. 21)	41
e.	Dropped			1
				256

(89a being shown as 2 flaws)

In reference to the foregoing:

- Since the large majority of flaws are of such minor or even very indefinite character as to be of little interest to collectors in general, yet are of definite importance in the study of this stamp, it was decided to establish three classes of flaws, as shown above. The selection and disposition of the flaws is naturally most vulnerable to criticism, but it must be appreciated that owing to the various states or strength in which any one flaw may be found, (the lack of anything to govern or determine demarkation and other factors) the difficulty of assigning with any accuracy the large number of flaws that lie between outstanding examples and those approaching insignificance borders almost upon the impossible. Therefore it is hoped that in a generous spirit of understanding of the problem, acceptance may be accorded the way in which it has been treated here.

By selecting, naming, and giving priority to the better known and more definite flaws, as well as by weeding out and segregating the numerous "non-entities" that masked the possibilities of the remaining ones, interest in flaw study might be stimulated. Advanced collectors would surely seek all the Class I or Major flaws, while the specialist would likely welcome new

* This article by Major G. A. E. Chapman, of Ottawa, Canada, first appeared in The Stamp Specialist (Forest Green Book) in 1948, and is re-printed with kind permission of the author and H. L. Lindquist, publisher of The Stamp Specialist. Copyright by H. L. Lindquist.

pastures to explore as presented by the lists of Class II and III, especially now that the yield from the field of the better known flaws is so meagre.

- c. Relegated to Class III as Minor flaws are those, for the most part dots, considered more indefinite than those of Class II. A few of these are insignificant, but owing to the fact that they carry a study value of which record should not be lost, and to their lack of qualifications for inclusion under "Unlisted," they are taken care of here, their numbers (old) being given in brackets.
- d. Under "Unlisted" are those "Associate" flaws (*see footnote) that being considered too indefinite to be numbered (with suffixes) as such are recorded through the medium of inclusion in the description of their listed "associated" flaw.

NUMBERING

For the purpose of revision a Key is provided consisting of six panels (enlargements of the 5c stamp) upon which all the flaws are reproduced with their new numbers. Panel I contains the flaws of Class I, Panels IIa and b flaws of Class II, and Panels IIIa, b, and c those of Class III.

The flaws have been numbered as far as practicable in one continuous sequence as the surest means towards rapid identification.

The numbering upon each panel of the Key starts from the Cross, and runs clockwise around and over the stamp. Beginning with Panel I upon which all the "Named" flaws are shown, the numbers are continued around the Crown Area (reproduced in the centre of Panel II) and thence around the margin and then around the interior circumference of that panel, and in like fashion around the remaining panels.

Character and Location, which hitherto governed numbering, are now disregarded, as their influence would render numbering-in-sequence upon the Key impossible. Both Character and Location of any one flaw are self-evident upon the stamp concerned, and in the case of the stamp not being available, the desired information is obtainable in the Classification Table.

CLASSIFICATION TABLE

Number	Location		Description	C.R.	Perf.	C. dot	Notes
	New	Old					
55	18	6L	(F)IVE, faint scratch running S. W. from heel of.	*R23 *55a	X 12	E	Stamp below carries full W. imprint.
			F55a Sun, long scratch from (A)GE to top of trees below.				
55a	28	6F	as above.				

*R—Re-entry, F—Flaw

This Table has been re-constructed and is applicable to all flaws. Columns Nos. 3 and 4 (Classification) of Senator Calder's Table have been dropped but columns regarding location and the C dot are added. The following are the columns in order of arrangement:

1. The Revised Number—followed by its original.
2. For the purpose of indicating the location of flaws as briefly as possible,

* Note—The term "Associate" indicates the relation of two or more flaws to one another by reason of occurrence upon one and the same stamp. Such flaws are listed under the same number qualified by the addition of suffixes, A, B, etc.

without recourse to the Classification Table, the expedient has been adopted of dividing the whole area of the stamp—Union Jack-wise—into eight segments.

The combination of the segment number with the initial letter of the Area (C-rown, M-argins, F-rames, S-pandrels, L-ettering or B-eaver) in both of which the flaw occurs will indicate the approximate locality of that flaw.

3. **Description** (formerly "Name"). In an endeavor to render description (with emphasis on Location) as concise as possible, the eye is first directed to the portion of the stamp that carries the flaw by the letters directly concerned being placed in brackets. For example—"Splash above O of POST" would appear as "P(O)ST, splash above." In further cause of simplicity and brevity the descriptive text contains such reference as "Flag," "Ball" and "Cross"—it being considered superfluous to add "of 5" or "of Crown." As identification often depends upon recognition of cross reference features, description of these is repeated here for convenience.
4. **C.R.** i.e. Cross reference. The number of any other flaw that has been found to occur upon the same stamp, and in the case of Re-entry of the stamp, its Re-entry number.
5. **Perfs.** For the sake of space and brevity the three Perforation states are indicated: $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ by 11, $11\frac{3}{4} \times 12$ by X, and 12×12 by 12.
6. **C. dot.** The C dot has proved such an important aid to identification that endeavor has been made here, through the medium of a Key, to describe its location and peculiarities, if any. While in a few instances the dot can be described accurately by this method, yet in the majority of cases description can be only approximate. However, even if description is only approximate, concrete information as to whether the C dot is present or is not present is of value, and furthermore, detailed data cannot but be of additional help, if only in negative fashion.

The most usual position of the C dot, and consequently considered Normal, would appear to be at the intersection of two imaginary lines:

- (1) one vertical, being halfway between the centre of the body of C and its E edge.
- (2) the other horizontal, being midway between the top of the tail of C and a point in the gap halfway between the tail and head of C.

The meaning of the letters of the Key below is in relation to or based upon comparison with the above described Normal position.

- — No C dot is apparent
- C — C dot is reported to be present
- D — Dot is doubled
- E — Dot touches E edge of body of C
- H — High
- HH — Very high
- N — Normal, as shown in illustration
- L — Low
- LL — Very low
- R — Right, not touching E edge
- S — Strong
- W — Left (West)
- w — weak
- 2 — 2 dots
- 3 — 3 dots
- ? — unobserved

Examples: EHH—Much higher than normal and touching East Edge.

RL & - —Lower to the right of normal. Also found without C dot.

CANADA 5c 1859

FLAWS

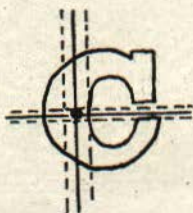
RECORD OF (Revised Jan. 1948)

I—Major or Named Flaws

Number	Loca- New Old tion	Description	C.R.	Perf.	C. dot	Notes
1	1 1.L	POS. scratch from Crown through N.E. pearls and.		11	HR	"Crown-Pos" scratches
2	3 1.L	(PO)ST, scratch from Crown below.		X	W	"Scratch below PO" Pl. 1 pos. 69 Next stamp E carries F66
3	123 1.S	N. E. ball, blemish across the oval W. of.		12	LLE	"The Gouge"
4	122 1.F	N. E. flag, white area astride the frames N.W. of. N. W. 5, dot between frames N. W. of. F4a (PO(S)T, splash just inside Beaver area below W. side of.	R29 4a	12 12		"The N. E. Void" Pl. 2 pos. 98 S imprint Type 2
4a	56 2.B	as above				
5	62 2.B	Sun, elongated splash N. E. of.		X 12	L	"The Comet Splash"
6	64 2.B	Sun, large splash over E. eye of.		12	R	"Splash over the Sun"
7	7 2.B	Sun, Parallel oblique scratches from V((R) to West of A(G)E.		X	RS	"R-AGE scratches"
8	59 3.B	Sun, round splash between AG(E) and.		12	LLEw	"Splash S. E. of Sun"
9	68 2.B	Sun, blur upon the tree under. Sun, small splash N. N. E. of. (62a.)	R11	12	LR	"The Shaded Tree" Pl. 1 pos. 10

CANADA 5c 1859

By MAJOR G. A. E. CHAPMAN



Illustrating the "C" Dot



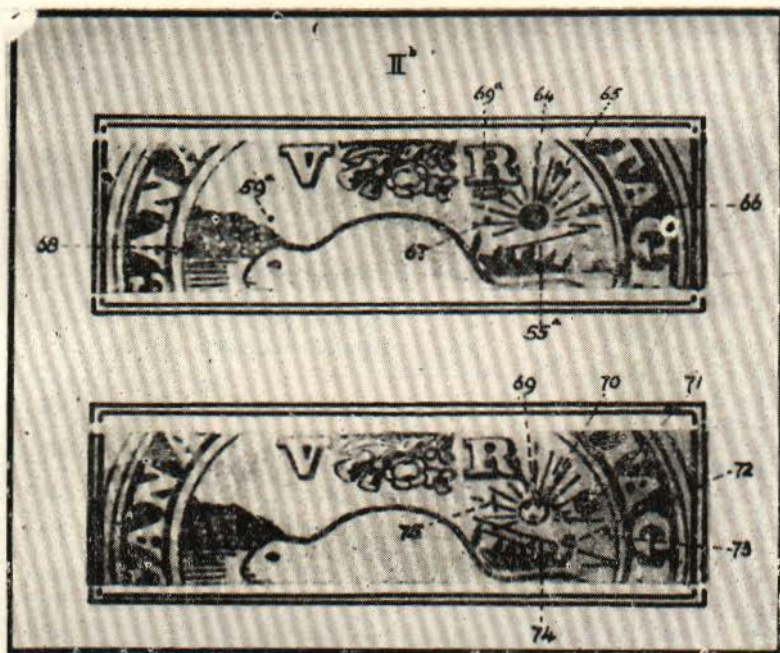
Illustration Shows Division into 8 Segments and 6 Areas



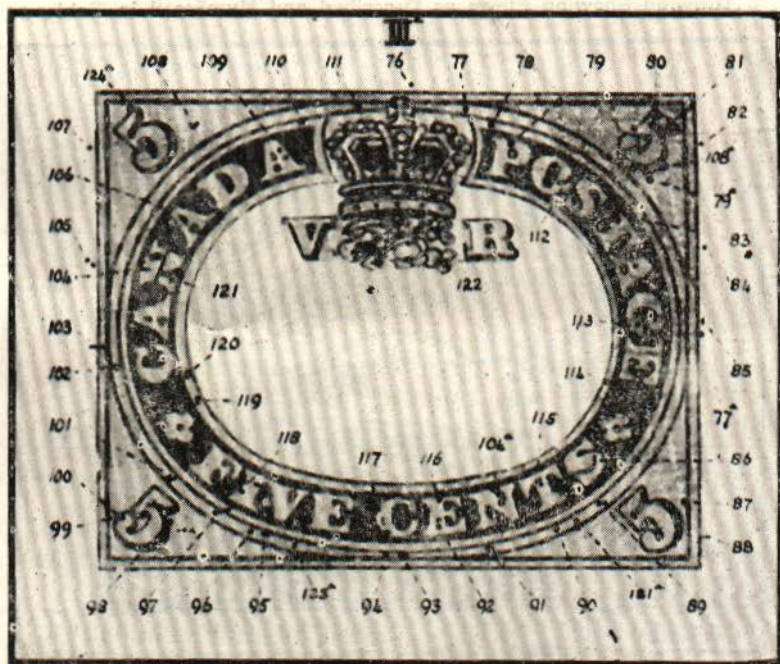
Major Flaws numbered to correspond with numbers in Table



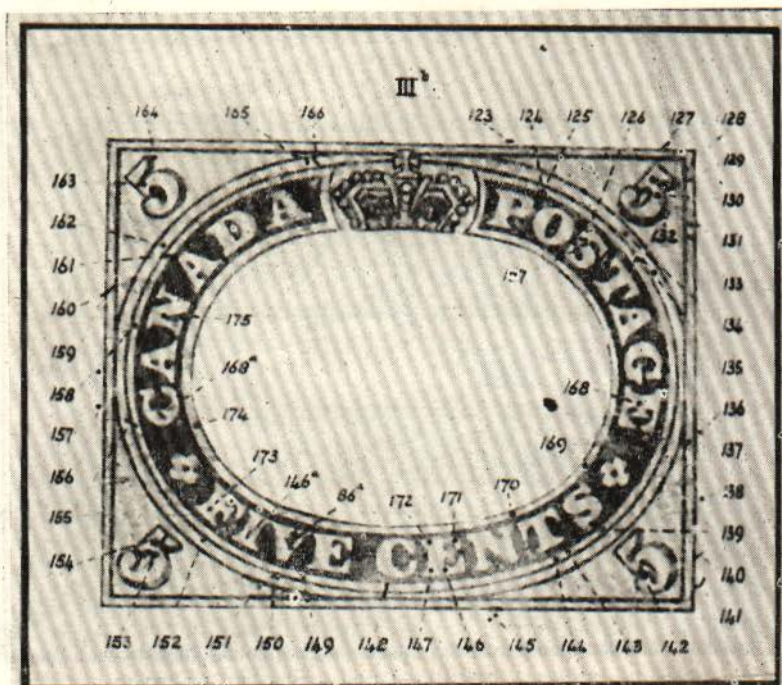
Intermediate Flaws



Drawing Showing Additional Flaws Described in Tables



Drawing Showing Further Flaws as Described in Tables



Drawing Showing Flaws as Described and Numbered in Table



Drawing Showing Flaws as Numbered 176 to 183 in Table

Number New	Loca- Old	tion	Description	C.R.	Perf.	C. dot	Notes
10	8	3.F	E. rosette, parallel scratches through frames E. of.		X	W	"East horizontal scratches" Pl. 1 pos. 39
11	42	3.S	S. E. flag, elongated splash in spandrel N. E. of.		12	LL	"S. E. spandrel splash" Pl. 1 pos. 8 N. Imprint Type 1
12	13	4.S	S. E. spandrel, 2 oblique curved parallel scratches from CE(NT)S through.		X	LL	"Cents parallel curves"
13	51	4.S	CE(N)TS, splash upon W. foot of.		12	L	"The En splash." Next stamp E carries flaw 45 and the next W 111.
14	124	5.L	FIV(E), an arched break of the inner line under.		12	LRS	"Break in the Oval" N. Margin stamp
15	29	5.B	Waterfall. Oblique scratch extending S. W. from a splash below Beaver's front paw. TA(G)E, splash between frames E. of (39). F15a (P)OST splash in inner oval over stem of. F15b CE(N)TS, dot in head of E. upright of.	15a 15b	X 12	R	"Log in Waterfall"
15a	48	1.L	see above				
15b	108	4.L	see above				
16	16	5.L	FIV(E C)NTS, scratch sloping from S. W. spandrel up through.		12	R	"VE-C scratch"
17	60	5.B	Waterfall, splash over F(IV)E.		12	HHE	"Rock in Waterfall"
18	61	6.B	Beaver's nose, splash S. W. of.		12	N	"Leaping Fish"
19	46	6.M	CAN, Marginal splash W. of.		X	N2	"Splash W. of CA" Stamp above carries F23

Number	Loca- New Old tion	Description	C.R.	Perf.	C. dot	Notes
20	20 6.B	Beaver, oblique scratches from C(A)N down through forepart of. A(D), dot in base of. (96aa). F20a N. W. 5, splash in centre of body of.	20a	X	WS	"The Beaver scratches"
20a	29d 8.S	as above				
21	60a 7.B	CA(N), large splash on hill E. of.		12	H	"The Hillside splash"
22	35 7.S	N. W. flag, splash on top of. Guide dot at N. W. corner.	F125	11 X	LRD	"N. W. flag splash" Pl. 2 pos. 8 but not on Imprint copies
23	34 8.F	N. W. 5, round splash on N. frame N. E. of. F23a POS(T), splash in centre of stem of.	23a	X	L	"Ball on N. frame" Stamp below carries F19
23a	101a 2.L	as preceding above				
24	36c 8.S	N. W., rupture in spandrel E. of lower half of body of. F24a CA(N), dash across upper angle in.	24a	12	R	"N. W. spandrel blemish"
24a	77b 7.L	as above				
25	22 8.L	A(DA), horizontal scratch through.		12	Rw	"The DA scratch"

Editor's Note—The second instalment of this article, which will appear in the November issue, will deal with Intermediate Flaws. As a matter of convenience, the illustrations for the complete article have been included in a special insert in this issue. When reading subsequent instalments, reference should be made to the appropriate illustration contained on these special plates.

This is YOUR Society.

Support it with YOUR proposal of your friends as
MEMBERS

Trail of the Caribou

By Freres Meyerson



While the 1950 Gibbons has gone a long way in listing those stamps that exist in both line and comb perforation, there are still quite a few that they have overlooked. Under the Gilbert Issue they say "P 13½ or 14." This is not entirely true as the stamps are not all perf 13½ or 14, but rather some of them are comb perf 13½ and line perf 14. This condition exists in only seven values and the line perf stamps are the scarcer of the two varieties. It is only the 7c, 9c, 10c, 14c, 20c, 24c and 32c values that are found in both perforations. This might be as good a time as any to get all the varieties before they are given separate listings and the prices increased. The other stamp missing from the list is the 4c rose, Scott #189 which is also found in comb perf 13½ and line perf 14 condition. As was the case previously, the line perf variety is the scarcer of the two. Among the earlier stamps we find this omission, the 1c, 2c and 5c values of the 1911 Coronation Set also exist in two perforations, comb perf 13½ and line perf 14. We hate to repeat ourselves constantly, but the line perf variety is also the scarcer of the two in this instance.

Bill Kemp, BNAPS #85, writes in to tell us about a block of #75 that he bought and believes rare because the difference between the bars on the top two stamps is 17mm, whereas on the bottom two it is 18mm. This is not at all strange since in examining a proof of the setting of this surcharge we find that in the first horizontal row the difference between the bars is 17mm, in the second row it is 18 mm, in the third row it is 18½ mm and in the fourth row it is 18 mm. This would lead us to believe that Bill's block is from the first two rows. We did not concern ourselves with the fifth row as this row does not contain #75 but No's 76 and 77. Bill also asks about the 15c Airmail, Scott #C9, with the "GREEK CROSS" watermark. There isn't much we have to

tell as Bill knows everything that we know about it, having gained his information from the late Chris Goulden, the same place we got ours. We understand that it was Chris' contention that only 28 such blocks were in existence, but how he could set such an odd figure we never did find out. We don't know whether there are 28 or 1000, but we do know that they are rather rare and a welcome addition to any specialized collection of Newfoundland.

Dr. R. Willan, BNAPS #568, writes us concerning our bit in the July "Trail" re the two different printings in the 1911 Coronation Set as surmised from the proofs and the different perforations. It is his opinion that Whitehead Morris Co. probably sublet part of the contract and that six values were done by one company and the other five by another company. This would account for the differences we discussed in the July "Trail." Dr. Willan also advises that he believes that the line through the "CE" of cents in the 10c black, Scott #59, occurs on the sixth vertical row. Can any member substantiate this statement? Dr. Willan also wants to know if any of our members have in their possession or know of the existence of pairs of C10 and C11, with one stamp watermarked and the other unwatermarked.

This last bit is out of the July 29th issue of "Stamp Collecting," and appeared in the column of W. E. Fyndem. It concerns a shade variety of the 15c Caribou listed by Gibbons as Prussian Blue, #139a. There has been a considerable amount of controversy concerning this stamp, some of the correspondents insisting that the shade variety did not exist. Mr. Fyndem quotes an English collector who says that the stamp does exist as he has several. He does go on to say that the stamp while fairly hard to find mint is extremely rare used and it took this particular collector four years hunting before he located his copy!

NEW CANADIAN ISSUES

CANADA POST OFFICE ANNOUNCES
SET OF STAMPS FOR CENTENNIAL

The Canadian Postmaster General has announced that the Post Office Department is designing postage stamps to be issued in September 1951, marking the centennial of the transfer of the administration of the postal services from the Imperial Government of Great Britain to the Colonial Governments of British North America, and also the centennial of the first postage stamp issue of the latter governments.

The Postmaster General states that the postage stamps will be released during the International Exhibition to be held in Toronto in September 1951. First day covers prepaid with these special stamps will be cancelled at this exhibition on the first day of issue, which will coincide with the opening date of the show, September 21, 1951.

New Air Letter Form

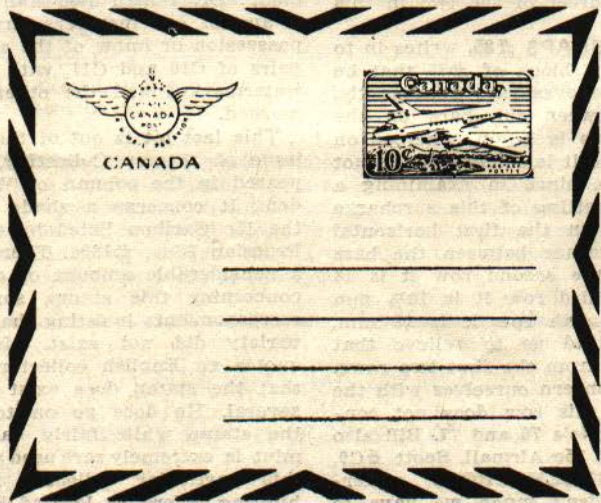
A new air letter form to replace the 10c form in current use was issued during August. The design (illustrated here) displays a typical plane now used for transporting air mail, flying over a small rural hamlet. The winged design at the left is the crest of the Canadian Air Mail Service.

New 10c Stamp



A newly designed 10c postage stamp is scheduled to be issued October 2, and will replace the current design of this denomination. The new stamp design represents the fur resources of Canada, which enable this country to hold a foremost place in the ranks of the world's fur producing nations.

The new design depicts an Indian woman hanging up beaver skins mounted on stretchers to dry for the market. In the background appears an Indian wigwam, the normal shelter used by these natives in the sparsely settled areas of Canada. The design was created by artists of the National Film Board of Canada and of the Canadian Bank Note Company. The stamp will be the same size as the current 10c, and will be brown in color.



Bringing News About People and Stamps

By Rev. John S. Bain

I have intended for some time to write a comment on the George van den Berg—J. N. Sissons—Gordon R. Harmer opinions as to the future of the stamps of Newfoundland. Mr. van den Berg says that because the country is "philatelically dead" the "average" collector will ignore them, and thus "prices will show little or no advance." On the other hand Mr. Sissons and Mr. Harmer both stand together that the stamps of Newfoundland will continue on to hold their place among collectors as they always have. With all the pro and con arguments in, I would like to go on record in this column, for future reference in a society that includes Newfoundland in its study, that these stamps will show a decline in both prices and collecting popularity. The English market is already reflecting this, and then try to sell Newfoundland items to a stamp dealer and hear what he says!

BNAPS

Here is a suggestion for collectors to act upon in their local club toward the support of the coming Canadian Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition (CAPEX). Let us start to hold CAPEX AUCTIONS, by donating items, and then sending the proceeds to "CAPEX," 70 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada.

BNAPS

While thinking about CAPEX opening its doors, September 21st-29th, 1951, in Toronto, Canada, we are reminded from philatelic history that Canada was the 24th country to follow Great Britain in the issuance of postage stamps. Others that will celebrate their philatelic centenary in 1951 are: Sardinia, Denmark, Tuscany, Trinidad, Baden, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Hawaiian Islands and Wurtemberg. What a wonderful display could be made if the CAPEX Committee on Arrangements could invite specialists to show one frame from each of the above countries, side by

side, on the number one stamp issued in 1851.

BNAPS

Say, that was a nice BNAPS YEAR-BOOK for 1950! We should all be proud of our Society and the strides that it has made since BNAPSer #1, Jack Levine, founded it a short seven years ago. Out of the first twenty-five members to join BNAPS only three have dropped out! These BNAPSers mean business (all of them). That is why it is one of the foremost philatelic societies in the world. The membership covers China, Jamaica, England, Italy, Alaska, Scotland, Australia, U. S. A., Ireland, British Guiana, Southern Rhodesia, Channel Islands, New Zealand, Newfoundland, and Canada.

BNAPS

The Official BNAPS Convention Auction, held September 30th, at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, by Robson Lowe, Inc., under the direction of Arthur Pierce, turned up an unlisted Canada envelope essay, cut square, 10c purple, lot #185. This item, properly a proof, is similar to the PPSH numbers listed in Boggs' Canada book.

Various & Sundry

By GEO. E. FOSTER

At the A.P.S. auction sale in Washington, Sept. 6, conducted by John A. Fox, two Canadian items of unusual interest were offered. The first, a small Queen, perf. 12½, on cover, brought \$85; the postmark on the cover reads, "H & P. R., East, Ma 25, 70, N. S."

The second item, a used 12 pence, black, expertly repaired tear and with four margins, realized \$375.

A year or two back, an Australian, probably a coroner or mortician in private life, compiled a list of the "dead

countries," showing present demand and price trends of the "has beens." The maritime provinces of Canada, who haven't issued a postage stamp in over three quarters of a century, head the list in both demand and the steady maintenance of prices.

Dr. Clarence Brazer, the proof baron, is toying with the idea of bringing out a work on B. N. A. proofs, in fact the Doctor has already prepared some copy for the book. While, primarily, this will probably be an undertaking of the Essay-Proof Society, yet it is a project that should have the strong support of every BNAPS'er.

We recently acquired a complete mint sheet of the 5 cent green, Queen, of New Brunswick. This sheet is completely devoid of any imprint. We have maintained for some years that the first issue of the stamps of this province bore no imprint, hence our satisfaction in owning this piece. Another belief of ours, though we have nothing but circumstantial evidence, is that only three values, the 1 cent, 10 cent and 12½ cent were placed on sale in the postoffices in May, 1860, when the decimal issue was first offered to the public.

Patronize "TOPICS" Advertisers

VARIETY

HUNTING in Canada

By Ron Tuckwell

The Coronation Boil

An error-variety that might well equal the sensation caused by the "Weeping Princess" and other notable Canadian errors (if it were better known) is the "Boil on Neck" in the three cent, red, Coronation issue of 1937. The "boil" is easy to spot—when you know what to look for, and where—it is a blob of red that sticks out on the King's neck midway between collar and lobe of the ear.

The "boil" and its location is illustrated—together with several other error-varieties in this popular stamp:

(1) Boil on Neck. (2) Color marks near "H" of "Elizabeth." (3) Line back of letter "B" in "Elizabeth." (4) Small dots between letters "H. M." in "H. M. Queen Elizabeth." (5) Dot in scroll below maple leaf in top right corner. (6) Dot below frameline underneath maple leaf, bottom right. (7) Mark above letter "R" of "H. M. George VI."



Report of the Secretary

SEPTEMBER 15, 1950

NEW MEMBERS

671 Kapp, Albert A., 2728 Kings Highway, Apt. E-10, Brooklyn 28, N. Y.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Abbott, Charles A., 2022 Grand Ave., Pueblo, Colo. (C) CAN—Mint postage. Proposed by R. P. Hedley, No. 164.
- Blois, E. M., 4 Cartaret St., Halifax, N. S., Canada (CC) CAN, N.B., N.S.—19th century mint & used postage. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Literature. Proofs of N. B., & N. S. Proposed by G. P. Lewis, No. 506. Seconded by E. K. Allen, No. 126.
- Brown, F. L. K., Stone Farm, Stone St., Stelling, Nr. Canterbury, Kent, Eng. (C) CANADA. Proposed by B. C. Binks, No. 74.
- Clem, Major W. A. Jr., 2613 Lincoln Ave., Richmond 28, Va. (C) CAN, NFD—19th & 20th century mint & used postage. Literature. Proofs. (Former member).
- Dearing, J., Honeymoon Bay, B. C., Canada (CC) CAN, NFD, P. E. I., N. S., N. B., B. C.—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. Coils. Mint & used airmails. Proofs & Essays. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by D. C. Lee, No. 636.
- Folinsbee, Dr. J. A., 760 Marine Dr., W. Vancouver, B. C., Canada (C) CAN—19th & 20th century mint & used postage. O.H.M.S. Federal & Provincial revenues. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by Lt. Col. F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
- German, Gordon T., c/o Bank of Montreal, Sidney, B. C., Canada (CX) CAN—Mint & used postage. Precancels. O.H.M.S. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by D. C. Lee, No. 636.
- Goldsborough, Joseph R., 254 Jackson St., Willimantic, Conn. (C) CAN, NFD, N. S.—Mint postage and blocks. Booklets complete and mint panes. Coils. Federal & Provincial revenues. Literature. Proposed by R. L. Powe, No. 464.
- Guylee, Mrs. Edith W., 403 Whirlowdale Rd., Sheffield, Eng. (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—20th century mint postage and blocks. 1st flight covers. Coils. Mint airmails. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37. Seconded by A. E. Stephenson, No. 337.
- Hall, A. H., 4800 Dewdney Ave., Regina, Sask., Canada (C) CAN, NFD—Mint & used postage. Proofs. Covers. Proposed by W. C. Beckman, No. 148.
- James, Fred J., 29 Barker St., London, Ont., Canada (DCX) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. Mint & used booklet panes and complete booklets. Coils. O.H.M.S. Precancels. Federal revenues. Mint, used and semi-official airmails. R. R. & Flag cancellations. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37. Seconded by Lt. Col. B. F. Eaton, No. 608.
- Shipton, Charles E. C., 6 Cranes Park, Surbiton, Surrey, Eng. (CX) CAN—19th and 20th century mint postage. Mint booklet panes. Coils. O.H.M.S. Precancels. Mint airmails and semi-official airmails. 2-ring cancellations. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37. Seconded by Major G. B. Harper, No. 570.
- van Oudenol, Pieter Dirk, 1629 East 10th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C., Canada (CX) CAN—Mint & used postage. 1st Day, 1st Flight and 19th cent. covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Complete booklets and mint panes. Precancels. Seals. Federal & Provincial revenues and Tax-Paid. Mint, used & semi-official airmails and on cover. Postal stationery entires and cut-squares. Registered cancellations and private punches. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by Lt. Col. B. F. Eaton, No. 608.

APPLICATION FOR RE-INSTATEMENT

405 Whiting, Mrs. E. W., 414 Eddy St., Ithaca, N. Y.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

412 Dron, George, 82 Second St., New Toronto, Ont., Can. (from Long Branch)

- 95 Hansler, Lester A., add postal zone—Inglewood (5), Calif.
 581 Hennell, Robert Gordon, P. O. Box 907, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
 561 Littlefield, Lester N., 52 W. Emerson St., Melrose 76, Mass.
 490 Webb, Honer, 405 Forest Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. (from Bloomsburg, Pa.)

Sketches of BNAPSers

By V. G. Green



J. REG. BARRACLOUGH

A former Vice-President of our Society and one of our early members, J. Reg. Barraclough was born in Lindock, Ontario, on August 3, 1897. For some years he lived in British Columbia and it was in that Province, at the age of 7, he first started collecting stamps. His first collection was made up of Yukon Law stamps, doubtless due to the attractive design and color. After trading his general collection for one of British Colonials, he disposed of the latter to George A. Lowe about 1922, and bought Canadian "Pence" Beavers with the proceeds.

Mr. Barraclough, who now lives in Westmount, Quebec, and is a leading salesman for the Imperial Life Assurance Company, has formed many collections since those early days, notably one of Semi-Official Canadian Air Mail stamps which won a second award at CIPEX in 1947. He is at present working on a "Philatelic History of Urban Canada Between 1857 and 1870 as Shown by the 4 and 2 Ring Numeral Cancellations" and the "War Tax Issues of 1915-18." Mr. Barraclough has also collections of Canadian "Local" stamps and Canadian Presentation Booklets. He has written several articles on Canadian philatelic matters during the last ten years, most of them appearing in BNA TOPICS.

Other hobbies are photography and golf and from outside sources the writer has been told he is an excellent bridge player. (No, he doesn't play Canasta!)

Mr. Barraclough has a brother in Toronto, Dr. W. Wray Barraclough, who is one of Canada's leading neurologists and is also a philatelist of note and a member of the British North America Philatelic Society.

LETTERS — From page 218

left; On the 1949 issue, lower right, near lapel of suit; On 50c Oilwell, right side near base of oil derrick.

The above may be of interest to others as it was to me.

JAMES W. CATTERICK

Variety Study Group

Dear Sir: In reading the philatelic press over the past eighteen months one cannot help but be impressed with the achievements and good work of various Study Groups, which are adding constantly to the philatelic knowledge of our B. N. A. stamps. Why not a Study Group for Canadian Varieties?

The field is immense, even excluding for a time the abominable "fly specks" of the Arch Issue. Take, for example, the "Man on the Sail of the Bluenose" (Scott No. 158) mentioned by R. M. Bryan in the excellent article appearing in the June issue of Topics—a hard to get "constant," but who knows its plate number or its position thereon?

There are dozens of similar interesting constants, "homeless" and seeking a domicile. Then again there are hundreds of others, equally interesting, whose constancy, while highly probable, have not been definitely proven and duly recorded—just waiting to become known and admitted to the family of "good fellows." A Study Group to open up this field in all its ramifications would be of absorbing interest to its members and could contribute a valuable service to philatelic knowledge.

W. T. WHITE

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BNA TOPICS

Official Journal of

The British North America Philatelic Society

Vol. 7 — No. 9

OCTOBER, 1950

Whole No. 73

ADVERTISING RATES

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Full Page	\$8.00	\$7.00	\$6.00
Half Page	4.75	4.00	3.50
Quarter Page	3.00	2.50	2.00
Single Column Inch	1.00	.85	.75

Copy Must Be Received by 15th of Month Preceding Publication

NOTES and COMMENTS

By The Editor

Member Displays at "Royal"

One of our members in England, Evan R. Gill, contributed to a combined display of "Interesting Adhesive Covers" at a recent meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. Part of Mr. Gill's showing was described by The London Philatelist as follows:

"Canada—Four combination covers emanating from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, addressed to Liverpool, England, showing the use of U. S. 5c stamps cancelled en route at Boston, Mass., ranging in date from 1895 to 1901, the fourth showing the reduction in postal rates from 3c to 2c.

"The 2c surcharged on 3c numerals type of Queen Victoria used at Esquimalt, B. C., August 7, 1899. It is generally assumed (which the catalogues support) this stamp was not issued before August 8, 1899, being preceded by the similar surcharge on the 'Maple Leaves' stamp—given as July 28, 1899. Exactly the reverse was the case and this cover (which is back-stamped 'VICTORIA, B. C., 7 AUG., 1899') confirms this statement. (Cf. Howe's 'Canada . . .', Boston, 1911)."

It's All Clear Now!

To those who were intrigued with the wording of the advertisement from a group of British Columbia BNAPSers appearing in the 1950 Yearbook, we will quote a portion of a letter from B. C. Binks which explains everything. "Kla-How-Ya is Coast or Chinook Indian meaning 'Greetings,' and of

course, 'Tillicums' means 'friends.' 'Potlatch' means a 'gathering.' Today such things are illegal, but the word sticks. The old-time Indians used to indulge themselves pretty freely at such affairs, but we are just a group of local BNAPS members, and our only indulgence is with stamps. Maybe some of my Eastern friends won't believe that, but that's my story!"

To Hold First Exhibition

The B. N. A. Collectors Club of Montreal will hold its first exhibition at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, November 17 and 18. Founded last year, this club has progressed rapidly to recognition by specialists, and the membership list includes the names of leading collectors in Canada. The exhibition will feature a comprehensive display of B. N. A., containing some rarely seen material which will be of interest to many. BNAPSer Peter J. Hurst is secretary of the club.

NOTES . . . All members will be pleased to hear that the Canadian Post Office intends to issue more than one stamp for the Centenary in 1951 . . . **The Government** is preparing special philatelic displays to be shown at CAPEX, according to official word . . . **New regulations** have been issued with regard to the reproduction of postage stamps in Canada. If in doubt as to the proper procedure, get in touch with the P. O. Department or the Editor of TOPICS, who has a copy of the regulations.

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CANADA OHMS

The recent surcharging of current Canada with OHMS has attracted considerable attention to the early issues perforated OHMS. These come in TYPE A LARGE OHMS (5 holes in vertical bars of H). All are quite scarce. TYPE B SMALL OHMS (4 holes in H) were for the most part available mint at Ottawa. The surcharged OHMS replaced these. The surcharges have been withdrawn and replaced with stamps overprinted G. As they were used less than a year they are quite scarce.

TYPE A PERF LARGE OHMS

1937			1938		
	Mint	Used		Mint	Used
OA231 1c	1.00	.75	OA241A 10c		.75
OA232 2c		1.50	OA242 13c		.75
OA233 3c		.25	OA243 20c		3.00

We want to buy any others.

All 6 above used \$6.75

TYPE B PERF SMALL OHMS

1937			1946 Peace		
	Mint	Used		Mint	Used
O231 1c	Want	.02	O268 8c	Want	.65
O232 2c	Want	.02	O269 10c	.15	.02
O233 3c	.15	.02	O270 14c	.20	.06
O234 4c	1.00	.10	O271 20c	.30	.07
O235 5c	.15	.02	O272 50c	.70	.45
O236 8c	.25	.30	O273 1.00	1.40	1.50
O231-6 Set	2.50	.45	1949 Revised		
1938			O285 2c	.04	.05
O241 10c	.35	.02	O286 3c	.06	.05
O242 13c	.50	.05	Airs		
O243 20c	.40	.08	OC1 5c	2.00	3.00
O244 50c	.90	.75	OC6 6c '38	.25	.05
O245 1.00	1.85	2.25	OC7 6c '42	.45	.15
O241-5 Set	4.00	3.15	OC8 7c '43	.25	.05
1942-3 War			OC9 7c '46	.10	.05
O249 1c	.15	.02	S. D. Air		
O250 2c	.04	.02	OCE1 16c '43	.50	.60
O251 3cR	.10	.02	OCE2 17c '43	.50	.50
O252 3cP	.05	.02	OCE3 17c Br.	3.50	3.75
O253 4cG	1.00	.12	OCE4 17c C.	Want	Want
O254 4cR	.08	.02	OCE1-4 Set	6.75	7.00
O255 5c	.08	.02	S. D.		
O256 8c	.25	.30	OE7 10c '38	.40	.35
O257 10c	.25	.02	OE10 10c '42	.35	.35
O258 13c	.75	.75	OE11 10c '46	.15	.18
O259 14c	.40	.15	OE7-11 Set	.90	.85
O260 20c	.40	.05	Mint Blocks Pro Rata		
O261 50c	1.00	.25	Send want list for Used Blocks		
O262 1.00	1.50	1.50	and Plate Blocks		
O240-62 Set	5.50	2.75			

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