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Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society

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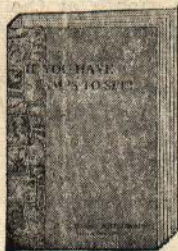
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Contents

Sketches of BNAPSers (B. C. Binks)	28
Notes on the "Admiral" Series	29
Library Report for Year 1951	32
Trail of the Caribou	33
What's in the Mail	34
What Are the Answers?	35
"Forwarded"	36
Variety Hunting in Canada	37
Bringing News About People and Stamps	38
The Newfoundland 1911 Royal Family 4c in Aniline?	39
Looking Here . . . Looking There	41
"CAPEX" Jottings	42
Newfoundland: The Caribou Issue	43
Position Dots on the 10c Small Queen of 1888-97	45
Report of Elections	46
Report of the Secretary	47
Various and Sundry	48



Editor—Gordon P. Lewis, 13 Eastern Ave., Brampton, Ontario, Canada.
 Associate Editors—Jack Levine, R. J. Duncan, E. J. Whiting, Russell Allison,
 Rev. J. S. Bain, V. G. Greene, D. C. Meyerson, W. S. Meyerson,
 W. W. Chadbourne, G. E. Foster.

Views and Reviews By the Editor

With this issue the editor takes on a new task and a new column makes its bow to Topics readers. Under the "Views" part of our heading you are likely to find anything from month to month upon which we wish to express an opinion—either good or bad! Under "Reviews" will be featured that part of Topics formerly handled by Russ. Allison in his "Looking Here" column . . . Russ. is going to concentrate most of his attention on presenting a real up-to-the-minute auction sale commentary, with occasional personal items that come his way. This division of work should allow both these departments to become more embracing and provide a much better coverage of both reviews and auction reports.

We will welcome, however, all the assistance possible from our readers. If you see an interesting B. N. A. item in the philatelic press, or read an interesting handbook on any phase of B. N. A., and feel the urge to write about it, don't hesitate to put your impressions down on paper. These items will be included in this column, with credit being given to the author, of course.

(Continued on page 40)

Sketches of BNAPSers by V. G. Greene

BURY C. BINKS

Congratulations to our new President, Bury Collins Binks! Born in Lincoln, England, on Nov. 19, 1894, he came to Canada in 1911 where he was employed by the Sterling Bank of Canada. On the outbreak of the 1st Great War he went overseas with the 1st Division and after a tour of staff duty in France he returned to England for a refresher course, later joining the 4th Canadian Infantry Battalion where the writer first met him. Asked for a photograph to go with this article Captain Binks replied, "Why not use that picture of "B" Company officers taken in France in 1918?" . . . "We were better looking in those days"! The old photograph, therefore, accompanies this sketch. The officer sitting on the ground to the left is Captain Binks and the one on the ground to the right is the writer. Shortly after this picture was taken, during the fighting on the Western Front, Captain Binks lost a leg and was lucky to escape with his life as several of his men were killed during the engagement. The writer was a short distance away at the time, but kept behind the sandbags!

In 1924 Captain Binks started to specialize in the stamps of Canada, concentrating on the 1859 and "Large" and "Small Cents" issues. He is at present plating the 17c 1859 stamp (using Senator Calder's charts) and has the job 92% complete. He is one of the best known philatelists on the Pacific Coast, has been president four times of the British Columbia Philatelic Society, and has been made



an honorary life member of that club. He is also a member of the Royal Philatelic Society; Canadian P. S.; C. P. S. of Great Britain and a director of "Capex." He hopes to be in Toronto next September to attend the exhibition and the convention of the British North America Philatelic Society.

For the past 16 years Captain Binks has been engaged in club secretary-management except for an 18 month break when he went for a tour around the world, meeting stamp collectors in Australia, New Zealand, India and Great Britain. One of the fascinations of our hobby is the friends one meets while collecting stamps. Captain Binks' only other hobby is "collecting a lot of darn good stamp collector friends everywhere."

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NOTES ON THE 'ADMIRAL' SERIES

By J. P. MACASKIE*

Few issues can provide such an interesting field for study as those which have been in use over a comparatively long period of years, during which many changes have been necessary.

The Canadian 1911-1928 series, commonly known as "Admirals," falls into this category. Much has already been written on this subject and the writer's only excuse for submitting the following notes is that the subject has so many interesting aspects that the last word on it will probably never be written.

It must be stressed that these notes are not intended to cover all the various details of the issue, but are confined to those matters which have particularly engaged the writer's attention whilst examining quantities of each value. All the notes are based on stamps in the writer's possession, except where reference is made to the published statements of other collectors.



X-ray photo of reproduction of master die.

The first denominations to be issued appeared in December, 1911, the original series being the same as the previous Edwardian issue, i.e., 1c, 2c, 5c, 7c, 10c, 20c and 50c. The entire series was based on a single master die from which working dies were prepared for each denomination by the addition of the value in figures and words. Evidence of this is seen in the unsymmetrical positioning of the crowns, and in the frequently visible flaw in the "E" of "POSTAGE." Later on it was necessary to prepare

new working dies for some values, and some other dies were retouched. These are mentioned later under the appropriate values. New values became necessary from time to time, and, as late as 1931, old stocks of the 3 cent carmine were brought into use in an emergency.

HAIRLINES. It is usually stated that the hairlines occasionally found on the 1 cent green and 2 cent carmine were caused by poor quality steel used before and during the 1914-1918 War, the surface of the steel plates cracking when being bent to fit the semi-rotary printing presses. It seems strange, however, that strong cracks are only found on these two values and from certain plates which, according to G. C. Marler, were approved during the period Dec. 1911-Dec. 1913. If war needs made it difficult to obtain good quality steel, why are these cracks not found on plates prepared during the war years? Why not on other values, and quite a number of plates? It should be noted that cracks may be found on the Edwardian 1 cent and 2 cents values, and on the Quebec 1 cent stamp of 1908. Apart from the minor cracks often found at the corners of the design on several values, the major cracks are confined to isolated examples spread over a period of about 5 years. Is it possible then, that there is some other explanation? The lines on the Edwardian stamps are definitely irregular and suggestive of cracked steel, and are quite unlike those on the Georgian values which are comparatively even when viewed under a glass. If, however, a steel plate of say one-eighth inch thickness cracked when bent between rollers, it seems probable that the lines would be jagged and uneven, particularly in the case of poor-quality steel. A possible cause might be the rollers used for bending the plates although there are snags in assuming this.

*The author is a leading British specialist in the Admiral series, who has recently taken over the treasurership of the C. P. S. of Great Britain.

Any marks, such as scoring, could easily be reproduced on the surface of the printing plate. Moreover, very little depth is required in order to print a visible line. Examination of a very large block would show whether constant repetition of differences in the lines occurred at intervals, but the writer has not been able to examine such a piece.

Each value in the series is now considered separately.

1 Cent Green. Perf. 12

The early printings of this value are in a very clear bluish green, easily distinguished from later blue-green printings, which often have a muddy appearance. Later still, about 1915, yellow-green shades appeared.

Differences in the dies and transfer reliefs enable the stamp to be divided into the following types:

Type

1. Original die. Very fine vertical lines in the upper spandrels.
- 1a. As above, but spandrels worn. Little or no vertical lines (Copy noted in this state dated 24th March, 1912)
2. Retouched die. Strong vertical lines in the upper spandrels, later, on the yellow-green shades, becoming thinner and worn. The earliest date seen so far has been May, 1913, but Marler gives the date as Feb. 1913.
- 2a. Two small but clear breaks in the vertical line of the left value-tablet.
- 2b. Vertical line in left tablet broken at bottom for about $\frac{1}{4}$ mm., sometimes less.
- 2c. Vertical line in left tablet very weak and thin at the bottom for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., also small break in the lower left frame junction line.

- 2d. Vertical line in left tablet thin and broken at bottom for at least 1mm.

Copies have been noted, in what might be an intermediate stage, with part of the vertical left tablet line bent slightly outwards.

RE-ENTRIES have been noted as follows:

1. Type 1. Clear doubling of top frame line in the centre, also traces in "PO."
2. Type 1. Doubling in bottom leg of "E" in "POSTAGE," also in adjacent white oval.
3. Type 1a. Bottom line in left value-tablet doubled.
4. Type 1a. Strong doubling below lower left frame junction line, in letters "STAGE," and of the frame lines at top right and bottom right.
5. Type 2. (Bluish green) Strong doubling outside right hand frame line, also traces in top left corner and in several letters.
6. Type 2. (Bluish green) Doubling in and near "CA" and in white oval to the left of "GE."
7. Type 2. (Bluish green) Quite strong doubling at bottom of white centre oval, in the words "ONE CENT," and figures of value.
8. Type 2. (Yellow-green) Strong doubling in first "A" of "CANADA" and in "G" of "POSTAGE."
9. Type 2. (Yellow-green) 1mm. line in white oval below "A" of "POSTAGE."
10. Type 2. (Yellow-green) Doubling all down (inside) right-hand frame line, particularly of the horizontal spandrel lines.
11. Type 2c. Doubling in bottom leg of "E" of "POSTAGE."
12. Type 2c. Doubling at bottom of



2A.

2B.

2C.

2D.

Relief breaks on the 1c Green Retouched Die

- white centre oval, in words "ONE CENT," and at top of left value tablet. Rather stronger than the many minor re-entries found here
13. Type 2d. Doubling in upright bar of "E" in "POSTAGE."
 14. Type 2d. Vertical line at right of right-hand value tablet doubled. Figure "1" distinctly thicker

RETOUCHES.

(A) On the original die types.

1. Irregular vertical line added in upper right spandrel. Sometimes this is only at the top or the bottom of the spandrel, but usually is down the entire length of the outer edges of the horizontal lines.
2. Thick line added in the upper left spandrel.
3. Vertical line in right-hand tablet strengthened by the addition of a line which curves outwards slightly at the top.

(B) Retouched die types.

1. Irregular line in upper right spandrel, particularly distinguished by a 2mm. line running down, and through the horizontal lines, at an angle.
2. Top two-thirds of upper right spandrel strengthened by the addition of a very thick line.
3. Vertical line added in lower right spandrel.
4. Vertical line added in lower left spandrel. Several types.
5. Top half of upper left spandrel retouched by vertical line.

(C) Retouched die types showing relief break 2b.

1. Vertical line added in lower left spandrel.
2. Irregular vertical line added in upper right spandrel.

1 Cent Green Coil stamps.

The similarity between the relief breaks found on the coil stamps and those found on the normal issue, provides evidence that the same transfer reliefs were used in both cases.

Horizontal coil. Imperf. x perf. 8.

Type

1. Original die. Spandrels with very fine clear vertical lines.
- 1a. Spandrels worn. No vertical lines (These two types—1 and 1a—are

always in shades of bluish green. No relief breaks have been found)

2. Retouched die (1913). Thick vertical lines in the upper spandrels.
- 2a. Two small but clear breaks in the vertical line of the left value tablet. Bluish green shades.
- 2b. Similar to 2a (above) but only one small break in the value tablet. Deep yellow-green only.
- 2c. Vertical line in left tablet weak and irregular in the lower half. Also combined with two small dints in the centre of the frame line at the top of the stamp.

Re-entry noted on type 2b.

Traces of doubling in the first "A" of "CANADA" and in "GE" of "POSTAGE."

Retouch noted on type 1.

Both upper spandrels partially retouched by addition of irregular vertical lines.

Vertical coil. Perf. 8 x Imperf.

All copies examined have been from the original die. Found in bluish green only.

Vertical coil. Perf. 12 x Imperf.

All copies examined have been from the retouched die, two types being noted.

1. Tablet lines unbroken.
2. Vertical line in left value tablet broken at bottom.

All copies seen of the Toronto coil (with 2 large additional holes) have been type 2, and have had the break in the left tablet.

1 Cent Green. Booklet stamps.

All copies examined have, unfortunately, been from the retouched die. G. C. Marler, however, mentions booklet plates 1-4 as being laid down from the original die early in 1913.

Issues from the retouched die may be divided as follows:

Type

1. Strong vertical lines in upper spandrels. No relief breaks in the value tablets. Vertical hairlines. Bluish green shades only.
2. Medium vertical lines in the upper spandrels. Small relief break at the bottom of the vertical line in the left value tablet. Horizontal hairlines.

3. As type 2, but vertical line in left value tablet thin at bottom for about 1/2mm.
4. Vertical spandrel lines almost worn away. Vertical line in left tablet thin and broken at bottom for about 1mm. (Shades of yellow-green only).
5. Vertical spandrel lines weak. No relief breaks in the value tablets. Horizontal hairlines. Shades of yellow-green.

Re-entry noted on type 4.

Doubling in letters "DA" and "POS," also in oval below right hand crown.

PAPERS

The normal paper is medium to stout white wove, at least three types being apparent.

- (a). Fairly thin. Grain of paper easily seen.
- (b). Medium, opaque.
- (c). Very thick, opaque.

In addition to the normal paper, however, an unusual variety occurs. (So far as is known on the 1c green only). This variety is a thinnish grey paper, quite easily distinguished from the normal when placed face down on a white background. The writer's attention was first drawn to this by an article by Member Searles in BNA Topics in Nov. 1947. The surprising fact is that since that time nothing further seems to have turned up, and at the present time little seems to be known about the variety. The writer is of the opinion that quite a number of sheets were printed on this paper. Mr. Searles stated that he had found 30 copies in 10,000. The writer, having examined 20,000 copies of the 1c green, (obtained from 3 different sources) has found 22 copies, 7 of which were in one packet of 1000. Mr. Searles, however, states that since his original discovery he has searched without success.

Nevertheless, the quantities so far discovered suggest a fairly substantial printing. Careful examination by other specialists ought to reveal hundreds of copies, but, if it has, nothing has so far been heard of them.

The writer's copies provide the following information:

1. 2 copies dated June 1916. Place name hard to decipher. One starts with "POINT -?-" Also one copy dated 24 Feb. 1916 which is clearly marked "DARTMOUTH, N. S."
2. A pair with part of a slogan postmark "TORONTO -?-SE (Horse?) SHOW. -?- - MAY 2, 1914." Full details of this postmark would be welcomed. This complicates the dates a little, but might be very late use.
3. 2 copies each having a straight edge on one side. (Indicating sheets after Jan. 1914.) One copy showing a guide arrow, pointing downwards, in the top left corner.
4. All copies are the same shade and type. (Retouched die with medium-thickness spandrel lines, and no breaks or weakness in the value tablets).

(To Be Continued)

**LIBRARY REPORT
FOR YEAR 1950**

Credit

Jan. 1/50, from Treas. ---	\$50.00
Rentals -----	2.50
Cash -----	3.00
	\$55.50

Debit

Debit balance -----	\$.23
Supplies -----	24.20
Postage -----	17.73
Books, magazines, etc., purchased -----	4.49
	\$55.50

Total loans for year, 259.

Thanks to the following donors: F. A. Paul, cash; magazines, J. P. Clement; books, A. Rankin, R. P. Hedley.

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R. J. Duncan, Librarian.

Trail of the Caribou

By Freres Meyerson



We have a correction to make in our last paragraph of the December "Trail of the Caribou." In that issue, in answer to Dr. Willan, we stated that there were only three stamps in the sheet of #59 that had the line through the letters "CE" in the word "CENTS," and that their positions were 33, 38 and 43. We passed the information on to Dr. Willan and he disputed it, asserting that he had seen at least six different positions of the line through the "CE." Well, Dr. Willan is right—when we originally examined the sheet we only did so superficially. Since then we have had the time to go over it more carefully and we find that the same sheet bears three more examples of the line through the "CE," these last three however are much fainter than the three previously recorded. They are in the center row directly above the first three recorded positions. Stamps 18 and 23 have a very faint line through the lower part of the "CE," stamp 28 has a faint line through the center of the "CE," and stamps 33, 38 and 43 have the rather heavy line that is evident to the naked eye through the upper portion of the "CE" in "CENTS."

We purchased two very fine items recently, one from a dealer and the other at auction. At auction we purchased a superb used horizontal pair of the 50c unwatermarked airmail of 1931, imperforate between. Only 10 such pairs are believed to exist, and our pair cancelled at Carbonear on Feb. 1, 1931, may be the only used pair in existence. The second item is a mint block of 8 (4x2) of the 2d. rose, Scott #17. In our collection we have sheets of 20 of the 4d., 6d., 6½d., 8d. and 1/., but previously had nothing larger than a pair of the 2d.

Previous to this block now in our possession, the largest block we had recorded of was a block of 6. Both of the "Pack" sales held in 1944 and 1945 had blocks of 6, and on one other occasion a strip of 5 was offered for sale at a New York auction. We are justly proud of our new acquisition and until we learn of a larger block, or a complete sheet of 20, this block will constitute the largest piece known. We would welcome comment from any of our readers as to any larger pieces that they may know about.

The other day in looking through Boggs book on Newfoundland we re-read the chapter on the Caribou Issue and were surprised to learn that Boggs lists the 5c value as existing in comb perf and in line perf. The blocks in our collection are all comb perf and we wonder if any of our members can submit a block of the 5c value to show us that it does exist in the line perforation. At the same time we have an addition to the plate number information. Boggs lists the 1c value as existing in plate #3, but a block used on cover in 1923 that is in our possession is from plate #2. Are any additional numbers known?

It has just been revealed that the stock of proofs owned by Clarence Brazer, BNAPS #149, was stolen on or about Jan. 6, 1951. If any proofs are offered to a reader at a very low price from other than a reputable dealer, it might be wise to communicate with Mr. Brazer before making the purchase.

Make your plans now to attend CAPEX and BNAPEX—two big events in one—September 1951.

What's in the Mail... of Jack Levine

Questions? Problems? Answers. Solutions. We hoped this column would become the medium and means for the members to pose their questions and problems and, through it, receive their answers and solutions. Our hopes are becoming a glimmer and we sincerely and gratefully thank you for helping us in our endeavor to serve you. Continue to patronize us, please?

o o

One question last month and you answered. Frank Campbell writes that he answered Mr. Vienno-Michaud directly about his query on the FORWARDED (1821 is the earliest seen—per Frank). Some other interesting news we feel we should pass along to you from Frank's letter—lately he acquired two "super gems," nice small, clean covers with straight-line THREE RIVERS 1778 and BERTHER 1784. "How about that?"

o o

Our feature? New questions. Another plea for a copy of BNA TOPICS—"I still lack No. 3 of Vol. I of TOPICS. I have all others complete, and have had them nicely bound—so I'm trying once more to complete my set." Any offers to help this fellow-BNAPSer too? . . . "I would like to procure the Coat of Arms of each of the Provinces of Canada, either in color, embossed or any way that they can be had and am wondering whether you know of any source from which this could be had." We're asked a question and we pass it along to you. You answer and another BNAPSer is happy. B-NAPS—be happy!

o o

BNAPSers all—Winners all! A. P. Ranger writes to tell us how Alex. MacMaster "marched off" with two awards at the Annual Exhibition of the Royal City Stamp Club, New Westminster, against some Gold Medalists—best British Colonial and Best in the Show!! . . . At the Dayton (Ohio) Philatelic Society 24th annual exhibition held in conjunction with Second National Stamp Collecting

Week, the judges decided to grant two Grand Awards and one went to William O. Lea of Seattle for his 19th century Canada stampless covers and the early Large Queens . . . At the 13th national SEPAD exhibition in Philadelphia, BNAPSers won top three honors in the British Colonial section—1st Award (trophy) to Charlie McDonough; Gold Medal to "Don" Steele; and Silver Medal to "Bert" Llewellyn. Can you ask for better, considering that only three BNAPSers were entered in the section!!!

o o

BNAPS' 1st Father & Son. We believe (almost certain) that to Mr. W. T. White goes the distinction of being the first father to propose his son to BNAPS—a beautiful precedent which we hope many will follow . . . New applicant, C. Arthur Ayre, is the holder of the second smallest membership number in the Canadian Philatelic Society . . . Feel like showing a new BNAPSer what swell company he's going to keep? Well, we learned he's a veteran of the last war; was torpedoed many times and, when not in the hospital, has to stay "in." Got any items you can spare? Write us and we'll tell you where to send them.

o o

Not a stamp item in this edition so we'll tell you about a block of 50 we have (5x10, lower right pane) of the 2¢ '35 Jubilee of Canada which shows (to us) a distinct slip-printing whereby the right numeral "2" of nine of the outside ten stamps appears in normal position in the margin between stamps and the top stamp seems to have part of the design above it. Want to see it and tell us what you think it is—we'd like to know.

o o

We made it again . . . another column. We're "bone dry" for the next edition so, got any questions, problems, answers, information—our mail box is begging for your letters.

BNAPS ALL.

WHAT ARE THE ANSWERS?

By JAMES STOKES

Do you know the answers to these little problems? Likely the answers are simple and known to many. However, they are still problems to me.

E. Stanley Deaville has explained why the 1c "Weeping Princess" has been noticed with the "tear" in slightly different positions on her cheek. A piece of silver paper, used to wrap the plate prior to use, had adhered to that portion of the plate and the "tear" appeared. Later it moved slightly giving the "tear" a new position. I have a sheet of this stamp, correct plate and position, that does not show the "tear." Mr. Deaville's explanation eliminates the possibility of sheets being issued at first without the "tear" as the silver paper wrapping was on the plate until the first printings, when the small piece was left adhering. Therefore, it would seem that this sheet was printed from the plate after the paper particle had been removed. However, under a glass the lines of shading seem to be slightly changed. Why would that be if it was only this piece of paper causing the "tear"? Could it be that the paper damaged the plate very slightly thus causing another variety?

As I understand it, the "Unrevised" issue was printed in the spring of 1949, was turned over to the Post Office Dept. by the Canadian Bank Note Co., and was then distributed to the different postage stamp depots across Canada. When the issue was cancelled in late May, they were recalled from the depots, and I would think would then be kept in the possession of the P. O. Dept. I saw a sealed bundle of fifty sheets of the 4 cent denomination which had on its back the rubber stamp impression of the Bank Note Co., and the date was January, 1950. How come?

Philatelic magazines have mentioned a few oddities seen on air letter forms. There is the F instead of E in CENTS and there is the form with the entire printing layout upside down. Have you seen the forms with nothing printed on them at all? They

are the proper shape and on the proper watermarked paper, but are blank.

The \$1.00 gift booklet brought out just before Christmas a few years ago never became popular with the general public. It only sold to collectors and in small quantities at Christmas as a gift, but rarely the rest of the year. The post office decided to discontinue the printing of this item. A few months ago I visited our local general post office and noticed a clerk tearing the panes out of a large number of these books. I asked for one of the books but he would not sell it to me as he said "they have all been accounted for." I suppose the accountants office had absorbed the difference of two cents in value between the stamps contained in the book and the complete booklet. Soon after that I noticed business mail with stamps obviously from booklets, and suppose they were from these gift booklets.

This item concerns the stamps occupying the position of number one on the third row down on some sheets, in other words, stamp 21 in sheets of 100, and stamp 11 in sheets of 50. What is the position of the "Bullet Hole" on the 2c, 1935? No. 21. What is the position of the "Weeping Princess"? No. 21. What is the position of the crooked stamp of the 1948 Princess issue? Stamp 21. What about the 7c airmail issue of 1946 and the bar of color at the lower left? Stamp 11. The position of the stamp with the hairline at the lower left corner, in the current 20c? Stamp 11. Is No. 21 in sheets of 100 and No. 11 on sheets of 50 a hoodoo for the engravers and workmen of the Canadian Bank Note Co.?

The unrevised issue, as you all know, was for sale at many post offices throughout Canada, and at the Philatelic Branch. Although they did not show them on their general list of items for sale, the Agency also had for sale 1c, 1c precancelled, and 3c, coils in limited quantities. I was, therefore, very surprised to be able

to buy over the counter at my local post office a roll of the three cent value. Also, I received on business mail from Montreal a 1¢ precancel. How come these would be for sale at post offices when they were in such short supply at the Agency?

Occasionally one will find a sheet of stamps with fine hair lines thru the margins, between some stamps, and through a few stamps. Usually these hair lines extend over the margin and over into the sheet of stamps for three or four rows. In recent years the only plates thus affected seem to have cracked only on the left side as you face the plate. The current revised 4¢, Plate 6, and the 14¢ Tank, Plate 1, are both lower left panes, while the 1943, 3¢ mauve, Plate 28, and the recent Princess stamp, Plate 2, are both upper left panes. Is this left position a coincidence or is there some extra stress on this side of the plate in the press?

The arch and maple leaf issue of 1930 normally has the plate number block at the corner of the pane, with the wording at the side, as is true of the present issue. Boggs reports that he has seen the imprint on the 2¢, plates 5 and 6, midway between the top and bottom of the pane. I have part of a sheet of the 2¢ brown, lower right, with plate 6 printed on the margin by stamps No. 50 and 60, and also plate 6 printed on the margin by stamps No. 90 and 100. One would normally suspect one or the other of these to be a "Phantom" plate number. However, neither one is albino as is usual with a "Phantom" plate number. The one in the centre of the pane has even lettering, is 28 millimetres in length, and has a dash between the O of No. and the figure 6. The lower one has poorly formed letters, is slightly less than 26 millimetres in length, has no dash between O and the figure 6, and the space between the letter and the figure is one millimetre less than in the imprint at the center. I don't see how one could be a "Phantom" printing of the other. Therefore, doesn't it look as though two plate numbers were engraved or stamped on the plate? Possibly the poorly made imprint

should have been burnished off the plate before use. Have any of you a sheet or part sheet of this value, Plate 6, lower right, that will help solve this for me?

"FORWARDED"

By FRANK W. CAMPBELL

An enquiry in last Topics on the use of "Forwarded" brought a reference to my long list of anything that seemed early in Canada postal history. This list is occasionally added to, but of late years it seldom gets more than a year at a time further back.

FORWARD was seen on an 1821 letter from Quebec to LaPrairie in small heavy shaded type of the character of impression that indicated it was applied from a line of loose printer's letters. 1821 was the year La Prairie post office opened.

Soon the longer word FORWARDED was common on letters from Quebec in a type style that seems more like a hand engraved small letter, as no wavering was evident in the several copies seen.

Halifax used FORWARDED very commonly on letters from Newfoundland and England, that were weighed on arrival there and sent onto Quebec where they were weighed once more, as the Quebec postal accounts were kept separate from the Halifax returns. If they were to pass still further inland than Quebec they often had a second FORWARDED applied. The many rate markings on such letters are very difficult to decipher.

NEWFOUNDLAND PERFS.

The bright and cheery Christmas number of the Stanley Stamp Company's "Newsletter," Vancouver, B. C. contains some interesting "Notes on Perforation Variations in the Postage Dues of Newfoundland" by BNAPS-er Alex MacMaster.

FIRST CANADIAN MAIL ROUTE

The first regular Canadian postal service was established in 1734 between Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal.

VARIETY

HUNTING

in Canada

Ron Tuckwell

The King's Dirty Collar

The first "regular" issue of George VI in 1937 was notable in that, for the first time, a reigning king was portrayed on Canadian stamps in civilian clothing, instead of military or naval uniform that previously had always been the rule. It was noteworthy, too, for a number of interesting error-varieties—among these items picturing the monarch wearing a badly-spotted and marked collar!

This was on the 3c red, and the royal collar really got a going-over, it showing up soiled in at least two different items. Various other error-varieties in this 3c red are illustrated:

(1) Semi-circular mark on tip of King's collar. (2) Dot on King's collar—also large dot near top of King's left ear. (3) Long line runs from perforation near top of left figure "3" across white border through fig-



ure "3" and across border to perforation below figure "3." A slip of the engraving tool evidently caused this one. (4) Large dot in top white border above second "A" in "Canada" and large dash on top of "A" in "Postage." (5) Large dot on white border outside frame near top of numeral panel bottom right.

Probably the most unique and highly prized "error" in this 3¢ red of 1937 came into the hands of a collector who purchased a sheet at the Lethbridge, Alberta, Post Office, which shows a remarkable "paper doubling;" top half of all stamps on the sheet are printed on different paper to bottom half—and stamps are split right across the middle. Only the one sheet of this error has been reported.

SALES CIRCUIT TOPICS

New books are coming in to replenish the last batch retired. However, I can use some more, plenty more, especially Plate Blocks, Precancels, and O. H. M. S. If you have any of this type of material to dispose of—here is your ready market. Send for some blank books today; they are only 5 for 25¢ postpaid.

It has been called to my attention that members sending the circuits do not always use stamps of philatelic value. It costs no more for a block of four of the 8¢ value, for instance, than the ordinary 20, 10 and valueless 2. A good point to remember when sending your circuit on is—what kind of postage would I like to receive if I were getting this parcel?

Are you looking for some material

for your collection? For investment? Or if you just want to look, write me—I'll send you a circuit.

Address the Circuit Sales Manager:

Harold R. Meyers
101 West 60th St.
New York 23, N. Y.

PLATE BLOCK LIST

The Canadian Plate Block Study Group of BNAPS has published a very comprehensive listing of the possible plate block numbers from 1897 to date. If you are interested in this phase of philately, a letter to the secretary of this group, listed elsewhere in this magazine, will bring full particulars.

Bringing News About People and Stamps

By Rev. John S. Bain

The final prospectus for the CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION has been issued. Eight more months and the great show will be on! September 21st-29th, Toronto, Canada. I remember commenting on the classification of exhibits in my column for July-August, 1950. In the new prospectus there is a re-arrangement of such, but still we find no provision in the form of a special group under section 1 for stampless covers and postal history of Newfoundland, the four Canadian provinces, postal stationery and semi-official airmails. At such an exhibit featuring the centenary of Canadian stamps, which above all other international shows, should lend itself to featuring B. N. A. items. Section 1 for B. N. A. has eleven (11) groups, Section 3 for U. S. A. and Possessions has ten (10) groups. I suggested also the word "Specimens" be added to the B. N. A. section. This has not been done, but the U. S. A. section has it in! I suggest that all good BNAPSers get out their pens and write to the General Manager, "CAPEX," 70 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5, Canada, and let him know your feelings on the matter. This will be our only chance to make CAPEX what I believe every BNAPSer wants to see, namely, the finest possible exhibition of B. N. A. material ever assembled under one roof, with ample provision for the exhibition of such material in competition with like material and not lumped together. My heart is broken when I think of postal stationery listed in section 1, group 11, "Any other group including . . ." What about Newfoundland postal stationery? All BNAPSers to the rescue!

BNAPS

Thank you for all the lovely Christmas cards. I must mention three philatelic ones. That man Walter Bayley was at it again. How do you like this on a Christmas card? "The mail pouches fear they'll be late with the

mail pouches!" I looked in vain for the pouches. Then BNAPSer Arnold Gabbitas of Sheffield, England, sent a card with a lovely reproduction of the beautiful Chalou full length portrait of Queen Victoria with the inscription "1851 CANADA 1951." Ed Richardson sent his "Best holiday wishes" with a Billig photo of a Vancouver Island forgery which promptly went into my reference files.

BNAPS

"Popular Stamps" had an item in the December 1950, issue that BNAPSers should take note of. "In the Philatelic Exhibition held by the R. A. Stamp Club in Ottawa in November, Mr. Hans Reiche won the Grand Prize with an entry of Geo. V Admiral issue cataloguing about five dollars. The award recognized Mr. Reiche's specialized study and original research in the Admiral issue." Who said that you could not go on with Canada? Here's a field that still much can be done in it.

BNAPS

Many are asking the question whether or not there will be a CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION in view of the war spreading and involving the nations to a greater extent than at present. The Canadian National Exhibition grounds where CAPEX will be held were taken over by the Canadian Government during the last war. However, no one knows the answer to that question. We are reminded that the great International Stamp Centenary Exhibition by the Royal Philatelic Society in London, England, had to be abandoned in 1940 owing to the war. Collectors should know that the CAPEX show has been insured against war by Lloyd's of London, England, at a two (2) per cent premium. This means that Lloyd's give a 5 to 1 chance that war will not stop the CAPEX show. Here's hoping that Lloyd's are right.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND 1911 ROYAL FAMILY

4c IN ANILINE?

By H. A. MacMASTER

Some years ago I came across a used copy of Scott's #107, the 4c 1911 Royal Family, which was so distinctly different from the ordinary that it immediately caught my fancy. It is a much lighter and redder shade than the normal stamp and looks as if it might have run from soaking and thereby colored through except for the fact that although the paper for the most part is colored through the margins, boy's collar and all the white parts of the stamp are all immaculately white on the back. Had the paper colored through from washing the stamp should have been all colored on the back, with no white parts whatsoever. I also found that I could soak the normal stamp for as long as two full days without running the color.

For a long time this variety reposed, an orphan, in my duplicate book until one day in a dealer's stock I ran across another specimen exactly the same but in superb mint condition—it had the same bright color, with paper colored through and the white parts of the stamp remaining white on the back.

I decided to put both stamps in my collection as shade varieties but with no idea of the reason for the difference. However this color difference was so distinct that it made a handsome addition to my Royal Family set.

Quite recently I became the proud owner of a black lamp and at once decided to make a comparison of both the variety and the normal under the light. I placed my two copies, mint and used, together with half a dozen copies of the normal under the black light. Much to my delight the normal stamps remained their dark violet color while the varieties came up in a brilliant red glow. This gave me my first hint that they might have been printed in aniline. For my next step I procured a copy of the recent Bermuda 2/ value which is known to have an aniline center and

is approximately the same color as the 1911 4c. This stamp I placed under the black light with my varieties—both stamps glow in the same brilliant red color. This, to my mind, proves that some, at least, of #107 must have been printed in aniline ink.

I would be very happy to know if any other member has noticed any difference in shade in this stamp. There must be others in existence although not too many as I'm sure I've seen altogether more than a hundred copies of the normal and less than half a dozen of the variety.

We already know that the 8c value of the same set has been printed in aniline ink so there may be a possibility that other values have also been done in this way.

THE B. W. I. PHILATELIST

This is a quarterly magazine published by Mr. E. F. Aguilar of Kingston, Jamaica, and deals mainly with first flights, postal history, and general information of all the B. W. I. Islands. The present edition has the concluding chapters on the first flight air envelopes between 1930-1950 to and from Jamaica, and a full report on the London International Stamp Exhibition. Forthcoming articles will be Cayman Islands Postal History, Postmarks of Grenada, the double ring postmarks of Jamaica, and a complete check list of all the B. W. I. Islands George VI stamps with varieties, perforation changes, flaws, etc. The yearly sub. is 5/-, or the equivalent in Canadian or American funds.

NEW CANADA 15c AIR LETTER

The 15c Canada air letter form now in general use is gradually being replaced with a new design, the same as the 10c form that was introduced in August 1950, with the exception of the postage stamp which is in red; the balance of the printed matter is in blue.

IEWS AND REVIEWS (Continued)

If you don't feel like doing the writing yourself, just send along any interesting article or book to us and we will be glad to look it over and present the contents to the best of our ability. The items in question will be returned, of course.

Although a great deal of the material featured in this column will come from the current philatelic press, we will present from time to time short reviews of articles and books in the BNAPS Library. Some of these have been reviewed at some previous date, although not necessarily in BNA Topics, so they should be new to a great number of our readers. Among some interesting material sent to us by Librarian R. J. Duncan is a series of pamphlets by Wilfred M. Sprung of Ottawa, dealing with the early issues of Canada. The first of these we have before us at the moment will be dealt with briefly in the following paragraphs.

An Introduction to Canadian Postage Stamps and the Three Penny Beaver 1851

(By Wilfred M. Sprung)

This is the first chance we have had to look over any of Mr. Sprung's writings, and one of the first things that struck us was that the material is presented in a way that makes it particularly useful in extracting information for use in writing up a collection of Canadian stamps. This article in question starts with a reprint of a short item entitled "The Posts" by E. R. Begin, from Marks Stamp Company's "Emco Journal," which gives a lot of interesting material on the history of posts from early Biblical times to the printing of the first postage stamp.

Other chapters deal with paper-making, watermarks, perforations, proofs, essays and color trials, covers, postmarks and cancellations, re-entries, plate varieties, etc. A chapter on "Postal Canada" and "Early Postal Regulations and Markings" concludes the historical material contained in this pamphlet.

The study of the Three Penny Beaver (Scott No. 1) gets under way with a few introductory remarks about the design of Canada's first "pictorial" stamp, followed by comments on paper varieties, colors and shades, minor varieties, cracked plates and dies, and description of specific cancellations. The same treatment is given to Scott's No. 4 and No. 12, and all in all it makes good reading for the collector interested in early Canada. This work was published in 1946, and there may be the odd spot where still later information is available, but the style is not too technical and anyone should be able to extract a good deal of useful data for use in "writing up."

A table of catalogue values reveals the fact that the Three Penny Beaver (Scott No. 1) increased in value from \$100 in 1924 to \$500 in 1946; and a look in the 1950 Scott Catalogue shows that this stamp was listed at \$600.

Index to Current B. N. A. Material

Further B. N. A. articles as listed in the "Index to Current Philatelic Periodicals" in "The Stamp Lover" (London) are given below. Material from Topics is also listed in this Index but not mentioned here as they appear in our monthly and yearly indexes.

CANADA:

History (H. E. Petch), Stamp Collecting 2 15/No. 2.

O. H. M. S. and "G" Issues (V. Persinger), Gossip 51/262.

Varieties on Recent Issues (J. Stokes), Monthly Stamp Digest 5/215.

1932 Medallion Issue (M. W. Cryderman), Popular Stamps 13/No. 9/5.

NEWFOUNDLAND:

1937 Coronation Perfs. (Gibbons Stamp Monthly), 24/26.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

Postal History and Stamps (M. V. Quarles), American Philatelist 64/5, 85; Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly 56/335.

Proofs (L. G. Tomlinson), London Philatelist 59/217.

LOOKING HERE ... LOOKING THERE

with Russell Allison

BNAPSer F. Tomlinson, of Great Britain, is the author of a brief but thorough article on "The Three Cents Indian Red of Canada," which appeared in the December issue of Robson Lowe's "Philatelist." While he didn't disclose any new discoveries, the author did mention the existence of 80 copies of the 12½x12½ perforation—Shoemaker's 60 copies, Lees-Jones' 19 copies, Robson Lowe Sale another copy. To this 80, I can add the copy uncovered by BNAPSer Bert Stewart, which I have previously mentioned.

You may not be aware of this fact, but auction lots containing numbers of Small Queens are realizing over half catalogue almost everywhere. In recent auctions the only lots I could acquire were bought at roughly 55 per cent of catalogue.

In the November 29 and 30 sale of Harmer, Rooke of New York, outstanding items again were purchased with second thought if any to catalogue. A beautiful copy of the laid paper 3d Beaver bottom sheet margin copy brought \$65; a left sheet margin of the 6d brought \$65; another copy with boardwalk margins brought \$82.50; a copy on cover brought only \$20.50. A 6d and 10d combination cover to England brought \$145; two separated 6d's on cover to New York brought \$77.50.

A 12d black and 10¢ (Cents issue) combination proof realized \$200; a used 12d with 3½ margins with small closed tear realized \$525; a 3d Beaver wove pair bottom sheet margin with part of imprint realized three times catalogue or \$30. An unusual combination on cover — a 3d Beaver plus an attached diagonal half of another copy on cover to New York brought \$270; a used block of four of the 15¢ (30c) on very thick

paper brought \$180.

A set of unused blocks of the dollar values of the 1897 Jubilees realized \$1,900. Two copies of the 6d olive yellow New Brunswick brought full catalogue of \$55 each; a diagonal half used as 3d tied on cover brought \$150.

The 8d scarlet vermilion (8a) of Newfoundland, top half bisect tied to cover bearing four different postmarks, and with ample margins brought \$200. Another bisect, right half, on cover bearing three postmarks and addressed to Boston realized \$210. An 1868 5¢ black with complete imprint at top, used, realized \$12.

A 1d horizontal strip of three (#1) of Nova Scotia with margins almost all around, and light cancel, with two creases, realized 480. A mint block of six of the 3d blue (#2), margins almost all around, with two small nicks and creased, realized \$90. A 6d dark green used as a diagonal bisect on cover, three postmarks, brought \$70; a 6d yellow green (#4), margins all around, with light cancel, brought almost full catalogue, \$42. An original gum copy of the 1 shilling violet with large margins, microscopic thin spot, realized \$435. There were also many other outstanding items in this sale. A priced list can be secured for 50 cents from Harmer, Rooke, together with a catalogue.

In H. R. Harmer's sale of January 8-10, the late Edward Goodchild's collection of Canadian and other B. N. A. stampless covers was offered as one lot. It comprised five books of stampless and a collection of Great Britain covers. There were a large number of "over the border" letters, and although I can find no one who professes to go after them, they are in great demand. I am still kicking

myself because I didn't have sense enough to snatch up one which went through Suspension Bridge instead of

Lewiston, the usual local transfer point. Anyone have any "across the border" stampless they want to sell me?—priced by you of course!

"CAPEX" JOTTINGS

The second prospectus of CAPEX is now off the press and those members not receiving one can write to CAPEX, 70 Bloor St. W., Toronto 1, Ont., for a copy. The deadline for entries for the Exhibition is July 1st. **The General Manager Reports:**

A BNAPS columnist has just sent CAPEX Headquarters a lengthy letter dealing with many points based on our second Prospectus—just out and ready for those interested.

The first omission according to our columnist is the lack of any group for Newfoundland Postal Stationery. As Newfoundland is now a Province of Canada this material comes in Section 1, Group 1. "Specimen's" is the next lack and as this group compose so few varieties they are automatically included with "Proofs and Essays, Section 1, Group 2. With few exceptions there are no "specimen," as such, excepting on the various proofs.

The four Provinces, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are left in one group as the variety is small even though it is realized that the scope of collecting these offers a wide field.

Present day costs made it necessary to cut down somewhat on the number of individual groups. CAPEX frames are costing about \$12.00 each and rent for only \$5.00; lighting amounts to an additional \$5,000, awards \$3,500.

To offset these costs CAPEX solicits the active support of every reader both in Memberships and Guarantees. Full particulars will be found in the current Prospectus. If you have not received a copy same may be obtained by writing, Capex, 70 Bloor St., West, Toronto 5, Canada.

Colonel Lloyd Sharpe of Hamilton, who is chairman of the BNAPS Convention committee, is busy with details as to date of BNAPS dinner,

etc., and announcements will be made from time to time in this journal.

To the Editor

Dear Sir: In a recent Topics Russ Allison mentioned having a combination of a 3¢ Small Cents and a 5¢ U. S. on a piece of cover.

I recall having seen something written in a magazine recently about this usage and have looked for it but without success. It did not give any information but did mention a few covers in some large lot or collection.

My collection of Small Queens covers includes one mailed at Yarmouth, N. S., on Aug. 9th, 1890, with a copy of Canada #41 and a copy of U. S. #223 addressed to Liverpool, England. The 3¢ is lightly tied to the cover by a Yarmouth cancel and the 5¢ shows only one marking and that is Boston, Aug. 10th, 1890. The cover also bears a "Liverpool U. S. Packet Paid" marking on the front and on the reverse a Boston Transit marking.

The location of the stamps suggests that they were both applied in Yarmouth because the 5¢ U. S. is in the upper right corner and the 3¢ is well clear of it to the left. Ordinarily one will place a stamp in the corner and then add others to the left so it would seem that the U. S. stamp was not added in transit.

Just as a guess as to the reason for the combination, the "Liverpool U. S. Packet Paid" marking may be the clue. This might have called for a payment of 5¢ U. S. Accordingly anyone using this service regularly may very well have had a supply of the 5¢ U. S. on hand in Canada.

Harry W. Lussey

NEWFOUNDLAND: THE CARIBOU ISSUE

Though there seems to be some argument as to whether the entry of Newfoundland into Canadian Confederation has meant decline in the popularity of its stamps, there is no doubt that there are few countries in the world who have so consistently and graphically shown their history and resources on their postal emissions. Newfoundland stamps have been favorites the world over for many years, and the fact that no further issues will appear from this one-time country, should not have any great adverse effect on those already issued.

One of the main reasons for the popularity of Newfoundland stamps is the variety and attractiveness of the designs used on the various issues. The Caribou Issue of 1919, although it does not have the variety of design which marks other issues, is a very attractive set, and one that has always had great popularity. Although preparations for this series of stamps were made while the First Great War was still being bitterly fought and it was intended more or less as a patriotic gesture, its appearance in 1919 coincided with the Victory Issues from a great number of the victorious Allied nations.

These stamps were printed by Whitehead, Morris & Co., of London. Of the 12 stamps issued, four bearing the word "Ubique" (meaning "everywhere"), commemorated the work of the Newfoundland naval units. The other stamps of the series each commemorate a World War I engagement in which Newfoundland soldiers took part.

Boggs' "Newfoundland" calls attention to the variation in the placings of the inscription on these stamps. "Every stamp on the sheet will show some variation from every other stamp in the sheet. The reasons for these variations has not been fully explained, but C. P. Rang in Gibbons Monthly during 1932 offered the theory that master die of the design and ornaments was made, and two duplicate dies, from which the plates were laid down. After the plates were

laid down certain parts were pantedographed in, viz:

"On the 2c, 5c, 8c and 12c—figures of value.

"On the 1c, 3c, 4c, 6c, 10c, 15c, 24c, 36c—figures of value, and name of engagement."

We present the following article by Mr. Boggs in which further light is shed on this interesting theory. The article in question first appeared in The Essay Proof Journal.



TWELVE STAMPS PRODUCED FROM ONLY TWO SECONDARY DIES

By WINTHROP S. BOGGS

In 1919 Newfoundland decided to commemorate the exploits of the Newfoundland Contingent in World War I, by issuing a series of stamps.

Designs were submitted, by invitation, and two were chosen, both by J. H. Noonan, Cashier of the Customs Department at St. John's. The designs depicted a Canadian moose and a caribou, respectively. The phrase, "Trail of the Caribou" was originated by Lt. Col. Nangle, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment. The original badge of the Newfoundland Regiment consisted of the head of a caribou over a ribbon with the inscription "Newfoundland." It was adopted before the first contingent sailed October 4, 1914.

After the design was accepted, the Legislative Assembly appropriated the sum of \$50,000 to defray the cost of the new stamps. Accordingly, the designs were sent to the stamp contractors, Whitehead, Morris & Co., of

London, England. In May 1918, proofs in green and purple were submitted. The final design combined the best features of the two original suggestions so that the head is a composite of the moose and the caribou.

The accepted design may be divided into two main types. Those with the inscription "Royal Naval Reserve—Ubique" (That is "everywhere," in honor of the sailors, as the little Dominion lost more sailors in the war than all the rest of the British Empire!); and those with the inscription "Trail of the Caribou" and the name of the engagement commemorated.

The "Ubique" group includes four denominations, viz—2c, 5c, 8c and 12c; while "The Trail of the Caribou" group includes the remaining denominations, namely—1c, 3c, 4c, 6c, 10c, 15c, 24c and 36c. One of the curious facts about these stamps is that every stamp on the sheet will show some variation from every other stamp on the sheet. The idea that every stamp was retouched, or that the inscriptions were hand cut on each subject of the plate is hardly credible in view of the fact that the stamps were made in 1918, when there were many mechanical methods of producing stamps more quickly and accurately than hand cutting each subject.

Ordinarily a master die would have been made, and 12 secondary dies, one for each denomination. In this case, however, in addition to the master die only TWO secondary dies were made! One with "Royal Naval Reserve," and the other with "Trail of the Caribou" inscribed on the ribbon.

We illustrate herewith a die essay, in black on thick white wove paper, of "The Trail of the Caribou" secondary die. It will be noted that the denomination and the name of the engagement is lacking.

From the two secondary dies, transfer rolls were made and the plates were laid down. Each plate consisted of 100 subjects, arranged in ten rows of ten.

After the plates had been transferred they were coated with wax, or

a similar substance, and placed in a pantographing machine. The denominations and lower inscriptions were then PANTOGRAPHED ON EACH SUBJECT OF THE PLATE! When the pantographing had been done the exposed surface of the steel plate was then etched, and the plates finished for printing.

This unusual method eliminated the cost of ten secondary dies, as well as at least one transfer roll. It also obviated the danger of transferring the wrong denomination to any one plate because of the similarity of the designs. In passing we might say that the plates cost \$225.00 each.

This method of producing a series of similar designs is rather unusual but not unique. We might point out that the 1882 issue of Argentine Republic, Scotts Type A23, and the 1871 designs of Hyderabad, Scotts Type A3, as other examples of pantographed plates. The entire subject of pantographed plates for line engraved stamps is a field for further investigation by students, and we venture to say that the answers to a number of perplexing problems lie in the study of this type of plate production.

COLOR CHANGED

The Canada Post Office Department has announced that it has been considered advisable to change the color of the new \$1.00 fisheries resources stamp from green, as originally announced, to a dark blue.

"NIAGARA" RE-ENTRY

E. Shipton writes from England: ". . . I have recently found a re-entry in the 20 cent Niagara stamp of 1935, consisting of a doubling of the top left-hand corner. I am submitting this to Mr. Lees-Jones for his comments."

CENTENNARY RUMOR

It is rumored that a nice set of stamps is being issued by the Canadian Post Office Department for the CAPEX show, which will please those collectors who are historically-minded.

Position Dots on the 10c Small Queen of 1888-97— Second Ottawa Printing

By L. N. LITTLEFIELD

As it seems to be the open season on the experts, I will now take my gun in hand and go to work. I would like to say however, that if it had not been for such B. N. A. students and recorders as Mr. Jarrett, Dr. Holmes and Mr. Boggs who have given us collectors such a wealth of B. N. A. information, we nimrods would not have anything to snipe at on cold winter nights.

Since Mr. Boggs seems to have gone into more detail on the subject on which I wish to hold forth, I will use his book "Canada" for comparison. In his "Schematic Summary of the Small Queen printings," Vol. 1, Page 311, Col. 1 & 2 he states that, quote—"The Montreal printings of 1874-87 have the position dot at the lower left hand corner of the stamp printed from the early plates, and at the right of the medallion from 1885 to 1887 on the new plates. The second Ottawa printing of 1888-97 does not usually have a visible position dot, but when visible, it is located at

the right of the medallion."—unquote.

I have recently gone through a number of mint and used copies of the 10c Small Queen of the second Ottawa printing shades (carmine, pink, dull rose, salmon red and red brown) and in about 90% of all the stamps examined the position dot shows distinctly at the lower left hand corner. On none of the stamps examined did I find a position dot at the right of the medallion. I also have checked on the 5c and 6c values of the second Ottawa printing shades, and have not, on the contrary, found one stamp showing the position dot at the lower left hand corner.

It would therefore seem that while Mr. Boggs was correct on the 5c and 6c values, he was mistaken regarding the 10c value. Can anyone throw any light on this situation? Were the old Montreal plates still in use for printing the 10c stamp in the middle 90s, or were new plates made showing a position dot as in the early Montreal plates? Quien Sabe???

QUEBEC TRICENTENARY ISSUE

I read with interest C. E. C. Shipton's letter in December Topics re Tricentenary Varieties. I have been trying for a long time to obtain information regarding a mint 5c with a finely engraved dotted line running across it as shown in the above sketch. I discovered this some years

ago and have not come across another so far.

Can any of our members please tell me anything about it. I would be glad to hear from anyone having a similar copy, or who could enlighten me as to the constancy or explain the "how come" of it.

Thos. J. Miller.



Perfectly engraved fine dotted line, extending from A through right margin, as shown

OFFICIAL NOTICE

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 W. W. Chadbourne ----- 75

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 M. V. Quarles ----- 133
 J. C. Goodwin ----- 129
 H. A. MacMaster ----- 128
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Respectfully submitted:

(Signed) Gordon P. Lewis, Chmn.
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Report of the Secretary

JAN. 15, 1951

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- 704 Bayley, Colin H., 400 Friel St., Ottawa, Ont., Canada
705 Carter, Ralph G., 506—25th St. East, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.
706 Crook, Leigh G., 1 Wheeler Place, Liberty, N. Y.
707 Hagen, Gustav, Castlegar, B. C., Canada.
708 Kanee, Sol, 122 Ash St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
709 Sonne, Alvin E., P. O. Box 602, Alberni, B. C., Canada.
710 Trothewey, Flt/Lt. Richard Bowman, 627 2nd St., R. C. A. F. "R" Unit, Medicine Hat, Alta., Canada.
711 Warren, E. P., 720 Ashburn St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Ayre, Charles Arthur, R. R. 2, Petrolia, Ont., Canada (CX) CAN—Postage. Federal & Provincial Revenues. Proposed by C. Armstrong, No. 120. Seconded by M. Mackintosh, No. 129.
Casey, L. A. (Pat), Rice Hotel, Houston 2, Texas (C) BNA & US. Proposed by E. J. Whiting, No. 61.
Haac, Norman M., 4341 Orchard St., Philadelphia 24, Pa. (C) CAN, NFD, PRE—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. Mint booklet panes. Proposed by C. McDonough, No. 27. Seconded by R. McNeil, No. 649.
Thorne, James T., 91 Glen St., Malden 48, Mass. (C) CAN, NFD, PRE—19th & 20th century mint & used postage. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint & used booklet panes and complete booklets. Mint & used airmails. All types cancellations. Proposed by L. Littlefield, No. 561. Seconded by W. H. Russell, No. 587.
Ward, Kenneth S., 456 Dominion St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada (CX) CAN, NFD, PRE—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. Used booklet panes. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint & used airmails. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
White, Thomas D. L., 4598 West 14th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C., Canada (CX) CAN—Mint postage. Mint booklet panes. Coils. Mint airmails. Varieties. Proposed by W. T. White, No. 191. Seconded by B. C. Binks, No. 74.
Woods, Lt. Col. Henry G. J., 605 W. Pender St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada (D) Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by D. C. Lee, No. 636.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- Campbell, Frank W., 1132 Pinehurst, Royal Oak, Mich.
Tuckwell, Ronald W., 367 Oak St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada
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Woodhead, C., 123 Albertus Ave., Toronto 12, Ont, Canada

DECEASED

- 5 Bedell, Walter V., 130 Pearsall Ave., Freeport, N. Y.
25 Goulden, Chris H., 1253 McGill College Ave., Montreal, Que., Canada
151 Graham, John D., 510—10th Avenue, Devils Lake, No. Dakota
131 Roberts, Laurence C., 80 Douglas Road, Glen Ridge, N. J.
408 Wyatt, Fred J. W., 1475 Bay Ave., Trail, B. C., Canada

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES (as of December 1950)

- 456 Miller, Thomas J., 215 Thompson Drive, St. James, Man., Canada
466 Sparrow, W. H., 125 Lytton Blvd., Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

RESIGNATION RECEIVED

- 2441 Ranger, A. P., 140 Hamilton Rd., New Westminster, B. C., Canada

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED (as of December 1950)

- Goodrick, H. A., Skeldon, Corentyne, Berbice, Br. Guiana
MacFarland, C. S., 319 Scotch Plains Ave., Westfield, N. J.
Wright, J. P., Box 537, Keene, N. H.

Various and Sundry *By G. E. Foster*

Who has an imprint block of the brown violet, 1 cent New Brunswick, Scott's No. 6a?

The Vahan Mozian auction of November, placing the Laurence C. Roberts collection of B. N. A. on the block, had the most extensive listing of New Brunswick proofs to be offered for many a day. There were six lots of pence proofs and 28 lots in the cents issue. Four lots of the pence reprints, three of these in blocks of 4 and 17 lots of the regular issues comprised the remainder of the New Brunswick items.

Have just unearthed some evidence that in the middle sixties there was some talk in New Brunswick of the issuance of a 23c stamp for the purpose of prepaying the postage on letters to Germany. Wonder just how much official notice this received? The prospects of Confederation probably put an end to the idea.

One of our British members, F. Tomlinson, contributes to the December number of the "Philatelist" (London) a very readable article on the "Three Cents 'Indian Red' of Canada." The latter paragraphs of the article are devoted to a resume of the latest information on the 12½x12½ perforation. Eighty copies appear to be in the hands of collectors out of a possible issue of 7,000.

MATERIAL WANTED

BNAPSer Albert A. Kapp of 2728 Kings Highway, Brooklyn 29, New York, writes that he is attempting to compile a story around the Canadian Air Postal Service using first flight covers as a background. He would be greatly obliged if other members could lend him material such as books, pamphlets, articles, newspaper clippings pertaining to early Canadian air post history, as if he can get some of his background material first hand it will make the putting together of this story easier.

Classified Topics

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