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Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society



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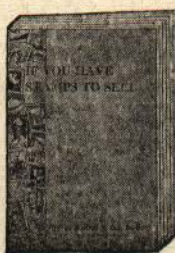
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 bourne, G. E. Foster.

Views and Reviews By the Editor

FOOTLOOSE AT CAPEX . . .

As this is written the great show is in its second day, and things are running smoothly. Viscount Alexander, Governor-General of Canada, officially opened the show on Friday to get things under way for over a week of philatelic enjoyment for an estimated 14,000 collectors from all parts of the world. We have not yet had time to look carefully over all the frames, but have seen enough to know that here is a veritable feast for the eyes of the serious philatelist as well as those interested in the more general aspects of the hobby . . . Many BNAPSers have already used our lounge and the first to sign the guest book was H. E. Canham of Regina, Sask. . . . A number of non-members have also dropped by and membership applications are constantly being flashed under the eyes of the unwary. About ten new members have been secured at the time of writing, and Dan Meyerson was seen with a fistful of money and completed blanks. Past President Dick Hedley paid a flying visit Friday night, and will be back again for the BNAPS convention. . . . President Bury Binks has met many Eastern members for the first time, and the Editor has also been introduced to many with whom the only contact has been by mail. It is a great experience to get to know such a grand bunch



as these BNAPSers, and it makes one feel sorry that our members are scattered so that these get-togethers are not possible more often. . . . One of the booths around where there always seemed to be a crowd was that of the Stamp Collectors Exchange Club, of which BNAPSer J. R. Cooke is the energetic president. This group was giving away a facsimile copy of "The Stamp Collector's Record," the first stamp magazine published on the American continent (Montreal, February 1864). This is a very interesting little item and no doubt Mr. Cooke will have some left if you write to him at Hickson, Ont. . . . A selection of stamps from King George VI's collection is on display under the direction of Sir John Wilson, curator. This consists for the most part of B. N. A. items, with some presentation collections included, and is the centre of much interest by the general public. . . . The concensus of opinion among those who have attended international exhibitions in other countries is that CAPEX is the best of them all in general arrangement and layout, and the committees in charge are to be congratulated on their fine work. Everything so far seems to have gone off without a hitch, and plans appear to be so well made that the rest of the show should do likewise. . . . An old wood-burning locomotive from the early stamp-issuing days is on display by the Canadian National Railways, as well as other historic exhibits. . . . The Canada Post Office has a very interesting display, showing the new stamps issued for this special occasion, and also showing a plate used to print the 15¢ value with the 3d Beaver. First day sales are on Monday, and these promise to be a record for stamps in Canada. Thousands of specially-cacheted covers have been prepared and the special post office in the exhibition building will be the centre of great activity on that day. . . . The special priced catalogue of Canadian Plate Blocks prepared by the Plate Block Study Group of BNAPS under the chairmanship of Major K. H. White, has been published by the Stanley Stamp Co. of Vancouver and is on sale at their booth. . . . Sample pages and binding of the proposed volume on the King's Collection are on display at the booth of Robson Lowe, and it certainly promises to be a beautifully-produced and outstanding work. . . . The official CAPEX catalogue contains a wealth of information and many splendid articles on B. N. A., and although we can't say for sure, we imagine that extra copies will be available to interested collectors at a nominal charge. This book will be a worthwhile addition to any collector's library and if you don't have a copy we advise you to try and get one. Address "CAPEX, 70 Bloor St. West, Toronto." . . . The printer is waiting for copy for this page, so we will have to sign "30" to these musings about CAPEX until next month when we will bring you a complete report, including the proceedings of our own BNAPS convention, which will be of interest to those who were not able to attend on this great occasion.

REVIEW—"The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps"

The writer personally has been waiting impatiently for many years for Robson Lowe to reach the "Empire in America" in his outstanding Encyclopaedia, for if the volume containing B. N. A. maintains the pace set by others in this series, it will be invaluable to collectors of these issues. Well, so far, the American volume is still to come, but the London firm has just published Vol. III of the Encyclopaedia, dealing with Asia. The book contains 575 pages, is cloth bound, and has 2,420 illustrations. The postal history, data on post offices, postal rates, cancellations, hand-struck stamps, adhesive stamps, etc., of the countries of the British Commonwealth in Asia are dealt with in great detail, and there is a complete priced catalogue of all adhesive stamps and postal stationery. The Encyclopaedia is divided into three sections and includes the Middle East (Palestine, Transjordan, Iraq, Aden and the Persian Gulf countries); South Central Asia (India, Ceylon, Burma, etc.); the Far East (Malaya, Borneo, Hong Kong, and other Empire units in this area).

(continued on page 288)

NEWFOUNDLAND

Plating the 1c Card of 1880

By WILLIAM S. and DANIEL C. MEYERSON

A STUDY IN THE TECHNIQUE OF PLATING*

It was a mint Newfoundland post card, (Boggs PS3), but so badly off center that we wondered why anyone wanted to buy it, particularly when the dealer put a premium on it because of that very fact. His explanation was simple: it was the only Newfoundland post card that he had ever seen cut so poorly that it showed a bit of the card above it. That really snapped us out of our reverie! We had never given the matter any thought, but, in our subconscious mind, we must have assumed that these cards were printed one at a time. Here, however, was evidence to the contrary. Evidently a plate had been laid down, perhaps only two cards 1x2, but a plate nevertheless. Having some time at our disposal, we took about 100 of these cards and started looking for position dots, fly specks, guide lines, etc., and immediately came to the conclusion that we had hit upon something not previously recorded in any philatelic work on Newfoundland. These cards could definitely be plated and the plate was considerably larger than 1x2. After some study and sorting we had the cards arranged into fifteen different piles, ten of which had from 8 to 12 cards and five of them had 1 or 2 cards. Closer examination of the cards in these five piles revealed that the distinguishing characteristics that had led us to set them aside were in truth fly specks because they were not constant. Continued study showed that in every instance they could be placed into the previous ten classifications. We took 200 more cards at

random, sorted them and found that they could all be broken down into the ten recorded positions. With all this work done, we believed that it could be stated quite conclusively that the plate for printing the card had consisted of ten subjects.

Consultation with Jack Levine, a fellow member of the British North American Philatelic Society, on the subject led us to estimate the probable size of the plate as compared to a sheet of 100 stamps printed by the British American Bank Note Co., at the same period. We discovered that if it was assumed that the plate of the cards was 2x5, the width would be the same as that of the plate of the stamps, but it would be a bit longer.

We then took these findings to Winthrop S. Boggs who, after some discussion, stated that he, too, thought the plate was 2x5. He added that, if former practices were followed, all those cards having dots in the left corner would be from the left side of the sheet of ten cards. We examined the ten different plate positions and discovered that five of them had dots in the lower left corner. Further examination of a considerable number of cards revealed that five of the varieties were occasionally found with a guide line in the extreme left margin; and that in every case the cards with the guide lines at the left were the same as those with the dots in the lower left corner. We were assured that this proved conclusively that the cards with the dots in the lower left corners were from the right side of the plate and those without the dots were from the left side of the plate.

The reason for this conclusion is as follows: The first step in laying down the plate is to draw a right angle, and custom seems to dictate that it be drawn with the right angle open to the left. The next step is to lay

* (Editor's Note): Here is an instance of philatelic study and knowledge being expended upon a common, inexpensive item, which few have ever bothered to study. It demonstrates that plating (perhaps the foremost effort in philatelic study) is not only done with the rare and expensive stamps.

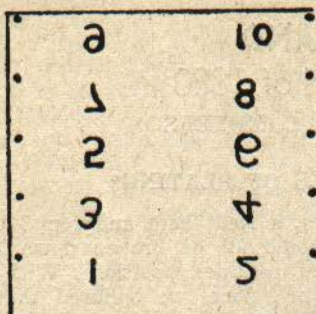


Fig. 1—Diagram of the Plate for 10 Cards.

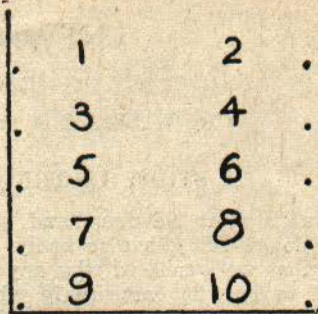


Fig. 2—Diagram of the Sheet of 10 Cards.

down the position dots for the individual cards and in the case of a plate 2x5, it would be put down as shown in Fig. 1, and the sheet of ten cards from the plate would resemble Fig. 2.

With this settled, our next task was to try and fix the position of each card.

The card originally purchased that set us off on this study was one of those without a dot in the lower left corner so we marked this "Exhibit

A." We then took all the rest from the right hand side of the sheet and proceeded to see what could be done.

As stated at the beginning of this article, "Exhibit A" was so badly guillotined that the lower right hand corner of the card above showed. An examination of this corner revealed the existence of the double dot which was characteristic of one of the ten positions. The card itself had a double dot in the upper left corner, the hallmark of still another of the ten po-



Fig. 3—The post card showing all of the distinguishing marks, which are shown enlarged in Fig. 4.

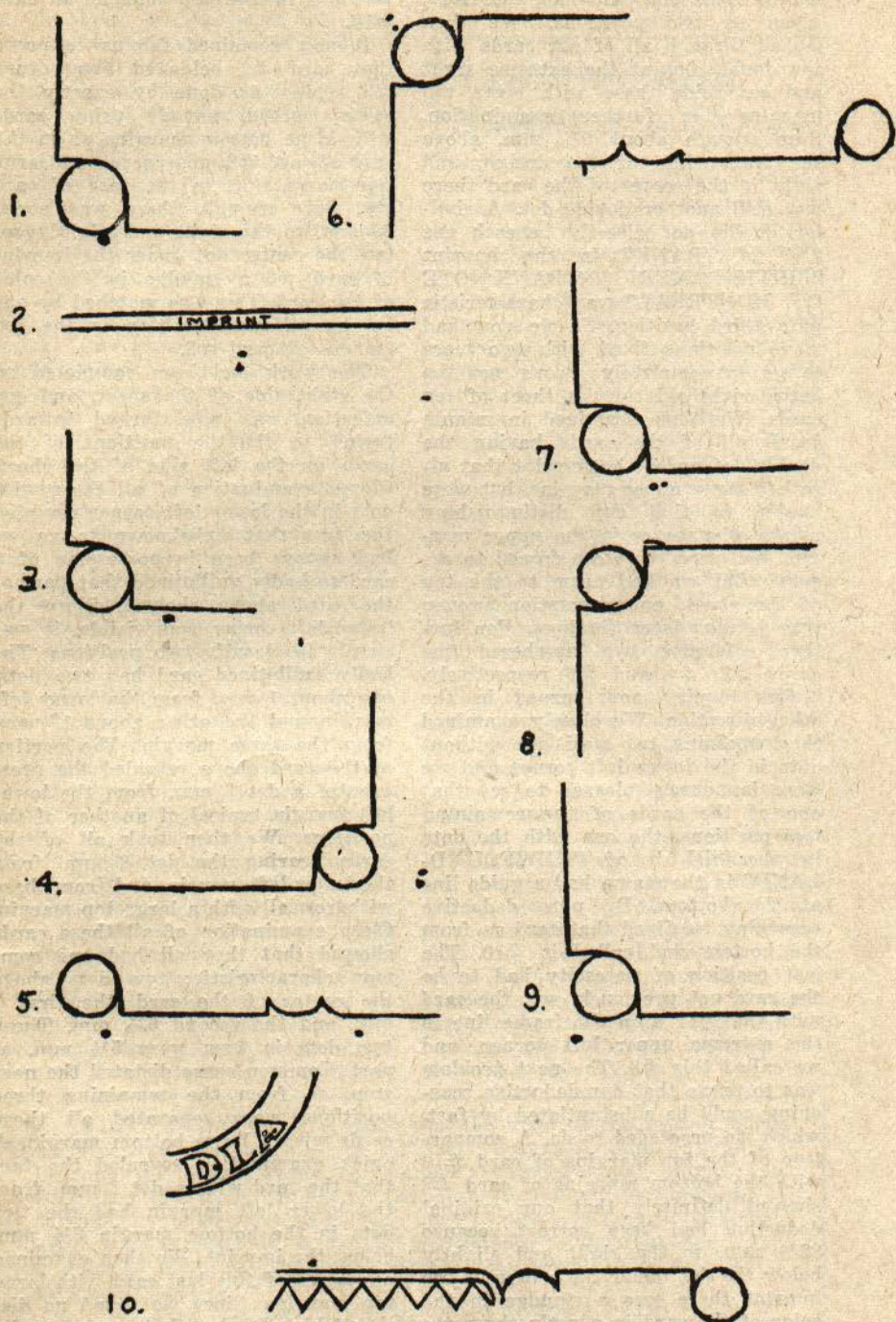


Fig. 4—Enlargements of each mark numbered from 1 to 10 for identification.

sitions. This one card had, therefore, given us two positions. We then looked through all of our cards with the double dot at the extreme right and set aside those with large top margins for further examination. Sure enough about $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above the frame line of the design, and right in the center of the card there was still another double dot. A similar double dot directly beneath the "N" of "BANK" in the imprint "BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. MONTREAL" was characteristic of a third position. So we now had three positions fixed with two more to go to completely reconstruct the entire right side of the sheet of ten cards. We then examined in minute detail all of the cards having the double dot under the imprint that also had large upper margins, but were unable to find any distinguishing marks whatsoever in the upper margin. We were therefore forced to assume that we had come to the top of the sheet, an assumption proven true by our later findings. For further reference, we numbered the cards #2, #4 and #6 respectively.

Our inquiry now turned in the other direction. We closely examined the remaining two positions without dots in the lower left corner and we were immensely pleased to see that one of the cards of the remaining two positions, the one with the dots in the "DLA" of "NEWFOUNDLAND" in the stamp had a guide line at the bottom. By pure deductive reasoning we fixed that card as from the bottom and called it #10. The last position of necessity had to be the card not previously set, the card with the spur atop the frame line in the extreme upper left corner, and we called this #8. The next problem was to prove that our deductive reasoning could be substantiated by fact, which we proceeded to do. A comparison of the top margins of card #10 with the bottom margins of card #8 showed definitely that our original deduction had been correct because $22\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to the right and slightly below the dot under the center of the imprint there was a smudge in the color of the card in exactly the same spot in the bottom margin of card

#8 and in the top margin of card #10.

It now remained for us to prove that card #6 belonged above card #8. This was done by exactly the same method, namely using cards with large bottom margins as in the case of card #6, and cards with large top margins as in the case of card #8. Sure enough, there was about 29 mm. to the right and slightly below the center dot under the imprint of card #6 a smudge in the color of the card. This was matched by one in the selfsame position in the top margin of card #8.

The work had been completed on the right side of the sheet, and our attention was now turned towards trying to fix the positions of the cards on the left side of the sheet. Closer examination of all those with dots in the lower left corner revealed the fact that unbeknown to us we had always been in possession of a card so badly guillotined that part of the card above showed. Since the lower left corner was visible, it was simple to classify two positions. The badly guillotined card had two dots, one about 1 mm. from the lower left margin and the other about 13 mm. from the same margin. The portion of the card above revealed the presence of a dot 3 mm. from the lower left margin typical of another of the positions. We then took all of the cards bearing the dot 3 mm. from the lower left margin, and from these withdrew all with a large top margin. Close examination of all these cards showed that they all had one common characteristic: two dots above the center of the card, the first 7 mm. and the second $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. These two dots in turn were $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart. Common sense dictated the next step, so from the remaining three positions were separated all those cards with a large bottom margin. A quick examination revealed the fact that the card with a dot 1 mm. from the lower left margin had the two dots in the bottom margin $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below the imprint. We then examined all copies of this last card with large top margins. Since we found no distinguishing marks whatsoever, we decided (and rightfully so) that this

last card was the top of the left side of the sheet. We numbered this card and the two beneath it as #1, #3 and #5 respectively.

As was the case when plating the right half of the sheet, close examination revealed that one of the remaining two positions, the one with the dot directly below the left frame line was occasionally found with traces of a bottom frame line. This then convinced us that it was #9 and that the remaining position, the one with a double dot 2 mm. from the lower left margin could only be #7, a fact which we promptly proceeded to prove. 12 mm. to the left of the center dot below the imprint of card #7 is found a very faint smudge in the color of the card, but faint as it was, it was matched by an identical smudge in the top margin of card #9. Then just to make doubly certain, we checked the lower margins of card #5 with the upper margins of card #7. We found confirmation because $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to the left of the center dot below the imprint in the bottom margin of card #5 there was a smudge in the color of the card that was matched by one in the upper margin of card #7. Once this proven to our satisfaction, we sat back rather firm in the belief that we had succeeded in plating the 1¢ card, (Boggs PS3); and will continue to think so, until it is proven to the contrary.

We illustrate the card indicating where all of the distinguishing marks are to be found (Fig. 3), and in our own amateurish manner we have drawn enlargements of these marks for more ready identification. (Fig. 4).

In conclusion, may we add that we doubt that this research could have been completed without the sage advice and wise counsel of Winthrop S.

Boggs. We owe him a vote of thanks.

Various and Sundry By G. E. Foster

Soon after the immigration of the "Loyalists," the Lower St. John Valley had a workable postal service. The first extension of this service occurred when the prosperous fishing and lumbering settlements at the mouth of the Mirimiche, Newcastle and Mirimiche, and a few scattered pioneers up the river toward Fredrickton, wanted better communication with the settlements on the St. John. Accordingly, arrangements were made for a courier service, the cost of which was partly defrayed by a legislative grant and the remainder by private subscription. Couriers followed the Mirimiche River as far as possible, and then overland to Fredrickton. The present main highway from Fredrickton to Newcastle almost coincides with the route followed by the couriers.

This system did not give complete satisfaction as the couriers could not be depended upon to deliver mail to non-subscribers.

Just when Newcastle and Mirimiche became post offices is still a moot question. Such early records as were kept have suffered from careless storing and from fire. Around 1840, Mirimiche became Chatham. From the post office reports for 1859, we learn that the receipts of Chatham office were £378 with an additional £9, received from the W. O. In the same report, the Newcastle office did a business of £169, and received £14 from the way offices.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The above was the third of the British North American articles published in the 1951 "Collectors Club Philatelist" in honor of the Centenary of Canada's First Postage Stamp, and CAPEX. Two more articles on Canadian stamps will be published in this magazine, which is issued six times a year, and features research articles by outstanding students. Membership in the Collectors Club is open to qualified philatelists all over the world. For further information, write—

THE SECRETARY, THE COLLECTORS CLUB

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New York 16, N. Y.

THE CANADIAN SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARK OF 1893, FIRST TYPE

By DR. ALFRED WHITEHEAD

THIS IS JARRETT'S #372. See Fig. 1.



Fig. 1. The Squared Circle, First type

I strongly suspect that this Canadian postmark was inspired by the experimental "squared circles" of Great Britain, several types of which appeared in the 1880's. According to Boggs it appeared late in April, 1893, and was in use at twenty-five offices. Some of these offices were at very small places; here are some listed by Boggs with the population given in Lovell's Gazetteer of 1908 as being less than 1000:

Aldergrove, B. C.	about 200
Beaverton, Ont.	800
Beeton, Ont.	634
Byng Inlet North, Ont., about 650 for Byng Inlet	
Coleman, Ont.	300
Cumberland, Ont.	300
Dutton, Ont.	863
Mansonville, Que.	about 200
New Germany, Ont.	200
St. Anns, Ont.	100
Shanonville, Ont.	250

It will easily be realized that this postmark from most of the above places is excessively rare. It is! I have yet to see any of them with the exception of Beaverton and Dutton. Out of Boggs's list of twenty-five offices I have found only thirteen and this after much searching.

Copies from Terrebone, P. Q. ('93-1900), Three Rivers, P. Q. ('93-'99), Brockville, Ont. ('93-1900), London, Ont., ('93-1901) and Ottawa ('93-'05), are fairly common, and even Dutton, Ont., may be found from '94-1903.

Boggs says that "the lines were too thin" for a really satisfactory cancellation; despite this fact the postmark was in regular use at the above places for some years.

A few notes:

DUTTON, ONT.: May be found on early Edwardians.

MONTREAL: I have never seen this. Was it reserved for some rare, special purpose?

OTTAWA: Common from May 3, '93 (my earliest date for this type) to 1897, when it may have dropped out of use, for my dates then cease, recommencing Dec., 1900. Then another gap occurs until July 4, '04, when infrequent copies (K. E. issues, of course) turn up until June, 1905. Most of these 1904-5 copies have the peculiarity common to other Ottawa cancellations of being struck over cloth. Why did certain Ottawa clerks at this time (Numbers 16 to 22) strike over or through cloth? Such cancellations are blurred and dirty, and it is surprising that postal inspectors allowed these unsightly markings. Up to and including Jan. 1901, this postmark was in use by clerks numbered 1 to 7, who generally produced neat and clear strikes.

WESTVILLE, N. S.: Always underinked. Good strikes are rare. I have dates from 1897 to Nov. 21, '06 (K. E. issues), the latter being the latest date of this type I have seen.

* * *

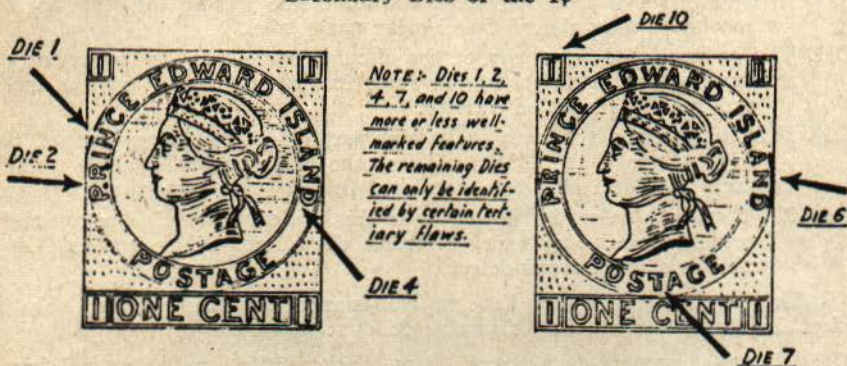
My next article will deal with the second type of the 1893 "Squared-circle" (Jarrett's #373), which was in wide use, and which offers some fascinating and rarely seen sub-varieties.

WORTHWHILE VARIETIES OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PREPARED BY THE P. E. I. STUDY GROUP

Part III

Secondary Dies of the 1¢



NOTE: Dies 1, 2, 4, 7, and 10 have more or less well-marked features. The remaining Dies can only be identified by certain tertiary flows.

The discovery of the secondary die varieties on the 1¢ value of Prince Edward Island was announced in 1926 when the late P. L. Pemberton wrote his article entitled "The Secondary Types of the Cents Issue of Prince Edward Island" in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

Though Pemberton publicized his findings at this time, as early as 1893 Tilleard had written in the *London Philatelist* "that it is clear that the moulds for the first ten stamps were made at one time."

Mr. Pemberton further substantiated this theory when he stated "in the case of the 1¢ and 3¢ plate a new and much quicker method was employed in which a group of ten moulds were duplicated five times and then assembled into an electro of 50 from which the other half of the plate was made."

The complete sheet of the 1¢ consisted of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, the dies being distributed as follows:

Plate arrangement of the 1¢ and 3¢ stamps

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	10
6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10	20
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	30
6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10	40
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	50
6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10	60
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	70
6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10	80
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	90
6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10	100

Dies I, II, IV, VI, VII and X have more or less well-marked features throughout, as follows.

DIE I There is a break in the outer colored line surrounding the circular name label above the N of "PRINCE."

DIE II a. There is an uncolored dot between the P and R of "PRINCE" be-

tween the tops of those letters.

b. There is a small uncolored dot just beyond the tail of the R of "PRINCE."

DIE IV a. There is a defect at the end of a line in the background opposite the I in "PRINCE" which usually takes the form of a colored spot or a break in the line.

b. There is a defect below the stem of the D of "ISLAND" which usually shows in a very thin uncolored line joining the stem to the uncolored inner rim of the circular name label.

DIE VI The uncolored outer rim of the circular name label is incomplete at three o'clock being cut by the outer frameline. This is a pronounced and readily identified variety.

DIE VII There is a defect very near and parallel to the lower part of the stem of the T of "POSTAGE" at the righthand side which usually takes the form of a thin uncolored line.

DIE X There is a defect in the square in the top left corner in the top right corner projects upwards to break the surrounding uncolored line. This is a pronounced defect.

The remaining four dies have no well-marked features and can only be identified by certain tertiary flaws as follows:—

DIE III An inconstant but general flaw consists of a small diagonal break in the bottom outer colored frame-line near the right-hand corner.

No. 3. There is a small nick in the outer edge of the colored top frame-line near the left corner.

No. 23. The bottom outer colored frame-line is thickened, extending from the left corner for a distance of about one mm.

No. 28. There are defects in the lines of the background from the mouth, chin and upper portion of the neck extending to the colored circular name label below P of "PRINCE."

Nos. 43 and 48. The outer colored frame-line above the square in the top-left corner has a depression to the right of the figure "1."

No. 68. Above the W of "EDWARD" there is a thickening of the colored outer frame-line, which is also thinned on either side of this defect, especially on the left side.

DIE V **Nos. 5 and 10.** There is a very small break in the inner colored rim of the circle just beyond the E of "PRINCE."

Nos. 25 and 30. There is an uncolored dot between AN of "ISLAND" just below the level of the tops of the letters and nearer to the N than the A.

Nos. 45 and 50. There is a small break in one of the lines of the background leading from the tip of the nose $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the left end, just below the level of the foot of I of "PRINCE."

No. 65. There is an uncolored line extending horizontally across the square in the top right corner through the top of the figure "1."

No. 70. There is a shapeless uncolored flaw which partly obliterates the colored outline of the value-label at the foot above the O of "ONE"

No. 85. In the bottom left square, there is a small uncolored flaw at five o'clock.

No. 90. a. There is an uncolored flaw in the center of the O of "ONE."

b. In the bottom left square, there is a shapeless flaw parallel to the right outline of the figure "1."

DIE VIII **Nos. 13 and 18.** There is an uncolored dot above and to the left of the O of "POSTAGE."

Nos. 33 and 38. There is a thin line outside the design beneath the square in the bottom right corner. In No. 38 there is a similar line beneath the bottom left corner.

DIE IX Nos. 34 and 39. The vertical colored line between the end of the value label and the square in the bottom right corner is broken about a quarter of the way up.

No. 99. There is an uncolored dot in the colored circular name label between the words "PRINCE" and "POSTAGE" and nearer by one-third to the former than to the latter.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Secondary Types of the Cents Issue of P.E.I.—P. L. Pemberton PJGB 1926
P. E. I.—The Secondary Dies—Leslie G. Tomlinson FRPSL.

NEWFOUNDLAND IMPERFORATE POSTAGE DUES



Mr. Bill Millard, an employee of the Stanley Stamp Co., Vancouver, B. C., had the good fortune to make a discovery of great philatelic importance recently. While looking through sheets of Newfoundland postage dues for a customer he discovered one sheet with the top two rows imperforate between. Later, a further search through the company's stock of these stamps brought two more similar sheets to light. According to H. A. MacMaster, also of Stanley Stamp Co., it is very likely that these three sheets are the only ones in existence, making this one of the great rarities of modern times. Pictured above is a top left corner block of nine showing the "LUE" variety, and the top two rows of stamps imperforate.

BNAPS PUBLISHES PUBLICITY PAMPHLET—Non-members who seek information about joining our society will now be sent a copy of a pamphlet recently issued which outlines the

services offered by BNAPS and the advantages of belonging to our group. If you have friends who would be interested, ask the Secretary to let you have a couple of folders.

ADMIRAL ISSUE— SOME NOTES ON THE 20 CENT OLIVE

By H. REICHE

According to dates published by the Philatelic Agency this stamp was issued on the 23rd January, 1912. A total of 91,966,000 stamps were issued. This stamp was printed from nine plates of which four plates showed the lathework on the bottom of the sheets, the rest had none. Two distinct shades can be recognized. The early printings show a grey olive shade which is darker than the later printings which appear in a practically pure olive green shade.

This issue was printed by the wet as well as by the dry printing method. The wet printings show the darker shade as usual and are easily distinguishable by their width. These stamps are narrower than the stamps printed by the dry process. The first seven plates were printed by the wet process, but plates six and seven as well have been printed by the dry method, including the last two plates, number eight and nine.

Although a number of collectors believed that this stamp was printed from two dies, this certainly is not so and only one die was used. The belief that a second die was used originated from the fact that some of the stamps show an added vertical spandrel line and other retouches. The added line appears in the top right spandrel. Thus two types exist—one with the added line and one without the line. With the exception of Plate 9, the last plate, this vertical line does not appear in any plate.

Numerous retouches can be noted on this plate including the strongly retouched right vertical spandrel line at the top.

From the variations of this retouched line, all coming from the same plate, it can be seen that the retouch was done on the plate itself and not on the die. If the die had been retouched all subjects would look alike. The writer has in his collection various blocks and strips showing the line to be heavier at the top in one stamp, others showing the line to end almost before the last horizontal line and again some where the line goes up to the top horizontal line. Another one from the same block shows a small inward bend near the crown. As the added line appears only on Plate 9 this stamp can be found only printed by the dry method.

Besides the usual guide dots a small number of re-entries and other retouches are known in Plates 1 to 8. A number of them have been mentioned in Marler's notes on this issue; the rest are of minor significance. Plate 9 has a great number of retouches, but all very similar in character. The writer has in his collection one variety showing a complete break of the bottom right frame line below the numeral box, but it has not been established if this variety is constant or not. The stamp is printed by the dry process and has no vertical line in the right spandrel. It must therefore be from either Plates 6, 7 or 8.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

Many thanks to the following:

Dr. Murray Campbell for a copy of "Papers Read Before the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba," Series III, No. 6, containing "The Postal History of Red River, British North America," by Dr. Campbell.

"Canadian Philatelic Literature," by A. L. McCready, from the author.

"Canada's Major and Minor Varieties," by H. Reiche, from the au-

thor.

Billig's Philatelic Handbook, Vol. XII, containing "The Travelling Post Offices of Newfoundland," by W. S. and D. C. Meyerson, from the author.

Also a number of magazines, such as Collectors Club Philatelist, etc., containing B. N. A. articles, from D. C. Meyerson; various magazines, auctions, etc., from Stanley Stamp Co.; hand books from Geo. E. Foster.

THE MAIN PLATE VARIETIES OF B.N.A.

By GRAHAM FAIRBANKS



"The Blot"—Boggs' Flaw No. 23, Perf. 12x12

There comes a time when the more fortunate collectors are about complete in the major varieties. The writer arrived at this point several years ago, so I was forced to turn to "side-lines," and they appealed to me in this order:

- (1) Plate Varieties
- (2) Cancels
- (3) Covers
- (4) Forgeries
- (5) Essays and Proofs
- (6) Postal Stationery

If one knows what to look for, plate varieties can be picked up from dealers' stocks, club circuits and even auctions, often at the price of normals, but it always surprises me that so few collectors recognize them. For others, I may remark in general, that there are:

Re-entries—doubling in design, always in lines of colour.

Not Re-entries are:

Flaws—due to dirty or damaged plate, both constant and not, in spots of colour.

Guide lines—parallel to design of stamp, in colour.

Cracked plate—diagonal to design of stamp, in colour.

Dry print—colourless places around letters, etc.

Worn plate—effect somewhat as above.

Over-inked plate—"furry" appearance given.

Double impression—usually of whole design.

Position dots—usually at corners, outside design.

Imprint—printer's name on one side.

From my collection, I have made a list of varieties as follows:

Canada

The 3d Beaver has a number of re-entries, the major one having line through "EE PEN," doubling in "Canada," etc., #47 on the plate—#80 is similar and I believe just as rare. These occur on the laid, wove and perforated issues. This stamp has a cracked plate, which shows more or less throughout the life and is of no extra value. There is also a flaw—two diagonal lines of colour at BR, only found on the imperforate wove so far, I believe.

The 6d has no re-entry, although guide line at left is termed such by some dealers, and this variety is of little extra value.

The 12d has several re-entries, about as common as the normal stamp.

The 10d has a number of re-entries, the two major ones having a line through "Canada" and frames doubled, etc.—Boggs lists it at 15 times normal.

The 7½d has a major re-entry with letters and frame lines doubled, my copy being ex Reford, and cost only about the same price as a normal.

The ½d has a major re-entry, with line through "HALF," doubled frames etc.—also minor re-entries, in the

frames only. These varieties all occur in the ribbed and perforated issues, also.

1859 Issue

In the 1859, we find the 1¢ re-entry with a line through "E" of "CENT" and also doubling of frames.

The 2¢ has re-entries—frame lines extended at corners, also the "Cheek" flaw, showing two diagonal scratches.

The 5¢ has a major re-entry—doubling of almost whole design, especially at left, this stamp is more rare than the 3d major re-entry, I believe. There are many minor re-entries with frames and figures doubled, etc. Also a great number of flaws, the rarest including "rock" or "log in waterfall," the broken TR frame "Blot" (illustrated), and the broken BL frame.

The 10¢ has 3 minor re-entries—frame doubled T, "X" doubled at BR and left ornament doubled. There is also a flaw "string of pearls," this showing 8 dots at T oval.

The 12½¢ has a major re-entry, lines in "STERLING" and "AGE," also a minor showing left "1" over frame line.

The 17¢ has a major re-entry, L frame doubled and dots in "TAG" and right figures, also several flaws—the oval blot of colour over right shoulder being very rare, the last copy selling at over \$100.00 in auction.

Large and Small Queens

The Large Queens have very little in plate varieties outside of guide lines and dots, but I can mention the ½¢ variety—colourless "chignon."

The 2¢ has a good re-entry—doubling in "ANADA POS"—my copy ex Reford cost about \$15.00 and I have only seen one other to date.

The 3¢ has re-entries—dot of colour in left or right "3."

The 12½¢ has a re-entry—left frame missing outside "12."

The 15¢ has a re-entry—3 dots of colour outside right "15," the #10 on plate.

The Small Queens have not much more to offer, as follows:

The ½¢ has a re-entry with upper left corner double.

The 2¢ has a number of re-entries and other varieties which were discussed in detail in Rev. Dr. Dewey's article in July-August Topics.

The 6¢ yellow brown has a major re-entry—line through "Canada Postage," much rarer than the 6¢ red brown re-entry, which has doubling in "CENTS" and numerals.

The 50¢ Widowed Queen has a re-entry showing the top frame doubled.

The Jubilees have no prominent varieties and I will not attempt to list them here.

The Maple Leaf and 1898 issues have nothing important except a flaw in the first set 6¢—diagonal line extending from centre of B frame and 3¢ of second set has a doubling in the "3"s.

The Map stamp has a re-entry—frame at right doubled.

The Edwards have only hairlines in 1¢ and 2¢, minor re-entries in the 5¢ and Jarrett lists a variety "FHF-TY" in the 50¢, which I have yet to see.

The Tercentenary have also hairlines and a good re-entry in the ½¢—line through "ANAD," etc.

The Georges have minor re-entries, per Mr. Marler's excellent book, outstanding to me being the 1¢ yellow and 1¢ green of 1929, with the right "1" doubled.

I now skip to the 50¢ Parliament of 1935, showing a good re-entry—line through "Canada," etc.

On the 1875 Registration, there is a re-entry in the 2¢, having left frame doubled.

I will leave the "fly-speck" varieties from the Georges on, such as the "Cock-Eyed King," "Weeping Princess," etc. to someone more versed and interested in them.

As to forgeries, there is little to worry the collector, the Panelli ones of the pence, 1859 and 1868 issues being easy to tell, also the engraved 3d and 10d are in the wrong colours, with thick yellowish paper. Beware of the 3d ribbed and the large Queens 1¢ and 3¢ laid on faked papers, the surface being "corrugated" by rolling. I understand there exists good forgeries of the Jubilee dollar values, which I have not seen, but the paper is thick and yellowish.

I know of no interesting varieties in British Columbia, but in Prince Edward Island, there are a number which are being dealt with by a series of articles published by the BNA-PS P. E. I. Study Group.

In New Brunswick, there are no re-entries in the pence, but a number of minor ones in the later issues, such as the flaw "long ear pendant" on the 5¢, and the 10¢ having frame doubled at left. The lithographed forgeries of the pence are very crude, but the engraved ones are dangerous—these have the 4 figures not the same size nor in line with each other.

In Nova Scotia, there is a re-entry on the 3d—line through "POS," whereas in the cents issue, there are minor re-entries in the 8½, 10 and 12, all listed in Jarrett. For the pence forgeries, the same remarks apply as for New Brunswick, but there are engraved forgeries of the cents issue, perforated 13 instead of 12, and the Queen's eyes have a sleepy look.

In Newfoundland, the pence have minor re-entries—the 1d, 3d and 5d having a line through certain letters, and the 2d has a line through left "2." As to forgeries, watch out for the rose issue, painted to imitate the scarlet or orange issues.

The 5¢ seals have a good re-entry, no dot and lower right frame doubled, occurring on the brown, black and rouletted stamps.

The 1910—1¢ Guy has four flaws—"JAMRS," "NFW," dot before "Postage" and dash between "ONE-CENT".

There are some modern minor re-entries, such as in the 14¢ dog 1937, doubling of small wordings.

DESIGNER HONORED—Sir Sandford Flemming, designer of the 3d Beaver, was honored by the Canadian Philatelic Society, during CAPEX week, when a plaque was erected at the site of his office, where he worked on the design of Canada's first stamp. The site in downtown Toronto is now occupied by the office building of a large trust company.

To the Editor

Cancellations

Dear Sir: Cancellations are so much to the fore today that I was very pleased to see Dr. Whitehead's notes in a recent issue of BNA Topics.

I am enclosing tracings of a few which I have not seen mentioned or recorded over here. These are all very clear. Can any member tell anything about them?

No. 1—Four copies identical; outer circle true unbroken, inner circle as tracing. Is this an emergency cancel on late Ottawa 3¢ red?

No. 2—Oval, black on 1¢ yellow.

No. 3—Intercolonial Railway in GREEN on 1¢ yellow. Was this in general use?

No. 4—On 3¢ red late Ottawa.

George C. Searles.



PAGES FROM A BNA SCRAPBOOK



(Gathered and Clipped by R. J. DUNCAN and G. P. LEWIS)

ITEM 7:

The Eastern Philatelist
May 1891

THE CANADA 2-CENT REGISTER, BROWN, ERROR—Because the orange 2-cent Register can be changed to a brown, several well-known dealers and others have termed this error a “changeling.” I take their word that it can be changed, but they should not prejudice the mass of collectors against originals, which were issued by the P. O. Department and did service for registration fees. The first to notice this error were prominent collectors employed in the post office in Halifax, I think, who secured a stock unused, and I would call on these gentlemen to aid in proving the authenticity of this error. I buy large quantities of register stamps from parties not interested in philately, and among these I have found a great number of the errors, and they not knowing they commanded a higher price, put them in with the others. Considering these points, do you think they would go to the trouble of changing color, where they would make nothing from it? I think not. Sometime ago, I bought a “changeling” from a counterfeit dealer in Boston (you all know him, I guess), and was surprised at the difference between my specimens and his. Mine are quite a bright light red-brown, while his is a murky, dark brown, and has a blurred appearance. I have 14 different shades of this stamp, and in view of the way I obtained them, and the comparison with one obtained from a party whose business it was to make changelings and counterfeits, I am sure they were issued by the Post Office, either as a trial color or by error, and that there is no need for auction cataloguers in listing this stamp to add such information as “so-called error” or (?) mark.—R. F. McRae.

ITEM 8:

Gibbons' Stamp Monthly
May 1942

UNLISTED CANADIAN VARIETIES—The Canadian re-entries described here do not appear in the usual lists of these very interesting varieties. These make a pleasing study and I recommend all collectors who have a liking for Canadian stamps to search through their collections for re-entries. Many are well known, especially in the “Small Head” Queen Victoria, but there is always the possibility of finding some thing previously undiscovered.

I found my first unlisted re-entry, whilst looking through a thousand of the common One Cent green, George V, 1912-18. I was hoping to find a copy or two of S. G. 196a, “with fine horizontal lines across.” I did not find a copy, but the re-entry I did find more than repaid the time spent.

This variety consists of re-entry in the letters CAN—AGE of “Canada Postage”; there is also a line in the frame under STAG of “Postage.”

My next find, this time among my duplicates, was the 3¢ brown, S. G. 224, imperf.x8; this shows doubling of part of the letters ANA in “Canada” with a line in frame under ANA of “Canada.”

In the King Edward VII issue, 2¢, S. G. 176, there is a variety which has the inner frame-line at the bottom doubled from left to right, also doubling of the left numeral tablet.—Geo. R. C. Searles.

NEW COLORS—The Canada Post Office has introduced new colors in the current 2¢ and 4¢ designs in order to conform with the regulations of the Universal Postal Union. The 4¢ is in an orange color, and the 2¢ in olive-green.

TRIPLE PRINTING VARIETY TWO CENT SMALL QUEEN

REV. GEORGE F. DEWEY



The accompanying cut shows a triple printing variety of the two cent Small Queen issue which, so far as is known, is unique.

The stamp was found by Maurice Bouillard, Holyoke, Mass., when he was going over a miscellaneous lot and is still in his possession.

After its discovery it was written up in a leading stamp magazine as a plate variety. It should be classed as a printing variety of the same sort as has been found on the six cent Small Queen, which shows about one third of the stamp doubly printed vertically. The writer also has in his collection the three cent Small Queen with signs of double printing over almost the whole of the stamp. He has, however, no knowledge of any other stamp which shows triple printing like this copy of the two cent.

The cut was shown recently to an expert philatelist who is also skilled in the graphic arts. He suggested that the variety was caused by jerkiness of motion in a roller during the printing process which would move the paper slightly and cause the triple inking. This seems to be the best, or possibly the only, explanation. Probably it would occur on either the first

or tenth row of the sheet. There should, therefore, be other copies, possibly ten, showing the same variation, unless they were destroyed in casual use.

Any information as to other copies in existence would be welcomed by the editor or the writer.



Spotted on Quebec Bridge

That big and pretty purple 13¢ stamp that came out as a brightener-upper of the Medallion issue of 1932 not only provided a beautiful specimen of philatelic art, but also a fine error variety to reward the keen hunter.



Plate position of this beauty—(so far as I know, the only error variety in this stamp)—is Pl. I, UR, 36. The error occurs in the figure "3" of "13" on the right; on top of this figure 3 there appears a distinct semi-circular stroke of purple color, a thick line that runs from the purple background almost to the middle of the white 3. It is quite visible without a glass—and it's a variety item well worth hunting. A fellow sometimes gets lucky and picks up a couple of these in one day (I did) but this is a little-publicized plum.

Trail of the Caribou

By Freres Meyerson



In the February '51 issue of TRAIL we discussed the plate numbers to be found on the Caribou Issue. At that time we mentioned that Boggs had listed plate #3 for the 1¢ value and that our collection contained an example of plate #2. We've just been looking through the "Postage Stamps of Newfoundland" by Poole and Huber and we note the following: "All values of the series are issued in Post Office sheets of 100 stamps (10x10). However, for the 1¢, 2¢ and 3¢, the plates consist of two panes of 100 subjects each, arranged side by side—the right pane being numbered 2, and the left 1. Sheets from the press are of 200 stamps; these are cut apart, and then perforated." This quotation certainly explains the existence of our plate #2 on the 1¢ value, but what about the plate #3 listed by Boggs—does it exist?

Even amongst the most common stamps there is often room for specialization. Some months ago Alec MacMaster wrote us of the possible existence of the 1¢, 2¢ and 3¢, values of the Royal Series, 1897-1901, on thinner paper. Subsequently the Stanley News Letter advertised the three values in used condition for the sum of 49¢. Now, months later in going through Poole and Huber, I find this phrase in discussing the Royal Series, 1897-1901. "A consignment of 1¢, 2¢ and 3¢ received early in 1907 was on thinner paper and in slightly different shades to the original printing." Why not go through your duplicates and see if you can come up with these three varieties?

The firm of J. E. Lea of Manchester has been most co-operative. In the September TRAIL we discussed re-entries that they had offered for sale and they have very kindly sent examples on for our inspection. A-

mong those sent along were two copies of the 1d., Scott #1, showing a constant plate flaw, a vertical line in the lower left value tablet as well as a blurring in the lower half of the word "ONE PENNY." The samples shown are mint and used, but the plate position is unrecorded. Can anyone be of any help? The copies of Scott #26 with the re-entry are the same as those found in Scott #40 and are far too numerous to mention or describe. For the most part they consist of re-entries in the word "NEWFOUNDLAND." In the case of Scott #39, the re-entry was virtually a doubling of the lower quarter of the stamp. We went through all our copies of #33, #34 and #39, and only found one copy with a re-entry. This was also Scott #39 but the re-entry was a different one as our copy showed a doubling of the entire left side. We know nothing of the positions of these two re-entries, but forewarned is forearmed and someday we hope to be able to position them. The last re-entry offered by J. E. Lea, was on Scott #36, but we can't go along with them on this copy as to our unpractised eye it really seemed like flyspeck hunting. There was supposed to be some doubling in the lower portion of the stamp, but we couldn't see it and therefore will not report it.

The 1952 Scott is at hand and there are very few changes. In all there are 45 minor revisions of which 41 were in an upward direction. For the most part the changes are in the used column, reflecting the improved interest in used stamps. There are no changes in the listings and we must admit we were disappointed not to see the 10¢ Postage Due on water-marked paper listed. It is probable that the Newfoundland section was complete before this discovery came to light.

THE QUEBEC TRICENTENARY ISSUE

By C. E. C. SHIPTON

This set of eight stamps appeared in 1908, and is the first Commemorative Issue of Canada in the Twentieth Century. The issue commemorates the 300th anniversary of the founding of Quebec and the first permanent settlement in Canada.

The stamps were designed by Machado, one of the American Bank Note Company's foremost designers, and were engraved and printed by that company. The stamps were on sale for three months only, the first values appearing on July 16th, 1908, and the last value, the 15 cent, on October 14th, 1908.

The stamps were double-sized, printed in sheets of 100 in a format of 10x10, and perforated 12. All values are known imperforated, either with or without gum—with gum being the rarer. The sheets bear the imprint "Ottawa No.----" on the top above the 5th and 6th stamps and it is also known at the bottom in an inverted form.

The Designs are:

- ½ Cent Black—Portrait of King George V and Queen Mary as Prince and Princess of Wales.
- 1 Cent Green—Portraits of Jacques Cartier the discoverer of Canada and Samuel de Champlain, the founder of Quebec. The portrait of the former is after that by F. Riss, the original of which hangs in the Town Hall of St. Malo, France, Cartier's birthplace.
- 2 Cent Carmine—Portraits of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra taken from photographs by W. Downey of Regent Street, London, England.
- 5 Cent Blue—Shows a view generally supposed to be of the first Settlement at Quebec. Note the out-dated spelling of QUEBECQ for Quebec on this stamp.
- 7 Cent Olive—Portraits of the Marquis Pombal de Montcalm the defender of Quebec in 1759, and his conqueror, Major General Wolfe, both of whom died in the battle of the Plains of Abraham.
- 10 Cent Violet—Shows a view of the City of Quebec in 1700. The actual date of the design is 1707 and is taken from an illustration in Bacqueville de la Potherie's "Histoire de la Nouvelle France."
- 15 Cent Brown Orange—Is a composite design showing Champlain leaving Quebec on a voyage of exploration. Again note the out-dated word "partiment" for the modern "depart."
- 20 Cent Dull Brown—Shows a view of Cartier's fleet arriving off Quebec prior to making the settlement. The side of Quebec was at that time known as Stadacona to the Indians, who had a settlement there. In passing it is interesting to note that the design of this value was to have been a "Courier de Bois" with Indians and the color green. (This information comes from a "Special Despatch" from Ottawa to the Toronto Globe under date July 3rd, 1900.)

A Number of Varieties

A constant variety is found in the ½ cent value on the 44th stamp of each sheet. It consists of a line through the bottom of the letters "ANADA" of Canada, two dots in the "C" of Canada and a dot on each side of the "0" of 1608, and a short spur off the centre of the bottom frame line. The first part of this is of course a re-entry but the line at bottom is probably caused by a slip of the engraver's tool.

A re-entry showing in "1908" and lettering is known on the 1 cent.

On the 5 cent a clear dotted line through "Canada Postage" and continuing across the stamp with a thickening under 1908.

In the 7 cent value a variety showing a dot in the "P" of Postage is mentioned by W. S. Boggs in his book on Canada, and although this variety

appears frequently on this value it is also found more rarely on the 1 cent, 2 cent and 5 cent values and would therefore appear not to be a true variety but merely a position dot showing owing to a minute displacement of the paper in printing.

There is another re-entry on the 20 cent showing a clear doubling of the top right corner.

In addition to these varieties hairlines may be found in the 1 cent, 2 cent and 5 cent values and Boggs mentions that stamp 39 of an unmentioned plate has been retouched in the 1 cent green.

In concluding these notes the writer has reason to believe that the dot in "P" variety may be found in other values than those enumerated in the check list and thinks that the issue would repay intensive study especially of the 1 cent value.

Two Die Essays (very rare) are known of the ½ cent:—

1. Die sunk in India on card.
2. On card cut close.

DIE PROOFS (In India sunk on card).

½ Cent Black	7 Cent Black
½ Cent Black Brown	7 Cent Olive?
1 Cent Black	10 Cent Black
1 Cent Green	10 Cent Violet
2 Cent Black	15 Cent Black
2 Cent Carmine	15 Cent (?)
5 Cent Carmine	20 Cent Black
5 Cent Blue	20 Cent Brown

CHECK LIST OF STAMPS

Value	Colour and Description	Plates	No. Issued
½ cent	Black Re-entry (No. 44 on sheet) Imperforated.	1.	2,000,000 20,000
1 cent	Green Re-entry (showing in 1908) Hairlines. Imperforated. Retouch on No. 39. ? Plate. Dot in "P" of Postage.	1.2.3.4.	22,530,000
2 cent	Carmine. Hairlines. Imperforated. Dot in "P" of Postage.	1.2.3.4.	35,100,000
5 cent	Blue. Hairlines. Imperforated. Re-entry (Line through "Postage" and Dates, and Thickening under "1908")	1.2.	1,200,000
6 cent	Olive. Imperforated. Dot in "P" of Postage.	1.	700,000
10 cent	Violet. Imperforated.	1.	300,000
15 cent	Orange. Imperforated.	1.	300,000
20 cent	Brown. Imperforated. Re-entry Doubling UR corner	1.	304,200

N.B. Some values may be found on toned paper. The normal paper is white wove.

Sketches of BNAPSers by V. G. Greene



—Photo by Lorstan Studios

GEORGE B. LLEWELLYN

BNAPSer George Bertram Llewellyn was born in Philadelphia on Dec. 27th, 1905. Married, no children, he is manager of the Foreign Department of Brown Bros., Harriman & Co. in Philadelphia.

"Bert" started collecting stamps as a youngster but, like many of us, forgot about his collection as he grew up. In 1946 he noted that the foreign department of his New York office was saving the stamps off the mail for a customer and they looked so attractive Bert started doing the same in Philadelphia. Digging out his old collection he was soon a keen stamp collector once more.

Mr. Llewellyn joined the BNAPS at their CIPEX lounge in 1947 and has been an enthusiastic member of the Philadelphia Group ever since. At our convention held there last year he was toastmaster at the banquet and was a member of the committee which was largely responsible for the success of the convention.

"Bert" is also a member of the A. P. S. (Chapter 18) and is president of the Lansdowne Stamp Club of Lansdowne, Pa., for the second term. In addition to stamps his hobbies are golf, fishing and swimming and he likes nothing better than a fast game of poker or cut-throat pinochle!

The Library . . .

ROBERT J. DUNCAN, Librarian
Box 118, Armstrong, B. C., Canada

The following portion of the Library List had to be left out of the Yearbook because of last-minute pressure on our space. These are articles obtainable from the Librarian, and should be asked for by number.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 167 Re-entries and Other True Varieties on the Stamps of Canada. (Studd). 2 pages. | 175 Ten Penny 1855. (Sprung). 6 pages. |
| 168 Notes on Canada. (Studd) 2 pages. | 176 First Issue Alberta Laws. (McCall). 1 page. |
| 169 Canada 3 Cent Small Queen. (Jarrett). 1 page. | 177 1898 Numeral Issue. (Nicholson). 1 page. |
| 170 Canada's First Stamp (Fairbanks) 2 pages. | 178 Canadian Postal Cancellations. (Seaman). 4 pages. |
| 171 Queen Victoria Small Cents, 1870-1897. 1 page. | 179 Canadian Papers, 1868-1897. (Macaskie). 2 pages. |
| 172 Royal Visit Flag Cancels. (Jamieson). 2 pages. | 180 Introduction to Map Stamps (Macaskie). 3 pages. |
| 173 Newfoundland Guy Issue—Notes on the 2c Value. (Elliott). 6 pages. | 181 P. E. I. Bibliography. (P. E. I. Group). 5 pages. |
| 174 New Brunswick Postal Markings. | 182 Numeral Issue of 1898-1902. (Stephenson). 6 pages. |
| | 183 Problem of the 6 cent Small Queen (Bonar & Lees-Jones). 1 page. |
| | 184 The Beaver (Fraser). 2 pages. |
| | 185 The 5 Cent Caribou of Newfoundland. (Moll). 5 pages. |

- 186 Experimental Coll. (Coleman). 2 pages.
- 187 The Maple Leaf Issue—A Study. (Stephenson). 8 pages.
- 188 Cancellations on 19th Century Canadian Stamps. (Hurst). 2 pp.
- 189 A Few Canadian Varieties. (Stokes). 1 page.
- 190 Canadian Special Delivery. (F. B.) 2 pages.
- 191 Canadian Cachets. (Forman). 7 pp.
- 192 The Fifty Cent Blue Grand Pre. (Forman). 5 pages.
- 193 Prince Edward Island 1870 et seq. (Tomlinson). 3 pages.
- 194 Prince Edward Island Proofs. (Tomlinson). 4 pages.
- 195 The Upper Columbia Company Local and McGreeleys Express. Klondyke. (Hurst). 2 pages.
- 196 Small Queens—The ½ Cent Value. (Hurst). 2 pages.
- 197 Canada 1859 Issue—Study of the 12½ Cent Plate. (Lees-Jones). 20 pages.
- 198 The First Printing Order of the 10 Cent Prince Albert 1859 (Hurst) 3 pages.
- 199 The Cents Issue of 1859-64. (Corwin & King). 3 pages.
- 200 The Registered Letter Stamps of Canada. (Bach). 1 page.
- 201 Publicity Issues of Newfoundland. (Gardner). 4 pages.
- 202 Canada's Major and Minor Varieties from 1897 Up. (Reiche). 16 pages.
- 203 Royal Train Covers. (Jamieson). 4 pages.

VIEWES and REVIEWS — continued from page 268

There is a special appendix on "Early Indian Cancellations" which deals with this subject in an exhaustive manner. Each volume of this Encyclopaedia is a library in itself, and certainly should be on the shelves of any philatelist interested in Empire issues.

"The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps," Vol. III, Asia—Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1, \$6.50 postpaid.

PERSONAL NOTES

Associate Editor Russell Allison wrote last month that he would be entering the U. S. Army soon, but would be able to spend a couple of days at CAPEX first. Many thanks, Russ, for your help in various ways and your always interesting and informative column. . . . BNAPSer Lloyd R. Day of Huntsville, Ontario, sent in an ad for the Yearbook with a note to the effect that if it was too late we were to accept his remittance as a donation, anyway. Unfortunately, the ad was received too late, but in return for the donation we will quote the ad right here—"Have some quantity of later Canadian Commemoratives and others to swap for British Colonials, basis Scott or Gibbons. Also exchange a few later Canadian plate positions." If interested, drop Lloyd a line. . . . Many thanks to BNAPSer Arthur J. Dean (No. 199) who very kindly audited the books and accounts of the Society without charge. Co-operation is what makes the wheels go round in BNAPS. . . . BNAPSer Heinz Hoffmann, 19226 Rockcastle, Detroit 24, is publishing a Philatelic Literature Catalogue in the near future, 52 pages, 6x9 inches (same as Topics). Price of the catalogue will be \$1, but anyone requesting a copy before publication will get it free of charge. Don't pass up this offer. . . . Alex Juliard, Narberth, Penn., who advertised in our Yearbook, was formerly manager of one of the oldest stamp firms in Belgium. The idea to bring his business to the United States came to him in 1947 during his visit to the International Stamp Show, but it was not possible to make the move until this year. Mr. Juliard plans further advertising in Topics, so look for his name in our columns. . . . Robson Lowe Ltd., London, England, report that their auction sale volume now totals £200,144, an increase of £41,522 over the previous year. . . . The catalogue for the part five of the auction sale of the Dr. Lewis L. Reford collection has been received from Harmer, Rooke & Co., Inc., 560 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y. This outstanding sale will be held October 16, 17, 18, but there may still be time to get a copy of this catalogue if you hurry.

Report of the Secretary

SEPTEMBER 15, 1951

NEW MEMBERS

- 765 Banfield, E. Arnold, Kingcastle, Oakville, Ont., Canada
766 Berger, S. V., 46 Wilson Ave., Chatham, Ont., Canada
767 Berkeley, Thomas C., 23A Preston Pl., Toronto 12, Ont., Canada
768 Bogs, William G. Jr., 439 College St., Burlington, Vt.
769 Ditmars, Voorhis M., P. O. Box 102, St. George, N. B., Canada
770 Hart, Kenneth D., 43 N. Y. Ave., Dumont, N. J.
771 Howes, Victor E., 148 Beltran St., Malden 48, Mass.
772 Jefferson, W. E., 302 South St., Halifax, N. S., Canada
773 Kitchen, John M., Rt. 6, Woodstock, Ont., Canada
774 Kraemer, James E., 176 Benton St., Kitchener, Ont., Canada
775 MacIver, Richard G. Jr., P. O. Box 46, Trenton 1, N. J.
776 Molesworth, Jack E., 102 Beacon, Boston 16, Mass.
777 Morgan, Fred W., 12 Bain Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada
778 Morison, Ralph G., 75 Whitney Rd., Short Hills, N. J.
779 McLean, William Elliot, Grand Forks, B. C., Canada
780 McMurrich, J. Ronald, First St., Gananoque, Ont., Canada
781 Petch, Harold E., B. A., Drayton, Ont., Canada
782 Purvey, Cyril Raymond, 507 Victoria Rd., Nanaimo, B. C., Canada
783 Reiche, H., 205 Cooper St., Apt. 18, Ottawa, Ont., Canada
784 Wood, R. C., 45 Bromfield St., Boston 8, Mass.
785 Young, Donald A., 214 Briar Hill Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Balassa, Dr. Joseph J., 4155 Wilke Way, Palo Alto, Calif. (CX) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes. Mint and used airmails. Postal Stationery. Flag, 2 and 4-ring cancellations. SPECIALTY—Small Queens, 1912-25 "Admiral" issue, Canada. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
- Clark, S. H., Drawer 698, Prince George, B. C., Canada (C) Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
- Dickenson, James, 2165 McAra St., Regina, Sask., Canada (D) Proposed by H. E. Canham, No. 77. Seconded by J. Levine, No. 1.
- Dodds, Dr. Gordon A., 3910 - 48 Place N. E., Seattle 5, Wash. (CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by W. O. Lea, No. 413.
- Gifford, W. Marston, 811 Duplex Ave., Apt. B., Toronto 12, Ont., Canada (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. O.H.M.S. Mint, used and semi-official airmails. Literature. Essays. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.
- Hanselman, Mae M., 207 Dalhousie St., Brantford, Ont., Canada (DC) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Plate Blocks. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
- Harmia, Vincent C., 412 S. Diamond St., Centralia, Wash. (C) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century used postage and blocks. Plate Blocks. Coils. Used airmails. Postal Stationery. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
- Johnson, John J., 4440 N. Winchester, Chicago 40, Ill. (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes. Mint and semi-official airmails. R. R., 2 and 4-ring cancellations. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.
- Knight, Alvin M., 11865 Depatie, Cartierville, Montreal, Que., Canada. (C) CAN—Used 19th century postage. Mint blocks of 4. Pre-stamp covers, stampless covers. Other specialty: Great Britain. Proposed by C. G. Kemp, No. 85. Seconded by Chas. deVolpi, No. 266.
- McDonald, F. Beattie, 240 Graham St., Woodstock, Ont., Canada (C) CAN, NFD 19th and 20th century mint and used postage. 1st day and 1st flight covers. Plate Blocks. Postal Stationery. R.R. cancellations. SPECIALTY—Canadian

- Postal Stationery. Proposed by G. P. Lewis, No. 506. Seconded by J. R. Cooke, No. 592.
- McKee, Richard L., 163 Hemenway St., Boston 15, Mass. (CX) CAN, NFD.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Pre-stamp, stampless, 1st day and 1st flight covers. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by W. H. Russell, No. 587.
- Nemmers, Dr. C. J., Anamosa, Iowa (CX) NFD—anything pertaining to Nfld. postal history. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
- Patterson, A. H., 15 Glenwood Ave., Dayton 5, Ohio (DX) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. All revenues. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.
- Robinson, Arthur G., 1606 - 34 Ave. S. W., Calgary, Alta., Canada (CC) CAN—20th century mint and used postage. Coils. O.H.M.S. Complete booklets. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
- Starcher, G. P., 11254 - 75th Ave., Edmonton, Alta., Canada (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Plate blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
- Stockton, James E., 343 Unruh St., Philadelphia 11, Pa. (DCX) B.N.A. Proposed by A. H. Kessler, No. 334. Seconded by J. T. Culhane, No. 280.
- Welland, Henry, 99 Balmoral Ave. S., Hamilton, Ont., Canada (CX) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp, stampless, 1st day and 1st flight covers. Plate blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint panes and complete booklets. Mint, used airmails and on cover. Postal Stationery. Flag cancellations. Proposed by G. P. Lewis, No. 506. Seconded by C. R. McNeil, No. 649.
- Zirinsky, Henry, 383 Pearl St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y. (C) CAN, NFD—20th century mint postage and blocks. 1st day covers. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- Allison, Russell, 8728 Cayuga Dr., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- Fraser, Douglas G., 5 Perth St., Ottawa, Ont., Canada
- Hodder, Morley F., 3508 University St., Montreal, Que., Canada (from Nfld.)
- Metcalf, 1st Lt. Robert E., Co. C, 307 Abn Eng Bn, Ft. Bragg, N. C. (from Minn.)
- Miller, Ernest W., 126 Edgewood Drive, Berea, Ohio.

DECEASED

- 211 Richardson, Prof. A. V., Bishop's Univ., Lennoxville, Que., Canada

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

- Harris, E. D., Hilliers, V. I., B. C., Canada.

EXPELLED

- 709 Sonne, Alvin E., P. O. Box 602, Alberni, B. C., Canada
- N.B.—Any member knowing the present whereabouts of Mr. Sonne, please communicate same to the Secretary.

NOTICE

Till further notice to the contrary, members of BNAPS who are also members of C.P.S.G.B. and resident of U. S. or Canada, are respectfully requested to remit any future payments due C.P.S.G.B. to the Treasurer, W. C. Peterman, P. O. Box 348, Caldwell, N. J.

NOTICE

Will any member knowing the correct address of the following members, listed in our records at the addresses below, please communicate with the Secretary or the Editor:

- 529 Campbell, A. D., 83 Queen St., Kitchener, Ont., Can.
- 597 McCabe, Philip J., 40 Stanley Ave., Mimico, Ont., Can.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

ARTICLE IV, Section 3—As amended Second Annual Meeting 1950.

Three (3) members to the Board shall be so elected each year by ballot during January for a term of three (3) years.

Nominations may be filed with the Secretary by any 5 members in good standing not later than 90 days prior to the date of elections. At least 90 days prior to the election date, the President of the Society shall select and appoint 3 members of the Society to serve and function as a Nominating Committee whose prime purpose shall be to prepare and present a slate of nominees for each elective office to be voted. Each nomination made shall be published in BNA TOPICS not less than 60 days prior to the election date.

An official ballot shall be prepared by the Secretary, containing all nominations, spaces for marking against each name, and space for the signature and number of the member casting the ballot. No ballot other than the official form shall be valid. Ballots shall be returned to the Committee on Elections, which shall be appointed by the President at a time prior to the election. The Committee on Elections shall canvass the vote and report the results at the election meeting and refer a similar report to the Secretary for filing and notice in the BNA TOPICS. A plurality of all votes cast shall be required for the election of a candidate. If no one candidate shall receive a plurality of the votes cast for such office, the Committee on Elections shall issue new ballots for the election to this office.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950

Balance as of December 31, 1949:

Dues in advance—1950	\$ 134.11	
Dues in advance—beyond 1950	6.37	
Life Membership Fund	617.93	
General Funds	69.97	\$ 828.38

RECEIPTS:

Membership Dues for 1948	2.50	
Membership Dues for 1949	12.75	
Membership Dues for 1950	1285.84	
Membership Fees for 1950 (new members)	84.00	
Membership Dues for 1951	118.76	
Membership Dues beyond 1951	18.50	\$1522.35

Topics:

Advertising—1949	48.00	
Advertising—1950	273.33	
Advertising—1951 (in advance)	18.77	
Subscriptions and sale of back issues	11.00	352.10

Yearbook:

Advertising in 1948 Yearbook	6.00	
Advertising in 1950 Yearbook	295.18	301.18

Life Membership Fees	51.82	51.82
BNAPEX-49 Printing Prospectus in 1949	16.00	16.00
BNAPEX-50 Income in excess of expense	95.96	95.96
BNAPEX-51 Gift	20.00	20.00

Total Receipts in 1950 and Cash Bal. 12/31/49

\$3187.79

DISBURSEMENTS:

Topics:

Printing—Balance for 1949	\$ 1.71	
Printing—1950	1186.06	
Cuts	156.40	
Mailing and Postage	165.07	
Envelopes	47.75	
Stationery	5.56	
Miscellaneous	15.88	\$1578.43
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Yearbook—1949—Deficit	87.00	87.00
Yearbook—1950:		
Printing	214.30	
Cuts	11.50	
Mailing and Postage	18.23	
Miscellaneous	7.30	251.83
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Library	50.00	50.00
General Expenses:		
Postage	99.00	
Membership Cards	12.75	
Application Blanks	32.25	
Ballots	8.17	
Stationery	4.50	
Advertising—Capex Prospectus	20.18	
Advertising—Other	23.50	200.35
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Medal Die (to be amortized)	175.00	175.00
Total Disbursements		\$2342.11
Cash on hand December 31, 1950		845.68
		<hr/>
		\$3187.79
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Balance as of December 31, 1950:		
Dues in advance—1951	\$ 121.76	
Dues in advance—beyond 1951	21.87	
Life Membership Fund	624.75	
Topics—Advertising in advance	19.77	
BNAPEX-51 Gift	20.00	
General Funds	37.53	
		<hr/>
Balance on hand as of December 31, 1950	\$ 845.68	
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Bills Receivable:		
Topics—Advertising prior to 1950	17.00	
Topics—Advertising 1950	94.85	
1950 Yearbook—Advertising	6.50	
Dues in Abeyance—prior to 1950	23.50	
Dues in Abeyance—1950	36.15	
BNAPEX-51 Advertising	20.18	\$ 194.18
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General Funds (as above)		37.53
Inventory:		
Typewriter—amortized in 1950 \$20.00 (depreciated value)		31.17
Medal Die—amortized in 1950 \$96.00 (depreciated value)		44.00
		<hr/>
Assets		\$310.88
Liabilities—None		0.00
		<hr/>
Surplus—December 31, 1950		\$ 310.88
Surplus—December 31, 1949		129.18
		<hr/>
Surplus for year 1950		\$ 181.70

W. C. Peterman, Treas. — July 24, 1951

BNA TOPICS

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