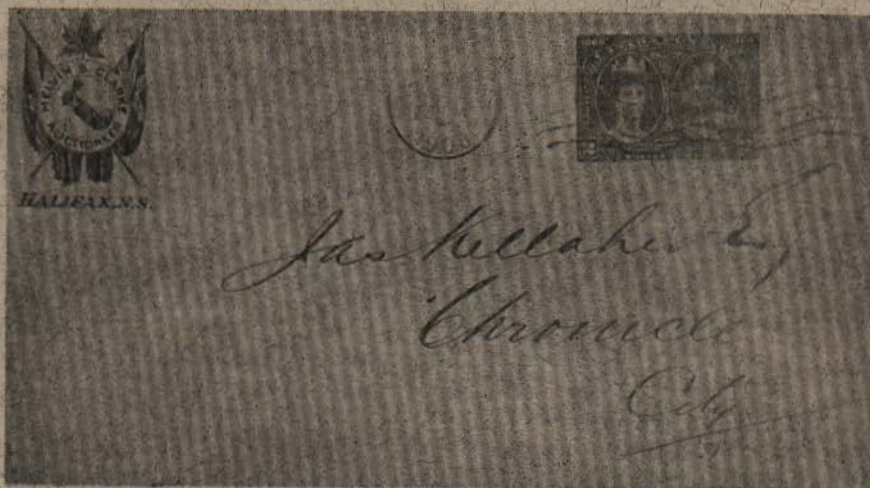




B·N·A TOPICS

Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society



JANUARY 1954

VOLUME 11 — NUMBER 1

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B·N·A TOPICS

Official Publication of The British North America Philatelic Society

VOL. 11 — NO. 1
WHOLE NO. 109



JANUARY
1954

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The Coil Postage Stamps Of Canada . . .

(Part 3—Conclusion)

By EDWARD J. WHITING (#61)

(Continued from page 360—Vol. 10)

KING GEORGE VI

FIRST ISSUE, 1937

1¢ Green, 2¢ Brown, 3¢ Carmine
Rolls of 500 Perforated 8 Vertically

The next issue, the first portraying King George VI, appeared in 1937.

The 3¢ was issued April 15th; the 1¢ precancelled with 3 double horizontal bars, May 10th; the normal 1¢, June 15th; the 2¢, June 18th. The "draw-back" method of printing is used causing "narrow numeral" varieties. Double paper paste-up varieties also exist. Quantities printed are: 1¢—23,021,500; 2¢—34,565,000. No figures have appeared for the 3¢.

WAR EFFORT ISSUE OF 1942-1943

1¢ Green, 2¢ Brown, 3¢ Carmine,
3¢ Violet, 4¢ Carmine
Rolls of 500 Perforated 8 Vertically

After 5 years currency the 1937 issue was superseded by the War Effort Issue of 1942. The 1¢ green, 2¢ brown, and 3¢ carmine appeared on July 1, followed the next April by the 3¢ violet and the 4¢ carmine.



These latter two were occasioned by the change in postal rates. The 1¢ was precancelled as in other issues. These issues were printed as were the previous three issues, by the

drawback method and the same varieties of pasting-up and misalignment occur.

There were 9,975,000 of the 3¢ carmine printed.



1¢ Green, 2¢ Brown, 3¢ Violet,
4¢ Carmine

Rolls of 500 Perforated 9½ Vertically

In 1948 all but the 3¢ carmine were re-issued in a new perforation, 9½ gauge. The 1¢ appeared July 13; the 1¢ precancelled on April 1; the 2¢ on October 1; the 3¢ on July 2, and the 4¢ on July 22.



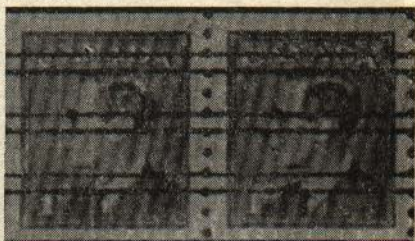
REVISED AND UNREVISED
ISSUES OF 1950

1¢ Green, 2¢ Brown, 2¢ Green,
3¢ Violet, 4¢ Carmine

Rolls of 500 Perforated 9½ Vertically

In 1949 the government decided to replace the Wartime designs and in 1950 issued new stamps in what are called "Revised" and "Unrevised" designs.

Of the "Unrevised" design the 1¢ and the 3¢ only appeared. The 1¢ unrevised was also issued precancelled.



Of the revised design the 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, and 4¢ were issued. Both the 1¢ and 2¢ of this issue were issued precancelled. The 2¢ first appeared in a black-brown color but in 1951, due to changes in colors corresponding to the new rates, the 2¢ was issued in a dark olive green.

Again the drawback printing method is used with its attendant minor varieties. The 2¢ has been particularly noted recently for its mis-alignment varieties which are more pro-



nounced than in most other stamps issued.

CHECK LIST

KING EDWARD VII

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

Vertical Coil, Perf. 12x12

- | | | |
|----|----|--|
| 90 | X1 | 2¢ carmine, precancelled
(wavy line between two straight lines) |
| | a | paste-up |
| | X2 | 2¢ carmine, precancelled
(Ottawa parcel post roller cancel) |
| | a | paste-up |

U. S. AUTO-VENDING CO.

Vertical Coils

- | | | |
|--|----|--|
| | X3 | 2¢ carmine, perf 12x12 with notches |
| | a | paste-up |
| | X4 | 2¢ carmine, imperf with notches |
| | a | paste-up |
| | X5 | 2¢ carmine, imperf with slit and notches |
| | A | coiled horizontally |
| | b | paste-up |

HEIMAN AND ZORKE

Horizontal Coils

- | | | |
|--|----|---|
| | X6 | 2¢ carmine, imperf x perf 12 with notches |
| | a | paste-up |
| | X7 | 2¢ carmine, imperf x perf 8½ with notches |
| | a | paste-up |

KING GEORGE V

ADMIRAL ISSUE

1912

Vertical Coils, perf 8 Horiz.—(Coiled Stamps)

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 123 | 8 | 1¢ green, Die I |
| | a | paste-up |
| | b | stitch watermark |
| | c | worn plate (white triangle between A & P of "Canada Postage") |
| | d | shades from deep blue green to yellow green |
| 124 | 9 | 2¢ carmine, Die I |
| | a | paste-up |
| | b | shades from light to dark carmine |

Horizontal Coils, perf 8 Vert.—(Stamps in Rolls)

- 125 10 1¢ green, Die I
 A Die II
 b paste-up
 c hairlines
 d double transfer (Die II)
 e shades from deep blue green to yellow green
- 127 11 2¢ carmine, Die I
 a paste-up
 b short break at top of V line of R numeral box
 c 2 breaks in V line of R numeral box, 1 at T, 1 opposite B stem of leaf
 d V line of R numeral box broken opposite B of stem of maple leaf with dot above this break and then only faint traces of line above this
 e solid line in R numeral box (plate 1)
 f single break in LL frame junction (plate 2)
 g LL frame junction line unbroken; U third of V line in R numeral box weak; usually shows minute dot 1 mm to R of center of R side of stamp plate 3)
 h TR frame junction line and V line of R numeral box have practically disappeared (plates 9 and 10)
 i short H line to R of LR corner of each stamp, with a fine V line in the R numeral box (plates 11 and 12)
- 129 12 3¢ brown, August 1918, Type A
 A Type B
 B Type C
 c paste-up
 d retouch on Type C (extra H line in UL)
 e re-entry on Type C (doubling in "ANA" of "CANADA" and "TAG" of "POSTAGE" and in white oval band around portrait.)
 f retouch on Type C (V line in UL)
 g retouch on Type C (strong V line in UL from T H line to frame junction line and in LL down to the numeral box)
 h retouch on Type C (strong V line in UR with a strong re-touching of the L half of the R frame junction line)
 i retouch on Type C (heavy retouching of the T H line in whole length and of L ½ of T frame line from "N" of "CANADA" to T frame)

1912 - 1915

Vertical Coils, perf 12 Horiz.

- 131 13 1¢ green, Type A
 A Type B
 b paste-up
 c hidden imprint (OTTAWA) (No. A 2) (903)
 f shades from dark blue green to yellow green
- 14 1¢ green, with two large holes in perfs
 a paste-up
- 132 15 2¢ carmine, Die I
 a paste-up
 b hidden imprint (OTTAWA) (No. A 2) (912 C)
- 134 16 3¢ brown 1921?
 a paste-up

1915 Provisional
Perf 12x12, May 11, 1915

- | | | |
|-----|----|---|
| 106 | 17 | 2¢ carmine |
| | a | paste-up |
| | b | paste-up with rubber stamp imprint (oval) (rectangular) |

1922 - 1924

Horizontal Coils, Perf 8 Vert.

- | | | |
|------|----|---|
| 126 | 18 | 1¢ yellow, Die I wet printing |
| | a | Die I dry printing |
| | b | Die II dry printing |
| | c | paste-up |
| | d | precancelled |
| 126a | 19 | 1¢ yellow issued in sheets Die I |
| | a | Die II |
| 128 | 20 | 2¢ green, Type 1 wet printing |
| | a | Type 2 wet and dry printings |
| | b | Type 3 wet and dry printings |
| | c | paste-up |
| 128a | 21 | 2¢ green issued in sheets Type 2 wet printing |
| | a | Type 3 dry printing |
| 130 | 22 | 3¢ carmine, Die I wet printing |
| | a | Die II dry printing |
| | b | paste-up |
| 130a | 23 | 3¢ carmine, Die I issued in sheets |
| | | Vertical coil, Perf 12 Horiz. |
| 133 | 24 | 2¢ green |
| | a | paste-up |

SCROLL ISSUE

1928

Horizontal Coils, Perf 8 Vert.

- | | | |
|-----|----|--------------------|
| 160 | 25 | 1¢ orange |
| | a | paste-up |
| | b | precancelled |
| 161 | 26 | 2¢ green (11/5/28) |
| | a | paste-up |

ARCH ISSUE

1930

Horizontal Coils, Perf 8 Vert.

- | | | |
|-----|----|---------------------------|
| 178 | 27 | 1¢ orange (9/18/30) |
| | a | joint line |
| | b | precancelled |
| 179 | 28 | 1¢ green (2/4/31) |
| | a | joint line |
| | b | precancelled |
| 180 | 29 | 2¢ green (6/27/30) |
| | a | joint line |
| | b | retouch (cross-eyed King) |
| 181 | 30 | 2¢ carmine (11/19/30) |
| | a | joint line |
| | b | retouch (cross-eyed King) |

- 182 31 2¢ brown (7/4/31)
 a joint line
 b retouch (cross-eyed King)
 183 32 3¢ carmine (7/13/31)
 a joint line

MEDALLION ISSUE

1933

Horizontal Coils, perf 8½ Vert.

- 205 33 1¢ green (11/3/33)
 a joint line
 b precancelled
 206 34 2¢ brown (8/16/33)
 a joint line
 207 35 3¢ carmine (8/16/33)
 a joint line

LAST GEORGE V ISSUE

1935

Horizontal Coils, Perf 8 Vert.

- 228 36 1¢ green (11/5/35)
 a precancelled
 b "narrow numeral"
 229 37 2¢ brown (10/14/35)
 a "narrow numeral"
 230 38 3¢ carmine
 a "narrow numeral"
 b hairlines

FIRST GEORGE VI ISSUE

1937

Horizontal Coils, Perf 8 Vert.

- 238 39 1¢ green (6/15/37)
 a precancelled
 b "narrow numeral"
 239 40 2¢ brown (6/18/37)
 a "narrow numeral"
 240 41 3¢ carmine (4/15/37)
 a "narrow numeral"

WAR EFFORT ISSUES

July 1, 1942

Horizontal Coils, Perf 8 Vert.

- 263 42 1¢ green
 a precancelled
 b "narrow numeral"
 264 43 2¢ brown
 a "narrow numeral"
 265 44 3¢ carmine
 a "narrow numeral"

April 1943

- 266 45 3¢ violet
 a "narrow numeral"
 267 46 4¢ carmine
 a "narrow numeral"

1948

Horizontal Coils, Perf 9½ Vert.

278	47	1¢ green (6/13/48)
	a	precancelled (4/1/48)
279	48	2¢ brown (10/1/48)
280	49	3¢ violet (6/2/48)
281	50	4¢ carmine (6/22/48)

"UNREVISED" ISSUE

1950

Horizontal Coils, Perf 9½ Vert.

295	51	1¢ green
	a	precancelled
296	52	3¢ violet

"REVISED" ISSUE

1950

53	1¢ green
a	precancelled
54	2¢ dark brown
a	smear edge
55	2¢ dark olive green
a	smear edge
56	3¢ violet
57	4¢ carmine

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"B. N. A. Topics"	"Popular Stamps"
"The American Philatelist"	"The Philatelic Magazine"
"Weekly Philatelic Gossip"	"Western Stamp Collector"
"Stamps"	"Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News"
"Linn's Weekly Stamp News"	"Chambers Stamp Journal"
- The Charles McDonough collection

WESTMOUNT CLUB RAISES \$764 FOR ABBEY

The Westmount Stamp Club (Montreal) has raised the sum of \$764 in two auctions for the benefit of the Westminster Abbey Appeal.

The first sale was held on November 12th, during Canada's National Stamp Week when the sum of \$387 was obtained. Mayor Roy Campbell of Westmount auctioned off the first lot and congratulated the club on their effort on behalf of the Abbey Appeal.

On November 19th the Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy was the guest speaker and in the course of his address said that it was very gratifying to see philatelists supporting the Westminster Abbey Appeal in this very practical manner.

Bringing News About People and Stamps

By Rev. J. S. Bain

The 1954 edition of BNAPSer "Sissons B. N. A. Catalogue" shows all B. N. A. stamps with firm prices. This catalogue is being used by more and more U. S. A. dealers as a yardstick for market values. There are no outstanding increases. However one item has advanced. That is "Bogg's Canada". This 2-volume work is now out of print. BNAPSer Jim Sissons bought the last of the stock in unbound condition, had them bound and is now offering them at \$20.00 a set. If you are planning on getting a set do not wait too long. Remember what happened to BNAPSer Fred Jarrett's B. N. A. book!

BNAPS

Finding a Royal Train cancellation (handstamp) in purple with French inscriptions, and dated 3 a.m. May 15, 1939, raised the question in my mind whether or not the machine cancel also exists in purple. It will be recalled that purple ink was supposed to be used but finding it unsatisfactory only approximately 75 covers were so cancelled. The reason given was that the purple ink smudged too much. Although the above cover shows no evidence of this. Perhaps some BNAPSer can enlighten us on this scarce cancellation and the existence of French and English cancels.

BNAPS

Attending the annual exhibition of the Council of Northern California Philatelic Societies in San Francisco was the occasion of meeting two members of BNAPS, Stuart L. McPherson an old member (#38) and William T. Adams a new member (#1088), although a dealer for many years. In fact I had corresponded with BNAPSer Adams for some fifteen years, and this was our first meeting! BNAPSer MacPherson was an award winner (but not with BNA) and BNAPSer Adams was a judge. Wherever you go notice how keen

philatelists BNAPSers are.

BNAPS

BNAPSer Herman Herst, Jr., in his November 6th auction sale, had a unique U. S. Civil War patriotic cover used from Canada. It was lot #66 and was described "CANADA #15, 5¢ Beaver, sgl. tied to U. S. Pat. cvr., pmkd. MILLBROOKE C. W., exceedingly scarce use." When the bidding had ceased it realized \$41.00! You had better look over your 5¢ beavers on cover.

BNAPS

Through the kindness of BNAPSer Frank Norris who is the City Clerk of Slocan B. C. (the smallest incorporated city on the North American continent) I am in receipt of a cover with stamps of Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth affixed, together with the signatures of the Mayor and the Aldermen and also the City Clerk with the City Seal. Just as I close this column the first philatelic Christmas card has arrived. It is from BNAPSer E. Rushton, and has a photographic likeness of him seated beside an enlargement of the Canada Red Cross stamp. The photograph Christmas card certainly offers real possibilities for anyone desiring personal philatelic cards. Think it over for next year.

For 1954 start to work on some of those philatelic plans and make them come true. A little done now and again will get the mounting job done. Plan to exhibit in at least one show.

★

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Brampton, Ont., Can.



THE POST HORN and SADDLE BAG

JIM GOODWIN'S

B.N.A. Postal History Column . . .

By H. W. L.

COLUMN NO. 19

Rarities in the 1840's

It is perhaps only human for those of us interested in the stampless or postal history field to keep probing back further and further beyond 1800 into the 1700's in our search for new material. Certainly from a postal history viewpoint there is bound to be a great deal more glamour attached to an item that may be tagged as the earliest known marking from a certain town than in finding an unreported marking from a town in the mid-1800's. The later would only represent a fill-in in the postal history of that particular town.

At the same time, however, I wonder if the growing interest in the stampless field would not be even more pronounced if collectors were fully aware of the many very desirable items that are to be found outside the Straight Line and other early marking field. Granted that items such as Quebec Bishop marks and the very earliest straightlines from Quebec, Montreal, Halifax and Three Rivers will always be considered as classics and that the straightlines from some of the less well known towns will always be difficult to obtain. However these items have generally been known to exist for many years and have been publicized. How about the markings that are known to have been issued to postmasters in later years yet examples of their usage are still to be found? Frank Campbell has a list of double circle markings (usually these are found in the 1830's) that have yet to be reported and I would say that there are about 100 towns on this list! This is most certainly a fertile field for the collector who is desirous of using his knowledge rather than merely his pocketbook to build up a real collection. After all, as collectors of Canadian stamps, we do not specialize in the 12d black and yet we have a lot of pleasure and enjoyment with later issues and many real rarities have been established through study that were formerly unrecognized.

In the accompanying illustration will be found what is perhaps best described as a conglomeration of covers in that they are not even remotely connected except that they were in use between the years 1840-1850. However based upon my experience in the stampless field, which I admit goes back only seven years, I must say that most of these covers appear to be scarcer than some of the highly regarded classics. For example I have seen more Quebec Bishop marks, which are considered rare, than I have of any one of the markings illustrated. Generally speaking they are the type of marking that is not too well publicized and in most cases I bought them, or the lots they happened to be in, not because I could attach any specific monetary value to them but because I had either never or seldom seen them.

POST OFFICE: U.S. MAIL
FREE
To the Post

#1

MONTREAL
MR29
1848

T. A. Stanger

WINDSOR, C.W.

29 JUL, 1844

Wm. Webster

RALEIGH, N.H.
JUL 29 1844

#2

#3

NEW BRUNSWICK
JUL 29 1844

H. W. Wright
1844

Wm. Webster

#4

#5

SPRINGFIELD
MASS.
JUL 29 1844

No. 100

U.S. STATES
Postage PAID

5

MONTREAL
PAID
NO 12
1847
CANADA

Thirion Hart

Law of the Madbury

Boston

U.S. States

#7

Ind. in full to Boston for 50

AT
WINSTON

#6

1. ON POST OFFICE BUSINESS—FREE

Listed only in Boggs this appears to be the first of the various FREE markings which may be identified with any one specific Department of Government. This cover originated at the Montreal General Post Office on March 29th 1848 and referred to an error of 9d in the Georgeville Postmaster's accounts. Meroni had a cover dated 10/14/48 and I have seen a few in collections but due to the fact that the item is not listed in Jarrett, Holmes, Robson Lowe or Konwiser-Campbell it is not too well known and is worthwhile looking for.

2. WINDSOR C. W. Straightline.

This marking while technically a straightline item was in use much later than the customary markings of that type and so far it appears that all known copies are dated during 1844—this one being dated 25 July 1844. The letter originated at New Fairfield C. W. was mailed at Raleigh on July 24, reached Windsor on the 25th, entered the United States at Detroit the same day and went on to Bethlehem, Pa. It would be interesting to hear from anyone having an example of this Windsor marking on the face of a cover as a postmark rather than as a transit or possibly an exchange point marking. I have seen three copies of this marking and while others no doubt exist in collections it cannot be considered as other than scarce.

3. SHIP LETTER ST JOHN N. B.

The cover bearing this marking originated at Boston and is dated May 22nd 1841. It is addressed to St. John N.B. This oval marking is one of the scarcest of all B. N. A. ship letter markings and prior to the locating of this cover with a few others in one lot it had not been recorded in any catalog or handbook. Due to the geographical location of St. John N. B. it is probable that the bulk of the mail which reached that port came from Boston. Certainly transatlantic mail would be far more likely to be landed at Halifax and mail from New York would also probably go to that port. My conclusion, whether justified or not, is that most of the mail handled in this manner at St. John represented that arriving by a few coastwise boats and as such it is likely that relatively few examples of the marking have survived.

4. QUEBEC TRIANGLE

This marking does not appear in Jarrett, Holmes or Robson Lowe and both Boggs and Konwiser-Campbell illustrate an example dated 21 Oct. 1841. The example shown here is dated 10th Aug. 1841. Four copies have been examined with two being in the Goodwin and two in my own collection and in all cases the strikes have been light, so light in fact that the "Q" which appears in the top corner of the triangle is very indistinct. In all cases known to the writer this marking has been applied as a postmark on letters originating at Quebec. In this case the letter bears a Montreal transit marking en route to Kingston. Since the marking was used concurrently with the Quebec Steamboat "Q" Oval, which also exists as a Montreal Steamboat "M" Oval, perhaps we may find a Montreal triangle with an "M" in the upper corner. In any event this marking would seem to be one of the scarcest of all those applied at the Quebec post office since its inception.

5. STEAMBOAT LETTER MONTREAL dated in 1846.

There is nothing particularly scarce about one of these markings used in years subsequent to 1846 but 1846 markings are definitely scarce. Boggs shows the contract for Quebec-Montreal mail dated Aug. 30, 1849 but apparently the so-called "contract" markings were used much earlier. The Quebec Steamboat Letter markings are seen occasionally dated 1846 which proves

definitely that these markings were in use during that year. It would be interesting to hear from those having these markings showing the year 1846 as it might be possible to determine approximately the date upon which they were placed in use.

6. PAID at AMHERST N. S.

This Crown and Circle marking is one of the series of handstruck postage stamps issued by the General Post Office in London England for use in the Colonies starting with 1842. Robson Lowe states that they were issued to the postmasters in the various Colonies in lieu of stamps that the Colonies had been asking for "as they considered it would cause too much confusion if more than one country in the world had postage stamps". The "they" of course means the G. P. O. in London. Maybe so and R. L. should know.

This marking is reported by R. L. as having been registered at the G. P. O. on Feb. 25th 1845 and this cover is dated April 10th, 1845. It was rated 11½d Paid at Amherst, covering the postage to the lines. When received at Hartford, Conn., it was rated 25¢ collect with the prepaid markings being struck out. Similar B. N. A. markings include the Quebec Crowned Circle which is frequently encountered, St. Margarets Bay N. S. which is probably the rarest of the lot, and the St. Johns Newfoundland which seems to be on about a par with this marking as to scarcity.

7 U. STATES POSTAGE PAID

The only place I have noticed any illustration or reference to this marking is in Boggs (pages 34, 67 and 68). The date on this cover is Nov 12 '47 and in Boggs Ju 4 '47 and Sp 3 '47 so from the limited amount of information available we will have to assume that it was in use during 1847. In this case it will be noted that the prepayment of U. S. postage was 5¢ being the correct rate for the mileage to Boston. Covers to New York, as illustrated by Boggs show a 10¢ single and 20¢ double rate. While we do not know when this marking was first used we do know that it could not be used later than Nov 15th 1847 because, according to Boggs, Staynor sent out an official circular dated Oct. 25th to the effect that no American postage was to be collected on or after Nov. 16th 1847. Even though this marking was in use during the period that was covered by the huge Kennedy correspondence it is very seldom that one encounters it. Few, if any, markings applied at the Montreal post office are scarcer than this item.

The purpose of this column has been to stress the fact that there is a very broad field for discoveries of very collectible items in the 1840-1850 range which some may think is too late for the real good items. It is possible that some members may be able to add something to what has been written here regarding these covers and any data as to earlier or later usage would be welcomed as it will be passed on to the readers of this column to assist them in appraising covers which they may encounter at some future date.

NIAGARA GROUP MEETS

The Niagara Group BNAPS now meets at 651 Kenmore Ave., Kenmore 23, N. Y. At a recent meeting plans were discussed for BNAPEX-54, and committee appointments will be disclosed in the near future.

A feature of the meeting were displays and discussions, Dick Hedley showing Canada Small Queens issues and Homer Hendee showing Leaf and Numeral issues.

The group has now dropped the word "Frontier" from its name and will henceforth be known as the Niagara Group.

Trail of the Caribou

By Freres Meyerson



E. Lewis

Earl P. I. Apfelbaum, a member of our very active Philadelphia Group has just come up with a previously unrecorded item. We've seen a photo of the item so that we are certain that it does exist. The item in question is a pane of 25 (5x5) of Scott #211 except that the top two horizontal rows are without overprint. One sheet had been previously recorded with the top row without overprint, but this is the first time we have heard of the existence of a sheet with two rows without overprint. Of course the item is only good in a complete sheet or in vertical strips of 5. Certainly a very nice item and thanks for letting us see it.

We've just received the prices realized for the Sir Lindsay Everard Airmail collection that was sold at auction by H. R. Harmer Ltd. London, on Oct. 19 and 20. On the whole, high prices prevailed and here are some of the results. A "Hawker" on cover only brought \$1036.00, a rather low price but possibly so because the cover was not backstamped at London. However the "MS. Martinsyde" changed hands at the very princely price of \$1890.00, very likely a new high. The "Alcock" on flown cover sold for \$86.40 and a "Handley-Page" no comma variety went for \$84. A complete pane of 25 of the Halifax overprint went rather reasonably at \$176.40, a flown "DiPinedo" at \$448, a flown "Columbia" at \$364, and a mint "Columbia" with tiny corner crease realized \$406.00. Complete sets of die proofs of the 1931 unwatermarked Airmails in black and in issued color were sold at \$58.80 and \$72.80 respectively. A horizontal pair of the 50¢ imperforate between realized \$147 in mint condition and \$123.-20 in used condition. The same stamp in a vertical pair imperf between was knocked down at \$106.40, one stamp

in the pair minutely thinned. A horizontal pair of the \$1 imperf between went at \$134.40. The entire set in strips of 3, we are sure that the \$1 stamp is a strip of 4, perforated "SPECIMEN" sold for \$56. 5 Progressive proofs of the 5¢ Labrador Issue sold for \$154, while 3 of the 10¢ value went at \$89.60. 4 of the 30¢ value changed hands at \$123.20 and 8 of the 75¢ value realized \$238. The complete set in Die Proofs in black went at \$154 as did a set of Die Proofs in issued color. The imperforate sheet of 50 of the 5¢ and 10¢ value each brought \$644. The sale closed with a "Balbo" on flown cover being sold for \$37.80.

A note is in from Bill Lea of Manchester, England, telling of some new finds he made while at Lisbon for the recent International. Bill showed his excellent collection of Canada which those of us who attended CAPEX in '51 were privileged to see. The new finds made by Bill were in the field of Essays and Die Proofs of the first issue of 1857. Among the new items recorded were the Essays of the 6d and the 1/- in black listed by Boggs on page 38 as E2 and E3. However these Essays found by Bill were on thin wove and were previously unrecorded. In the field of Die Proofs, also in black, there were examples of the 6d, 8d, and 1/- also on thin wove. Boggs had previously recorded only the 1/- so the other two values must be added to the list of those in existence even though thus far they are the only examples known. It is always thus that in the most out of the way places rarities are apt to exist. Aside from the Silver-Gilt medal that Bill won for his Canada we are sure that the Newfoundland find added quite a bit of spice to the trip. Let's hope that we

(continued on page 22)



Study Group

R. J. WOOLLEY, Sec.

With this issue of TOPICS a new study group takes its bow before the members of BNAPS, and this first article is an open invitation to any interested member to contact the secretary, to share in the knowledge that has already been gained, and to contribute any further information they may have on this interesting side line of Canadian philately.

The Collectors Club Philatelist, in its "Capex" issue of September 1951, published an article on the "Perforated Initials found on Canadian Stamps" by Dr. C. M. Jephcott (BNAPS #82), which illustrated 165 designs. This article to date is the most complete and authentic of any listing on this subject, and stirred up a growing interest in this branch of collecting.

Since Capex, a few enthusiasts have been quietly working to find new examples to add to that listing, and have reached the point in their research, where an appeal to the membership for help and co-operation was thought advisable.

At the suggestion of Earl B. Forney (#20) the "Perfin Study Group" has been formed, and has adopted the following program.

PURPOSES:

- (1) To extend and clarify the listing of perforated initials on Canadian stamps as compiled by Dr. Jephcott, and published in the Collectors Club Philatelist of September 1951.
- (2) To pool our experiences.
- (3) To encourage Canadian perfin collecting.
- (4) To encourage Canadian perfin displays at exhibitions.
- (5) To publicise the findings of the group.

PROJECTS:

- (1) To add to the original listing, our aim being to make as complete a listing as possible.
- (2) To check all perfins for identification of issuing Coys.
- (3) Where possible to confirm identification by collection of used copies on covers.
- (4) To check the period of usage of perforated stamps by each issuing company.
- (5) To gather data on identification of branch offices, where a company has more than one machine, each with some identifying marking.
- (6) To establish degree of scarcity.
- (7) To establish a revised numbering system.
- (8) To study methods of album displays of perfins.
- (9) To record the companies using pre-cancelled perfins.

In explanation of some of the above projects, the committee has decided to use the catalogue descriptions as used by the Perfins Club, as being both logical and convenient. The final report of the Perfin Study Group we hope to publish in booklet form, but expect the project to take from one to two years before being ready for final publication.

A check list of the items already listed will be sent out to any member who wishes to participate in this study, and who will co-operate by submitting any additional information he may have to the secretary.

Your study group has as chairman Dr. C. M. Jephcott; vice-chairman, P. D. van Oudenol; executive committee members, E. B. Forney, and G. H. Haley; secretary, R. J. Woolley, 359 Ellis Park Rd., Toronto 3, Canada.

MORE ON THE . . .

CANADA 10c 1859

EDITOR'S NOTE—Harry W. Lussey's article, "Canada 10¢ 1859: A Possible Key to the Color Variations" (September 1953 TOPICS) has brought forth the two comments printed herewith. The first is an independent opinion from a practical printer, which affers a new slant on the problem. The other rebuttal is from our own Dick Hedley. Both make interesting reading, and should provide even more interest to those of you who consult the original article at the same time.

Dear Mr. Lussey:

Was interested in your article in BNA Topics, and believe on the whole it was very good. I have always felt that the stress on shades in the earlier stamps was unimportant from a printer's point of view. In most cases runs were relatively short and the actual amount of ink on a run was small.

It is my belief that ink was seldom, if ever, carried over from one run to the next, especially on any except the primary colors, or black. Even today, printers are concerned on the drying up of ink in the original cans or tubes once they are opened, and trade magazines often give new tips on how to keep them usable. Unless runs of the same shade were used as often as once a month or six weeks I seriously doubt if they would have attempted to mix more than enough for one run.

Some colors dry faster than others, blue is a particularly fast and hard drier—if left on the press over a very few hours it requires plenty of elbow grease and cleaner to get it off the composition rollers—and traces may never come off. On the metal plate it almost requires lye.

Where you mention the possibility of adding new ink to old in the pot in a continuing process I would say it was more likely that, because of the "cost", they didn't want to mix more than enough for one run and often fell short so that another small amount was mixed up—and possibly another and smaller amount later. I am not acquainted with the engraving process enough to know how the amounts of ink compare with regular typographed work, but I would judge that possibly a tablespoon might be enough for a thousand sheets, and even twice or three times as much actually isn't enough to try and hold over. I've used a little out of a pound can, placed the lid on tight and six months later found that even the small amount of air which got in while the can was open was enough to turn the whole can into a rubbery, unusable glob. You know, of course, that printing ink is comparatively solid (depending on the type) and a spoonful of most job inks would require some time to even run off of a level piece of paper—and blue would probably harden before it ever would. Of course lilac, or violet or whatever it might be called, has blue in it which in turn makes most violet colors fast drying too.

One need not go back a hundred years to learn about economy in the print shop. I started hiring an allround experienced printer for 25¢ an hour. Ink at about a dollar a pound was of course comparable to \$10 a pound now (although it actually has gone up only a small amount) and it was not wasted. As it wasn't possible to keep it from one time to another, without some waste, we tried to mix "just enough" and often on a color such as violet, would add just a little red or blue to the ink plate itself, to mix with the violet already in use, to "get by". Perhaps once we would add a little red, the next time a little blue—actually making three shades, the normal, the lighter red-

dish shade, then the darker bluish shade. In fact, not being an expert paint or ink mixer, it seems a combination of almost any color or shades will make a dark purple—and we were always glad to get a purple job so we could use any or all odd lots of ink left over from past jobs.

Some ten or fifteen years ago we printed a magazine with color on the front, with instructions to vary the colors or shades, and with twenty-one being printed a year, that was hard to do. Consequently we tried a lot of combinations, and a lot went bad. But on purple the only thing that could go bad was for it to be too dark. As you probably know, ink or paint should have the dark color added to the light (or you may have ten times as much as you need) so occasionally we ran a dark violet too, rather than mix lighter colors, yellow or red, in it in the quantity necessary to get it the lighter shade it should have been. In the case of the stamp you wrote about—I'll bet that happened too.

You are right in that printers were then, and still are, pretty independent. If violet or lilac or lavender was asked for, anything but a straight black might be given. THEY KNEW what went into the ink, just because the color looked black to the customer, well to heck with them. And it is possible that looking at a whole sheet there might have been a reddish or bluish tinge to it that wouldn't show up on a single stamp or even on a block of four.

Printers were too independent to match a shade if they didn't want to anyway. Maybe that is why they were printers. It is hard for philatelists to understand, I suppose.

Harlan W. Miller
Printer of TOPICS

• • •

I have read with interest Mr. Harry Lussey's article in the Yearbook edition of BNA TOPICS and his theories therein on the shading of the 10¢ Consort. I have also seen numerous articles of late, including the two or three articles in "Stamp Collecting" (London) in re the 10¢ Black Brown referred to as possibly being a color changeling. However, most all of these articles have simply not registered with me—I can truly find no satisfying solution. Please understand, I don't mean to say I do have a solution, I do not, but I certainly believe this is really the mysterious stamp of Canada, and as Mr. Lussey suggests, it would be well for BNAPS specialists to get together to try to find the answer.

For several years I examined this value, not only from my own material, but borrowed from others as well. I can truthfully admit, there was nothing in that research that gave me an answer, but it did tell me some other things which I will try to explain further on.

In the first place, I believe that Mr. Lussey is on the wrong track in explaining the variety of the shades of the ink because of the method of saving a batch previously used for a run, and then adding to it, or using the balance on the next run for as long as it lasts, and then providing a new batch to complete it. It certainly is true that in 1859 there were different problems from now, but I cannot reconcile the fact that other values of the 1859 issue were printed without the great variance of shades, and in the case of the 5¢ many more stamps were printed. Also, I cannot reconcile it in the light that the American Bank Note Co. had been long established not only as a printer of stamps, but of one of the best engraving and printing houses of the times. No — on the above basis, I cannot use that as an explanation.

In the second place, Lussey's article refers to the Griffin order of the

10¢ stamps to be printed "in the same shade as the 6d" and then follows (quotes) which meant lilac (or violet). As W. E. Lea has been pointing out in "Stamp Collecting" (London) in no place is the color lilac referred to. Mr. Lea believes that the stamp referred to in this order was for the 6d perf 11½—which was a brownish-grey shade—and was the current stamp at that time. In fact, there are no catalog listings of lilac for the stamp, so that the printers invoice quoting "lilac" could be an error.

The more I see and hear about this stamp, the more I am further convinced that the major shade differences are not due to mechanical difficulties of some kind—such as ink differences. It seems to me that the experimenting of the major shade varieties was intentional; (by major—I mean the basic shades of, we'll say, black brown, violet, red-violet, brown). Now, it may well be that the slight shade difference of those basic colors were un-intentional, as witness shade varieties of all the other values—but—bear in mind, they were all very slight!

If the basic shade differences were intentional as I stated above, what was the reason for it? It probably was not done on the part of the Post Office Dept., because to our knowledge there is nothing in correspondence or records that would even make us suspicious of this. However, it could have been done on the part of the American Bank Note Co., as a particular endeavor of their own!! Their reason for this could have been any one of the following:

- a) A possible experimentation on colors for cancellation purposes; certainly the black-brown was no stamp to use to show that the stamp was cancelled—at a quick glance. A search may have been attempted to secure a color that would provide a definite and permanent cancel. At this time, there was great concern to provide stamps from which cancels could not be removed, and that cancels would readily show up. Witness here the work on grills, etc., done by other countries.
- b) Another thought is, that possibly the violet color for printing stamps was difficult to handle, in that the same general shade could not be duplicated—so that more experiments into reddish and brownish shades were attempted. To further substantiate this, examine the U. S. #70—a 24¢ red lilac of 1861. The shades on this stamp run from brown to blackish—and even blue (these are the Scott classifications). Further troubles were experienced with this stamp all the way up to the change of colors of the 1869 issue.
- c) Point (a) and (b) are the main ideas on the intentional color changes, but there could be one other. The purpose of the 10¢ value was for single rate letters to the U. S. and there may have been confusion in this regard. There may be a clue here as to the color changes, altho it would seem that records of the Post Office Dept. would reveal it if this were true. However, we do know that the practice of stamping letters originating in Canada and addressed to the U. S. were still stamped CAN-ADA, in the familiar arc, during the life of the 1859 issue. In addition to this, the fact that Canada changed to dollars and cents currency on July 1, 1859, and still used the same design of stamps, may have been the cause of confusion.

As stated previously, all of this is purely conjecture, however, it has been in the writer's mind for some time that the extreme color differences was done intentionally. The notes herewith may start some thinking along this line and produce some definite answers. The writer will continue to look for proof in this regards, but as always, he would be pleased to hear of your ideas.

Richard P. Hedley (#L164)

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED COVERS

By E. L. PIGGOTT (#629)



No. 7

This cover of 1908, franked with a two cent carmine of the Quebec Tercentenary issue, shows the corner card of Melvin S. Clarke, Auctioneer. Now conducted under the name of Melvin S. Clarke Co., Ltd., it is of interest to record that the business was established in 1835. While it is not believed any philatelic properties have been handled worthy of comment I understand as auctioneers and antique dealers the business is probably the largest in Nova Scotia. Speaking of auctions I am reminded of the following:

A man finally bought a parrot at an auction after some spirited bidding. "I suppose the bird talks" he said to the auctioneer.

"Talk?" was the reply. "He's been bidding against you for the past half hour."

JUBILEE Flag Cancellations on Post Cards

McCready's Numbers

2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 15, 40, 42, 46
all nine for \$4.00

W. L. Jackson

550 Balliol St., Toronto 12, Can.

ARE YOU MOVING?

If you intend changing your address, either permanently or temporarily, please let us know in plenty of time. The U. S. Post Office is no longer returning undelivered magazines, so if we are not notified promptly you may miss some important issues. Members resident in Canada should also give plenty of notice of impending moves, as it takes about a month for a change to become effective on our mailing list.

Trail

(continued from page 17)

can prevail on Bill to show some of his Canada at BNAPEX '54.

We have the prices realized on the two items that were sold by Equitable on Nov. 9th. We personally believe that the prices were rather high as they were up to the quotations from London and Geo. I material seldom does as well here as it does in England. The block of 4 of the 3¢ long Coronation consisting of two vertical pairs imperf between sold for \$265, while the imperf block of 4 of the 4¢ Scott #247 realized \$295. ★

"STAMPLESS" COVERS

By RUSSELL ALLISON (#520)

Interest in stampless cover collecting of Canada and B. N. A. has greatly increased during the last decade or so as a result of great works on Canada and B. N. A.: "Holmes Handbook and Catalogue of Canada and B. N. A." which appeared in 1945; "The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada" by Winthrop S. Boggs which appeared in 1946. At last the average collector had a guide to help him in his collecting and to provide him with a goal to work towards. Reading these two books is a must because each book neatly compliments the other.

Also, interest in stampless cover collecting has been helped by the fact that for the price of a nice used copy of a #1-3d Beaver, one can assemble a very nice coverage of rates and markings, since prices range from fifteen or twenty cents a cover on up.

Occasionally one finds a cover that has markings on it that pre-date the dates of first usage that are listed by Boggs. Or one that has a marking on it not listed by Boggs or Holmes. This occurs because: First, these catalogues are the first attempts to list the various hand stamps; second, these lists of hand stamps were integrated from lists of hand stamps offered by the various collectors and therefore it is reasonable to expect that all the markings or earliest dates weren't among these collections. Therefore, one of the objects of this article is to illustrate some new hand stamp markings, and to list earlier dates of usage of hand stamps as illustrated in Winthrop Boggs' "The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada."

To sidestep this issue a little, I refer to an article "New Frontiers in the Past" written by Harry Lussey that appeared in the July-August 1951 issue of BNA TOPICS. In this article he mentioned the 6¢ rate from Montréal to the border during the period from 1818 to 1837. I have another cover to add to his list.

This cover originated in Montreal and is addressed to a Rev. N. Lord, Hanover, New Hampshire. It is rated "Paid 6" which is crossed out and another rate of "18¢" added. It bears the additional markings of: "Montreal, June 18" (1831), straight line "Whitehall—June 22 N. Y." (2 lines), and manuscript "B" abbreviation for Steamboat. Whitehall was the southern terminal of a steamship route on Lake Champlain. Because of the fact that as a hand stamp wore out, the postmaster occasionally substituted a home made hand stamp to serve until he could get a replacement, I am going to skip the unlisted "Paid"s.

"PAID"

#	Date	New Date	Origin
H7	Nov. 1842	Oct. 26, 1840	Perth
H11	Feb. 1848	June 18, 1831	Montreal
H24	Jan. 1859	May 11, 1857	Ashton, C. W.
*H27	18—	Dec. 9, 1839	York

*Where Boggs lists no year date for a particular marking, I will list the earliest usage of said markings from covers I have in my collection.

"PAID 3"

H49	Nov. 1854	Oct. 30, 1854	St. Charles, Richleiu
H54	Oct. 1858	Mar. 29, 1858	Babcaygeon*
H55	Dec. 1859	Aug. 2, 1858	Asphodel, U. C.

*Boggs lists H54 as one hand stamp. I believe that this cancel is actually made up of two separate hand stamps. Boggs lists this hand stamp as

Auction sales are exciting. They offer the thrills of expectancy and realization. Best of all both buyers and sellers gain these thrills.

Our January 20th auction is chiefly the property of two consignors. One is the estate of a deceased physician. The other a retiring school teacher. Each consignment includes considerable British North America.



Earl P. L. Appelbaum

1416-1428 S. PENN SQ.
PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

Enjoy the thrill of auctions.
Send for the catalog of the sale
today and enter bids for the stamps
and covers you can use.

For Plate Block Specialists CANADA PLATE NUMBER BOOKLET PANES

Rare in all collections, missing in most, these matched pairs of booklet pane Plate and Number blocks should have an especial attraction to those who seek the unusual.

Scott No.	Variety	Scott value (basic panes)	Usual net (basic panes)	My price (pair)
163c	PLATE NO. 4	6.50	6.90	13.50
165b	PLATE NO. 4	3.00	2.00	4.50
165b	PLATE NO. 5	3.00	2.00	4.50
166a	PLATE (only)	15.00	12.65	27.50
166c	PLATE NO. 4	4.50	4.00	8.50
167a	PLATE NO. 1	7.50	6.90	13.50
167a	PLATE NO. 2	7.50	6.90	13.50
195b	PLATE NO. 2	2.00	1.75	4.00
196a	PLATE NO. 1	21.00	20.00	45.00
196b	PLATE NO. 2	4.00	2.65	5.50
197a	PLATE NO. 1	6.00	11.50	23.50
197a	PLATE NO. 2	6.00	11.50	23.50

The entire collection: 23 different _____ \$180.00

NELSON BOND 1625 Hampton Avenue Roanoke, Virginia

coming from Babcaeyeon and in his illustration there is a distance of 7mm between "Paid" and "3". On my cover from Babcaeyeon, the distance between "Paid" and "3" is 1mm.

"PAID 6"

#	Date	New Date	Origin
H56	No Date	Aug. 8, 1851	Dundas

"3p" in circle

H73c	1852	Sept. 9, 1851	St. Thomas
H73e	1852	Dec. 14, 1851	Quebec

"3"

H96	July 1856	Oct. 30, 1854	St. Charles, Richleiu
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"FREE"

HSO17	1862	Mar. 24, 1843	Dundas
HSO20	1868	June 25, 1860	London

"Advertised & Not Paid For"

Type 7	1864	Aug. 5, 1856	London
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"Registered"

RH8b	1856	Oct. 22, 1855	Toronto
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"Canada Paid 10 cts."

IIIb	1852	Aug. 8, 1851	Dundas
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On July 1, 1867, The B. N. A. Act came into effect and with it the provincial names Quebec and Ontario. I have a cover bearing a town type cancel IV g "Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 2, 1867." Hamilton is probably the first post office to incorporate the new provincial names into the hand stamp.

An unlisted decimal currency hand stamp that isn't illustrated in Boggs is Fig. 1. This "5" is on a cover from Collingwood, C. W., dated Dec. 14, 1868.

Another unlisted item is an unpaid hand stamp 7 in a circle (Fig. 2) found on a cover from Stornway, C. W., August 25, 1859.

An unlisted cross border marking is a 10 in a circle (Fig. 3) found on a cover from Raleigh, U. C., dated May 26, 1851, to Detroit. Strike in blue.

An unlisted 3p in a circle was found on a cover from Hamilton dated May 21, 1852 (Fig. 4).

The stampless cover era of Canada came to a close on October 1, 1875, when the "Post Office Act, 1875" became effective. This Act stated that the payment of postage on letters had to be prepaid by postage stamps at the time of mailing or the letters would not be forwarded by the Post Office. I have a cover from Athill, Ont., dated Sept. 22, 1875 with a handstamped "Paid 3". This is about as close as one can come to the deadline. Undoubtedly there are examples of letters with "Paid 3" that are dated on or after October 1, 1875. Who has some examples to report?

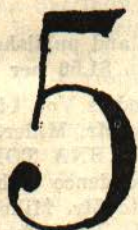


Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

Views and Reviews By the Editor

Reviews . . .

THE 28th RESUME OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE H. R. HARMER PHILATELIC ORGANIZATION, Season 1952-1953. Published by H. H. Harmer Ltd., 41 New Bond St., London W. 1. 32 pages. 25 cents postpaid.

The leading article in this annual resumé deals with the coming sale of the Palace Stamp Collections in Cairo commencing February 12, 1954, but there is a wealth of other information contained in this brochure concerning the past year's business of the Harmer organization. The frontispiece is a full color reproduction of some of the outstanding rarities sold during the past season, and shows two Newfoundland covers—a "Martinsyde" and a "Hawker" airmail.

The auction reports cover the numerous important and successful sales held by the three Harmer branches (London, New York, and Sydney, Australia) and illustrate some of the many interesting pieces sold during the season. The total turn-over of the three houses for auction sales and private sales for the period September 1, 1952, to August 31, 1953, was \$1,820,000, some \$55,000 higher than the previous season.

A resumé of prices realized at this firm's stamp auctions shows the stamp market to have been very active and prices firm, with quality material greatly in demand as always.

This publication will make interesting reading to all philatelists, whether they patronize the auction market or not. It is distributed free to regular clients on the mailing lists of the firm, and is obtainable by others at 25 cents postfree from the above address, or from H. R. Harmer Inc., 32 East 57th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PRICE LIST, 1953-1954 Edition. Published by Paramount Stamps, Box 55, Station D, Toronto 9, Canada. 38 pages. Price 25 cents.

This is the first copy of Paramount's B. N. A. list we have seen, so do not know whether they have published any previous to this or not. However, here is a very complete listing of all B. N. A. material, fully illustrated, including Canada, Newfoundland, and the other pre-Confederation stamp-issuing colonies. It is interesting to note that the catalogue numbers in the Postal Stationery section are taken from Nelson Bond's new book, "The Postal Stationery of Canada", reviewed in our last issue, so this price list is right up to date. A copy is yours for 25 cents, which small cost is refundable with first order.

THE HOLLOW TREE, A General Hobby Magazine. Edited and published by Harlan W. Miller, 821 Vermont St., Lawrence, Kansas. \$1.50 per year.

This is not a new publication, as the number we received is Vol. 14, No. 1, but it is of interest because it has just been purchased by Mr. Miller, who is closely connected with our society as the man who prints BNA TOPICS. "The Hollow Tree" is a combination exchange and correspondence club and general hobby magazine. Readers interested should write to Mr. Miller for a sample copy which we are sure he will be pleased to send. Don't forget a stamp (U. S. or Canadian) for reply.

STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES, U. S. POSSESSIONS, AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, 1954 Edition. Published by H. E. Harris & Co., 108 Massachusetts Ave., Boston 17, Mass. 128 pages. Price 25 cents.

The receipt of this catalogue at the same time as the one mentioned above from the Toronto firm, is convincing evidence that the up-trend in the B. N. A. stamp market still continues. The list shows many new price changes, practically all of them upward.

A comparison of the new prices with those of a year ago reveals two significant trends: First, the strong demand for the stamps of Canada, and second, the increasing popularity of the regular U. S. postage issues, both 19th and 20th century.

Concerning the increased interest in Canada's stamps, Mr. H. E. Harris has this to say: "So many new issues have come out in the past few years that most dealers were financially unable to stock up adequately; or else they didn't bother to, thinking that they would have no difficulty stocking up later on. However, many of these stamps were on public sale for a comparatively short time—with the result that there are now several 'sleepers' in the group and many others are almost certain to rise in value in the next few years."

Mr. Harris' beliefs seem well borne out by his own catalogue. The \$1.00 Ferry with "G" overprint (#025), for example, which was listed in the 1953 Harris catalogue at \$1.50, now lists at \$5.00. The 5¢ 1951 Capex (#312) mint, 10¢ last year, is now 25¢, and the Capex set (#311-314) has gone up from 50¢ to 80¢.

The Newfoundland market seems to be relatively stable, the notable exception being the 6¢ Princess Elizabeth (#192), which jumped from \$1.25 to \$2.35 in the last 12 months, caused of course by the interest in the new Queen, and the large numbers of collectors wanting to include this stamp with others in "Elizabeth II" collections.

TO THE EDITOR...

Paging J. Millar Allen

Dear Editor: Regarding Mr. Allen's question in the November issue of TOPICS concerning a bottom margin copy of the 1¢ War Effort precancelled, I think I can give the answer.

A complete bottom strip of ten of this stamp, precancelled 3893, shows the following inscription in the bottom margin: "Warning!—To Be Used Only As Specially Authorized." Stamp No. 7 in the strip shows the letters Y AS SP and from the quotation above it is readily apparent where it fits in.

Please understand that this does not make me a precancel specialist—I bought the item thinking it was a 1¢ Admiral and it turned out to be the War Issue instead!

H. W. Lussey (#167)

Some Inside News

Dear Editor: It may interest our readers to have some inside news from Ottawa. All Queen coil stamps were prepared from a retouched die. The original die used for the sheet stamps was slightly changed for the coils.

The postal stationery with the Queen's picture will soon be released. It was intended to issue it some time ago, but due to a shortage of Air-letters the presses had to be used to print these first. The design of the stationery is again different from the stamps now in use.

The new definitive issue will not appear for some time, and it is assumed that this will take place next fall. But a new 15¢ should be out early next year. Two new Prime Min-

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isters are also planned, and the animal series should be continued in April. Inside of the next few years Canada will bring out its first multi-colored stamps, with the first subjects likely being flowers.

Hans Reiche (#783)

Warm Welcome in Florida

Dear Editor: We are anxious that our northern friends know that a warm welcome awaits them in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, by the local stamp club.

The newly organized Fort Lauderdale Stamp Club, 810 East Broward Boulevard, extends a hearty welcome to visitors at their meetings. Time: 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays; free parking and refreshments.

Paul L. Byrley
Public Relations Com.

Scratch or Crack?

Dear Editor: Recently I came across a lower left Plate 2 corner block of the 4¢ purple definitive Queen with a definite scratch running from the right hand crown, of the lower left stamp of the block, at an angle of about 20 degrees for about ¼ inch and then reversing its direction and ending in the perforation under the "P" of POSTAGE in the stamp above it.

The line seems to be of even weight, no feathering, and the change of direction would seem to indicate a scratch rather than a crack in the plate. I would like to know of any other collector having seen this. It is not on my other plate blocks of this plate position that I have seen.

G. H. Moxham (#1051)

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BNA TOPICS

Sketches of **BNAPSers** by *V. G. Greene*

No. 52—EDWARD J. WHITING

Mr. Edward J. Whiting was born at Rouses Point, N. Y., on Sept. 8, 1920, and went to school at Mont Saint Louis in Montreal. He is office manager for Bradford Hills Quarry, Inc., in Downingtown, Penna.

While at school in Montreal, Ed started a general collection of stamps and about 1942 began to specialize in B. N. A., possibly on account of his close association with Canada. His specialty is "Canada", from which he exhibited a fine lot of Booklet Panes at CIPEX in 1947. The elusive Canadian coils are another section of his specialty and he has written a comprehensive article on this subject which concludes in this issue of TOPICS.

Ed regularly attends the meetings of the Philadelphia Group and all BNAPS Conventions. As an Associate Editor of TOPICS, he has been a great help to our hard-working Editor Gordon Lewis, and it is men of the calibre of Ed Whiting who have made our magazine and Society such a success.

A member of the American Philatelic Society and the Christmas Seal and Charity Stamp Society, Ed's other hobbies are carpentering and gardening. The picture accompanying



this article shows Ed and his attractive wife, Ernestine, and baby daughter Laurie. Laurie, although only eighteen months old, has already attended two BNAPS Conventions and with such a background, it sure to be an outstanding philatelist, like her father, when she grows up!

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From the Sales Manager ...

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HAPPY NEW YEAR and happy stamp hunting. We hope this Department helps you, in some small way, to enjoy happy stamp hunting. We are very pleased to contribute some small bit and we will continue to try to contribute even more. That is our resolve.

Ours is a labor of love and we really love it! In fact, our sincere wish and urge to help BNAAPS helps us to humble our pride and mildly accept some, we feel, unwarranted abuse and criticism. We are sometimes taken to account for not sending the particular stamps the member wants! "I didn't ask for those stamps"! "I only received one circuit this month"! We have made our resolve and we sincerely ask you to resolve to please understand that we like and want very much to send only circuits that please and satisfy everybody!! We do try to send the kind of selection to conform with your indicated interests and we cannot know that you prefer one particular phase even though you noted many more. They say you cannot please all all the time, but we sure do try. Resolve to understand our position and to realize that we can only give you what we get and that we give you what you want as often as we get it. Happy '54.

Sales will reach \$4500.00 for '53, we're sure. Those are the figures for our first year in this department and we will not make comparisons but we hope and trust that, come this time next year, we will be able to report a higher figure for 1954. We've said it many times before and we repeat it here again—YOU are the one who made that \$4500.00 figure and YOU are the one who can and will make a higher one for 1954.

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B-Naps

James T. Culhane, Sales Manager
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Report of the Secretary ...

DECEMBER 15, 1953

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- 1118 April, Georges, 15 Roberval Street, Quebec, Que., Canada
- 1119 Brewster, Leslie W., 1254 Kings Avenue, Hollyburn P. O., B. C., Canada
- 1120 Cooke, Anna K., 35 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount, Que., Canada
- 1121 Cross, S. M., 191 Magog Street, Sherbrooke, Que., Canada
- 1122 Davidson, Edgar, 32 Thurlow Road, Hampstead, Que., Canada
- 1123 deVolpi, Margaret, 4720 Grosvenor Avenue, Montreal, Que., Canada
- 1124 Dolbec, Paul H., C. P. P. O. Box 505, Quebec, Que., Canada
- 1125 Engelhardt, G. J., 139 Cutting Street, Goaticook, Que., Canada
- 1126 Fillon, George E., 451 - 23rd Street, Quebec, Que., Canada
- 1127 Glasco, J. G., 15 Wellington St. West, Toronto, Ont., Canada
- 1128 Horne, H. H., 97 Lecavallier Street, St. Laurent, Que., Canada
- 1129 Howard, Lionel D., Ardmore Road, Papakura, Auckland, New Zealand
- 1130 Kennedy, A. D., 9823 - 107 Street, Edmonton, Alta., Canada
- 1131 Kropke, Lester R., 9029 So. Claremont, Chicago 20, Ill.
- 1132 Matte, Raymond, 3558 Addington, Montreal 28, Que., Canada
- 1133 Pugh, Wilfred G., 5675 Gatineau Avenue, Apt. 13, Montreal, Que., Canada
- 1134 Razouk, Jimmy, Railway Quarters, Margil, Basra, Iraq

- 1135 Todd, Norman, Happsburgh, Norfolk, England
 1136 Trabant, George G., St. Petersburg Times, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 1137 Webb, William C., 38 Norman Road, Newark 6, N. J.
 1138 Wellburn, Ethel May, Box 427, Duncan, B. C., Canada

APPLICATIONS PENDING

- Crane, David B., Simmonds Road, Murrayville, B. C., Canada
 Hunt, Harris R., Laurel Way, Norfolk, Conn.
 Lee, Walter S., Clinton, B. C., Canada
 Newsam, Guy V., 3380 Ridgewood Road Apt. 304, Montreal, Que., Canada
 Starr, Dr. F. A. E., 73 Main Street East, Lambeth, Ont., Canada

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

(Objections must be filed within 15 days after month of publication)

- Barker, Arthur B., P. O. Box 726, Waterbury, Conn. (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—20th century mint postage and blocks. 1st Day covers. Coils. O.H.M.S. Precancels. Federal, Provincial and Tax-Paid revenues. Mint airmails. Cut-squares. Proposed by L. W. Banks, No. 631.
 Condict, Harold V., P. O. Box 1391, Orlando, Fla. (C) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century used postage. Pre-stamp covers. Coils. O.H.M.S. Used booklet panes. Used airmails. Proposed by R. vonKlippstein, No. 1007.
 Galley, "Mac", 201 East Spring St., Fayetteville, Ark. (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint postage. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes and complete booklets. Federal revenues. Mint airmails. Cut-squares. Literature. Proposed by Dr. C. J. Nemmers, No. 797. Seconded by H. S. Poole, No. 1005.
 Harris, Frederick N., 11012 - 129 Street, Edmonton, Alta., Canada (C) NFD, N. S.—19th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp covers. Mint and used booklet panes and complete booklets. Proposed by E. A. Harris, No. 729. Seconded by Dr. M. C. Adamson, No. 527.
 Killey, Robert J., 212 Borebank Street, Winnipeg, Man., Canada (C) CAN—20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Mint booklet panes. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by A. W. Stewart, No. 1087. Seconded by E. P. Warren, No. 711.
 Leacock, Leonard H., Mount Royal College, Calgary, Alta., Canada (CC) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and mint blocks. 1st day covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by G. H. Moxham, No. 1051.
 Lundberg, John P., 11232 - 95A Street, Edmonton, Alta., Canada (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th century mint and used postage. Proposed by E. A. Harris, No. 729. Seconded by Dr. M. C. Adamson, No. 527.
 McGregor, Chris, 6398 Camarvon St., Vancouver 13, B. C., Canada (C) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint and used booklet panes and complete booklets. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by J. M. Wallace, No. 950.
 Williams, Ronald M., 12224 - 125 Street, Edmonton, Alta., Canada (CX) CAN—20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes. Mint and used airmails. Cut-squares. "Locals". Proposed by E. A. Harris, No. 729. Seconded by Dr. M. C. Adamson, No. 527.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- Beith, George, 1133 Reynolds St., Victoria, B. C., Canada
 Bond, Nelson, 1625 Hampton Ave. S. W., Roanoke 15, Va.
 Drake, J. Frank, 5210 Pembroke Place, Pittsburgh 32, Pa.
 Fletcher, E. D., 1844 Knox Street, Vancouver 8, B. C., Canada
 Lichtig, Allen D., 20192 Sorrento, Detroit 35, Mich.
 McLeod, J. M. H., 12203 - 115 Avenue, Edmonton, Alta., Canada
 Pell, S. F. Jr., Ramapo Hgts., Sloatsburg, N. Y. (from Mahwah, N. J.)
 Smith, H. M., c/o Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William St., New York, N. Y. (from Vancouver, B. C.)

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 789 Dodds, Dr. Gordon A., 3910 - 48th Place N. E., Seattle 5, Wash.
 969 Guertin, H. E., 46 Duggan Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada
 835 Hollowbush, Frank A., 1531 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.
 888 Tullners, Hubert A. Jr., 3654 N. W. 13th Street, Miami 35, Fla.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

Berman, Henry, 2219 Clinton Avenue S., Rochester 18, N. Y.
 Whiteley, R. M., Woodbury, Durley Road, Seaton, Devon, England

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

315 Abbott, A. H.	413 Lea, William O.
672 Abbott, Charles A.	636 Lee, Douglas C.
866 Avery, James C.	855 Miner, Alice N.
808 Barraclough, Patricia	439 Nemson, Samuel A.
662 Bedard, William L.	916 Patten, Paul
36 Bradley, Harry A.	798 Patterson, A. H.
576 Brunner, Frederick W.	833 Pennell, Roy M.
816 Clougher, Nugent M.	743 Purvey, Richard
530 Crawford, H. R.	474 Rankin, Alex R.
737 Crouch, Gordon H.	734 Roberts, Jean G.
868 Cullen, J. S.	494 Russell, A. J. A.
536 Davidson, J. F.	727 Slough, J. Burton
851 Dunsmoor, Harry A.	840 Stephen, R. A.
818 Fraser, John A.	401 Storey, Harold
681 Hall, A. H.	509 Stripp, George W.
931 Horsington, Earl	644 Tuckwell, Ronald W.
682 James, Fred J.	843 Watkins, Herbert G.
72 Jamieson, R. A.	409 Young, William H.

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, November 15, 1953	809
NEW MEMBERS, December 15, 1953	21
	830
RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED, December 15, 1953	2
DROPPED NON-PAYMENT DUES, December 15, 1953	36
	38
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, December 15, 1953	792

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