

BNA Topics

The Official Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society

MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT



NIAGARA FALLS . . . OCT. 27 - 31



OCTOBER 1954

VOLUME 11 • NUMBER 9

THE NEW SEASON

in our Pall Mall and Bournemouth Auction Rooms is well under way and in the first four weeks we have held two General Sales, British Empire, Foreign and Great Britain sales, also a Postal History Auction, making six sales in all.

We continue our Auction Programme with a valuable British Empire sale which will be held on October 13th. Included is an "Imperial" album suitably broken into 275 lots, also a remarkable collection of Indian Convention and Feudatory States.

On October 27th we are offering the "John H. Stinton" Gold Medal collection of St. Vincent which comprises the Queen Victoria Line-engraved issues. Attractive examples of the fascinating Village Cancellations are an unusual feature.

The November General sale will be held in our Bournemouth Sale Rooms on the 6th. As usual, there will be the popular Collections and Mixed Lots, Classified British Empire and Foreign with many attractive properties.

On November 10th the "Baron Erik Gustaf Evart Leijonhufvud" collection of Sweden is coming up for sale. This magnificent assembly includes such rarities as: 1855-58 3 Sk. bc. unused (7) and used (5); 1862-69 17 öre grey—three mint blocks of four, 20 öre—a mint block of forty; 1872-77 "TRETIO" error mint and two used on pieces, also perf. 14 lr.—a mint block of four; 1891-1904 8 öre imperforate, A COMPLETE MINT SHEET; Officials: 1889 perf. 14 "10 ORE" on 12 öre used, perf. 13 inverted surcharges—"10 ORE" on 12 öre—mint strip of five—and on 24 öre—a used single.

The illustrated catalogues of these sales are available from the auctioneers: **Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.**

Full details of our catalogue subscriptions and special service for "Busy Buyers" will be furnished on request.

Our Agent in Canada is Robert W. Lyman, P.O. Box 156, Adelaide Street Post Office, Toronto.

We wish to buy . . .



◆ SETS

◆ COLLECTIONS

◆ PACKETS

◆ SINGLE STAMPS

As the largest wholesale stamp firm in the United States, we are constant buyers of large wholesale quantities and collections of all kinds of postage stamps.

Send us a detailed list of your offers, which will receive our prompt, careful attention. Our booklet "If You Have Stamps To Sell" will be sent free on request (if you do not already know us). This booklet includes references and describes our business in full so that you may deal with us in complete confidence.

H. E. HARRIS & CO.

108 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

CANADA 1912 ADMIRAL ISSUE

1c Green, 2c Carmine and 3c Brown

We have recently acquired a most amazing large lot of these fascinating stamps, used. We have mounted up several large approval books which we will be pleased to send for inspection to interested collectors of this field. These books contain a wide range of cancellations (numerals, corks, targets, dated town cancels, slogans, R.P.O.'s, precancels, etc.), coils, varieties (hairlines, retouches, re-entries, smudges, guide dots, etc.), perfins and a wealth of other material.

We have no exalted ideas of the value of this material. Prices are right and a "veritable field day" awaits the specialist in these stamps.

STANLEY STAMP COMPANY, LTD.

877 Hornby Street

Vancouver 1, B.C.

Canada

CANADIAN PLATE BLOCKS

I WANT TO BUY MINT CANADIAN PLATE BLOCKS!

Especially want Scott No. 231 through No. 262, also any O.H.M.S. and "G" plate blocks.

I also want overprinted O.H.M.S. items with "missing periods", mint or used.

Dig out any you may have, and send them along with your price, or for my offer.

Priced Lists of Canadian Plate Blocks, only 5c

F. G. ATKINSON

APS, ASDA, BNAPS, CPS, CSDA, etc.

3822 PRUDHOMME AVE.

MONTREAL 82, CANADA

Announcing the publication of

THE SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS OF CANADA

BY DR. ALFRED WHITEHEAD

A complete handbook on these fascinating postmarks, fully illustrated, and containing a list of all post offices using this postmark, together with descriptions of the towns, names of postmasters of that period, populations, earliest and latest use of the postmark, sub-types, and other pertinent details. Values are calculated by means of a "rarity factor". An outstanding addition to the philatelic library of all collectors, whether B.N.A. specialists or not — a "must" for B.N.A. collectors. Available in October of this year.



Advance orders will be booked at \$1.50 per copy (postpaid). Order from:

GORDON P. LEWIS

P.O. Box 74, Brampton, Ontario, Canada

REGIONAL GROUPS

NEW YORK GROUP—Meets the third Tuesday of each month at the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City.

PHILADELPHIA GROUP—Meets the first Thursday of each month at 7934 Pickering St., Philadelphia.

TWIN CITY GROUP—Meets the second Tuesday of each month at Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

NIAGARA GROUP—Meets the second Wednesday of each month at 2403 Weston Ave., Niagara Falls, N.Y.

VANCOUVER GROUP—Meets on the fourth Monday of each month at 2091 West Broadway, Vancouver, B.C.

WINNIPEG GROUP—Meets on a Monday in each month to be decided upon at the previous meeting. E. P. Warren, Secretary, 720 Ashburn St., Winnipeg, Man.

EDMONTON GROUP—Meets on the second Wednesday of each month at members' homes. Dutton A. Copp, Secretary, 8719 - 97 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta.

STUDY GROUPS

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STUDY GROUP—Chairman, Leslie G. Tomlinson; Secretary, Mervyn V. Quarles, 8255 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago 19, Ill.

SMALL QUEENS GROUP—Chairman, Walter P. Carter; Secretary, E. M. Blois, 4 Cartaret St., Halifax, N.S.

CANADIAN PLATE BLOCK STUDY GROUP—Chairman, Major K. H. White; Secretary, Arch. Millar, Box 920, New Westminster, B.C.

CANADIAN VARIETIES STUDY GROUP—Chairman, Major K. H. White; Secretary, R. M. Bryan, 3484 West 26th St., Vancouver.

PERFIN STUDY GROUP—Chairman, Dr. C. M. Jephcott; Secretary, R. J. Woolley, 359 Ellis Park Rd., Toronto 3, Ont.

CANADIAN REVENUE STUDY GROUP—Chairman, Wilmer C. Rockett; Secretary, Prof. R. DeL. French, 7481 Upper Lachine Road, Montreal 28, Que.

BNA Topics

VOL. 11
No. 9

OCTOBER 1954

WHOLE
No. 117

IN THIS ISSUE

Articles

SMALL QUEENS: 5c RE-ENTRY ON 6c By E. M. Blois	290
NIAGARA FALLS: CONVENTION CITY 1954	296
FORGERIES AND FAKES OF CANADA By Peter J. Hurst	299
FURTHER NOTES ON THE CONNELL STAMP By Alex Galt	307

Regular Features

VIEWS AND REVIEWS	289
TRAIL OF THE CARIBOU	293
PERFIN STUDY GROUP	294
SKETCHES OF BNAPSers: Henry Gates	298
BRINGING NEWS ABOUT PEOPLE AND STAMPS	306
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND HANDBOOK	309
REVENUE GROUP NEWS	311
OFFICIAL SECTION	313

EDITOR: Gordon P. Lewis, P.O. Box 74, Brampton, Ontario
ASSOCIATE EDITORS: Jack Levine, R. J. Duncan, V. G. Greene, D. C. Meyerson, G. E. Foster, Rev. John S. Bain
ADVERTISING MANAGER: Geo. B. Llewellyn, 315 Maple Ave, Somerton, Philadelphia 19, Pa.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

PRESIDENT: Harry W. Lussey, 137 Voorhis Ave., New Milford, N.J. • **VICE-PRESIDENT:** Charles P. deVolpi, 4720 Grosvenor Ave., Montreal, Quebec • **SECRETARY:** Jack Levine, 74 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn 7, N.Y. • **TREASURER:** William C. Peterman, P.O. Box 348, Caldwell, N.J. • **BOARD OF GOVERNORS:** Lloyd W. Sharpe, Chairman; R. P. Hedley, Bury C. Binks, D. C. Meyerson, Nelson Bond, V. G. Greene, Dr. A. Whitehead, H. A. MacMaster, Charles McDonough • **LIBRARIAN:** R. J. Duncan, P.O. Box 118, Armstrong, B.C. • **SALES MANAGER:** James T. Culhane, 119, Montgomery Ave., Coleston, Norristown, Pa.



Is Your Name on Our Books?

IF IT IS NOT . . . it would pay you to get in touch with us immediately

WE HOLD THE FINEST STOCK OF B.N.A. stamps in Europe, and can supply any Canadian stamp in used condition from 1851-93.

FROM 1868 we can supply Dated Cancellations on all values. Copies of the 1859 CENTS ISSUES are available in their Printing Groups, and if you would like the complete plates of the 12½c and the 17c—WE CAN SUPPLY.

AS WE ARE IN personal touch with dealers on the Continent of Europe, our representatives are always searching for new accumulations and stocks—thus ensuring continuous supplies of interesting B.N.A. material.

IF YOU HAVE any Superb items in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland—especially covers—communicate with us. We are ever eager to buy—CASH OR EXCHANGE.

J. E. LEA

"EUROPE'S LEADING HOUSE FOR B.N.A."

**14 Exchange Street, MANCHESTER 2, England
446 Strand, LONDON, W.C.2**

**Cables: PHILATELIC, Manchester
Bankers: District Bank Ltd., Manchester 2**

VIEWS AND REVIEWS:*By The Editor*

On to Niagara

REPORTS from Convention Headquarters indicate that BNAPEX-54 is definitely the event to attend for this year. General Chairman Dick Hedley and his hard-working committees are putting the finishing touches on plans for a gathering that will be hard to beat for friendliness and philatelic interest.

The Niagara Group had the honor of staging the Society's first Convention back in 1949, and its experience as a pioneer will be used to advantage in seeing that details of the coming show will be all that can be desired from the membership. For downright good fellowship, nothing can beat a BNAPS Convention, as those who have attended in previous years will agree. If you have never attended one of these affairs, you owe it to yourself not to put it off any longer . . . and if you are an "old hand" at BNAPS Conventions, 'nuff said!

A wonderful program has been lined up under the direction of the various chairmen, and no more beautiful location could be chosen for an event of this kind. Indications point to a record attendance, and we hope to see you "among those present".

Appreciation and Apology

We appreciate the many kind things that have been said about "TOPICS" following its complete re-vamping, but we also wish to acknowledge a few unkind things that have come to our ears. The criticism has, in most cases, been voiced "more in sorrow than in anger", but there is one annoyance that has been experienced by a number of members, and that is missing copies of the magazine. When the change in printers was made, it necessitated a complete upheaval in our mailing system, and in the confusion some members failed to receive their copies. Things appear to be normal in this department now, but if any reader is short of any of the May, June, July-August or September numbers, we will be glad to send one (postfree!) on receipt of a request. We can do little in the matter of issues previous to May of this year. They seem destined to become collectors' items, along with many other early issues of BNA TOPICS. We apologize for any inconvenience we may have caused, and will try and see that the mailing department runs more smoothly in future.

BNA TOPICS, published at Brampton, Ontario, Canada, by the British North America Philatelic Society. Gordon P. Lewis, Editor, P.O. Box 74, Brampton, Ontario, Canada. Subscription \$3.00 per year; free to members; single copies 30 cents. Opinions expressed in the various articles in this magazine are those of the writers, and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society.

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.



E. M. BLOIS (BNAPS 673)

Small Queens:

5c Re-entry on 6c

THE "West-End Philatelist" of July-August, 1954 has on its cover an enlarged photographic reproduction of this "Most Remarkable Variety" that is the best I have seen (see above). There is also a write-up quoting Boggs' explanation of the occurrence of this variety which is reprinted in the box on the opposite page.

Brigadier Studd, in an address in early 1949, could not agree with Boggs and advanced the following theory: "I suggest that old printing plates had their original design entirely burnished off and that the plate material was then used again to make a plate by fresh application of the roller. In the case of the 6c the old plate used was one of the 5c value, and part of the design, on one unit missed the burnishing process."

About four years ago, Russell Allison discovered a copy of this re-entry in a used block of six (3x2), the re-entry being stamp No. 2 in the second horizontal row. This block was later acquired by W. E. Lea, who after careful examination, said: "This block shows the strengthening of the design of all subjects, with the exception of the centre stamp of the top row. This stamp, which is directly above the 5c on 6c re-entry, is, in my estimation, the key stamp of the block: one is struck immediately by the exclusion of the upper part of the stamp from the re-entering operation It is apparent,

therefore, that the transfer roller did not reach the topmost limit of this subject. In the rocking-in, the roller must have rocked too far down, and therefore covered the impression directly below. As this is the impression on which a portion of the 5c relief is entered, it is my contention that a mixed transfer roller (one bearing reliefs of the 5c and 6c at least), was used for the repair of the 6c plate"

Had Complete Pane

Late in 1952, B. K. Denton wrote me from Bombay, saying that he had a complete pane of the Montreal and Ottawa plate (ex Reford, Part One, Lot 691). He explained that the sheet was in Toronto, but speaking from memory, it contained TWO copies of the 5c re-entry, one showing no position dot, and the other showing three position dots. As secretary of the Small Queens Study Group, the writer relayed this information to several people who would be interested, and asked for their comments.

Mr. Lea, in his reply, first pointed out that all copies of this re-entry that he knew of came from the Montreal plate, and then said: "I appeal to you—is it possible for the identical re-entry to be found on (1) two different plates; (2) two positions on the one plate (Montreal and Ottawa imprint)? . . . I should think that such a parallel has never occurred in philately, and the

CANADA

THE MOST REMARKABLE VARIETY:

The Double Re-entry on the 6c Montreal Plate, Ottawa Printing

(From "The West-End Philatelist")

THIS unusual variety, the only one so far known in Canada, and rarely occurring elsewhere, apparently occurs only in the last printing of the 6c stamp.

As we have noted the plates were of unhardened steel, and when through wear or damage it was only necessary to rock the transfer roll over the subject needing attention. If accurately done no trace is discernible. If, however, slight inaccuracies occur such inaccuracies will show up as a 're-entry' or 'double-transfer'.

"It is obvious, therefore, that in a series with similar designs, such as the Small Queens, it is possible that in re-entering the plate, or subject, the siderographer used the wrong roll, the one with reliefs of the 5c stamp, and began his re-entry with it. Discovering his mistake, he picked the roll bearing 6c reliefs and proceeded to enter the correct design. There is also the possibility that the roll was a mixed relief roller, that is it contained the designs of two or more stamps. In rocking-in the stamp above, the roll may have rocked too far

down and the upper part of the 5c relief was entered on the plate. Careful study, however, leads us to the theory of use of the wrong roll.

"We believe this to be a variety on a very late state of the Montreal plate, as it was done about 1895. In our opinion only about 5,000 copies of this could have been issued, and we know of no unused copies and only three or four used specimens."

The above extract from "Canada" by Winthrop S. Boggs was written nearly ten years ago, and since that time two or three more examples of this stamp, including the one illustrated on the cover of this number and which is in the possession of our publishers, have been discovered. It is believed also that in view of fresh evidence the theory put forward by Boggs cannot be the correct one. No doubt, however, readers specializing in these issues will have their opinions on this very interesting subject and we hope to print these in our next issue.

W.M.T.

odds are millions to one against such an occurrence. . . . I admit that similar types of re-entry may occur, but not identical."

Mr. Denton was in Toronto in 1953, and later wrote me that while there he and Dr. Clare Jephcott had a look at the sheet of 6c. He described the sheet as Montreal and Ottawa imprint, pane "A", medium to light red-brown, with two copies of the 5c re-entry in positions 20 and 21 on the pane. He described the re-entries thus: "Position 20—The fine lines in the AG of POSTAGE are a fraction lower than in the copy in Bill Lea's possession. Similarly, the clean sharp curved line, being the top oval of the 5c Queen's head, is in the white space of the Queen's hair, and just at the bottom of the coronet. Position 20 carries three position dots under the lower left corner.

Position 21—Very similar to position 20, though the lines in the A of CANADA and the AG of POSTAGE are somewhat fainter still. The line in the Queen's hair is just as

clear and sharp. This position . . . has no position dots. The positions immediately above 20 and 21, namely 10 and 11, are both weak at the top; this confirming the too-far rocking down of the 6c transfer in these positions immediately below. . . . The whole sheet has been re-entered, most of it quite carefully, but position 24 carries a strong bottom frame line re-entry."

deVolpi Has Sheet With Re-entries

The mention of a re-entry in position 24 reminded me of a re-entry in this same position I had seen in a part-sheet of the 6c loaned to me by Charles deVolpi. A letter was sent to deVolpi and in a few days I had the sheet again. Sure enough, there were re-entries in 20 and 21, and my face was red because I had missed them the first time, though I could console myself somewhat by a remark of Lea's: "Win Boggs, who attended this sale (Reford, Part I) failed to examine the complete sheet from the M & O plate."

deVolpi's sheet is the top half of pane

"A", M & O plate, being positions 1-50 inclusive; margins and imprints on three sides. With the exception of the imprints, this sheet shows no signs of wear; the lines of hair in top of head and outer frame above DA POS are strong and clear except in the first (top) horizontal row where all subjects, including position 10, have a very weak top frame. Position 11 shows no signs of being weak at top.

The 5c re-entries.—Position 20 shows a sharp, clear line of color at top of head, commencing S. of P and running E. through the coronet and hair above forehead, entering the background shading at a point where the hair and forehead meet. There is a small irregularly-shaped dot of color in head S. of the central A of CANADA and a number of small very weak dots of color in the top and bottom of C, in the top and right side of D, in the white oval below OS, and several dots in the top of the head. In addition there is a short curved line below the lower left corner and a spot of color at top left corner that appear to be doubling of the frame lines. (This doubling is an important feature.) Position 21 shows the same sharp clear curved line and irregular dot of color. The markings in 21 are very slightly lower on the 6c design than they are in Position 20.

Dots Only on M & O Plate

Fred Jarrett, in his 1929 Book, speaking of the 6c, said: "The position dots identify the printings—even the positions on the plate. They come singly, in pairs or in groups, in varied arrangement." He apparently had in mind the M & O plate, as there are no dots on the Montreal plate. One can find single stamps from different positions on the plate that seem to have similar dots, but pairs would be hard to find.

While examining deVolpi's sheet, I located a cover bearing a pair of the 6c yellow-brown that from the position dots appear to be positions 19 and 20. The right hand stamp, position 20, shows a fair re-entry; the bottom frame line is doubled from the left corner to below E of CENTS and there is a slight doubling of the top left corner. These signs of re-entry match the similar, though much less distinct, marks in position 20 on deVolpi's sheet. In the yellow-brown stamp there is no sign of the 5c re-entry. To my mind, this, plus other evidence (the exact matching of position dots, the exact matching of the top imprint and pane letter "A", the dot in P of POSTAGE in position 2, position 11 being slightly out of

alignment in late printings of the yellow-brown and all printings in red-brown from the M & O plate), effectively disposes of Major Studd's theory (the use of an old 5c plate) at least insofar as the 5c re-entry on the M & O plate is concerned.

On Montreal Plate

There is still the matter of the location of the 5c re-entry on the Montreal plate. The red-brown stamps were printed from two plates; the M & O consisting of a single pane lettered "A" (there is no evidence that there were two panes to this plate, at least from the late 80's), and the Montreal plate consisting of two panes each of 100 subjects (10 x 10) divided by a vertical gutter 30½ mm. wide between the outer frame lines of the adjoining rows of stamps, with a heavy guillotine line in the centre of this gutter. The left pane was lettered "B" and the right pane "C". I have examined a complete sheet of pane "C" in a very late printing (Dr. Langstroth collection) and it is evident that Boggs had also seen a similar sheet as he describes and gives the plate positions of the two major re-entries on this pane. Therefore, the 5c re-entry did not come from this pane. Pane "B" is an elusive item; apparently Boggs had not seen one as he makes no mention of it in his list of plate letters (page 287). I have seen only bits and pieces, enough to account for the first three horizontal rows. As Lea's block has the re-entry in the middle vertical row, this leaves, at best, the area bounded by positions 31-39, 91-99 to be explored. I think that 91-99 can be ruled out, and also I have a very strong feeling that a well-known collector has a full pane and knows the exact location of this re-entry.

The alignment of stamps on the Montreal plate in horizontal and vertical rows is generally very good. There are some exceptions, but seldom are two adjacent stamps out of alignment. Both the 5c re-entry and the stamp above it on the Montreal plate are out of alignment, being slightly higher than their neighbors to the left and right. This may help in locating their position on the plate.

* * *

There is a variety of the Small Queen 1c stamp, Ottawa printing, known as the "Strand of Hair" (TOPICS, Jan. 1952; Kelson's "Dinky Damus" No. 154, etc.) This has been described as a plate scratch, but the "scratch" bears a very strong resemblance to the sharp clear curved line of color in top of head seen in the 5c re-entry. ★ ★

Trail of the Caribou

By Freres Meyerson



TOM R. HUTTON (BNAPS 1080), of London, England, is in with the first change in our list of early and late dates of use of the slogan cancellations since April 1949. We don't know if the list is complete or if only a few members take the time to check covers in their collection with the dates thus far recorded. The list first appeared in the August 1945 issue of TOPICS and was supplemented in the October 1945 issue, and again in the October 1947 issue. The last bit of information was published in April 1949. Now Tom Hutton reports that slogan No. 14, SHOP AND MAIL EARLY etc., was used as late as April 14, 1932. The last previously recorded date was March 3, 1932. Thanks, Tom, for keeping our lists up to date.

The Expert Committee of the British Philatelic Association reports in the July 16 issue of "Stamp Collecting" that they have seen fakes of pairs imperforate between of the 48c long Coronation, Scott No. 243. A word to the wise should be sufficient. Buy this variety only with a certificate from one of the outstanding expertizing committees.

The Bombay Philatelic Co., of 65 Nassau St., New York City, advertised two George VI classics in the August 7 issues of "Stamps". As was to be expected, they were both long Coronation varieties and both have been reported previously in these columns. The first item was the 3c No. 234b imperforate between, vertical pair, in a vertical strip of three. The asking price of this item was \$325. The second item was an imperforate vertical pair of the 24c value, Scott No. 241, at the price of \$295.

Some people look at the calendar, but we have our own way of knowing when summer is ending and fall approaching. We don't look for falling leaves or any of the usual harbingers—we just watch the mail as it crosses our desk, and when the quantity and quality of the auction catalogues begins to improve, we know that fall is here. In

the first catalogue to draw our attention, a Harmer, Rooke sale in New York, we note a copy of the 3c Provisional with the 3 mm. spacing in black, Scott No. 160c. To our way of thinking, this item should not be catalogued but should be listed as a proof of the surcharge, as the issued stamp appeared with the same surcharge in red. Scott No. 160b should be classed as an essay as the spacing is 5 mm. and not 3 mm. as in the issued stamp. If Scott No. 160c is in truth a proof, then the catalogued price of \$160 is certainly an inflated one. We will try to pass on the price realized for this item in a subsequent column. Jim Sissons of Toronto also lists an interesting item for his first sale of the fall season. It is described as follows: "1898 Inland Revenue (Queen Victoria) \$20 brown, a very fine unpunched copy, exceedingly rare (the first I have ever handled)". We agree with Jim that it is an exceedingly rare item and if the Revenue Group doesn't beat us to the punch, we will advise the price realized.

For years we've always remarked in jest that we specialized in Newfoundland coil pairs and precancels, since to the best of our knowledge none existed. We still feel that way about coil pairs, but Dr. Allan Wilkinson (BNAPS 935) of Old Perlican, Newfoundland, has given us cause to doubt that Newfoundland did not issue precancels of a sort. He has submitted for our inspection a copy of the 2c Caribou, Scott No. 116, with a circular magenta cancellation 23 mm. in diameter. The cancellation is a closed circle and along the top are the words AYRE & SONS, LTD., and along the bottom, ST. JOHN'S, N.F. We know no more about it and have never seen it before. The absence of a date stamp in the centre is one of the many factors contributing towards our belief that it is a precancel. Are any other copies known? Are there any on cover? Please let us hear from any and all readers who may be able to contribute towards an explanation as to what it is. ★ ★



PERFIN

SECRETARY: R. J. Woolley,
359 Ellis Pk. Rd., Toronto 3

STUDY GROUP

THE NOTES this month are made in anticipation of closing the present phase of the study of Canadian perforated initials, and in the hope that our readers will make a last check on such items as they may have, not already reported, that will be of help in publication of the handbook.

The editor's deadline requires that these notes be written for next month's issue prior to the current month's TOPICS appearing on the news stands, so please refer back to the September number and check the revenue issues, particularly Customs Duties.

* * *

The earliest use of perforated initials in Canada so far reported is October 17, 1889. This usage is by the W. J. Gage Company of Toronto and is on a cover shown us by I. J. DeLisle of Windsor. Anything earlier?

and diagonal lines of the letter. The correct listing is:

		Holes	V. D.
C16	CNR—H5.5 Canadian Northern Railways, Winnipeg	5	4
C17	CNR—D5 Canadian Northern Railways, Toronto	5	4
C18	CNR—D7 Canadian National Railways, Montreal	6	3
C19	CNR—D5.5 Canadian National Railways, Winnipeg	5	5
C20	CNR—D4.5 Canadian National Railways, Toronto	4	2
C21	CNR—D4 Canadian National Railways, West Toronto	4	3

* * *

WR/Co. Recent study has noted two distinct dies of the Wm. Rennie Company ma-



CNR—Our check list as sent out repeated an omission on the original listing of Dr. Jephcott in September 1951. Both lists show one horizontal die and four diagonal dies. Actually there is another diagonal die. The easy way to sort these CNR dies is by the way the letter "N" is formed. Each die differs in the number of holes in the vertical

chine, one with a period after the "Co." used exclusively from Vancouver, B.C., and the other without period used from Montreal and Toronto. As with some other companies, the accounting office was probably in one of these cities and supplied the other office with its supply of stamps, after punching.



R&Q/COs. Numbered R3 and 4, also has another type which is being listed as a position hole variety for branch office identification. The extra hole appears over the "&". Branch offices of other companies are under study and will have an article devoted to them and listing in our final report. Mr. van Oudenol of Vancouver is in charge of this part of the program.

* * *

The following companies are known to have received permits from the Post Office Department, but no stamps perforated by them have been so far located.

National Drug and Chemical Co., Montreal.

A. McKim Co., Montreal.

Pittsburg Coal Co., Winnipeg.

Ottawa Electric Co., Ottawa.

Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co., Toronto.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wisc.

Dominion Trust Co., Regina.

Canadian Wholesale Dry Goods Assn., Montreal.

Any information at all on these perfins will be appreciated.

* * *

Of the five companies reported in September 1951 to have purchased perforating machines, but no example reported in available collections, one only has been reported

to date. Ontario Power Company has been reported. The others for which we are still looking are:

Chase and Sanborn Co., Montreal.

Dupont Co. (probably Montreal).

Smith, Davidson & Wright, Vancouver.

R. V. Winch & Co., Vancouver.

These are required for illustration and we would be glad to hear from anyone having copies. Dupont has been seen, but cannot now be located. If the owner should read this, please write.

* * *

Some fifteen new dies have been reported during the course of this study. These will all appear in the final illustrated listing which the committee is planning to publish in January, February and March issues of BNA TOPICS.

* * *

Should anyone be looking for a real tough side-line collection, we suggest perfins used on cover. Perhaps because they are usually on common stamps and in addition are generally considered to be damaged, they are probably destroyed. On cover they are useful for confirmation of the identity of the company, and period of usage. The secretary has started such a collection for reference purposes. It grows but slowly.

* * *

Be seeing you at Niagara Falls. ★ ★

MORE PRIME MINISTERS HONORED

THE HON. ALÇIDE COTE, Canadian Postmaster-General, has announced that the Post Office Department will issue, on November 1, two newly-designed postage stamps that will commemorate two former prime ministers of Canada.

A 4c stamp, purple in color, will portray the Rt. Hon. Sir John Sparrow David Thompson, prime minister of Canada from December 5, 1892, to December 12, 1894. A 5c stamp, blue in color, will portray the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, prime minister of Canada from December 21, 1894, to April 27, 1896.

These two new stamps are additions to the series commenced several years ago which are intended to commemorate former prime ministers and the contribution they have made to the development of Canada. The stamps were designed from photographs supplied by the Public Archives of Canada, and were engraved and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa.



The new stamps will be printed from two plates for each issue, Nos. 1 and 2.

First day covers should be forwarded to the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ontario, prior to the date of issue. The covers must contain "fillers" and must be sealed or have the flap turned in. To avoid errors, senders should mark on the cover, upper right-hand corner, the quantity and denomination of stamps to be affixed to each cover. Enclose all covers in an outside cover marked "First Day of Issue." ★ ★

Historic Niagara . . .

Convention City, 1954

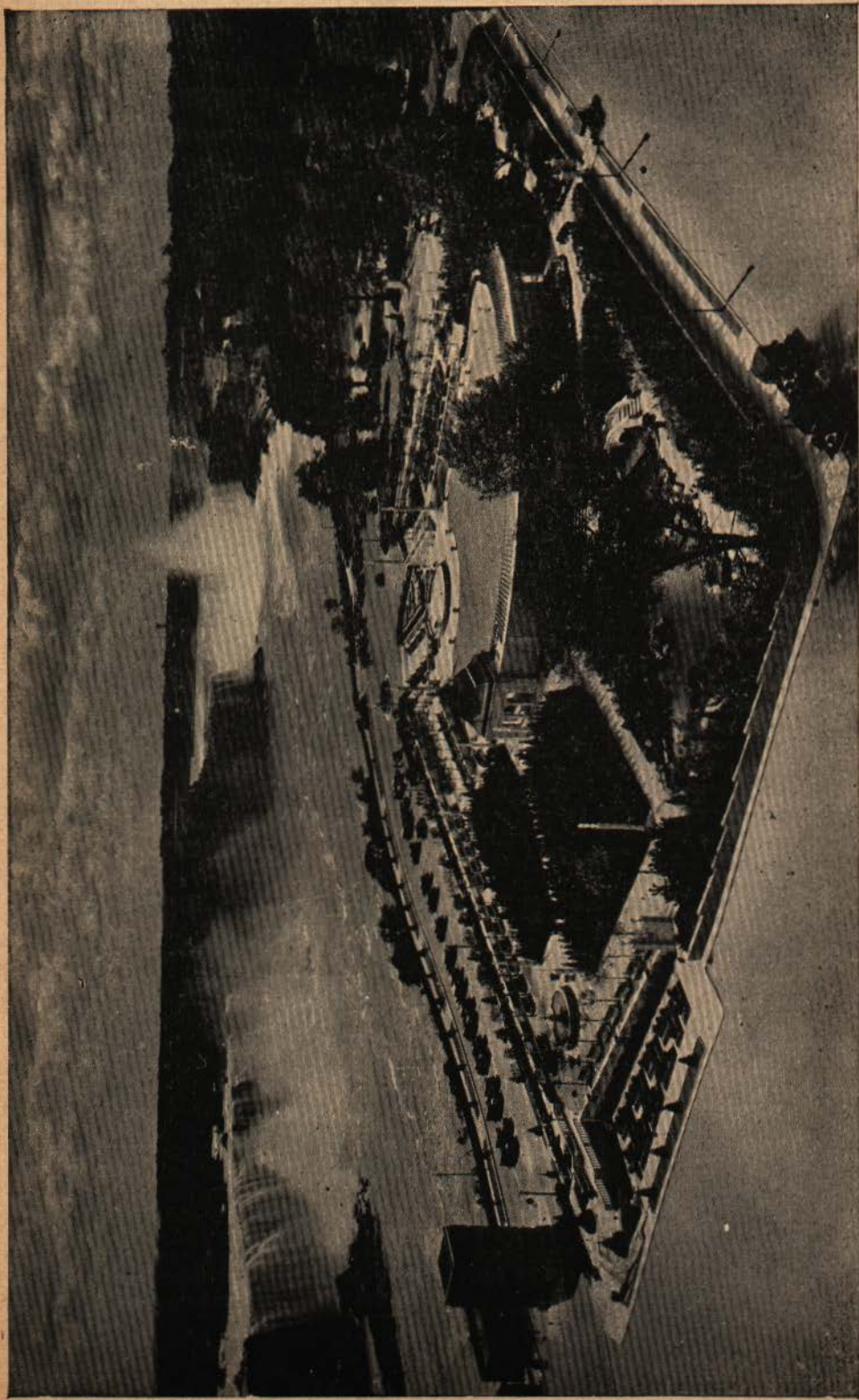
No more historical spot than the Niagara district could be chosen for a gathering of any group, and for philatelists, who are students of history in many forms, it is the ideal convention city. In the countryside surrounding both the Canadian and American cities of Niagara Falls, are spots replete with the early frontier history of both countries. At Devil's Hole, N.Y. a number of British soldiers were ambushed by the Indians in 1763, during Pontiac's conspiracy. At Fort Niagara, N.Y., Hennepin and Lamont landed, December 6, 1678. La Salle was also here and crossed to Niagara-on-the-Lake while enroute to the Mississippi. The French had a fort here until 1759, when it was taken by the British, who in turn ceded it to the new American republic after the Revolutionary War. Fort George, across the river, was then constructed by the British, later to become the first burial place of General Brock. Nearby Niagara-on-the-Lake was at one time the seat of government of Upper Canada. It was the cockpit of much North American warfare and was burned during the War of 1812. Materials salvaged from this fire-swept village were used to build Fort Mississauga, said to be the only regular star-shaped fort in Canada.

Other points of historical interest are Queenston Village, where the Indians crossed the Niagara River when attending their councils; Laura Secord Monument, commemorating a heroine of Upper Canada, and "Mackenzie House," house of William Lyon Mackenzie, which was restored in 1938; the Brock Monument and park, erected in 1853 to the memory of General Brock, an Upper Canada hero, mortally wounded at the Battle of Queenston Heights, 1812.

Apart from historical interest, Niagara Falls and the surrounding parklands are the centre of unrivalled natural and man-made beauty, topped by the majestic splendor of the Falls themselves. Unrivalled in any land are the thundering waters of the great cataracts and swirling rapids which no printed words can adequately describe. An unforgettable picture at any time, thrilling by sunlight and under the ever-present rainbow, and a fairyland under the billion and a half candle power of giant searchlights, Niagara fully rewards those who visit it.

Niagara Falls is one of the oldest convention cities in Canada, dating from the pow-wows of the Indians as they assembled within sound of the "Thundering Waters". So what more pleasant and thrilling spot for members of the British North America Philatelic Society to gather for their sixth annual "pow-wow" than within sound of the "Thundering Waters"? This is one convention you will never forget!

BNAPEX-54 - OCTOBER 27-31, 1954



—Courtesy "Smiley Beatle Tourist Guide", Toronto
View of Niagara Falls and Oaks Garden Theatre

Sketches of BNAPSers . . .

By V. G. GREENE (BNAPS L40)

No. 60—Henry Gates

HENRY GATES, president of the Essay-Proof Society, was born in Philadelphia on October 28, 1907, and attended the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture, class of 1930. He is employed by a firm of consulting engineers in New York City, in promotional work for highway engineering and sales promotion of explosives for overseas construction.

Henry has been collecting stamps nearly all his life, and in 1938 began to take a serious interest in the stamps of Canada. He has a superb lot of essays and proofs of the Pence and 1859 issues, and of the stamps, on and off cover, of the 19th century. He also collected patriotics of the Boer War period. One of the choicest items in his collection, which he has unfortunately mislaid or lost, is a 10c 1860 "Nesbitt" envelope used with a 10c of the 1859 issue to pay the postage and registration on a letter to the United States. This cover is illustrated in Boggs' book.

A past president of Michigan Stamp Club, Henry is also a member of the Collectors' Club of New York, Royal Philatelic Society, London; C.P.S. of Great Britain, Pittsburgh Philatelic Society, and a director and life member of CAPEX. He was convention chairman for the 13th American Philatelic Congress, and of the S.P.A. convention in Detroit.

Henry's other hobbies are fishing with his son, Charles; golf, and the collecting of English coaching and sporting prints. His collecting interests are shared by his charm-



HENRY GATES

ing wife, Ellen, and they hope to attend our convention this month in Niagara Falls and renew acquaintance with their many BNAPS friends. ★ ★

H. R. HARMER TO AUCTION LICHTENSTEIN "CANADA"

Bernard D. Harmer of H. R. Harmer, Inc., New York, announces that he has received instructions from Mrs. Louise Boyd Dale to offer at auction the collection of chiefly 20th century Canada formed by her father, the late Alfred F. Lichtenstein.

The collection, which is chiefly mint, covers all issues from the 1897 Jubilee and includes an extraordinary range of die proofs, plate proofs, imperforate and other varieties, and the issued stamps in singles and multiples with a profusion of shades.

Rarities include such items as Jubilee complete in mint blocks of four, a complete sheet and reconstructed sheet of the Registered 8c blue, etc.

A special de-luxe auction catalogue is being prepared by H. R. Harmer, Inc., for the auction which will take place at their galleries on November 1, 2 and 3. The catalogue will be available gratis in October, and collectors interested are advised to write Harmer's without delay as the demand will undoubtedly be heavy. ★ ★

Forgeries and Fakes of Canada



THE DAWN of philately may well be defined by the now famous advertisement which appeared in the "Times", in 1841, where a young lady asked for cancelled postage stamps in order to cover the walls of her dressing room with them. While her idea consisted principally of a whimsical desire to acquire an unusual mural decoration, hers must nevertheless be called the first deliberate attempt to accumulate postal adhesives, making her the known pioneer of the countless millions who since have succumbed to the same lure.

The fifties and the sixties of the last century are replete with the names of the earliest serious collectors, names which have become household words in philately down the decades—Dr. Gray, Ferrari, Judge Philbrick, Dr. Legrand, Castle, and Major Evans, to name a few. The world's first stamp catalogue—by Alfred Potiquet of Paris—appeared in 1862, and the same year witnessed the issue of the first planned album by Justin Lallier, produced simultaneously in France and England. Stamp collecting, while still in its infancy, had spread to an extent where the stage was reached when collectors were willing to spend money for certain particularly elusive items.

In 1863, E. L. Pemberton, in conjunction with Mr. Lewes, issued his masterly

Two forgeries of the 3d straddling a genuine. Note particularly the much thinner lettering and simplified background ornamentation in the four corners. While both forgeries are identical as to engraving, the locations of the bogus cancellations differ. If these had been made by Sperati, both obliterations would be in exactly the same position in relation to the stamp. It is almost certain that all known Canadian forgeries were printed from a single die only (i.e., without advancing to the plate stage), this assumption being borne out by certain large-margined copies and the complete absence of any multiple pieces. These 3d are printed in red or yellowish, fairly thick wove paper, and are the least scarce of all Canadian forgeries.



treatise on fabrications, and the necessity for such a work at so early a date bears testimony to the extent of collecting—the demand for certain stamps, issued under special circumstances, for brief terms and in small numbers, being great enough to exceed the supply of genuine examples. The forger had made his appearance, becoming the bane of collectors during the ensuing decades, and a few words may be of interest where the Canadian tribe of the doubtful children of philately is concerned.

Three Principal Groups

As an arbitrary classification, philatelic fabrications may be divided into three principal groups:

- (1) Forgeries;
- (2) Fakes;
- (3) Counterfeits.

A **FORGERY** is a stamp made entirely from new materials, i.e. utilizing none of the basic components (plate, die or stone, paper, ink, perforating and cancelling device) of the genuine stamp, rendering it a virgin production and made to deceive collectors. All stamps illustrated with this article are forgeries.

A **FAKE** is a genuine stamp which has been tampered with (effecting shade, color, perforation, cancellation, surcharge or overprint) in order to make it appear a rarer or more valuable specimen or variety. Fakes are usually made with the intent of deceiving collectors, and Canadian examples include a 6d. originally imperforate, where perforations have been added, or the 2c inverted surcharge of 1899.

A **COUNTERFEIT** is a stamp made expressly with the intent of robbing the postal administration, by using it on the mails, and with no particular thought of the philatelist. It may have the characteristics of the forgery (a brand-new production) or a fake (in the form of added or altered surcharges, increasing



AT RIGHT—The forgery on the right, perforated 11x11, was probably engraved by Panelli.

the face value) but it is worthy of note that counterfeits have been made of low and even bottom-value stamps. There is no definite proof of the existence of Canadian counterfeits, but it is possibly that the high values of the 1897 Jubilee set did go through the mails undetected at the time—whether with philatelic or mercenary interest, no one knows.

Forged and Faked in Sixties

Canadian stamps have been both forged and faked as early as in the sixties of the last century, and the dubious line of fabrications runs the gamut from the first imperforate stamp to modern surcharges. Surprisingly enough, no engraved forgery of the 12d has ever turned up, and a likely reason for this absence may have been the fact that the men who turned out most of the best engraved forgeries of the last century, were unable to obtain a genuine copy as a sample. This theory appears plausible when considering that the 12d was one of the first recognized rarities of the world, with copies selling for as much as five dollars in 1865, a remarkable price to pay for any stamp in those early days.

Forgeries exist of all other classic Canadian stamps, with the possible exception of the 2c of 1864, and the accompanying illustrations of copies in the author's collection, each placed in juxtaposition with a genuine impression, will convey the many differences better than words could describe. Likewise, a forgery of the 2c Large Queen is known, in form of a crude reproduction of the original design. I have never heard of a forgery of a Small Queen, but forged dollar values of the 1897 Jubilees exist and, for some inexplicable reason, the lowly Map stamp of the following year has been reproduced in a similar manner, representing the last recorded Canadian forgery.

The principal forgers of Canadian stamps were the Spiro Brothers of Germany, and Angelo Panelli of Italy. Sperati, the most recent and accomplished

AT LEFT—Perforated 11x10½, the engraved forgery on the right is in a shade unlike any of the genuine. Made by Panelli and endowed with bogus cancellation.





The engraved forgery on the right is on wove paper and perforated 11x10½. Note the bogus cancellation which is the same as on the perforated 6d, and different from those on the imperforate 3d. Possibly made by Panelli.

perpetrator, has not dabbled in Canada, although he is responsible for some highly deceptive likenesses of the other provinces and also of Newfoundland. Taylor, who operated from Boston in the sixties of the last century, and Hechler, an enterprising dealer from Halifax of the eighties, did not produce any forgeries of Canadian normals, but rather limited themselves to fakes and bogus or "phantom" stamps, i.e., philatelic items that were never officially issued.

The list of Canadian fakes is as long as it is impressive and, while mostly of little interest to the specialist, contains some truly remarkable efforts. One of the most

spectacular is the comparatively unknown perforated 6d on laid paper, a glaring anachronism in the light of today's informed philately, but accepted 70 years ago. Produced by Benjamin Carpy, of London, this fabrication is treated extensively in Howes' book on Canada, and the author's collection contains a copy. It must be remembered that the change from laid to wove paper took place about 1855 where the 6d is concerned, while the same stamp in perforated condition appeared in 1858 at the earliest. Clearly, Sarpy was banking on the comparative lack of philatelic knowledge, and the resultant product was considered



The ½d imperforate and perforate, with a genuine above left, engraved on typical "Panelli" paper. Since both represent fairly scarce stamps which are missing in most collections, these would even today deceive a goodly number of collectors, despite the thinner lettering and enlarged spacings between the upper and lower legends.



and alleged trial perforations of the 3d and 6d have also been found. Most experts agree that the perforated copies of the 7½d and 10d which were chronicled in the celebrated Ferrari collection, belong in the same category.

A frequently-encountered fake is the stamp with the perforations cut off, and intelligent collectors will keep away particularly from single imperforate copies of the Small Queens which are, as a rule, in used condition. All values of these issues were for the most part perforated so carelessly that copies are found very often with the margins oversized sufficiently to allow trimming of the perforations, in order to create the impression of legitimate imperforate status. In connection with this, it must be remembered that genuine used imperforates of this set are very scarce, pairs of the 2c, 3c and 5c values on cover being the only examples known to the author.

It must be added here that there are exceptions to this rule. British Columbia and Vancouver Island Nos. 3 and 4 are so exceedingly rare in multiple form, that singles are standard for the collector fortunate enough to own either of these two stamps. However, the gutter, or white space, be-

a desirable variety. The leading collectors of the period bought them and principal catalogues listed them up to the turn of the century, when it finally was refuted. The Tapling collection in the British Museum—bequeathed in 1891—contains two copies, perforated 12x12, as are all of the 30 or 40 copies Sarpy made.

Other fakes include added perforations on all three values of the 1858-59 pence stamps



This crude label (above) perforated $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11$, and unlikely to deceive anyone, was probably the product of the Spiro Brothers of Hamburg, about 1870.





With the genuine above left, the perforated 6d measures 11x11 and is identical in engraving with the imperforate variety. The two cancellations represent both prototypes of bogus obliterations found on Canadian forgeries—the one at left reminiscent of the early Maritime grids, but actually more resembling an old cancellation of Saxony, while the heavy bars above are similar to the squared designs of Toronto in the provincial period. Probably by Panelli.

● We wish to thank WEEKLY PHILATELIC GOSSIP, Holton, Kansas, for permission to reprint this article on Fakes and Forgeries.—Ed.



tween these stamps was much narrower than in the Small Queens, and genuine specimens frequently show part of the adjoining stamp. There are fakes involving covers, post-

marks, cancellations, varieties, and just about every known phase or sideline of philately. Some are dangerously deceptive, others of almost childlike crudeness. Unlike the forgeries of Canada, which in every instance are more valuable than the genuine copies, her fakes are mostly worthless. In the case of certain ones, like the Port Hope Provisionals of 1899, it is absolutely necessary to prove authenticity by expertization, but others—and they are by far the larger part—have to be spotted and exposed by the serious philatelist whose perception is coupled with knowledge, a knowledge ultimately always exceeding that of the faker. ★ ★

BNA TOPICS DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES

	1	6	12		1	6	12
	Insert.	Insert.	Insert.		Insert.	Insert.	Insert.
Full Page	\$10.50	\$9.25	\$8.00	Quarter Page	\$ 4.00	\$3.25	\$2.75
Half Page	6.25	5.25	4.75	Column Inch	1.25	1.00	.90

● Copy must be received by Advertising Manager by the 10th of the month preceding publication. Address: Geo. B. Llewellyn, 315 Maple Ave., Somerton, Philadelphia 19, Pa., U.S.A.

Bringing News About People and Stamps

By REV. JOHN S. BAIN (BNAPS 19)

AS I VIEW the climbing membership of BNAPS (nearly 900 now) it is with a slightly smug sense of satisfaction that I read names of those who brushed BNAPS aside as "a new club that won't last long" now on the membership roll (and we are glad to welcome them). However, I distinctly remember contacting some. No, I did not get them to join then, but someone did later by speaking to them again. Let each member resolve to talk about BNAPS to others. Tell them about BNA TOPICS. If they are at all interested in the stamps of B.N.A., they will eventually join. It is only a matter of time!

BNAPS

The "Aero Philatelist Annals", Volume 1, No. 4, for April 1954, mentions an unlisted printing variety of the Canada semi-official stamp of the Canadian Airways Limited. This excellently-printed magazine has an enlarged photograph of the variety. For those interested, back copies can be obtained from the editor, Henry M. Goodkind, 137 East 94th St., New York 28, N.Y., at \$1.25 each. Canadian semi-official material is being picked up these days and should show much more interest in the future. It is a wonderful addition to any Canadian collection.

BNAPS

When one mentions "stage lines", most people think of the United States and the Wells Fargo stage coach. This is no doubt due to the popularity of such postal history material. However, Canada had her stage coaches, also. Certain stage lines were under contract to carry the mails. One in particular was called the "William Weller's Royal Mail Line", and ran from Toronto to Montreal. It used four-horse coaches, which were painted in bright colors and carried the royal coat-of-arms. A story is told of a life-and-death ride made by William Weller at the request of Governor Sydenham to save a condemned man. The 360-mile trip from Toronto to Montreal was made in 35 hours, 40 minutes. Weller won a £1,000 bet and received from the governor £100 and a gold watch. Perhaps other BNAPSers can tell us more, or even show us covers carried on

the various lines. Also pictures of the stage coaches would certainly not be amiss. This would be a good project for some postal historian.

BNAPS

Many thanks to BNAPSer Clarence E. Coons for his letter concerning the Royal Train cancellations. Among other items, he mentions the following: "The cover I have is, of course, franked with the 1c, 2c and 3c Royal Visit stamps of 1939, arranged across the top of an airmail envelope in numerical order, with ring cancellation mostly on the 2c stamp, with an appended flag cancellation across the 3c stamp. The folds of the flag are rather scrambled but the end of the flag seems to form a crown. Whether this appropriate touch was intended by the designer or was purely accidental—who knows?" It seems that the Royal Visit stamps have a special interest for many, and that Canada collectors are trying to have a showing of the many different cachets, cancellations, and then of course the plate block numbers. All in all, this is quite a paper chase. If you doubt it, try it!

BNAPS

Have you been reading about the recent happenings at Niagara Falls? The biggest is yet to take place—BNAPEX-54, October 27-31. ★ ★

OTTAWA REPORTS

During the past summer, the Queen Elizabeth II 1954 design portrait stamp was issued in rolls (coils) in each of the 2c green, 4c purple and 5c blue denominations. In addition, the 5c denomination of the same design was issued in a bilingual book of five stamps. No additional books or rolls are anticipated. This ordinary use design will not appear overprinted "G" for many months, according to the Post Office Department at Ottawa.

The 1954 Elizabeth portrait stamp has been issued printed from plates numbering 1 to 4 inclusive for the 5c, and 1 and 2 for each of the other denominations, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c and 6c. ★ ★

Further Notes on . . .

The Connell Stamp

THE Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick accepted Mr. Connell's resignation as Postmaster-General on May 19, 1860. I think we can accept the fact that he held this position up to that time.

The Executive Council, who were the Governor's advisers, authorized Connell some time earlier (probably December 1858) to have a set of "cent" postage stamps made to replace the "pence" stamps then in use. The date in your recent article (TOPICS, May 1954), December 1859, would be in error as the stamps could not have been made in so short a time.

We are generally responsible for the acts of an authorized agent, if we know what such agent is doing and do not interfere. We are held just as responsible where we do not know but should have known. The Council apparently thought that the details of the stamp issue, such as color, size, and design of the set, should be decided by the Postmaster-General. They appear to have held firmly to that opinion until they discovered that they did not like one of the designs when the stamps arrived more than a year after the original order.

The stamps finally arrived at the head post office in Fredericton in plenty of time to be distributed to the other post offices by May 1, 1860, when they were to replace the pence issues. As has often been the case with new issues, a few, including some Connells, were obtained from the post office possibly a day or so before the official opening sale—at least this would seem to be the case when we read item No. 9 in your article, taken together with information I obtained in Fredericton some years ago.

To quote in part item No. 9: "The Council were kept in total ignorance of the design upon the five cent stamp until after they were put in circulation." This letter was signed by eight of the most prominent gentlemen of the province about five weeks after the first stamps were sold.

My brother-in-law, Mr. Warren Anderson, lives in Fredericton, and while visiting him a few years ago I asked him to get

in touch if possible with a descendent of one of the post office employees of 1860. Mr. Anderson at once went to the phone, and after making a few enquiries, contacted an elderly lady who said she was descended from such an employee. She said the Connell stamp had been often talked about in her home when she was young. She stated: "When the new stamps arrived in Fredericton, a few, including some 5c Connells, were obtained at the post office and brought home by postal employees."

The people in Fredericton would no doubt have talked about the beautiful new set, particularly about the 5c stamp which bore a portrait of the Postmaster-General. Portraits of other than the reigning sovereigns were unusual at that time. I think this explains the Council's letter to the Governor.

It is quite usual for post offices to sell stamps a few days ahead of time. Our own Map stamps of 1898 were sold a couple of weeks before the official opening date. First day covers are quite often stamped and even falsely dated a day or two ahead of time. Nobody claims that stamps on such covers are not postage stamps.

The following would seem to sum up what is known of the Connell stamp:

(a) It was ordered on instructions given to the Postmaster-General by the proper authorities.

(b) The Secretary of the Council forgot to have the Governor sign the order. There is no evidence that the Governor refused to sign the order. The Council believed for a year before the stamps came that they had authorized the purchase of a set of stamps, knew that they were being made, and expected to pay for them, which they did.

The Council and Governor had plenty of time to assist Mr. Connell in selecting designs if they had wished—in fact, it seems it was their duty to do so. However, they left everything to their agent, Connell.

It was thought in the past that two or three Connells were used. I do not know of any, but unused stamps in our collections are regarded as postage stamps.

No one has ever suggested that the one

POSTSCRIPT

● *Since writing this article, I have been trying to find out where I had heard of two or three used "Connells" being found many years ago.*

I got in touch with Dr. C. F. Clarke of Woodstock, N.B., and he has been able to tell me all about them.

They were found in the home of James McManus of Woodstock by his son and another lad, named Ketchum. James McManus had a daughter who quite recently verified the find and said her brother found them about fifty years ago in an old trunk.

One was damaged in opening the letter. The other was on the envelope uninjured. It was sold in New York, according to the daughter.

The fact that "Connells" were used for postage does not alone make them postage stamps. To be postage stamps,

they would have to be such before they were put on the envelopes.

However, they were intended as postage stamps by the printer, who was very familiar with the difference between stamps and essays. They were referred to as "stamps" by the Secretary of the Post Office. It is quite obvious that the Governor and the members of the Council all thought the "Connell" was a postage stamp, otherwise what did they have to worry about?

Since the appearance of your article in TOPICS, the value of "Connells" has advanced sharply. I have been offered a handsome profit on Dr. Relford's pair, which I own. A prominent dealer has also asked me to put a price on the pair.

ALEX T. GALT.

dollar British Columbia stamp of 1867 is not a postage stamp. This stamp came as part of a set, but was not needed. It brings a higher price at auction than do the other stamps of the set.

(c) The Connell is not a proof or essay. Half of a million of them came with the rest of the set. Essays are test samples printed in very small numbers, as the printer does not expect to be paid for them; at any rate, he would not expect to be paid for half a million sample stamps!

The whole furore about the Connell stamp came about because it was one of a set of postage stamps. Leaving out double impressions, paper, and perforation varieties, the Connell is much rarer than any other Canadian stamp. A few imperf. Connells in color of issue and on paper of issue have turned up. These, along with the perf. 11¾ stamps, are easily distinguishable from the proofs, by the paper and the shade of brown which is constant in the issued stamps. ★ ★

JULIARD ISSUES NEW "CLASSICS" CATALOGUE

The 1954-55 issue of the well-known "Juliard Catalogue, Classics of Quality" has just come from the press. It is an interesting booklet of 36 pages, profusely illustrated, offering very unusual stamps of the early issues at net prices which look very moderate for the type of stamps offered. It is apparent that Mr. Juliard delights in accuracy and that he knows the less familiar stamps. This is the feeling one gets when leafing through the pages. The descriptions are very precise, giving a very clear definition of such words as "close" and "short",

and even sometimes giving the size of a thin spot.

He also adds a term to the usual scale—"Fine" (not philatelically perfect), "Very Fine", "Superb" (outstanding in every respect), that he calls "AJ", from his initials. An "AJ" stamp is "better than the usual 'Very Fine', deserving a place in the finest of collections."

Mr. Juliard's catalogue is one that should be read by all our members, and he will be glad to send it free to those who write him at Narberth, Pa., U.S.A. ★ ★



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND HANDBOOK



PREPARED BY THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STUDY GROUP

CHAPTER VI Issue IV

The next record of payment was in November 1865, as indicated below:

"WARRANT BOOK

"No. 1958 The Postmaster General £28 6s 10d, being the amount of Charles D. Whiting's account for postage stamps."

Probably included in this consignment was the 4d black and the 6d blue-green; and possibly the 1d yellow, as suggested by Mr. King, and/or the 9d lilac as suggested by Mr. Goodfellow. These values appeared on a yellowish toned paper, perforated by Machine C (Perforated 11½-12).

As in previous issues, a higher price was probably charged for the 4d than for the other values which were reprints. Goodfellow estimated there were 200,000 stamps supplied. Tomlinson suggests the following apportionment:

50,000	4d stamps @ 2/9	£6	17	6
150,000	other values @ 1/3	9	2	6
	Expenses	2	17	11
		<hr/>		
		£18	17	11

which equals £28 6 10 currency.

No less than 28 articles have been printed giving the date of issue of the 4d black on yellowish toned paper. The earliest date imputed is Decembr 1860, as recorded by "Canadian Stamp Collector" of September 1888; and other journals give varying dates ranging up to May 1870. The "Stamp Collectors' Magazine" account is probably the most reliable—in February 1869 they reported: "A correspondent in reply to an inquiry addressed to the postmaster of the island has received information that a new stamp, value four-pence, was in preparation and would be issued in a few weeks". Three months later they announced: "The expected 4d has appeared", and proceedd to give a full description of it. A month later they printed an illustration of the stamp.

In 1868 an arrangement was made with the United States for a reduction of postage from 6d to 4d and thus a good reason existed at that time for a stamp of this denomination. The notice authorizing this change appeared in the "Royal Gazette" as follows:

"His Honor, The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, has been pleased to approve of the following modification in the postal arrangement between the United States and this Island, viz., on and after the first of November next, the postage on a single letter is fourpence if prepaid at the home office and ten cents (equal to sixpence) if posted unpaid; and for other than single letters the same charge shall be made for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. Letters for British Columbia, California and Oregon shall be sixpence, if prepaid per half ounce.

(Signed) Thomas Owen, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Oct. 21st, 1868."

Apparently the 4d black was included in Warrant 1958 which was paid in November 1865. The reason why this value was not placed in use earlier is not now known. The records of the printer were destroyed in 1892 and the official records at Charlottetown were burned in the great fire in 1884. Mr. King reported a 4d on cover dated Nov. 29, 1867, but would not vouch for it. Goodfellow lists March 3, 1870, and Tomlinson has one on cover dated September 1869 and another October 22, 1869. Possibly King's informant has an indistinct date imprint and mistook 1869 for 1867.

ISSUED STAMPS

No.	1869	Yellowish toned paper.	Perforated 11½ - 12 (Machine C)
12	Type 6	4d gray-black (shades)	Sept. 1869; Oct. 22, 1869 (Tomlinson)
a		Perf. compound of 11 (B) and 11½-12 (C)	
b		Bisected (2d) unauthorized	
*c		Imperforate between stamp and margin (full sheet, Tomlinson coll.)	
13	Type 3	6d blue-green (shades)	February 28, 1869 (Tomlinson)
*a		Perf. compound of 11 (B) and 11½-12 (C)	(Tomlinson collection)

POSTMARKS

P11 P12 P36a P69 P72 P92 P97 P103

• Previous instalments of the "P.E.I. Handbook" have appeared in the following issues of TOPICS: February 1952, Table of Contents, Appendix "A"; April 1952, Chapter I, Postal History of British North America, Appendices B-1 and B-2; May 1952, Chapter II, Postal History of Prince Edward Island; July-August 1952, Appendices B-3, B-4, B-5 and B-6; November 1952, Chapter III, Issue I; February 1953, Chapter IV, Issue II; July-August 1954, Chapter V, Issue III.

From the Library . . .

R. J. DUNCAN, Librarian, P.O. Box 118, Armstrong, B.C., Canada

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS (Continued)

General (Continued)

- Rev. E. A. Butler—Catalogue of Newfoundland (various editions).
 Canadian Philatelic Association Year Book 1922 (W. R. Patton).
 Canadian Philatelic Society Year Book 1925, 1928.
 Canadian Philatelic Year Book 1925 (Wm. Butler).
 North American Philatelic Year Book 1927, 1928 (Wm. Butler).
 Handbook and Catalogue of Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition, Montreal, 1925.
 Various Post Office Guides.
 Northern Ontario Post Offices (J. W. Campbell).
 A. D. Smith—The Development of Rates of Postage.
 M. J. van Heerd-Kolff—Canada op Postzegels (in Dutch).
 Saskatchewan History (three numbers).
 Fourteenth American Philatelic Congress Book.
 Corbisier de Meaultsart—Canada.

T. W. Campbell's List of Early B.N.A. Post Offices.

Various copies Lovell's Gazeteer of Canada. George C. Marler—Canada 1911-1925.

Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, Vol. XVIII. (Contains "Nova Scotia" by King.)

Sprung—Ten Penny, 1853. Philatelic Museum.

H. L. Lindquist—Stamp Specialist. "Maroon Book": Philatelic Pathways Through 19th Century B.N.A.—Victorian Canada (Ed. Richardson). "Red Book": British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island (Ed. Richardson); Canada 17c 1859—A Study of Its Plate Positions (Senator Calder). "Brown Book": Canada 17c 1859—Indentification of its Printings Through the Use of Comparative Color Charts (Senator Calder). "Gray Book": Canadian Patriotics and Related Boer War Covers (Ed. Richardson). "India Book": Stamp Booklets and Booklet Panes (Jalkut)—3 pages Canada, 1 page Newfoundland.

(Continued in next issue)

REVENUE GROUP NEWS

SECRETARY: Prof. R. DeL. French, 7481 Upper Lachine Road, Montreal 28, Quebec

• I shall be at the Niagara Falls convention and hope to meet many of the members of the Revenue Group there. Perhaps we can arrange an informal luncheon, as members of the old Canadian Revenue Society have done in the past. There will be some revenue items in the exhibition, and I believe there is still time for you to enter one if you wish.

I hope to meet a lot of you at Niagara Falls.

WILMER C. ROCKETT,
Group Chairman.

no postage due markings, so the revenue appears to have done postal duty.

* * *

The following list of sales tax tickets is supplied by Charles Armstrong (No. 120) and was compiled from his own collection and from that of Mr. Burroughs Pelletier.

SALES TAX TICKETS

Sales taxes go under different names in the provinces which have them, viz:

Alberta, sales tax.

British Columbia, social security and municipal aid tax.

Quebec, sales and luxury tax.

Saskatchewan, education tax.

Generally, these taxes are collected by the seller, an appropriate entry being made on the sales slip and the proceeds remitted to the province at regular intervals, sometimes less a commission to cover the cost of collection. But some merchants, notably the "Five and Tens", make no entry on a sales slip, but give the customer these tickets as a receipt.

All designs are on engine-turned backgrounds. Tickets come in endwise coils, so the separation shows at top and bottom. The dates of issue are generally unknown.

ALBERTA

Red series letter and serial number at top; merchant's name below; PROVINCIAL—ONE CENT—1—TAX PAID—SALES TAX in circle in centre; "This ticket must be returned if refund required" at bottom.

1c black on red background

Known from S. S. Kresge Co., Ltd; Liggett's Owl Drug Co., Ltd.; Metropolitan Stores, Ltd.; F. W. Woolworth Co., Ltd.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Type I—Single black series letter and tall, thin serial number at top; ONE CENT below; PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—1c—TAX PAID in circle in centre; ONE CENT at bottom; reverse inscribed SOCIAL SECURITY AND MUNICIPAL AID TAX, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OUR INQUIRY of a month or so ago about the possibility of revenue perfins brings a note from H. G. Wellburn (No. 538), saying that he has the following:

Bell Telephone Co., 3c excise (two types).

Canadian Pacific Ry., \$10 excise.

Cleveland Tractor Co., 1c and 2c customs.

T. Eaton Co., 3c excise.

Great West Life Insurance Co., 2c excise.

Greenshields, 3c excise.

International Harvester Co., 2c and 3c excise.

Lamontagne, 2c and 4c war tax.

Mutual Life Insurance Co., 2c excise.

New York Life Insurance Co., 1c and 2c customs; ¼c (red), ¼c (green), ½c (red), 2c and 3c (two types) excise.

Parke, Davis & Co., 3c excise.

Sun Life Assurance Co., 3c excise.

Ward (?), 2c war tax.

Wm. Wrigley Jr., 6c excise (blue), 6c excise (purple).

Probably there are more—can anyone add to this list?

* * *

L. H. Dodd (No. 1190) reports another cover showing the postal use of our revenues. It is a small mourning envelope bearing a copy of the 1c 1868 Nova Scotia bill stamp, addressed to Halifax and post-marked Halifax, Nov. 18, 1884. There are

1c black on red background, white paper
3c black on green background, pink paper
5c black on red background, blue paper

Type II—Similar, but with heavier series letter and serial number.

1c black on red background, white paper

Type III—Similar, but with double heavy series letter and heavy serial number.

1c black on red background, white paper
a. Broken "O" in "ONE".

QUEBEC

(All tickets, except as noted, have English text on reverse.)

Municipal (Montreal)

Type I—Black series letter and red serial number at top; merchant's name below; MUNICIPAL — UN SOU — 1s — TAX PAYEE—TAXE DE VENTE in circle in centre; "Ce billet doit être retournée pour remise de taxe" at bottom.

1c black on red background

Known from S. S. Kresge Co., Ltd.; F. W. Woolworth Co., Ltd.

Type II—Similar, but larger red series letter and red serial number; CITE DE MONTREAL, instead of MUNICIPAL, in circle in centre and COMPRENANT LE DISTRICT METROPOLITAN under circle.

1c black on red background

Known from Metropolitan Stores, Ltd.; F. W. Woolworth Co., Ltd.

Provincial

Type I—Black series letter and red serial number at top; merchant's name below; TAXE DE—UN SOU—1s—TAXE PAYEE —VENTET in circle in centre; "Ce billet doit être retournée pour remise de taxe" and PROVINCIALE at bottom.

1c black on red background

Known from S. S. Kresge Co., Ltd.; Metropolitan Stores, Ltd.; F. W. Woolworth Co., Ltd.

Type II—Similar, but black series letter and serial number.

1c black on red background

Known from Metropolitan Stores, Ltd.

Type III—Similar to Type II, but "Ce billet . . ." omitted.

1c black on red background

Known from F. W. Woolworth Co., Ltd.

Type IV—Black series number or letter and red serial number at top; merchant's name below; PROVINCIALE—UN SOU—1s—TAXE PAYEE—TAXE DE VENTE

in circle in centre; "Ce billet doit être retournée pour remise de taxe" at bottom; geometrical design in background above and below central circle.

1c black on red background

Known from Federal Stores, Ltd.; United 5c to \$1.00 Stores, Ltd.

Type V—English text on front, French on reverse; black series letter and red serial number at top; merchant's name below; PROVINCIAL — ONE CENT — 1c — TAX PAID—LUXURY TAX in circle in centre; "This ticket must be returned if refund required" at bottom; geometrical design in background.

1c black on red background

Known from Federal Stores, Ltd.

Provincial and Municipal

Type I—Similar to Type I Provincial, but inscribed PROVINCIALE ET MUNICIPAL at bottom.

1c black on red background

Known from S. S. Kresge Co., Ltd.; Metropolitan Stores, Ltd.; F. W. Woolworth Co., Ltd.

Type II—Similar to Type III Provincial, but inscribed PROVINCIALE ET MUNICIPAL at bottom.

1c black on red background

Known from S. S. Kresge Co., Ltd.; F. W. Woolworth Co., Ltd.

Type III—Similar to Type II above, but black series letter and red serial number.

1c black on red background

Known from S. S. Kresge Co., Ltd.; F. W. Woolworth Co., Ltd.

SASKATCHEWAN

Type I—Black series letter and red serial number at top; merchant's name below; PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN—ONE CENT — 1c — TAX PAID—EDUCATION TAX in circle in centre; "This ticket must be returned if refund required" at bottom.

1c black on red background

a. Series letter omitted.

Known from F. W. Woolworth Co., Ltd.

Type II—Similar to Type I, but black series letter and serial number, and "This ticket . . ." omitted.

1c black on red background

Known from S. S. Kresge Co., Ltd.; Metropolitan Stores, Ltd.; F. W. Woolworth Co., Ltd. ★ ★

OFFICIAL SECTION

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Report of the Secretary . . .

By JACK LEVINE, Secretary, 74 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn 7, New York

September 15, 1954.

APPLICATIONS PENDING

- Bentley, Robert J., 2665 Forbes Street, Victoria British Columbia.
Chilcott, Milton B., 137 Grand Avenue, Lead, South Dakota.
Debney, Philip L., 10123 Clifton Place, Edmonton, Alberta.
Elliot, R. Edwin, Box 134, St. Johns, Quebec.
Ethier, Jules J. C., 451 Miller Avenue (P.O. Box 117), Oshawa, Ontario.
Feit, Herbert H., 105-25 64th Avenue, Forest Hills 75, New York.
Geldert, Dr. G. M., 516 Kenwood Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.
George, Graham Frank, 40 Warwick Road, Coulsdon, Surrey, England.
Hornby, Fred, 8120 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit 14, Michigan.
Kalinowski, Victor W., 13845 McDougall, Detroit 12, Michigan.
Katz, Jay P., 660 Chataqua Blvd. (P.O. Box 656), Valley City, North Dakota.
Kay, Joseph S., 8663 Bessemore Street, Detroit 13, Michigan.
Kinnear, John H., Box 191, Westerly, Rhode Island.
Larsen, R. W., 4526 Katherine Avenue, Sherman Oaks, California.
Lynn, Thomas William, Box 111, Station D, Toronto 9, Ontario.
Martin, J. Stanley, 465 Nyberg Street, Kitchener, Ontario.
Pett, Edward, 41 Abbey Park Road, Grimsby, Lincs., England.
Schonfeld, Josef, 3049 Hemlock Street, Vancouver 9, British Columbia.
Senécal, F. A., 1950 Claremont Avenue, Montreal, Quebec.
Thakray, Percy R., Fir Brae, Monte Lake, British Columbia.
Tharp, Mrs. Clarence A., 126 Cortez Road, West Palm Beach, Florida.
Umbreit, Geo. M., 915 South 6th Avenue West, Newton, Iowa.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

- Cabot, George D., 62 King Ave., Weehaken, N.J. (DC) Federal, Provincial and Tax-Paid Revenues. Proposed by W. C. Rockett, No. 249. Seconded by C. K. Liggett, No. 154.
- Chapman, C. Edward, 8332 S. Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago 19, Ill. (C) CAN, NFD—19th & 20th century mint and used postage. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. 19th century on cover. Mint booklet panes. SPECIALTY: Postal history. Proposed by R. P. Hedley, No. L164.
- Foresman, Ralph D., 309 No. Sumner Ave., Scranton 4, Pa. (CX) CAN, NFD—19th & 20th century used postage and blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Used booklet panes. Federal, Provincial & Tax-Paid Revenues. Used airmails. "Socked-on-the-nose" cancellations. Proposed by W. C. Rockett, No. 249.
- Lamb, Richard M., R.R. 2, Kitchener, Ontario (DC) CAN, NFD—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp & stampless covers. Coils. O.H.M.S. Proofs & Essays. R.R., territorial, 2 & 4-ring numeral cancellations. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37. Seconded by F. C. Bricker, No. 468.
- Lum, Stanley, RCAF Tactical Air Command, Edmonton, Alberta (CX) CAN—19th & 20th century used postage. Plate blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint & used booklet panes and complete booklets. SPECIALTY: Plate blocks. Proposed by H. G. Saxton, No. 440. Seconded by M. C. Adamson, No. 527.
- Melvin, George H., 3400-21 Avenue, Vernon, British Columbia (C) CAN, NFD—19th & 20th century mint & used postage. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
- Mitchell, Wallace B., 163 Church Street, Watertown 72, Mass. (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—Federal, Provincial & Tax-paid Revenues. Mint, used & semi-official airmails and on cover. Proposed by C. MacR. Makepeace, No. 107. Seconded by W. C. Rockett, No. 249.
- Mitchell, J. L., P.O. Box 22, Charlotte 1, N.C. (C) CAN—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint & used booklet panes and complete booklets. Pre-cancels. Mint & used airmails. Literature. SPECIALTY: Canada "Small Queens". Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.
- Swenson, Einer C., R. No. 4, Princeton, Ill. (C) CAN—20th century mint postage. Coils. Mint booklet panes. Literature. Proposed by L. Mitchell, No. 535.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Fairbanks, Gordon H., 204 Delaware Ave., Ithaca, New York (from Chicago, Ill.)
Gelinas, Capt. Joseph A., M.C., Gen. Del., Annex W, Brooke Army Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Kitchen, F/S Ronald, RCAF Station, Saskatoon, Sask. (from Clinton, Ont.)
McCallum, J. A., Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., c/o Eastern Arctic Patrol, R.M.S., Ottawa, Ontario (from Bagotville, Quebec).

Norbeck, John L., 5828 Halifax Avenue South, Minneapolis 10, Minnesota.
Rosenthal Max, 98 Bristol Ave., Toronto.
Rushton, Eric, 95 Colborne Street North, Simcoe, Ontario (from Stratford, Ont.)
Shoemaker, L. D., 440 Acacia Drive, Sapphire Shores, Sarasota, Florida.

RESIGNATION RECEIVED

447 Pearce, Dr. Joseph A., Dominion Astrophysical Laboratory, Victoria, British Columbia.

OFFICIAL NOTICE Nominations

The following members' names have been placed in nomination for the designated offices. The Secretary, not hearing to the contrary before December 15, 1954, will cause these names to be entered on the Official Ballot for the Election of Officers for 1955-57 and three (3) members to the Board of Governors for 1955-58.

FOR PRESIDENT—Charles P. deVolpi, Montreal, Quebec.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—George B. Llewellyn, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
FOR TREASURER—William C. Peterman, Caldwell, New Jersey.
FOR SECRETARY—Jack Levine, Brooklyn, New York.
FOR BOARD OF GOVERNORS—James T. Culhane, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Colin Mack, Makepeace, Providence, Rhode Island.
Lloyd W. Sharpe, Hamilton, Ontario.

Respectfully submitted by the Philadelphia Group.

FOR PRESIDENT—Gerald E. Wellburn, Duncan, British Columbia.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—George B. Llewellyn, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
FOR TREASURER—William C. Peterman, Caldwell, New Jersey.
FOR SECRETARY—Jack Levine, Brooklyn, New York.
FOR BOARD OF GOVERNORS—James T. Culhane, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Harris A. MacMaster, Vancouver, British Columbia.
T. Sloane Palmer, Snyder, New York.

Respectfully submitted by the Niagara Group.

FOR PRESIDENT—Charles P. deVolpi, Montreal, Quebec.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—George B. Llewellyn, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
FOR TREASURER—William C. Peterman, Caldwell, New Jersey.
FOR SECRETARY—Jack Levine, Brooklyn, New York.
FOR BOARD OF GOVERNORS—Harry W. Lussey, New Milford, New Jersey.
Harris A. MacMaster, Vancouver, British Columbia.
Lloyd W. Sharpe, Hamilton, Ontario.

Submitted by the New York Group.

CLASSIFIED TOPICS

RESERVED FOR MEMBERS OF BNAPS ONLY

RATES—2 cents per word per insertion; 500 words to be used as desired, \$8.00.

COPY for Classified Topics should be sent to the Editor at P.O. Box 74, Brampton, Ontario, to arrive by the 15th of the month previous to publication.

FOR SALE

CANADA, British Empire. Want lists please.
E. K. Allen, 240 Spring Garden Road,
Halifax, N.S., Canada.

BETTER CANADA. Sets, singles, mint blocks.
Send want lists (with references). H. G.
Saxton, 139 Twelfth Ave., N.E., Calgary,
Alta., Canada. (981f)

EXCHANGE

CANADIAN PLATE BLOCKS from #284 on,
for Canadian Revenues, or O.H.M.S., qual-
ity stuff, collection, or any quantity. Ad-
vise what you have, or forward for offer.
Roy Wrigley (#1065), 2288 Bellevue Ave.,
West Vancouver, B.C. 117-1f

LITERATURE

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS to America's
leading periodicals at publishers' lowest
rates. Serviced throughout the world. Be-
dard Publications, Box 637, Detroit 31,
Michigan, U.S.A. (104-12t)

AUCTION

TORONTO Stamp Collectors' Club fall cata-
logue Auction, Thursday, Nov. 18th, Royal
York Hotel. Preview 6:30, sale 7:30. Over
400 lots, mostly BNA (earlies, stampless,
proofs, forgeries, covers, etc.); also Br. Col-
onies). If not on our mailing list, interested
mail-bidders should write our secretary for
free printed catalogue: 81 Cheritan Ave.,
Toronto 12.

1889-1954
65th ANNIVERSARY
JULIARD CATALOGUES
CLASSICS OF QUALITY

The catalogue for advanced and discriminating collectors. Fully guaranteed stamps

- Moderate prices • Perfect service.
- Ask for a free copy.

A. S. JULIARD

NARBERTH, PA.

U.S.A.

Use 'Classified Topics' . . .

500 words for \$8.00, to be used as desired, provides an ideal opportunity to dispose of duplicates and secure your wants in many fields.

Geo. E. Foster

PHILATELIC PRINTER

Box 174 Bordentown, N.J.

Personal Stationery a Specialty

If you are interested in . . .

CANADA 1859 TO 1954

Cancellations, Covers, Plate Blocks, etc., see what I have to offer at BNAPEX in October.

Walter P. Carter

47 Risebrough Ave.
TORONTO, CANADA

B.N.A. PRICE LISTS

Brand New

PLATE BLOCK POSITION LIST 25c

B.N.A. CATALOGUE (40 pages) 25c

(Both refundable with \$2.00 order)

Send in your

B.N.A. and BRITISH EMPIRE

Want List

PARAMOUNT STAMPS

Box 55, Station D

TORONTO 9

CANADA

WANTED

B.N.A.

STAMPLESS AND PRESTAMP
COVERS

Addressed to or from Canada.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER?

CHAS. P. deVOLPI

4720 Grosvenor Ave.

MONTREAL 6

CANADA

5-HOLE PERF. O.H.M.S.

EVERYONE IS COMING TO US FOR THE TOUGH ONES! Compare our price—quality—availability of items like OA135, 147, 151, OE9, etc. We would be glad to quote on your wants.

Can we help you with other

CANADA AND BRITISH EMPIRE?

Drop us a note—we would be pleased to hear from you. A few openings now in our **British Empire New Issue Service**. Free details with S.A.E.

WM. T. JACKSON

2 Frimette Cres., Toronto 9, Canada

4-HOLE O.H.M.S. WRAPPERS

SCARCE USED ENTIRES as written up in May "Topics". Five dated at \$12.00 each
Three undated at 8.00 each

**ALSO TWO MATCHED SETS
PLATE I CORONATION**

Each \$12.00

E. WARREN

720 Ashburn St.
WINNIPEG, CANADA

**CANADIAN PLATE BLOCK
EXCHANGE**

Over 100 active members and growing. Send 10c coin, receive Exchange List, covering 1939 to date (this list is as good as a catalogue); Centering Gauge (centering is very important), and particulars.

KEITH R. PARDY

13 Churchill Cr.

SMITHS FALLS

- ONT. -

CANADA

1955 Catalogues

Gibbons Pt. I 3.50

Gibbons Pt. II 4.75

(Postage extra)

Glassine Envelopes

2 1/2" x 4 1/4"

Ungummed flaps, per 20080

Gummed flaps, per 200 1.00

(Postage extra)

MONTHLY MAIL SALES of Canada and British Colonies

Send for List of Lots

JIM F. WEBB

27 Parkside Drive
TORONTO 3, CANADA

Bulletin No. 16

★ MINT CANADA

19th and 20th

★ USED CANADA

19th and 20th

★ MINT NEWFOUNDLAND

20th

★ USED NEWFOUNDLAND

19th and 20th

★ ANTIGUA

★ TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

★ PLATE BLOCKS

★ B.C. CLEARANCE SETS

★ LITERATURE

TOGETHER WITH MANY OTHER
SPECIAL OFFERS

A copy is waiting for you, to be mailed on receipt of 25c (refundable on first \$2.00 order). Stamps or coin.

L. A. DAVENPORT

230 Lonsmount Drive

TORONTO 10 CANADA

Member of all Major Societies

CANADIANA LITERATURE

NEWFOUNDLAND AIR MAILS, 1919-1939

With additional notes on subsequent flights and air stamps.

By R. E. R. DALWICK and C. H. C. HARMER

Here is the romance of the airmail service between America and Europe, the first connecting links for air transportation across the great Atlantic Ocean. Lavishly illustrated (150 illustrations, 48 photoplates, 5 maps) with a wealth of hitherto unpublished information for this field of philately. A large 180-page book, hard cover, on coated paper. Published by H. R. Harmer Ltd., England, it's the best purchase one can make for

\$2.75

CATALOGUE OF CONSTANT PLATE VARIETIES

A Billig's Specialized Catalogue, Volume 7.

By HANS REICHE.

A soft-covered 48-page booklet. This new catalogue lists, according to Scott's numbers, the various constant plate varieties that exist, along with the fair market values for mint copies. The catalogue starts with the Jubilees of 1897 and covers all issues to date thoroughly. Six pages of plate varieties illustrated. A "must" for all BNAPSers

\$2.00

CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN RAILROAD CANCELLATIONS

Their classification, identification and value.

By T. P. G. SHAW, M.A., M.Sc.

This 54-page booklet is a "must" for all collectors interested in the postmarks on their covers. A complete list of train numbers, serial numbers, five pages illustrating all types of Railway Post Office cancellations. Complete to 1944

\$1.50

Third Complete Addendum to April 1954

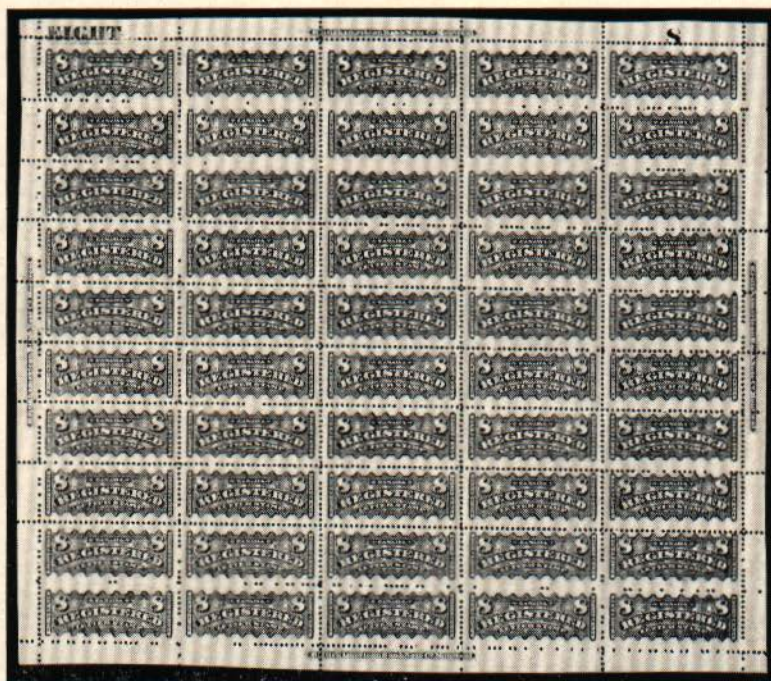
This 25-page addendum, just out, destroys all previous addenda and brings to light many new discoveries, new R.P.O. postmark types. Add this addendum to your Catalogue of Canadian Railroad Cancellations

30c

• Many Other HANDBOOKS, CATALOGUES, REFERENCE BOOKS in Stock •

Ask to have your name placed on our list to receive on approval all new releases in the Philatelic Literature that you are most interested in purchasing. We pay postage one way.

STAMP COLLECTORS' EXCHANGE CLUB
ARKONA, ONTARIO, CANADA



THE "ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN"
Collection of
CANADA
Chiefly 20th Century Mint

H. R. Harmer, Inc. is proud to announce that the valuable Collection of Canada, chiefly 20th Century Mint, formed by the late Alfred F. Lichtenstein will be offered for unreserved sale by auction on

NOVEMBER, 1, 2, 1954

on instructions received from Mrs. Louise Boyd Dale of New York.

This outstanding property covers all issues from the 1897 Jubilee and includes an extraordinary range of die proofs, plate proofs, imperforate and other varieties, and the issued stamps in multiples in a fine range of shades. Rarities include such items as the 1897 Jubilees complete in blocks of four, a complete pane of the Registered 8c blue, etc., etc.

A special de-luxe catalogue is available gratis

H. R. HARMER, Inc.
International Stamp Auctioneers

32 EAST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

CANADA IMPERFORATES

Most of the Canada Imperforates from 1930 to date were issued in very limited quantities and they are currently selling far below their comparative value. There were only 100 (50 pairs) of those offered below. Similar U.S. items sell for \$250 to \$500 per pair. This is the last time they will be offered at these prices and they will be available to B.N.A.P.S. members only at these prices until October 30th.

	ALL SUPERB MINT	PAIR	BLOCK
209a	1934 10c Loyalist	65.00	130.00
257a	1942 10c Parliament	42.50	85.00
258a	— 13c Tank	42.50	85.00
259a	— 14c Tank	42.50	85.00
260a	— 20c Corvette	42.50	85.00
261a	— 50c Munitions	42.50	85.00
262a	— \$1 Destroyer	45.00	90.00
249a-262a	— 1c-\$1 War (14)	425.00	850.00
C7a	— 6c R.C.A.F. Pilots	95.00	190.00
C8a	— 7c " "	95.00	190.00
CE1a	— 16c T.C.A. Plane	95.00	190.00
E6a	1935 20c Progress	47.50	95.00
E10a	1942 10c War S.D.	47.50	95.00

LIMIT—One block of each to a customer.

Remittance in full must be received by **October 30th**

J. N. SISSONS 59 WELLINGTON WEST
TORONTO CANADA