## BNA Topics

- Official Journal of the
British North America Philatelic Society


## MAY 1957

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Some varieties on War Tax and Excise

- SQUARED CIRCLES

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- NEWFOUNDLAND

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This is a reprint, in a 32-page booklet, of the material which appeared under the heading of "The Perfin Group Handbook" in BNA TOPICS early last year. However, it has been brought up to date to the time of going to press, with additional listings and illustrations, and should prove an invaluable aid for collectors interested in this popular B.N.A. field. It should be in every collector's library, as this information is not available from any other source. 32 pages and cover. Fully illustrated.
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## "THE SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS OF CANADA"

BY DR. ALFRED WHITEHEAD
This booklet, which was published in December 1954, has aroused world-wide interest in the squared circle postmarks of Canada. It lists all post offices using this postmark, description of the towns, names of postmasters of that period, populations, earliest and latest use of the postmark, sub-types, and other pertinent details.
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# REVENUE GROUP <br> Neme 

editor: E. A. RICHARDSON, 303 Pin Oak Drive, La Marque, Texas

CIGARETTE PAPERS Tax Impressions. Those familiar with the various Match tax impressions, as listed in Holmes, might also keep their eyes out for a 50 c value of Type I. This value was used for 'display cartons' of Cigarette Papers, and not for matches. I have two examples of these, one used by 'Zig-Zag Cigarette Papers' distributed by Clark Fruitier \& Co., Ltd., of Montreal, and the other by 'Chantecler Cigarette Paper Booklets' imported and distributed by Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada Ltd., Montreal.

Ontario Luxury Tax. In the March auction held by Jim Sissons, lot No. 505 was described as "unlisted variety 6 c blue Luxury Tax surcharged with red bar." This surcharge is a single red bar across the entire stamp and going through the words "Luxury Tax". Can any BNAPSer shed any light on the nature of this item?

The rest of this month's column is given over to the following article by Dirk van Oudenol, who has supplied us with a number of manuscripts which will be of interest to revenue fans, and will be run in later issues.

## Some Varieties on War Tax and Excise Tax Stamps By P. D. van OUDENOL (BNAPS 684)

THERE are at least three interesting types of specialist material to add to one's collection of the War Tax and Excise Tax stamps of Canada: (1) Precancels; (2) Plate Numbers, and (3) Lathe Work marginal pieces. These are all in great favor with collectors of Canada's postage stamps, and
should receive equal attention from revenue collectors.

All of the material described below is fully gummed unless otherwise stated. About one-half of those listed are in the writer's collection, he having been fortunate in recently acquiring a number of full sheets. The others are in the collection of Revenue Group News editor Ed. Richardson. Holmes catalogue numbers are used throughout. These stamps are all of the horizontal format, and the reference to 'right', 'top', etc., is to the margin in reference to the stamps and not to the plate.

## PRECANCELS

FWT7 Full sheet, plate "\#T-5 OTTAWA-No A 4116 1- ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ". Handstamped CANCELLED on every stamp, in violet, reading diagonally up. Handstamp measures $31 / 4 \times 25$ mm . serifed letter. Handstamps are not evenly spaced or aligned.
This sheet is of the LL position, and the plate number appears three times! The normal plate number is in the centre of the bottom selvedge. The other two are 'phantoms', overlapping the first and are located one-third and two-thirds of the way across the sheet.

FEX1 Full sheet, plate "T-1 OTTAWA-No-A1 1281-A". This is handstamped CANCELLED as described in connection with No. FWT7.
This sheet is of the LR position, and has a guide arrow in the UR corner.
FEX7 Precancelled with a violet wreath. Used single.

## PYRAMID

This is the familiar 'inverted pyramid' of six guide lines, apparently used as a guide to perforations.

FEX1 Pyramid in bottom margin. Block 4.

## PLATE NUMBERS

```
FWT18 At top centre, "OTTAWA-No A 2"
    19 At top centre, "OTTAWA-No - 1"
    19 At top centre, "OTTAWA - No - 2"
    20 At top centre, "OTTAWA - No A 1"
    21 At top centre, "OTTAWA - No A 1"
    22 At top centre, "OTTAWA - No A 1"
    24 At top left, "OTTAWA No A 1" and top
        right," "1156 A"
```

FEX 1 'Right' margin block of 20, "T-1 OTTAWA -No-A 1 1281-A"
2 'right' margin block of 4, "T-7-OTTAWA-No-A ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
21 'right' margin strip of 3, "OTTAWA-No-20 1162BD"
32 Full LR pane, with guide arrow in UR corner. Plate "T-1 OTTAWA - No - A 1 1281-A"
33A 'Right' margin block 8, "OTTAWA-NoA 11282 A" $^{\prime \prime}$
34A 'Bottom' margin block 9, has "597" in the selvedge, each number has a handengraved diagonal line through it.
37 Full LR pane, with guide arrow in UR corner, Plate "OTTAWA-No A-1 1179-A" 46 'Top' margin block 10, "T-5 OTTAWA-No-A 1 1189-A"
78A 'Right' margin single, "A-No A-1"
78B 'Top' margin block 4, "No A-1 1189-" 78 C 'Bottom' margin single, "OTTAWA"

78D 'Bottom' margin single, "1190-A"
78E 'Top' margin single, "1187-A"

## LATHE WORK

On Excise stamps the lathe work appears on the left margins of the UL and LL panes. The writer has noted only types B and D lathe work.

FEX 1 Full pane, and block 4, both type D.
2 Full pane, type D.
24 Vert. pair, LL corner, type D.
33A 'Left' margin, vert, pair from LL corner of UL pane, guide arrow at LL corner. Also a single, both type D.
34B Single, type B. 46 Single, type B. 78D Single, type B.

We realize this is only a start at a listing of the plate numbers, lathe work and marginal markings on these issues. With the cooperation of interested BNAPS members perhaps it will be possible to provide a guide comparable to the plate block catalogue of Canada's postage issues. The writer would appreciate any additional information on these various types of material.
Trail of the Caribou

THE Philatelic Foundation is indeed fortunate that there are such public spirited individuals at Siagmund Adler, who donated his BNA collection to the foundation for the good of philately. The Newfoundland section is truly a magnificent one and provides the Foundation with genuine copies of all the scarlets and orange vermilions. I was fortunate in being able to examine the collection so that I could pass on to the readers the contents, and I must say that it is breathtaking.

It starts off with two used copies of the 2d scarlet, Scott No. 2, and a used pair. One of the used copies of the 2 d is superb and the used pair is numbered among the rarities of Newfoundland stamps. There are also two used copies of the 4d, Scott No. 4, one with boardwalk margins, as well as a mint copy that could do credit to any collection in the world. The collection has two used copies of the 6d Scott No. 6, as well
with one very nice, and it also has a mint copy with small but adequate margins. In the case of the $61 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$, Scott No. 7, there is only a single used copy as well as a largemargined unused copy. There are two used copies of the 8 d , Scott No. 8, and a superb single as well as a superb horizontal pair from the lower left corner of the sheet with full margins. Even in the scarce $1 /-$, Scott No. 9, the quality does not suffer, as again there are two used copies, one with four immense margins and the second with four adequate margins. There is also a mint copy with three large margins and one side close.

Among the copies of the 2d, Scott No. 11, was a mint and used copy showing the line through the numeral ' 2 '. The 4 d , Scott No. 12 , was represented by three used copies, one absolutely superb, as well as a superb mint copy. There was exactly the same ratio in the case of the 6 d , Scott No. 13, only
this time two of the three used copies were superb and the mint copy had three nice margins and was close on the fourth side. There was only a single used copy of the $1 /-$ orange, Scott No. 15, in the collection but it was a very nice four-margin copy. In the case of the 1d reddish brown, Scott No. 16 , there were two mint copies and one unused. One of the mint copies and the unused copy had four nice margins; the other mint copy was close at one side. I've only stressed the highlights, but the collection is complete in all the 19th century material and truly a sight to behold.

We must apologize about being so late in giving the following list of prices realized but our excuse is common to all stamp collectors. As usual, our desk was more than a bit cluttered and it was only at the time of writing this column (mid-March) that the information again came to light. However, since we are going to list prices realized on 20th century Newfoundland imperfs, the time lapse is of little importance. The Dec. 6, 1956, sale held by H. R. Harmer in London had one of the finest offerings seen in years. In addition to the imperf blocks that will be listed, there were also a considerable number of imperf pairs. An imperf block of the 3c Scott No. 187 sold for $£ 12$ while a block of four of the same stamp imperf horizontally except at the top, realized the very fine sum of £39. A
block of four of the 4 c Scott No. 189 consisting of two pairs imperf between horizontally, sold for £23. The imperf. block of the 5c Scott No. 190 went for £11 10/, while the block of the 10c Scott No. 193 changed hands at $£ 710 /$. Blocks of the 25c and 30c Scott Nos. 197 and 198 sold for $£ 10$ and $£ 17$ respectively. In the Gilbert issue a block of the 4c Scott No. 215 was knocked down at £7, and the 24 c value in the same issue sold for $£ 11$. In the airmails, a vertical pair of No. C13, imperf between, sold for the very handsome price of $£ 110$, the best price realized for the 20th century part perfs and perfs.

John L. Norbeck, BNAPS 71, Minneapolis, Minn., asks us to advise which of the perforation varieties of the Long Coronation set, Scott Nos. 233-243, should be purchased at the regular price. Marshall Kay, BNAPS 760, covered this point thoroughly in his article in the Jan. 1953 issue of BNA TOPICS, but we will summarize his findings, in which we concur. The comb perf 13.3 perforation is to be preferred in all values except the 3 c , when both line perfs are infinitely rarer. In the case of the 8 c , there is little to choose from as the three perfs are one as common as the other. In the case of the 10 c and 20 c values, the perforation to look for is the line 14.1. Both dies of the 3 c are to be preferred in the line perforate condition, either 13.7 or 14.1. $\star$


## Raunding Up

 SQUARED CIRCLESEDITED BY DR. ALFRED WHITEHEAD (BNAPS 192)

Revised Dates for Quebec Province<br>(Only those dates which supersede the handbook are given here)<br>Acton Vale<br>Earliest: Fe 9, 95; Latest Ju 20, 98.<br>Aylmer (East)<br>Earliest: Ja 25, 94.<br>Bellerive<br>Earliest: No 13, 93; Latest: My 2, 96.<br>Clarenceville<br>Earliest: Mr 6, 95

## Danville

Earliest: Ja 5, 94; Latest: No 23, 11.

## Granby

Earliest: Ap 7, '94; Latest: Oc 17, 98.
Hochelaga
Earliest: Ju 11, 94.
Hull
(1) Latest: Ja 30, 95.
(2) Earliest: Fe 11, 95; Latest: Au 6, 97.

## Iberville

Earliest: Mr 13, 94; Latest: De 11, 12.

PETITCODIAC, N.B. - The squared circle used without date as a 'killer'. The circular date stamp, showing My 5, '96, is alongside.


## Lennoxville

Earliest: No 17, 93 (Mr 21, 93 is an impossible date; given in handbook); Latest: Ap 5, 94.

## Levis

Earliest: Fe 23, 94.
Lotbiniere
Earliest: Nov -, 93; Latest: Ap 24, 99.
Magog
Latest: Ap 24, 99.
Matane
Earliest: Au 7, 93; Latest: Au 22, 93.
Melbourne
Earliest: Mr 21, 94; Latest: Sp 27, 06.

## Montreal

Earliest: Jy 20, 93; Latest:
(There are two hammers. The story by H. M. Dilworth, appeared in March TOPICS.)
Montreal, Notre Dame St. West
Earliest: Ju 24, 95.

## Quebee

Earliest: Jy 4, 95; Latest: Jy 22, 99.
Riviere Du Loup Station Earliest: Au 7, 94.
Ste. Anne de Beaupre Latest: De 24, 97.
St. Hyacinthe Earliest: Sp 25, 93; Latest: My 5, 00.
St. Polycarpe
Earliest: Au 8, 93; Latest: My 20, 97.
Sherbrooke
Latest: Ju 23, 00.
Stanstead
Earliest: Ap 9, 94.
Sutton
Earliest: No 2, 94; Latest: Ju 25, 96.
Victoriaville
Earliest: Ap 14, 94; Latest: My 25, 98.
Waterloo
Earliest: No 13, 93; Latest: Fe 1, 01.
Windsor Mills
My 9, 95.
Next month, the revision of the record dates for Ontario will commence.

## An Unusual Cover from Petitcodiac, N.B.

Some people are always "looking for a blue bird", and, curiously enough, others find pleasure in looking for squared circles. The accompanying illustration of a cover from Petitcodiac, N.B., shows a post-normal
use of the squared circle hammer without date or indicia of any sort, as a 'killer' for the stamp. The postmaster has conveniently added the official regulation dater of May 5 th, 1896, little thinking that over 60 years later an odd character of a stamp collector would take notice of his foible and write a paragraph on the subject.

## Another Copy Found of Alma, Ont., First State

Quickly following the announcement in TOPICS of February of newly discovered 'first states' of ALMA, Ont. and WINGHAM, Ont., Dr. E. C. Banno, Kamloops, B.C., has sent for inspection ALMA with an early date, which is undoubtedly an example of the very rare 'first state'. This is the second copy reported.

I should draw attention to the fact that the thin lines at top and base of sub-type 5 (as normally found in ALMA and WINGHAM) occasionally appear to be thick, making the marking look like a true Type Two. This is due to the manner in which the strike was made, to the angle at which the hammer was held in striking. Already I have vetted several deceptive strikes of the above, and have had to say "NOT the rare 'first state'." If readers will look at the captions to Figs. 1 and 2 (February TOPICS) they will find helpful dates to guide them in identification.

Strikes of FORMOSA (sub-type 7) may also be deceptive. In this case a true Type Two has not yet been found. I am confident the hammer was so issued, though it may not have been so used. All collectors of squared circles should carefully scrutinize their FORMOSA's.

## A CORRECTION

Some confusion has been caused by a typographical error which appeared in this column in February. Under the headind "New States Recently Discovered", the listing for Schreiber, Ont. and Nanaimo, B.C., should read as follows:

SCHREIBER, ONT.
First State: A true Type Two.
Second State: The 'Broken Circle', sub-type 8.
NANAIMO, B.C.
(As Schreiber).
For full particulars of both, see the handbook.

## Announcing . . .

## A Roster of Squared Circle Collections

Boggs says, Vol. I, page 625: "We have seen this squared circle, Type 2, from over two hundred and fifty post offices, as well as four [an error: three only] known railway routes."

On page 5 of the handbook may be read: "It may be said that a collection of 200 different towns of Type 2 is indeed a good one, whilst 250 would be superb."

Quite a number of squared circle collectors appear to have been arrested by the above statements, and some think that good results may accrue by listing the outstanding collections. This is quite possible. It will assist, if done carefully, systematically, in the following directions:
(1) The elimination of 'impossibles'those which do not exist and which have been listed in error;
(2) The determination of the great rarities;
(3) The later listing of ownership of these rarieties, so estimating their number.
The roster will be listed in the following classes:

CLASS 1A-250 different towns, Type Two only.
CLASS 1B-250 different towns, Types One and Two.
CLASS 2A-200 different towns, Type Two only.
CLASS 2B-200 different towns, Types One and Two.

- Readers are requested to fill in the form which follows page 144 at the back of this issue, and return at once to Dr. A. Whitehead, 52 Havelock Street, Amherst, N.S.


## SQUARED CIRCLES

## A New Cult in Canadian Philately

By ALFRED WHITEHEAD
(Reprinted from the Program of BYPEX
by permission)
Squared circles, the newest phase in Canadian collecting, started for some of us far back in the distant past. I remember talking about these handsome markings with one of the most discerning philatelists Canada has ever known, Dr. A. V. Richardson of Lennoxville, P.Q., and that must have been 30 years ago. (At that time I was giving all my attention to the stamps of Great Britain and was only mildly interested in Canada as a collecting field.) It was after that talk that I began to put aside all good strikes of squared circles that came my way. I didn't 'go after them'-I just hung on to those I could acquire.

During a week of bad weather in the summer of 1950 I got them all together, mounted them in cheap loose-leaf binders and wrote up the results for BNAPS [BNA TOPICS, Dec. 1951]. To my great delight I discovered that other collectors had been doing the very same thing and were eager to add their great store of information to mine. They taught me much. Among them were W. L. Jackson, Toronto; H. M. Dilworth, Vancouver; Charles deVolpi, Montreal; Dr. C. S. McKee, Abbotsford, B.C., and Dr. Lorna Cooke, London, England (unmarried then, but Mrs. G. Stack, M.D., now. A real live husband and a baby do not seem to have lessened her interest in squared circles.) Many others helped me in those early days. I got some fine things from Bowden Martin, who has since become one of the keenest hunters after the very markings he was then quite willing to part with. And what gems he has gathered in what is a very short time! I cannot begin to list the multitude of others who added to the store of information we now possess and which is being added to daily.

For squared circle collectors are not just accumulators-they are keen and observant students, sensing the great range of interest to be found in this extraordinarily fascinating group of postal markings. These postmarks seem to have everything-a wide range of distribution, a range over several issues; extreme rarity in a few cases (visions of Coleman, Ont.; Great Village, N.S.; Clifton, N.B.; Point a Pic, Que.; Blue Vale, Blyth, Nassagaweya and several more in Ontario; Estevan, rarest of the Assa. group, and last but not least, Ashcroft Station, B.C.); towns using two, three and even four
squared circle hammers, presenting a richness of field for study which still is largely ahead of us; an amazing variety of indicia and indicia arrangement; the discovery of new towns, new 'states', and new hammers.

Since the handbook appeared, late in 1954, only five new towns have been reported, and it seems unlikely now that there will be any more. Wingham and Alma have been found to be in two 'states', while addi-
tional hammers have been found for Monttread (by H. M. Dilworth, of Vancouver) and Markdale, Ont. (by Dr. E. C. Banno, of Kamloops, B.C.). Some of the very best collections are in B.C., by the way.

The latest recognition of squared circles comes from BYPEX itself [the CPS show held in Ottawa, May 2-4] for it has happily adopted the familiar Ottawa squared circle as the design for its seal.

# PERFIN Study Grouk 

SECRETARY: R. J. WOOLLEY, 359 Ellis Park Rd., Toronto 3, Ont.

## IDENTIFICATION OF RECENTLY REPORTED NEW DESIGNS

THIS MONTH we are very pleased to acknowledge a helping hand from Lester N. Littlefield of Melrose, Mass. (BNAPS 561). He is a perfin enthusiast, collecting Canadian designs and is an authority on the companies who have used perfin devices in the United States. He has over 1400 used on covers as an aid to identification. He has been good enough to check our unidentified new designs and the result of his research follows.

## CN/RY-2H-5 $1 / 2 / 4$

This is on the U.S. Perfins Club listing, but with no identification.
MTM-H-5 $1 / 2,9^{1 / 2}, 5^{1 / 2}$
Is on the U.S. Club listing, again with no identification; Lester's copy used on the U.S. 1912/14 issue.

## NP-H.91/2

Again on the U.S. list, not identified. The writer has a copy used on the U.S. 1926/34 issue, and indicated as used by the Nickle Plate R.R.

## SP-D-11 $1 / 2$

On the U.S. list and used by the Southern Pacific R.R. Lester's copy off cover in 1932 and used on cover by Southern Pacific Lines from Ogden, Utah, in 1953.

## V-H-11 $1 / 2$

Listed by the Perfins Club as used by the Vitagraph Co., New York City. Known to be in use in 1932.

## WCB-D-5½

On the U.S. Club list and indicated as used by the W. C. Barwick Co. of Chicago, Illinois. Known to be in use and punched on the U.S. 1908/9 issue.

## US-H-11½

This is one that is not on the Perfin Club's listing. Lester suggests that it could be the first two letters of USL-H-11 $1 / 2$, which is listed but not identified other than that it was used from New York City. Period of use is known to be as early as 1908/09.

We commented at the time that the letters US were over to the side of the stamp and said further that there was no letter on the other side, which would be the case if the machine were a five- or ten-unit machine. On second thoughts, it could have been punched by the end unit so that the third letter, if any, need not show.

This is pure guess, but the most likely company which would do considerable business in Canada could be United States Lines. The handbook also lists as U1, a design US/L-2H-71/2/7, another U.S. design so far unidentified.

## MR/CO- $2 \mathrm{H}-51 / 2 / 4,21 / 2$

This is identified as an American company with headquarters at La Porte, Indiana, and is the M. Rumely Company. The same company has a branch office at Battle

Creek, Michigan, using the same design with an extra dot before the ' C ', and an unidentified branch office using an extra dot after the ' $C$ '. The period of usage reported in the U.S. is $1912 / 15$, which co-incides with the use of our E1 as reported, our E2 not being issued until 1922.

## ATF/Co

Since our reporting of the finding of a code dot type in January TOPICS, our correspondent has checked the Perfins Club listing and his own reference collection and reports the following findings. Our A7, with the dot under the ' A ', he has used on cover from Boston in 1937. Our A7a with
the code dot in the ' C ' is listed by the Perfins Club as used by the branch office of the American Type Foundry Company at St. Louis, Miss.

To comment on the January column, I would say that there could possibly be good reasons for a company to move their machines from one office to another. During repairs posibly, or because they had changed to meter mail in one office, and found they could use the machine at another branch.

Many thanks for the help. The only way we are able to keep the column alive is by such assistance, which we gratefully acknowledge.

GEO. L. DODSON JR. (BNAPS 941)

## 'Hidden’ Dates on Canadian Stamps

THE Postage Stamp Division of the Canadian Post Office Department in 1934 considered it advantageous to have each regular issue postage stamp which does not normally show the year of issue, bear in an inconspicuous manner the actual year of the first issue of a postage stamp from the original die.

In 1935 the only stamps issued were three comemmoratives, the Fourth Centenary of the Discovery of Canada, the Sesquicentenary of the United Empire Loyalists, and the New Brunswick commemorative, each of which bore the date prominently.

Consequently, the first series to bear the inconspicuous date was the new regular issue brought out on June 1, 1935, since the Silver Jubilees issued in the same year had the date prominently displayed.

The following list will be a guide to follow in finding all the "hidden" dates:

The earliest hidden date, 1935. The June issue, Nos. 217 to 230, King George V, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Confederation at Charlottetown 1864, Niagara Falls, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.; Champlain Monument, Quebec, and the King George V Coils, the date appears as follows: No. 217 to 222 inc. and 228 to 230 inc., King's head type, the date appears in the lower left part of the portrait border where the maple leaf, over the left hand duty figure, projects into the frame. " 19 " appears above the leaf and " 35 " below it.

No. 223, the 10c Mountie. The date is fairly prominent in the grass at the lower right corner of the picture, close to the right " 10 ".

No. 224, the 13 c Confederation Conference. It is in the lower right corner of the picture, above the frame line.

No. 225, 20c Niagara Falls. The date is quite large, between two of the maple leaves in the top right corner.

No. 226, 50e Parliament Buildings. It appears in the left corner of the picture, above the frame.
No. 227, $\$ 1.00$ Champlain Monument. It is in the lower right corner of the frame, below the scrollwork surrounding the figure " 1 ".

No. C5, 6c Air Mail "Daedalus". The date 1935 is in the lower right corner of the picture to the left of the right hand duty figure and over the S in CENTS, above the frame.

E6, 20c Special Delivery "Symbolical of Progress". The date 1935 appears in the lower left corner of the allegorical feature close to the frame.

Postage Due Issue, Nos. J15-16-17-19. (Incidentally the last such to be issued and still current, plus the 5 c denomination issued in 1948, No. J18.) This one is much more cunning. The figures of the date appear in the upper and lower fleurettes which hold the duty plates. On the left, " 1 " at the top and " 9 " at the bottom or foot, and on the right, " 3 " at the top and " 5 " at the foot. The " 4 " and " 8 " are in the same positions for the 1948 stamp.
The 1937 Coronation stamp, of course, bore the date prominently in the centre, but the first permanent George VI continued the custom of the hidden date. This series was issued over a period of 20 months at varying dates from April 1937 until November 15, 1938. However, all the King's Head type, 1c to 8c, Nos. 231-236, were completed during 1937; this is also true of the coils, Nos. 238-240, as well as the booklet panes. All of these bear the date inscribed vertically in the triangle formed between the outer edge of the "Postes" border of the portrait and the duty plates.
The pictorial designs did not begin to appear until the following year and consequently all bear the date "1938" in various positions.

10c Memorial Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, No. 241. The date is on the floor of the chamber a quarter of the way up the column on the extreme right.
No. 242, 13c Entrance to Halifax Harbor. At the bottom of the picture over the frame line and over $S$ of CENTS.

No. 243, 20c Fort Garry Gate, Winnipeg. The date is prominent in the lower right corner of the picture adjacent to the lower right corner of the frame below the right hand " 20 ".

50c, Vancouver Harbor, No. 244. The date is in the lower right corner of the frame below the right hand " 50 ".
\$1.00, Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, No. 245. The date "1938" is quite prominent in the lower right corner of the picture.

The date is rather difficult to see on the 6e Air Mail, No. C6, Airplane and River Steamer. It is in the left hand lower corner of the view, above the left CENTS but well away from the frame.

20c Special Delivery, No. E8, Coat of Arms. The date "1937" is in equally-sized figures shaped to fit the triangle space at the top left of the arms and outside the arms oval, but below the I of SPECIAL.

10c Special Delivery, E7. The date "1939" is in the same position.

The E9 Special Delivery is the E8 surcharged and dated 1937.

In connection with the latter stamps, and also the 1943 additions to the War Effort issues of 1942, the Canadian Post Office stated: "If at any time it should be found necessary to prepare a new die without changing the design of the postage stamp, the year date will be altered to coincide with the first run of the new die."

The 1942-43 issues (No. 249-262 inc.) issued to publicize Canada's war effort to the United Nations, the King's Head type of the War Effort series (No. 249-252) bear the date 1942, but Nos. 254 and 255 are dated 1943, as are the coils of 1943. These dates are found in the bottom centre in the triangle of the rope frame.

Of the pictorial War Effort designs, the date appears as follows:

No. 253, 4e Grain Elevator. On the stern of the second boat just showing at the right centre.

No. 256, 8c Farm Scene. In the grass between " 8 " and the C of CENTS.
No. 257, 10c Parliament Buildings. At the left of the tower.

No. 258, 13e Ram Tank and No. 259 Ram Tank. No. 260 Corvette, No. 261 50c Munitions Factory, and No. $262 \$ 1.00$ Destroyer. The date is found in the lower left maple leaf.

6c and 7e Air Mail, No. C7 and C8. These respectively show the date 1942 and 1943 in the maple leaf on the lower left, over the duty frame. These are both War Effort stamps and show planes and student fliers.

16e and 17e Air Mall Special Delivery, No. CE1 and No. CE2, of 1942 and 1943. These show HransCanada Airplane and aerial view of a city. The dates are found beneath the middle span of the bridge and over the " 6 " and " 7 " in the lower left corner.

1942 10c Special Delivery (War Effort), No. E10. Bears coat-of-arms and flags. The date is found at the left bottom, about one-third of the distance to the right under the second maple leaf and over the frame line.

1946 10e Special Delivery, E11. Shows Arms of of Canada, the laurel and olive branch, symbolizing victory and peace. Has date in the lower left corner of the design, just above the frame line.
On all values of the Reconversion Series of 1946, Nos. 268-273 inc. (8c to $\$ 1.00$ ) and C9 7c Air Mail, the date appears in the centre of the scroll work in the lower frame.

1946 17c Air Mail Special Delivery, CE3. (With error, circumflex accent on second "E"). Date is about quarter-way down the left hand margin of the picture, in the river. The date is in the same position in the corrected die showing grave accent over second "E".

Citizen stamp 1947, No. 275. Date appears in the sky just over the horizon, lower right of the stamp.

No. 276 1948, Royal Wedding. The date appears along the bottom of the bust, close to the left hand corner.

The 1948 issue of the coil perf. $91 / 2$ vertically, type of 1942 and 1943, shows the date in the same position as on the original issues. Nos. 278-281.

1949 Kings Head. The date appears in the lower right hand portion of the stamp, above the frame line, and about midway from the centre. (Nos. 284288 with POSTES-POSTAGE in design; Nos. 289293 with POSTES-POSTAGE omitted, issued 1950.)

1950 Coils, perf. $91 / 2$ vertically, Nos. 297-300 inc. In the same colors as the issue of 1949 and bearing the original date of the plate (1949) which appears in the same position.

1949 Booklet, containing two panes of four stamps each with two tabs; 3c value. Bear the date in the same position as the regular issue.

4c Booklet of same issue contains one pane of six stamps, same as regular issue of 1949.

No. 294, 5c Oil Development. The date appears about one-third of the way from the bottom frame on the right side, over the cent mark and to the right of the pump house just inside the right frame of the stamp.
No. 301, $\$ 1.00$ Fisheries. The date is under the left sleeve of the fisherman on the right of the stamp.

In 1951 the color was changed on the 2 c and 4 c King's Head issue of 1949. As the same plate was used as in the 1949 issue, the date "1949" appears in the same position, in the lower right portion of the stamp, above the frame line and about midway from the centre.

On June 25, 1951, 3c and 4c stamps were issued in honor of two former prime ministers of Canada, Sir Robert Borden and W. L. Mackenzie King. The date 1951 is found in the extreme lower right of the stamps.

Booklet Panes of 1951. Panes of three 1c, No, 242; 3c, No. 286, which were the issues of 1949, and No. 306, issue of 1951. The date is 1949 because the plates of that issue were used.

The same applies to the 1951 change of color in the booklet pane of six 4 c .

No. 316 1952, Newsprint and Paper Industry. The date appears in the lower right hand corner of the stamp; the " 19 " appearing under the E in POSTAGE.

No. 316, Red Cross. The date appears in the lower left, above the blocked-in portion bearing the inscription CANADA.

Nos. 318 and 319, Prime Ministers (3e Abbott and 4c Mackenzie). The date 1952 is found in the lower right, below and to the right of the prime minister's name.

No. 320, Canada Goose. The date 1952 appears at the lower left in the wavey lines under the " 7 " of the duty figure.

In the 1953 issue picturing the Totem Village, the date is found in the lower left over the $\mathbf{C}$ in CANADA and below the left post of the totem pole.

1953 Wild Life. On the 2c Polar Bear the date is found in the left hand corner of the bear's neck over the TE of POSTES. On the 3c Moose the date is on the lower left hand corner of the neck and over the ST of POSTAGE, and the date on the 4 c Mountain Goat is to the right of the lower tail of the duty figure (4) and between CA of CANADA.

1953 Queen Elizabeth II. The date 1953 is in the extreme right hand lower corner of the stamp in line with the word POSTAGE.

On booklet panes and coils the date is located in the same position.

1953 Coronation. The date is found on the left side in the three lines over the word CANADA
and immediately over the upper left point of the maple leaf.

1953 50c Textile. The date 1953 is found in the lower right corner of the stamp between the third and fifth lines in the body of the stamp, the " 19 " being directly between and under the $\mathbf{E}$ of POSTAGE.

1954 4c Grey Walrus. The date 1954 is found in the lower right of the design under the left fore-limb directly over the AGE in POSTAGE. 5c Beaver. The date is found in the lower right of the stamp in a line with POSTES-POSTAGE and centre of the right point of the maple leaf. 15e Gannet. The date appears in the lower right of the design to the left of the gannet's left wing and directly over the last A of CANADA. Booklet pane of 5 c Beaver contains date in same location as 5 c above.
Second issue of Queen Elizabeth to replace 1953 issue. The date 1954 appears in the extreme lower right of the stamp, the " 1 " directly under the letter T of POSTAGE. Booklet pane of the 5c, same location.

1954 Prime Ministers. 4c Thompson, right centre under the letter S of THOMPSON. 5c Bowell, same date at the bottom right of centre under the last letter L of BOWELL.

1955 Issues. 10c, date (1955) appears at the bottom of the design, left centre. 4 c Wild Life, Musk Ox, date appears in the lower right of the design over the D of CANADA. 5c Whooping Crane, date appears in the lower left centre of the design, the " 1 " of 1955 directly under the " $c$ " of the duty figure. No. 345-346-347 Coils, the date appears the same as on the 1954 issue.

The 4 c and 5c Prime Ministers: 2c Bennett and 5c Tupper, the date (1954) appears at the bottom and under the last two letters of the prime minister's name.
Ice Hockey Issue. The date (1955) appears in the extreme corner, left of the design of the stamp.

1956 Wild Life. 4c Caribou, 5c Mountain Goat. The date on the 4 c is on the right front of the left caribou above and between the $\mathbf{C}$ and $\mathbf{A}$ of CANADA. On the 5 c the date appears in the left centre of the design over the letters NTAI of the word MOUNTAIN.

20c Paper Industry. The date is over the letter C of CENTS, 5 mm . from the lower edge of the stamp design and directly under the paper feeding into the paper calander.

25c Chemical. The date (1956) is found in the extreme lower right hand corner of the stamp design.
Fire Prevention. The year date (1956) can be seen with the eye in the lower right hand corner of the stamp design, to the left of the French word INCENDIES. $\star$

## SEPAD May 24-25-26

SEPAD (The Associated Stamp Clubs of Southeastern Penna. and Delaware) will holds its 19th national stamp exhibition at Friends Select School, 16th St. North of Cherry St., Philadelphia, May 24-25-26.

Many BNAPS members in this area are asociated with SEPAD, and many will likely be among the exhibitors. $\star$

Thumbnail Sketches of

## Canadian Prime Ministers

## as shown on Canadian Stamps

By T. C. Berkeley (No. 767)

No. 5: Sir MacKenzie Bowell

MACKENZIE BOWELL was born in Suffolk, England, in 1823, but was brought to Canada as a child by his parents. They settled at Belleville, Ontario, where he was ap-
 prenticed to a printer at 10 years of age. Later he became editor of a newspaper in Belleville.

Interested in politics, he was elected to the House of Commons in 1867 as a Conservative under Macdonald.
He eventually succeeded Sir John Thompson as prime minister in 1894. Two years later dissention in his cabinet brought about the resignation of more than half his members, and this in turn brought his own resignation. Shortly after he retired from active politics, and died in Belleville in 1917 at the age of 93 . $\star$

## 'Canada' Study Group at Northwest Federation Show

BNAPSer Bury C. Binks has been chosen as leader of a Canada Study Group to be held in connection with the forthcoming Northwestern Federation of Stamp Clubs annual convention, May 31-June 1, in Bellingham, Washington ( 36 miles south of Vancouver, just across the border). This is the 17th annual event of its kind. Next year the Vancouver and New Westminster clubs are to be co-hosts.

Bury reports that he intends to take the opportunity to give BNAPS the fullest possible publicity.

## STAMPS POSTPONED

Canada post office department has announced that the proposed 10c Aerogramme form and the 5 cent UNICEF stamp, slated for issuance this year, have been postponed indefinitely due to the fact that suitable designs have not yet been found. $\star$


## From Rat Portage to Kenora

STAMP COLLECTORS looking over the older issues of Canada may see the postmark "Rat Portage, Ontario", conjuring up picturesque ideas. They may wonder why the name does not appear on cancellations now, not realizing that the town with the Indian-sounding name of Kenora is the same place-up in the northeastern reaches of the province. Both names have unusual origins, but there is more yet to interest collectors, for it has been in two provinces. "The Historical Review of Rat Portage (Kenora) and the Lake of the Woods" is the book from which can be elicited the following interesting facts.

In 1869 the Hudson's Bay Company relinquished the sovereignty exercised by it under its charter of 1670 , and in return received $£ 300,000$ and title to 15 million acres of land selected by the company, Rat Portage being one of the sites. The reason for the name Rat Portage existed long before the advent into the district of any white man. Before the penetration of the white man, the Indian name "Waszush Onigum", meaning the road (portage) to the country of the "waszush" (muskrat), was the designation for all of the area of the north shore of the Lake of the Woods, at the outlet of the lake into the Winnipeg River. This area was also called by the Indians "Keeway-din", meaning literally "the North", so that the area of the lake between Kenora and Keewatin was spoken of by the Indians as "the road to the muskrat country at the north part of the lake".

The first French explorers through this country named it "Portage du Rhat, which anglicized became Rat Portage. During the time of the construction of the C.P.R. (1879-1884) it was decided to establish two post offices at this north end of the lake, one of them to be named Keewatin Mills and the other Rat Portage. The seals for the offices had been prepared and sent to the district, to the care of John Mather, then established in the neighboring town, and apparently the choice was left to him as to which of the names would be assigned to the two towns. He chose Keewatin Mills as the name of his own community, and the seal of Rat Portage for the other.

From 1870 to 1884 the history of Rat Portage centered around the Boundary Dispute. During this period the province of Manitoba claimed as part of its territory the west part of the District of Thunder Bay, and included what is now the Kenora district. The Manitoba government was supported by the Dominion
government, but in 1878 a commission upheld the claim of Ontario. The Dominion parliament refused to ratify the finding, and in 1881 this disputed territory was made part of the province of Manitoba. Rat Portage was incorporated as a Manitoba town on July 18, 1882. In 1883 the citizens of Rat Portage held a public meeting, at which they asked to be incorporated as an Ontario town, but it was not until 1884 that the dispute was finally ended.

The Lake of the Woods empties into the Winnipeg River by way of three chutes or falls, the falls where the power house now stands-the falls of Norman, called the Norman Dam, and the fall at Keewatin. It was renamed Kenora on May 11, 1905, the name being formed by the first syllables of Keewatin, Norman and Rainy River District. Early postmarks with Kee. instead of Ont. must be quite rare. This would hold true for both Rat Portage and Keewatin, both named by a personal whim.

## HANS REICH (BNAPS 783)

## Papers of the Admiral Issues

STUDENTS of the Admiral issues, and others doing work on Canadian stamps, have come across the problem of classifying the various papers used for printing stamps. Not much has been published on papers used for the Admirals so a few collected notes may be of interest to the specialist.

All Admirals were printed on a wove unwatermarked paper, and both horizontal and vertical wove papers can be found. The sheet stamps were printed on horizontal wove paper and so were the coils and most of the booklet panes. Some of the booklet panes-the 1 cent green and the 2 cent red-can be found on a vertical wove paper. A find of two copies of the 50 cents on a vertical wove paper has been reported but the writer could not confirm this. Such stamps would be extremely rare if genuine.

The color of the paper in the Admirals ranges from a brilliant white to a greyish and yellow tone. This is due to impurities and other materials added during manufacture. The Eddy Company being the major contractor for stamp paper, had a standing order for a certain type but the specifications were rather vague and did allow the manufacturer wide variations within the given limits. During World War I it was often impossible for the company to obtain the same materials and changes were frequent.

## Explanation of 'Toned' Paper

Reference is often made to a so-called 'toned' paper. Some of the stamps, the early printings of the 1 cent green, 2 cents red, the brown 3 cents and the 5 cents blue show strongly colored paper leading to the conclusion that a toned paper had been used instead of the regular type. The writer has made a number of inquiries with the Canadian Bank Note Co., the Eddy Company, the Post Office Department, and others. None of the records show that such a toned paper had ever been manufactured, sold or used for manufacturing stamps. Nevertheless these stamps exist. The best explanation seems to be the following. As far as the writer is aware all these stamps showing the colored paper come from the
'wet' printing-that is, from stamps which were printed on a wet paper. One must assume that the degree of moisture varied considerably during the printing, since no method of control was provided for. The reason for the 'wet' printing method was the fact that inks available would not have been satisfactory for the 'dry' method. Certain chemicals in the ink made the color run on dry paper but by using the wet paper the running of the ink was slowed down to such an extent that the fast-drying process after printing resulted in a satisfactory printing job. In the case of low humidity, the paper absorbed the ink faster and the ink spread before the drying process, thus covering the paper with more or less of the soaked-in ink. A similar effect can be noted if ink is soaked up on blotting paper. Wetting the paper will reduce the speed with which the ink spreads. This explanation is in agreement with information obtained from the Philatelic Agency.

## Various Paper Thickness Reported

There are occasional reports of finds of various paper thicknesses in the Admirals. The paper used for the stamps was ordered by weight and during the entire issue this requirement was not changed, with one single exception. One can find a very soft wove paper and one which is a harder type, but both papers have the same weight. The softer paper leaves perforations adhering to the stamp and if snapped with the finger gives a dull sound. The harder paper has a metallic sound and the perforations are clear-cut. The variations of the paper occur when the pressure of the roller manufacturing the paper is changed, but to keep within the required weight limits called for in the contract, these limits are set fairly wide. The writer has been given to understand that the Canadian Bank Note Company has set the weight tolerance on the paper at plus or minus 20 per cent. It can easily be seen that with the wide tolerance, various paper thicknesses will result, but all meeting the same specification, being the same paper.

With one mentioned exception, the experimental thin paper, all Admirals were printed on the same paper. The thin paper was used in an attempt to cut down the cost of manufacturing the stamps. Difficulties encountered with the thin paper soon made it necessary to abandon the idea, and the 2 cents green and the 5 cents violet are the only two types issued on thin paper. A number of 7 cents brown stamps have been found on the thin paper, but the writer has not been able to establish so far whether or not these were printed on the same experimental paper as the other values. I would like to hear from anyone having copies.

A single copy of the $2 \mathrm{c}+1 \mathrm{c}$ War Tax (Scott MR3) has been found with what could be termed a double paper variety. Having looked over almost 300,000 Admirals, the writer has found a few folded paper varieties. These folds are oddities but are not constant.

Much additional work should be done on these papers, and the writer would be glad to hear from other members interested.

## EXCHANGE LIST PUBLICATION POSTPONED

[^0]THE BOOKLETS OF CANADA. By C. P. Arnold, 49 Christie St., Troy, N.Y. (Second Edition). 16 pages, self-cover. 50 cents (IIlus.)
This is a valuable pamphlet for all those interested in the booklets of Canada, either as part of a general collection of this country, or to the many who now make a specialist study of these interesting issues. This new edition contains 'catalogue' prices, based on the author's experience as well as a study of dealers' price lists and auction realizations.

There were relatively small printings of most Canadian booklet stamps, and many are scarce and difficult to obtain. Prices have increased sharply in recent years with the addition of many collectors to the ranks of those interested in these issues. If you collect booklets in particular or Canada in general, this catalogue will be a welcome addition to your library.

THE CANADA PLATE BLOCK CATALOGUE. Originally compiled by Major K. Hamilton White. Revised and published by Stanley Stamp Co. Ltd., 977 Hornby St., Vancouver 1, B.C. 66 pages. $\$ 2.00$. (illus).
This is the third edition of a handbook originally compiled by the BNAPS Plate Block Study Group under the chairmanship of Major K. Hamilton White. Major White has turned his attention away from stamps to other interests, but his great contribution to Canadian philately lives on in this work.

The new edition follows the framework of the first two editions, but much additional information has been included in both Canadian and Newfoundland plate blocks and imprint inscriptions. Every effort has apparently been made to bring prices in line with the present-day market.

How anyone can collect Canadian plate blocks without this catalogue in their posession is hard to understand, and those who have used the previous editions will certainly want to have a copy of this one for the additional information it contains and the amended price listings.

There is a long list of acknowledgments to those who aided in the compilation of this work, all of whom are members of our Society. H. A. MacMaster was responsible for the editing, and a fine job he has done. Don't miss this one!

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA CATALOGUE. Issued by Paramount Stamps, Box 55, Station D, Toronto 9, Canada. Price 30 cents (refundable).
Another edition of this fine B.N.A. price list has come to hand. Readers desiring an up-to-date listing and source for fine material should send for this catalogue. The price is refundable against purchases. $\star$

## LATEST NEWS FROM BNAPEX-57 COMMITTEE

## Dear Fellow BNAPSers:

As you read this letter from the BNAPEX Committee you will be planning, perhaps even getting ready to leave, for your vacation or holiday. Therefore, if you are contemplating attending the Convention and Exhibition on September 19-21, at Philly (and unless you have a strictly personal reason for not doing so, YOU WILL BE SORRY! there are a few requests we make of you:

1. Kindly take time to fill out and send in that hotel reservation card you received in TOPICS. (Remember, for $\$ 1.00$ additional you can have an AIR-CONDITIONED ROOM!
2. If at all possible, may we have your registration now? It will be a great help to us in preparing for your entertainment. Thanks, we knew you would.
3. How about that exhibit? Is it ready? Better not put it off until you return from your vacation. Let's make this the BEST EXHIBIT YET!

The June and July-August issues of BNA TOPICS will have insertions reminding you of the dates, etc., but we can now promise that every last detail has been checked and re-checked, and your Committee awaits your arrival. Come as early as you canand stay as long as you wish. But here is a tip-In order that you will miss nothing, try and arrange to arrive no later than 12 noon on Thursday, Sept. 19, and we will be at the convention headquarters in the hotel to see that you are checked in, registered, furnished with a detailed program of events. Attendants will be on hand to answer all questions, as to where is this, and how do you get there, etc.

## Al Kessler.

## THE EDITOR'S MAILBAG



## Faulty Perforation

I am enclosing a photo of a block of ten stamps which is incorrectly perforated. I would like to know if other members have any others, and any information about them. (See illustration above.)

## David Nystrom (No. 1182)

## Nova Scotia No. 9 <br> Imperf. at Bottom

I was interested in Mr. R. J. Woolley's note (with photograph) on page 80 of your March number, concerning the above. I may be able to help Mr. Woolley to determine his problem. First, the perforation of the 2 cent Nova Scotia is deplorable. Most stamps are badly centered (Mr. Woolley's pair being no exception), and I have a number with 'wild' perforation errors. The vertical perforation of this stamp is almost exactly 12.00 and the horizontal gauge is about 11.80. If you measure from the centre of the holes to the top row of perfora-
tions, the bottom perforation should appear at about 29 mm . down the scale. There are usually 17 holes in the vertical perforation, though it is possible to find $171 / 2$ to 18 holes. From the photograph, Mr. Wooley's pair has 17 vertical holes and the vertical measurement of the stamp appears to be almost exactly 29 mm . Thus from the photograph one can say no more than that it is possible that Mr. Woolley's pair was imperforated at the bottom. Whilst it is safe accurately to count the holes from a photograph, it is quite unsafe to measure the stamp. I suggest, therefore, that Mr. Woolley carefully measure the stamp and this should give him the correct answer unless the bottom perforation has gone 'wild'.

In his last paragraph Mr. Woolley assumes that the stamp must be imperforated at the bottom, since the imprint is showing. This assumption is wrong, and it is important that collectors should not jump to this erroneous conclusion. I have two complete sheets on white paper, perforated at the bottim, where the imprint is inside the perforation. Again this is due to poor workmanship.

Nicholas Argenti (BNAPS 206)


## New Stamp June 5

A special postage stamp will be issued in honor of David Thompson, famous Canadian explorer and geographer of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The stamp will be a 5 cent denomination and will be first issued for sale on June 5.

The David Thompson stamp was designed by George A. Gunderson, Ottawa, and will be blue in color. The advance illustration indicates that this stamp will be much more attractive than some recent issues.

## Shetches of BNAPSers...

By V. G. GREENE (BNAPS L40)

No. 85: Dutton A. Copp (\#480)

0NE OF THE governors of our Society is Dutton A. Copp, who was born at Whitby, Ontario, on October 26, 1918. After graduating from high school in 1937, he entered the Royal Bank of Canada and stayed with them (except for war service) until 1951 when he joined Construction Equipment Company Limited, a coast-to-coast organization, as an accountant.

Mr. Copp started collecting stamps on the receipt of a 'Triumph' album and packet of stamps, a gift from his grandfather on his ninth birthday. He had the usual boyhood collection until after World War II, and in 1946 started to seriously study the stamps of Canada. He is particularly interested in the 1859 issue, of which he is building a specialized collection. He also has collections of Great Britain, Pitcairn Island and Norfolk Island, the latter two on account of his naval asociation.

For five years Mr. Copp was with the Royal Canadian Navy during the last war and saw service afloat in a destroyer and a frigate operating in the North Atlantic for two and a half of the five years. He is particularly interested in books pertaining to naval history, of which he has a fine collection. He also collects such favorite authors as C. S. Forester, Churchill and Robert W. Service.


Besides being a member of the board of governors of BNAPS, he is a member of the CPS of G.B. and the Essay-Proof Society, and was secretary of the BNA Collectors Club of Montreal for three years; and is also a past president of our Society's Edmonton Group.

Mr. Copp was married in 1949, and in 1953 moved from Montreal to Edmonton with his company. He is now a confirmed westerner, except for wearing a 'ten gallon' hat and no doubt he will be appearing in one of these at some future convention! $\star$

# OFFICIAL SECTION 

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

MONTHLY REPORT...

# From the Secretary 

## JACK LEVINE, 325 LINK AVE, SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA NEW MEMBERS

[^1]
## APPLICATIONS PENDING

Cohen, Stanley, 51 Westfield Road, Birmingham 15, England. Koke, Joseph A., Box 389, Dauphin, Manitoba. Milne, Brian F., 1450 San Jose Street, San Fernando, California. Paterson, Henry A., Box 424, Liverpool, Nova Scotia. Stewart, John J., 48 Binscarth Road, Toronto, Ontario.

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

## (Objections must be filed with the Secretary within 15 days after month of publication)

ATKINSON, Joseph C., 3130 Caverna Drive, Bakersfield, Calif. (CX) CAN-19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used airmails. RPO, Flag, Slogan, 2- and 4 -ring cancellations. Proposed by E, A. Richardson, No. 168.
KUHN, William S., 15815 Alta Vista Way, San Jose 27, Calif. (CX) CAN-19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Plate blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used booklet panes and complete booklets. Mint and used airmails. Plate and printing varieties. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.
NICHOLSON, Eric Anthony, Temple Hill Officers Mess, RAF, Changi, Singapore 17 (C) CAN-20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 1st flight covers. Precancels. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
PILLING, Henry N., 1125 Rock Creek R.D., Gladwyne, Pa. (CX) CAN-20th century mint postage and mint and used blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by G. B. Llewellyn, No. 384; seconded by A. H. Kessler, No. 334.
SHERRIN, Samuel C., P.O. Box 743, Petrolia, Ont. Proposed by Jack Levine, No. 1.
WILSDON, Jack, 135 Hyde Park Ave., Hamilton, Ont. (CX) Proposed by J. F. Wilsdon, No. 196.
CHANGES OF ADDRESS
(Changes of address should be sent direct to the Secretary)
812 Buck, Fred T., 6 West 48th Street, New York 36, New York.
445 Godden, Stanley, 72 Woodland Drive, Hove, Sussex, England.
1030 Gordon, John S., 114 Franklin Street, Apt. 4F-1, Morristown, New Jersey (from Dayton, Ohio)
1433 Hall, Edward, c/o A. M. Steele, Box 441, Cranbrook, B.C. (from N. Vancouver, B.C.)
791 Hanselman, Mae M., Box 304, Brantford, Ontario.
710 Trethewey, R. B., Pervis Eastern Sales Ltd., 10 Leswyn Rd., Toronto 10, Ont.
1408 Yuile, J. Watson, 1509 Sherbrooke St. West, Apt. 67, Montreal, Quebec.
RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED
1099 McLeod, J. M. H., 12203-125 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.
RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED
Cooke, Anna K.
Darrow, W, S.
Henning, A. E.
James, Fred J.
Kenyon, Stewart S.
Morgan, Ian C.

## MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, March 15, } 1957 \text {..................................................... } & 839 \\ \text { NEW MEMBERS, April } & 15,1957\end{array}$
8

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, April 15, 1957
941

## OFFICIAL NOTICE CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

Article IV, Section 3. Elections: (Extracts) Three (3) members to the Board of Governors shall be so elected by ballot each year for a term of three (3) years.

Nominations for the offices to be elected may be filed with the Secretary by any Regional Group of the Society or by any five (5) members in good standing. At least one hundrd and twenty (120) days before the date of such election, the President shall appoint three (3) members of the Society to serve and function as a Nominating Committee whose prime purpose shall be to prepare and present a slate of nominees for the offices to be voted.

JACK LEVINE, Secretary.

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BETTER CANADA. Sets, singles, mint blocks. Send want lists (with references). H. G. Saxton, 139 Twelfth Ave., N.E., Calgary, Alta., Canada.
(981f)
CANADA, British Empire. Want lists please. E. K. Allen, 240 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S., Canada.

CANADA PENCE TO ADMIRALS. I want to hear from the collector who needs good singles, blocks and covers at attractive prices. Fred Jarrett, Box 302, GPO, Toronto.

144-4t
CANADIAN POST CARDS, 19th century, many shades. Nice clean cards, 12 different for $\$ 1.00$. Walter P. Carter, 47 Risebrough Ave., Willowdale, Ont.

144-3t

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WANTED-These Squared Circles: Halifax (any stamp; the clerk's number, given first in each case, is a most essential feature): 2/Ju 4, '94; 1/Au 27, '97; 1/Sp 16, '97; $4 / \mathrm{Ja} \mathrm{30}, ' 99$ and $3 / \mathrm{Fe} 9 \mathrm{I}^{\prime} 99$. Also, any date bteween De 23/96 and Mar 29/97, any clerk's number. Winnipeg (any stamp; any clerk's number): from May 20/97 to May 31/97; also Nov 2/97. I will purchase at your price or give generous exchange. Dr. Alfred Whitehead, 52 Havelock, Amherst, N.S. ff

CANADA-Early singles. 1922 to date mint or used blocks including booklets. Will exchange for U.S. mint or used, also FDC world. General first flight covers including fine Zeppelin mail. Almost anything of Austria, including rare postal stationery mint or FD cancelled. Stamps of the world mounted by country. Joseph Bush, 61 W. 74 Street, New York 23.

146 ff
WANTED-Complete booklets, panes of Tobaceo Tax, Holmes NBT1-13, PEIT1-7 (Marks NB20131, PEI1-6). Harold Walker, 670 Mulvey, Winnipeg 9.

143-3t

## WANTED

WANTED FOR CASH-Squared circle, tworing numeral and fancy cancels on or off cover, Small Queens only; also illustrated and corner card covers. George Hicks, Listowel, Ont.

142-ff

CANADA OFFICIALS AND REVENUES wanted in exchange for Canada Postage or Plate Blocks. Roy Wrigley, 2288 Bellevue Ave., West Vancouver, B.C.

CANADIAN PLATE BLOCKS-Any 'Royal Visit Improbables'. Also any Egyptian plate or corner blocks of the special Royal Imperforate printings with 'Cancelled' on the back. George L. Lee, 'Dunleith', Bernardsville, N.J.
(146)

SQUARED CIRCLES WANTED for cash or good exchange. (Second state): Inisfail, Massagawaya, Watford, Freeport, Fort William West, Waterdown, Eastman, Newport, Glamis, Rockton, Forest, Pipestone, Great Village, Richmond, Blythe, Cache Bay, Ashcroft Station, Clifton, Northport, Lennoxville, Point au Pic, Stanstead, Sutton, Estevan, Blue Vale. (First state): Aldergrove, Beeton, Byng Inlet North, St. Annes. Also day dates wanted on Small 3c Queen. 1891: Jan. 1-4-9-18; Feb. 3-8; March 3-15-17; May 3-17; June 7-14-21; Aug. 2-16; Sept. 5-6-13-24-27-28; Oct. 16; Nov. 20; Dec. 6-18-20. 1892: Jan. 24-31; Feb. 7-14; March 6; April 15-24; May 22; June 5; Aug. 7-28; Nov. 20; Dec. 4-18-25-26. 1893: Feb. 12-28; March 26; April 9-16; June 11; Dec. 10 24. 1894: March 11; July 15; Aug. 26; Sept. 2-23. 1895: Feb. 10; March 3; May 17. 1896: Sept. 13-27. 1897: July 18; Aug. 22. Have plenty of Sundays and holiday dates to exchange. Also have 1400 dated copies 1880-1890. C. S. McKee, M.D., McKee Rd., R.R. No. 3, Abbotsford, B.C.

144
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[^0]:    Owing to technical difficulties in typesetting, it is impossible to commence publication of the lists of exchangers in this issue, but they will appear in the June TOPICS. $\star$

[^1]:    1466 Aldrich, Guy E., 75 Hastings Street, Greenfield, Massachusetts.
    1467 Bell, Lawrence M., Box 414, Saint John, New Brunswick.
    1468 Boyd, Dr. Norman, 1175 Kildare Road, Windsor, Ontario.

