

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

TOPICS

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Official Organ of the
British North America Philatelic Society

TEMPORARY OFFICERS

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Notice of nomination and election of officers will be published in the near future.

Our Organization

W. R. Hoffmann

A brief history of our Society and those responsible for its organization. Mr. Jack Levine, an ardent and sincere collector of Canadian issues, forwarded letters to all the leading stamp magazines and newspapers requesting their publication of his desire and intention to form a club for collectors of B. N. A. Through and by their cooperation, responses and evinced interests were soon forthcoming. Some time later, notices were published and letters sent advising of a meeting to be held October 28, 1943 at the Collectors Club of New York. Fifteen persons were able to attend and it was definitely decided to organize a Society. A temporary Chairman and Secretary were selected and a committee of seven chosen to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws, which were approved and adopted at the first regular meeting held November 24, 1943 at 505 Fifth Avenue. Temporary executive officers and a Board of Governors were elected to serve until some near future date when regular nominations and elections by written ballot will be held.

Some two-hundred letters have been received from interested collectors and the response of applications returned has been very favorable. The Society has weathered and passed the embryo stage, and every member must actively participate in the development of our organization and thus help to establish the British North America Philatelic Society as an outstanding Society—a boon to Philately and a great service to its members.

The means and opportunities for your helping are very many. Elsewhere in this issue an application blank is provided for your use to propose a member to our Society. Do your friend the favor of entering his name early.

Our magazine promises to be an important feature and a great service to the member. Through this medium, the member can receive important and helpful information about B. N. A. One necessary and very important source of information is from you, the member. Everyone is better advised about some phase of his collecting and can provide great help to others by contributing his personal knowledge. What may seem unimportant to yourself may be just the thing that others wish to read or know more about. On the other hand, every member may require some information or advice about his collecting. Write to the Editor and ask your questions and surely you will receive your answer. Contribute your views, your news, your knowledge and ask your questions, and help make subsequent issues of our magazine something to look forward to.

Regarding another feature of our Society, the Exchange and Sales Circuit, the member can expect this service very soon. It is not advisable to begin everything at one time. So many services as shall be provided cannot receive proper consideration unless prepared carefully and thoughtfully before presentation. Proceeding slowly but surely, learning to walk before we run, is the manner of approach more apt to guarantee favorable results.

To close this message to you, I can only stress again, the importance of your cooperation and efforts. Be an active part of your Society. Don't just pay your dues and receive your bulletins. We want this Society to be friendly and intimate, one in which the member in California knows the member in New York, one in which every member feels he is a necessary and important part of his Society.

Members are urged to make use of the facilities of their organization. This publication is one of them. Write about your favorite stamp topics and send your copy to the editor early so that your article or articles will appear in the next issue.

Expect articles by Ernest Kehr and F. R. Bruns very soon.

CANADIAN NOTES

by Twenty

70-3305-16908. They look like a social security number, but really they are my mental security numbers. They are the numbers assigned me by the B. N. A. P. S., C. P. S. and A. P. S.

Off press, on press, and going to press! Lots of reading on Canadian stamps forthcoming. The Shaw book on railroad cancellations is now ready; the Holmes handbook is about ready; and the Boggs book about ready to go to press.

Canadian precancels are sleepers. There has never been the interest in Canadian precancels in Canada the same as there has been in this country over U. S. precancels. In reality the opposite should be true since practically every precancel issued in Canada is surcharged in Ottawa and is not a local.

Collecting the four corners of plate numbered blocks of Canada is very popular because, when assembled in a miniature pane of sixteen stamps they look very fine with wide, straight margins.

Read and believe—If ye lack faith in Canadian stamps read the first two articles under News, Views and Comments in STAMPS for January 29, 1944. The first is a report of the John Kay sale and the second is the report of the Green collection. The Canadian stamps sold for about twenty-five percent above catalog. In the Green sale the U. S. stamps brought about twenty-five percent below catalog and the foreign stamps went away below this. Is it any wonder that Canadian collectors have always felt they were not getting a fair deal in cataloging?—Read and believe.

KING GEORGE V—PRINTED ON THE GUM

This stamp has been receiving some publicity of late and reference is made to the sheet originally owned by the Marks Stamp Company.

It might interest the reader to know that the first sheet of this stamp was discovered by a private business concern in Regina, Saskatchewan and soon found its way into a private collector's possession. This sheet was then sold to an English dealer and thence passed intact into a private collection. Some time later, the Marks Stamp Company secured their sheet which they broke up and sold in New York at a Philatelic Exhibition.

NOTE FROM LEONARD LYONS' COLUMN "THE LYONS' DEN" N. Y. "POST" JAN. 31, 1944

When the President of Venezuela arrived at the White House he brought with him a gift for the philatelist President of the United States—some rare Venezuela stamps . . . That night Mr. Roosevelt told some of his friends: "Well, I'm going up to Hyde Park and look at the new stamps—just look at them, not keep them" . . . "But why don't you keep them, Mr. President?" he was asked . . . "I can't keep them, because of Article I, Section 9, of the Constitution," he replied . . . It provides that no person holding any office of profit or trust shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept any gift whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

The BNAPS wishes to thank the philatelic press for its kind cooperation in making it possible for us to organize by aiding in publishing notices of our first meetings.

Some Standard Catalogue Corrections

by F. Walter Pollock

For specialization in even the beginning degrees, something more than the Standard Catalogue is needed. The early issues, particularly the Small Queens, offer a multitude of shade, paper, and perforation varieties, together with plate varieties galore. The latter abound in the late Victorian and Edwardian series, and of as relatively a modern issue as the first for the reign of King George V, it is doubtful whether the last word will ever be written. Even the stamps of Canada from 1927 onward provide considerable material for study, though most of the facts concerning the issues for the past sixteen or seventeen years have been pretty well documented.

Of course, we do not and can not expect any complete coverage of minor varieties in a catalogue world-wide and admittedly general in scope, but we have the right to expect that whatever information is presented will be correct; unfortunately, this is not always the case, and to correct some of the catalogue errors is the purpose of this, my first contribution to B. N. A. Topics.

Skipping over the Small Queens, which are so complicated that, to correct the errors, which are principally errors of omission, a series of articles would be necessary, we come to the two types of the 2c value of the Victorian numeral issue. The catalogue listing would lead the uninitiated to believe that there are two distinct varieties, probably die varieties, whereas the fact is that the second type is merely a plate variety, produced by re-touching. To the best of my knowledge, the Rankin brothers, A. E. and P. L. D., were the first to find both types within a single stamp; a very thorough study of these types, by B. K. Denton, will be found in the published papers of the "Eighth American Philatelic Congress."

The "Port Hood Provisionals," Scott's Nos. 88B and 88C, have no proper place in any catalogue of "stamp(s) ever issued by any government in the Americas and the British Commonwealth of Nations," as they are simply private and unauthorized mutilations of valid stamps by a postmaster's assistant; and earned the perpetrator only reprimand and censure, if not actual punishment.

The listing of the Edwardian imperforates is inconsistent and misleading; only the 2c denomination was regularly issued and sold in that condition.

The differences between the dies for the 1c and 2c values of the Arch Issue of 1930-31, are not satisfactorily set forth; two of the points of distinction will vary and so are not positive guides for separation, while the third point is poorly chosen. On the 1c stamp, examine the leaf in the upper right corner; in Die I the shading consists of lines—one lobe will show considerable shading and the other lobe none. In Die II, the shading consists of dots, and is fairly even throughout the entire leaf. On the 2c stamp, examine the King's beard; Die I shows a white patch in the center, whereas the beard is evenly shaded in Die II.

The 10c Cartier of 1931 is separately listed, with the foot-note; "No. 190 was intended to have formed a part of the Historical Issue of 1927 but it was not put on sale until 1931." Nothing could be further from the truth. The Historical Issue, as well as the Confederation Issue of 1927 and the Scroll Issue of 1928, was produced by the Canadian Bank Note Company; the stamp in question was entirely the product of the British-American Bank Note Company, which printed no Canadian postage stamps between 1897 and 1930. Moreover, this stamp was not a commemorative or special issue, but was intended to replace the 10c Parliament Library design.

The 13c violet Quebec Citadel is listed as though a part of the Medallion Issue of 1932. It is true that, by mere happen-chance, the stamps of design A69 and the aforesaid 13c stamp made their appearance on the same day. But the purpose of the Medallion Issue was to present a satisfactory portrait of His Majesty, design A59 being quite unsatisfactory in that respect; therefore that issue consists only of the values from 1c to 8c, inclusive, and Scott's No. 201 should be listed and numbered immediately following No. 174, the 12c value of the same design, which was superseded by the 13c value by reason of the rate increase of July 1, 1931.

The Royal William stamp, No. 204, was not "Issued in commemoration of the centenary of the first Trans-Atlantic passage under steam all the way." At

the time, many writers, for lack of a better subject, set up this straw claim in order to prove their profound erudition by arguing the alternative claims of the "Savannah." It may indeed be that the "Royal William" was the first vessel to use steam power exclusively for their entire journey, but officially, the stamp commemorated the first linking of the colony and the mother country by steam. In brief, the claim was not universal, but was confined to Empire relations.

And, of course, despite the foot-note below it, No. 210 was not issued to commemorate the emigration of the United Empire Loyalists. No. 208 was, but No. 210 commemorated the 150th anniversary of the founding of the colony of New Brunswick; prior to 1784 it had been a part of the Nova Scotia colony.

No. 241a, the 10c Memorial Chamber, in the carmine rose shade, is not a shade variety of No. 241, the dark carmine color. The carmine rose shade was the first to appear, and the color not doing justice to the design, it was deliberately darkened. Both shades should be considered as major varieties.

The order of listing of the special delivery stamps of design SD7 is confusing and misleading. The first stamp to appear, on June 15, 1938, was the 20c red. Effective March 1, 1939, the special delivery rate was reduced to 10c, and, there not being sufficient time to prepare a new stamp, the 20c value was surcharged "down" to 10c, issued on the date that the new rate went into effect. One month later, on April 1, 1939, the 10c green of the same design made its appearance.

And last, but not least, an old favorite of mine, as readers of my Canada Corner in STAMPS will know—Canada's first special delivery stamp of 1898. There is, or should be, cross-hatched shading around the numerals of value, but on some copies, only the horizontal lines can be seen. Scott used to say that "The shadows have been removed" without ever having explained how that could have been done; I notice that, in the current (1944) edition, the numerals of the two types have been transposed, and of Type I it is now said only that "There are no shadows."

Thus, the truth is slowly asserting itself, but will not stand as fully acknowledged so long as two types are indicated, and Scott's present set-up reverses the order of appearance, because the absence of the shadows is merely the result of normal plate wear. Plate No. 1 for this stamp was made on June 23, 1898, and the stamp itself was first issued on the 28th of the same month.

After fifteen years of constant use, the plate showed such serious signs of wear, particularly in the cross-hatching and in the vertical shading at the ends of the top panel containing the words "CANADA POST OFFICE" that, using the original transfer roll of two subjects, the entire plate was re-entered on December 9, 1913—and so well was the work done that, to the best of our knowledge, no re-entries have even been found.

On August 27, 1920, Plate No. 2 of 100 subjects (Plate No. 1 contained only 50 subjects) was laid down, and most mint copies extant, and also many of the used copies, are from the second plate. The Philatelic Agency stocks came from Plate No. 2, and the usage of the special delivery service expanded considerably during the later years of the currency of this stamp; moreover, on August 1, 1921, the rate was increased to 20c and so, for more than a year, the stamp was used in pairs, until replaced by a 20c value on August 21, 1922. Plate No. 2 never showed signs of wear, and the varieties in that respect all come from Plate No. 1.

By way of valediction—let's brush off the famous, or infamous, New Brunswick Connell. Despite the aura of classicism derived from the fantastic price quotations, this is no postage stamp but merely a private essay, repudiated and rejected by the government on whose behalf it was projected. Whether Connell ordered a design depicting himself in all his bewhiskered glory, or whether the American Bank Note Company made the choice, the fact remains that the Government of New Brunswick not only ordered the destruction of the entire stock long before the "stamp" was to be issued, but even refused to recognize that any proper 5c stamp existed, and ordered Connell to order a postage stamp of that value.

Propose your friend for membership in the BNAPS.

Report of the Secretary

MEMBERSHIP

- 1 Levine, Jack, 510 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn 7, N. Y. (C) CAN., all phases.
- 2 Odell, F. H., 34 Grove Street, Pleasantville, N. Y. (C) B. N. A. general.
- 3 Meyerson, Daniel C., 765 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn 13, N. Y. (C) NFD. all phases.
- 4 Sheffield, Joseph B., 230 East 48 Street, N. Y. 17, N. Y. (C) B. N. A. adhesives, postal stationery, B. W. I. adhesives.
- 5 Bedell, Walter V., 130 Pearsall Ave., Freeport, N. Y. (C) CAN.-NFD. gen.
- 6 Sohn, Charles E., 177 Oakdene Ave., Teaneck, N. J. (C) B. N. A. general.
- 7 Pollock, F. Walter, 1019 Haddon Place, Teaneck, N. J. (D) CAN., PRE-CONF. all phases.
- 8 Peterman, William C., 80 Cranberry Street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y. (C) B. N. A. general.
- 9 Meyers, Harold R., 101 West 60 Street, New York 23, N. Y. (C) B. N. A. general, revenues, postal stationery.
- 10 Hoffmann, Walter R., 77-18 95 Avenue, Ozone Park, N. Y. (C) CAN., Booklet Panes of the World, New Zealand.
- 11 Meyerson, Capt. William S., U. S. Army (C) Newfoundland, all phases.
- 12 Day, Dr. Kenneth M., 121 University Place, Pittsburgh, Pa. (C) CAN., 5c beavers—"small cents" issue.
- 12a Wadden, M. F., 357 West 58 Street, New York, N. Y. (C) NFD. general, BR. COL.
- 14 Simon, Jose P., Falgueras 201, Cerro, Habana, Cuba (C) CAN., NFD., BR. COL.
- 15 Garrett, C. B. D., Box 512, Cranbrook, B. C., Canada (C) CAN., singles, blks, stationery, precancels, revenues, cancellations, covers, meters, Specialties, BC Law, King Edward issue, 1912-28 George issue, 1898 map stamp, Reentries.
- 16 O'meara, Lt. Col. John S., P. O. Box 340, Quebec, P. Q. Canada (C) CAN., B. N. A.
- 17 Sissons, J. N., 21 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (D)
- 18 Pimont, Sgt. Justin R., 242 Ton Hunter Road, Fort Lee, N. J. (C) CAN., NFD.
- 19 Bain, Rev. Ian S., Box 152, Harrow, Ontario, Canada (C) CAN. PRE-CONF. used blocks, proofs, essays, semi-official airmails, booklets, flown covers.
- 20 Forney, Earl B., 1932 Princeton Avenue, St. Paul 5, Minn. (C) CAN., booklet panes of the World.
- 21 Anderson, Spencer, 65 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y. (D)
- 22 Westren, J. Harvey, 33 Glenrose Avenue, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada (C) CAN. Precancels, revenues, postage, NFD., postage.
- 23 Brophay, Allard F., 4179 Hampton Avenue, Montreal, Quebec, Canada (CD) B. N. A.
- 24 Johnson, Thomas L., 21001 Alexander Drive, St. Claire Shores, Mich. (C) B. N. A., NFD., 19 Century rarities.
- 25 Goulden, Chris. H., 1253 McGill College Avenue, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. (D) CAN. semi-official airmails.
- 26 Gravell, Thomas D., 3044 North 15 Street, Philadelphia 32, Pa. (C) CAN., NFD. mint only.
- 27 McDonough, Charles, 3213 N. Howard Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (C) CAN. specialized all phases, U. S. two cent specialized.
- 28 Tokarski, Walter J., 39 Claire Avenue, Woodbridge, N. J. (C) B. N. A., B. W. I., Poland, Russia, Airmails.
- 29 Brogan, Montgomery C., 2142 Commonwealth Avenue, Auburndale, Mass. (CD) CAN., used blocks, plate # and imprint blocks.
- 30 Todd, Thatcher B., 905 Penn Street, Chester, Pa. (C) CAN. postage, stationery, revenues.
- 31 Darling, Lester E., 709 Fellsway West, Medford, Mass. (C) CAN, NFD.
- 32 McCready, A. L., Cobden, Ontario, Canada (C) CAN., B. N. A. Philatelic Literature, oddities.
- 33 Barraclough, J. R., 7 Park Place, Westmount, Quebec, Canada (C) CAN.,

- specializing, two ring numeral cancellation on and off cover.
- 34 O'Neill, Thomas H., Box 56, 603 Fourth St., Liverpool, N. Y. (C) CAN, postage, revenues, stationery, precancels, cut squares of British Com.
- 35 Bond, P. V., 21 Vesta Drive, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (C) CAN, specialty, large head issue, particularly 15c value.
- 36 Bradley, Harry A., 655 Stewart St., Dubuque, Iowa (C) B. N. A., U. S. and possessions.
- 37 Duncan, Robert J., P. O. Box 118, Armstrong, B. C., Canada (C) Philatelic Literature and Postal History of B. N. A., B. W. I., U. S. BR. Emp.
- 38 MacPherson, Stuart L., 1143 Russ Building, San Francisco 4, Calif. (C) Gt. Britain and Dominions, early covers and postmarks relating to the above, postal stationery.
- 39 Fletcher, Mrs. Kenneth S., 145 Springfield St., Chicopee, Mass. (C) B. N. A., NFD., Early covers, used blocks.
- 40 Greene, Capt. Vincent G., 77 Victoria St., Toronto, Canada (C) CAN and Provinces, pre-stamp and stampless covers, stamps—stamps on covers.

NEW APPLICATIONS

Objections to membership must be made in writing to a member of the Board of Governors within 15 days.

- Coleman, Clarence, Fitchville Road, Yantic, Conn. (C) CAN., student and specialist of George V issues, NFD., U. S.
- Coleman, R. A., 1727 Beechwood Blvd., Pittsburgh, Penna. (C) CAN., NFD., BR. COL., N. BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, mint-used, superb only.
- Hunter, R. C., 2842 West Grand Blvd., Detroit 2, Mich. (C) Confederated CAN., Booklets and Panes of CAN., Varieties.
- Hyde, Alexander, 884 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn 3, N. Y. (C) B. N. A., 19th century CAN.
- Menendian, R. A., 2332 Coventry Road, Columbus 8, Ohio (C) NFD., postage, revenues, covers, CAN. revenues only, PRE-CONF. postage.
- Park, J. Alex, 253 Lewiston Road, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich. (C) CAN., mint, used covers, revenues, 19-20th century.
- Rankin, R. L. D., 143 East 39 Street, New York, N. Y. (C) B. N. A., shades, papers, cancellations, covers, re-entries.
- Williams, Richard F., 218 Inwood Avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J. (C) CAN., precancels.

CANADIAN CHRISTMAS SEALS

by H. R. Meyers

Canadian Christmas Seals are definitely collectors items. Scotts U. S. Specialized Catalog lists and prices them for the years 1927-1930 inclusive, during which time the designs were the same as for the U. S. seals. For the years 1931 to 1942, Canada has enjoyed her own distinctive colorful designs. These, in the opinion of some, are even more descriptive of the Christmas season than the N. T. A. seals issued for sale in the United States. 1943 has given the U. S. and Great Britain and Canada the identical seal, indicative of these three great nations united efforts on the home front as well as on the fighting fronts.

Collections can be specialized, when desired, with a showing of booklet panes, in both English and French, imperforate seals, and printers progress proofs. Many of these items are easily obtainable, some are elusive, but a nicely mounted group of Canada's seals round out even the finest collection. Their continued purchase year after year will serve a two-fold purpose, adding items to your collection and aiding a worthy charity.

No. 20—you should certainly contact W. R. Hoffmann regarding Booklet Panes. Maybe you two can collaborate on a book about them.

Newfoundland Number C2

by D. C. Meyerson

Scotts #C2, commonly known as the Alcock Brown stamp, is truly the stamp for the airmail cover collector.

This stamp, originally Scotts #70, was overprinted in 1919 for use on covers to be flown across the Atlantic. The stamps were overprinted in blocks of 25, and three varieties exist; the normal overprint, the overprint without a comma after "Post," and the overprint without a period after 1919. Seventeen of the normal overprint, seven of those without a comma after "Post," and one without a period after "1919," are to be found in each block in the following order:

A A A B A	
A A B A B	A—Normal overprint
A A A C A	B—No comma after "Post"
A A B B A	C—No period after "1919"
A B A B A	

There were two proposed flights that were to use these stamps, and 10,000 of them were overprinted. The first flight to take off was the Alcock-Brown flight in a Vickers-Vimy plane. 196 letters and a small parcel were carried, and all of the mail was cancelled from June 10 to June 13 inclusive, at St. John's. As one can see, there should be covers bearing all of the three varieties of the overprint.

The plane took off on June 14, and landed in Ireland the next day. The covers that were flown should bear a June 17 postmark from London.

The second flight was to be made in a Handley-Page plane, and was to carry three pounds of mail, one pound of which was to be mailed at Harbour Grace, and the remaining two pounds were to be mailed at St. John's. The mail was delivered to the plane on June 15, and consisted of 115 letters from St. John's, and 56 from Harbour Grace. Those letters from St. John's were post-marked at St. John's on June 9, and again at Harbour Grace on June 14. Those that were posted at Harbour Grace, merely bear the June 14 postmark applied at that town.

Again it is evident that there are six possible covers from this flight, the three varieties on covers posted at St. John's, and the same three varieties on the covers posted at Harbour Grace.

This however is not the last authorized use of this stamp. In July, the rebuilt Martinsyde plane which had crashed in April, was repaired and readied for another attempt. The mail bag was reopened and an additional 25 letters bearing the Alcock-Brown stamp were added to the mail. These covers bear a July 12 postmark from St. John's, and were backstamped at London on January 7, 1920.

Since 25 covers were added to the mail, it is reasonable to assume that an entire overprinted sheet was used to frank these letters, and again we may expect covers to exist bearing all three varieties of the overprint.

Adding all of them together, we find that 12 possible covers exist, three from the Alcock-Brown flight, six from the Handley-Page flight, and three from the Martinsyde flight.

In the course of years I have come in contact with, or seen photographs of the following varieties:

1 Alcock-Brown

- (a) Normal variety
- (b) No comma after "post" variety

2 Handley-Page

A Bearing St. John's cancellation

- (a) Normal variety
- (b) No comma after "Post" variety
- (c) No period after "1919" variety

B Bearing Harbour Grace cancellation

- (a) No period after "1919" variety

3 Martinsyde

- (a) Normal variety

If any reader has in his possession, or has a photograph of any varieties other than those mentioned above, I would be interested in being appraised of the fact.

History in Stamps

by W. R. Hoffmann

Canada: Jacques Cartier Quadricentenary

Scott Number 208. Issued July 1, 1935. Color—blue. Plates used—#1 and 2.

This stamp was issued to commemorate the Fourth Centenary of the discovery of Canada by Cartier in 1534. Design of stamp taken from a painting showing Cartier aboard his ship.

Francis I sent out on a voyage of exploration his intrepid Captain Jacques Cartier from the port of Saint Malo early in 1534. Cartier landed in Newfoundland and sailed through the straits of Belle Isle and passed into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. To indicate that he was taking possession of the country for his King he planted a cross bearing the arms of his sovereign at Gaspé. He returned to France and set out again in 1535. Entering the St. Lawrence on the day dedicated to that saint, he so christened it. Sailing up the river he came to an Indian village, Stadacona, situated near where the city of Quebec now stands. Continuing his voyage he reached another Indian village, called Hochelaga. This village was situated at the foot of a beautiful mountain covered with trees and he named it Mont Royal from which Canada's great commercial city Montreal derived its name. He then returned to Stadacona where he spent the winter. In the spring he returned to France. Six years later Cartier with Sieur De Roberval made an attempt to colonize Canada but their efforts were fruitless and France occupied with other matters of greater interest at home sent out no other expeditions for nearly fifty years.

Canada: United Empire Loyalist Issue

Scott Number 209. Issued July 1, 1934. Color—olive green. Plates used 1 & 2

This stamp commemorates the entry of the United Empire Loyalists from the United States into Canada in 1784. These people at the time of the Revolution and secession of the States from the British Empire withdrew and settled in Canada. In Hamilton, Ontario, there has been a very fine statue erected in their memory. The design of this stamp was taken from this statue.

The following taken from an old Canadian History will prove interesting: "The close of the Revolutionary War brought a large increase of population to Canada. Many of the American colonists remained loyal to England during the struggle for independence, and when the war was over these people found themselves looked upon with dislike and suspicion by their republican neighbors. So harsh was the treatment they received that the British Parliament took pity on them and voted them a large sum of money (over £3,000,000) in consideration of the losses they had borne by remaining loyal to the British Crown. Besides this grant of money they were given large and valuable tracts of land in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Western Canada (now Ontario). It is said that over twenty-five thousand left the United States and settled in the British Colonies and of these ten thousand came to Upper Canada, settling chiefly around the Bay of Quinte, along the Niagara River and the St. Clair. Each United Empire Loyalist received two hundred acres of land free, as did each son on coming to age and each daughter when she married. They were given provisions for three years, in addition to clothing, tools and farm implements. Disbanded soldiers also came to Canada and received grants of land and aid for a time from the Government."

Much more could be said about the Loyalists who were such a force in shaping the later history of Canada.

Newfoundland Revenues

Check list

Can you add to this list? Send the Editor the information on the Newfoundland Revenues you have. It is desired to make as complete a list as is possible for the benefit of interested members. Full credit will be given. Your cooperation is earnestly desired. Give dates of issue where known.

Queen Victoria—Profile to Left—Large Upright Format—About 30x40mm.

5c Vermillion	75c Black on Pinkish paper
10c Brown	1.00 Green
25c Blue	5.00 Violet
50c Orange-yellow	

Head of Edward VII— $\frac{3}{4}$ to Left—22x28mm.

50c Black

Head of George V—Full Face—Imprint of British American Bank Note at Bottom—22x28mm.

5c Carmine	50c Black
5c Vermillion	1.00 Green
10c Olive green	5.00 Purple
25c Blue	

Same—Without Imprint

50c Black 1.00 Green

Caribou—Same Design as A101—21x27mm

5c Carmine	25c Light Green
10c Black	50c Deep Blue

CUSTOMS DUTY

Head of Prince of Wales—To Left

1c Green	5c Violet
3c Ochre	(a) Purple

Head of Caribou—To Right

1c Green 5c Bright purple

CIGARETTES

Upright Design—24x42mm—Inscribed Series 1904

10 Cigarettes—Violet Black
(a) same—surcharged 15 in double lined numerals

Same Design—Inscribed Series of 1907

100 Cigarettes—Green
(a) same—surcharged 15—single line numerals between 2 horizontal lines.
(b) same—surcharged "Fifty Cigarettes" reading downward in serif caps.

Smaller Design—Inscribed Series 1913

5 Cigarettes—Green

Horizontal Format—80x13mm.

Series A—1922—10 Cigarettes Green
Series B—1922—10 Cigarettes Violet
Series A—1926—15 on 10 Green
Series A—1928—15 on 10 Green

IMPORT STAMPS

Large Horizontal Format—About $6\frac{1}{2}$ "x $3\frac{1}{4}$ "

Inscribed—Ounces Tobacco—Newfoundland Importation—green—red number

Upright Format $1\frac{1}{4}$ "x2"

Brown—inscribed—Cigarettes no..... shipped on the..... from factory in..... Newfoundland Importation No (in red).....

DISPLAY AD RATES

	1 Insertion	6 Insertions
Full Page	\$8.00	\$6.50
½ Page	4.00	3.25
¼ Page	2.00	1.50

Copy must be in Editor's hands not later than the first day of the month preceding month of publication. Right is reserved to reject any advertisement offered.

The "Topics" will provide for the use of members only, a classified personal ad page. At the noted nominal cost to you, your advertised wants or offerings will reach and directly approach collectors who are particularly interested in the material you advertise for, or about. You can readily appreciate this advantage. A truly favorable condition for your use.

NEWFOUNDLAND REVENUES—INFORMATION WANTED

Information about Newfoundland Revenues is certainly lacking. Elsewhere, Mr. Meyers has taken the initiative and submitted his listing of such Revenues as known to him. Come out you Revenuers and let's have some information.

News, views, information, questions, letters to the Editor—that's what we need—and watch how interesting this bulletin can be.

NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL STATIONERY

by J. B. Sheffield

For the collector of Newfoundland, an interesting "side-line" is provided by the postal stationery of that popular country, a collection of which is both comparatively easy and inexpensive to complete.

Like the corresponding Victoria and Edward VII issues of Canada, the early post-cards, from 1873 on, were produced first by the American and later by the British-American Bank Note Co., and are beautiful specimens of engraving. These early issues also furnish an interesting variety of shades. There is but one provisional post-card, a 2c card surcharged in black on the 1-cent green card of 1880. There are only fifteen major varieties in the whole collection, the last of which made its appearance in 1920.

An oddity in my collection of Newfoundland post-cards is an imitation of the earliest type of card, issued by L. W. Durbin, the well-known Philadelphia stamp-dealer, in the '70's as an advertising card.

Of stamped envelopes there are but two values, each in two sizes. They are handsomely embossed on laid rag paper of fine quality and each comes in a variety of shades of violet and blue respectively.

There are also three values of newsbands—1c, 2c, and 3c—and a two-cent reply letter card.

Newfoundland ceased to issue postal stationery some time ago, just when I have been unable to ascertain. What the inhabitants of Newfoundland do when they want to send a post-card I don't know. They probably use some sort of private mailing cards with adhesive stamps, if they use any at all.

To summarize, here are 21 principal varieties of postal stationery, plus a few sub-varieties and numerous shades, which will well repay a little effort and not much expense to assemble. Try it.

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