

# **BNA TOPICS**

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Official Organ of the  
British North America Philatelic Society



IN THIS ISSUE:

**Canadian Booklet Panes**  
**More Newfoundland Revenues**  
**Some Canadian Plate Varieties**  
**Twenty's Column**

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Let me extend a hearty welcome to the new members and express the sincere belief that our Society shall benefit greatly by their membership. The page of the TOPICS devoted to the "Secretary's Report" should be a "feature" page. Keep the listing of new applications growing. We all know fellow collectors with interests similar to ours. Write the Editor and have him forward a copy of the "Topics" to your friend.

The effort is being made to encourage meetings for members from the same area. Regional representatives will soon be designated who will contact such members to arrange for these group meetings where they will meet their fellow members and enjoy pleasant evenings together.

The instituting of a Sales Circuit was discussed at the last meeting of the Board of Governors. This is a large step and many details are involved.

The member is requested to offer suggestions of sketches for a suitable Society emblem. Your full cooperation and sincere efforts are solicited to arrive at a proper and significant club Emblem. Full credit will be given to the member whose suggestion is accepted.

The question has been asked—are we affiliated or associated with any other organization? The British North America Philatelic Society is an individual Society entirely independent of all existing Philatelic Societies. It is our purpose to make the B. N. A. P. S. an outstanding organization which will serve and benefit its membership and Philately in general. New services are continually being planned for the members. The "Topics" is provided for the member's use and help. Our first copy was very nicely received. I repeat and will continue to repeat, the "Topics" is yours. Use it to help the others and use it to help yourself. Write about your favorite issue or stamp. Tell the others how you got some of those elusive items. Offer your knowledge and ask for the information you seek. Let's all do our share.

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## CANADIAN NOTES

by Twenty

Mayor Alien K. Grimmer of Temiscaming, Ont. is attempting the rather courageous undertaking of determining the relative scarcity of the plate numbered blocks of the various Royal Visit stamps, thus arriving at their relative values. My predictions are that some of these blocks will run rather high in value.

In the recent membership list printed by the Canadian Philatelic Society there were about fifty members from the United States.

There is some speculation on the cause of the ribbed paper appearing in a number of the recent Canadian stamps. Is this ribbing caused by worn blankets in the making of the paper or by the gum equalizer as it goes to the dryers?

The editor suggests that 10 and 20 get together on a book of booklet panes of the world. At least, this would not be a five and dime affair. Canadian booklet pane collectors have a feast coming when they see one of the forthcoming books.

Plate eleven is the lowest available plate number on the new purple three cent stamp.

Since the Victoria and Edward booklet panes have skyrocketed almost out of sight, try this as a substitute. Reconstruct these panes from used booklet pane stamps. Because of the difference in shades, margins, and cancellations it takes about one hundred different pane stamps to get a good looking reconstructed pane. Look over about ten thousand stamps and you can get your hundred.

Chapter Two of the Continued Story: B. N. A. stamps still going on high in all recent auctions. To be continued.



## BNA TOPICS

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### TEMPORARY OFFICERS

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Secretary: Jack Levine, 510 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn 7, N. Y.  
Editor: H. R. Meyers, 101 W. 60th St., New York 23, N. Y.

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### EDITOR'S PAGE

The first edition of BNA Topics is "sold out." So many requests for copies were received from collectors of BNA that none are left. Many members received extra copies too, at their request, for distribution among their friends. The secretary's report will show the result to date.

We have received many complimentary comments from collectors and dealers on our first number. Mr. Deaville, on behalf of Mr. Atwater, both officials of the Canadian Philatelic Agency in Ottawa, also sends his congratulations. To all who have so kindly received our initial effort—we say "thanks."

Mr. Pollock's article was especially liked, and we look forward to others in future publications.

New Advertisers: Mr. Sissons has contracted for our last page. Mr. Freeze has contracted for the inside front cover. Both these gentlemen are well known in the BNA field and need no introduction to our readers. Thanks for your "boosts," Mr. Freeze, and thanks to both full pagers for their confidence in "Topics."

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### NEW YORK GROUP MEETINGS

The N. Y. group meets every fourth Wednesday at 505 Fifth Ave. corner 42nd Street in the Philatelic Center. Interested visitors are welcome to attend. Time. 8 p.m.

Preceding the Group meeting, the Board of Governors transacts its regular monthly business.

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### PLATE VARIETIES ON CANADA—SCOTT No. 45

by Jack Levine

I recently purchased a large lot of covers and among them found two with blocks of the ½c—Scott No 45, as sketched. Aside from being nice pieces for my collection, each cover, upon examination, showed a veritable treasure of unlisted re-entries. I have not as yet located their position, but as soon as I do, I shall note the exact position of these listed re-entries. Any member able to



place any of these to their position on the sheet, is anxiously requested to write and advise me of same.

COVER: Postmarked, Montreal, Canada, March 6, 1897

Black on White Wove paper

A B C D

E F

- A re-entry—U. R. shield—lines of top corner  
(1) line thru bottom in "AG" of POSTAGE  
(2) L. R. shield—doubling of lines of right corner
- B same as A  
(1) line thru bottom in "S" of POSTAGE  
(2) line in space above "STA" of POSTAGE
- C marked re-entry effecting all vertical lines at top left  
(1) distinct re-entry effecting lines in U. L. and U. R. shields  
(2) as (C1)—L. L. shield (not as pronounced)  
(3) as (A2)  
(4) at left of ring of pearls—line between outer lines  
(5) strong re-entry—vertical lines in circle of pearls from "C" of CANADA to point at right of nose—from "H" of HALF to point above "2"  
(6) line thru top in letters "CENT"
- D as A  
(1) re-entry effecting vertical lines at top right  
(2) lines in U. R. shield extend into U. R. triangle  
(3) line thru top in "1" and tail of "2"
- E as A
- F line thru top in tail of "2"  
(1) line in space at bottom of numeral tablet  
(2) as (A2)  
(3) line in space above "AG" of POSTAGE

The U. R. horizontal lines extend out and break upward at 45 degrees in stamps A, B, D, E. In stamp C—upper lines break upward and lower lines break down.

COVER: POSTMARKED, Toronto, Canada, Station F, Feb. 6, 1913

Grey Brown on poor quality yellowish wove paper

A B C D E F

G H I J K L

M N O P Q R

S T U V W X

- E re-entry effecting vertical lines at top right (faint)  
(1) U. R. shield—lines of top corner
- F as E, 1
- J as E
- K line thru bottom in "ST" of POSTAGE  
(1) doubling—lines in L. R. shield
- L line in space at bottom of numeral tablet
- O re-entry lines in L. R. shield  
(1) doubling—vertical lines in circle of pearls from "LF" of HALF to "E" of CENT
- P re-entry effecting vertical lines at top right  
(1) lines in "ST" of POSTAGE
- S as O
- T distinct re-entry effecting lines in L. L. and L. R. shields  
(1) marked re-entry—vertical lines in circle of pearls from "H" of HALF to "T" of CENT  
(2) re-entry between lines of right corner of L. R. shield
- V as E, 1  
(1) lines thru "STA" of POSTAGE  
(2) marked re-entry effecting vertical lines in circle of pearls from "A" of HALF to right of chin  
(3) doubling of lines in L. R. shield  
(4) re-entry between lines of right corner of L. R. shield
- W as V  
(1) as E
- X as P



# History in Stamps

by W. R. Hoffmann

## Canada—New Brunswick Issue

Scott #210—Issued Aug. 16, 1934—Color, Red Brown—Plate numbers used 1 & 2

To commemorate the founding of this Province, in 1784, the Canadian Post Office Department issued this stamp with but little notice. The center design is a replica of the seal of the Province.

New Brunswick until 1784 was part of Nova Scotia. Its earliest settlements were at the mouth of the St. John River and were made by the French. After the American Revolutionary War, thousands of United Empire Loyalists settled near where the city of St. John is now located. These new settlers were dissatisfied because they were not given fair representation in the Legislative Assembly and petitioned to have a new Province formed independent of Nova Scotia. In 1784 the Home Government granted their petition and the result was the formation of the Province of New Brunswick. Fredericton became its Capital, although St. John was its principal city. The people of this new Province did very little farming as they held great tracts of timberland and due to the abundance of fish in the surrounding waters they created large fisheries. In 1809 Great Britain laid a heavy tax on Baltic timber and in this way encouraged the timber trade of New Brunswick. Its ports became noted not only for its timber trade, but also for its craft in ship building. In August of 1825 the greater part of New Brunswick was ravished by a terrible fire, five thousand square miles of timber land and villages were made desolate and hundreds of lives snuffed out.

The boundary between Maine and New Brunswick was an international powder keg for many years and it seemed as though the dispute over the territorial boundary would lead to war, but the Ashburton Treaty in 1842 settled the dispute with large losses to New Brunswick.

New Brunswick was strongly against the confederation of the Provinces, but in 1866 yielded after several elections were held. Union resolutions were passed and delegates were sent to London to aid in framing the British North American Act.

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## AN UNLISTED NEWFOUNDLAND FIRST FLIGHT

by Dan Meyerson

The Flight from Stephenville Crossing to St. John's, made in 1930, is the flight not listed in any of the airmail catalogues. This flight was an offshoot of the flight from Sydney, Nova Scotia to St. John's, Newfoundland via Stephenville Crossing.

The plane piloted by A. D. Sullivan and D. C. Fraser under the auspices of the Newfoundland Airways Ltd., took off from Sydney on November 12, 1930. Since the point of origin of the flight was Sydney, all the through covers to St. John's, bear Canadian stamps and this flight is listed under the Canadian Airmail Flights.

However, en route to St. John's, a delay ensued, and the plane stopped for several days at Stephenville Crossing, delaying the arrival at St. John's until November 19, 1930. A number of covers were taken aboard at Stephenville Crossing on November 18, and they bear the regular 3c stamp. These covers may bear a violet rectangular postmark applied at Stephenville Crossing on November 18. The covers were flown to St. John's with the rest of the through mail, and there cancelled at 3 p.m. on November 19. The covers that were flown from Sydney bear exactly the same cancelling stamp.

The cover that I have in my possession bears the violet rectangular postmark from Stephenville Crossing, plus the autographs of both of the pilots. It is also cancelled at St. John's at 3 p.m., and it bears the correct four line slogan cancellation; "Shop and-Mail Early-Insure-Parcels."



# Newfoundland Revenues

Additions to Check List, by #3

King Ed. Perf. 12, 25c Blue

King Geo. V, Perf. 11—with imprint—5c orange red, 10c olive green, 25c blue  
Perf. 12, 5c orange red, 10c olive gr., 25c blue, 50c black, \$1 green, \$5 vio.

## CIGARETTES

1904—10 cigts., violet black, surcharged 100 in black.

1907—100 Green, surch. 50 in slanting numerals

Head of Caribou, 21x41½ mm. green

Imperf x Perf. 12—20 Cigts.

Perf. 11½ x Imperf., 20 Cigts.

Imperf., 20 Cigts.

Sunburst design, in Blue, no value, 20½ x 41½ mm. Surch. in black, 4 lines—  
Naval and Military Canteens.

Same design, size 22½ x 29 mm. surch. 2 lines—Military Canteen.

Both imperf.

## IMPORT STAMPS

Green—152 mm x 14½ mm., Imprint of BAEN Co.

Addition by #17

The 5c Guy stamp, overprinted in red for use as money order tax.

Additions by #46

Geo. V—Two sizes, 22 x 29½ mm. and 21 x 28½ mm. Shades on 5 and 25c values  
Larger size Perf. 11, smaller 11½

Cigarettes 1904, Violet.

## Report of the Secretary

### NEW MEMBERS

- 41 Coleman, Clarence, Fitchville Road, Yantic, Conn.
- 42 Coleman, R. A., 1727 Beechwood Blvd., Pittsburgh, Penn.
- 43 Hyde, Alexander, 884 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn 3, N. Y.
- 44 Hunter, R. C., 2842 West Grand Blvd., Detroit 2, Mich.
- 45 Park, J. Alex., 253 Lewiston Road, Grosse Point Farms, Mich.
- 46 Menendian, R. A., 2332 Coventry Road, Columbus 8, Ohio.
- 47 Rankin, R. L. D., 143 East 39 Street, New York, N. Y.
- 48 Williams, Richard F., 218 Inwood Avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J.

### APPLICATIONS

(objections to membership must be made in writing within 15 days)

- Bellis, Royal E., 3 Sturges Street, Binghamton 4, N. Y. (C) B. N. A. postage only, U. S. A. postage and F. D. C., Western Hemisphere.
- Daggett, H. M., 329 Earl Street, Kingston, Ontario, Canada (C) CAN. mint and used, postmarks, postal stationery, specializing REVENUES
- Davenport, Leslie A., 230 Lonsmount Drive, Toronto 10, Ontario, Canada (D) British Empire.
- Fifield, Edson J., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y. (D)
- Gallagher, Dr. Clifford D., 4 Cottage Place, Utica 4, N. Y. (C) CAN. postage mint, Gt. Britain
- Galliver, Joseph H., 617 Ann Arbor Street, Flint 3, Mich. (C) B. N. A. general, Bermuda, Jamaica, Falkland Islands
- Howe Stewart S., 433 East 51 Street, New York, N. Y. (C) British America, U. S., Germany and Colonies.
- Ingram, J. E., 4990 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles 21, Calif. (CD) B.N.A. all phases.
- Kilton, John B., 109 Empire Street, Providence 3, R. I. (D)
- Shrage, Max, 300 Central Park W., New York 24, N. Y. (C) CAN., NFD., Air Mails, U. S., British Colonies, all mint only.
- Siverts, John S., 1st Bat., Rodd Field, Corpus Christi, Texas (C) CAN., 19th century, covers, cancellations, varieties.
- Trufant, Dr. L. H., People's Bank Bldg., Oberlin, Ohio (C) CAN., precancels and revenues. NFD. and CAN., postage, postal stationery.
- Whiting, Pfc Edward J., 414 Eddy Street, Ithaca, N. Y. (C) CAN., mint postage, varieties, all other phases.
- A CORRECTION, and an apology to Number 16
- O'Meara, Lt. Col., John S., P. O. Box 340, Quebec, P. Q., Canada (C) CAN., B.N.A.



# Canadian Plate Varieties

Catalogue numbers are Scott's

- #144 5c Violet, Confederation, 1927.  
(Dot in ball of right numeral "5," stamp #67, Plate 2, UR.)
- #145 12c Blue, Confederation, 1927.  
Plate 1, Upper Pane.  
(Diagonal stroke and irregular-shaped dot in lower portion of left "2" of "12," stamp #41.)  
(Dot over E of Confederation, stamp #71.)  
(Split "2" of left "12," stamp #82.)  
Plate 2, Upper Pane.  
(Small crack in bottom of frame, stamp #51.)  
Other varieties from bottom plates and not proven constant.  
(Dot in shaded lines over "1867," stamp #68.)  
(Hairlines on right side running into sheet margin, stamp #100.)  
(Hairlines on right side running vertically, stamp #59.)  
(Hairlines on right side running vertically, stamp #79.)  
(Hairlines and scratches apparent in center of block, stamps #88, #89, #98 and #99.)  
(Evidence of re-entry in "1867 CON," stamp #78.)  
There is a shade of light blue and it is seldom seen.
- #151 3c Red, King George V, 1928.  
(Dot in left "3," stamp #84, Plate #1, UL.)
- #165 2c Red, King George V, 1930, Die II.)
- #191 2c Red, King George V, surcharged to 3c, 1932, Die II.)  
(Flaw in upper part of "N" of Cents, stamp #83, Plate #8, LL.)
- #165 2c Red, King George V, 1930, Die I.)  
(Dot in "C" of "CANADA," stamp #65, Plate #4, UR.)  
(Defect in ball near "C" of "CANADA," stamp #23, Plate #4 UL.)
- #165 2c Red, King George V, 1930, Die II.
- #166 2c Brown, King George V, 1931, Die II.
- #191 2c Red, King George V, surcharged to 3c, 1932, Die II.  
(Enlarged tip of moustache at left side, stamp #65, Plate #8, LR.)
- #164a 2c Green, King George V, 1930, Die I.
- #165a 2c Red, King George V, 1930, Die I.
- #166a 2c Brown, King George V, 1931, Die I.  
(Vertical stroke in left numeral "2," stamp #10, Plate #5, LR.)
- #164a 2c Green, King George V, 1930, Die I.
- #165a 2c Red, King George V, 1930, Die I.
- #191a 2c Red, King George V, surcharged to 3c, 1932, Die I.  
(Diagonal strokes in lower right portion of left numeral "2," stamp #1, Plate #3, UR.)
- #165a 2c Red, King George V, 1930, Die I.
- #164a 2c Green, King George V, 1930, Die I.
- #166a 2c Brown, King George V, 1931, Die I.  
(Flaw in left numeral "2," stamp #91, Plate #5, UR.)
- #164 2c Green, King George V, 1930, Die II.
- #165 2c Red, King George V, 1930, Die II.
- #166 2c Brown, King George V, 1931, Die II.
- #191 2c Red, King George V, surcharged to 3c, 1932, Die II.  
(Dot in left numeral "2," stamp #13, also hairlines on stamp #37, Plate #6, LR.)  
(Dot in left numeral "2," stamp #16, Plate #6, LL.)
- #166 2c Brown, King George V, 1931, Die II.
- #191 2c Red, King George V, surcharged to 3c, 1932, Die II.  
(Dot in "N" of "CENTS," stamp #96, Plate #8, UL.)
- #167 3c Red, King George V, 1931.  
(Defect in ball near "C" of "CANADA," stamp #23, Plate #4, UL.)
- #180 2c Green, King George V, 1930, Coil.
- #181 2c Red, King George V, 1930, Coil.
- #182 2c Brown, King George V, 1931, Coil.  
(Stamp to left of every other guide line shows peculiarity known as the "cock-eyed" King variety.)



- #192 3c Red, Ottawa Conference, 1932  
(Break in "E" of "POSTAGE," stamp #87, Plate #2, LR.)
- #196 2c Brown, King George V, Medallion Issue, 1932.  
(Flaw in upper right shading of medallion, stamp #77, Plate #1, LR.)
- #199 5c Blue, King George V, 1932.  
(Re-entry on stamp #10, Plate #1, UL.)  
(Variety known as "BLUENOSE," stamp #79, Plate #2, UL.)
- #202 5c Blue, Postal Union, 1933.  
(Hairline in right numeral "5," stamp #20, Plate #1, UR.)
- #203 20c Red, Grain Conference Overprint, 1933.  
(Broken "X" in "EXHIBITION," stamp #19, Plate #1, Right.)
- #208 3c Blue, Jacques Cartier Commemorative, 1934.  
(Hairlines on stamp #89, Plate #1, Right.)  
(Also Wide Gutter variety.)
- #218 2c Brown, King George V, 1935.  
(Hairlines stamp #88, Plate #3, LL.)  
(Frame line extends on left side of stamp, stamp #90, Plate #2, UR.)
- #231 1c Green, King George V, 1937.  
(Dot in left numeral "1," stamp #68, Plate #1, UL.)
- #233 3c Red, King George V, 1937.  
(Dot in top margin and dash in "A" of "POSTAGE," stamp #8, Plate #2, Lower Left.)
- #237 3c Red, Coronation Issue, 1937.  
(Flaw at top of Queen's head, stamp #23, Plate #1, LL.)
- #C5 6c Air Mail, 1935.  
(Hairlines or plate cracks on right side of stamp, stamp #14, Plate #1, LR.)

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### QUESTIONNAIRE

A printed postal card is included with this issue for the use of the member to note every phase of his collecting of B. N. A. From these reports the membership will be advised in the "Topics" of those members with similar interests. This is being done to encourage and sponsor correspondence and exchange between the members.

This detailed form for listing your types of collecting will also help to facilitate forwarding the preferable types of material to members when the circuit sale service is started.

You can readily understand how important it is to yourself to fill out these cards and return them to the Secretary, Jack Levine, 510 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn 7, N. Y.

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In the Emco Journal for April, 1944, is the beginning of a detailed listing of Canadian Airmail Covers.

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I recently received a letter from Canada with a U. S. 3c stamp used for postage. The stamp was struck with a 2 ring and bar cancellation. The town name was omitted from between the outer circles and only the date and year appeared in the center portion. There were two U. S. postage dues, a 5c and a 3c, plus a handstruck rectangle noting 8c due. Why the 8c postage due, the rate from Canada is 4c. The cancellation is an advanced form of the "black-out" cancellation.

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Nice going on the first issue—note some very well-known B. N. A. collectors listed as members. Hope they'll favor us with occasional articles—looking forward to subsequent issues.



# Canadian Booklet Panes

by W. R. Hoffmann

The collecting of Booklet Panes is not as new as some collectors believe it to be. It is only that recently dealers have been asked if they could supply certain items in this phase of philately, and having none on hand, went looking for them, paying through the "proboscis" to obtain them. Hence the sudden interest.

Having personally collected "Booklets of the World" for more than five years, the desire to have the entire booklet is foremost with me. However, if you only collect Canada or United States, the entire booklet is not required to have a complete collection of Booklet Panes. You can get shade and gum varieties on individual panes; also shades of printing on the cover and of the cardboard covers. Where is one to stop with entire booklets? How are varieties to be shown in entire booklets? The main reason that this phase of collecting has been neglected is the "How" of mounting. (I shall cover this in a subsequent issue.)

A few more words before going into the Canadian side. In France, the 50 centimes—Red—of the 1927/30 issue can be found in about eight distinct shades—an unknown number of different "ads" on the covers—and forty-five combinations of "ads" on the tabs of each stamp in a pane of twenty stamps to the booklet. In Great Britain, the Edward VIII issue was made up into three different booklets, 2/-, 3/- and 5/-. The 2/- and 5/- booklets were made so that each contained a regular size pane on which was printed two different "ads" and four stamps of the 1½d. value. In the 2/- booklets there are over forty different combinations of "ads" on the panes. From this you can gather that entire panes are desirable in some instances.

## HISTORY

Prior to 1900, the general public purchased stamps only when the immediate use for them arose. In small communities and R. F. D. routes, this called for excess handling of stamps in sheet form, causing spoilage. If extra stamps were purchased by an individual, they were sometimes damaged by climatic or storage conditions.

Early in 1900, stamps were purposely prepared in book form to facilitate the handling and preservation of stamps and also to provide a convenient and possible way to carry postage stamps on one's person. These books of stamps were and are called "Booklets" and each sheet of stamps of the "Booklet" is called a "Pane." Many stamp issuing countries, provide such "Booklets" containing stamps of the lower denominations.

The size and arrangement of the booklets and panes varies with the method of printing of the stamps used. Some countries use the stamps from a regular sheet, using only those stamps bordering on the outer margins of the sheet. These will be found fastened into the booklets in several positions, namely—top or bottom margins, right or left margins. The size and number of panes used for a booklet is governed by the face value and type of booklet, that is; single denomination or combination booklet.

The Union of South Africa and Great Britain have issued booklets with panes of two stamps (Horizontally.) United States issued the now famous A. E. F. booklets with panes of thirty stamps. The 2c Carmine A. E. F. is the world's rarest pane. Cuba had a booklet with panes of fifty stamps used by R. F. D. drivers in outlying regions. These were not available to the general public. Canada not to be outdone by other countries also issued its first "Booklet" in early 1900. The first stamp made up into panes was the 2c Carmine of the then current "Queen Victoria" Numeral Issue, Die II.

## PLATE ARRANGEMENT

Of necessity, a tab or selvedge must be provided for binding a complete booklet of panes. The plates regularly used for sheet printing could not be conveniently used. The selvedge, if any, would only be possible on the outer sides of the sheet and would require excessive handling to create the necessary panes for binding. Two types of covers would be needed to provide for the hor-



horizontal panes and the possible vertical panes. To eliminate excessive handling and to create a uniform type of booklet, new and special plates were laid down for booklet pane printing. The arrangement of booklet pane printing was not changed until the printing of the current "War Effort" horizontal strips of three.

**A**

2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2

**B**

	2	2	2	2			2	2	2	2	
	2	2	2	2			2	2	2	2	

**C**

	2	2	2	2			2	2	2	2	
	2	2	2	2			2	2	2	2	

On the booklet plates, the impressions were arranged in panes of either four or six. On the plate make up for panes of six stamps, 360 impressions are made, arranged in rows of four panes across (two pairs of *tete-beche* panes) and fifteen panes down. (Sketch A). On the plate with panes of four stamps, the arrangement is the same except that 240 impressions are made, with two blank spaces on each pane at the left or *selvedge* side of the panes. (Sketch B). The panes of four except the 3c values were made solely to be used in combination booklets.

The printed sheet with panes of six stamps are perforated (line head) 15 times horizontally—between each row of stamps in the pane—and 12 times vertically between each stamp and *selvedge*. The sheet is then cut into individual panes. After outside edges of sheet are trimmed the sheet is cut 14 times horizontally—between 15 rows of panes—3 times vertically—between 4 rows of panes. All sides of the panes are straight-edged.

It appears that early booklets were put together individually after the sheet was cut into panes. From 1922 to date the evidence is that the books are made in groups and then cut into individual booklets.

The sheets containing panes of four stamps are cut the same as sheets for panes of six. Until 1935, all sheets with panes of four were perforated only between the stamps, (Sketch C) leaving one large piece of *selvedge* to the left side of the pane. After that date, all sheets are perforated as the sheets containing panes of six stamps.

The new panes (strips) of three are possibly made from a plate arranged similar to the coils, only that every fourth impression is omitted to allow for a binding edge.

**BOOKLET ARRANGEMENT**

**QUEEN VICTORIA ISSUE:** The cover was of a pinkish colored cardboard. On the front cover, printed in Red, is a shield depicting the "Coat of Arms" of the different Provinces. Under this appears the words "Canada Postage." The back cover is blank. The covers are held together with red binding tape put on under the covers.

Postal information inside the book is printed on two separate strips of pa-



per (one side only). One strip is glued to the inner sides of the cover, the other strip is folded with the printed side facing outward. The panes were inserted between this fold with the selvedge on the left side of the pane. The entire book was held together with a wire clip. Waxed paper was used between the panes.

2c Carmine Pink cover 2 panes of six Price 25c

The covers and interleaves of the "Edward VII" booklet are the same as for the "Victoria."

2c Carmine Pink cover 2 panes of six Price 25c

The next issue of booklets was the George V, Series of 1912. The covers and interleaves for this issue were similar to those of the previous booklets, except that the binding tape is on the outside of the covers, and the interleaves are four separate pieces of wax paper arranged as before.

1c Green Green cover 4 Panes of six Price 25c

2c Carmine Red cover 2 panes of six Price 25c

Due to an increase in Postal rates, the 3c Brown was added to this series in October 1912 and appeared in booklet form.

3c Brown Blue-grey cover 2 panes of four Price 25c

At the time this change in rate went into effect, all remaining 1c and 2c booklets were handstamped, in magenta, on the front cover, in four lines—"NOTICE/change in postal rates/for new rates see/postmaster."

Late in 1922, several values of the George V series were issued in new colors. The booklet covers for this change were of tinted cardboard, no binding. Only a wire clip was used to hold the booklet together. A shield and "Canada Postage" printed in black, were used on these covers. The postal data was replaced with "Slogans." These appeared in large black letters on the backs of the covers and interleaves.

1c Yellow Yellow cover 4 panes of six Price 25c

2c Green Green cover 2 panes of six Price 25c

Canada at this time issued its first combination booklet containing three different values (1922)

1c Yellow—2c Green—3c Brown Blue cover 1 pane of four ea. Pr. 25c

A year later the 3c value was changed from Brown to Carmine and the new color was issued in a single denomination and combination booklet (1923)

3c Carmine Pink cover 2 panes of four Price 25c

1c Yellow—2c Green—3c Carm. Blue cover 1 pane of four ea. Pr. 25c

In 1928, the George V "Scroll Issue" appeared in booklets. The covers were of tinted cardboard, but the design on the cover was changed with the use of the "Coat of Arms" of Canada. The slogans inside the booklet were in smaller print and boxed in a rectangle with indented corners.

1c Yellow Yellow cover 4 panes of six Price 25c

2c Green Green cover 2 panes of six Price 25c

The combination booklet of this issue differed from the usual arrangement, and provided a five cent value instead of the three cent value. All panes were of six stamps.

1c Yellow (3x6)—2c Green (2x6)—5c Violet (1x6) Blue cover Price 72c

From 1930 until late 1932, the George V "Maple Leaf" issue appeared in many different booklets, due to postal rate and color changes. The covers and interleaves remained the same as for the 1928 booklets.

1c Green Green cover 4 panes of six Price 25c

2c Green Green cover 2 panes of six Price 25c

2c Brown Brown cover 2 panes of six Price 25c

3c Carmine Red cover 2 panes of four Price 25c

2c Carmine Red cover 2 panes of six Price 25c

1c Green—2c Brown—3c Carm. Blue cover 1 pane of 4 ea. Price 25c

The George V "Medallion" issue appeared late in 1932, and was also issued in booklets. Covers and interleaves were the same as for the 1930 booklets, except that the rectangles were squared at the corners.

1c Green Green cover 4 panes of six Price 25c

2c Brown Brown cover 2 panes of six Price 25c

3c Carmine Red cover 2 panes of four Price 25c

The combination booklet was issued at the same time as the other booklets.

1c Green—2c Brown—3c Carm. Blue cover 1 pane of 4 ea. Price 25c

The George V "Secret Date" issue of 1935, also brought forth booklets. The



covers and interleaves were the same as for the 1932 booklets.

1c Green	Green cover	4 panes of six	Price 25c
2c Brown	Brown cover	2 panes of six	Price 25c
3c Carmine	Red cover	2 panes of four	Price 25c
1c Green—2c Brown—3c Carm.	Blue cover	1 pane of 4 ea.	Price 25c

When the George VI "Regular" Issue made its appearance in booklet form, the covers were of a new design, the color being printed on the cardboard, the "Coat of Arms" set in a white shield with "Canada Postage" in a white tablet joined to the shield. The back cover had a slogan printed in a white rectangle.

The insides of the covers and interleaves were printed the same as for the 1928 booklets.

The first booklet of this series was the combination booklet.

1c Green—2c Brown—3c Carm.	Blue cover	1 pane of 4 ea.	Price 25c
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A few weeks later the individual booklets began to appear.

3c Carmine	Red cover	2 panes of four	Price 25c
2c Brown	Brown cover	2 panes of six	Price 25c
1c Green	Green cover	4 panes of six	Price 25c

Later booklets of this series saw another change in cover design. The center design remained the same, but the tablet at the bottom was removed. In solid letters, the following printing was added, "Canada Postage," placed above the design. This book contained—placed to the left of the design, on the right side—a description of the contents of the book—at the bottom, for the first time appeared—Price Twenty-five Cents. Added to the inside of the book is this "ad" in seven lines—Air Mail/only 3c more than ordinary postage/Canada 6c first ounce/5c each additional ounce/United States/6c each ounce. This "ad" will prove to be very interesting in later booklets.

The first booklet of the George VI "War Effort" Issue was the 3c value. Design of booklet same as above.

3c Carmine	Red cover	2 panes of four	Price 25c
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Then came the combination booklet

1c Green—2c Brown—3c Carm.	Blue cover	1 pane of 4 ea.	Price 25c
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Two months later the 1c and 2c booklets were issued.

2c Brown	Brown Cover	2 panes of six	Price 25c
1c Green	Green cover	4 panes of six	Price 25c

In 1943, due to postal rates and color changes, new booklets of this series were issued.

4c Carmine	Orange Cover	1 pane of six	Price 25c
3c Purple	Purple Cover	2 panes of four	Price 25c

At this time a radical change in Canadian booklet arrangement was issued. A "Tiny" combination booklet made up of horizontal strips of three appeared. These strips were fastened in the book at the selvedge on the left side, the same as with the larger panes. The cover design although condensed, remained the same.

1c Green—3c Purple—4c Carmine Black Cover Horiz. strip of 3 ea. Price 25c

Due to a change in Air Mail rates, several varieties are available in the "ad" on the interleaves. First the Old 6c rate—then Obliteration of the old 6c rate with new rate printed at bottom—then the proper new rate. These can be found in all booklets of this series except the "Tiny" combination book.

All Canadian booklets were made with either English or French printed matter on covers and interleaves.

From the above one can readily visualize the mass of material required if entire booklets instead of panes were collected.

The panes of four of the 3c values which are incorporated in the combination booklets are the very same as those in individual booklets.

Following is a complete list of individual panes, dates of issue, size of pane in parenthesis, and varieties:

B-1	2c Carmine—Queen Victoria	June 11, 1900	(6)
	1a Tete-beche panes		
B-2	2c Carmine—King Edward VII	July 1, 1903	(6)
	2a Vertical hairlines		
B-3	1c Green—King George V	January, 1912	(6)
	2a Shades (various) 3b Toned Paper		3c Horizontal hairlines
B-4	2c Carmine—King George V	January, 1912	(6)
	4a Shades (various)	4b Toned Paper	



B-5	3c Brown—King George V 5a Shades	5b Toned Paper	October, 1918	(4)
B-6	1c Yellow—King George V 6a Shades (various)	6b Toned Paper	December, 1922	(6)
B-7	1c Yellow—King George V 7a Shades (various)	7b Toned Paper	December, 1922	(4)
B-8	1c Green—King George V 8a Shades (various)	8b Toned Paper	December, 1922	(6)
B-9	2c Green—King George V 9a Shades (various)	9b Toned Paper	December, 1922	(4)
B-10	3c Carmine—King George V 10a Shades (various)	10b Toned Paper	December, 1923	(4)
B-11	2c Green—Scroll Issue 11a Tete-beche panes (imperf)		October 16, 1928	(6)
B-12	1c Yellow—Scroll Issue 12a Tete-beche panes (imperf)		October 25, 1928	(6)
B-13	5c Violet—Scroll Issue 13a Tete-beche panes (imperf)		January 6, 1929	(6)
B-14	2c Green—Maple Leaf 14a Shades (various) 14c Brown Gum	14b Rotary Gum 14d Imperf top and bottom, perf both sides	July 6, 1930	(6)
B-15	1c Green—Maple Leaf 15a Shades (various)		December 5, 1930	(6)
B-16	2c Brown—Maple Leaf 16a Shades (various)		July 4, 1931	(6)
B-17	1c Green—Maple Leaf 17a Shades (various)		July 13, 1931	(4)
B-18	2c Brown—Maple Leaf 18a Shades (various)		July 13, 1931	(4)
B-19	3c Carmine—Maple Leaf 19a Shades		July 13, 1931	(4)
B-20	2c Carmine—Maple Leaf 20a Shades (various) 20c PLATE or No 5 on selvedge	20b PLATE or No 4 on selvedge	August, 1931	(6)
B-21	1c Green—Medallion 21a Shades (various) 21c PLATE or No 2 on selvedge		December 1, 1932	(6)
B-22	1c Green—Medallion 22a Shades (various)	22b Toned Paper	December 1, 1932	(4)
B-23	2c Brown—Medallion 23a Shades (various) 23c PLATE or No 2 on selvedge		December 1, 1932	(6)
B-24	2c Brown—Medallion 24a Shades (various)	24b Toned Paper	December 1, 1932	(4)
B-25	3c Carmine—Medallion 25a Shades (various) 25c PLATE or No 1 on selvedge	25b Toned Paper	December 1, 1932	(4)
B-26	1c Green—"Secret Date" 26a Shades (various)		June 3, 1935	(6)
B-27	1c Green—"Secret Date" 27a Shades (various)		June 3, 1935	(4)
B-28	2c Brown—"Secret Date" 28a Shades (various)		June 3, 1935	(6)
B-29	2c Brown—"Secret Date" 29a Shades (various)		June 3, 1935	(4)
B-30	3c Carmine—"Secret Date" 30a Shades (various)		June 3, 1935	(4)
B-31	1c Green—King George VI 31a Shades (various)		April 15, 1937	(4)
B-32	2c Brown—King George VI 32a Shades (various)		April 15, 1937	(4)
B-33	3c Carmine—King George VI 33a Shades (various)		April 15, 1937	(4)
B-34	2c Brown—King George VI		May 3, 1937	(6)



	34a Shades (various)		
B-35	1c Green—King George VI	May 18, 1937	(6)
	35a Shades (various)		
B-36	3c Carmine—"War Effort"	August 20, 1942	(4)
B-37	1c Green—"War Effort"	September 14, 1942	(4)
B-38	2c Brown—"War Effort"	September 14, 1942	(4)
B-39	2c Brown—"War Effort"	October 6, 1942	(6)
B-40	1c Green—"War Effort"	November 24, 1942	(6)
B-41	4c Carmine—"War Effort"	May 3, 1943	(6)
B-42	3c Purple—"War Effort"	1943	(4)
B-43	2c Brown—"War Effort"	1943	(3)
B-44	3c Purple—"War Effort"	1943	(3)
B-45	4c Carmine—"War Effort"	1943	(3)

Shade and gum varieties are no doubt to be found on the "War Effort" Series.

### APPLYING AND REMOVING HINGES

Proper hinging of stamps or covers is so important that I offer the following manner for your test and consideration. The possible damage caused by improper hinging is reason enough to consider a way to prevent such damage.

Disregarding the improper ways collections are often mounted—try this—Fold back  $\frac{1}{2}$ " of the hinge as the part to be applied to the stamp. A larger fold will only disturb more gum when it is necessary to remove the hinge. Moisten the fold and apply so that the created crease is exactly along the extreme outer edge of the stamp, covering the perfs. The other portion of the hinge is then moistened away from the stamp—returned to the original folded position, and mounted.

If you feel that the appearance is not what you might prefer, remember that a damaged stamp is not an asset.

To remove a hinge, use the back end of the tongs and rub briskly and carefully across the hinge. You will note the hinge start to loosen as a result of the friction and you will then readily be able to remove it.

No. 20, you're not exactly correct about the popularity of Canadian Precancels—check the membership list and you'll note some precancel collectors—not entirely a dormant phase of Canadian collecting. Let's have some more of those short comments.

Has any member, or does any member know someone, who has devised and is willing to offer a definite way to identify shades of a color. I hope someone will offer this information and help me and I'm sure others, to be able to more easily identify and classify colors and their shades.

Re Geo. V Printed on Gum—the article is not clear. Are there two sheets known or is reference being made to one sheet....

There are two sheets—one sold by the English dealer and the one by Marks.

### CLASSIFIED TOPICS

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	1	3d red .....	27.50	20.00	11.00
2	2	6d slate violet .....	50.00	35.00	21.00
	3	6d brown purple .....	50.00	35.00	27.00
3	4	12d black specimen .....	55.00	50.00	.....
<b>1852-57 Wove Paper</b>					
4	10	3d red .....	12.00	6.50	3.50
4a	11	3d deep red .....	13.50	6.75	3.75
	11A	3d brown red .....	17.50	9.00	5.00
4c	18	3d thin soft ribbed paper .....	30.00	12.00	9.00
4d	6	3d thin red .....	13.50	7.00	4.00
	7	3d thin deep red .....	15.00	7.50	4.25
	7A	3d thin scarlet .....	17.50	9.00	5.00
	15	3d thick hard .....	25.00	12.50	6.50
	19	3d thin brittle wove .....	25.00	12.50	6.50
	1A	Major re-entry .....	50.00	35.00	22.50
5		6d purple black .....	65.00	50.00	27.50
5A	12	6d slate violet .....	65.00	50.00	27.50
5B	13	6d greenish gray .....	60.00	45.00	25.00
5C	14	6d brownish grey .....	65.00	50.00	27.50
5E	8	6d thin slate violet .....	85.00	65.00	35.00
	9	6d thin greenish grey .....	85.00	65.00	40.00
5F	16	6d thick hard grey lilac .....	100.00	85.00	35.00
7	29	10d thin bright blue .....	70.00	40.00	17.50
7A	20A	10d thin dull blue .....	70.00	50.00	20.00
	20B	10d medium bright blue .....	.....	50.00	30.00
	20C	10d medium Prussian blue .....	.....	50.00	30.00
7B	21	10d thick paper blue .....	.....	70.00	35.00
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8A	24	½d horizontal ribbed paper .....	.....	100.00	55.00
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