

BNA TOPICS

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NEW YEAR GREETINGS

1945

Articles by—

Rev. Bain

Reg. Barraclough

W. D. Chadbourne

C. B. D. Garrett

W. Hoffmann

J. Levine

D. Meyerson

Official Publication of the
British North America Philatelic Society

IT'S ALL YOURS

for the asking . . .

The catalog of my 30th Auction Sale, I mean. There isn't a collector of BNA alive who won't find it interesting. Among the Canadian and Newfoundland stamps are the following:

- BOOKLET PANES — Absolutely Complete
- LARGE CENTS — Superb Unused, Watermarked
- JUBILEES — Complete, with duplicates
- COVERS — A Fine Assortment
- COMMEMORATIVES — Complete, Of Course
- AIR MAILS — Just about all except great rarities

That's for the BNA specialists. Now if you collect United States as well, or foreign, or anything else from the stamps of the sixth moon of Saturn to covers from Mindanao Deep, you'll find it in this sale. A wonderful collection of United States is featured, with British Colonial air mails complete, a fine collection of Dutch Colonials bringing up the rear.

SEND FOR THAT CATALOG TODAY!

Date of Sale, February 16-17, 1945.

HERMAN HERST, JR.

116 Nassau Street

New York 7, N. Y.

"Incomplete Notes" by Reg Barraclough

The "Soldiers' Letter" of Canada

Philately by its very nature tempts its neophytes into the study of history. The true philatelist asks "WHY?" The historian says, "Why?" "Of course you must remember that was done because... etc."

Have you ever wondered why the Canadian Post Office authorized the printing of and accepted delivery of, the Two Cent Rose Stamp of 1864? Just three years before Confederation and to the number of less than one million stamps. Have you ever wondered what demand could have existed at that date, that would have justified the Post Office Department's actions in printing a new stamp with all the expense such an undertaking entailed? Did they not know that the Fathers of Confederation were already planning for a Larger Canada? Maybe they didn't think about such things in those days. Have you ever wondered why these stamps seem so scarce and yet only catalogue at \$10.00 used? But maybe that's another question, and yet they do seem hard to find in superb condition. Well I've done a lot of wondering myself about these unusual stamps. I haven't found all the answers yet by a long shot, but I have learned a little and here is as near the story as I have so far been able to make out.

I have been led to believe that the postal rate on newspapers from Canada to England was two cents and the 2 cent rose of 1864 was extensively used for that purpose. If such is the case, this use of the stamp may explain their scarcity, due to their being destroyed along with the newspaper. But the real reason for the issue of this stamp can hardly be because of the above mentioned use only, as two one-cent stamps would have done the job just as well. In fact, as the one-cent stamp was used to carry newspapers in Canada, it would have been only natural to add a second one-cent stamp to send the newspaper overseas, if so desired.

At a date unknown to me, the British Army arranged for a privilege to be extended to non-commissioned officers and privates serving anywhere within the Empire. Namely, that they could send a letter to any address within the Empire for a prepaid rate of one penny, provided certain very specific regulations were complied with by the sender.

First — the sender's name, company and battalion must be prominently displayed at the top of the letter.

Second — the commanding Officer, Paymaster or Designate, must sign in the left lower corner of the envelope, giving his rank.

Third — the postal charges of one penny must be prepaid.

The earliest example of the Soldiers' Letter I have seen is a Stampless Cover dated 1821 which is now in my collection through the kindness of Mr. Fred Jarrett, of Toronto. This cover has all the regulation identification marks as called for in the Army Orders, with the additional feature of a marking over the officer's signature stating, "P. Paid Soldier's Letter."

The latest use of the Soldiers' Letter privilege I have seen is a letter dated 1893. This cover is especially interesting as it is a prepared stamped envelope, with special spaces for the information required by regulations and printed directions.

Now to return to the original subject of why did we have a 2 cent stamp issued in 1864.

At the time we are discussing, there were many soldiers of the British Army on garrison duty in Canada. When these men wished to write letters and their pay being very small the item of the cost of sending their letters home was important and thus they valued their Soldiers' Letter privilege. But if only one-cent stamps were available for this purpose, some difficulty was experienced in sticking two of these one-cent stamps on the small envelopes current at the time, without so reducing the space available for the required information, that the sender might fail to meet these regulations and have his letter refused the Soldiers' Letter privilege.

An unusually good example of this crowding is shown in the illustration below, which is a photograph of a Soldier's Letter in my own collection. You will note among other things of interest, that the date of this cover is January 21st, 1865, five months after the issue of the 2 cent rose of 1864. The right hand stamp

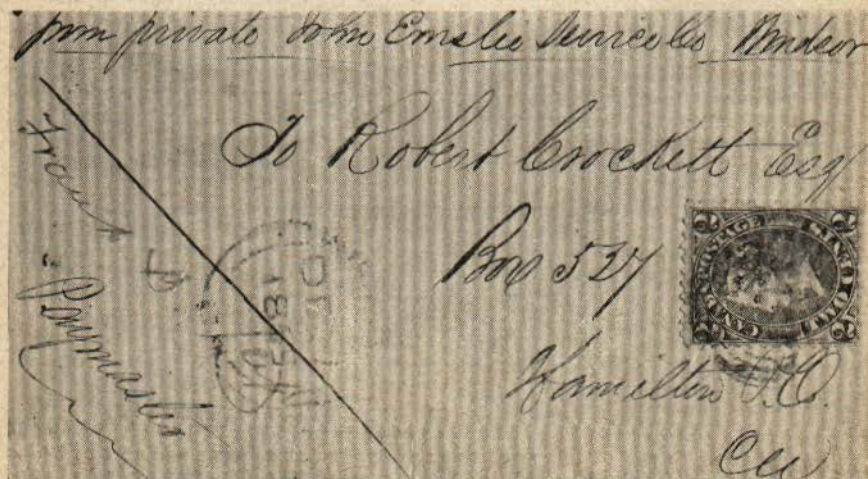
was folded around the right side of the envelope for lack of room.



The officers required to sign these letters were obviously welcome in the best of society. The best of society was the goal of most colonial politicians of that and, may I suggest, more recent days. Here we have a situation where complaints of inconveniences experienced by the officers, due to no penny rate stamp being provided by the government then in office, would reach receptive ears. That the inconvenience to the officers and the men under them should have received such official recognition is only another example of the persuasive power of a uniform, if properly garnished with gold braid and displayed before an appreciative audience.

The 2 cent rose of 1864 was ordered from the printers and the troops were happy, we hope.

The illustration below is a photograph of the most perfect example of the use of the 2 cent rose of 1864 in it's proper setting on a Soldier's Letter, dated December 21, 1865, from Windsor to Hamilton. This superb cover is in the collection of Captain Vincent G. Greene, of Toronto, through whose courtesy this photograph is included in this article.



In January 1865, the Soldier's Letter privilege was extended to the Canadian Militia. Through the kindness of Mr. Ian Morgan, of Montreal, I am able to include here a copy of the orders conferring this privilege on the Militia.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 1st January, 1865.

Department Circular

No. 60

Letters to and from the Volunteer Militia employed on Active Service.

To the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates serving with the Companies of Volunteer Militia called out by His Excellency the Governor General for active service on the Frontier, will, as regards letters addressed to, or sent by, them, WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF CANADA, be extended the privilege enjoyed by the same ranks in Her Majesty's regular troops, and under the same conditions, as follows:

- 1) Each Letter must be prepaid Two Cents at the time of posting.
- 2) The letter must not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce in weight.
- 3) The Letter must refer solely to the private affairs of the Volunteer.
- 4) The Name of the Volunteer and his Rank, whether Private or Non-commissioned Officer, and the Name of the Company in which he is serving, must be specified in the direction of the letter, whether sent to or by the Volunteer: and, in the case of a Letter sent by a Volunteer, the Officer in Command of the Post where he is stationed must sign his name and rank as Commanding Officer, on the Letter.
- 5) Letters to and from Officers are not entitled to this privilege.

If, in the case of any Letter, the above described conditions are not fully complied with, or if the Letter in any way fails to come within the class of Letters admissible to the privilege, viz:—if the Letter be not prepaid the two cents,—if it weigh more than $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,—if it be addressed to any place beyond the Province, or has not been posted in Canada, or if it be not addressed in the required form so as to shew the name and rank of the Volunteer, or fail to have the Commanding Officer's signature, when sent by a Volunteer,—such Letter is treated and rated like any other ordinary Letter.

Registered Letters must be prepaid the registration charge in addition to the Two-Cent rate.

The privilege will not extend to Newspapers, Books or Parcels, nor to any matter sent by Post other than Letters.

Any fraud or abuse, in respect to the privilege hereby granted to Volunteer Militia men on Active Service, will render the perpetrator liable to serious consequences.

W. P. HOWLAND,
Postmaster General.

To you who have read my article this far, I would like to ask a few questions, maybe together we can build the complete story of what I choose to call "The Soldiers' Letter Stamp of Canada"—2 cent Rose of 1864.

Have you ever seen a Stampless Soldier's Letter dated prior to 1821?

What battalions are mentioned on the Soldier's Letters you have in your collection?

What is the earliest dated use you have seen of the 2 cent Rose? What is the latest date?

Have you any evidence of the use of the 2 cent Rose as the carrier of newspapers, and if so, from where to where?

I sincerely hope the few ideas presented here may have been of interest and will result in my acquiring more information on these two subjects, "The Soldiers' Letter of Canada" and the "2 Cent Rose of 1864."

SEPAD

Charles McDonough, of Philadelphia, and a very active member, was awarded a Blue Ribbon for his fine showing of Canada in the Sepad Show, at Phila., Dec. 1, 2 & 3. Mr. J. A. Park exhibited five frames of early Canadian stamps and covers in the non-competitive section. BNAPS has the distinction of claiming the only exhibitors of Canadiana at Sepad as members.

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TEMPORARY OFFICERS

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

After considerable correspondence with Roy W. Trickey concerning his article on Newfoundland Postal Stationery in the September issue of "Topics," he has agreed that the changes noted at the end of this letter should be made in his listing.

The need for the correspondence arose when in going through my collection of used postal stationery, I discovered a copy of PC 15 postmarked at Hant's Harbor on June 17, 1913. This was in contradiction to Mr. Trickey's article which listed the year of issue as 1915. It also seemed strange that PC 13 should have been issued before PC15, and that when a new printing was needed, namely PC16, the postal authorities should go back to PC 13 for their design and completely bypass the more recent PC 15.

A check through the available reference material brought to light an article which in conjunction with the used dated copy of PC15 in my collection has convinced Mr. Trickey that the order of issuance of the two cards in question, PC 13 and PC 15, should be changed.

As a necessary corollary we should change the date of issue of LC 1, the letter card, from 1914 to 1912. Harry E. Huber in his "Notes on Newfoundland, 1879-1931," cites a report for 1910-1911, written by the Postmaster General under date of March 9, 1912: "There is now in course of preparation a post card for local use which has the advantage of being sealed, and it enables the addressee to reply without having to provide paper, envelope or postage stamp." Huber lists this reply card as having been issued in 1912 and in view of the report of the Postmaster General it is reasonable to assume that he is correct, though a copy used during 1912 would definitely settle the problem as to the year of issue. Boggs also lists the letter card as having been issued in 1912. Does any member have a used letter card of that year so that the year of issue may positively be determined?

Now to get back to PC 15, Huber goes on to say, and I quote "In May 1913, a new 1c card appeared, green or cream, measuring 122 x 79 mm., with the head of King George V in an oval, facing the left. Surmounting the oval is a crown with conventional ornaments on either side. Tablets in the lower corners contain figure of value. The design of the stamp is the same as for the 2c letter card issued in the previous year.

Using the above as our authority, further confirmed by the used post card, it seems definite that we should make the following changes in Mr. Trickey's list.

- PC 13 — Change to PC 15
- PC 15 — Change to PC 13, issued in 1913
- PC 16 — Change to — design same as PC 15
- PC 17 — Change to — design same as PC 15
- LC 1 — Change to — issued in 1912

I trust that this letter will serve to correct any doubts that may have arisen.

Notes on Prince Edward Island Covers

by W. W. Chadbourne

A remarkable fine lot of Prince Edward Island covers were dispersed by Harmer Rooke and Company at auction on June 28, 1944 as part of a magnificent British North American collection. This was the finest lot of P. E. I. to come on the market since the Kelleher sale of the Emerson collection and the Doane sale of Colonel Green's covers and furnishes a suitable occasion for a review of prices and for other comments.

If, as a true collector once remarked, half of the pleasure of our hobby is in the chase, then a P. E. I. cover collector is truly a happy man. He is forever waiting for something to turn up and he takes immense pride in his new acquisitions and the old friends in his album. Jarrett's comment on these covers is to the effect that their extreme rarity does not permit sound catalog pricing. Each item is unique piece, to be appraised according to the condition of the stamp and envelope, the cancellation, the datings, the perforation varieties, and the combination of stamps to make the proper rate. Because of the existence of cheap remainders of the 1862-1873 issues, used copies have been "made up" and covers must be carefully selected to avoid the possibility of spurious usage. A good knowledge of postal rates is essential if one's collection is to be kept above suspicion. This should not be taken as an indictment of smudge cancellations, which are quite common. While eschewing pen cancellations on off-cover copies, the author advocates accepting these on P. E. I. covers where the piece is otherwise acceptable. They are perfectly legitimate philatelic items. I have a glorious strip of three of the two pence perf. 9 tied on cover to Maine with handstamp but each stamp is also pencancelled. Who would deny such an item a home in their collection?

Now to the Harmer Rooke sale items. Of the #1 two pence rose, there were two singles at \$10.50 and \$14.50, while a pair went at \$36. Two pence was the intra-island rate and singles appear most often of any of the perf. 9 issue. A combination two pence rose and six pence green on part cover but with all postal markings went for \$37. There were no full covers of the three pence blue, but a part cover went for \$15. Three pence paid the postage to the other provinces of British North America, and while one might think that covers would be fairly common in fact they are relatively scarce and extremely desirable. Neither was there any single of the six pence in the sale, this being the rate to the United States. However, a lovely combination three pence and six pence to St. Johns, Newfoundland was knocked down at the bargain price of \$60.

In the 1862-1872 pence issues, a single #4 one pence yellow orange made \$13, while two singles on the same cover brought \$8. A horizontal pair sold for \$11 and another for \$16. In the one pence brown orange, two copies on the same cover sold for \$10 and a vertical pair for \$10.50. A one pence in combination with the two pence rose #5 to Halifax brought \$19. Singles of the two pence rose, which is the commonest of the P. E. I. on cover sold for \$3 and \$3.50. A strip of four realized \$33. Three examples of #6 three pence blue on separate covers brought \$4, \$6, and \$6.50. In combination with the #7 six pence green, making the nine pence rate to London, a somewhat stained cover sold for \$31. There was no example of the single six pence green, which is a very good stamp to find on cover, most of them coming to the United States. A bisect used as three pence went for \$21.

A very fine #8 nine pence violet on a nice clean envelope now graces my own collection at \$45. A pair off-center with one stamp damaged, also to London, made \$28. The four pence black of 1868, always a hard stamp to get genuinely used, was present in a horizontal pair. The low price of \$16 indicated doubt of authentic use. A bisect used as two pence did much better at \$41.

The decimal stamps of 1872 are much rarer than the pence issues that preceded them because of the short period of time that elapsed before Prince Edward Island joined the Confederation in 1873. The #11 one cent brown in a single and horizontal pair used for the three cent rate sold for \$14. A copy in combination with the #12 two cent ultramarine, also used as three cents, went to some happy collector for \$41. Fortunate indeed is one who possesses this two cent stamp on cover.

A one cent with the #13 three cent rose, making the four cent rate to Halli-

fax on a none too desirable envelope brought \$11.50. A double rate three cent as two singles sold for \$6. The #14 four cent green on a torn cover to Nova Scotia reached \$18. A #15 six cent black to Oregon was sold at \$20 and a bisect of the same stamp used locally found a new owner at \$26. The sale closed with a copy of the #16 twelve cent violet on a registered cover to Canada West. Going for the exceedingly low price of \$26, it was the bargain of the P. E. I. section if genuinely used.

In the foregoing resume of prices realized no attempt was made to describe in detail the condition of each stamp on cover. Hence, the reader should not take too literally the realized price as being the best prevailing market price for that particular item. As always, the perfect specimen commanded a premium and the damaged or doubtful item was discounted.

Bringing News About People & Stamps

by Ian S. Bain

By the time this column makes its appearance Dr. Holmes Handbook and Catalogue will be in the hands of the public. What a relief off the Doctor's mind to know that it has reached the subscribers. We venture to make the prophecy that it will soon be sold out. Then listen to the wail!

B. N. A. P. S.

With the appearance of the Holmes book the next question is what about Bogg's Canada Handbook. According to information received volume I is now ready, but will not be released until volume II is completed and sold with it. The famous B. N. A. collection of Alfred Lichtenstein has been offered to Mr. Boggs for reference. We should have some book when it is finished.

B. N. A. P. S.

Talk about Canada complete booklets and panes and the way the price is soaring, a dealer advertises the first Newfoundland booklet complete for \$300.00. Have you got any to sell?

B. N. A. P. S.

One of those hard to get items in Canadian Revenues is the George V Excise Stamp 3/8c surcharged in black on ½c in lower case letters. Look out for it as it is not as easy to secure as most people imagine.

B. N. A. P. A.

Regarding some of the semi-official Canadian Air-Mail stamps Mr. Seebeck was a gentleman when compared with certain emissions of these pioneer stamps. In fact it is reported that the plates of certain of these stamps are still in existence, and should there be any shortage no doubt the presses would start to roll again.

B. N. A. P. S.

With an article on "Canadian Military Postmarks" by Major Ian C. Morgan appearing in the Dec. issue of "Topics" perhaps it will be remembered that Major Morgan was the author of "The Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Air-mails." He is also the Paymaster, 6th D. C. R. C. Hussars, (15th 1 R) Armoured Regiment. At present he is writing a book on the Military Postal History of Canada, which when completed will be an unique contribution to the philatelic history of Canada. He especially welcomes any material in this field to aid in the compilation of the book. His address is % Morgan Trust Co., 1455 Union Avenue, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

B. N. A. P. S.

How many collectors receive philatelic gifts for Christmas? According to a survey that I made they are very few. Perhaps the reason is that when non-collectors come up to the point of buying anything in the stamp line it all appears such a mystery that they give up. That is what I have been told.

B. N. A. P. S.

No use making any resolutions for the New Year that you are going to cut down on this and that in stamps. Here is the answer: "Some men have hobbies but some hobbies have men." (Source unknown)

B. N. A. P. S.

May 1945 hold for all a great year of philatelic enjoyment, and the adding of some (not all) of those eagerly sought after items in B. N. A.

Canadian Postal Slogan Cancellations

By C. B. D. Garrett

In compiling this list of slogan cancellations I have endeavored to arrange them in such manner to make it simple to insert new slogans in their proper alphabetical arrangement. The first three letters of the first word in the slogan and the first letters of the second and third words are the key. For example, the slogan "Address Your Mail to Street and Number" is listed "Add Y. M." Where important varieties are known, they will be designated by numbers after the key. Minor varieties will be designated by small letters, and will be noted when of sufficient importance.

Collectors having in their possession any slogans which I have not listed, are invited to forward same to me for inspection and inclusion in this list.

ACH. D. T. (Achetez des Timbres d'economie de Guirre et Aidez la Reconstruction.) In use about 1920.

ADD. P. D. (Add Postal District Number to Toronto Address)

(a) with dashes each side of "to."

Used in Toronto from 1925-1930.

ADD. Y. M. 1 (Address your Mail to Street and Number)

Dots each side of "Address."

Calgary 1922, 1927

Medicine Hat 1929, 1932

Regina 1927-8

ADD. Y. M. 2. Dashes each side of "Address" instead of dots.

Edmonton 1929, 1934

Galt 1927

Sarnia 1932

Lethbridge 1923

St. John 1922

Windsor 1926-7

Glace Bay 1928

Toronto 1925-6

Vancouver 1927

Regina 1922

Hamilton 1922

ADV. C. O. 1. Advise Correspondents of your Correct Address.

("Advise" 3mm. high.)

Oshawa 1927

Moose Jaw 1928

Victoria 1933

ADV. C. O. 2. "Advise" 5mm. high. Used in Calgary in 1931 and 1932.

Kamloops 1933

Winnipeg 1929

Vancouver 1931-33

Hamilton 1927-8

Lindsey 1928

Brandon 1933

Peterboro 1927-8

Lethbridge 1928-9 & 33

Toronto 1927-29

Edmonton 1933

New Westminster 1927-30

Prince Rupert 1934

ADV. Y. C. Advise Your Correspondents of Your Correct Post Office Address.

In general usage from 1922 to 1934.

AIR. M. S. Air Mail—Safe, Sure, Speedy.

Chatham 1938

Kamloops 1940 & 41

Port Arthur

(a) No triangle in SW corner.

Oshawa 1942

Windsor 1942

Woodstock 1943

AIR. M. SP. Air Mail Speeds Business.

In General usage from 1938 to date.

ALB. H. C. Alberta Horse and Cattle Show.

Calgary Apr. 10-15, 1916.

ALB. M. F. Alberta Musical Festival. Calgary May 9-13, 1927.

ALB. S. S. Alberta Spring Shows. Calgary Apr. 4-9, 1921.

ALB. W. F. Alberta Winter Fair. Calgary 1913, 1917, 1918.

ALE. R. D. Alexandra Rose Day. Toronto 1929.

ANN. C. C. Annual Citizens Celebration, Belleville. (before 1927)

ARM. D. C. Armistice Day, Canadian Legion Vetscraft Poppies. 1929-30

(Later changed to Remembrance Day) (Round or Oval "o" in poppies.)

Calgary 1929

Vancouver 1930

Victoria 1930

Edmonton 1930

London 1929

Winnipeg 1930

Toronto 1929

As above, but in French. Jour de l'armistice legon Canadiene—etc.

Used in Montreal 1930.

ASS. D. C. Assurance des Colls. Parcel Post Insurance. \$5 for 3 cents.

Montreal 1926-7

Sherbrook 1927-28

ATT. M. A. Attend Montreal Aircraft Expos. (Bilingual) July 7-15

Montreal 1928.

ATT. V. B. Attend Vancouver B. C. Sports Celebration.

Vancouver—July 11, 1925.

AUT. A. R. Auto and Radio Equipment Show Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Feb. 5-10, 1923.

AUT. E. S. Auto Equipment Show Winnipeg
Winnipeg, Feb. 6-11, 1922.

N. B. This article inaugurates a series on this subject. Mr. Garrett has made a thoro study of Canada's slogan cancellations and future issues of TOPICS will carry the author's entire work. There are many minor varieties which space forbids us to publish. The next issue will have a full page of illustrations of the

Report of the Secretary

NEW MEMBERS

- 126 Allen, E. K., 150 South St., Halifax, N. S., Canada.
127 DeBelle, Surg. Comm. J. E., 12 Rockliffe Way, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
128 Goodchild, Edward E., 4250 Marcell Ave., Montreal, P. Q., Canada
129 Mackintosh, M., Wyoming, Ontario, Canada
130 McVey, S. George, 22 Sowamsett Ave., Warren, R. I.
131 Roberts, Laurence C., 80 Douglas Road, Glen Ridge, N. J.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Barraclough, Dr. W. W., 28 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto, Ont., Canada (Coll.) Canada. By J. R. Barraclough, No. 33.
Ferguson, J. Douglas, Box 180, Rock Island, Que., Canada (Coll.) CAN—Postage, precancels, postal stationery, revenues. NFD — Revenues, Brit. Amer. By H. R. Meyers, No. 9.
Heenan, Robert M., 36 Manor Road W., Toronto 12, Ont., Canada (D. C.) CAN—NFD—B. W. I. By J. Levine, No. 1.
Liveright, Frank I., Hillsdale, N. J., (Coll.) CAN—Revenues & Tax Paid—NFD By J. Levine, No. 1.
Reford, Dr. Lewis L., 660 St. Catherine Street W., Montreal, P. Q. Canada (Coll.) CANADA 1851-1880, Br. Columbia, P. E. I. By J. R. Barraclough, No. 33
Roper, Comm. John B., 550 Piccadilly Ave., Ottawa, Ont., Canada (Coll.) (cx) CAN, NFD, PRE—A*o, PE, V. CAN, NFD—AMso. CAN—B. C. By J. R. Barraclough, No. 33
Stagg, A. C., 622 Orchard Ave., Lexington 35, Kentucky (Coll.) Canadian Revenues, Br. Col., Bosnia, Macao. By H. R. Meyers, No. 9

DECEASED

- 128 Goodchild, Ed. E.

Chatter

J. R. Barraclough has gone "all out" to increase our membership. As you read the "new applications," you can see the fine results he is providing.

Member Stewart S. Howe, of New York City, offered some very constructive comments about TOPICS. As a director of the College Fraternity Magazines Associated, he is well qualified to offer suggestions. We hope that Mr. Howe recognizes his influences.

From "THE LONDON PHILATELIST" October 1944
"On the 6th October, "THE STAMP COLLECTORS' FORTNIGHTLY" attains its 50th year. We have only six members remaining who were elected in the 19th century and they are worthy of record —

A. F. Basset Hull (1887)	C. F. Dendy Marshal (1895)
Dr. J. N. Kynes (1892)	Sir C. Stewart-Wilson (1895)
H. E. Deats (1893)	Lt. Colonel J. S. O'Meara (1897)

(Sgd.) L. J. Gilbert-Lodge, Hon. Sec'y

Reverend Ian S. Bain suggests that a chapter be sponsored by BNAPS to honor the great names of BNA for their contribution to the hobby. This suggestion offers many possibilities. I hope that the Reverend Bain has a definite program which he will offer for consideration.

Roy W. Trickey has been selected to direct the publicity for our Society. Editors of stamp publications wherever they are will be receiving letters cancelled "Towanda, Pa."

Charles McDonough did some fine work for the BNAPS at the 10th American Philately Congress and SEPAD National Stamp Exhibition, held in his home town, Philadelphia. He made certain that visitors heard about BNAPS.

Incomplete Notes on Philatelic Canadianna

by Reg. Barraclough

I'm sure you have heard the remark "I collect Canada," or maybe it's, "I collect B. N. A. only." I'm just as sure that when you hear that remark you haven't the faintest idea what your new acquaintance in philately is talking about. He may mean, "I collect the Postal Issues of Canada or B. N. A." If this Canadian or B. N. A. collector actually uses these words, I still don't believe you know what he is talking about. Think it over — and when you are asked "What do you collect?" be a little more specific in the future: or have you never been guilty of using such a broad, all encompassing expression as that of "I collect Canada"?

For my part I like to claim that I collect Philatelic Canadianna: and what a lot of fun it is! I'm one of those who find it difficult to study, in fact don't enjoy studying. As a result, if I become too technical in my stamps research, my interest pales. Maybe I'm just a "Jack of all trades" as a Canadian Collector, not an expert in any one of a dozen specialties, but an interested spectator of all that goes on around me concerning Philatelic Canadianna.

Let me see if I can convey to you some of the fun I get in this manner of collecting Canadian Stamps, etc., with emphasis on the "etc."

Some time ago a friend of mine, Austin Cross, of Ottawa, gave me a Presentation Booklet of the War Effort Issue, which had been given to him as a member of the Press Gallery at Ottawa. This was a new avenue of interest to me. On inquiring, I found that in former years these Presentation Booklets were handed out to a select group every time there appeared any justification for doing so. Of course these Booklets are made up for each meeting of the Postal Union, but that is only one excuse for their issue it seems. Report has it that at certain great and historic functions, very elaborate Booklets (even Volumes) have been prepared for august recipients. Nevertheless for the average collector of Canadianna in a Philatelic sense, there have been given out many such smaller types, as was given to me by my Press Gallery Friend. I have been reasonably fortunate so far in my search and have built up a collection of 14 Presentation Booklets, covering the period of 1922-1943. Do you know a Senator? or a Cabinet Minister? He'd have all of the Booklets issued during his term of office. I believe these Presentation Booklets were given away by the Post Office Department, as far back as the Queen Victoria Jubilee.

Many of you have heard of Warren K. Hale, the Locals Specialist. You should listen to him talk of Canada's two genuine Locals. Both originating in British Columbia, but for different reasons. Barnard's Cariboo issued for the conventional purpose of prepaying carrying charges — and the Upper Columbia issued for the purpose of discouraging the use of the Upper Columbia steamships as mail carriers; 3 cent Dominion of Canada stamps would carry the letter faster but habit being so strong, the steamship company charged 5 cents extra, if any one insisted they carry the mail.

Of course you have all heard about the redoubtable Mr. Taylor who, when short of stock, printed his own supposedly Canadian Locals. Here too is an interesting sideline in Philatelic Canadianna. The number of fictitious Canadian local posts is too great for discussion here, but there's lots of fun in searching for them and after you've found them, trying to learn the story behind them.

Mr. A. L. McCreedy, of Popular Stamps, has been building a collection of Canadian Stamp Publications. What a chance for a Field Day here!

Let me try to list a few 'Side Lines' of Philatelic Canadianna that I have heard of. Very limited of course, because my hearing is poor.

Stampless Covers of Canada. Military and Civilian.

4 and 2 Ring Numeral Cancellations on all issues up to 1898.

Leaf, Crown, Whorl, Cork, Flag and Etc. cancellations.

Presentation Booklets

Soldiers' Letters

Locals, Genuine, Counterfeit and Fictitious

Philatelic Literature and Periodicals

Propaganda Labels and stationery

Newspapers, Insurance Policies, Advertising dodgers — as sent through the mails.

Pioneer Airmails and Experimental Flights

Military Postmarks and Prisoner of War Labels and Cachets.

I am sure this list does not represent 10% of the side lines you and other readers have investigated or have heard of -- but isn't it Fun?

Hoping some readers will be interested enough in these few notes to tell some one of the very interesting side line he has developed. I think it might be a good idea for the Topics to create an "Idea re Side Lines" exchange

Canadian Precancels

by J. Levine

I have been offering information about Canadian Precancels with the intention of providing some news of interest and value to those who collect them. I imagine that everyone who collects them could likewise provide their own interesting facts. I respectfully solicit your information for myself and for others similarly interested collectors.

I presume that most collectors of these Precancels use the Hoover Bros. catalog as their guide. The last edition of this catalog was printed in July 1938. To bring this listing up to date, I am noting all unlisted varieties known to me. Again I solicit your cooperation and ask that you provide any additions for further note.

To continue the numbering system of the Hoover Catalog, I use #301 for the 1c, 1942-302 for the 2c — 303 for the 3c red — 304 for the 4c carmine, and 313 for the 3c purple. The 1c coil stamp becomes #309.

"V"—309—1c (green)	202—2c (brown)
"W"—173b—2c (brown) double	n. "3070" for 3470
"X"—203—3c (carmine)	203—3c (carmine)
301—1c (green)	301—1c (green)
302—2c (brown)	301—1c (green)
303—3c (carmine)	302—2c (brown)
Brantford—4-201—1c (green)	313—3c (purple)
301—1c (green)	Montreal—9-301—1c (green)
Calgary—4-301—1c (green)	302—2c (brown)
302—2c (brown)	313—3c (carmine)
304—4c (carmine)	Moose Jaw—3-302—2c (brown)
301—3c (purple)	Niagara Falls—5-202—2c (brown)
Carleton Place—1-172—2c (brown)	Oshawa—3-203—3c (carmine)
n. 'Carleton Place' missing	301—1c (green)
Coburg—2-201—1c (green)	302—3c (brown)
Guelph—2-301—1c (green)	313—3c (purple)
Halifax—4-202—2c (brown)	Ottawa—5-301—1c (green)
Hamilton—6-203—3c (carmine)	Quebec—5-301—1c (green)
301—1c (green)	202—2c (brown)
Kingston—3-201—1c (green)	Regina—4-202—2c (brown)
202—2c (brown)	Saskatoon—3-203—3c (carmine)
203—3c (carmine)	Toronto—14-301—1c (green)
Kitthener—2-302—2c (brown)	302—2c (brown)
Lennoxville—1-202—2c (brown)	303—3c (carmine)
301—1c (green)	313—3c (purple)
London—5-201—1c (green)	Vancouver—5-203—3c (carmine)
n. "3070" for 3470	Victoria—3-301—1c (green)
	Yorkton—2-301—1c (green)

Edward Ernest Goodchild

We have received the sad and shocking news of the passing of one of Canada's foremost philatelists, Mr. Edward E. Goodchild. Mr. Goodchild had retired from his post on the "Gazette" only recently, and had since been working on a "Postal History of Canada." His passing has deprived us of a friend and fellow member.

The Newfoundland Geo. V Inland Revenue Stamps

by Dan Meyerson

It has been several months since anything appeared in "Topics" concerning Newfoundland Revenues. The article and check list that appeared in the first issue stimulated my interest in this little known phase of Newfoundland stamp collecting and I immediately began to canvass all dealers and collectors to see what I could accumulate.

In the first issue of "Topics," the revenues bearing the likeness of King George V had been divided into two classifications; those bearing the imprint of the British American Banknote Co., at the bottom, and those without it. By the time the second issue of "Topics" went to press a third and fourth classification had been found. The King George V issue with imprint at the bottom had been discovered in perf. 10%. In the same issue Mr. Menendian reported as the fourth classification that the stamps existed in two sizes in the perf. 10%. The two sizes in question were $21\frac{1}{4}$ mm x $28\frac{1}{4}$ mm, and $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm x 29 mm.

In the process of accumulating numerous copies to check the various types it appears that the most common variety particularly in the low values is the $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm x 29 mm in the perf. 10%. I have no idea as to the dates of issue or as to why there are 4 different varieties, but I trust that one of our members will be able to shed some light on the subject. However as an aid to those collectors who may want to know what has been discovered to date, I list below those that have been found up to now. Any further additions will be greatly appreciated. I am certain that the list below will be far from complete, but it is being listed merely to stimulate interest and to provide a starting point.

A With imprint at the bottom

1. Perf. 12 $20\frac{3}{4}$ mm x $28\frac{1}{4}$ mm

- a 5c Orange Vermillion
- b 10c Olive Green
- c 25c Blue

- d 50c Slate
- e 1.00 Green
- f 5.00 Purple Lilac

2. Perf. 10%, $21\frac{1}{4}$ mm x $28\frac{1}{4}$

- a 5c Orange Vermillion
- b 10c Olive Green
- c 50c Slate

3. Perf. 10%, $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm x 29 mm

- a 5c Orange Vermillion
- b 10c Olive Green
- c 25c Blue

B Without imprint at the bottom

1. Perf. 10% $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm x 29 mm

- a 50c Slate
- b 1.00 Green.

The list above makes no allowances for shade or paper varieties though they undoubtedly do exist. Let us hope that one of the other members will take up from here so that this issue at least may be covered fairly thoroughly.

Member K. Blieski, the Canadian dealer, who does his buying and selling in Winnipeg, has just issued a booklet on the First Issue Alberta Law Stamps. Any member interested in these stamps should write for a copy. The booklet offers an entirely new interpretation of these stamps.

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Earl N. Levitt

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NEWFOUNDLAND AUCTION COMMENTARY

by Dan Meyerson

On Wednesday, December 6, 1944, the Pack collection of Newfoundland was sold at auction in New York by Harmer-Rooke. The prices realized set a new high in a season of steadily rising prices. True the material was absolutely superb in most cases, but it seems to the writer as though the purchasers from time to time lost sight of the fact that they were purchasing postage stamps and part of the bid can be attributed to the name Pack. I don't believe there is any doubt but that upon several occasions the prospective buyers stretched their budgets more than a bit just to be able to point with pride at a philatelic gem at some future date and say with reverence in their voice "Ex-Pack."

But enough of that. I will now attempt to hit the highlights of the sale for the benefit of those of our members that may be interested.

A superb used 2d #2, sold for \$510

A superb used pair of the 3d #3, on thick paper, brought \$145.

A superb used 4d #4, sold at \$400, or exactly twice catalog.

A copy of the 8d #8, bisected horizontally and used on cover from Harbor Britain, sold at \$725. In the next lot a diagonal bisect of #8 on cover but slightly creased, sold for \$85, showing beyond doubt the tremendous premium placed on condition when dealing with the classics.

The copies of the 1 sh #9, were superb even in the midst of a collection that reeked with superlatives. The mint copy catalogued at \$1,000, was not sold until the bid reached twice that figure. The used copy, certainly as fine as any in existence was not knocked down until it had reached the fantastic figure of \$1,300, almost 4 times the catalog valuation of \$350.

The first copy to appear at auction in many a year of the 1 sh orange on vertically laid paper #10, brought \$1,100. The comparatively low bid can probably be attributed to the fact that the stamp falls in the category of those prepared for use but not issued.

The oranges unfortunately were not up to the quality of the previously discussed scarlets, and the difference was reflected in the prices. One of the so called steals of the sale was an unused copy of the 6d #13, which sold for \$225, or less than 1/2 catalog.

A copy of the 4d #12, with 1/2 the rare "CANCELLED" postmark which has been classified by Boggs as a specimen, certainly went out of its class when it sold for \$360 against a catalog valuation of \$100 for a postally used copy.

In the more common imperforate roses the most spirited bidding arose over a mint block of 4 of the 2d #17, on thin paper, and a mint block of 6 of the same stamp on thick paper. These two lots brought \$160 and \$240 each, or exactly twice the catalog value.

A bisected copy of the 6d #20a, on cover from New Perlican brought \$220.

As usual mint blocks of the roulettes led the "cents" issues. A block of 4 of the 1c #37 brought \$75 against a catalog valuation of \$32, the block of 4 of the 2c #38, though cataloging only \$28 was finally knocked down when the bidding reached \$82.50. The block of 4 of the 3c #39, sold for \$120, or almost 2 1/2 times the catalog value, and the 5c Seal #40, in a block of 6 brought \$110.

Late in November Kessler held a sale of Airmail Rareties and among those items sold were: a Martinsyde with manuscript overprint on cover which brought \$2,000. A set of the 1c, 2c, 3c and 5c values overprinted for the Martinsyde flight brought \$2,250 in mint condition. The DePinedo on flown cover sold for \$266, while a Columbia on flown cover brought \$280. A mint Columbia, described as the finest copy in existence, by the auctioneer, brought \$510, or better than full catalog.

BNAPS is very happy to welcome Dr. Lewis L. Reford. Dr. Reford has one of the outstanding collections of 19th century Canada. Most of the known facts about Canada's 3p Beaver have been established from his collection.

Invest in U. S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS and BONDS!

Auction Reports

Some of the members have asked that reports of the prices realized at auctions be published in TOPICS. Every member cannot personally attend all the sales and this feature will help to keep them advised.

On Wednesday, December 6, 1944, Harmer, Rooke & Co., N. Y., sold the BNA section from the Charles Lathrop Pack Collection. Many well known collectors of Canada postage were present at the sale. Some of those attracted to the sale by the excellent quality and rarity of the material offered were: Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Gerald Firth, Dr. H. E. Richardson, Dr. Kenneth M. Day and some of our Canadian neighbors.

Superb copies of the 3p Red (1), Cat. \$17.50, sold for \$42 & \$51. A horiz. pr. and a vert. pr. of the same stamp each sold for \$53 & \$52. A vert. strip of four, cat. \$70, realized \$230. Eleven lots of used copies of the 6p (2), cat. \$35, fine — superb, sold successively for \$62, 59, 132.50, 72.50, 110, 165, 47, 45, 57.50, 43 & 34. Three horiz. prs. of the same sold at \$77.50, 135 & 72.50. Vert. prs. brought \$160 & 75. A horiz. strip of 3 sold for \$525 and a copy on cover for \$82.50.

"One of the Gems of the Collection" and a gem for anyone's collection was the full O. G. right vert. margin pair of Canada's 12p black, the pair cataloguing \$7000. The bidding on this item started at \$4000 and it was sold for \$7500, the buyer, Y. Souren.

Copies of the 3p (4), sold as follows: Mint, V. F., Cat. \$30 — \$52.50, a used horiz. pr. — \$47.50; a similar pair, one stamp showing a major reentry — \$55; a vert. pr. also with a reentry — \$60; a vert. right sheet margin pair — \$190; a vert. strip of 3 — \$175. An O. G. block of 6 of #4a, 3p brown red, cat. \$300, sold for \$450. An O. G. block of 8 of the same sold for \$600. A superb used copy of 4a, realized \$97.50. A vert. pr. and another pair with the stitch watermark brought \$42.50 & \$55 respectively. A horiz. pr. and another pair with one stamp showing a major reentry sold at \$37 & 70. A horiz. strip of 4 went for \$130.

A mint full O. G. right sheet margin pair of the 3p on ribbed paper (4c), cat. \$300, sold for \$1000, the buyer, Y. Souren. A superb horiz. pr. of the same, used, one stamp with major reentry, sold for \$110. A mint horiz. pr. with left sheet margin of the 3p on thin, oily paper (4d), cat. \$120, sold at \$150. A used single of 4d sold for \$47.50; superb horiz. prs. — \$55 & 200; a superb vert. pr. — \$190; another single \$57.50; two horiz. prs. — \$190 & 75. A horiz. pr., one stamp with major reentry, sold for \$240; a block of 4 — \$170; a horiz. strip of 4 — \$160; a vert. strip of 4 — \$140 and a horiz. pr. with tiny tear — \$30.

Lots of the 6p (5), cat \$35, sold as follows — superb used copy — \$155; another — \$67.50; a very fine copy — \$39. A magnificent mint copy of 5b, cat. \$500, sold at \$750; another mint copy with slight thin — \$150; and one with small margins, slight faults — \$65. Used copies of 5b, cat. \$35, sold successively for \$39, 45, 50 & 55. Horiz. pr. with slight tear sold at \$77.50 and a superb copy on entire realized \$100. A superb used single of 5c, cat. \$35, sold for \$170 and a very fine horiz. pr., cat. \$70, went for \$240. Copies of the 6p on thick hard paper (5f), cat. \$100, sold at \$120 & 110. A copy of the same showing a stitch watermark realized \$82.50.

Mint copies of the 10p blue (7), cat. \$300, sold successively for \$210, 195, 120 & 300. A mint horiz. pr., cat. \$600, realized \$725. Used copies of the same, cat. 60, sold at \$115, 220, 40, 50 & 50. A used horiz. pr., slight tears, brought \$100; a vert. strip of 3 — \$180; a copy on cover — \$190. A used copy on thick hard paper (7b) sold for \$72.50.

Mint copies of the ½p rose (8), cat. \$25, sold at \$160, 35, 37.50. A mint block of 10 went for \$300. Used copies of the same, cat. \$17.50, sold for \$35, 15 & 19. A vert. pr. — \$57.50; a horiz. strip of 3 — \$42.50; a horiz. strip of 6 — \$125. A mint copy of the same on vertically ribbed paper (8a), slight thin, brought \$47.50; a used horiz. pr., horizontally ribbed, cat. \$140—\$200; a used block of 6, vertically ribbed, cat. \$420 — \$475. Mint copies of the 7½p green (9), cat. \$300, sold as follows; narrow stamp — \$340; wide stamp — \$510. A superb mint vert. pr. — \$1300. Used copies, cat. \$85, brought \$180 & \$72.50. A used copy of the deep green (9a) sold at \$125. A horiz. pr. of the same — \$145.

The 6p on thick soft paper (10) sold as follows: mint, cat. \$800 — \$535; used, cat. \$150 — \$270, 155, 145, 140. A copy on cover — \$460. A mint copy of the ½p rose, perf. 12 (11), cat. \$75, thin spot, sold for \$23; a reenforced used horiz. pr.,

cat. \$75 — \$45. A very fine copy of the 3p, perf. 12 (12), cat. \$75 sold for \$110; another mint copy, perfs. cut — \$32.50. Used copies, perfs cut, cat. \$17.50 realized \$15 & \$18; a vert. pr. — \$72; a horiz. pr. — \$110. A pair on cover, perf. 14 (Kingston Perf.), went for \$42.50. Copies of the 6p, perf. 12 (13) sold as follows: mint, cat. \$300 — \$410; used, cat. \$125 — \$125, 62.50. A well centered copy on cover sold for \$625.

Lots of the "CENTS" issue, 1859, went as follows: 1c rose (14), mint block of 4, cat. \$24 — \$90; a used horiz. strip of 5 — \$27; a used block of 6 — \$35; a mint, imperforate block of 4 (14a), cat. \$160-110. The 5c vermilion (15), mint horizontal pair, catalogue \$13 — \$41. Mint blocks of 4 — \$125 and \$80; used block of 4 — \$80; used block of 7 (3x2+1 — \$300. Mint imperforate block of 4 (15a), cat. \$160 — \$150. A mint copy with double transfer — \$82.50. A used copy of the 10c black brown (16), cat. \$50, sold for \$65; another copy, perfs missing — \$32.50. A copy on cover — \$350. The 10c red lilac (17), mint block of 4, cat. \$60 — \$145; a used horiz. strip of 3 of the same, cat. \$10.50 — \$13. A used copy of the 10c violet (17a), green cancel — \$33. A horiz. pr. — \$15; a horiz. strip of 4 — \$20; a block of 4 — \$75. The 12½ green (18), used block reconstructed from two prs. \$24. Mint block of 4 (18a) — \$130; mint imperforate block of 4 (18b, cat. \$300 — \$350. Used blocks of 4 of the 17c blue and slate blue (19, 19a) sold at \$75 each. A mint imperforate block of 4 (19a), cat. \$500 sold for \$560. The 2c Rose (20), mint block of 4 realized \$330. A lot of four copies used — \$31; a horiz. pr., tear & thin — \$8. An imperf. block of 4 of the same (20a), cat. \$200 sold for \$190. A vertical half of the 6c brown (25c) on cover with a R. R. cancel sold for \$130.

Lots of the "small cents" issue went as follows: A superb mint copy of the 1c orange (33a), cat. \$12 sold for \$27. A mint block of 4 of the 3c verm. (37a), cat. \$140 sold for \$165. A mint block of 12 of the 6c yellow brown (38), cat. \$48 realized \$115. A mint block of 6 of the 10c rose lilac (40), cat. \$54 sold for \$82.50. A mint block of 4 of the 10c dull rose (41a), cat. \$20 — \$31. A mint block of 12 of the 5c olive green (42), cat. \$120 sold for \$290. Mint blocks of 12 of the 5c slate green (43), cat. \$15 sold for \$40 & \$47. A horiz. pr. imperf between of the ½c blk (45c) sold for \$40 and a vert. pr., few blind perfs. — \$40. Mint blocks of 4 of No.'s 46 and 47 sold at \$32, cat. \$22.

A mint block of 4 of the \$1 jubilee (61), cat. \$60, sold for \$115. A used block of 4 of the \$2 (62) — \$185. A very fine mint single of the \$3 (63), cat. \$40 — \$45. A mint block of 4 of the same, with thin spot — \$250. A used block of 4 of the same, bar cancel — \$105. A very fine mint single of the \$4 (64), cat. \$40, realized \$46. A mint block of 4, tiny thin, \$250. A used block of 4 of the same, bar cancel — \$100. A mint block of 4 of the \$5, tiny thin, (65)—\$355. A used block of 4 of the same, bar cancel — \$100. A mint Port Hood 1c on 1/3, tiny thin — \$250. The same on piece — \$320. A mint 2c on 2/3, tiny thin — \$145; same on piece — \$160. A mint block of 4 of the 50c Edward (95), cat. \$90, sold for \$170.

In concluding this report, let me note that of the 208 lots of Canada offered, only 25 were sold to "order." From this and the prices noted, you can readily conclude that the bidding on the floor was very spirited. I have the opening and closing bids on all lots reported and will gladly provide such information to anyone so requesting it.

J. Levine

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FLAT VS. ROTARY

by W. R. Hoffmann

The following notes and information on the controversial question of "Flat" and "Rotary" printings, are from the files of our good friend George R. W. Ewing of the Collectors Club.

Regarding the so-called flat and rotary printing of Canadian postage stamps in recent years, all 20th Century postage stamps have been printed on presses which are rotary in action, — that is, the plates are curved and are attached to cylinders which describe a complete circle during the printing process.

The Canadian Bank Note Co., who had the contract for printing postage stamps prior to 1930 and after 1935, use their own type of press which prints from curved plates by a rotary motion on individual dry and gummed sheets of paper, 600/on (rarely used), 400/on or 200/on, according to the size of the stamps which are being printed. These presses, it is understood, are largely of the Company's own design and development, and apparently do not have any particular name. In the case of stamps issued in roll form, or "coils," two semi-cylindrical plates are used on a small press which prints the stamps on a continuous web of paper.

When the British American Bank Note Company took over the contract in 1930, they printed the 1 cent, 2 cent and 3 cent stamps, also some of the 5 cent, on the "Stickney" press, which prints from two semi-cylindrical plates on a continuous web of dampened paper that is gummed and dried on the press immediately after printing.

The following items were manufactured on the "Stickney" press from 1930 to 1935: — King George V — 1930; 1c, 2c, 3c & 5c. Plates #1 & #2

King George V — 1932, "Medallion" 1c, 2c & 3c.

On some of the Stickney press printing the "ridged" gum peculiar to this type of printing, was due to the action of two ridged steel rollers which "broke-up" the gum when the web of paper was cut into sheets of 400 stamps and perforated, in order to flatten out the roller-paper and make it stack readily into piles of 400/on sheets. This pressure was reduced almost to the vanishing point, as the manufacturers had found that when the web of paper was properly sea-

NEWFOUNDLAND

Mint Blocks of Four

#12A	\$22.50	#86	\$6.00
67	5.00	89	5.00
68	5.75	107	8.00
70	3.25	108	3.00
74	6.50	109	9.00
	#114		\$10.00

These are all very fine blocks
On approval if desired.

By the way have you any Newfoundland you would
like to dispose of? Am always in the market.

John B. Kilton

109 Empire St.

Providence 3, R. I.

BNAPS #57 — ASDA

soned and not dried out too much, this process, which did not add to the appearance of the stamps, was not so essential as the manufacturers of the press had supposed. In some instances the sheets, although printed on the Stickney press, show very little of the "ridging," and this has given rise to the theory that there were some printings of the 1 cent, 2 cent and 3 cent values by the flat press method.

The only positive means of identifying "flat," from — Stickney — "rotary" press printings, is the type of edge at the top and bottom of the 400/0n sheet. On the Stickney press printings, the edges are wavy or rough cut, as made by a wavy-edged rotary knife — side edges are guillotined.

On the "flat" or non-Stickney printing, the top, bottom and side edges are all straight cuts, all guillotined.

These are collectible items, give them any name you choose.

CLASSIFIED TOPICS

For members only. Rates 2c per word. Min. 15 words per ad. Three times at price of 2. 500 words at will \$4.00, payable in advance. Scott's numbers used unless otherwise specified.

WANTED. Newfoundland booklets or panes. Also booklet covers or complete booklet remainders with the stamps removed. Arthur Moll, 1240 72 St., Brooklyn 28, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY—NEWFOUNDLAND REVENUES—Inland Revenue, any denomination with head of Queen Victoria or King Edward, any denomination above ten cents with head of King George, any denomination above one dollar with caribou design. Transportation Tax or Money Order Tax, any denomination. Send me one of above stamps if you have no more. Please submit with prices. Colin MacR. Makepeace, 1030 Hospital Trust Bldg., Providence 3, R. I.

WANTED—Newfoundland 5c Caribou, #190, 191 and 259 upper left corner blocks with sheet margins and plate markings. Also clearly dated used copies. Arthur Moll, 1240 72 St., Brooklyn 28, N. Y.

WANTED—CANADIAN Precancels; DOUBLED AND INVERTED VARIETIES. Forward with your price or preference in exchange. Jack Levine, 510 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn 7, N. Y.

WANTED—I am making up a reference collection and need all philatelic literature covering the postage issues of Canada and BNA. Please send a list of what you have and price to Ens. John S. Siverts, 765 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal. Apt., 35.

WANTED—Anything unusual you have in used 19th cent. Canadians in fine condition especially covers, shades, cancellations and multiple pieces. Also your duplicate complete booklets. Send with best price to John S. Siverts, 765 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal. Apt. 35

WANTED—Canada Postage and Revenue. Also have many duplicates — sell or exchange. Write for want list. Enclose yours. Bert L. Baulch, 162 Chatham St., Brantford, Canada.

WANTED—Newfoundland proofs, essays and specimens. Dan C. Meyerson, 765 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn 13, N. Y.

WANTED—Newfoundland 3c envelopes. Mint or used. Dan C. Meyerson 765 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn 13, N. Y.

WILL TRADE U. S. Singles, blocks, mint & used for Canadians I need. Equal basis. Want lists exchanged. H. Meyers, 101 W. 60 St., New York 23, N. Y.

SASKATCHEWAN LAWS—1st printing — wanted the 75c, \$2 and \$3 values. ALBERTA LAWS — 2nd issue — buy or borrow any pairs, blocks or strips — all values. J. Levine, 510 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn 7, New York.

FOR SALE — 251 different Canadian First Flight covers 1928-39. Price only \$40.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Meyers, 101 W. 60 St., New York 23, N. Y.

PRIVATE AUCTION

for BNAPS Members

I prefer to dispose of these varieties so that BNAPS members can have an equal opportunity to get them. All lots will be sold to the highest bidder at a small increase over the next highest bid, NO RESERVES. All bids must be made in U. S. funds, postmarked not later than JANUARY 26, 1945. Similar bids will be determined by the earlier postmark. Scott's Nos. used. Any lot may be returned within a reasonable time for full refund if not satisfactory.

CANADA

LOT		
1—o	#15c, 5c Beaver, DOUBLE TRANSFER, cent to bot. and r. Scott	\$50.00
2—o	#66-73, Leafs, blks 4 — 69, 70, 72, o c. other v. f. Holmes	25.65
3—o	#74-79, 81-84, Numerals — blks 4 — both 2c. f.-v. f. Holmes	46.75
4—*	#106, 1912—2c Carm., HAIRLINES, cent. to r. d.n.t' .. Estimate	.50
5—*	#126a, 128a, 1912—1c, 2c, blks 4, FIRST PRINTING, VF . Holmes	20.00
6—*	#162, 163, 1930—1c yell. 1c Green, blks 4, REENTRY 1 & CENTS, o.c. Holmes (6)	3.50
7—*	#192, Ottawa Conference, 3c Carm., blk 8, BROKEN E, Holmes (10)	1.50
8—*	#203, Regina Exhib., blk. 4, BROKEN X, v.f. Estimate	2.00
9—*	#208, 3c Cartier, strip 4, WIDE GUTTER, hinge thin one stamp Holmes (pr)	12.50
10—*	#151, 3c 1928, horiz. pr. DOT in LEFT 3, VF	
	• #217, 1c 1935, blk 4, DOT IN SCROLL BELOW P of POSTES, VF	
	• #230, 1c 1935, coil strip 4, HAIRLINE THRU 3, VF Estimate	1.50
11—*	#226, 50c 1935, vert. pr., MAJOR REENTRY "CANADA" VF, Est.	5.00

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