

BNA TOPICS

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Issue 16

This issue:

Barraclough

Hoffmann

Garrett

McDonough

Meyerson

Auction Reports

Official Publication of the
British North America Philatelic Society

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37-40		29.00	7.55
41-50		24.50	11.30
56-60		3.95	3.60
61-74	75.00	14.25	13.00
75-77	150.00
78-86	17.50	2.75	.75
87-97	200.00	37.50	.....
98-103	225.00	45.00	.....
104-114 (and 110a)	225.00	40.00	.....
115-126 (cor. Blks.)	60.00	14.00	14.00
131-144	55.00	12.75	11.00
145-159	36.00	8.40	7.00
163-171	25.00	6.25	4.25
172-182	65.00	16.00	13.75
183-210	34.00	8.60	4.85
212-225	88.00	21.00	25.75
226-229	3.25	.85	.95
230-232 .....	.75	.18	.17
233-248	16.00	3.95	4.00
C6-8	28.00	7.00	.....
C9-11	60.00	12.50	.....
C12	130.00	32.50	.....
C13-17	90.00	22.50	.....
C18	125.00	30.00	.....

For further details and prices for Canadian please write for our list.

VICTORIA STAMP CO.

LONDON, 23, ONTARIO.

BNA TOPICS

Published monthly by and for members of the British North America Philatelic Society

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¼ Page	1.75	1.50
One inch single column50	

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OFFICERS

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Latest lists from the Post Office Department at Ottawa show that the following stamps and booklets are no longer available:

Scott Numbers

149, 1c Yellow 1928
163, 1c Green 1930
171, 8c Blue 1930
252, 4c Grey 1942
180, 2c Green 1930, perf 8.
E9, 10c Surcharged 1939
J6, 1c Violet, 1930

J11, 1c Violet, 1933

C7, 6c Blue 1942

Booklets:

2c Red 1912-1918

1c Green 1937

2c Brown 1937

3c Red 1937

2c Brown 1942

Comb. 1942 (1c, 2c, 3c)

The following are available but noted with an asterisk (not well centered)

120, 50c Sepia 1912-18

142, 2c Green Confed. 1927

157, 20c Red 1928

169, 5c Violet 1930 (ridged gum)

169, 5c Violet 1930 (flat gum)

E3, 20c Orange Confed. 1927

I have received information from the Philatelic Agency at Ottawa that the following stamps are available:

\$10.00 Booklet, War Saving Stamps, 25c Blue (1st issue).

\$20.00 Booklet as above.

Booklets of 500 or 200 stamps each of the current issue of Postal Note.

Scrip are also available. I understand these are in panes of 25 stamps.

I am interested in hearing from persons who should be interested to buy a pane or two of each of these without having to purchase complete booklets. (This would run up into no small sum of money, about \$175 for booklets of each) if enough are interested, I would buy booklets of each and distribute them at face value plus postage.

H. M. Daggett, Nitro, P. Q., Canada

CANADA

Queen Victoria Jubilees

#60 50c mint, v. fine	\$2.75	#63 \$3 mint, v. fine	\$35.00
#62 \$2 mint, v. fine	30.00	#64 \$4 mint, f. to better ...	37.00
#62 \$2 used, quite heavy can.	8.75	#65 \$5 used, quite heavy can.	15.00
#65 \$5 mint, almost v. fine	\$29.50		

Only one of each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prompt refund as I do not issue credit slips.

JOHN B. KILTON

109 Empire St.

BNAPS #57 — ASDA

Providence 3, R. I.

Booklets and Panes

It is not the intention of this article to criticize or minimize the possibilities offered in the method of mounting booklets as set forth in these columns by Reg. Barraclough. Rather am I offering an alternative way for the mounting of booklets and panes.

The main reason that the collecting of booklets was not popular until recently may have been the problem of mounting them. BULK. Ninety percent of those who collected booklet panes gave no thought or consideration to the covers and interleaves. Now they suddenly want the entire booklet. The only purpose they serve is to prove that the stamps were actually issued in booklet form. For example, the 1928 1c, 2c, and 5c stamps were issued in booklet panes and made up into booklets. Having the covers definitely proves that. However, the same three values can be collected in *tete-beche*, imperforate panes from the same plates as the perforated panes; but, no covers for these imperforate panes are available since they were never made up into a book. These then are only booklet stamps and not panes in the true sense of the word.

The mounting of the entire booklet limits the extent of the collection. How can the paper, gum, shade or plate number varieties be shown when the panes are hidden in a bound book — how indeed without material damage to part or even all of the booklet.

About twelve years ago I started to collect booklet panes. They were quite reasonable in price at the time, only the low denominations of an issue were ever used. I had a strong 'yen' for blocks, but could see no purpose or interest in collecting just plain 'blocks of four.' My next possibility was booklet panes. These had to be blocks otherwise they weren't a complete item, and as such, they were certainly a collectible item with a definite philatelic interest and value.

It was comparatively easy to compile the collection of panes that were issued up until that time and then to add the new issues as they appeared. I wanted to do more with the collection so a few paper and shade varieties were added, then the different gums and finally plate numbers when issued. Then it became evident that my write-up could be improved upon by explaining the reason for panes of six and then panes of four of the same issue. It was simple enough to mention merely that these panes were from a combination booklet or whatever the base happened to be. Here the covers and interleaves were added to the collection, both English and French, different colored covers for different values, also periodical changes in the design on the cover. The covers were mounted on separate sheets or on the same sheet with the panes.

My collecting of panes and covers are in full view. They can be exhibited and fully understood by anyone interested enough to look at them. The panes must have come from a booklet because I show the covers issued with them. Now the question is, are the panes from the same book as the covers? Personally, I don't care, I only want to show arrangement and make-up. If the bending of the covers and the possible mutilation of the panes will only show that the panes in that intact booklet are the original panes of the booklet, what have I gained?

BUT, if you still want to collect them intact (and I do a few) I find the best way in order to avoid handling is to write up your sheet, then slit the sheet only as wide as the back cover, insert the back cover into this slit. The booklet cannot shift regardless of the type of binding, the back cover will be flat and interleaving of the album will protect stamps on the next sheet. All that is required to show the contents of the booklet is to lift the cover — show the panes and then turn the page and the back cover will be in full view.

Fortunes have been spent devising means for opening books so that no damage will occur—ring, spiral, snap binders, etc. The booklets from which we get our panes do not have any of these protecting features, so why take the chance of ruining something that can be preserved and protected by just mounting them "EXPLODED." Everything is neat and flat and doesn't have to be continually handled. The cardinal crime in stamp collecting is "FINGERING" and the best thing in stamp collecting is "SEEING."

To those of us who are interested in booklets and panes they are 'gems' no matter how you mount them. It is believed that albums of the future will have pages and spaces for panes.

W. R. Hoffmann.

Canada's First Community Advertizing 'Via Airmail'

by Reg. Barraclough

Receipe: One generous helping of Civic Pride; stir in a large amount of Desire for larger markets for Local Products. Allow the mixture to ferment in the heat of Depressed Business Conditions until a high pressure is reached. Then add One Enterprising Young Man with an Idea.

Results: A very interesting attemp on the part of Estevan, Saskatchewan to focus the attention of the good people of Winnipeg on the following facts (duly listed on the back of all Estevan-Winnipeg Flight Covers)

"Estevan is the center of the only rich coal bearing area in Saskatchewan."

The Bienfait Mine
Western Dominion Collieries Ltd.
Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Co. Ltd.
Eastern Collieries of Bienfait Ltd.
Lignite Coal Mines Ltd.
Big Lump Coal Co. Ltd.

"The Clay Beds of Estevan. Enormous Deposits. The Richest in Western Canada."

The Estevan Brick Co. Ltd.

"The Largest Nurseries in Western Canada."
Prairie Nurseries Ltd.

• • • • •

Slogans of the Flight:

"Buy Souris Coal"

"Buy Estevan Brick"

"Prairie Nurseries for Plants"

• • • • •

Mr. Colln Manlove, the enterprising young man sold his idea of dramatic publicity to the local Business Men of Estevan.

In those days publicity as we know it today was in its infancy. The very idea..to make a show, a spectacle or an historic effort that could so catch the attention and so the interest of the 'man in the street' to the point that he might spend money on the advertised product or products? Preposterous!!

Estevan is located in the very center of the largest deposit of soft coal in the Province of Saskatchewan. Many of the early settlers and most of the later arrivals had counted on this natural wealth to produce the basis of their development of the area and the maintenance of their homes. During the First World War, with the Railroads congested with War Traffic, this coal field had enjoyed a very rapid expansion. With the coming of Peace and the subsequent competition from more established coal producing areas, business slackened off and some doubt was felt as to the future of the district. The City of Winnipeg was the logical market due to the highly industrialized character of its business and to the shortness of the freight haul necessary to deliver the Estevan product to the consumer in that area. Other industries had developed around Estevan due to the variety of its natural resources and the industry of its citizens. These industries, Brick Manufacture and Nursery stock, also looked to Winnipeg as their prime market.

This particular advertising effort produced by Mr. Manlove envisaged an Airmail Flight from Estevan to Winnipeg. Letters would be carried bearing the story of Estevan and its products to that City.

The full cost of the Flight was borne by the Advertizers as listed above. The envelopes and Red seal or cachet were prepared for Mr. Manlove by the late Mr. Dunbar, a printer in Estevan. The wood-cut from which the seals were printed was designed and made by Mr. Dunbar.

In the words of Mr. C. D. Griffith, who was Postmaster at Estevan at the time of this Flight, and who is still occupying that position today:

"We made up a special lock-bag which I handed to Lieutenant Alton, the Pilot, so that photographs of the event could be taken. Before Lieutenant Alton left that morning he offered to sign a few covers for me, of which

offer I gladly availed myself having him sign a few.

From my point of view the most interesting part was that a friend of mine from Walpeton, South Dakota, was in town a few days before this flight was made, and wanted to send some from his home town. I advised him that the only way it could be done would be to have his Postmaster "date stamp" them and then send them under cover to me to put in the plane.

We filled up four envelopes which came through all right, and I kept two and he kept two."

The story of the actual flight is rather limited. After a very auspicious take off, Lieutenant Alton was forced down because of engine trouble between Bienfait and Hirsch. After making the necessary repairs the Pilot attempted to take off again but due to the limited space available, he ran into a stone pile and damaged a wing so badly it was impossible to continue the flight. An automobile came to the rescue and carried the mail to the nearest railroad station which was at Hirsch, from which point the Mail Bag was carried the balance of the distance to Winnipeg.

It is generally believed that about 1250 covers were carried of which 400 had the regulation sticker affixed. Some 100 covers with and without seals were signed by Lieutenant Alton that early September morning in 1924 before the take off.

Newfoundland Caribou Inland Revenue

by Dan Meyerson

The lot of the Newfoundland Revenue collector bids fair to be an interesting one if we can judge from the degree of specialization available to the collector in just the perforation varieties and the differences in the size of the design in the King George V Revenues and in the Caribou Revenues.

In the January 1945 issue of the **Topics**, I listed the four different varieties to be found in the George V Inland Revenue stamps. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Roy Trickey, of Towanda, Pa., after an exhaustive study of these stamps, wrote me and put forth the suggestion that the differences in the size of the design might be due to paper shrinkage or the fact that these stamps may have been manufactured by both wet or dry print methods. This would account for the variation in size, but pending further study by some of our members, no definite conclusion will be drawn.

In the meantime similar variations in the size of the design are found in the case of the Caribou Inland Revenue stamps. Since these variations appear to be constant, I shall list them as separate varieties for the time being.

In the March 1944 issue of the **Topics**, when the first check list of Newfoundland Revenues was noted, just one variety of perforation and size was listed for the Caribou Inland Revenues and only four values: the 5c, 10c, 25c and 50c. I understand that this issue also provides a \$5, \$20, \$25 and \$50 value.

Since then the original listing can be greatly expanded and although I am listing below as many varieties as I have seen, I must stress the fact that the list will still be far from complete and it will be up to every collector of Newfoundland Revenue stamps to check his collection and try to fill in any values not recorded in the following:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Perf 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm x 21 mm. | |
| A. 5c Carmine | |
| B. 10c Black | |
| C. 25c Light Green | |
| D. 50c Deep Blue | |
| E. 1.60 Bistre Brown | |
| F. 2.50 Ochre | |
| 2. Perf 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. | |
| A. 5c Carmine | |
| B. 10c Black | |
| C. 25c Light Green | |
| 3. Perf 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 mm x 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. | |
| A. ? | |
| B. ? | |
| C. ? | |
| D. 50c Deep Blue | |
| E. 1.00 Bistre Brown | |
| F. 2.50 Ochre | |
| 4. Perf 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. | |
| A. 5c Carmine | |

Report of the Secretary

NEW MEMBERS

- 180 Armstrong, James, P. O. Box 354, Ste. Anne de Bel'evue, P. Q., Canada
 181 Calder, Reginald J., 510 10th St. W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
 182 Derry, Michael, 153 Glendale Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Canada
 183 Hoffman, Heinz, 5250 Lakeview Ave., Detroit 13, Mich.
 184 Foster, Charles F., 81 Cheritan Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
 185 Gordon, W. C., 4825 Connaught Drive, Vancouver, B. C., Canada
 186 Leboeuf, Charles, 34 Nelson St., Webster, Mass.
 187 Macnab, R. S., 174 Windmill Road, Dartmouth, N. S., Canada.
 188 Morris, Thomas F., 60 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.
 189 Pendleton, Charles S., Peabody College, Nashville 4, Tenn.
 190 Weel, Pfc. Gordon J., 1266 AAF BU-NAFD ATC, APO 824, % PM, NYC.
 191 White, W. T., 6312 Marguerite St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada
 192 Whitehead, Dr. Alfred, 1463 Bishop St., Montreal, Que., Canada

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Doughty, Earl E., Box 2817, Dallas 1, Texas (DC) B.N.A. By J. Levine, No. 1.
 Gray, J. A., Dept. of Physics, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., Canada (C)
 Airmail first flights particularly overseas. Airmail stamps. By C. H. Goulden, No. 25.
 Grafftey, W. Arthur, 69 Rosemount Crescent, Westmount, P. Q., Canada (C)
 Canada—pre-stamp and stampless covers. Small queen issues. By L. L. Reford, No. 136.
 Wilsdon, J. F., 52 John St. N., Hamilton, Ont. Canada (C) Canadian Postmarks.
 By Ian C. Morgan, No. 87.
 Woodhouse, Rev. D. H., Grace St. Andrew's United Church, Arnprior, Ont., Canada (C) B.N.A. By J. Levine, No. 1.
 Young, P. L., 287 Flora St., Ottawa, Ont., Canada (C) CAN, NFD, PRE—Postage mint & used. Revenues. By J. Levine, No. 1.

ADDITIONS TO EXCHANGERS

- Morris, Thomas F., 60 East 42nd St., N. Y. 17, N. Y. (X) CAN, NFD, PRE—Proofs & Essays.
 Olivier, Georges, 12 Wellington St. N., Sherbrooke, Que., Canada (X) CAN, NFD, PRE—Postage mint & used. CAN—A'mails, Blks, Bklets, Coils, covers, stationery, revs (also Nfd. revs)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- Coleman, Clarence, P. O. Box 16, Gilman, Conn.
 Todd, Thatcher B., Box 16, Gradyville, Pa.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

January 1 to June 10, 1945

Balance as of January 1, 1945 \$103.86

Receipts January 1 to June 10, 1945.

Membership dues and fees	\$410.00	
Back numbers of Topics	9.00	
Advertising and Classified Topics	82.32	
Total Receipts		501.32

TOTAL

\$605.18

Disbursements January 1 to June 10, 1945

Printing Topics Nos. 11-15 inclusive	\$199.05	
Postage	34.16	
Rental of typewriter	8.84	
Envelopes	12.00	
Total Disbursements		254.05

BALANCE ON HAND June 10, 1945

\$351.13

There are no unpaid bills

W. C. Peterman, Treasurer.

CANADA BOOKLETS AND PANES

For several years now the market in Canadian booklets and panes has been so hectic that I have been afraid to advertise them for sale as it has been impossible to keep a full stock. As this ad goes to press we have everything listed in stock and have fair supplies of most of them. However, it must be distinctly understood that these quotations are subject to change without notice if our stock is exhausted. The quotations are for panes in fine condition. For extra well centered panes add the percentage indicated. Specialists in complete booklets may be interested in the different type covers and inserts in 1937 and 1942 issues. We will be glad to have your want list or send you a selection. The number of panes in the booklets are given in brackets thus: (2).

Cat No.	Description	1898 Numeral		Complete Books		Panes	
		Pane of	English	French	Mint	Used	
77B	2c red	6	want	....	want	want	
1903 Edward							
90B	2c red	6	350.00	....	150.00	want	
1912-25 George (15%)							
104a	1c green	6	2.00(4)	15.00	.50	.50	
104a	Rate change o'print	6	2.00(4)	15.00	....	....
104a, 104b,	1c blue green	6	4.00(4)	15.00	1.00	want	
104a, 104c	1c dark blue green	6	30.00(4)	....	7.50	want	
	1st printing squat size	6	30.00(4)	....	7.50	want	
105a	1c yellow	4	....	....	2.25	2.25	
105b	1c yellow	6	5.00(4)	5.00	1.00	1.00	
106a	2c carmine	6	.75(2)	5.00	.20	.20	
106a	Rate change o'print	6	.75(2)	2.00	....	....
107b	2c green	4	....	....	2.25	2.50	
107c	2c green	6	80.00(2)	80.00	40.00	want	
108b	3c brown	4	want	want	4.00	4.50	
109a	3c carmine	4	4.00(2)	want	1.25	1.50	
105a, 107b, 108b	Combination book	4	want	12.50	....	....
105a, 107b, 109a	Combination book	4	15.00(3)	want	....	....
1928 Scroll (15%)							
149a	1c yellow	6	3.00(4)	want	.45	.45	
150a	2c green	6	2.50(2)	want	1.00	1.00	
153a	5c violet	6	....	....	6.00	want	
149a, 150a, 153a	Combination book	6	11.00(6)	....	....	....
149a, 150a, 153a	Comb. Agency ovpt	6	11.50(6)	....	....	....
1930 Leaf (20%)							
163a	1c green	4	....	....	10.00	want	
163c	1c green	6	12.00(4)	want	2.00	want	
163c	Plate on selvage	6	want	want	4.50	want	
163c	#4 on selvage	6	want(4)	want	3.00	want	
163c	Set Plate #4	6	....	....	7.50	....
164a	2c green	6	want(2)	want	1.00	1.00	
164a, 164b	2c Rotary (100%)	6	want(2)	want	7.50	want	
165b	2c red	6	2.00(2)	want	1.00	1.00	
165b	Plate on selvage	6	want(2)	want	3.00	want	
165b	#4 on selvage	6	want(2)	want	3.00	want	
165b	#5 on selvage	6	want(2)	want	3.00	want	
165b	Set Plate #4	6	....	....	6.00	want	
165b	Set Plate #5	6	....	....	6.00	want	
166a	2c brown	4	....	....	10.00	want	
166c	2c brown	6	3.00(2)	want	1.50	1.50	
166c	#4 on selvage	6	17.50(2)	want	4.00	want	
167a	3c red	4	7.50(2)	want	3.00	3.50	
167a	Plate on selvage	4	10.00(2)	want	5.00	want	
167a	#1 on selvage	4	15.00(2)	want	7.50	want	
167a	#2 on selvage	4	15.00(2)	want	7.50	want	
167a	Set Plate #1	4	....	....	12.50	want	
167a	Set Plate #2	4	....	....	12.50	want	
163a, 166a, 167a	Combination book	4	25.00(3)	want	....	....

1932 Medallion (15%)

195a	1c green	4	....	9.00	9.00
195b	1c green	6	3.00	.60	.60
195b	Plate on selvedge	6	want(2)	want	3.00
195b	#2 on selvedge	6	want(2)	want	4.50
195b	Set Plate #2	6	....	7.50	....
196a	2c brown	4	....	9.00	want
196b	2c brown	6	2.25(2)	4.00	1.00
196b	Plate on selvedge	6	want(2)	want	2.50
196b	#2 on selvedge	6	want	want	2.50
196b	Set Plate #2	6	....	5.00	....
197a	3c red	4	want	want	2.50
195a, 196a, 197a	Combination book	4	22.50(3)	27.50	....

1935 George VI (10%)

217a	1c green	4	....	15.00	want
217b	1c green	6	5.00(4)	want	.60
218a	2c brown	4	....	15.00	want
218b	2c brown	6	3.00(2)	want	1.00
219a	3c red	4	4.00(2)	want	1.50
217a, 218a, 219a	Combination book	4	31.50(3)	want	....

1937 George VI (10%)

231a	1c green	4	....	.75	.75
231b	1c green	6	1.00(4)	1.00	.25
232a	2c brown	4	....	.75	.75
232b	2c brown	6	.75(2)	.75	.35
233a	3c red	4	.75(2)	.75	.35
231a, 232a, 233a	Combination book	4	2.00(3)	2.50	....

1942 War Issue (10%)

249a	1c green	4	....	.50	.50
249b	1c green	6	.40(4)	.40	.10
249c	1c green	3	....	.06	.10
250a	2c brown	4	....	.50	.50
250b	2c brown	6	.40(2)	.40	.20
251a	3c red	4	.80(2)	.80	.40
251c	3c purple	4	.40(2)	.40	.20
251d	3c purple	3	....	.15	.20
252b	4c red	6	.35(1)	.35	.40
252c	4c red	3	....	.20	.20
249a, 250a, 251a, 251d, 252c	Combination book	4	1.25(3)	1.25	....
249c, 251d, 252c	Combination book	4	.40(3)	.40	....

Revenue Booklets

MT9c	2c brown, 1915	6	3.00(4)	....	.75
WT9c	2c brown, 1915	6	6.00(8)	....	....
ET21	2c blue, 1923	6	2.50(2)	....	1.25
ET24a	3c blue, 1923	4	5.00(2)	....	2.50
ET61a	3c blue, 1934	4	.60	....	.30

Newfoundland

131a	1c, 1923	8	want	....	100.00
132a	2c, 1923	8	want	....	50.00
183a	1c green	4	....	....	20.00
184b	1c grey	4	....	....	7.50
185a	2c carmine	4	....	....	7.50
186b	2c green	4	....	....	2.50
187a	3c brown	4	....	....	12.50
187b	3c brown	4	....	....	7.50
184b, 186b, 187b	Combination book	4	20.00(3)	....	....

N. B. 10% Discount if you remit U. S. bills, check or money order payable at N. Y. C.

J. N. Sissons

204 Glenrose Avenue

Toronto 5, Canada

Canadian Postal Slogan Cancellations

by C. B. D. Garrett

- C90 "Celebration of Cityhood, Berlin, Ontario July 15-20, 1912 made in Berlin Exhibition"
- C100 "Centenaire Day Sherbrooke Centennial July 31-Sept 4, 1937."
- C102 "Centenary Celebration Toronto June 1930 International Peace."
- C110 "May 6th 1940—Centenary of the Postage Stamp." Hamilton.
- C115 "Central Algoma Exhibition, Sault St. Marie Sep 30-Oct 1.2.1914." not Ill.
- C117 "Central Canada Exhibition Ottawa Sept 9-16, 1916."
- C117a Not illus. As 117b except no dashes before or after Ottawa. 1920.
- C117b "Central Canda Exhibition—Ottawa—Sept 5-15-1924."
- C122 Not. Ill. "Central Manitoba Victory Fair, Portage La Prairie, Jy 8-10 1919."
- C125 "Chahko Mika Nelson B. C. July 13-18 1914."
- C127 "Child Welfare Exhibition 1912 Pour Le Bien-etre Des Enfants Montreal Oct 8 1912."
- C130 "Children's Milk Fund Tag Day—June 10th—" Toronto 1938, 39, 40, 45.
- C130a "Children Milk Fund Tag Day May 29." Toronto 1943, 44.
- C133 "Civic Voters Register Now." Vancouver 1934.
- C136 "Montreal. May 12-24th Clean Paint & Beautify Nettoyez Peinturez Embellissez." 1928, 29, 30, 31.
- C138 "Clean Paint Beautify Nettoyez Peinturez Embellissez—Montreal—" 1939, 40, 41, 43
- C140 "Clean Up! Fire Prevention Day October 9th 1920." Ottawa 20, Montreal 20, Regina 22, Toronto 19, 22, Vancouver 20, 22.
- C141 "Clean Up! Fire Prevention Day October 9th 1922." Montreal 1922.
- C142 "Clean Up—Paint Up and Beautify Greater Toronto May 1st to May 8th." 1932, 33.
- C144 "Clean Up Paint Up and Beautify Apr 21st to May 3." Hamilton 1924.
- C148 "Clean Up & Paint Up The Modern Crusade." St. John 1928.
- C150 "Cleaning up Week May 18th to 24th." Bilingual, Montreal 1924.
- C156 Not Illus. Coburg Ont. Horse Show, Date...1913, 14, 19.
- C158 "Coldstream Guards Band Brandon Exhibition June 22 to July 2." 1926.
- C160 "Come to Cranbrook's Celebration Sept 5-10." 1938
- C165 "Come to London Centennial and Old Boys' Celebration July 31—Aug 1 1920.
- C170 "Come to Victoria for 24th May." 1934.
- C173 "Come to Victoria's 24th May Celebration." 1934, 35.
- C175 "Come to Winnipeg Industrial Show June 22—July 4 1925."
- C178 "Come to Winnipeg Stampede (Rodeo) June 29 to July 5 1926."
- C184 "Community Chest Help Our Helpless." Winnipeg 1934, 35.
- C186 Not Illus. "Community Chest Server the Year Round." Saskatoon 1941, 42.
- C188 Not Illus. "Community Chest Serving More, needs More." Halifax 1941.
- C190 "Community Service Campaign for \$425,000.00 Oct 25th-29th 1927." Toronto 1925, 26, 27. Date and amount different each year.
- C195 "Concert for the Benefit of Ottawa Crippled Children Oct 15-16 & 17." 1925, 26.
- C196 "Concert for the Benefit of Ottawa Crippled Children Oct 12-13-14-15." 1927.
- C200 "Confederation 1867-1927." Ottawa 1927.
- C204 "Confederation Pageant Exhibition August 10 to 20." Vancouver 1927.
- C206 "Conserv National etc Appel etc." Montreal 1928.
- C210 "Conserve Coal Save One Ton in Five." Several varieties. Calgary, London, Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg. All 1943 or 1944.
- C212 "Conserve Coal Conservez Le Charbon." Montreal 1943, Quebec 1944.
- C214 "Conserve Energy Locate Factory at Seat of Power." Niagara Falls 1919, 20, 21.
- C218 "Contribute Generously to Social Health Services." Bilingual. Montreal 1930, 32.
- C220 Coronation Royal Train Flag. May June 1937.
- C221 "Coronation H. M. King George VI and H. M. Queen Elizabeth May 12

CELEBRATION OF CITYHOOD
BERLIN, ONTARIO
JULY 15-20-1912
MADE IN BERLIN EXHIBITION

C-90

CENTENAIRE DAY
SHERBROOKE
CENTENNIAL
JULY 31 - SEPT 4
1937

C-100

MAY 6TH 1940
CENTENARY
OF THE
POSTAGE STAMP

C-110

CENTRAL CANADA
EXHIBITION
OTTAWA
SEPT. 9-16
1916

C-117

CHAHKO MIKA
NELSON, B.C.
JULY 13-18
1914

C-125

CENTENARY CELEBRATION
INTERNATIONAL
TO FOR TO
JUNE 1930
PEACE

C-102

CHILDREN'S
MILK FUND
TAG DAY
— JUNE 10TH —

C-130

CENTRAL CANADA
EXHIBITION
— OTTAWA —
SEPT 5-15-1924.

C-117a

CHILD WELFARE
EXHIBITION 1912
POUR LE BIEN-ÊTRE
DES ENFANTS
MONTREAL OCT 6-12

C-127

CHILDREN
MILK FUND
TAG DAY
MAY 29

C-130A

— CIVIC —
VOTERS
REGISTER NOW

C-133

CLEAN-UP!
FIRE PREVENTION DAY
OCTOBER 9TH 1920

C-140

MONTREAL. MAY 12-24TH
CLEAN PAINT & BEAUTIFY
NETTOYEZ PEINTUREZ
EMBELLISSEZ

C-136

CLEAN PAINT BEAUTIFY
NETTOYEZ PEINTUREZ
EMBELLISSEZ
— MONTREAL —

C-138

CLEAN-UP!
FIRE PREVENTION DAY
OCTOBER 9TH 1922.

C-141

CLEAN UP-PAINT UP
AND BEAUTIFY
GREATER TORONTO
MAY 1ST TO MAY 8TH

C-142

CLEAN UP
PAINT UP
AND
BEAUTIFY
APR 21ST TO MAY 3.

C-144



C-148

COLDSTREAM GUARDS
= BAND =
BRANDON
EXHIBITION

C-158

JUNE
— 22 —
TO
JULY
— 2 —

• COME TO •
LONDON CENTENNIAL
AND
OLD BOYS CELEBRATION
JULY 31-AUG 1, 1920

C-145

COME
TO VICTORIA
FOR 24TH MAY.

C-170

COME TO
RANBROOK'S
CELEBRATION
SEPT 5-10 1960

CLEANING UP WEEK
MAY 18TH TO 24TH
18 AU-24 MAY
MAINE DU NETTOYAGE

F-150

➤ COME TO ◀
WINNIPEG
INDUSTRIAL
SHOW
JUNE 22 - JULY 4 1925

C. 175.

COME TO
WINNIPEG I &
STAMPEDE
(RODEO)
JUNE 29 TO JULY 5 1926.

C. 178.

COMMUNITY CHEST
— HELP —
OUR HELPLESS

C. 184.

COME TO VICTORIA'S
— 24TH MAY —
CELEBRATION

C. 173.

— CONCERT —
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
OTTAWA CRIPPLED CHILDREN
OCT. 12-13-14-15.

C. 196.

CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
OTTAWA
CRIPPLED CHILDREN
OCT. 15-16 & 17.

C. 195.

CONFEDERATION
PAGEANT
EXHIBITION
AUGUST 10 TO 20.

C. 204.

COMMUNITY SERVICE
CAMPAIGN
FOR \$425,000.00
OCT 25TH - 29TH
1927.

C. 190.

CONFEDERATION
1867 1927



C. 200.

CONSERVATIONAL
— DES S —
APPEL DE ART
— DU I —

C. 206.

CONSERVE COAL
SAVE
ONE TON IN FIVE.

C. 210.

CONSERVE COAL
CONSERVEZ
LE CHARBON

C. 212.

CONSERVE ENERGY
LOCATE FACTORY
AT SEAT OF POWER

C. 214.

— CONTRIBUTE GENEROUSLY —
TO SOCIAL HEALTH SERVICES
SOUSCRIVONS GENEREUSEMENT
AUX OEUVRES SOCIALE DE SERVICE

C. 216.



C-220

CORONATION
H.M. KING GEORGE VI
AND
MAY 12-1937 H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH



C-221.

CORONATION
COURONNEMENT
MAY 12 MAY H.M. GEORGE VI
1937 S.M. ELIZABETH



C-222.

1937." Several minor forms all 1937. Calgary, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg.

C222 Coronation Flag etc. Bilingual, Montreal & Quebec 1937.

C230 Not Illus. "Cornwall Centennial and Old Boys Reunion" Cornwall 1934.

C235 Not Illus. "Crippled Children Tag Day" Toronto 1941.

C237 Not Illus. "Crippled Civilian Tag Day" Toronto 1942.

C240 Not Illus. "Czechoslovakia Tag Day" Toronto 1943.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO LISTING MAY 1945, PAGES 20-23. "C" SLOGANS

Illustration C20 should be C22.

Illustration C21 should be C20.

Illustration C22 should be C21.

C45 "Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition Sherbrooke Que. Aug 25 Sept 1 1917." Illustrated but omitted in text between C40a and C51.

C48a "Canadian Corps Reunion Toronto Ont July 30-31 Aug 1." Illustrated but omitted from text between C40a and C51.

Why I Collect the Stamps of Canada

by Charles McDonough

As far back as I can remember, I have been interested in the History of Canada. When I took up Philately I decided that Canada would be one of the countries whose stamps I would collect.

The Canadian-American relationship is unique in the World—two countries of such similarity in size and natural resources might well have become deadly rivals. Instead we have the inspiring spectacle of 4,000 miles of unfortified frontier. Canada has a population of 11,419,000 and an area of 3,694,000 square miles.

Province of Canada: There are records of a voyage by Leif Ericson about the year 1000 A. D. After him, John Cabot landed on the coast of Nova Scotia in the summer of 1497; spent some time on a nearby island called St. Johns Island, probably named after him. He landed upon the Continent before Columbus or Vespucci. In 1524, Verrazano explored this part of the eastern coast, while Jacques Cartier is acclaimed as the real discoverer of Canada. In 1535 he explored the St. Lawrence River and took possession of the country in the name of the King of France. On his second trip he established a settlement at Quebec. He explored the Saquenay and established settlers at Tadousac where the Saquenay River joins the St. Lawrence. To Samuel de Champlain goes the honour of incorporating the City of Quebec in 1608. He was given a Royal Charter from the King of France to administer the Dominion of the King of France in Canada. Champlain arrived in Canada in 1603 and inaugurated a period of stable government and expanding French influence. Pressing westward, he set up a trading post at Hochelaga (now known as Montreal) and explored the series of Lakes presumably as far as Lakes Ontario and Erie. From this time forward for a century and a half the French established settlements throughout that which is now Quebec and built up a French Civilization.

While this was going on in Quebec, the British people were very active in the English Colony to the South and West. The North American Continent now had two growing and antagonistic groups. Eventually war broke out between Great Britain and France. In 1759, the British landed troops on the Isle of Orleans opposite Quebec. The fortification being too strong to take by frontal assault, the British troops on September 12th climbed the heights west of the City during the night and on the following morning were in battle array upon the Plains of Abraham. The British were led by General Wolfe and the French by General Montcalm. Both Generals were killed. By the Peace of Paris, 1763, which ended the war, Canada was ceded by France to Great Britain. Canada was considered at that time to consist of the land area north of the St. Lawrence River including its many Lakes, large and small. Soon interesting development took place. The English Colonies to the South, as a result of the

Revolutionary War, 1776-1783, had gained their independence. During the American War of Independence many persons in the thirteen colonies who were loyal to the British Empire emigrated towards the North. These people became known as "United Empire Loyalists." They settled in all that area north of the thirteen Revolting States and are still traceable as the dominant element in Ontario, the Eastern Township of Quebec and the St. John River Valley of New Brunswick. The area on the north shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario became more predominantly English than ever and when Canada was divided for legislative reason, this area became known as Upper Canada as distinctive from lower Canada roughly lying east of the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Later these areas, somewhat changed, became the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Dominion of Canada. Sir John A. McDonald was a great leader and could be looked upon as the Father of the Dominion of Canada, the same as George Washington is often looked upon in the United States as the Father of his Country. The result of his leadership was that in 1867 the Act of Confederation, commonly referred to as the British North American Act, was passed. By this Act, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick joined the Confederation known as the Dominion of Canada. In 1870 Manitoba came into the Confederation as the fifth Province and since that time British Columbia, 1871; Prince Edward Island, 1873; Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905. There is also a great section to the North and Northwest which is known as the Northwest Territories. To the west of them and to the north of British Columbia and joining Alaska on the east, is the Yukon Territory. Canada has the largest land area of any unit of the British Commonwealth of Nations and comes next after India and England in the number of subjects.

The Government of Canada can be described as a combination of British and American ideas. The Fathers of the Confederation pondered the problem of organizing the government of Canada; they selected the British feature of a House of Commons and the House of Lords but named the Upper House the Senate. The Canadian Senate is very different from the Legislative Body of the same name in the United States. Members of the Senate are appointed for life by the Governor General on the nomination of the Government represented by the Prime Minister who is the Leader of the dominant or Majority Party in the House of Commons. The powers of the Senate are limited to that of the veto of Legislation originating in the House of Commons which however has the power to override the veto if it desires to do so. The House of Commons are elected by the people. The Imperial Conference of 1926 defined Canada's position within the British Commonwealth of Nations as equal in status to the United Kingdom. The Statue of Westminster in 1931 removed the last legal limitation upon Canada's legislative autonomy. The real founders and leaders of Canada were Jacques Cartier, Samuel de Champlain, General Montcalm, General Wolfe, John A. McDonald, Wilfred Laurier, Thomas Darcy McGee, Robert Baldwin, Louis Lafontaine, George Cartier. All of these are portrayed on many of the stamps of Canada.

Copies of Nos. 2 and 3 of the Topics are no longer available. There are only 10 copies of No. 1 and 8 of No. 4 still left. The supply of the other issues is greater but diminishing quickly. Write for your back copies now. 25c per copy.

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E. N. A. AUCTION REPORTS

Harmer, Rooks & Co., June 6th, 1945. CANADA—Very fine copies of the 6d used (2) realized from \$40 to \$50 well above the cat value of \$35. A superb 6d used (4a) sold at \$35 and very fine copies brought from \$10.50 to \$15, as against the present cat value of \$7. Used copies of #5, the 6d on wove, continued to bring above cat prices, very fine copies selling from \$45 to \$60. Superb mint copies of the 1/2d Rose (8) sold for \$64 & \$58, well over double the cat value of \$25. A superb used 17c Blue (19) cat \$2.50 realized \$14. A mint blk of 4 of the 5c Olive Green (42) with one stamp tiny thin sold for \$142 against the cat value of \$80. Imperf prs of the 1893 'Widow', 20c & 50c (46a, 47a) each with a cat of \$20, sold for \$38 & \$45 respectively. Imperf blks of 4 of the 1927 Confederation (141-5) sold for \$180. The same set, imperforate vertically in blks of 4 and a similar set but imperforate horizontally each brought \$145. The 1927 Historical issue (146-48, E3var.) including the 20c Special Delivery as a set imperforate blks of 4 sold for \$104. Two sets of the same, one imperfed vertically and the other imperfed horizontally, each sold for \$180. The 1928-29 issue (149-159) in imperf blks of 4 realized \$325. The same set, imperfed vertical blks of 4—\$300 and another set imperfed horizontally in blks of 4—\$275. Tete-beche booklet panes of 12, imperforate, of the 1c, 2c & 5c (149a, 150a, 153a) sold at the price of \$350. An imperf between strip of 3 of the \$1. 1928 issue (245a var.) offered for the first time at auction sold for \$190. J. Levine.

NEWFOUNDLAND AUCTION COMMENTARY

H. R. HARMER, May 15, 1945. A Cabot set in o.g. condition brought \$12, while a used Caribou set sold very reasonably at \$5.25. In the more recent issues the Pictorial set, #131-144, o.g., realized \$9.50 and same set re-engraved, #145-159, o.g., brought \$8. Two mint Gilbert sets sold at \$14.50 & 15.25 respectively. In the Airmails a mint Do-X brought \$50, two mint Labrador sets brought \$14 each and two mint Balbos realized \$28 & \$27 respectively.

LAWRENCE & STRYKER, May 13, 1945. A very fine o.g. copy of the 5d brown violet, #5, sold for \$18, just short of full catalog, while an o.g. horizontal pair of the same stamp in the reddish brown shade, #19, brought \$7.25. A very fine o.g. blk of 4 of the 6 1/2d lake, #21, realized \$18, and a blk of 4 of the 12c puce brown, #29, in the same condition changed hands at \$8. The Cabot set in fine o.g. condition sold for \$10 and the Guy set in very fine o.g. condition brought \$29. The Caribou set sold for \$7.25 in o.g. condition and in blks of 4 it realized \$27. Five blks of 4 of the 3c on 15c, #128, in very fine o.g. condition brought \$25, \$25, \$25, \$25 & \$25.50 respectively. The Publicity set, #131-144, sold for \$7 in mint condition and a superb blk of 4 of the 24c value, #144, sold for \$22. A very fine mint set of the Gilberts went reasonably at \$13.50 while the set in mint blks of 4 also sold reasonably at \$60. The Air-mail issues brought better prices than did the regular postage stamps as evidenced by the fact that blk of 4 of #C2 sold for \$34. Blks of 4 of C6-C8 brought \$18.50 and both sets, C6-11, in singles, brought \$12.25. The Do-X sold for \$25 and three lots of the Labradors in blks of 4 brought \$51, \$51 & \$52 respectively. A single mint Balbo sold for \$22.50 and the same in a blk of 4 sold for \$85.20.

IRWIN HEIMAN, May 23, 1945. On Wednesday May 23, 1945, Irwin Heiman sold at auction the Carlton W. Smith collection of Air Post stamps, and the airport stamps of Newfoundland were very well represented in the collection. It was the outstanding offering of the part perforate pairs of Newfoundland airm in many years. The sale featured only mint stamps and started with a well centered Hawker that realized \$1690. A copy of the Halifax invert brought \$510, and the same stamp without the date realized \$910. One of the 'Gems' of the collection, a superb copy of the DelPinedo sold for \$2250. A very fine copy of the Columbia brought \$335. Horizontal pairs imperf between of the 15c & 50c, C6a & C7a, brought \$255 per lot. A horizontal pair imperf between of the 15c watermarked, C9a, brought the same price. The same stamp in a vertical pair imperf between, C9b, realized a very handsome \$515. A horizontal pair of the 50c imperf between, on watermarked paper, C10a, sold for \$265. One of the few copies of the Do-X with inverted surcharge made its appearance and changed hands at \$620. Imperf vertical pairs of the 5c & 10c Labradors sold for \$210 per pair. The best price realized for a Newfoundland stamp was the \$3250 that a mint copy of the Balbo \$4.50 on 10c error brought. Only eight copies of this stamp are reputed to exist and extremely fortunate is the collection that contains a copy of this rarity.

Dan Meyerson

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