

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The several letters received in response to our request for suggestions regarding a stamp publication were a delightful surprise. Not one member favored the Board opening negotiations with any American publication.

Several worth while suggestions were made and these are being incorporated into coming issues. I plan to quote a few extracts from these letters in later issues. I enjoyed reading the letters so much that I wish more members would write occasionally with a chatty line or two. Informal contributions would be a nice way to keep us all in close touch with the activities of Canadian collectors.

I feel sure that the Annual Convention of the American Air Mail Society which is being held in Toronto on August 16th and 17th will be the outstanding philatelic event that its sponsors have planned. The Toronto Air Mail Club are the hosts. The Committee is made up of representatives of the Toronto Club and the two Hamilton Clubs. I understand further information will be found elsewhere in this issue.

E. S. BALL

THE SALES DEPARTMENT.

WANTED - Many of our members request B.N.A. stamps and we just don't get them. Why not dig into that box of duplicates, mount up a book or two and send them along?

THE AMERICAN AIR MAIL SOCIETY CONVENTION

This is the Eleventh Annual Convention and Exhibition of this Society. It is their first Convention held outside of the United States. It is expected that about seventy members from the U.S. will attend the Convention. The business sessions will be held in the morning. A combined mail and floor Auction is to be held on the Saturday afternoon. The frames of the Toronto Stamp Club have been kindly loaned to the Toronto Air Mail Club for the occasion. The Detroit Branch of the Society are bringing over at least 30 mounted frames with them. As the Convention is the same week as the A.P.S. Convention in Buffalo several prominent dealers and collectors from the New York district plan to attend the Toronto show too. We have bourse reservations from Evansville, Ind. in the west to Montreal in the east.

The highlights of the entertainment features of the Convention will be the trip through Station A early Friday evening, followed by a stag party for the men and a cocktail party for the ladies; the International dinner on Saturday evening.

The entertainment for the stag will consist of a floor show and entertainment by the Hiram Walker Co. The entertainment for the ladies will be by courtesy of Trans-Canada Air Lines.

The speaker for the International Dinner will be Mr. T.P. Murphy, Supt. of the Equipment and Supply Branch of the Post Office Department. The subject chosen by Mr. Murphy is entitled "Letters by Air". The speaker will be introduced by Mr. A.M. Gibson, District Director of Postal Services. There will be the presentation of the Exhibition awards at the dinner, also the charter to the Toronto Club. Several films will be shown featuring Imperial Airways and Aerial Warfare.

There will be entertainment both Friday and Saturday afternoon for the ladies attending the Convention.

The Post Office Department are sending a special Exhibition from Ottawa and there is going to be a post office at the Convention. The special cancellation for this office will read American Air Mail Society Convention, August 16-17.

PROPOSALS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Claude H. Aston, Lloydminster, Sask.

by Herb. Buckland

Walter R. Manuge, East Southampton, Cumberland Co., N.S.

by E. Fordney,

St. Paul, Minn.

Objections to proposals for membership must be in writing and in the hands of a member of the Executive within 15 days of publication of names in the official bulletin.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS OF MEMBERS.

Mr. R. Guy Wilson to Box 2980 Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. C. A. Anderson to 1120 12th St. E., Saskatoon, Sask.

EDITORIAL

Well, I suppose you have been thinking that the Bulletin was never coming. Left to my own resources perhaps it would have turned out that way. This issue we have a new contributor, Mr. T. Roy Woodhouse of Hamilton. We have articles on hand now from his trusty typewriter which will keep the Bulletin interesting for several issues.

Some of our members gave us worth while ideas for future issues which will add to the value of the publication. Both the July and August issues will be mailed with a special cancellation and then we will be back on our usual publication date the week after the monthly meeting for the September issue.

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CANADA SMALL CENTS ISSUE OF 1870-97

The One Cent Yellow

by T. Roy Woodhouse, Hamilton.

The small cents issue of 1870 is popular because of its long active use (28 years), millions being issued and used. A wide variety of shades are found and many interesting cancellations. Due to its comparative cheapness, it makes a fine play-thing for a sideline.

The 3¢ stamp is most popular and most generally collected. To be different, I picked on the 1¢ and limited my investigations to shades. By accumulating dated copies I hoped to establish definite dates when the different shades were used.

My findings indicate that:-

The British American Bank Note Co. printed their stamps in Montreal until 1888.

They used two types of paper in Montreal (using a broad general classification; a fine quality wove paper with a smooth chalky surface and later a fine quality wove paper with a rough or pebbly surface.

Printings from 1870 to about 1877 were on smooth surface paper.

Printings from 1877 or 1878 to 1888 are on rough surface paper, using an ink prone to oxidize.

Stamps were printed in 1888 and later by the same company in Ottawa using a poor grade of wove paper with a rough surface, and sometimes grayish or yellowish in color.

PRINTINGS AND SHADES

Stamps were printed only as required by the government and over the 28 years several separate printings were made. Shade of ink used in different printings did not match, several shades frequently occurring for the first time in one year. The ink used in 1870 to 1872 was mixed in the following proportions:

- 6 lbs. lemon chrome yellow
- 3 lbs. orange chrome yellow
- ½ lb. venetian red
- 2 lbs. White lead
- 2 lbs. Paris white cliffstone

Therefore, in mixing a batch of ink, if quantities of colors, thinners, driers, etc., were not kept the same in every case, a new shade results. I have segregated the following shades:

1. - 1870. Three printings, March, April and December, each a different shade.
2. - 1871. One printing in November, one shade.
3. - 1872. One printing in September, one shade.
4. - 1873-76. Five printings, five shades.
5. - 1878. One printing, one shade.
6. - 1879-88. Five printings, nine shades.
7. - 1888-98. Five printings, eighteen shades.

You will notice that the earlier printings have one shade per printing because comparatively small quantities were ordered and therefore one batch of ink would make the whole printing. In later years, when these stamps were ordered in tens of millions, several batches of ink had to be mixed during the printing of one order, resulting in varying shades, in one printing.

The following notes apply to the above seven classes:-

1. Two brownish orange shades distinguished chiefly by the paper used and one chestnut orange, rather rare. All on smooth paper.
2. & 3. Both light orange shades, smooth paper.
4. All yellowish orange, smooth paper.
5. Lemon yellow - the rarest of all the shades - rough paper.
6. All shades of yellow. When viewed edgewise, these shades appear to have a tinge of umber, bistre or olive. Oxidized colors generally found in these issues. Rough paper.
7. Are Ottawa printings. All shades of yellow, four of the 1890 shades having a reddish tint, giving about the shade of a ripe California orange. All on poor quality wove paper, rough surface.

I have nine other shades with only a single year date which may be freaks or changelings. These are not included above.

I do not definitely know, but I imagine that a study of the 3¢ of this issue will give very similar numbers of printings and shades. Oxidized copies of the 3¢ will be found to be 1877 or 78 to 1888 printings. The remarks on the paper used also applies to the 3¢ value and possibly to the whole issue.

Try rubbing your dry fourth finger (that's my most sensitive finger) lightly over the surface of one of the early printings. Notice the smooth, chalky feeling. Then try it on one of the 1890 printings. Notice the roughness. I found this to be the best test for picking out early printings. It is especially useful when studying the 2¢ green, because it is not possible to identify the 2¢ green printing by shade alone. Scott's listing of #33 - 2¢ green 1869-72 and #41 - 2¢ blue green 1882-90, is a very meagre listing

Insufficient data on papers, too low a price for #33 and too high for #41. #33 should be on the smooth paper and it is really a rare item. Check over your own.

Gibbons listing of #81, 82, 103 & 104 is far more complete; - recognizes the papers, and the rarity of the Montreal smooth paper printings. But the shades mentioned mean little. Look at the paper when hunting for the early printings.

Both Scott and Gibbons fail to recognize that the 1¢ yellow was printed on poor quality paper in 1888-97 the same as the other values were. Look over your own 1¢ yellows and judge for yourself whether this is an error. Then read Gibbons note after his #114.

The study of the 1¢ yellow has occupied my attention for about ten years now. I feel that it has been worth while and recommend such a study to you. I know you will not regret it.