

Description:

The background of the card is white. The picture is draped with the Canadian Flag and in upper left hand corner the shield and crown of Canada.

Earliest known use: November 8, 1904.

Publisher: Warwick Bros. & Rutter Ltd., Toronto.

Market price: \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada	132
(same as 224 but smaller type setting of name. Also at bottom Warwick Bros. & Rutter Publishers, Toronto)	
Hon. George W. Ross, Premier of Ontario	134
(Same as No. 186 but smaller type on name)	
J. P. Whitney, M.P.P.	135
(Smaller name type than No. 187 across bottom)	
Earl of Minto, Governor General	161
(Same picture as No. 526)	
Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal	162
Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of Interior	163
Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance	164
Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario	186
(Same as No. 134 but larger type on name)	
J. P. Whitney, M.P.P.	187
(Same as No. 135 but larger name type across bottom)	
Hon. C. S. Hyman	188
Hon. R. Prefontaine, Minister of Marine	189
Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada	224
Hon. Wm. Patterson, Minister of Customs	225
Sir William Mulock, Postmaster General	226
Hon. J. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works	227
Sir R. Borden, Minister of Militia	256
Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister Trade and Commerce	257
Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture	258
Hon. S. N. Parent, Premier of Quebec	259
Hon. J. B. Snowball, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick	290
Hon. H. R. Emerson, Minister of Railways	291
The Earl of Minto, Governor General (Same picture as No. 161)	526
Hon. A. B. Aylesworth	630

The Canadian Stamp Collector

GLENN F. HANSEN, No. 2203, 375 Jefferson Ave., Winnipeg 17, Manitoba

NEWFOUNDLAND

Perkins & Bacon Co. brought out a completely new issue for Newfoundland which was placed on sale January 1st, 1932. This set had fifteen values from 1c to 48c with the 48c value not being issued until January 1st, 1938. Perforation varied between 13¼ and 13½. Members of the Royal Family shown on this set included Princess Elizabeth (now Queen Elizabeth) and her mother. The Cod is shown on the 1c value while a Caribou, a Newfoundland Dog and a Seal are shown on other values. The balance of the set is made up of scenes of

Newfoundland. The paper used bears the "Coat of Arms" watermark.

A change of postal rates in 1933 created a shortage of 15c value stamps and the 15c Airmail of 1931, both watermarked and unwatermarked, was overprinted vertically "L. & S. Post" reading down. Double bars were used to strike out the words "Air Mail" appearing on the stamp. L. & S. stood for Land & Sea. The overprinted stamp is known reading up and also without the overprint. The last item must, of course, be collected as part of a pair with one stamp showing the overprint.

The 350th Anniversary of Sir Humphrey Gilbert's first successful attempt at colonizing, near the present site of St. John's, was commemorated by an issue of fourteen stamps. Perkins, Bacon & Co. produced these stamps which were first issued perforated 13¾. A second printing of the 7c, 14c, 20c, 24c and 32c values was perforated 14½ x 13¾. Sir Humphrey Gilbert, his home and his family coat of arms are shown on the first three values. Eton College is shown on the 4c and a "Token" gift from Queen Elizabeth is on the 5c. The 7c shows Sir Humphrey kneeling at the feet of the Queen while the 8c, 9c and 10c show various scenes from the history of Sir Humphrey's annexation of Newfoundland for Great Britain. The Royal Arms are shown on the 14c while a portrait of Queen Eliza-

beth is shown on the 24c stamp. Another scene in the life of Sir Humphrey is shown on the 15c while the 32c value shows Sir Humphrey's statue.

These stamps were all printed on paper watermarked with the Coat of Arms of Newfoundland.

The Gilbert set was the last issue of Newfoundland before the institution of commission government. The Silver Jubilee Issue of 1935 was, therefore, of design used by Great Britain for all Crown Colonies. The four values, 4c, 5c, 7c and 24c were printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London, England from engravings prepared by Waterlow & Sons. The watermark used was the familiar Crown and Script C.A. used for colonial stamps at the time.

Perfin Study Group by R. J. Woolley, 1520 Bathurst Street, Apt. 206, Toronto 10

NOTES

Newfoundland—An enquiry from Mr. J. G. Wright of Ladner, B.C. who I might say joined BNAPS about a year ago because of an interest in Perfins raised the question of whether the Newfoundland Post Office Department required a user of perforating devices to obtain a permit. I have to acknowledge that we have no information on this subject. I do know that serious students have a great deal of difficulty in research of anything in connection with official records of the postal administration of Newfoundland during the Colonial administration and I understand is due to there having been at least two or possibly three major fires at the head office in St. John's destroying most if not all of their records.

Period of Use—The dates which we use in this column of the catalogue are derived from dated cancelled copies and do not necessarily mean that a company actually put their machine in use in the year shown. As an example, a company might have bought a machine in 1919 so the issue first recorded by us would be the 1912 issue. Note that the column is headed issue which would be correct. The one company that would be confusing in this regard is S.L./A.Co. recorded as having perforated the 1893 issue. This company so far as we know did not perforate any of the small Queen issues and the listing is derived from one or two of the 15c large Queen in use for some years after the small Queen

issue was discontinued in 1897. The SL/ACo perfin will be found on all issues from and including the Jubilees until they changed over to the SUN/LIFE design.

THE J. SLOPER & CO. LTD.

The perfin column of February, 1968 has a brief history of this British company which invented the perforating machine and are responsible for this method of protecting stocks of postage stamps in the hands of companies and other large users of postage.

Information omitted from this article, because at the time I had no knowledge of their method of operation, was that this company would purchase any desired quantity of postage stamps for their clients, would perforate and mail them against a prepaid order which included postage and registration and a commission for their services.

I have recently acquired one of the Sloper order forms listing all values from ½d to 1/9 in sheets of 240 and all values from 2/6 to £1 per single stamp. Stamps in rolls are also listed with values ½d to 6d in rolls of 480 and values of ½d to 4d in rolls of 960. The company also offer to overprint receipt stamps of the 2d, 6d and 1/- values in sheets and the 2d in rolls of 480.

The question that now comes to mind is: did the company's Montreal agent ever offer these services to their Canadian clients or did they only supply the perforating machine?