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2. 5. 56.

56

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1. 3.

15. 6. 56.

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BNA Topics

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DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

Trail of the Caribou By DAN MEYERSON (BNAPS L3)

W. SCALES, BNAPS 1058, Evans-, ville, Ind., is in with a bit of information concerning the method of franking letters from Gander and Goose Bay during World War II. According to Mr. Scales he has learned from covers in his possession that early in the war letters franked by Newfoundland stamps were carried across the Atlantic by bombers for delivery to Great Britain. He submits a copy of the 5 cent, Scott No. 257, on piece cancelled on Oct. 7, 1943. Subsequently we are advised that the Newfoundland stamps were applied but that they were not cancelled. During the latter part of the war Canadian stamps were used but the name and the date slug was first removed from the obliterator. After Oct. 23, 1944, all covers from Goose Bay airport in Labrador bore Canadian stamps as the airport and base had been leased by the Newfoundland Government to Canada for defence purposes. That is the reason that one will find Canadian stamps on letters originating from what is basically Newfoundland territory. It is similar to the arrangement that existed between the U.S. and Newfoundland whereby all letters posted at the U.S. bases in Newfoundland were franked with U.S. stamps.

As everyone knows who reads the philatelic press, the outstanding Newfoundland item in the Caspary B.N.A. sale was the strip of three of the 2d scarlet used on cover to England to pay the 6d rate. That the piece brought \$12,500 at the auction only substantiated the belief that most Newfoundland collectors had. The auctioneers described the strip as unique and generally considered the most outstanding Newfoundland entire in existence. Evidently one has to be very careful in describing a philatelic item as unique, as Stanley Godden, in writing a letter to the editor of Stamp Collecting, advises that he knows of the existence of another such cover plus a third cover with a copy of the 2d scarlet and the 4d scarlet to make up the 6d rate. Mr. Godden advises that these two covers were found in the effects of an English lady who died shortly before World War II and left these covers. Both, according to Mr. Godden, now repose in a collection in Britain.

Of late we have seen a considerable number of offerings of the imperforate and part perforate varieties of the Labrador Airmails, Scott Nos. C13-C17. In fact, a recent catalogue received from H. R. Harmer lists the entire set for sale in vertical imperforate pairs. In addition, a vertical pair of the 5 cent, Scott C13, imperforate between, is also offered for sale. The sale is to be held in London on December 4, and we will report the prices realized at a subsequent date. The same sale also lists a considerable number of other Newfoundland 20th century imperforates such as Scott Nos. 183, 184, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191a, 193, 196, 197, 198, 212, 213, 214, 215, 219, 220 and 224. The part perforates were well represented by a vertical pair imperforate between of No. 183, a block of four, variety imperforate horizontally except at top, of No. 187, and another block of four imperforate horizontally of the 4 cent, Scott No. 189.

The Nov. 29th sale of Harmer Rooke to be held in New York, lists a part perforate variety of Newfoundland airmail that I don't recall seeing offered ever before at auction. The variety in question is a horizontal pair imperf. between of the 5 cent Labrador Airmail, Scott No. C13. According to the auctioneer, the stamp is Sanabria No. 20b and is catalogued at \$1800. It must certainly be a rarity as even the famous Sir Lindsay Everard air stamp collection didn't contain an example of this variety. It will be interesting to see what it realizes, and we will try and pass the information on to our readers.

SEASON'S GREETINGS!

December 1956 B.N.A TOPICS

JACK WILSDON

POST-WAR CANADIAN MILITARY MARKINGS: EUROPE

Canadian Field Post Offices Serving the RCAF in Europe

THE twelve RCAF squadrons assigned to bases in Western Europe play a key role in the defence of NATO countries and in the preservation of peace. In 1951, after a series of attacks by Soviet and Czech fighters on Allied aircraft along the Iron Curtain, the Canadians were rushed to Europe where they plug a critical gap in NATO's air defences. They back up front-line United States air units in Germany and yet the RCAF wings are only 13 minutes' jet flying time from Russian bases in East Germany. Since their debut into this theatre, there have been nine Canadian field post offices, servicing the airmen who are so vital to European defence. Presently there are only eight field post offices, CFPO 101 having been closed. The following is a list of these CFPO's:

- No. 1 Fighter Wing was based at North Luffenham, England, about 22 miles south-101 east of the supply base at Langar. At Easter 1955, the three squadrons attached to the wing were moved to the continent and the field post office was discontinued.
- The Air Materiel Base at Langar in Nottinghamshire, England, was formed in August 102 1952. Its task was to supply serviceable spare parts and replacement equipment to support Sabre operations in three countries. It is presently the only RCAF station in the United Kingdom.
- The Canadian Joint Staff is maintained by Canada in London, England, and repre-103 sents the three services and the Defence Research Board, for the purpose of liaison and the furtherance of international co-operation on defence.
- This office is used by both Headquarters, Movement Unit in Paris and by the Cana-104 dians attached to Allied Air Forces, Central Europe (AAFCE) in Fontainebleau, France.
- 105 The RCAF station at Grostenquin, France, located near Metz, was the first base of the RCAF Air Division to be built on the continent and houses No. 2 Fighter Wing.
- 106 The RCAF's No. 3 Fighter Wing has headquarters at Zweibrucken, Germany.
- 107 Baden-Soellingen, Germany, is the headquarters of No. 4 Fighter Wing.
- At Easter 1955, No. 1 Fighter Wing moved from North Luffenham, England, to 108 Marville, France, which is 150 miles east of Paris, thus consolidating 1 Air Division in continental Europe.
- Up until 1953, Canadian Air Headquarters was established temporarily at Paris, 109 but then it was moved to its permanent location at Metz, France.



Remarks concerning the first five illustrations:

No. 1—used by all CFPO's for cancellation of mail. No. 2—used to backstamp registered letters, postage due letters, etc. No. 3—used to backstamp incoming mail. No. 4—used by all offices for registration of mail. No. 5—this roller cancellation is used to postmark bulky parcels, etc.

Canadian Army Post Offices in Europe Serving the RCAF

Besides these field post offices in Europe, there are also three CAPO's whose functions are chiefly to sort and distribute mail. The three CAPO's servicing the airmen are as follows:

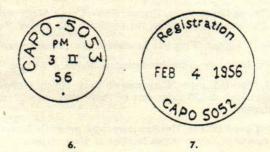
5051 Serving the United Kingdom.

5052 Serving the Metz, France, area including the two Fighter Wings in Germany.

5053 Serving the Paris, France, area.

Remarks on illustrations 6, 7 and 8:

No. 6 has been seen used as a postmark by all three CAPO's, but is more commonly found when used as a backstamp.





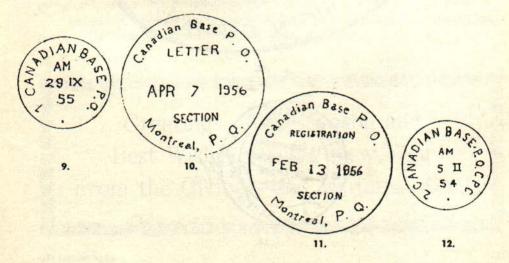
No. 7 is used as a backstamp for registered mail only.

No. 8—Meter No. 148095 from CAPO 5051 is often seen on mail from Air Members of the Canadian Joint Staff stationed in London, England.

Two Base Post Offices in Montreal, Canada

These are designated No. 1 and No. 2 Base Post Offices. Their function is to sort mail so that it arrives at the correct CAPO in Europe.

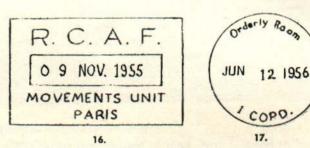
Illustrations No. 9 to 14 inclusive are used only as backstamps.

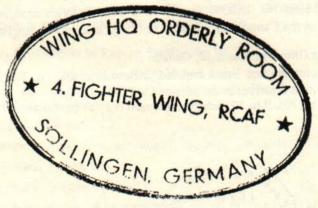






15.





18.



Miscellaneous Markings Not Used as Postmarks

No. 15-This unit is located overseas.

No. 16—This marking is occasionally used on the back of mail from CAPO 5053 and CFPO 104.

No. 17-Noticed on a letter from CAPO 5051.

No. 18—An orderly room marking from CFPO 107.

No. 19-From a French liaison officer at CFPO 108.

Remarks on Classification

There are a great many rumors that such information pertaining to the location of these bases is highly classified and in devulging this information to the public, one is giving military secrets to the enemy. As far as the writer can discern, this is not so. Newspapers, such as the Hamilton and Toronto dailies, very often give the geographic location of all four fighter wings in Europe. In the section of the Canada Year Book on defence, these facts stand out in bold type for whoever may choose to read the paragraph on Canada's contribution to NATO. In sum, therefore, we would say that the location of these CFPO's is not classified. A person who has read in a newspaper that No. 1 Fighter Wing is located at Marville, France, and then receives a cover postmarked CFPO 108 with return address of No. 1 F.W., can come to the only possible conclusion that CFPO must serve the RCAF base at Marville, France.

Remarks on How to Obtain These Cancellations

It would not have been very difficult for the writer to list the postal addresses of all eight active field post offices. But before sending this article in, I thought about how much fun I had had when I first began my collection. The difficulty of obtaining these markings presented a challenge to me. Like a detective, I set to work, starting from scratch, analyzing all the facts, and examining all the clues. Finally I was rewarded with success. You, too, will get a big kick out of military cancels, for this difficulty is half the fun. Only there are more clues to go on and, with a little imagination, you too can soon have a fine collection.

In closing, I would like to thank all those who have helped me in any way, particularly those who prefer to remain "silent partners". *

Greetings of the Season and Best Wishes for the New Year From the Officers and Editorial Staff Sketches of BNAPSers

By V. G. GREENE (BNAPS L40)

No. 83: THOMAS F. MORRIS (188)

THOMAS F. MORRIS was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., on January 16, 1890; is married and now lives in Larchmont, N.Y. He is now retired, having served over 48 years in business, all of which was spent in New York City. In his latter years he was connected in an executive capacity with the Superheater Company, and when that firm consolidated with Combustion Engineering Inc., he was appointed assistant to the chairman and treasurer of its Canadian affiliate in Montreal.

Following his education, Mr. Morris took up the study of art at the Art Students League, New York, and is now engaged in portrait painting.

Mr. Morriss's father, by the same name, was chief designer for the American Bank Note Co., and learned the business from James P. Major, reputed to be the designer of the first U.S. postage stamps of 1847, and some of the early designs of Canadian postage. He was later called to Washington as chief of the engraving division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and there gained an enviable reputation in the designing and production of the 1896 series of silver certificates (currency) and stamps of that era.

Tom Morris, the subject of this sketch, recalls as a youth stealing into the attic of his home and opening a large chest in which was located priceless items of philatelic and numismatic material. Years later he found that the greater portion of it, for reasons unexpjlainable, was consigned to the furnace. The early thrill of handling these precious items and his family's early connection with the bank note business instilled in Tom Morris a few years ago his great love and interest in proofs and essays of U.S. and Canadian stamps. Since then he has formed one of the greatest collections of these items extant and has won many first awards in this class in the U.S. and Canada. His collection of the proofs and essays of British North America is probably the finest in existence and contains many of the great rarities.

Mr. Morris has written many articles in the interests of philately and numismatics.



His biography of James Smillie, the eminent early engraver and brother of William C. Smillie, founder of the British American Bank Note Company, which appeared in the Essay-Proof Journal, added lustre to that profession, and his "History of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing," published by Lindquist, was a work of monumental scope.

Tom Morris takes a keep interest in the Essay-Proof Society and is also a member of the Collectors' Club, New York; Bureau Issues Society, New York Numismatic Club, American Numismatic Association, and is a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. *

Adolphe Menjou Selling Rare U.S.

Famous star of stage, screen, radio and television, Adolphe Menjou has decided to sell the remaining top items from his collection of United States and has passed them to H. R. Harmer Inc., New York, to be auctioned during a sale scheduled for the week commencing February 18.



FIG. 1. A Canadian Patriotic bearing the Canadian Contingent Cachet marking. A very rare usage. Patriotic was published by Sam. J. Richey, St. John, N.B. First line of imprint reads, "Registered for Canada, Jan. 17th, 1900." Also a very early date of use for the cachet. From Pvt. W. G. Bishop, "A" Squadron, 1st Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, which sailed from Halifax February 21, 1900, and arrived at Capetown on March 21st.

One of a Series:

ED. RICHARDSON (BNAPS 168)

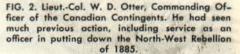
BOER WAR COVERS

The Canadian Contingent Postal Corps Cachet

THE Canadian Contingent Cachet or Postal Marking is one of the most fascinating of all Canadian military markings. It was designed and produced by a well known Ottawa firm, and was used during 1900 by the Canadian Postal Corps, part of which must have accompanied the Second Contingent to South Africa.

Comparatively little was known or written on the subject until 1942. Prior to this time we find the marking mentioned and illustrated in Jarrett's B.N.A. Handbook of 1929, and in Arthur Barger's article in Stamps of June 3, 1933, "Military Covers of the Boer War—1899-1902".





Beginning in 1942, however, students have added a great wealth of information regarding this marking. In July 1942 there was H. E. Guertin's article in Popular Stamps, and an article, unsigned, in The Philatelist (London). Ian C. Morgan brought new light to the subject in his series of articles in BNA TOPICS in early 1946 and again in early 1947. Steve Rich came out with his wonderful handbook in 1943, "Philately of the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902" and included a whole chapter (VIII) on "The Canadian Contingent and Its Covers". This writer contributed articles in the Grey Book, Stamp Specialist (1943) and in TOPICS of September 1947.

Still, with all this wealth of information at the finger-tips of today's collectors, there is much that is unknown. This chapter attempts to bring together all the pertinent information previously published and proven correct, plus much added information not previously recorded.

THE VARIOUS CANADIAN CONTINGENTS

Before delving into the story of the cachet marking itself, it is useful to know something of the make-up and sailing dates of the various contingents. For this information we are relying primarily on the Appendix of that contemporary history of Canadian participation in the early part of the Boer War by T. G. Marquis, in "Canada's Sons on Kopje and Veldt".

The total number of Canadians who served in the various forces in South Africa was nearly 8,400. However, only about 3,100 of these were ever actually members of the Canadian Contingents. Enlistments in the Contingents were for one year or less, and therefore by late 1900 or early 1901 the various units of the Canadian Contingents had been returned to Canada and demobilized. With the exception of those in Strathcona's "Horse", most of the contingent had returned around November 1, 1900. At that time it was generally felt that the Boer War was over. Many of the soldiers, originally part of the contingents, stayed on as volunteers in the various forces remaining in South Africa. The other 5,300 Canadians were volunteers in the British Army, in the South Africa Corps, or other units, or were with units made up of largely Canadian troops, but mobilized into various parts of the British Army. These 5,300 Canadians are not a part of those troops referred to as the Canadian Contingents.

THE FIRST CONTINGENT

- -Total force, 1019. (This is the official figure, but there were reported to be about 25 extra stowaways aboard!)
- -Mobilization took place at Quebec.
- —Sailed from Quebec, October 30, 1899, aboard the "Scardinian" of the Allan Line.
 —Enroute to Capetown, on November 16 or 17, newspapers and mail were exchanged with the S.S. "Rangatira" bound for Southampton.
- -Arrived Capetown November 29, landed on the 30th.
- -This Contingent was composed of eight companies from various parts of the Dominion:

Company A-British Columbia and Manitoba;

B—London, Ontario;
C—Toronto, Ontario;
D (left half)—Kingston, Ontario;
D (right half)—Ottawa, Ontario;
E—Montreal, P.Q.;
F—Quebec, P.Q.;
G—New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island;
H—Nova Scotia.

-Each company consisted of 125 men.

-Accompanied by YMCA representative Dr. H. G. Barrie.

PR23 190 a to elec

FIG. 3. A Canadian Contingent Cachet cover of April 23, 1900, postmarked "Type 3" B.O. (Base Office) Army post office, from Lieut.-Col. W. D. Otter, addressed to Mrs. Otter.

THE SECOND CONTINGENT

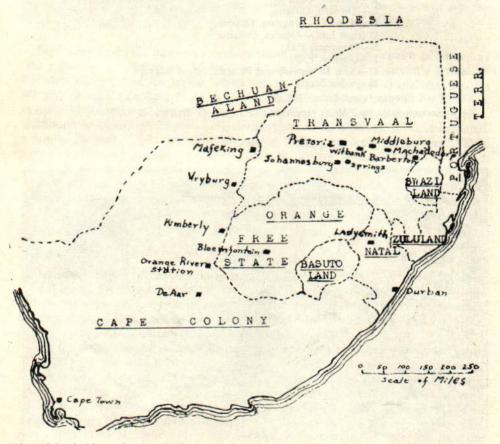
Unlike the First Contingent, the Second sailed in three sections; principally recruited in the Northwest; approximately 1,310 men.

Section I:

- -"D" and "E" Batteries, Brigade Division, Royal Canadian Artillery and Brigade staff.
- -Sailed from Halifax, January 21, 1900; aboard the "Laurentian" of the Allan Line. -Arrived at, and stopped for four hours, harbor of Sen Vincent, Cape Verde
- Islands, January 31, 1900. (Origin of the "EN ROUTE" marking-Fig. 5.)
- -Presumably accompanied by a portion of the Canadian Postal Corps, all of whom are listed as members of the Second Contingent.
- -Probably accompanied by the four nurses of the Canadian Red Cross, and an additional representative of the Canadian YMCA, T. F. Best.
- -Arrived at Capetown February 17, 1900.

Section II:

- -Second Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles.
- -Sailed from Halifax January 27, 1900; aboard the "Pomeranian".
- -Arrived at Capetown February 26, 1900.



Map of South Africa, showing the locations of places referred to in the text, and of places which hold special significance to the student of Canadian Contingent postal history.

Section III:

- -First Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles and "C" Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery.
- -Sailed from Halifax February 21, 1900; aboard the "Milwaukee".
- -Arrived at Capetown March 21, 1900.

THE THIRD CONTINGENT

We include in the classification of the Third Contingent, not only the new troops sent out, but also two different groups of reinforcements; total number of men, approximately 750.

Section I:

--Strathcona's "Horse" and 100 reinforcements for the Second S.S. Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, of the First Contingent.

-Sailed from Halifax March 17, 1900; aboard the "Monterey".

-Arrived at Capetown April 11, 1900.

Section II:

-Fifty reinforcements for Strathcona's "Horse".

-Sailed from Montreal May 1, 1900; aboard the "Vancouver".

-Via England; have no record of arrival date at Capetown.

For collectors of these interesting Canadian Contingent cachet covers we recommend securing a copy of "Canada's Sons on Kopje and Veldt", as the Appendix to this book includes a complete roster of all soldiers and officers, as well as those in the auxilliary services, who were members of these Canadian Contingents.

THE CANADIAN POSTAL CORPS

The Canadian Government had offered to send along a postal service unit with the First Contingent, but the offer was declined. However, a Canadian Postal Corps was organized and sent along with the Second Contingent, under the direction of Capt. W. R. Ecclestone. Other members of this corps were: R. Johnson, F. B. Beddell, J. Lallier and K. A. Murray.

To quote from The Philatelist, July 1942, "There were many difficulties and inconveniences in connection with these services, which is not surprising when one considers the conditions prevailing in keeping open the enormously long line of communications, but the Canadian force was better served than the rest of the army owing to the fact that their government had ordered the post office department to undertake the receipt and dispatch of mails for their overseas forces. An efficient staff under Capt. Ecclestone had therefore been sent out to South Africa and all mail matter for the Royal Canadian Regiment and the rest of the forces was at once collected by his staff, sorted into companies and sent up country specially labelled, thus rendering it easy of quick distribution.

"Members of the staff, having local knowledge of the distribution of the forces, were located at Bloemfontein, Pretoria, and other places, thus ensuring as early and accurate delivery as possible.

"With troops constantly moving over such a large extent of country, it is a matter of extreme difficulty to reach them with mail matter regularly and promptly."

A key to the movements of at least a part of the Canadian Postal Corps is in the souvenir patriotic cover shown on page 27 of the March 1947 issue of BNA TOPICS. While the cover bears a great number of postmarks, it did not go through the mails. The TOPICS article does not describe these postmarks, but they are listed in The Philatelist article quoted above. They are:

1900	January	23-OTTAWA
		31-LONDON (England)
	March	2-CAPE TOWN
		20—DE AAR
		23—ORANGE RIVER
	April	18—KIMBERLY
		26—BLOEMFONTEIN
	May	3—CAPE TOWN
	September	29—MACHADODORP
	October	21—BARBERTON
1901	February	28—ARMY P.O. 53
		28—WITBANK
	November	8—MIDDLEBURG
1902	January	28—MIDDLEBURG
	July	12—PRETORIA

This cover seems to be more than just an ordinary cover—it seems to be a record of the Postal Corps, and as a souvenir of the expedition, an impression of each postmark was made wherever Capt. Ecclestone of the Postal Corps was located. It is quite obvious that a portion at least of the Corps stayed on in South Africa until the war was over—long after the Canadian Contingents had returned to Canada.

It is also obvious from this souvenir that Capt. Ecclestone did not accompany the Second Contingent. We believe that some members of the Corps were included in the Second Contingent, Section I, as this is the origin of the "EN ROUTE" marking treated under the next sub-heading of this article. However,

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FIG. 4. One of the three known covers bearing the "EN ROUTE" type Canadian Contingent cachet. From Pvt. W. E. Wideman, "D" Field Battery of the Royal Canadian Artillery. The cover is backstamped Guelph, Ont., Feb. 16, 1900, a reasonable length of time for the cover to travel from the Cape Verde Islands.



FIG 5. The "EN ROUTE" Canadian Contingent cachet. Known only with the Jan. 30, 1900 date.



FIG. 6. The regular Canadian Contingent cachet. Arrows point to constant defects which would seem to indicate only one handstamp was used.

that group left Halifax on January 21, and according to the souvenir cover, Capt. Ecclestone was still in Ottawa on January 23. Also the next postmark was London (England) on January 31, and we have no record of any of the Second Contingent arriving there on that date. Instead, Section I arrived at Cape Verde Islands on that date. Also we have no record of any Canadian Contingent arriving at Capetown on March 2, as apparently did Capt. Ecclestone.

We are not certain as to the location of the headquarters of the Canadian Postal Corps, where the Contingent cachet was applied, but we believe it was located for the greater portion of 1900 at Capetown. It is quite possible that during March (later half) and April it was located in the Bloemfontein area, and possibly at Pretoria during August and early September.

Other members of the Corps were at times probably located at various army post offices, including Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Middleburg and Kimberly, and quite likely at De Aar, Orange River, Machadodorp and Barberton.

THE "EN ROUTE" CONTINGENT CACHET

Unknown to the philatelic world until late 1946, the "EN ROUTE" type of Canadian Contingent cachet is exceedingly rare. (Fig. 5). As far as is known, only three examples exist, two in the collection of this writer (Fig. 4) and one in the collection of BNAPSer Bert Denton (No. 292). However, it is quite possible that additional copies will turn up at some time in the future.

One might reasonably ask why the origin of the "EN ROUTE" marking is accredited to the Second Contingent, Section I, which stopped at Cape Verde Islands on January 31, and not credited to being in the possession of Capt. Ecclestone, who was in London, England, on that same date. Both covers in my possession can be identified as being from soldiers who were with "D" Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, which sailed as part of Second Contingent, Section I.

It is quite possible that the troops were supplied envelopes handstamped in advance with the "EN ROUTE" marking, or that envelopes could have been turned in for marking prior to use. This would have saved time when the boat arrived at Capetown. The cachet was applied on an Allan Line envelope.

As noted under the Second Contingent, Section I, the only troops whose mail could be marked with the "EN ROUTE" Contingent cachet were "D" and "E" Batteries, Royal Canadian Artillery.

All evidence points to there being only one handstamp ever prepared for the Canadian Contingent. It would appear that the words "EN ROUTE" were later cut out of the original handstamp, or were on a slug which was removed, and the handstamp then became the familiar Canadian Contingent Postal Corps cachet. (Fig. 6). There is a distinct break in the inner frame line just above the first "T" of "CONTINGENT" and this remains true of every copy of the Canadian Contingent cachet ever seen by this collector, including the 23 copies in his own collection. Certain features of the break in this same frame line above the letters "AD" in "CANADIAN" also seem to appear with sufficient regularity to determine that there was but one handstamp supplied to the Postal Corps.

THE REGULAR CANADIAN CONTINGENT CACHET

While it is apparent that the handstamp arrived with the Postal Corps and troops at Capetown on February 17, the earliest date known to the writer is that of March 20. This copy is in bright red, and the cover also bears the British Army Field Post Office, B.O. (Base Office) postmark of the same date. The earliest date of use in the writer's collection is that on the "Soldiers of the Queen" patriotic (Fig. 1), and is March 23. These are the only two covers known with dates prior to April 3.

The latest date known is a cover in the writer's collection dated December 27, 1900 (Fig. 9) and the cover is from a member of Strathcona's Horse, which stayed on after the return of the First Contingent. Two copies are known with the December 5 dating.

The color of these markings ranges from red to magenta, to purple, and finally deep purple. I have seen and recorded the following:

March	2	copies	Red
April		3	Red
May	7	"	Red
June	3		Magenta
July	6	"	Purple
August		сору	Purple
August		copies	Deep Purple
September	2	"	Deep Purple
October	8	55	Deep Purple
November		(none seen)	
December	3	copies	Deep Purple

We do not believe these colors bear any great significance. It would appear perhaps that an ink pad bearing purple ink was used for the "EN ROUTE" marking, and that this pad was lost or replaced with a red ink pad after arrival at Capetown. This red ink pad was then used over the period of some ten months, and must have been renewed with a purple ink. This would explain the gradual changes in color.

All Canadian Contingent markings known to this writer, and to others, are on covers addressed to Canada. Covers from these soldiers addressed to the United States or England do not bear the cachet. However, one does occasionally come across a cover from a Canadian soldier with the contingents, addressed to Canada, but not bearing the Contingent cachet. Examples are known from

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the same series of correspondence, some of which bear the cachet marking, while others are without it.

There would appear to be no rhyme nor reason to the rates of postage on these Contingent covers. About half of them seem to be stampless, and of these, only the "EN ROUTE" (Fig. 4) covers shows any evidence of postage due. Most of the rest seem to have been franked with 1d postage stamps (Fig. 3) or pairs of $\frac{1}{2}$ d's. Stamps of Great Britain, Cape of Good Hope and the "V.R.I." overprinted issues of Transvaal have been seen used on these Canadian Contingent covers. I also have one cover franked only with a single $\frac{1}{2}$ d "V.R.I." Transvaal stamp, but marked "FREE" at Montreal with the familiar "Keyhole" type marking. This same "FREE" marking also appears on some of the stampless covers.

One cover, with a rate I cannot explain, bears a 2½d stamp of the Cape of Good Hope overprinted "Orange River Colony".

BRITISH ARMY POST OFFICE POSTMARKS



RELATIONSHIP TO ARMY POSTMARKS

It is not within the intent of this chapter to list all the various Army Post Office postmarks known to exist on Canadian Contingent covers. However, the three types most frequently found are:

Type 1-	-Single Circle—24-25 mm.
	"ARMY P.O. (number)/(two-line date)/S. AFRICA"
Type 2-	-Double Circle—varies from 24 to 27 mm.
	"FIELD POST OFFICE/(number)/(two-line date/BRITISH ARMY,
	S. AFRICA"
Type 3-	-Double Circle—26 mm.
THE FORMAN	"FIELD POST OFFICE, B.O./ * /(two-line date)/BRITISH ARMY,
	S. AFRICA"
GLEAN SA	

It is important, however, to note the relationship between the dates of these ARMY postmarks, and the dates of the Canadian Contingent cachet.

In every case but one, where the B.O. (Base Office), Type 3, postmark was used, the Canadian Contingent cachet was of the same date. In one exception the B.O. date was one day earlier. This would indicate that the Canadian Postal Corps was then located at or near that particular Base Office.

In every case where the ARMY postmark is other than that of a Base Office, the postmark predated the cachet by at least two days, and as many as ten days.

u active HEADQUARTERS Young Men's Christian % CANADIAN CONTH -----BOUTH AFRICI H. audaph ho Stamps available

FIG. 7. YMCA cover with Contingent cachet, July 16, 1900. From H. Ardagh, one of the reinforcements who arrived with Strathcona's Horse on April 11. Cover bears Field Post Office "30" Type 2 postmark. Ardagh was in the 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, then resting at Springs, after their triumphant entry into Pretoria in June.

The usual interval seems to be about five to eight days. This interval depends of course on the distance, and routing of the mail from the Field Post Office to the Base.

Of Type 1, I have copies bearing "ARMY P.O. 52" and "55".

Of Type 2, I have copies bearing Field Post Office numbers 17, 27 and 30. Other numbers of both types are known to have been used on Canadian Contingent covers.

PATRIOTIC AND AUXILIARY SERVICE COVERS

In spite of having seen over 300 used Canadian patriotics, including many of the J. C. Wilson series, the illustrated "Soldiers of the Queen" patriotic, produced by Sam. J. Richey of St. John, N.B., is the only example of a Canadian patriotic cover bearing the Canadian Contingent cachet known to this collector (Fig. 1).

More frequently seen, but still quite scarce, are the various envelopes of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. bearing the cachet. Both the "Crossed Flags" design (Fig. 7) and the "Single Flag" design are known with this cachet. The "Crossed Flags" design appears to have been used earlier, and is seen more frequently than the "Single Flag" envelope.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

No known examples of censorship marks on Canadian Continget cachet covers exist. This was generally true of all military mail in this war.

Military franking was usually in the form of the name, rank and unit of the soldier written across the top of the envelope, or less frequently in the lower left corner. Many Contingent cachet covers exist, however, without this military franking, or with only the manuscript "On Active Service" or "No Stamps Available" (Fig. 7). In the case of two Contingent cachet covers from a soldier in "C" Battery, these not only bear the soldier's manuscript franking across the top of the cover, but also bear the additional "endorsement" of the commanding officer, Major J. A. G. Hudson, in the lower left corner (Fig. 8).

Whether it was officially or privately issued is not known, but there was some "Canadian Contingent 1899-900" stationery prepared and used by at least the First Contingent. Ian C. Morgan illustrated a cover in the March 1947 issue of BNA TOPICS. I have one sheet of stationery; I have never seen one of these covers bearing the cachet.

In my collection is a letter written on March 15, 1900—just two days before their sailing from Halifax—by a member of Strathcona's Horse, on the official stationery of that unit. Whether special stationery was ever used for other units of the Canadian Contingent is not known, but none have been seen by this collector.

CONCLUSION

The story of other Canadian soldiers' mail of the Boer War, including those after the "official withdrawal" of the Canadian Contingents, is reserved for another chapter. Also reserved are those interesting little items, non-Canadian in origin, but sometimes used by Canadian troops—the lovely Peace Commemorative Cards. These and other items not directly related to the Canadian Continget cachet covers will be covered elsewhere.

One of the great fascinations which these covers have lies in the fact that no matter how many of these covers one is fortunate enough to acquire, each has its own story to tell, completely different from any other. It is a real pleasure to take a new one and trace out its history—maybe it was from a member of Strathcona's Horse (Fig. 9)—or maybe from a soldier who saw service with "C" Battery, which travelled in a circuitous route of 2,000 miles from Cape-

FIG. 8. Contingent Cachet cover, July 6, 1900. From Sgt. S. Slater, "C" Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery. This cover is unusual since it bears, in addition to Sgt. Slater's manuscript frank across the top, a handstamped franking of Major J. A. C. Hudson, in lower left corner, with added manuscript "Comd. 'C' Bty. R.C.A."

SLat ns.s 1.

nada

Hartlauf Pro Im

ON HHH MAJESTY'S SERVICE



Major A.J. Thompson

FIG. 9. Latest date known for the Contingent Cachet, December 27, 1900. From Lieut. J. F. Mac-Donald of Strathcona's Horse, then in a rest camp at Pretoria. Type 1, Army P.O. "55" postmark.

town to assist in the relief of Mafeking (Fig. 8)—or maybe from a private in the 2nd Battalion of Canadian Mounted Rifles who acted as scouts for Lord Robert's march on Pretoria (Fig. 7).

Whatever their history, it will be one of interest. Yes, Canadian Contingent covers are one of the most interesting groups of all Canadian military covers. *

H. W. WALKER (BNAPS 1380)

REVENUE NEWS:

Canadian Unemployment Issues

N ANSWER to queries regarding Cana-dian Unemployment issues, I have compiled a complete listing (from official sources) and submit it herewith, along with some additional information which may be of interest to revenue collectors.

Unemployment insurance may be collected in three ways, namely:

- 1. The use of Unemployment stamps;
- 2. The use of a Pitney-Bowes metering machine, which makes impressions of an Unemployment insurance stamp die in the booklet;
- 3. Keeping detailed accounting records of contributions, and remitting the contributions monthly by cheque.

Canada has approximately 250,000 registered employers, with only some 40,000 of these having more than ten insured employees. Large employers tend to use the meter or bulk payment methods, so there appears to be quite some use of the Unemployment stamps. However, as the mint stamps are sold only to licensed employers, and the used booklets are turned in and destroyed at the end of five years (the life of stamps for benefit purposes) by the government under careful supervision, Unemployment stamps are theoretically unavailable for philatelic purposes. Nevertheless, many such stamps remain in insurance books in the hands of the public for a

period of five years and eventually find their way into collections.

Government control of these stamps is strict because, unlike other stamps, Unemployment stamps represent not only revenue to a fund, but also prima-facie proof of labor of an insurable nature having been performed under a contract of service for a specific day, week, or semi-month, upon which basis up to 20 times the face value of the stamp may be paid in cash to claimants. Apparently, then, because of the Government's efforts to avoid illicit use of the stamps, Unemployment stamps are extremely difficult to obtain, and are probably more valuable than the C.R.S. catalogue of 1953 (Bond) seems to indicate.

Further, there is a gread demand for these stamps because, although they bear no design, they are attractive because of the coloring and the fine steel engraving. The colors were chosen first for light shades so that the pen or rubber stamp cancellations (the employer's number) could be easily distinguished; later issues are in such colors as can be readily distinguished by people of the two main color-blind types.



Unemployment stamps overprinted "CAN-CELLED" or "SPECIMEN" are specimen copies not for general distribution to the public, but as with other specimen stamps, some do eventually reach the public.

I am deeply indebted to Mr. R. V. Sladen, Chief Contributions Officer of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, for the information here given.

Following is a complete list of all Unemployment stamps issued. I have listed also all the specimen copies that I have seen (denoted by "x"); presumably, specimen copies of all denominations and colors of the original stamps exist, and I would be pleased to hear of any others that BNAPSers have seen.

All Unemployment stamps are perf. 12.

JULY 1, 1941

Weekly: 58x25 mm. Rouletted vertically into six parts, each section representing one day's contributions. Denomination appears in a circle in each part. Specimen copies bear seven vertical overprints in black upper case letters, "CAN-CELLED".

CANCELLED x x ------33c rose x x

43c light blue x 46c mauve x 51c green x 57c orange x 63c bistre brown x

24c slate

40c olive

27c chocolate

Semi-monthly: 29x25 mm. Class numerals in all four corners. Specimen copies: "CANCELLED" once horizontally in black,

	Class	CANCELLED
\$1 mauve	4	
1.11 green		
1.24 orange	6	x
1.37 bistre brown		

OCTOBER 4, 1948

Weekly: 58x25 mm. Rouletted into six parts. Denomination appears in a square in each part, with a class number above the square. Specimen copies: "CANCELLED" seven times vertically.

CL. CANCERTTE

			s CANCELLED
18c	chocolate	0	x
30c	rose	1	x
39c	olive	2	x
42c	light blue	. 3	x
45c	mauve	4	x
48c	green	5	x
60c	orange	6	x
72c	bistre brown	7	x
84c	bright blue	8	x
84c	bright yellow	. 8	(issued ?, 1949)

Semi-monthly: 29x25 mm. Class numerals in all four corners. Specimen copies: "CANCELLED" once horizontally in black or red (\$1.56).

		Class	CANCELLED
\$1.04	green	. 5	x
1.11	orange	6	
1.56	bistre brown	. 7	x (red)
1.82	bright blue	. 8	x

JULY 3, 1950

Weekly: 58x25 mm. Rouletted into six parts. Denomination appears in a square in each section; NO class number above the square. Specimen copies: "CANCELLED" seven times vertically.

		CANCELLED
36c olive		
48c green		State State State
60c orange		x
	brown	
	yellow	
	blue	

Semi-monthly: 29x25 mm. Class numerals in lower two corners only. Specimen copies: "CANCEL-LED" once horizontally.

		Class	CANCELLED
\$1.56	bistre brown	6	
1.82	bright yellow	7	x
2.08	light blue	8	x (red)
2.34	rose	9	x

OCTOBER 2, 1955

Weekly: 29x25 mm. Rouletted vertically down centre. Maple leaves in top corners. Denomination in color in oval in each half. Specimen copies of all the following stamps are punched once with a circular punch, and bear a "SPECIMEN" overprint in red upper case letters at the bottom of the stamp.

The following are not rouletted. Col numerals in white oval in centre. M leaves in upper corners.	apie
48c green	x
60c orange	x
72c bistre brown	x
96c light blue	x
\$1.04 mauve	x
1.12 slate	x
1.20 chartreuse	x

Semi-monthly: 29x25 mm. Value in white oblong; maple leaves in top corners.

	SPECIMEN
\$1.30 orange	X
1.56 bistre brown	X
1.82 bright yellow	X
2.08 light blue	X
2.26 mauve	X
2.42 slate	X
2.60 chartreuse	x
In January 1957 the \$2.60 char	reuse will be
replaced by a \$2.60 emerald green.	

Pertaining to inquiries about Halifax Law Library, there was issued a lithographed stamp without denomination around 1950 of similar design to the previous issues, green in color. This stamp has been overprinted (about 1955?) with a large "\$1" handstamp in red, the "\$" sign measuring approximately 20 mm.

The following Cape Breton Law stamps (issued July 26, 1954) may have been reported already, but it is doubtful if any official information as to numbers issued has been released previously. The design consists of a shelf with (presumably) law books, and the denomination in a circle in all four corners. Stamps are lithographed, 5x5 with straight edges around sheet, 25 stamps per sheet.

25c red—2225 copies issued (i.e., 89 sheets) 50c green—4700 copies issued (i.e., 188 sheets)

When one considers the number of stamps which will never reach collectors, this will probably be quite a scarce item shortly.

Heard, via the grapevine, Scott's is proposing to issue a specialized B.N.A. catalogue, with revenues written up by a wellknown Canadian dealer. Another wellknown Canadian dealer has bought the Marks' catalogue copyright, and intends to bring the catalogue up to date as to previously-unlisted varieties, and also present retail prices where these are well above present catalogue values. Further, we are to have a Canadian revenue album published soon. This all points to an increase in interest in Canadian revenues, and a concomittant appreciation in value shortly. *****



PERFIN

SPECIMEN

SECRETARY: R. J. WOOLLEY, 359 Ellis Park Rd., Toronto 3, Ont.

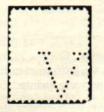
STUDY GROUP

WE do not see too many perfins on cover and when they do show up they are apt to have something of interest. A good friend of this column, Ed Richardson, recently sent two covers for our inspection, both of which are worth reporting.

One of these had the corner card of Armour & Co., Hamilton, Ontario, addressed to Armour & Co., Buftalo, New York, and postmarked November 17, 1917. The stamp is the 3 cent Confederation of 1917, Scott No. 135, which we don't often see with punched initials. Anticipating finding the design to be our A1 (ACo monogram) we examined the stamp only to find that it was our F1 as assigned to Fowlers Canadian Co. Perhaps one of our members in Hamilton can advise us of the connection between these two companies.

The other cover had the corner card of the Canadian National Railways postmarked May 14, 1928, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and carrying the 2 cent green, Scott No. 107. The perfin design was the straight line CNR, our C17, which we catalogue as the Canadian Northern Railways of Winnipeg. We have known that this design continued in use by the Canadian National Railways after taking over from the Canadian Northern, but had not previously seen it used on cover. Thanks, Ed!

We illustrate below another new design to add to our catalogue listing.



This is reported by our North Vancouver member, P. D. van Oudenol, who is one of our keenest perfin enthusiasts. The stamp is the 2 cent green 1928, Scott No. 150, cancelled with the usual machine canceller with no town or date. We believe that most of the new designs we have been able to report since publication of the handbook have been used by American companies who had only had a limited use for Canadian stamps. So far no one has reported other copies of any of the new listings and all are thought to be very scarce. The catalogue listing of this new item will be:

No. Description		cription	Name of User	Issue	
V1	V	H111/2		1928	
-		A PACTOR AND A PACE	The second se		

Another interesting item has been reported this month by Wally Gutzman of Strathmore, Quebec.

The arrangement of the punches on the four stamps is interesting in that they could only be done in this way by a single unit perforator, similar to a street car conductor's punch. Cummins Business Machine Company make both a single unit and a two-stamp unit, neither of which would perforate a block of four without folding, so could not have produced the arrangement of punches illustrated here. Both of the major designs used by the Royal & Queen Insurance Companies have been reported

in use since 1903 so perhaps the answer is that they bought a single-unit perforator, finding it too slow for the number of stamps they were using, then bought one of the larger machines.

We have been asked occasionally about the designs we have listed in the handbook appearing on stamps of other countries; such items as BofM on stamps of Great Britain, and the two major railways on the stamps of the U.S.A. We rather think that to list these would be beyond the scope of our handbook, which is intended to list Canadian stamps with perforated initials. Canadian companies which have punched the stamps of countries other than Canada would logically be listed in the catalogues of those other countries, if, as and when such a catalogue might be published.

Correction: P. D. van Oudenol reports that errors in the second section of the list on page 194, September BNA TOPICS, are to be corrected to read as follows:

C12i MR4 should read C12i MR3a; C13c MR4 is to be deleted; W6 MR4 should read W6 MR4a.

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all the correspondents who have helped making the writing of this column a pleasure during the past year. \star

For 1957 ... it's Philadelphia. September 19-21

A RE-ENTRY . .

ON THE 1 CENT YELLOW ADMIRAL

THE one cent yellow of the Admirals, issued June 7, 1922, was printed from 30 different plates, according to the Philatelic Agency. Over a billion stamps were printed of this color, with a number of shade variations running from a light yellow into an almost orange yellow. The stamps were printed by the wet and dry printing methods.

As outlined by Mr. Moir and by Mr. George Marler in his notes on this issue, two different dies were used to produce the stamps. The retouched die of the one cent green was used to print the yellow one cent from Plates 169 to 182 by the wet printing method, and the same Die I appears once more in Plates 186 and 187, but this time printed by the dry process. Die II was used on Plates 183 to 185 and 188 to 199, all printed by the dry method.

Due to the color of the stamp, not very many varieties have been found and reported. Mr. Marler mentions that he examined 5,000 copies and did not find any retouches or re-entries. The writer has recently taken the trouble to examine 15,000 copies of this stamp and has come up with one item which has not been reported in any magazine.

This particular stamp shows a complete doubling or re-entry over the entire stamp. Having been attracted by the darker color, under a glass the stamp showed all horizontal lines to have been doubled. The bottom frame line is repeated above the original, both figures extend vertically towards the top, thus giving the appearance of a very lone "1". The words ONE CENT show color extending from the bottom to the top of the letters; similarly, the letters GE in POSTAGE and CA in CANADA. The top frame line extends into the top margin and all horizontal shading lines show a clear doubling. The stamp was printed by the wet process from Die I. The writer tried to take a photograph of this specimen, but due to the color the details do not show up well.

Two Others Items Found

At the same time the writer would like to report two other items which have been found while examining this lot. A number of worn plates have been detected showing strong wear of the crowns, frame lines and figure in particular. All copies of this worn variety originate from Die I, wet printing.

The other item is a plate block of Plate 170 showing a clear doubling of portions of the plate inscription. The doubling shows a shift to the left. The full inscription reads: "T-4 Ottawa-No -A170". Here the letters "No - A" appear on top of WA of OTTAWA and N in No.

The writer would like to hear from anyone having similar varieties in this issue, and compare notes. *

REVIEWS

TRADE NEWS

REVIEWS

Philatelic Trader, Harris Publications Ltd., 29 Buckingham St., London W.C.2, England. (\$1.50 per year).

With a special enlarged number the Philatelic Trader celebrated its 1000th issue October 12, completing 57 years of service to the stamp trade.

This publication for the wholesale fraternity is the only stamp paper of its type published at two-week intervals. Judging from the advertising carried in this special issue, it is well supported by the wholesale stamp trade throughout the world.

Stamp Collectors' Annual. Published by Harris Publications Ltd. (addres above). Price 3/6.

This 100-page, profusely-illustrated annual is looked forward to each year at this time by thousands of collectors all over the world. This year's edition is fronted with an original cover, inspired by the Olympics and Australian Aboriginal art, and inside is the usual wide variety of features.

In was inevitable that Olympic year should call for an article on Olympic stamps, but this one has a different angle and a novel approach. Specialists will delight in a feature on Chinese forgeries and the neglected stamps of the Philippines have a long article all to themselves. Postal history is touched upon in pre-19th century France, and topical collectors will find much of interest in "Fine Art on Stamps" and "Bridges on Stamps."

A Saar stamp heads the best designs of 1956 and an interesting article traces the postal history of Morocco.

The usual reference features are retained and BNA TOPICS is noted listed among world philatelic magazines, and the Society's "Perfin Handbook" is listed among handbooks published during the past year.

British Solomon Islands Protectorate: Its Postage Stamps and Postal History. By Harold G. D. Gisburn, F.R.P.S.L. Published by J. Sanders (Philatelist) Ltd., 7 Commercial Road, Southampton, England. Price: 20/6 or \$3.00 postpaid.

Here is a well-written, well-printed, wellillustrated handbook of 111 pages bound in

DECEMBER 1956

cloth with hard cover, which made extremely interesting reading to this reviewer, who, we must confess, knew little or nothing about the subject before receiving this handsome volume from the publisher. The handbook reviews early history, postal history, the stamp issues and postal markings of this far-off group of islands about whose waters there was much naval activity during World War II.

A book that is thoroughly recommended to all interested in British Empire issues, or for those who like to have interesting books on all topics in their philatelic libraries.

Stamps of the United States, U.S. Posessions and British North America. 1957 Edition (144 pages, 1500 illustrations) including U.S. Stamp Identifier. Published by H. E. Harris & Co., 2011 Transit Bldg., Boston 17, Mass. Price 25 cents.

A stronger, more active demand than ever before is clearly spelled out in the pages of the new Harris U.S. and B.N.A. catalogue. Considered the largest and most popular catalogue of its kind, this edition shows a substantial number of price adjustment although its appearance follows



the previous edition by only about eight months.

Nearly 2000 price revisions have been made in up-dating this publication.

New vitality is noted by the publishers in the demand for Canadian material. For example, the 3d Beaver (No. 1) used,

climbed from \$19.50 to \$26.75; the used $7\frac{1}{2}$ d Victoria (No. 9) was previously quoted at \$60 and is now \$73.50. Coil issues are interesting, such as the 1935 unused set (No. 228-30) which doubled in value from 30c to 60c. Scattered changes are seen in miscellaneous groups such as airs, specials and officials. An example is the unused 50c Lumbering official (No. 09) which was \$9.50 and is now \$12.75, and the un-

used \$1 Ferry OHMS (No. O10) was \$3.50 and showing an increase to \$4.95. A new feature is the first-time listing of Canadian plate blocks, which is one field growing rapidly in interest.

Collectors will be quick to recognize that this new edition of the Harris U.S. and B.N.A. catalogue is a valuable—almost indispensable—book, worth many times the small 25 cent charge.

TRADE NEWS

B.N.A. Included in \$43,300 Sale

Following were prices realized for B.N.A. material at the first "Fred Liebeck Estate" sale auctioned by Harmer Rooke & Co., Inc., New York, in October: Canada, unused \$3 and \$4 Jubilees, \$50 each. Nova Scotia, lightly cancelled, large-margin copy of 6d yellow green of 1851, \$56 (cat. \$45).

High Prices for Newfoundland 'Airs'

In H. R. Harmer's New York auction of October 15-18, a Newfoundland 1919 Hawker 3c used brought \$840; 1927 De Pinedo 60c, \$410; 1930 Columbia, 50c on 36c, o.g., \$230.



Pair of Canada 12d Comes on Market

One of the rarest items of Canada is up for private sale, according to a report from Harmer, Rooke & Co. Inc., New York. It is the unused pair of the 1851 12d black on laid paper, with bottom right-corner sheet margin, full o.g. and a British Philatelic Association certificate.

Originally this handsome pair was in the Alfred F. Lichtenstein collection. It is one of the few existing pairs. While the New York auction firm does not disclose the asking price, a single copy with large sheet margin recently sold for \$10,000 at auction.

Newfoundland in John A. Fox Sale

The fabulous air post collection of the late Dr. Charles C. Lieb is to be sold under the hammer of John A. Fox, noted New York dealer. The sale is scheduled early in the new year.

The collection, considered one of the world's finest, and formed over many years, is housed in over 80 albums. It contains hundreds of rare items, some of them unique. The Newfoundland offerings are deep in blocks and singles.

The Fox organization is busy preparing the sale catalogue, which will be profusely illustrated and which very definitely will be a collector's item. Readers desiring a catalogue are referred to the John A. Fox advertisement in this issue of BNA TOPICS.

A Correction

From W. T. Jackson, 33 Pheasant Rd., Willowdale, Ont., Canada:

"? E1 perf. 12x11½?—No, not a new variety but thanks for the interest and alertness of many readers—this should read F1 perf. 12x11½, the 2c Registration. (Still have a few left for those who missed same). Also in same advt. on page 241 of Oct. '56 Yearbook, issue under 5-hole perf. OHMS—Superb mint 237, 247, C5 should read 4-hole perf. OHMS. Sorry we do not have these mint (used only) in 5-hole but would like to buy same mint. Orders may be sent to 550 Balliol St., Toronto, rather than to Willowdale, if more convenient for some of you." ★

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN APPOINTED FOR BNAPEX-57

• The Philadelphia Group, host for the next convention, BNAPEX-57, announces the following committee chairmen to handle the arrangements:

General Chairman: James T. Culhane, 119 Montgomery Ave., Coleston, Norristown, Pa.

Treasurer and Registration: Wilmer C. Rockett, 318 Elm Ave., Glenside, Pa.

Exhibition: John S. Siverts, Box 425, Wilmington 99, Delaware.

Bourse: Alfred H. Kessler, 7934 Pickering St., Philadelphia 50, Pa.

Seals and Cachets: Edward J. Whiting, 25 King Circle, D.D. 2, Malvern, Pa.

Committee-at-Large: G. B. Llewellyn, 315 Maple Ave., Somerton, Philadelphia 16, Pa.; Charles McDonough, 3213 No. Howard St., Philadelphia 40, Pa. *



OFFICIAL SECTION

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

A LETTER **From the President**

GEO. B. LLEWELLYN, 315 MAPLE AVE., SOMERTON, PHILADEPHIA 16, PENNA.

This month I would like to discuss one of the important functions of our Society-its Annual Meeting, Exhibition and Convention.

There have been eight of these, starting with that held in 1949 when, unfortunately, enroute to Buffalo, Bette was taken ill and to our regret we spent those three days in Penn Yan, New York, awaiting her recovery. It has been my great pleasure to have attended all of the others and, without exception, I have had a wonderful time at each and every one and have returned home looking forward to the next one. Let me tell you why:

To me, BNAPS Convention time is not only a welcome vacation from everyday routine and care, it is also a time of anticipated pleasure in many different ways. First and foremost is the opportunity of seeing and talking with all those good friends from whom I am separated by substantial geographical distances. This privilege alone makes the time and money spent in attending these affairs well worth while for me. Then there is the opportunity of seeing the philatelic treasures of those who are exhibiting, and of obtaining invaluable information about my philatelic interests by observing and discussing the material of others. Coupled with this is the possibility of bringing home some scarce item I have been seeking for my collection, and this invariably happens because of the wealth of fine B.N.A. material to be found at our Conventions.

Another important feature to me is the promotion of the Society's welfare by being able to present to the assembled membership for their consideration those problems and plans which have been the concern of the Officers and Board of Governors by means of correspondence throughout the year.

These are some of the reasons why I have always enjoyed our Conventions and always will. However, we are not all motivated by the same reasons, and I know that some of you have been disappointed at past Conventions for one reason or another. Some host cmmittees did a grand job on everything but the exhibition, thereby disappointing the ardent philatelists, while others put on a bang-up show and disap-pointed in other respects. In order to avoid such disappointments in the future, your Permanent Convention Committee has been requested to set a pattern that will insure proper planning of all phases of activity by the host committee. The Philadelphia Group, your hosts for 1957, is pleased to work with the Permanent Committee in this endeavor, and will co-operate fully to help establish a desirable pattern for the future.

In closing, I can assure you that the spirit of good fellowship and conviviality extant in our Society will be fully considered in our planning for your entertainment, and that a good time will be had by all who attend BNAPEX-57.

It is in this spirit that I take this opportunity to wish each and every one of you and yours a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

G. B. LLEWELLYN, President.

MONTHLY REPORT ... From the Secretary

JACK LEVINE, 325 LINK AVE., SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA

November 15, 1956

NEW MEMBERS

1443

1444

Farewell, Joan Beverley, P.O. Box 35, Vananda, British Columbia. Horan, Robert J., 117 Litchfield Street, Frankfort, New York. Rosenblat, Daniel G., 3247 Washington Street, San Francisco 15, California. 1445

APPLICATIONS PENDING

Cooper, Miles, 1900 Goodrich Avenue, St. Paul 5, Minnesota. Gibb, James S. J., P.O. Box 10, Oyama, British Columbia. Hall, Leonard, P.O. Box 132, Kamloops, British Columbia. Todd, John Bernard, 2150 Franklin Street, Vancouver 6, British Columbia. Traquair, Robert Stuart, Ste. 5, 510 - 19th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- HETHERINGTON, Albert E., 9 Parkview Blvd., Brockville, Ont. (CX) CAN, NFD, PROV-19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Ist day covers. Plate blocks. Colls. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes. Federal and provincial revenues. Mint and used airmails. Postal stationery entires. Plate varieties. Proposed by P. L. Brown, No. 652.
- HIRSCH, Willie, P.O. Box 918, Prescott, Ont. (CX) CAN, NFD, PROV-19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp, stampless, 1st day and 1st flight covers. Plate blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used booklet panes and complete booklets. Precancels. Federal and provincial revenues. Mint and used airmails, and on cover. Postal stationery entires. Literature. Proofs and essays. "Locals". RPO, Territorial, flag, slogan, 2- and 4-ring cancellations. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
- MANN, Charles M., P.O. Box 1704, Reno, Nevada (D) CAN, NFD, PROV-19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp, stampless, 1st day, 1st flight and other covers. Mint and used booklet panes and complete booklets. Mint, used and semi-official airmails and on cover. Postal stationery entires. Proofs and essays. Proposed by J. S. Siverts, No. 59.
- MEYER, Jos., 2720 Montreal Crescent, Regina, Sask. (C) CAN-Mint and used postage. Proposed by C. A. Anderson, No. 361.
- SPICER, Henry Thomas, 272 Roseberry St., St. James, Winnipeg 12, Man. (CX) CAN-20th century used blocks. Provincial revenues. SPECIALTY: Manitoba law stamps. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168; seconded by H. W. S. Wilding, No. 1040.
- WERFEL, Alfred, 55 Lenox Rd., Brooklyn 26, N.Y. (C) CAN, NFD-Mint postage. Mint airmails. Proposed by A. Loukin, No. 1160; seconded by D. C. Meyerson, No. L3.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 649 McNeil, C. Russell, 833 Kingsway Drive, Longacres, Burlington, Ontario. 1021 Newcomb, Simon J., 10981 McAdam Rd., R.R. No. 1, New Westminster, B.C. (from Palmer, 1021 Alaska).
- 466 Sparrow, W. H., 64 Lynn Grove Ave., Toronto 18, Ontario.

DECEASED

- 523 Bertram, H. G., 32 Cross Street, Dundas, Ontario.
- 1227 Pearse, Langdon, P.O. Drawer 3, Winnetka, Illinois .

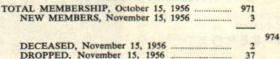
RESIGNATION RECEIVED

688 Stockton, Mrs. James E., 107 - 7th Street, Riverton, New Jersey.

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

978	Allen, W. G. P.	379	Humby, H. T.	960	Morris, Harry
807	Bamford, Clayton F. Jr.	525	Ivry, Sid	1020	Neill, John A.
1322	Bond, Cpl. A. K.	682	James, Fred J.	724	Newberry, Roger
1090	Brown, Mrs. G. E.	1385	Johnson, Finlay	1201	Novotny, Jan M.
1323	Cassar-Torreggiani, F.	555	Johnson, Gerald A.	562	O'Brien, J. J.
1253	Chapman, C. Edward III	1081	Johnson, Harold A.	1379	Pinniger, Wm. J.
653	DersBisay, Ian G.	897	Jolly, Arthur S.	1133	Pugh, Wilfred G.
432	Gabbitas, A.	671	Kapp, Albert A.	1317	Russo, Joseph
491	Garratt-Adams, H.	1223	Kehoe, Vin	1330	Sandulak, Dan
433	Gillespie, Mrs. L. J.	1314	Kenyon, Stewart S.	948	Stratton, Floyd G.
1047	Henning, E. A.	1347	Korzyn, Arthur	1025	Tait, R.
		1050	Miller, Betty V.	1063	Warren, Herbert H.

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY



TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, November 15, 1956

J. LEVINE, Secretary.



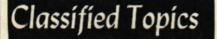


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935

BNA TOPICS



Reserved for Members of BNAPS

RATES-2 cents per word per insertion; 500 words to be used as desired, \$8 00.

FOR SALE

- BETTER CANADA. Sets, singles, mint blocks. Send want lists (with references). H. G. Saxton, 139 Twelfth Ave., N.E., Calgary, (98tf) Alta., Canada.
- CANADA, British Empire. Want lists please. E. K. Allen, 240 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S., Canada.
- CANADIAN REVENUES, extensive stock, federal, provincial, taxpaids, franks. What do you need? Holmes No. FPN9 (imperf. horiz.) in blocks, pairs; FSC20 (2nd printing); 1955 \$1.00 Halifax Law; 1954 Cape Breton 25c, 50c Law; many others. Want lists given prompt attention. Will also buy, exchange. Harold Walker, 670 Mulvey, Winnipeg 9. (141-1t)

WANTED

- WANTED IMMEDIATELY-Squared Circle postmarks on or off cover: Type One, Aldergrove, B.C.; Coleman, Ont.; St. Hilarion, Que. Type Two, Freeport, N.S.; Spa Springs, N.S.; Wolfville, N.S.; Clifton, N.B.; Bellerive, Que.; Hochelaga, Que.; Lennoxville, Que.; Longueliu, Que.; Notre Dame St. West, Montreal; Pointe A Pic, Que.; Richmond, Que.; St. Polycarpe, Que.; Stanstead, Que.; Sutton, Que.; Fort William West, Ont.; Millbrook, Ont.; Waterdown, Ont.; Ashcroft Station, B.C. Other rare Squared Circles wanted. Good prices paid or generous exchange. Some BNAPSers have exchanged with me six times during the past year—this speaks for itselfI Dr. Alfred Whitehead, 52 Havelock, Amherst, N.S.
- CANADA OFFICIALS AND REVENUES wanted in exchange for Canada Postage or Plate Blocks. Roy Wrigley, 2288 Bellevue Ave., West Vancouver, B.C. (tf)
- WANTED-Canadian plate number blocks: 233, pl. 13, LR; 232, pl. 9, UR; 235, pl. 3, LR; 246, pl. 1-3, UL, LR; 246, pl. 1-4, UR, LR; 246, pl. 2-3, UR, LL, LR; 246, pl. 2-4, LR; 248, pl. 5-1, all positions; 248, pl. 5-3, UL, LL, LR; C7, pl. 2, UL; C8, pl. 5, UL; O4, pl. 49, UR. George L. Lee, "Dunleith", Bernardsville, New Jersey. (138-5t)

WANTED-Covers before 1870 with Quebec cancellations; also 5c Beaver on cover with 4-ring cancellation. Guy des Rivieres, 71 St-Pierre, Quebec. (140-5t)

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THE LAST WORD

By THE EDITOR

W E HAVE apparently caused something of a stir in specialist circles by the recording of a supposedly new variety (PPNCE—illustrated here) of the Nova Scotia 3d dark blue, in the July-August issue of BNA TOPICS. The note regarding this item was sent in by Charles D. Chappell (BNAPS 1431), both to TOPICS as well as to other philatelic publications. We did not see this stamp ourselves so cannot pass judgment, but we have received numerous letters denouncing it as a fake or at best a repaired item. We attach no blame to Mr. Chappell if, as our correspondents suggest, there



is anything "shady" about this stamp, but we think the opinion of an acknowledged expert in the person of Peter J. Hurst (BNAPS 583) should be heard. Mr. Hurst has given us permission to use his name, and he says: "... I examined this stamp closely, but that was not even necessary since a very crude repair job had been executed on it, resulting in that mutilation of the second letter of PENCE." If Mr. Chappell has been "had" in the acquiring of this item, we sympathize with him, but if the stamp is a fake we certainly think it should be taken permanently out of circulation before some other unsuspecting collector is "fleeced".

• WE ARE ATTEMPTING to correct the errors that seem to have crept into our mailing list. The list we are now using is exactly the same as the membership list appearing in the October number of TOPICS, so if there is a mistake in your name or address there, it will have been repeated in the new set of mailing stencils which have just been made for the addressing of our envelopes. As it takes about a month for a change in an address plate to become effective, members are urged to check their Yearbook listing and the stencil impression on the envelope your December TOPICS arrived in and if there is an important error please send the correction in immediately. If you sent a correction after receipt of the October issue, but the correction has not yet been made, you will find that everything will be in order with the mailing of the January issue. It is normal procedure to send in changes of address, etc., to the Secretary, but in the case of these corrections, it would perhaps speed the process if they were also sent to the Editor, so that all corrections can be made before the January issue is mailed. If you have missed any numbers over the past year, drop a line to the Editor, and if they are still available you will get them. *

BNAPEX 1957

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Bourse Tables \$25.00

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or direct with the Hotel.

A Program and Prospectus giving complete details will be mailed to you in the very near future.

Two "Musts" in B.N.A. Literature :

"CANADIAN STAMPS WITH PERFORATED INITIALS" PREPARED BY THE BNAPS PERFIN STUDY GROUP

This is a reprint, in a 32-page booklet, of the material which appeared under the heading of "The Perfin Group Handbook" in BNA TOPICS early last year. However, it has been brought up to date to the time of going to press, with additional listings and illustrations, and should prove an invaluable aid for collectors interested in this popular B.N.A. field. It should be in every collector's library, as this information is not available from any other source. 32 pages and cover. Fully illustrated. \$1.00

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"THE SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS OF CANADA"

BY DR. ALFRED WHITEHEAD

This booklet, which was published in December 1954, has aroused world-wide interest in the squared circle postmarks of Canada. It lists all post offices using this postmark, description of the towns, names of postmasters of that period, populations, earliest and latest use of the postmark, sub-types, and other pertinent details. \$1.50

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