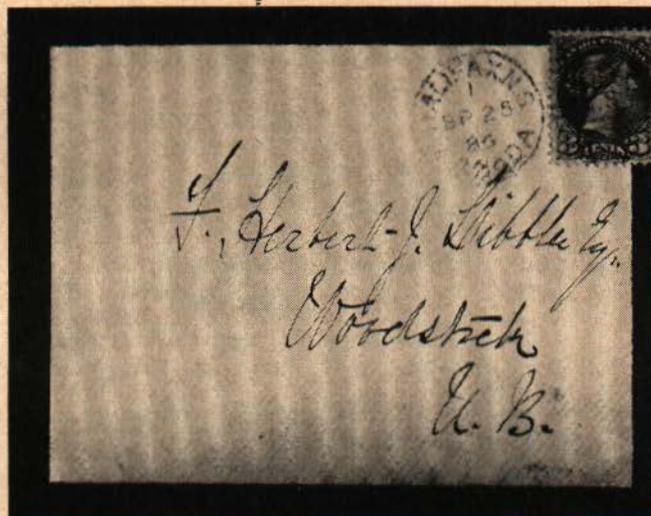


BNA Topics

MARCH 1958

▲ Official Journal
of the
British North America
Philatelic Society



THE "FINAL CHAPTER"
ON THE CONNELL STAMP
See Page 65

In this issue:

- The Industrial Issues of Newfoundland
- Canada's C.O.D. Business Reply and Prepaid Permits

VOLUME 15 NUMBER 3
Whole Number 155

the "William C. Hinde"



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FE 4 97	PARIS	A, C	OC 3 94	"	2, 7
AU 2 95	"	A, D	NO 21 94	"	6, 7
JU 15 95	"	A, B	DE 15 94	"	5, 6
JY 31, 95	"	B, D	DE 18 94	"	2, 6
JY 6 96	"	A, D	FE 20 95	"	1, 2
AP 16 94	PETERBORO	3, 4	FE 21 95	"	2, 6
JU 15 96	"	1, 4	MR 5 95	"	4, 6
AU 29 95	HAMILTON	16, 18	MR 8 95	"	3, 5
FE 21 94	OTTAWA	4, 5, 6	MR 18 95	"	3, 6
FE 26 94	"	2, 3, 7	MY 4 95	"	4, 6
MR 4 95	"	2, 3, 6	MY 8 95	"	5, 6
MY 25 93	"	4, 5	JY 29 95	"	4, 6
JY 19 93	"	4, 5	OC 14 95	"	3, 6
SP 5 93	"	1, 6	NO 25 95	"	2, 7
OC 11 93	"	5, 6	NO 28 95	"	5, 7
NO 1 93	"	5, 6	NO 29 95	"	3, 7
FE 1 94	"	5, 6	DE 21 95	"	3, 5
FE 27 94	"	3, 6	MR 9 96	"	3, 5
MR 20 94	"	4, 6	MY 30 96	"	6, 7
AP 23 94	"	3, 4	FE 3 97	"	3, 7
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BNA Topics

Official Journal of the
British North America Philatelic Society

VOLUME 15 NUMBER 3 WHOLE NUMBER 155

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MARSHALL KAY (BNAPS 760)

On The Industrial Issues of Newfoundland

THE REGULAR issue of Newfoundland stamps of January 1, 1932, had 12 values with pictures of industries of the colony, and of the Royal Family. This has been called the first Industrial Issue, or the Industrial-Royal Family Issue. The stamps were prepared by Perkins, Bacon and Company, the stamps being 3.0 x 2.4 cm., only the one cent value of the preceding issues prepared by the same firm being of this size. The classification of the succeeding Newfoundland issues differs among the catalogues—essentially there were several additions and replacements to this regular issue because of need of new values, and of pictures of the family of King George VI. But while these changes were being introduced, several of the values of the original issue continued to be reprinted without obvious changes. Moreover, the Sir Humphrey Gilbert commemorative issue of 14 values is of the same size, and was prepared also by Perkins Bacon and Company. These several issues have so many common features that the present article will be concerned with some aspects of all.

The study of the perforations on the borders of the sheets of the comb-perforate stamps in these issues shows that all were perforated in a single gauge, about 13.4 x 13.4 or a little less, but that several sub-types represent production at successive times when the machine was in a succession of conditions. The comb-perforate 13.4 x 13.4 gauge stamps in the Gilbert Issue were referred to as Type No. 1 in the succession of articles in BNA TOPICS—Vol. 10 (1953) pages 23-26 and 139-152;

Vol. 11 (1954) pages 37-42; Vol. 12 (1955) pages 347-356; Vol. 13 (1956) pages 161-163; with corrections in this last volume on pages 6 and 175-176.

The sub-types of this Type 1, 13.4 x 13.4 comb, have been described as follows ('Maple Leaves', Vol. 6 [1957] p. 240): the differences relate to the number of perforating pins in the comb bar along the long side of the stamps between the corner pins, in the comb teeth, and the extension pins that extend into the margin of the sheet. The types are illustrated in the adjoining figures.

Type 1a: having 19, 15 and 2 pins in the bar, teeth and extensions;

Type 1b: having 19, 16 and 1, the extra comb tooth pin producing double perforations in centres of blocks that usually do not exactly coincide, forming elliptical hole; the stamps of the Gilbert Issue were perforated when the machine was in this condition;

Type 1c: having 19, 15 and 1, thus like the last except that the 'extra' pin has been removed; and

Type 1d: having 19, 15 and 0, hence producing sheets with no perforations extending into any margin.

The following table gives the known distribution of the stamps among the several perforation sub-types, as well as the known plate numbers of each sub-type, and the booklet panes that have been found in each. Anyone having a plate number block of Scott No. 184, plate 3; No. 186, plate 2, and No. 189, plate 3, can drop a note to the editor or to the writer, and of course there may be other omissions.

TABLE showing the sub-types of comb perforate stamps of the Industrial-Royal Issues, their plate numbers and booklet panes.

Numbers:		Value	Color	#1a	#1b	#1c	#1d	Type not
Scott	S.G.			19-15-2	19-16-1	19-15-1	19-15-0	known
183	209	1c	green	1 2				
184	222	1c	gray	2	4*	1 5 6		3
185	210	2c	carmine	2 3				
186	223	2c	green	3	4	4*	1 x*	2
187	211	3c	brown-orange	1 2 3*			1	
188	212	4c	dark violet	x				
189	224	4c	carmine	x	2	2	x	3
190	213	5c	brown-violet I	x				
191	225b	5c	dark violet II	2	3	2 3 4 5 6 7		
191a	225	5c	dark violet I			x		
192	214	6c	blue	x				
193	215	10c	olive-brown	x		x		
194	216	14c	black	x	x	x		
195	217	15c	claret	x	x	x		
196	218	20c	green	x		x		
197	219	25c	slate	x	x	x		
198	220	30c	ultramarine	x				
199	228a	48c	red-brown			x		
208	226	7c	red-brown		x	x	x	
209	227	8c	red	x		x	x	
210	228	24c	blue			x	x	
245	268	2c	green			2		
246	269	3c	carmine			2		
247	270	4c	blue			x		
248	271	7c	dark blue			x		
257a	225?	5c	violet I				x	

NOTES: Booklet panes are indicated by an asterisk (*).

Plate numbers are indicated by numbers in the proper column; those in italics are printed in reverse; those listed as "type not known" have not been seen by the writer; numbers are in upper left corner except for 4, 5 and perhaps 6 of No. 184 and 4 to 7 of No. 191.

Roman numerals after color of numbers 190, 191, 191a and 257a refer to dies, Die II being the recut Die I.

In addition to the comb perforate types and sub-types, which can be recognized only in corner or margin blocks on the short side of the stamps except for Type 1b, there are several line perforate types. These have been numbered from 2 to 7, though there are pairs of the same gauge with small and large holes that perhaps have been prepared in the same machines; I am not sufficiently familiar with the devices to judge.

Type 2: 13.8 x 13.8 line, small hole, as in the line perforate values of the Gilbert Issue, and booklet panes of numbers 184, 186 and 187;

Type 3: 13.8x13.8 line, large hole, known in No. 189;

Type 4: 14.1x14.1 line, small hole, known in No. 195 at least;

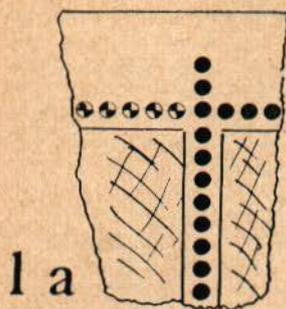
Type 5: 14.1x14.1 line, large hole, known in No. 189;

Type 6: 13.2x13.2 line, large hole, known in booklet panes numbers 183, 185 and 187;

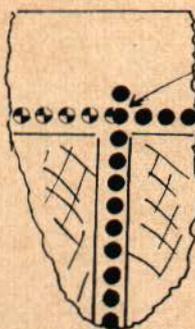
Type 7: 12.5x12.5 line, large hole, used in perforating the 1941 printing of the regular issue.

Types 2, 3, 4 and 5 are all about 14 line, to which gauge there are reported to be examples in numbers 184, 186, 187, 191, 195, 196, 197 and 246, if not in others. I have not had access to a sufficient number of these to prepare a list, but the types should be reported.

With regard to the sub-types of the 13.4 comb perforate type, these can be dated to a degree; the arrangement of issues in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue brings this out better than does Scott. Type 1a was the original form, and this perforation was applied to sheets of all the original values and colors of January 1, 1932; hence the machine was in use prior to 1932, presumably in late



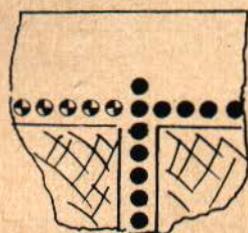
1 a



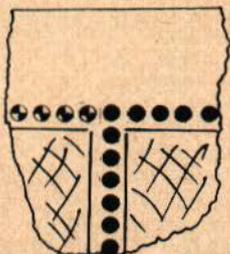
1 b

double
hole

HOLES FROM
SUCCESSIVE
IMPRESSIONS
OF THE COMB



1 c



1 d

1931. Moreover, this sub-type appears in the 1 cent and 2 cent in the changed colors introduced late in 1932, and in the 8 cent.

The final die proof of Die II of the 5 cent violet, No. 191, was made on May 31, 1932, as indicated in the proofs in the Stanley Wood collection exhibited at the 1957 BNAPS convention in Philadelphia. Stamps of this die, plate 2, exist in Type 1a, so must have been prepared in June or later.

The dates of issue of these, and of the 7 cent and 24 cent, are not known to me and should be reported; the latter values came to the perforating machine later.

The Gilbert Issue of August 3, 1933, was perforated by Type 1b, so that condition of the machine was in effect earlier in 1933. Of the new colors of the regular issue, the 1 cent gray (No. 184) was perforated both Type 1a and 1b, as were the 2 cent green (No. 186) and the 5 cent dark violet (No. 190); the 8 cent red (No. 209) was perforated Type 1a but not 1b; but the 4 cent carmine (No. 189) and the 7 cent red-brown (No. 208) must have been brought to the machine later, for they are known only Type 1b (though also in later forms). It

would be of interest to learn whether numbers 184, 186, 191 and 209 were actually issued somewhat earlier than numbers 189 and 208.

Type 1c was in use on the 48 cent red-brown (No. 199) that was issued on January 1, 1938. But I have no information on when the machine was changed from the Type 1b form used in 1933 to the Type 1c form of later 1937; anyone having used margin blocks or pairs can determine this, if he finds a single corner perforation and single extension hole. Type 1c condition continued in use through the perforation of the George VI issue of May 12, 1938, perforated earlier in the year or in 1937. The last sub-type, 1d without extension perforations, was used only for reprintings of 186, 187, 208, 209 and 210, and for what I assume are part of the initial issue of the 5 cent light violet (No. 257a) issued at some time in 1941—again the date of first issue is not listed in catalogues. Some of the booklet panes of the 1 cent green (No. 186) are of this sub-type, so these booklets must have been prepared in the 1938 to 1941 period.

A few remarks can be added with regard to the plate numbers and the comb direc-

tions. Most of the plate numbers are in the upper left, exceptions being in the upper right for plates 5 to 7 of No. 191, 5 cent violet, and for plates 4 and 5, and probably 6, of the 1 cent gray (No. 184). Moreover, the numbers are reversed, or left-right mirror image in plate numbers 2 and 3 of No. 185 and plate 2 of numbers 189 and 191. There may be other exceptions to the general practice of placing the plate numbers in the upper left, and others may be reversed, for my collection is not complete. With regard to the comb directions, they are commonly with comb teeth to the right in vertical stamps, and down in horizontal stamps, but there are exceptions produced when sheets were entered in the machine in reverse.

Summarizing the comb perforate types, it is assumed, perhaps incorrectly, that the perforating was done on a single machine, and that the pins were changed from time to time, by progressively reducing the number of extension pins from two to one to none, and by first increasing the number of comb pins, and then returning them to the original number of 15. Moreover, I assume that the machine was used for stamps of some other country of different size that needed the added comb pin when that change was made. I have not learned whether the Perkins, Bacon and Company

printings were perforated on their own machine, or perforated by some other subcontractor; the company produced a limited number of stamps during the years when the Industrial-Royal Issues were being made.

Type 1a "19-15-2" was produced from late 1931 through at least early June 1933. Type 1b "19-16-1" was in use by July 1933 for the Gilbert Issue. Type 1c "19-15-1" was used for stamps manufactured in late 1937, but it may have an earlier introduction. And there is similar uncertainty about Type 1d "19-15-0" which was in use in 1941.

There are insufficient records of the date of issue of many of the regularly listed stamps irrespective of types. There should be fuller record of the type of line perforate stamps; information is now scattered. Perhaps the time of issue of booklets and their panes will be given in a future article by Al Cook; several types of comb perforate stamps are included.

We should have someone list earliest known cancellations of the stamps of these issues, for the date of issue of nine are not reported in the catalogues: numbers 184, 186, 189, 191, 191a, 208, 209, 210 and 257a. And those who have corner blocks may find that the several sub-types are present in values other than those that I have encountered. ★

P. D. VAN OUDENOL (BNAPS 684)

Canada's C.O.D. Business Reply and Prepaid Permits

THE INTERESTING article and checklist on this postal stationery sideline appeared in Vol. 12, No. 2 of BNA TOPICS, and the list appearing in Holmes' Eighth Edition are now very much out of date, which prompts me to list the material at my disposal.

I believe this is the first time a list of this material differentiates between cards and envelopes, to the extent of stating how many and which denominations of values, sizes of electros, numbers of chevrons, exist. No attempt is made here to list the apparently never ending variety of type, permit numbers and colors. The figures of value, word "Cents" and permit numbers in Types 3, 4 and 5 are often out of line, and different type forms can be noted on the same basic impressions. Some of the more recent issues are appearing with the electro one color and the chevrons another. Some of them change color every second chevron, or have different parts of the electro bi-colored.

The twelve different types have been arranged in their probable order of appearance, which is quite difficult to determine in the case of the scarcer types.

There are a few types having the variety of the lowest chevron with flat ends. A more extreme example of this variety shows only half of the lowest chevron.

In the descriptions of the different types, the word "circle" refers to the outer circle of the electro. As many of the electros are oval-shaped, they should be measured with care in different positions. Under the figures of value appears the letters 'c', 'e' or 'k'—'c' and 'e' stand for 'card' and 'envelope' respectively, while 'k' denotes 'known impressions', which I haven't been able to determine as fully.

Any BNAPS member having additional information or types is invited to send such material along for recording. Any permits sent to the writer will be promptly returned.

CANADA'S C.O.D. BUSINESS REPLY AND PREPAID PERMITS

CHECK LIST

DESCRIPTION	(c : Card e : Envelope k : Known)			DENOMINATION — CENTS					
				3	4	5	5on4	5	6
TYPE 1—Canada Post (3 circles)—31 mm. circle; 8 chevrons.									
Standard type	k	k							k
a. 6 chevrons	k						e		
b. 9 chevrons	k								
c. 27 mm. circle		k							
i. (?) chevrons									
d. 20 mm. circle		k							
i. (?) chevrons									
TYPE 2—Similar, but inscription in French.									
Standard type		k							
TYPE 3—Postes Canada Post (4 circles)—31 mm. circle; 8 chevrons.									
Standard type		ce		k		c			
a. 7 chevrons				c					
b. 32 mm. circle				c					
i. 8 chevrons									
c. 30 mm. circle				c					
i. 8 chevrons									
TYPE 4—Postes Canada Post (2 circles)—31 mm. circle; 9 chevrons;									
2 types—1 with flat bottom end.									
Standard type	k	k	e	ce	e				e
a. With flat bottom end				k		c			
b. 5 chevrons									
c. 6 chevrons						c			
d. 8 chevrons	k					c			
e. 8½ chevrons						k			
f. 11 chevrons									k
g. 12 chevrons									c
h. 13 chevrons							c		
i. 15 chevrons									k
j. 30 mm. circle									
i. 11 chevrons							c		c
k. 29 mm. circle									
i. 7 chevrons								k	
ii. 12 chevrons								k	
l. 28 mm. circle									
i. 9 chevrons							c		
m. 27 mm. circle									
i. 7 chevrons								k	
n. 25 mm. circle									
i. 7 chevrons								k	
ii. 10 chevrons								k	
iii. 11 chevrons								c	
o. 24 mm. circle									
i. 12 chevrons								c	
p. 22 mm. circle									
i. 8 chevrons								c	
ii. 9 chevrons									c
q. 21 mm. circle									
i. 7 chevrons								c	
r. 18 mm. circle									
i. (?) chevrons								k	

CHECK LIST (Cont.)

DESCRIPTION	(c : Card e : Envelope k : Known)			DENOMINATION — CENTS							
				3	4	5	6	7	8		
TYPE 5— Postes - Canada - Postage, (2 circles)—30 mm. circle; 9 chevrons.											
Standard type							ce	ce			
a. With flat bottom end	c						c				
b. 4 chevrons								e			
c. 5 chevrons								ce			
d. 6 chevrons								e			
e. 7 chevrons								k	e		
f. 8 chevrons	c						e	e			
g. 8½ chevrons								c			
h. 31 mm. circle											
i. 9 chevrons	c							e			
i. 29 mm. circle											
ii. 8 chevrons									k		
ii. 9 chevrons								c			
j. 27 mm. circle											
i. 6 chevrons	k						c				
k. 24 mm. circle											
i. 9 chevrons							c				
l. 23 mm. circle											
i. 9 chevrons							c				
m. 22 mm. circle											
i. 9 chevrons							c	e		c	
TYPE 6—Canada Post (3 circles)—No amount of postage is specified, and this type differs from others in that the return postage is pre-paid instead of C.O.D. Permit numbers 1, 2, 9, 2000 have been noted. Standard type has 22 mm. circle and 8 chevrons.											
TYPE 7—Postes Canada Postage (2 circles)—This is similar to Type 5 except that there are no dots or dashes in outer band. The value is in line with 'cents' instead of above. 28 mm. circle; 8 thin chevrons widely spaced.											
Standard type									e		
TYPE 8—Postes Canada Post (2 circles)—This type is similar to Type 7, except that the letters and words in the outer band are widely spaced, and the value is in the normal position. 30 mm. circle; 11 thin chevrons widely spaced.											
Standard type									k		
TYPE 9—Postes Canada Post (2 circles)—This type is the same as Type 4 except the chevrons, which are very thin and very closely spaced. 23 mm. circle; 41 chevrons.											
Standard type							c	c			
a. 30 mm. circle											
i. 53 chevrons							k			k	
b. 21 mm. circle											
i. 19 chevrons								c			
TYPE 10—Postes Canada Postage (2 circles)—In this type, the inner circle is very heavy. The letters are closely spaced and fill the circumference of the outer band. 29 mm. circle; 8 chevrons.											
Standard type							c	e			
a. 25 mm. circle											
i. 8 chevrons								e			
TYPE 11—Postes Canada Post (2 circles)—In this type, the outer band is similar to Type 4, and the central part is similar to Type 5. The inner circle is thin. 30 mm. circle; 10 chevrons.											
Standard type									e		
a. 5 chevrons									e		
b. 7 chevrons									e		
c. 12 chevrons									e		
TYPE 12—Postes - Canada - Postage (2 circles)—All letters and figures in this type are in very heavy type. The distinguishing part about this type is that all the chevrons are split in the centre, 29 mm. circle; 8 chevrons.											
Standard type									c		



REVENUE GROUP

News

EDITOR: E. A. RICHARDSON, 303 Pin Oak Drive, La Marque, Texas

CANADIAN REVENUES COME INTO THEIR OWN

CANADIAN revenues seem to be coming into their own. For a long time about the only two philatelic publications which carried much copy on the subject were our own BNA TOPICS and A. L. (BNAPSer No. 1395) McCready's 'Popular Stamps'. Of late, however, two popular American philatelic weeklies, 'Stamps' and 'Weekly Philatelic Gossip', have devoted valuable space to features on Canadian revenue subjects. The latest to join the ranks is 'The American Revenue,' published by the American Revenue Association. This magazine now sports a regular monthly column, "Canadian Revenues," by none other than our own Harold Walker (BNAPS 1380), a frequent contributor to this column. We cannot but feel that all this emphasis and publicity will result in even greater interest in this fascinating branch of Canadiana.

Some months ago we included in these notes some data on the various bank note company imprints found on Canada's revenue issues. We purposely did not cover the imprints of the British American Bank Note Co., saving this for a later column. We do, however, wish to illustrate this month's column with an example of some of the excellent imprint material which awaits the specialist in this field. We feel this material has been too long neglected. Illustrated is the top imprints appearing in the sheet of the 30c Bill Stamp issue of 1868.

The bank note imprint is Boggs' Type IV

reading BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. MONTREAL & OTTAWA. The denomination imprint in the centre is somewhat similar to some of those appearing on the Small Queens issues of 1870. The bank note imprints also appear in related positions in the bottom margins.

Ontario Vacation Stamps. Up until very recently, all the used copies of these stamps I had seen had been punched with large round holes. Recently, however, I have seen copies of a number of the values, including the \$1 carmine and the \$5 blue, without these holes, and neatly cancelled with 'company name' cancels.

Alberta Third Issue Proofs. Bill Rockett reported to me many months ago the acquisition of a set of plate proofs on india paper, mounted on card, overprinted "SPECIMEN". All in blocks of four! With the following exceptions they were in the color of issue.

20c—Here we find blocks of the brown violet, none of the deep brown, but a trial color block in vermilion.

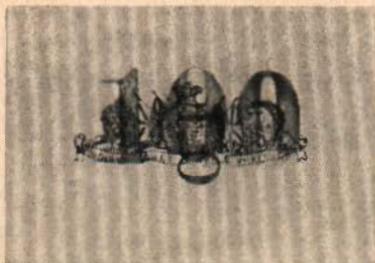
\$3.00—Here we find the brown-red, but none of the brown shade.

\$5.00—Here, curiously enough, in contrast to what we found with the \$3.00 value, we find both the black and the olive-yellow varieties.

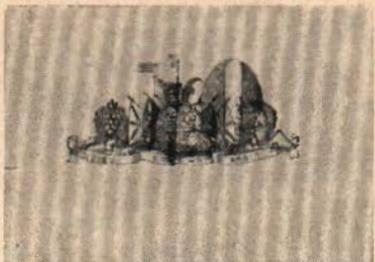
A very nice set of proofs, and something new for the revenue proof section of Holmes Catalogue. Congratulations, Bill!



Manitoba Third Provisional Issue. A couple of months ago this column told of the number of fakes of this series which seem to be floating around, some being peddled as 'reprints' or 'proofs'. We illustrate this month's instalment with a couple of these.



Counterfeit \$1.00 with "C.F." reading up.



Counterfeit 10c with "L.S." reading up.

We selected the \$1 value of the 'C.F.' series to show the one which should fool nobody. The "100" instead of "\$1" is the most obvious error. We also selected the 10c value of the 'L.S.' series to show the thick "1" and the narrow "0" totally unlike the original. These should fool no one except the rankest beginner at collecting Canadian revenues!

Manitoba Vacation Stamps. Charlie Armstrong reported some time ago the denominations and colors of this series which we mentioned in June 1957 TOPICS.

- 1c purple—design #1
- 2c purple— "
- 5c purple— "
- 10c brown—design # 2
- 25c orange—design #2
- 50c red—design #3
- \$1.00 green— "
- \$5.00 yellow— "

The purple denominations are of a design showing the values in two panels at each side of a coat-of-arms, the 10c and 25c, same size as the preceding issue, but a single value panel in centre. The three high values are of a much larger format, and have control numbers at the base of each stamp.

They can be purchased at face value from the Department of Labor, 332 Legislative Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba. ★

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There is always a ready sale for good material . . . priced right.

Get in touch with:

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337 Stagg Street

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THE FINAL CHAPTER

The Connell Stamp

A FEW YEARS AGO the writer bought a shoebox of covers, and in this lot there was considerable 'Dibble' correspondence. Most of it was addressed to "F. R. J. Dibble, High Sheriff, Woodstock, N.B.", with about half a dozen addressed to "F. H. J. Dibble." The name 'Dibble' somehow rang a bell in my memory and I set them aside hoping I could recall the association later.

About a year ago I came upon a bundle of clippings I had saved, always intending to mount and index them. The bell now rang loud and clear at sight of an article on the Connell Stamp by Arthur B. Whittredge, then president of the Connecticut Philatelic Society. I regret the publication from which it was taken is not shown. While I have since read all the material available to me about the Connell Stamp, much of the information herein is from that article.

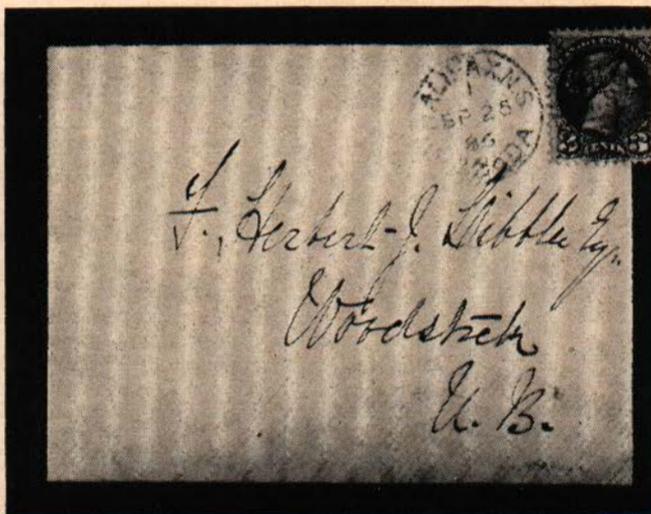
What I shall call the 'regular story' of the Connell Stamp is too well known to be re-written here. However, with the death

of the addressee of the above cover in 1936 there was added what might be called the final chapter to the Connell story.

The appearance of the Connell stamp caused a terrific uproar, and led to the postmaster-general's resignation on May 19, 1860. The validity of the stamp is not within the scope of this article, but there is no doubt some of the stamps were sent out to the post offices at Fredericton, St. John and Woodstock.

At the time of the Connell episode, Frederick Herbert Jarvis Dibble was a young government messenger. To him Lieutenant-Governor Gordon gave the task of collecting and destroying these five cent stamps, and he reported he was able to account for all the stamps except one sheet of 100.

The story is told that Charles L. Flint of Bangor, Maine, an ardent philatelist and serious student of the stamps of New Brunswick, gained the confidence of Colonel Dibble, who told him the story of the five cent stamp. He said he was able to



account for all but one sheet of the 100. He destroyed them all but one stamp which he detached from the S-W corner of one of the sheets. This he carried in his watch case until 1926, when it went into the possession of Mr. Flint.

Charles Flint gave his promise to Colonel Dibble that the story of this stamp would not be told until after the latter's death. In 1926 Dr. George Davis Chase purchased the stamp from Mr. Flint and when Dr. Chase died in 1948 his son became the owner of the stamp. In 1952 Arthur B. Whittredge became its owner.

Colonel Dibble told Mr. Flint there were only 101 stamps he did not destroy. He also asserted some five or six were sent through the mail at Woodstock to members of the Connell family. Mr. Flint satisfied himself, from reliable sources, that the Connell family bought a sheet of 100 before the order reached Woodstock to destroy them.

Dibble took possession of the plate from which the stamps were printed and sent it to Ottawa. After a limited number of of-

ficial proofs were made the plate is said to have been destroyed.

The Colonel was highly respected, being often referred to as the 'Grand Old Man' of Woodstock. For many years he was a collector of customs at the Maine border. His interests were many and varied and as a sportsman he took a keen interest in boating, winning some international fame. For years associated with the militia, he is credited with raising a company of volunteers for service in the Boer War. His business interests included gold mining, agriculture and many others. He was a fine public minded citizen, a real credit to his community.

Many think the whole affair excited far more feeling than it warranted. Connell's relatives in particular looked upon his use of his portrait on the stamp simply as an error in judgment, not as a disloyal act, and are loath to speak of it. Colonel Dibble had the same feeling, one of the reasons perhaps being because he married Charles Connell's daughter! ★

Trail of the Caribou

By DAN MEYERSON (BNAPS L3)



MAYBE since Newfoundland stopped issuing stamps back in 1947, it has become a dead country . . . but you sure can't prove it by us! Everything that we want to buy seems to be on the way up. We'll admit that the 20th century material like the Caribou issue or the Gilberts or the long Coronation set, all seem to be on sale at a rather large discount from catalogue price, but try and buy some of the odd items that are off the beaten path and appeal to the specialist. What brought on all of the above—we attended a sale in Boston on December 14, 1957, run by Bruce Daniels, and some of the prices realized for the out of the ordinary things will certainly be of interest to our readers. A very fine unused block of the 2c roulette, Scott No. 38, just topped full catalogue when it sold for \$40.50, while an unused pair of the 3c Scott

No. 39 sold for \$32.50 against a valuation of \$45. Blocks of the 3c surcharge on the 6c Cabot, the one in red and the other in brown, both went at \$128 each. These are essays and were prepared in 1920 prior to the surcharging of the 15c and 35c Cabot stamps. It had been originally intended to use the 6c stamp, but when it was discovered that six cents was twice the single rate the postal authorities decided to use the higher value stamps. The surcharge is exactly the same as that used on Scott No. 128 and a pane of 25 of the 6c value was overprinted in red and in black. The next item was a copy of the red surcharge on the 6c stamp used on a registered cover with a 5c Caribou and cancelled on Nov. 18, 1921. This cover showing use of the essay brought \$61. To our way of thinking the cover doesn't prove a thing, as the shortage of

three cent stamps which started early in September 1920 was over in less than a month and the use of this essay on cover more than a year later is in our opinion nothing but a philatelic oddity. Then the 2c surcharge on the 60c Cabot, which was an essay prepared in 1918, was knocked down at \$18.50, and a horizontal pair went at \$37.50. For the record we should advise that both of these lots showed the double surcharge, but then most of the 25 or 50 copies that were so overcharged have this double surcharge.

Another essay, this time the 2c on 30c Cabot but in red instead of the issued black, went to its new owner at \$22. The Guy set in unused blocks sold for \$115, while unused blocks of the engraved, Scott Nos. 98-103, were knocked down at \$107.50. A copy of the 2c on 30c with inverted surcharge, Scott No. 127a, realized \$42, and an unused horizontal pair of the 3c on 15c Cabot, narrow spacing and inverted surcharge, Scott No. 128a, went for \$230. The 3c on 6c with inverted surcharge, Scott No. 160a, went at \$61, while a block of four of the essay with the black surcharge and the 5 mm. spacing, sold at \$270. Why this essay is dignified with a catalogue listing is something we will never understand, and it is our contention that both Scott Nos. 161b and 161c should be taken out of the catalogue, as they are essays only. To wind up a very interesting sale, the De Pinedo used on cover brought \$410 and an unused copy of the Columbia, Scott No. C5, topped that by \$40 when it sold for \$450. All in all a very interesting sale for the 20th century Newfoundland specialist.

Kenneth D. Hart (BNAPS 770), Dumont, N.J., is in with another letter giving some further information on the 10c blue War Savings stamp, Sissons No. N43. According to the best of Ken's recollection, the sheets were printed in 36s (6x6) with margins all around and apparently no markings on the selvage, at least not in the lower half. Ken has an excerpt from either 'Stamps' or the 'Weekly Philatelic Gossip' written by Rev. E. A. Butler of St. Georges, that says: "Newfoundlanders save up 25, turn them in to the post office for a \$2.50 certificate which their government will redeem at \$3.00 in six years."

This is as good a time as any to discuss the 3c on 35c Cabot surcharge of 1920, Scott No. 130B and Gibbons No. 147A. Does this stamp exist? We have never seen

a copy, nor seen one offered for sale in more than 20 years of searching through dealers' stocks, thousands of auction catalogues and four international philatelic exhibitions. Both Scott and Gibbons list this stamp without pricing it. Can anyone give us any help on this subject? ★



New Canadian Stamp Honors Geophysical Year

Hon. William Hamilton, Postmaster General, has announced details of a new design postage stamp to be issued March 5. The stamp will feature the significant role played by Canada in the International Geophysical Year activities.

The International Geophysical Year (IGY) began on July 1, 1957, and is one of the greatest scientific ventures ever undertaken in the sphere of international co-operation. Canada has a great interest in the IGY because of its favorable location for many phases of scientific inquiry. The North Magnetic Pole in the Canadian Arctic and the Maximum Auroral Belt which crosses Canada are being made the subjects of intensive study.

The stamp, blue in color, small in size and of the five cent denomination, was designed by A. L. Pollock of Toronto. The engraving and printing of this stamp are being done by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited, Ottawa. As announced previously, no plate numbers or other identification will appear on the selvage. ★

U.S. Sale Brings \$72,000 At H. R. Harmer's

One of the big United States rarities, the 1861 First Design 12c, of which less than ten copies are known, was sold by H. R. Harmer Inc., New York, in January.

The final total for the auction was \$72,331.25, bringing the Harmer realization for the first four months of the 1957-58 season to \$965,996. ★

Notes on Canadian Airmails

By N. PELLETIER (BNAPS 1268)

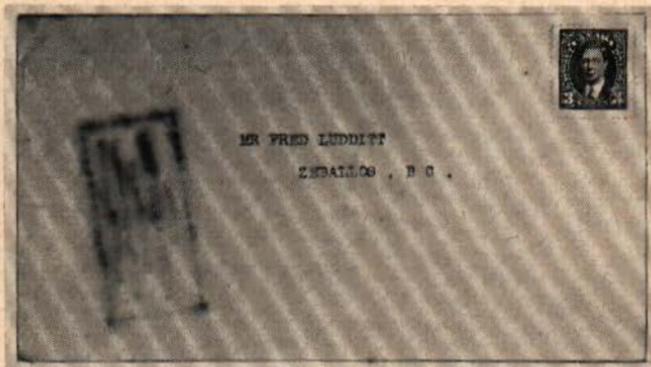
A CRASH COVER

MR. REGINALD NAIRNE (BNAPS 1316) of Victoria, B.C., recently sent us the unique crash cover shown here. It had been the property of Mr. George Nicholson, the postmaster at Zeballos, B.C., whose wife was a victim of the crash. This cover had been nine months in the wreck of the plane before being delivered.

On May 29, 1938, a Victoria, B.C., newspaper reported: "Four planes scoured the timbered lake-dotted mountains of Vancouver Island today for a big Fairchild seaplane missing since it took off from Vancouver to Zeballos, B.C., Friday morning with four persons aboard. The plane was piloted by Len Waagon. No trace of the yellow aircraft was found. The search was finally abandoned after information led to the belief that the pilot probably became lost in the fog and fell into the sea."

About nine months later another item appeared, datelined Port Alberni, B.C., March 9, 1939: "British Columbia police today reached the wreckage of a missing seaplane and inside the crumpled fuselage found the remains of the passengers. This plane had disappeared on May 27 last on a Victoria-Zeballos flight. This wreckage was strewn at the foot of several tall trees in a bush-covered hill section about 13 miles from Alberni."

Zeballos was a gold mining town. When a mill was opened in 1937 a large settlement was formed in this previously sparsely settled section. The C.P.R. had a train service to this town but a faster delivery was soon required, therefore "Ginger" Coote Airways of Vancouver opened up a regular plane service between Vancouver and Zeballos in February 1938. A month later the company accepted mail as well as passen-



gers and freight. The mail was accepted as a matter of courtesy and no charge was made in the delivery of letters except for the regular postage. All mail accepted in this manner was stamped with a rose colored cachet on face of covers:

"GINGER" COOTE AIRWAYS LTD.

Telephone: Seymour 9418

Night Call: Bayview NN11Y

According to the postmaster at Zeballos, there were about 100 letters and some parcels in the mail bag. Everything was still in good condition except that due to dampness the mucilage deteriorated causing many of the stamps to fall off and the envelope flaps to open. The mail bag was also in good condition. It seems that an aircraft wing had protected it.

The back of the envelope has the following notation:

"This envelope was recovered from the seaplane 'CF-AUX' that crashed into the hillside on Alberni Canal May 27 1938 and found on March 9, 1939. The contents were intact.

"Signed: George Nicholson

Postmaster Zeballos, B.C.

March 31st. 1939" ★

The Lure of Squared Circle Cancellations

FIRST became involved in this interesting phase of Canadian stamp collecting when I happened to thumb through Dr. Whitehead's book, which was on the sales table of one of the local dealers at a regular meeting of the North Toronto (Ont.) Stamp Club. I purchased the book and this was the beginning of many happy hours of labor spent in the pursuit of elusive cancellations.

After reading the interesting volume through and through, and having a chat with one of the club's enthusiasts on these cancellations, Max Rosenthal (BNAPS 1104), the search began. Obviously covers came first. My collection, which runs mainly to the 1868 issues and the earlier Small Queens, naturally did not contain many covers of this 'golden period' covering approximately the years 1894 to 1903. However, there were just enough to whet the appetite—several Ottawa thin-lines on 6c Small Queens, and in the thick-lines, Listowel, a couple of very neat Winonas on the Victoria Numerals, and a few other spots, including Mattawa.

The next group to be checked was some five or six thousand 3c Small Queens, and some thousand each of the one and two cents, same issue. I had had most of these for seven or eight years and never bothered much with them. Fortunately included with the three cent ones was a box of some 3,000 supposedly unpicked specimens which had been purchased at an auction in 1951 at a cost of about a cent apiece. Often over the years I felt I had really paid a high price, but I never had got around to opening up the purchase, and I am glad now that I had not. What a virgin territory!

Quite a few rarities appeared, including New Germany, International Bridge, Mansonville, Baddeck, Wycocomagh, Manitowaning and Marmora, and this really inspired the search to go on.

About this time I became so bold as to drop a line to Dr. Whitehead himself and enclose one or two of my finds for his inspection, including one of my main prizes—a neat copy of Fort William West, which

happens to be quite a rarity. Very quickly back came a gracious reply from the good Doctor, and one can easily see how his interest in these cancellations can be spread by his influence. Thus started a correspondence much appreciated on my part.

Finally all the Small Queens had been examined, and then came a final sorting, all the copies of each city, town or village in a separate lot. From this, of course, naturally followed the pursuit of trying to complete the numbers above the dates. I had good success with Ottawa, but apparently the people who had received the mail in those bygone days didn't have many letters from Hamilton, as I found these most elusive. Along with these, time marks, AMs and PMs, and the As, Bs, Cs and Ds of Paris, etc., claimed attention, as well as trying to get two or more cancellations with the same date from one town with different numbers or letters.

One of the most interesting phases of chasing these on the Small Queens is the size of the stamp as opposed to the size of the cancel. Obviously it is impossible to get full strikes on these stamps, so comes the piecing together of odds and ends, and use of the imagination to determine just what town the strike is, but that really adds zest to the game. An example is to find a poor strike where "ONT." is plain, with a "W" showing up on the left of the town name, and "NA" at the right. One thinks, Oh! Oh! this could be the second known WARINA, but on checking to a full copy of Winona it is sadly found to exactly dovetail, and so another disappointment! But these are part of life, love, fishing, every sport . . . and stamp collecting. Such let-downs are legion, but somewhere along the line you find something where everything clicks into place perfectly and a complete reconstruction is arrived at.

However, what does one do when he has two copies of a stamp, each plainly showing the province to be Nova Scotia, with a complete word "PORT" showing in the town name, but not even any letter of the

second name? Does one say, "I'll put one in my collection as Port Maitland, the other as Port Williams" . . . or does one say that Port Williams is rated with a 40-50 rarity factor, whereas Port Maitland has a 30-40 rating, and so both of them are likely from Port Maitland? (It is these things that drive a man to drink—if he is easily driven.) Size doesn't indicate anything in those two names, also the handbook doesn't list anything to help differentiate, so what does one do?

When one has exhausted his collection and found all the squared circles in it, he lists his finds and then tries to complete or nearly complete one group after another. Naturally the first stop is the favorite dealer or dealers, where the invariable answer is, "You're about two years too late; my stock has been gone over by dozens who got the bug ahead of you" and "An unpicked lot! What do you think I am, a magician?" However, every so often your searching is rewarded, and what is a hard-to-get one to you, apparently was easy for the others or else was overlooked. In my own case Ottawa '1' clerk number was seemingly hard to come by, but in going through the comparatively small stocks of two dealers in Ottawa itself, the missing '1' shows up on a really nice 1c Small Queen, and lo and behold! doesn't the other dealer's stock bring forth a superb Kaslo, B.C., cancellation. Some of the cares of the day disappeared with those finds. But every one has his pet finds—they come at the oddest and most unexpected moments imaginable.

One phase is to write the better known dealers in other cities for approvals, particularly if you have done business with them before, but here is a little tip—give them some idea of what you have, and what you want, or a busy man who has spent a long time putting some special approvals together for you will say some unkind things when you return his lots almost untouched. If a well-known Boston specialist reads this article, he may be able to raise a laugh now over such a situation. A copy of the list mentioned in the previous paragraph forwarded with my request would have saved time and embarrassment. However, one learns by experience—or does one?

I hope these ramblings of a comparative newcomer will recall some of their earlier days to the confirmed squared circle boys of longer standing, and if it is in any way instrumental in turning the footsteps of another convert to the craze, I will feel rewarded and that one's efforts are not in vain. ★

SEPAD 20th Annual Show In Philadelphia May 23-25

SEPAD 20th National Stamp Exhibition under the auspices of the Associated Stamp Clubs of Southeastern Pennsylvania and Delaware will be held at Friends Select School, 16th Street above Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 23, 24 and 25. For prospectus address Raymond N. Young, 909 West Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia 33, Pa. Banquet on Saturday evening, at which time the national and local SEPAD merit awards will be presented.

Souvenir sheets and cachets recognizing the 275th anniversary of the founding of Philadelphia and incorporating the official seal of the city of Philadelphia in blue and yellow (city colors) may be obtained from George T. May, 4804 Chester Ave., Philadelphia 43, Pa. Souvenir sheets 10 cents each; 3 for 25 cents; also special P.O. cancellations with long and short bars on cacheted envelopes, 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents. Airmail covers of above, 20 cents each, two for 35 cents. ★

30th Annual CPS Convention Part of B.C. Centenary Year

The province of British Columbia will celebrate its 100th anniversary as a colony this year. Centennial celebrations will last throughout the year all across the province. Centre of the festivities will be Victoria, the capital city, where May 9-11 will be held VICPEX, the 30th annual convention of the Canadian Philatelic Society.

The charming old-world Empress Hotel, overlooking Victoria's harbor and within sight of the legislative buildings, will be convention headquarters.

The two host clubs at VICPEX will be the Greater Victoria Philatelic Society and the Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, both of which have combined to form capable committees to handle every phase of convention preparations.

A feature of the show will be excerpts from the Royal collections.

Entry forms and prospectus may be obtained by writing to the VICPEX Committee at Box 771, Victoria, B.C. Further information on this special convention of the C.P.S. will appear in future issues of this magazine. ★



Rounding Up SQUARED CIRCLES

EDITOR: DR. A. WHITEHEAD, 52 Havelock St., Amherst, N.S.

REVISED DATES FOR MANITOBA AND ASSINIBOIA

(Only those dates which supersede the handbook
are given here)

MANITOBA

Birtle
Earliest: Mr 16, 94; Latest: Oc 15, 1901

Deloraine
Earliest: Jy 5, 95

Elkhorn
Earliest: Ja 4, 94; Latest: Sp 24, 99

Gretna
Earliest: Mr 22, 95; Latest: Mr 10, 02

Hartney
Earliest: Oc 3, 93; Latest: —, 1912

McGregor Station
Latest: Ja 9, 99

Manitou
(Known in magenta—pink)

Minnedosa
Earliest: De 13, 93; Latest: Au 1, 98
Generally struck in purple, but black occasion-
ally. One blue strike reported for '98. Strikes
often smudged.

Morden
Earliest: Au 6, 94

Neepawa
Earliest: Ap 1, 94; Latest: De 3, 1900

Pipestone
Earliest: Mr 15, 96; Latest: Oc 5, 98

Portage La Prairie
Above the date: Blank; PM; 1, 2

Selkirk
Earliest: Oc 20, 93; Latest: De 30, 98

Souris
Earliest: De 27, 93; Latest: Mr 1, 1900

Winnipeg
An involved chronology, which I hope to give
with something like finality a little later. Col-
lectors can help me by reporting complete dates
with number above. They **MUST** be clear and
complete. Thanks! (I am making a day-by-day
record of this interesting town.)

ASSINIBOIA

Estevan
Earliest: Mr 18, 95; Latest: Ap 6, 02
(A long period for this extremely rare marking.
Many important collections lack it.)

Grenfell
Earliest: Fe 15, 95

Maple Creek
Latest: Jy 14, 99

Medicine Hat
Earliest: Au 26, 94; Latest: Ja 30, 1903

Moose Jaw
Earliest: Oc 29, 93; Latest: Au 9, 1902



The reverse side of an interesting 9 x 4 inch Territorial cover from the collection of C. A. Anderson (No. 361). In addition to the ESTEVAN, ASSA. squared circle cancel (Sp 22, '01) the cover also bears circular strikes from Regina, Assa., Moose Jaw, Assa. and Yellow Grass, Assa., on the reverse, and Regina, Assa. and Yellow Grass, Assa. on the front, plus "NOT CALLED FOR" marking.

Regina

Earliest: Ju 24, 93; Latest: Jy 8, 98

Above the date: '8' reported—see handbook—but

I haven't seen it. (Can some collector report this, with date?) Also blank.

RF: 15-20.

Wolseley

Latest: Mr 16, 99

Note: REGINA is the only ASSA town which is not rare or very rare.

C. A. KEMP'S NOTABLE FIND

I notice from the item you had in the January TOPICS that you feel the readers would be interested in the full story of the lot of 3 cent Small Queens in which I uncovered both **Revelstoke** and **Lambton Mills**.

I received a call from a dealer who said he had recently run across an old shoe box containing envelopes of the 3c Small Queen which he had packaged 25 years ago and he said he had sold a few and that the purchasers had reported to him that they contained many nice "squares." They were packaged in 200, 300 and 500 lots, so I gambled on 5,000 and as soon as I got them I gave the dealer a call and offered to buy all he had—some 50,000. As he supplies some American dealers he said he could not sell all he had, but that if I would package and bring back what I did not want he would trade with me—give me 3,000 for every 5,000 I returned to him.

This appealed to me as an excellent way of getting rid of what I did not want and at the same time left him with plenty of stock to fill his orders for bulk 3 cent stamps. I carried out this deal until we reached the end of his stock.

I sorted the lot into the following:

1. Squared Circles;
2. Circular town cancels;
3. Railway cancels;
4. Roughly 15,000 full dated copies;
5. Fine colored and cork cancels;
6. Ordinary bulk stock.

Of course there were many circular town and squared circle cancels which showed a full date but did not show enough of the town name to qualify as good town cancels. These went into the dated copies.

The results were roughly as follows:

1. Over 1500 squared circles;
2. Hundreds of "on the nose" circular town cancels;
3. About 1000 railway cancels;
4. Roughly 15,00 full dated copies;
5. Several very fine and interesting fancy cancels, including some struck over cloth;

6. A nice clean lot of bulk stock which the dealer got back from me.

If anyone knows of any other old shoe boxes like this that are lying around, I would certainly love to get hold of them!

C. A. Kemp.

THE HALIFAX AND BELLEVILLE STORIES

For a long time I have been working at the interesting but tangled chronologies of Halifax and Belleville squared circles. I am nearly ready to tell you what I know, especially in the case of Halifax. But I still need a little more information. Will collectors please report on the following? Better still, send the stamps, with word as to their willingness to dispose of them by purchase or exchange. Please do it quickly.

Halifax:

- (a) Dates in Aug. 93 (any number above the date).
- (b) Ja. 20, 21, 22, 23, '97 (any number above the date).
- (c) De 20, 21, 22, 23, '96 (any number above the date).
- (d) Mr 29, 30, '97 (any number above the date).

In the case of (b), (c), (d), state whether Hammer I or II used.

Also:

Oct. 19, '98 (any number above the date; Hammer I or II).

Dates in Jan. 1908 (any number above the date).

Also:

3/Jy 3, '97 and 1, 3/No 3, '97 (two stamps for this last date).

The complete date and a clear number above the date given first here are most essential.

Belleville:

(a) First hammer, any date, any number above.

(b) Any hammer for the following. The complete date and the number above the date (given first in each case) most essential:

- 2/Oc 2, 93; 2/No 3, 93; 2/De 13, 93;
3/Ja 15, 94; 4/Fe 5, 94; 2/Mr 19, 94;
2/Ap 18, 94; 4/Ap 27, 94; 4/My 17,
94; 2/My 22, 94; 4/Ju 8, 94; 2/Oc
14, 94; 2/No 5, 94; 2/De 24, 94;
3/Ja 22, 95; 4/Fe 7, 95; 3/Fe 16, 95;
3/Mr 23, 95; 2/Ap 4, 95; 3/No 5, 95;
2/Ja -6, 96; 3/Mr 10, 96; 2/Mr 27,
96; 2/Mr 29, 96; 2/My 8, 96; 3/Oc

19, 96; 2/Jy 8, 97; 2/Jy 19, 97; 2/Jy 31, 97; 2/Au 14, 97; 2/Au 19, 97; 2/Sp 10, 97; 2/Sp 30, 97; 2/Oc 15, 97; 2/Oc 21, 97; 2/Nov 22, 97; 4/De 20, 97.

I should point out that the Belleville cover on p. 33 of the handbook shows a 2nd hammer strike, not 3rd hammer as stated.

A VOLUNTEER WANTED

There have been several requests lately for detailed descriptions of similar postmarks, with special attention given to their differences, so as to facilitate the identification of partial strikes. Such a piece of work would be useful to us all. Here are some of these puzzlingly similar postmarks:

GEORGETOWN, P.E.I. and GEORGETOWN, Ont.

WATERLOO, Que. and WATERLOO, Ont.

WINDSOR, N.S. and WINDSOR, Ont.

WOODSTOCK, N.B. and WOODSTOCK, Ont.

Then there are NORTHPORT and NEWPORT of N.S.; NORTH SYDNEY and NORTH BAY (and NORTHPORT again!), etc. PORT HOPE, PORT PERRY, PORT DOVER, etc. Also, several town names end in "...ville." The list could be greatly extended, and the whole list should be covered in this important piece of work.

The present condition of my eyes makes it most inadvisable for me to undertake this. Will some squared circle enthusiast come to our help? Full acknowledgement will be given.

SUNDAY DATES

I find that collectors of Canadian postmarks, following the lead of collectors elsewhere, are becoming conscious of the interest of Sunday dates. These dates are not difficult to spot and I give here the simple formula covering the period 1893-1900, which, roughly speaking, is the squared circle period.

The following are the possible sequences of dates for seven days a week:

1	8	15	22	29		
2	9	16	23	30		
3	10	17	24	31	(for months with 5 Sundays)	
4	11	18	25			
5	12	19	26			
6	13	20	27			
7	14	21	28		(for months with 4 Sun- days)	

For instance, the first Sunday in 1894 was Jan. 7. So the Sundays in Jan. 1894 would be 7, 14, 21, 28. The first Sunday in Aug. '95 was Aug. 4, so this time the Sundays would be Aug. 4, 11, 18, 25. Sundays in March '96 would be Mar. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, five Sundays this time.

The year 1896 was a leap year, but 1900 was not, as the Century Year is never a leap year.

Here then is the pattern, the given numbers being the date of the first Sunday in each of the 12 months:

1893—1, 5, 5, 2, 7, 4, 2, 6, 3, 1, 5, 3
 1894—7, 4, 4, 1, 6, 3, 1, 5, 2, 7, 4, 2
 1895—6, 3, 3, 7, 5, 2, 7, 4, 1, 6, 3, 1
 1896—5, 2, 1; 5, 3, 7, 5, 2, 6, 4, 1, 6
 1897—3, 7, 7, 4, 2, 6, 4, 1, 5, 3, 7, 5
 1898—2, 6, 6, 3, 1, 5, 3, 7, 4, 2, 6, 4
 1899—as in 1893.
 1900—as in 1894.

IDENTIFYING OR EXPERTIZING SQUARED CIRCLES

Call it what you will, this is frequently necessary in the case of partial and/or faint strikes. I am increasingly being asked to do this sort of thing and in many instances it has led to happy relations and profitable correspondence — profitable, I hope, on both sides. But sometimes there is no stamped and self-addressed envelope enclosed, even from entire strangers from whom I never hear again.

In future, I am asking for such stamped and addressed envelope (not from my regular correspondents—God forbid!) and also, as a sort of small fee, one clear strike of either Halifax, Belleville or Winnipeg squared circles; the date and number above the date must be complete and clear, or useless. These markings are all common; no others, please!

Speaking of identification, it is difficult sometimes in the case of partial strikes. Recent instances received have been Waterford for Waterdown; Port Hope for Pontypool (this was entirely inexcusable, for only "PO..." was showing); and McGregor Station for Great Village (quite excusable this, for "Mc" has failed to strike; the adjacent bars and their positions relative to the lettering made the problem an easy one).

As a rule a claim for a great rarity like Waterdown, Pontypool, Great Village, etc., should not be made by guesswork on the strength of doubtful, too-faint, blurred or

very partial strikes, especially when exhibition pages or sale are concerned.

Boggs, in his article in 'Maple Leaves', December 1957, says this about the deciphering of dates: "Misreading a poorly struck '3', '5', '6' or '8'. These can easily be mistaken one for the other, especially in the mind of an over-enthusiastic collector." I have had much trouble with correspondents who send in misread dates.

DR. DAY'S 'SPUTNIK' SQUARED CIRCLE (See Feb. Topics)

Dr. Kenneth Day's strip of 1c Small Queens does illustrate a sort of 'Sputnik' among squared circles, at least when found on a piece of Canadian origin. The CHATHAM postmark—a squared circle not used in Canada—was struck by an over-zealous postal clerk at CHATHAM, KENT (ENGLAND), not at Chatham, Ontario. The clear dates prove this explanation—Dundas St., Toronto, P.M., Ap 6, 95;

Chatham (England), Ap 17, 95. Chatham, Ont., would have been reached on April 7.

If readers of TOPICS will turn up the squared circle page for June 1957 and the paragraph headed "The Ottawa Postmark of 1880-1", they will find that I there mentioned the squared circles of Great Britain which came into use in 1879 or 1880. There were several types, varying in the treatment of the squared corners. Some were very ingenious and decorative and I remember that my large collection of Great Britain (now sold) at one time contained a number of pages of them which other collectors considered rather attractive. I don't remember if this Chatham example was included, but it could be claimed that these British squared circles were in general use in the British Isles.

Notwithstanding the above simple explanation, Dr. Day's 'Sputnik' piece is most unusual, the sort that most collectors are glad to have, and I am grateful to Dr. Day for letting us know about it. ★

THE EDITOR'S MAILBAG

Manitoba Vacation Pay

Through some unfortunate typographical error, the Manitoba Vacation Pay Credit denominations \$1 green (with red controls) and \$5 yellow (red controls) were omitted from the listing on page 24 of the January 1958 issue of TOPICS.

I may add that since this letter was written (some months ago) Quebec has issued a \$5 yellow-green Vacation Pay Credit stamp.

H. W. Walker (No. 1380)

Overprinted War Tax Stamps, 1915

I noticed in "The Editor's Mailbag" a letter on the Overprinted War Tax stamps of 1915 and I thought I might be able to add a few thoughts regarding the problem presented by these stamps.

It appears, from the information available, that the "War Tax" overprint on the 5c, 20c and 50c denominations was a rush job and had to be ready for the Feb. 12 deadline. We cannot apply 1958 thinking to the issuing of stamps away back in 1912, and while it may seem to some of us that the postal officials should have recalled the "War Tax" overprints as soon as they realized that the words "Inland Revenue" should have been included, their thinking at the time was probably that the first printing

would do the job just as well as the second printing. The objective was to get pieces of paper into the hands of those who needed them as evidence that a tax had been paid. Furthermore, if it had been possible to recall an important part of the first printing, those remaining in the hands of the public would have taken on a speculative value.

As things stand a relatively unimportant error was made initially but it was very fairly and promptly corrected by giving those who purchased the "War Tax" stamps a reasonable time in which to use them up. There is no doubt but that some, and perhaps an important part, of the first issue went into the hands of speculators. However, I do feel very strongly that some of these stamps did get into the hands of those who used them commercially and they are rare indeed when found on cover bearing dates around mid-, or early, 1915.

Over the years I have found a few specimens which seem to have been used properly but I have noted none from Montreal dated April 20 or 21, 1915. These are as follows:

5c on registered cover from Powassen, Ont., in combination with other stamps, making up an eight cent rate. Dated May 12, 1915.

5c on cover from Toronto to Halifax, May 13, 1915. This represented an over-payment but the stamp did postal duty.

5c plus strip of four 2c War Tax stamps on large interoffice insurance company envelope from Vancouver, June 16, 1915.

5c plus pair of 2c War Tax stamps on a similar large cover, also from Vancouver, dated July 6, 1915.

20c in used block of four, off cover, cancelled by Toronto duplex (C) dated Apr. 24, 1915. If this was a cancelled-to-order job the post office did a poor job as it is a heavy double strike.

50c in used block of four, off cover, cancelled at Montreal May 18, 1915. Here, too, the cancellation is hardly the type one would expect if it were a cancelled-to-order job. However, any off-cover items must be viewed with suspicion.

50c used on part of cover in combination with a 2c War Tax stamp from Winnipeg, Manitoba, dated June 7, 1915.

I would particularly like to hear from anyone who may have other specimens on large covers from Vancouver on Sun Life inter-office correspondence, as these items are unquestionably proof of genuine postal use.

Harry W. Lussey (No. 167)

THUMBNAIL SKETCHES OF

Canadian Prime Ministers

AS SHOWN ON CANADIAN STAMPS



No. 7—SIR WILFRID LAURIER

THE first French-Canadian prime minister of Canada, Wilfrid Laurier, was born at L'Assomption, Québec, Nov. 20, 1841. the son of a farmer. He started life as a boy among Scotch Presbyterians, who ingrained in him their natural stability and also an ability to speak fluent English, which was to stand him in good stead in after years.

Educated for the law, he entered politics in 1871, in the provincial legislature, and became a cabinet minister in the Dominion House under MacKenzie in 1877. It was not until 1896 that the Liberal party came into power, when he was chosen as prime minister.

In 1897 he represented Canada in London at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, where he became the centre of attraction both because of his oratory and his striking appearance. Visiting France at this time, he did much to further the cause of the 'Entente Cordiale.'

At the outbreak of the Boer War, he took his courage in both hands and sent a contingent from Canada to assist the Mother Country in a war that was not too popular among his brother French-Canadians.

In all these years Canada was expanding and a flood of emigrants was pouring into the country. Seeing this expansion with its inevitable result, Sir Wilfrid is credited with the expression, much quoted today: "The 19th Century belonged to the U.S.A., but the 20th Century belongs to Canada."

This expansion meant that more transcontinental railways were needed, and to Laurier belongs much of the credit that these lines were built. He also advocated free trade between Canada and the U.S.A. This policy did not appeal to the country and Laurier was defeated in the general election of 1911, and did not again regain power.

Never a robust man, his health began to fail and he died in Ottawa in 1919, respected and admired by persons of every political shade. ★



OFFICIAL SECTION

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

MONTHLY REPORT . . .

From the Secretary

SECRETARY: JACK LEVINE, 209 PINE TREE ROAD, OXFORD, N.C.

February 1, 1958.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1532 Carmichael, John A., 288 Bernard Street, Kelowna, British Columbia
1533 Schiewick Smith, Ernest F., P.O. Box 123, Hudson Heights, Quebec

APPLICATIONS PENDING

- Lefferts, Jacob R. V. M., Monmouth Hills, Highlands, New Jersey
Robertson, K. M., 307 Murray Street, Port Arthur, Ontario
Tunna, Norman C., 720 Poplar Road, Calgary, Alberta

REPLACED ON ROLLS

- 122 Bileski, K., Station B, Winnipeg, Manitoba (included in error on list)

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

(Objections must be filed with the Secretary within 15 days after month of publication)

- COGIN, Willard H., 1192 Juno Ave., St. Paul 16, Minn. (C) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Plate blocks. Coils. OHMS. Mint booklet panes. Semi-official airmails. Proposed by E. B. Forney, No. 20.
GORDON, Peter C., M.D., 18 Bellevue Ave., Halifax, N.S. (CX) CAN, NFD, N.S.—Mint and used postage and used blocks. 1st day covers. Mint and used airmails. Postal stationery entires. 2- and 4-ring numeral cancellations and various cancels on Small and Large Queens. Proposed by C. A. Jones, No. 533; seconded by G. Baugild, No. 759.
LANGSTROTH, Dr. R. S., 190 St. John St., Fredericton, N.B. (C) CAN—19th century used postage. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Precancels. Postal stationery entires. Literature. R.R. and squared circle cancellations. Specialty: Small Queens. Proposed by E. M. Blois, No. 673.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

(Changes of address should be sent to the Secretary)

- 645 Billings, F. L., 80 Wingold Ave., Toronto 19, Ont.
867 Chadwick, C. Fred, 140 Leroy St., Binghamton, N.Y.
1486 Clem, Lt. Col. Wesley A., 135 Forest, Park Forest, Illinois.
1343 DeFrantz, Walter, 5624 South LaSalle, Chicago 21, Illinois.
322 Guess, A. L., 94 Natal Ave., Toronto 13, Ont.
678 German, Gordon T., c/o Bank of Montreal, Powell River, B.C.
1402 Hollands, Hedley John, 209 Holton Ave. South, Hamilton, Ont.
1465 Ludlow, Lewis M. Jr., Box 64, Grosse Isle, Michigan (from San Carlos, Calif.)
959 Lyman, Robert W., 31 Front St., Marblehead, Mass.
740 MacCallum, Robert S., 6 Douglas Lane, Larchmont, N.Y.
795 McDonald, F. Beattie, 2785 Huggins St., Niagara Falls, Ont.
1202 Peters, Reimers A., 17200 Fairfield Ave., Detroit 20, Mich.
844 White, Marcus W., 15 Sherburne Ave., Worcester 6, Mass.

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 1230 Chilcott, Milton B., 137 Grand Avenue, Lead, South Dakota
1421 Golden, S. Morley, 391 Elm St., Winnipeg 9, Man.

(Continued on page 78)

you can sell in England \$ for dollars \$

On January 20th, the Finance Regulations in the United Kingdom were amended so that you can now send stamps and similar items of philatelic interest to be sold in England for payment in cash.

As an old customer, you will be familiar with our auction catalogues and appreciate the advantage in disposing of material through a market where every country in the world can bid and buy.

1. Our auctions are divided into five different classes, so that whether material is sent to London or Bournemouth, our experts will see that it is included in the most appropriate sale.
2. We have an exceptionally competent and experienced team of experts prepared to give advice on any philatelic matters.
3. Our valuations and descriptions have a reputation for accuracy all over the world.
4. For the benefit of overseas clients we now have agencies in eight different countries.
5. The unique "Busy Buyer's Service" whereby specialists, who may not be on our regular mailing list, are notified of any lots likely to interest them always stimulates competition.
6. The fullest publicity both for Auction and Private Treaty material is given through our own leading periodicals for the advanced collector: "THE PHILATELIST AND POSTAL HISTORIAN" and "THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN." In addition, our regular feature "The Pall Mall Gazette" is published in the leading weekly, "Stamp Collecting", which has a circulation of over fifteen thousand.
7. An interest-free advance on material sent for sale can be made when required, or an immediate credit can be made available pending sale, so that the vendor may buy other stamps that he needs.

Further, if you wish to sell your property intact, this can be handled through our Private Treaty department. Our retail subsidiary company is always prepared to make an outright purchase for cash if that method is preferred.

If we can be of any service to you in this connection, please do not hesitate to write me personally.

ROBSON LOWE LTD., 50 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED (Continued)

- 1448 Hall, Leonard, P.O. Box 1115, Courtenay, B.C.
 870 Hill-Tout, Charles B., 1650 Hampshire Road, Victoria, B.C.
 872 Illsley, Allison P., Berwick, Kings Co., Nova Scotia
 1266 Kent, Stafford E., 208 East Broadway, Glendale 5, Calif.
 827 Macklin, Walter, 1405 Peel St., Room 215, Montreal 2, Que.
 695 Mozian, Herant, 505 - 5th Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
 1102 Prescott, John C., 1265 Snell Isle Blvd., St. Petersburg 4, Florida
 887 Robertson, Struan C., 2 Park Terrace, Upper Montclair, New Jersey
 1411 Schmitt, John G., 733 Beaumont Road, Fairless Hills, Penna.
 1136 Trabant, George C., St. Petersburg Times, St. Petersburg, Florida

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

- Barker, Arthur B. Barron, Edward C. Sykes, Frank L.

DECEASED

- 140 Bartlett, L. S., M.D., Group Box 236, R.R. No. 4, Hamilton, Ont.
 767 Berkeley, Thomas C., 23A Preston Place, Toronto 12, Ont.
 1218 Grumm, Fred, 2702 Donner Way, Sacramento 18, Calif.
 269 Malcolm, W. G., 8 Gardiner Road, Forest Hill, Toronto 10, Ont.
 1173 Shapley, Rev. George A., 2115 Carolina St., Utica 4, N.Y.

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

- 1203 Richardson, C. N., Tilgate Common, Blechingley, Surrey, England

MAIL RETURNED*(Information of present address requested)*

- Atkinson, F. E., 106 Stephen Drive, Toronto 14, Ont.
 Dean, Arthur J., 670 Riverside Drive, New York 31, N.Y.
 Dean, Neville B., Electric AF/D Lighting, USAF, Goose Bay, Labrador
 McCallum, J. A., Met. Office, RCAF Station, Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., c/o Eastern Arctic Patrol, R.M.S., Ottawa, Ont., Canada

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, January 1, 1958 (corrected)	960
NEW MEMBERS, February 1, 1958	2
REPLACED, February 1, 1958	1
	963
RESIGNED, February 1, 1958	3
DROPPED, February 1, 1958	1
DECEASED, February 1, 1958	5
	9
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, February 1, 1958	954

JACK LEVINE, Secretary.

Financial Statement for BNAPS Library for 1957

CREDIT		DEBIT	
Credit balance from 1956	\$ 28	Postage	\$ 6.32
From Treasurer	75.00	Supplies	3.14
Rentals	9.50	Express	19.69
Donation (Parker)	5.00	Books, etc.	52.40
		Credit balance	8.23
	\$89.78		\$89.78

Loans to members during year: 255.

Special thanks to: Stanley Stamp Co., Mrs. French, Messrs. Dags, Walker, Parker, Heins, Shaw, and many others for donations.

December 31, 1957.

R. J. DUNCAN, Librarian.

Classified Topics

Reserved for Members of BNAPS

RATES—2 cents per word per insertion; 500 words to be used as desired, \$8.00.

COPY for Classified Topics should be sent to Gordon P. Lewis, 37 Eldomar Ave., Brampton, Ont., to arrive before the 1st of the month previous to publication date.

FOR SALE

PRICE LIST of used Canada on request. W. C. McClammy, Rocky Point, N.C., U.S.A. 149ff

BETTER CANADA. Sets, singles, mint blocks. Send want lists (with references). H. G. Saxton, 139 Twelfth Ave. N.E., Calgary, Alta., Canada. (98tf)

CANADA OFFICIALS collection of 79 varieties with one on cover, and four rare 5-hole perf. OHMS, \$10.00. Canada Officials Checklist, listing 729 varieties, \$1.50. Canada Officials Catalogue, pricing all major varieties, \$1.50. Selections of Canada Officials or Canada Revenues sent on request, or send want list. Roy Wrigley (APS, BNAPS, CPS, etc.), 2288 Bellevue Ave., West Vancouver, B.C. 151-f

HAVE A NICE SELECTION of 19th century Canada used, 20th Century mint and used, 4 Ring Numeral on 5c Beavers, 2 Ring Numeral on Large and Small 3c, Squared Circles on postcards, entire, Railroad, Flag and Duplex cancellations on postcards; and new issues. Correspondence a pleasure. Send me a list of what you need, Walter P. Carter, 47 Risebrough Ave., Willowdale, Ont. 154-3f

Q.E. II (G.B.) Visit to Canada and U.S.A., 2 covers for \$1. Also Naphthadag 1st day cover (6 vals.) \$1; and mint N.D.'s. Rare Inter-Parliamentary 12/8/57 London covers \$1 (also ditto on Air Letter Sheets); and other interesting material (G.B.). Price lists sent. Prompt delivery by air mail. Send orders plus postage to G. L. Barron, Bellemoor Road, Southampton, Eng. 154-3f

NANAIMO Broken Squared Circle, superb strike on 2 cent Numeral. Clerk 1 Aug 22, 00. What cash offers. R. Kitchen, 83 McIntyre, Georgetown, Ont. 155-1f

CHANGED YOUR ADDRESS LATELY?

If you plan to move, let the Secretary know ahead of time . . . then no missed copies of BNA Topics.

EXCHANGE

CANADA—Early singles. 1922 to date mint or used blocks, including booklets. Will exchange for U.S. mint or used, also FDC world. General first flight covers including fine Zeppelin mail. Almost anything of Austria, including rare postal stationery mint or FD cancelled. Stamps of the world mounted by country. George Bush, 61 W. 74 St., New York 23. 146ff

CANADA OFFICIALS AND REVENUES wanted in exchange for Canada Postage or Plate Blocks. Roy Wrigley, 2288 Bellevue Ave., West Vancouver, B.C. ff

WANTED

WANTED FOR CASH—Squared circle, two-ring numeral and fancy cancels on or off cover, Small Queens only; also illustrated and corner card covers. George Hicks, Listowel, Ont. 142-ff

SQUARED CIRCLES WANTED—Will buy or exchange Beeton, Byng Inlet, St. Hilarion, Freeport, Great Village, Northport, Wolfville, Butternut Ridge, Newcastle Creek, Matane, Pointe A Pic, St. Polycarpe, Stanstead, Sutton, Alma 1st, Angus, Blue Vale, Blyth, Forest, Fort William, Millbrook, Nassagaweya, Pontypool, Simcoe, Bleeker, Waterdown, Watford, Estevan, Ashcroft Station, Revelstoke, Lambton Mills. L. M. Ludlow, Box No. 64, Grosse Ile, Michigan. 151-ff

WANTED—The following Halifax squared circles, any stamp, on or off cover. The complete date and the number above the date (given first here in each case) most essential. Generous exchange or will purchase. August 1893; any date, any number above; 3-De 14, 93; 4-Au 29, 94; 3-Ja 9, 96; 4-Sp 28, 96; 4-Oc 6, 96; Dec 20, 21, 22, 96, any number above date; 3-Jy 3, 97; 4-Jy 14, 07; 1-Jy 27, 97; 4-Au 14, 97; 4-Au 24, 97; 1-Au 27, 97; 4-Sp 7, 97; 1-Sp 16, 97; 3-Sp 28, 97; 1-Oc 23, 97; 1-Oc 26, 97; 4-Ja 30, 99; 3-Fe 9, 99; also Nov 3, 97, any number above the date; 1, 3, 4 (three stamps, of course) Nov. 30, 97. Dr. Alfred Whitehead, -52 Havelock St., Amherst, N.S. x-ff

SQUARED CIRCLES, Type 2: Lambton Mills, Millbrook, Mission, Revelstoke, Simcoe, Massagawa, Watford, Freeport, Fort William West, Waterdown, Forest, Blyth, Cache Bay, Clifton, Yennoxville, Point Au Pic, Stanstead, Sutton, Estevan, Matane. **Type 1:** Aldergrove, Beeton, Byng Inlet North. **DATES:** 1891—Jan 4, 9, 18, Feb 8, 22. Mar 15, 17. June 7, 14, 21. Aug 16. Sept 6, 13, 20, 27. Nov 22. 1892—Jan 24, 31. Ap 24. May 22. July 10. Au 28. Nov 20, 1893—June 11. Dec 24. 1894—Ap 15. July 15. Sept 2, 23. (On 3c Small Queen). What do you wish in exchange? Will give dates in 1880s as far as I have them, as well as in 1890s. C. S. McKee, M.D., McKee Rd., R.R. No. 3, Abbotsford, B.C. 155ff

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