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- Official Journal of the
British North America Philatelic Society


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| 2 | 2.25 | 1.75 | 2.00 |  |
| 3 | .60 |  | .75 | .50 |
| 4 |  | 2.25 | 3.75 |  |
| 5 | 2.75 |  | 1.00 | 4.00 |
| 6 |  | 2.75 | 1.00 | 1.75 |
| 7 | 1.50 |  | 1.00 | 1.25 |
| 11 |  |  |  | 16.00 |
| 12 |  |  |  | 5.00 |
| 13 | 9.00 |  |  |  |
| 14 |  | 9.00 |  |  |
| 15 | .65 | .60 | .40 | .40 |
| 16 | .90 |  | .75 | .75 |
| 19 | 1.75 |  | .75 |  |
| 20 | 2.75 | .60 | .60 | .60 |
| 21 | .60 |  | .45 | .45 |
| 22 | .45 | .75 | .40 | .40 |
| 23 |  |  | 3.00 |  |
| 24 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 |
| 25 | .50 | .75 | .60 |  |
| 26 | .75 |  | .70 | .45 |
| 27 | .65 | .60 | .75 | .45 |
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# BNA Topics 

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## DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

## THE Editar' © MAILBAG

## Suggest Special Charter Flight <br> For London International Show

A couple of months ago I was asked by Jim Macaskie of the CPS of G.B. if I could let him know how many people would be going over for the International to be held in London in July of 1960. As you may know, he will be president of the society next year, and he wants to lay on a banquet for the overseas members, which would include the members of BNAPS who will be in London at that time. I said I would see what I could do for him from this end of the line.

Well, I have had one or two ideas on the matter and I thought that as there is a good probability that there will be quite a number of collectors going over from Canada and the New England States who are members of both societies, it would be a good idea to charter a flight. I have been in touch with KLM, with whom I have some very good contacts in Montreal, and find that we could charter a flight at a substantial reduction in fare. I would be willing to do all the work that would be involved in this connection.

The details would be along these lines: The fare would be in the region of $\$ 300$ to $\$ 325$ return per person, which would show a saving to the individual of about $\$ 125$. We would need a minimum of 60 people and could take as many as 84 on one flight. This could be a family affair, so if the wife wanted to come along, so much the better.

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The flight would start in Toronto, then to Montreal to pick up other passengers who wished to board the plane there, and then direct to London.

On a charter flight with KLM, the service given would be first class passenger service and would be hard to better. The regular fare for the round trip is about $\$ 450$, so the difference saved would pay for the hotel in London. I should like to hear from members who would be interested as soon as possible so that I could draw up preliminary arrangements. I know it is a little early yet but time soon goes by and I would have to give KLM a good six months' notice, as July is a busy time of year for them and they have to book these flights well in advance. I would like to hear from all who would want to go by October at which time I could tell them the exact fare and date of departure. Naturally I would want all fares paid in advance, and this would have to be done by the spring of 1960 so that I could pay KLM for the flight. This would be so that I was covered as there would be no rebate for a passenger who backed down at the last minute; a charter flight is a set fare regardless of cancellations.

Should anyone require it, I would try to arrange for hotel accommodation in London, and would also arrange for season tickets for the Exhibition. This, of course, could all be ironed out at a later date.
H. J. Hollands (BNAPS 1402)

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# New Findings About Nova Scotia Pence and Cents Issues 

PART ONE (Introduction)

THE FOLLOWING is the first of a series of articles to be published in BNA TOPICS and to continue regularly until completed. The material and information contained in the articles are the result of four months' research into the original Provincial Post Office records at the Nova Scotia Archives.

Present-day knowledge of the postal history of Nova Scotia during its stampissuing period-September 1851-April 1868 -is based on the research and writings of the late Donald King. Mr. King's writings first appeared in Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal, July 31-September 29, 1894. These articles were published later (1914) in the "Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society"; and also were copied very extensively by Bertram Poole in his handbook "Nova Scotia." King lamented the fact that official records of the Nova Scotia Post Office could not be found and based his writings on the Annual Reports of the Post Office that appear in the "Journals of the

Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia."
Unknown to King, the apparently missing records were practically under his nose at all times, being stored in the vault at Province House, almost directly across the street from the Halifax Post Office where King worked at the time. In 1932, when the Archives was built on the Dalhousie University campus, the papers were transferred and placed on their shelves. Containing original invoices, receipts, accounts and postmaster's circulars, they were stored without realization that they were of philatelic value. After these papers had been lying for 26 years in the Archives, the author was fortunate enough to find them. A great deal of information, not formerly published, has been taken from the Post Office and Public Accounts, and the Reports reported in the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia for the years 1851 to 1868. Also the Postmaster's Reports for the Dominion of Canada have been used.

## THE ORIGINAL INVOICE FOR THE FIRST PRINTING OF THE

 THREE PENCE, SIX PENCE AND ONE SHILLING, NOVA SCOTIAFigure No. 1 is a reproduction of the original invoice sent in August 1851 by Trelawney Wm. Saunders of London, England, to the Honorable Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia. The invoice states the cost of "preparing drawings, making dies, engraving and hardening 3 steel plates, for 'Nova Scotia' Postage Stamps" as $£ 110.5 .0$ sterling, and the cost of paper, printing and gumming the stamps as 17 shillings sterling for a total cost of
$£ 111.2 .0$ sterling (£138.17.6 currency). ${ }^{1}$ The remaining costs of $£ 20.5 .8$ are for ink cannisters, cancelling stamps, other supplies and shipping expenses for an invoice total of $£ 131.7 .8$ sterling.

The quantities of the first printing are as follows ( 160 stamps to a sheet):

[^0]





FIGURE 3


Pr. a ke.t.ty ayp-2


FIGURE 4




 Souyth of an $x$-ar per accompanying etrooumts.

Theing Symed Doniet Remple virom

 FIGURE 5

## (Continued from page 137)

Three pence-blue - 63 sheets- 10,080 stamps
Six pence-green -32 sheets- 5,120 stamps
One shilling-purple- 32 sheets- 5,120 stamps

Figure No. 2 is a reproduction of a letter written to the Hon. Joseph Howe by Trelawney Saunders to notify Mr. Howe that the stamps for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had been sent "in separate boxes" and were duly marked. Saunders also lists the quantities of each box, the Nova Scotia quantity being the same as stated on the invoice. ${ }^{2}$ The letter in full is as follows:

## London 6 Charing Cross Aug 8, 1851.

My dear sir,
The postage stamps and apparatus for each colony have been sent off per Mail Packet from Liverpool in separate boxes addressed to the Honble Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary, Halifax, Nova Scotia (O.H.M.S. Immediate) and marked in the corner N.S. \& N.B. respectively to indicate which colony the contents of each box relate to, for the purpose of preventing repacking.

Each box contains


## THE ORIGINAL INVOICE FOR THE SECOND PRINTING OF THE

## three pence, six Pence and one shilling, nova scotia

Figure No. 3 is a reproduction of the original invoice to Joseph Howe for the second printing of the Three pence, Six pence and One shilling stamps of Nova Scotia. The cost of the paper, printing and gumming and completion of the second printing was £43.13.1 sterling and the cost of packaging was 9 shillings for a total of £44.2.1 sterling.

The quantities of the second printing are as follows ( 160 stamps to a sheet):

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Three pence } \quad-5,000 \text { sheets- } 800,000 \text { stamps } \\
& \text { Six pence } \\
& \text { One shilling }
\end{aligned}
$$

The total combined cost of the two invoices for the first and second printings (£131.7.8 sterling $+£ 44.2 .1$ sterling) is $£ 175.9 .9$ sterling which is £219.7.2 currency. Adding the freight charges of £2.7.6

[^1]currency as noted in Figure No. 4, the total charge is $£ 221.14 .8$ currency. This same amount is noted in a receipt from Joseph Howe to Arthur Woodgate, Postmaster General (Figure 5) for the amount paid to Trelawney W. Saunders for "Postage Stamps" for Nova Scotia. It is interesting to note that this figure, £221.14.8 currency, is the same mentioned by Donald King on page 179 in his article in the Nova Scotia Historical Society, Volume XVIII, 1914.

In the accounts for 1857 it is recorded that a third order for three pence, six pence and one shilling stamps was received. The quantities of the third printing are as follows ( 160 stamps to a sheet):
Three pence $-10,000$ sheets $-1,600,000$ stamps
Six pence $-2,500$ sheets- 400,000 stamps
One shilling $-1,250$ sheets- 200,000 stamps

The accounts state "Expenditure Amount paid to the honourable the provincial secretary, in payment of an exchange purchased to remit to E. Stanford, London, ${ }^{3}$ for Postage Stamps, for the use of the post office department, Halifax-£120.16.1 currency." $\star$
(To be continued)


WE SHOULD have known that from the inexhaustible supply of covers that he has up at Old Perlican, Dr. Wilkinson (BNAPS 935) would come up with the BLANC SABLON/NEWF'D Ty strike on full cover. We were rather surprised to see that the letter was posted on May 24, 1921, and the strike seems to be exactly the same as the one first put out in 1889. Dr. Wilkinson's cover is addressed to Toronto and it is franked with the 3c Caribou Scott No. 117. Are there any other reports on this extremely rare strike?

The completion of the Newfoundland 20th century die proofs is almost consummated with the addition of the two new ones that we purchased recently. The first is a gummed die proof of the 4 c Princess Elizabeth in issued color on watermarked stamp paper. While it is exceedingly strange to see a die proof on gummed paper there is no question about this one as the margins around the stamp average 8 mms ., thus definitely precluding the possibility that it may be a plate proof. I see that we neglected to mention that this is Scott No. 269. The second is a die proof of the 5 c Cabot, Scott No. 270, in black on unwatermarked stamp paper with margins all around averaging 25 mm . Strangely enough, each one of these die proofs has a small hole about 2 mm . in diameter in the upper right margin right next to the stamp and we have no explanation for same, but have been assured that they were supplied in that manner to the official sources. This now completes the list of 20 th century die proofs with the exception of the 1939 Royal Visit, Scott No. 249. Has anyone seen the die proof of this issue?

Attention all revenue and plate block collectors! What we have to say now may be "old hat" to you, but it was certainly brand new to us. We recently purchased a rather large lot of the Caribou Inland Revenue stamps of Newfoundland. These were the ones perfed. $11.9 \times 11.9$ line and are the latest of the three perfs., as previous
printings are line perf. $14.1 \times 14.1$ and $13.7 \times 13.7$. They are all printed by Bradbury Wilkinson \& Co. Ltd., and the 11.9 are supposed to be from new plates. The first printings reputedly were in sheets of 50 (10x5) and we do not know if there were any marginal inscriptions. This last printing which E. H. Hiscock (BNAPS 234), St. John's, Nfld., writing in the November 1945 issue of Popular Stamps, said was issued in 1944, is again printed in sheets of 50 , but this time they are made up of two panes ( $5 \times 5$ ) and there is a gutter between the panes and the panes can be purchased unsevered. In addition, directly beneath stamps No. 22, 23 and 24 of each pane, is the inscription BRADBURY WILKINSON \& CO., Ld., NEW MALDEN, SURREY, ENGLAND. In addition, under stamp No. 24 of the left pane is the numeral " 2 " and under stamp No. 24 of the right pane is the numeral " 2 a ". Now we don't know for positive if this is true of all values, but we do have both plate blocks of six of the 5 c , $10 \mathrm{c}, 25 \mathrm{c}$ and 50 c . In the $\$ 1$ value we just have plate " 2 a " and in the $\$ 2.50$ stamp we just have plate " 2 ". In the $\$ 5$ value we go back to plate " 2 a " while in the $\$ 20$ we have a plate single with the " 2 ". We would like any further information on these stamps and the plate numbers that may exist on this issue.

The March 20 sale held by Harmer, Rooke \& Co., in New York, had a very interesting Newfoundland provisional. It was a cover posted on Nov. 2, 1897 and franked with the 1c on 3c Provisional with the double surcharge, one red and one black. These stamps are rare enough in mint condition but much scarcer on cover, and particularly so when used during the period of the emergency. This was an example of the commonest variety but at that only 40 copies are reputed to exist in either mint or used condition. The stamp itself was considerably off-centre and the cover had a slight defect at top and the flap was missing and it was soiled, but it still realized the respectable figure of $\$ 205$. $\star$


LLOYD W. SHARPE, Q.C. (BNAPS 395)
The Origin, History and
Postal History of the ...
CAMADIAN NATIONAL EXHBDMON

PART FOUR<br>(Part Three appeared in May issue)

## YEARLY TYPES OF CANCELLATIONS FROM 1912

CONSIDERABLE INTEREST has developed in slogan cancellations in the past few years. I shall now deal with them as they pertain to the Canadian National Exhibition. I have already dealt with the 1901 slogans advertising the exhibition, but from 1912 slogans came into fairly general use as a means of advertising this annual show. During the years 1924 and 1925 there appears to have been no use of them -exactly why I have not been able to determine. Except, as I have mentioned, during 1924 and 1925, and also during the years 1942-46 inclusive (when the CNE grounds were given over to the Armed Forces) they were in use until 1950. The Post Office De-
partment advises that none have been used since the latter year-again I do not know the reason for this.

They vary little in wording but to a person interested in slogans and detail they can be a fascinating study and form an interesting collection. From 1912 to 1931 minor differences in set-up of the slogan can be distinguished. But so far I have found that all No. 1 die, for instance, for 1912 are the same, and all No. 2 die would be the same, and so on for these years.

## Check List Good Start

A check list will follow. It is of course not complete but I hope it may be considered a good start. In a list of this kind it


FIG. 21-Types of slogans (Sharpe).


FIG. 22-The seven basic types of daters (Sharpe).
is difficult to decide just what to include in the way of detail. The details I have included will, I hope, provide enough information to enable ready identification. I have not retained the designation "Machine Number" to identify the number or letters, as the case may be, for I consider its use is wrong. It is more properly described as "Die Number." It actually has no connection with the number of, or the machine in which it was used. I have not shown the dates during which the exhibition was held each year. The dates of the CNE are not flexible and are easily ascertained. In giving the earliest and latest date, where I have the information I give the die number. Of course, even earlier dates may exist of other dies but in such a list it would become too lengthy if the dates and dies of all were given.

You will see in some years the use began very early. Other years they came into use only a short period before the opening day. In most instances use ceased on the opening date but use during the exhibition has been found. Because you have an early and late date, it is not conclusive evidence it was in use continually. The Post Office considers two weeks a fair period of use for any slogan. At times slogans are withdrawn for a period, then put into use again. For example, CNE slogans are known used as early as March and April. It is most unlikely they remained in use all the time to the opening date, usually near the end of August.

The dies for slogans are not made by
the Post Office Department, but by manufacturers for the department. "Private" slogans are paid for by the user.

Many items are hard to find, especially opening and closing dates. Those used during the period of the exhibition are also not too common.

## Two Basic Types

There exist only two basic types. The first and more generally used is that with straight lines (see Fig. 21, Type 1). The other (Fig. 21, Type 2) has wavy lines and was used only in the years 1918 to 1921 inclusive. No straight line types are known used in these years.

The earliest date of use of Type 1, as I have mentioned, was in the collection of the late Ed Goodale-April 23, 1912.

The compiled information has of course come from many sources, including Pike, a record kept by a clerk in a Toronto post office, and the records of the Slogan Study Group of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, and I would like to give special credit to Leonard Harris, Dr. Charles Hollingsworth and Miller Allan, who have been especially helpful. They have gone to the utmost limits to help me. Care has been taken to insure that any information given is accurate. Where information has not been proven to the author's satisfaction it is shown in italics in the table.

So far I have found there was in use during the period, seven types or set-up of dater (not in reference to size but just set-up). See Fig. 22.


FIG. 23-The three basic set-ups of slogans (Sharpe).
identification was done away with. From then on it is possible to identify some differences by the set-up of the type in the slogan. I. have not really gone into this. There are always five horizontal lines (not counting the outer or frame lines) to the right of the slogan box and the die number or letter when present always appears in the third or middle line. In designating numbers and letters, I have used "O" to mean no number or letter.

All sizes are in millimetres.
Where data not shown it has not been decipherable on those I have seen, or authoritatively reported.

Where information on size of slogan is not given, I have not seen a complete strike to get the data or had it reported to me.

Different makes and models of rapid cancelling machines have been used from time to time, sometimes in the same year. My

1. Toronto, Ont at top/year at bottom/ day and time in centre two lines.
2. Toronto at top/Ont. at bottom/day, time and year three lines in centre.
3. Toronto, Ont at top/Term'l Stn A at bottom/day, time, year three lines in centre.
4. Toronto, Ont. at top/Postal Term'l A at bottom/day, time, year three lines in centre.
5. Toronto, at top/Ontario at bottom/day, time, year three lines in centre.
6. Toronto, Ontario at top/Postal Terminal A at bottom/day, time, year three lines in centre.
7. Toronto Ontario at top/Canada at bottom/day, time, year three lines in centre.

## Three Basic Types

There are three basic types of slogans as to set-up. (See Fig. 23)

1. Year date in centre in bottom line Type No. 1. There is one variation of this. In the year 1914 an extra line was put in above the date line reading "Peace Year" an unfortunate thing, as it turned out to be a war year. Fig. 12 is this setting.
2. Year date at the end.
3. A special, more open setting used only one year in 1949.
Slogans did not, with a few exceptions, change or differ with the year of use, but did from year to year. The number or letter identifies the die up to 1931 when such
information on this is not yet complete enough to include. For instance, in the years 1921 and 1922, Pike in his listing shows for both years two makes of machines used, i.e.:

1921 U.T.K. machine dies 1-2-3-4.
U.T.O. machine dies 1-2-3-4-5 (Terminal A)
1922 U.T.K. machine dies 1-2-3-4.
U.T.O. machine dies 1-2-3-4-5,

I have not been able to fully disprove or substantiate these listings. My present information and impression is that the listings are not correct.

# APPENDIX I-YEARLY TYPES OF CANCELLATIONS FROM 1912 will be found on page 146 

## (To be continued)

## Keen Competition Marks

## H. R. Harmer Airpost Auction

A very complete airpost collection, almost exclusively mint, was auctioned by H. R. Harmer Ine., of New York, on March 31, April 1, for a total of $\$ 29,062.50$.
Among the notable prices realized was $\$ 1,500$ for a Newfoundland 1919 Hawker 3c, o.g., negligible crease; de Pinedo 60 c , used, $\$ 490$; Columbia 50 c on 36 c , unused, $\$ 430$.
The total for this sale brought the H. R. Harmer season's total to $\$ 561,812.50$ for the 17,898 lots offered to date.

# THE ORIGIN, HISTORY AND POSTAL HISTORY OF THE CNE - APPENDIX I <br> YEARLY TYPES OF CANCELLATIONS FROM 1912 



> No die numbers used from hereon．
NOTE：Different set－up of slogans may be dis－
tingulshed from 1932 by set－up of type．See notes for 1935.

> Exhibition suspended；used by Armed Services
No data on this year． No data on this year．
No data on this year． Difference in set－up of slogan noted．

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## Your BNAPEX－59 Bulletin

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{T}}$I THE RISK of being repetitious，we must report that things are moving on apace and that BNAPEX－59，if it fulfills the early promise，will certainly be the big－ gest show ever．While size in itself does not automatically mean quality，we can assure you that no effort is being spared to make this show the best ever．

At the very outset we set an ambitious goal for ourselves of 150 reservations， 120 frames and 10 dealers＇tables．Needless to say，we＇ve had our share of troubles as everyone tends to procrastinate，and yet we are proud to report that as of April 25， five months before the show begins，we have 39 confirmed reservations，or 26 per cent of our target；we have 43 frames re－ served and paid for，amounting to almost 36 per cent of our goal，and four bourse tables，or 40 per cent of what we are aiming for．

While talking about our exhibit，we should mention that due to the pressure of several potential exhibitors，who have since sent in their entries，we were forced to in－ crease the maximum number of frames al－ lowed to five．We are using this means to tell all those who have already entered four frames that if they so desire，they may in－ crease their exhibit to five frames by noti－ fying the chairman．

The Exhibition Committee appreciates the fact that the statistics above were made by people，or rather members，who wished to co－operate with the committee in get－ ting under way early，and we do hope that the balance of the membership will please get their forms in．

Daniel C．Meyerson， Chairman，BNAPEX－59

SO COME ALONG AND JOIN THE PARTY ．．．

## You＇ll like it fine in＇59

## Collection Brings $\mathbf{\$ 2 4 , 6 0 0}$

The Roger W．Martin collection of British Commonwealth was sold for $\$ 24,600$ in a two－day auction in April by Harmer，Rooke \＆Co．，Inc．， 560 Fifth Ave．，New York．

A mint copy of British Columbia and Vancouver Island No．1，the $21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ ．dull rose，realized $\$ 210$ ， which is $\$ 10$ above catalogue．A fine Newfound－ land 4 d ．orange brought $\$ 170$ ．

# Honor Royal Visit and Seaway 

HON. WILLIAM HAMILTON, Post-master-General, has announced the design of the new postage stamp to be issued in honor of the visit to Canada of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, and Prince Philip. The commemorative stamp will be placed on sale on June 18, the day on which the royal couple arrive at the airport at Torbay, Newfoundland.

The design of the stamp includes a likeness of Her Majesty taken from the wellknown painting by Pietro Annigoni, which was commissioned in 1954 by The Worshipful Company of Fishmongers in London, and now hangs in their hall near London Bridge.

This is the third occasion on which the issue of commemorative stamps has marked the visit to Canada of a reigning sovereign. Three special stamps were issued in 1939 at the time of the royal visit of the late King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother. In 1957 when Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip arrived in this country for the first time after her coronation, the postal tribute was a five cent stamp portraying the profiles of the royal couple taken from a photograph by Karsh of Ottawa.

The outstanding event of the royal tour this year will be the official opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

## The Annigoni Portrait

Authority to use the painting by Pietro Annigoni in the production of this stamp was obtained from the London Times which holds the yorld copyright for the owners. Two years ago the plate was engraved and it was held for use when a suitable occasion should arise. Keen-eyed philatelists will see that the year of the engraving (1957) appears in minute characters in the lower left-hand corner of the stamp.

In the original painting, the Queen, wearing the blue velvet mantle, collar and star of the Order of the Garter, stands in front of a landscape near Windsor Castle. Only the upper portion of the painting is reproduced in the stamp.

The Most Noble Order of the Garter is England's oldest order of chivalry, and was founded more than 600 years ago at Windsor Castle "for the adorning and encouraging of military virtue with honours, rewards and glory."


THE ROYAL VISIT STAMP
The artist, Annigoni, was born in Milan, Italy, in 1910, and has exhibited his paintings in many European cities and permanent collections of his work are to be found in galleries of Florence and Milan. He was also commissioned by the Company of Fishmongers to produce a matching portrait of Prince Philip who is a member of the Court of Assistants of the Company.

## JOINT CANADA-U.S. ISSUE FOR SEAWAY OPENING

The designs for the St. Lawrence Seaway commemorative postage stamps to be issued jointly by Canada and the United States were released simultaneously in Ottawa and Washington by Postmaster General William Hamilton of Canada and Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield of the United States.

Except for the necessary differences in captions and denominations, the stamps are identical in design, the result of the cooperative efforts of Canadian artists A. L. Pollock and Gerald Trottier, and American artists William H. Buckley, Arnold J. Copeland and Ervine Metzl.

The stamps for both nations will be printed in red and blue on white paper, thereby utilizing the national colors of red, white and blue for both countries. Both stamps will have the Great Lakes and connecting links of the design on a blue background with captions in red.
This is the first occasion that Canada and the United States have issued a stamp jointly


New Discovery. On pages 1-3 of the "Catalogue of the Federal Revenue Stamps of Canada" compiled by Nelson Bond (BNAPS L84), and published by the Canadian Revenue Society (now the BNAPS Revenue Study Group), we find the following in reference to the 3rd Issue Bill Stamps of

1868: "The $\$ 1$ Bill Stamp with the Nova Scotia overprint perforated a full $121 / 2$ " provides the only "other true perforation variety" which "has been authenticated. This is of great significance in view of the fact that all known copies of the rare perf.
(Continued on next page)
and the postmasters general of both countries commented on this unique event.

Postmaster General Hamilton: "The St. Lawrence Seaway is an outstanding example of what has been achieved through the friendly co-operation of Canada and the United States, each dedicated to peaceful advancement of all mankind. At a time when international trade is so vital to the people of the free world, our joint stamp issue salutes the opening of a new link in a vastly improved channel for such trade and a powerful source of hydro-electric energy for both our nations."


JOINT DESIGNS HONOR SEAWAY

Postmaster General Summerfield: "The joint issuance of these stamps by Canada and the United States is one more instance of the increasingly close relationships between our two nations. The St. Lawrence Seaway is a monument to the efforts of two sovereign nations and an outstanding example of international co-operation and good will. These beautiful new stamps worthily commemorate this great development which will mean so much to world trade and peace."

## VITAL STATISTICS

## ROYAL VISIT 1959

Date of Issue: June 18, 1959.
Design: From the painting by Pietro Annigoni. Color: Red.
Size: $1^{1 / 2}$ "x1" (approximately) vertical.
Plate Nos.: 1.
Panes of: 50 stamps.
Quantity of Stamps Ordered: $40,000,000$.
First Day Covers: To be forwarded to the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ont., to arrive not later than June 16, 1959.

## ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Date of Issue: June 26, 1959.
Design: The result of the co-operative efforts of five artists of Canada and the United States.
Colour: Red and Blue on white paper.
Size: $11 / 2^{" x} 1$ " (approximately).
Plate Nos.: 1.
Panes of: 50 stamps.
Quantity of Stamps Ordered: $40,000,000$.
First Day Covers: To be forwarded to the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ont., to arrive not later than June 24, 1959.

## UNITED STATES SEAWAY STAMP

For those interested in obtaining a matching first day cover of the U.S. 4c Seaway stamp, first day ceremonies will take place at Massena, N.Y., on June 26. $\star$

$121 / 2$ 3c (Small Queen) postage stamp also emanated from Nova Scotia or New Brunswick."

Holmes' catalogue lists as No. NSB16a the $\$ 1.00$ pin perf. $121 / 2$. Marks' Revenue Catalogue lists as No. NS15a the $\$ 1.00$ pin perf. $121 / 2$ (thin paper).

The mint block illustrated here is the $\$ 3$ value, perforated normal perforation $121 / 2$-the first so reported. It definitely is not pin perf; this is on the thin paper.

Not only is this block a new discovery of major importance, but it raises the question as to whether the so-called "pin perf." varieties listed in Holmes' and Marks' are something different from the one mentioned by Bond, who does not call his variety a "pin perf." Owners of the $\$ 1$ perf. $121 / 2$ please advise.

1955 Unemployment Issue Plate Numbers. E. L. Piggott (No. 629) comes to our aid in supplementing the notes on these plate numbers which appeared in this column for


December 1958. As a result of his notes we can now report the existence of Plate "No. 1" for each denomination. Listed below are the denominations together with the "control or order number" which also appears along with the plate number. Those marked with (*) have not been reported so far, but it is expected that they exist.

| $32 \mathrm{c} \ldots . .$. | $\# 1644$ | $\$ 1.04$. | $\# 7650$ | $\$ 2.08 .$. | $\# 1655^{*}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $48 \mathrm{c} \ldots \ldots .$. | 1645 | $\$ 1.12 .$. | 1651 | $\$ 2.26 .$. | $1656^{*}$ |
| $60 \mathrm{c} . \ldots .$. | 1646 | $\$ 1.20 .$. | 1643 | $\$ 2.42 .$. | $1657^{*}$ |
| $72 \mathrm{c} . \ldots .$. | 1647 | $\$ 1.30 .$. | 1652 | $\$ 2.60 .$. | 1658 |
| $84 \mathrm{c} \ldots \ldots .$. | 1648 | $\$ 1.56 .$. | $1653^{*}$ |  |  |
| $96 \mathrm{c} \ldots \ldots$. | 1649 | $\$ 1.82 .$. | $1654^{*}$ |  |  |

The plate number and control, at least plate No. 1, exists on the $\$ 2.60$ value in both the original yellow-green shade of 1955, and the color change issue of 1957 in emerald green.

We still want to confirm those marked with an (*). We also would like to know the positions in which these occur. We have seen them like the pair illustrated fully perforated, and others which have a straight edge at the left, indicating they came from the upper left corner, over stamps No. 1 and No. 2 in some sheets. Here's where some of you BNAPSers can be of help.

## Nova Scotia Hospital Tax Receipt.

 Again with the help of E. L. Piggot, we illustrate here the Nova Scotia Hospital Tax Receipt ticket. This is printed in black on a blue background, white paper. On the reverse, printed in black, in three lines HOSPITAL TAX / PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA / (name of company).Similar Tax Receipt tickets have previously been reported from British Columbia, Alberta,
 Saskatchewan and Quebec. If members know of others we would appreciate examples for illustration purposes in this column.

Those "NS" Overprints on the Third Issue Bill Stamps. Just wondering! Every collector of these stamps has at one time or another noted the great variety of positions the "N.S." overprint appears on the lower


FIG. 1


FIG. 2


FIG. 3


FIG. 4
denominations- 1 c through 50 c . No doubt some of these come from improper feeding of the gummed sheets to the press, not an easy job of presswork, what with the sheets being perforated and gummed. However, I wonder if most of these varieties are not due to mixing the overprints. The design of the $10 \mathrm{c}-50 \mathrm{c}$ stamps is different from those of the $1 \mathrm{c}-9 \mathrm{c}$. It would appear that the intended position of the overprint on the $1 \mathrm{c}-9 \mathrm{c}$ values was just above the bottom line of the central vignette (Fig. 1). It also appears that the intended position of the overprint on the $10 \mathrm{c}-50 \mathrm{c}$ values was lower down, between the two figures of value (Fig. 2).

Now what would happen if the press was all set up to run the overprints on the $1 \mathrm{c}-9 \mathrm{c}$ values, and instead, or at the same time, some of the sheets of the $10 \mathrm{c}-50 \mathrm{c}$ values were overprinted? (See Fig. 3.) And like-
wise if the opposite were to happen, Fig. 4 would be the result.

Just wondering-but what a wonderful field for study this particular issue is after all these years!

Just wondering again-we are told that the reason for these "N.S." overprinted revenue stamps is, "These overprints were required because Nova Scotia currency was at a discount of about $21 / 2$ per cent as compared with the rest of the Dominion. Without these overprints, it would have been possible to buy these stamps in Nova Scotia and sell them, say in Ontario, at a profit of about $\$ 2.50$ per $\$ 100 . " 1$

If that were true, how come the Large Queen issue of postage stamps was not similarly overprinted? Just wondering! $\star$

1 C.R.S. Catalogue Canadian Revenues, 1942.

EMMETT PETER, JR. ${ }^{2}$

# Originals, Forgeries and Reprints of the Nesbitt Envelopes of 1860 

WITH the revival of interest in postal stationery, collectors and serious students of each country would do well to assemble all data possible-and do new re-search-on forgeries and reprints. It is true that postal stationery is less plagued by "album weeds" than the adhesive field; nevertheless, some forgeries and reprints do exist and these should be sytematically exposed and correctly described so that even the novice may detect them if forewarned.

A case in point is the first envelope issue

[^2]of Canada, produced in 1860 by George F. Nesbitt and Co. in New York City. (Nesbitt was the first envelope supplier to the United States and made this country's postal paper until 1870.)
The Nesbitt envelopes of Canada consisted of two denominations: The 5 cent in vermillion, which paid the domestic rate, and the 10 cent in black brown, which paid the rate to the United States.

## I. THE GENUINE ORIGINALS

Stamps of this issue are simple, and of classic beauty. The following information is on record concerning the genuine originals:

(a) Date of Issue. Chronicled by J. B. Moens, the Belgian dealer, as February 1, 1860, and so listed in Catalogue PrixCourant de Timbres Poste, Tome 2 (Moens 1893). Nelson Bond also lists date as "about February 1, 1860." Some cataloguers list year as 1862 . This writer does not know of any use in 1860, although covers posted in that year may exist.
(b) Knife. Identical with Knife 2 as listed in Thorp-Bartels Catalogue of United States Envelopes (Century Edition), page 550. The knife was the same as the contemporary "star die" issue of the United States.
(c) Size. Entires are $82 \times 140 \mathrm{~mm}$. (This may vary slightly since the Nesbitt firm fold envelopes by hand.)
(d) Watermark. Ca / P O D in doublelined capital letters.
(e) Genuine Cancellations. Contemporary target ( 19 mm . wide) without numeral, seven rings; also target, four rings,' with numeral in the centre; also pen stroke forming an X or name of town. The targets usually were used in combination with a circular date stamp at the lower left of the envelope.
(f) Paper. Several catalogue editors have attempted to classify "brownish," "cream" and "white" papers. It has been this writer's observation that the paper of the genuine originals varies from a crisp, bluish white to a creamy white. Age and atmosphere, as well as variations in the original paper stock, probably contributed to the present-day hue of these envelopes. Invariably, however, the genuine originals are on diagonally laid paper.

## II. THE REPRINTS

Students are not in general agreement whether a printing of these envelopes on paper watermarked "U S POD" is a reprint, or whether it is an erroneous use of paper in the manufacture. Since Nesbitt printed both issues in New York City, it is entirely possible that a few sheets of paper watermarked "U S" instead of "C a" could have been inadvertantly used-just as the


> 10c white wove Reddish cast.

United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing erroneously used a few sheets of watermarked revenue paper recently in printing the \$1 Presidential.

However, it is significant that we have never seen a postally used example of the so-called Nesbitt watermark error. Moreover, all copies we have examined have the appearance of a different printing process. There are lines of color in the back of Queen Victoria's coiffeur and in the front of the crown. Moreover, the printing is flatter; embossing is slight and barely discenible. The process of manufacture seems different.
Bond notes: "Since Nesbitt also held the contract for the manufacture of the United States postal stationery at this period, some of the Canadian envelopes were made in error from United States paper stock watermarked POD US, white and buff papers. These differ slightly in measurement, being $137 \times 77 \mathrm{~mm}$."
Unless confronted with evidence to the contrary, this writer is unable to agree. Since the knives were exactly the same for the Canadian Nesbitts and contemporary United States envelopes, why should there be any difference in the size of the originals and the so-called watermark errors? If a few wrongly-watermarked sheets slipped through they would have the same appearance and the same fold as the originals, and could to told only by the watermark.

Dr. Ascher contends in Grosser Ganzsa-chen-Katalog (1925) that the erroneous watermark is a reprint and lists both values as such. In a note, Dr. Ascher states: "Reprints of 1868: thick, white or brownish paper without watermark or with the watermark of the United States of America USPOD." The identical note had appeared earlier in Gebruder Senf's Postwertzeichen Katalog (1914). He also notes the slight difference in size mentioned by Bond.

In "Album Weeds - How to Detect Forged Stamps" (Earee), Part 2, page 205, the author states under the heading "Re-

prints": "These are on white wove, white laid or amber laid paper. In the white laid, the lines are oblique, as in the genuine; but, in the amber laid, the lines are vertical. My specimens are all cut, but the laid ones show part of a watermark. I have been told that the watermark is U.S.P.O. but should think that this is unlikely, and that it is probably the same as the genuine. The 5 c . is almost exactly the same colour of the genuine but the 10 c . varies. I have specimens in the chocolate, or black brown, of the genuine, and others of a redder brown, some approaching to chestnut."

The Reverend Earee had a keen eye; we have noticed exactly the same variations in studying some scores of entires and cutsquares. It is the theory of this writer that the envelopes termed "errors" by Bond, and "reprints" by Ascher, are neither-they are, we believe, essays prepared by Mr. Nesbitt in his effort to induce the Canadian government to sign the contract. It is logical that such essays would be on paper with U.S. watermark; paper would hardly have been specially prepared for the production of such a sample. The dies were new, and account for the sharp, well-defined image.

Possibly some examples were "liberated" from Canadian government archives; maybe they were released irregularly from the Nesbitt firm's files. We cannot be dogmatic but commend this thought to students with access to records who might delve more deeply into it.

Be that as it may, we have noted the following examples of the genuine Nesbitt envelope stamp die on paper that differs from what we know to be originals and which we assume to be either specimens or reprints.

5 c vermillion. All the genuine dies we have seen are on obliquely-laid paper, and all of the same color. If reprints exist, we cannot tell them from the originals.

10c dark brown. This is simple to identify by color alone. All of the genuine originals we have seen are in a dark brown without a trace of red. Without exception, the re-
prints (and the forgeries as well) are in a red brown. This is a striking difference that one cannot fail to recognize on examining both originals and what some have called "the 1868 reprints." There is a further difference. In the so-called reprints, there are dots of color in the "bun" of Queen Victoria's coiffure. The mouth is defined by a line of color. We have examples of these on (1) a thin white wove paper and (2) a horizontally laid paper of brownish shade.

While Bond and Ascher list both the 5c and 10 c with USPOD watermark, Mr. L. Seale Holmes ("Specialized Philatelic Catalogue of Canada and British North Amesica) notes the existence only of the 5c value, but recognizes it as an essay. The writer has seen only the 5 c denomination.

## III. THE FORGERIES

All we have examined have been on wove paper and are rather crude attempts. As Bond notes, they would not fool the student of Canadian philately, but might decieve those who have not seen the originals.

It seems likely that these were made up as cut-squares and never existed as entire envelopes; we have examined no fotged entires, and Rev. Earee notes that he hadn't either.

The forgeries of both denominations are on wove paper, either white or buff, whereas genuine originals are known only on ob-liquely-laid white batonne paper in varying shades of white.

Here is a breakdown as to denominations:
5c Forgery "A". Tip of nose almost touches frame at left. On genuine nose is (Continued on page 159)


Two examples of cancels on forgeries

## Canada Militia:

## Field Post Office No. 1

FOR YEARS I have been an advocate of the theory that collateral material has a definite place in a colleition. Especially is this true of items that add to our knowledge or settle doubts concerning some particular philatelic question.
On one of his weekend visits to my home our president, Vinnie Greene, looked over some of my books and the item illustrated here came under discussion. Following this discussion, he urged me to "write it up" for TOPICS.
I acquired the item from the late Jack Schwarz at the CPS convention in Ottawa in 1957. Where he got it, I do not know, but I believe it to be unique.
As the wording may not be readily decipherable in the illustration, I give you the full text of the card:

Field P.O. No. 1, Niagara Camp, June 16th, 1909. HONOURABLE RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, K.C., M.P., Postmaster-General, accompanied by Mr. Geo. Ross, Chief Post Office Superintendent, Canada, visited Niagara Camp, Ont., and formally inaugurated the first Field Post Office in Canada. The ceremony took place in the presence of Commandant Brig.-General Cotton and members of his staff, including Lt.-Col, S. A. Denison, Lt.-Col, Hon. J. S. Hendrie, Lt.-Col. J. Galloway, Lt-Col. C. A. Denison, Lt.-Col. J. Mason, Lt.-Col. J. G. Langtron, Lt.-Col. A. T. Thompson, Lt.-Col. J. T. Fotheringham, Lt.-Col. W. B. Hall, Major J. F. Macdonald, Major A. J. Van Nostrand, Major L. Drum, Capt. W. B. Lindsay, Capt. C. N. Shanly, Capt. W. P. Butcher, Lieut, A. A. Lyndon, Lieut. J. H. McDiarmid, Lieut. E. Ford, and many other officers.
The Postmaster-General's remarks were as follows:
"Brigadier General Cotton, officers and men, I
can assure you it affords me a very great deal of
pleasure to be present on the occasion of the re-
establishment of the military camp at the old and
historic town of Niagara, made memorable by the
glorious deeds performed in its vicinity, for the
purpose of inaugurating a complete post office to
meet the needs of the camp. I may say that the
Post-office Department has under consideration the
question of organizing a field post office corps,
and is at the present time in consultation with
the British War Office with the object of having
the proposed Canadian establishment placed on
the same footing as the one in commission in Eng-
land, so it is altogether likely that the opening of a
complete post office service in connection with the camp at Niagara will be followed by the establishment of a similar service in all of the military camps throughout the Dominion.
"In inaugurating an improved post office service in connection with the camp, I feel that I am privileged in being permitted to contribute in some slight degree towards the efficiency of the military organization of the Dominion, and of preserving and fostering the traditions surrounding our common flag. I do not propose to dwell at any length on the brave deeds performed in 1812, 1866 \& 1885, and later during the stirring and troublous times in South Africa; but I cannot let this occasion pass without recalling the feeling of pride which animated every loyal Canadian heart at the thought that in every engagement our volunteers proved conclusively to the whole world that Canadians were prepared to suffer, and if needs be to die, in defence of the honour of the flag which protects our rights, franchises and liberties.
"I assure you, Commandant, officers and men, that as Postmaster-General I consider any arrangements I am able to make looking towards the improvement of the postal service at the camp. are more amply repaid by the knowledge that I am contributing towards the convenience and comfort of the men who may at any time be called upon to defend our fair Dominion and the honour of the Union Jack."

## OFFICIAL SOUVENIR

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { E. Crest) R. } \\
\text { FIELD POST OFFICE No. } 1 \\
\text { CANADA MILITIA } \\
\text { NIAGARA CAMP, ONTARIO } \\
\hline \text { (Cancellation) } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

Impression of the official dating stamp the first of its kind used in Canada

## GEORGE ROSS

Chief Post Office Superintendent, Canada CAPT. W. R. ECCLESTONE
Officer in charge of the Field Post Office
With the Compliments of

For some time now I have been corresponding with Lieut.-Col. R. H. Webb of Ottawa on our mutual interest-Armed Services Mail.

A short time ago he asked me for any information I could supply him with re-

gard to Canada Militia Field Post Office Cancellations. Along with the data on others in my collection, I told him about the card and gave him a short digest of the wording.

His reply was very interesting. He said he had heard of a 1909 Canada Militia Field Post Office cancellation but until this card offered proof, he had no confirmation. Col. Webb went on to say that he had several for 1911, and asked a question-did I have one for 1910 ? Was 1909 just an experiment? I do not have one for 1910, and cannot answer the second part of his question as to it being an experiment. I am sure Col. Webb would like to hear from anyone who has a 1910 date.

Continuing, he told me the Canadian Postal Corps has attempted to have its date of "birth" recognized as 1910 on the basis of the group that went to South Africa with the Canadians. The historians however, claim that group was loaned by the Post Office to the British Army to assist in their postal service and were not correctly enrolled in the Canadian Postal Corps. Until they reverse their decision, the official date is 1911. He said he intended to inform the Director of Postal Services of the card and what happened at Niagara in 1909.

Since that time I have again heard from Col. Webb requesting a photograph of the card for the director and himself. They have
been sent to him. Perhaps the information may be of some help in the fixing of the date of "birth."

Another interesting point to be noted from the card is that the officer in charge is Capt. W. R. Ecclestone. While I have not definitely proved it, I have every reason to believe this is the same officer who went to South Africa with the Canadians. ${ }^{1}$ Ed Richardson, in his article, refers to the Canadian Postal Corps as being in existence in 1900. Perhaps Ed. has information that can settle this point.

The card is $71 / 4 \times 41 / 2$ inches in size. All printing is in blue; impression of cancellation in black; nothing on back of card.

Not only does this item prove to my satisfaction the value of collateral material in collections-it shows how thin is the line between history and postal history.

## Buck Leaving Harmer's

After some 13 years as a senior director of H. R. Harmer Inc., Fred T. Buck left the concern in the latter part of March to visit England and Europe.

Prior to the war, Buck was engaged in dealing, either individually or in partnership for nearly 20 years, and it is his intention to resume activities on his own account later in the year.

[^3]
## MONTHLY REPORT...

# From the Secretary 

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

May 1, 1959.

NEW MEMBERS

1653 Berest, Joseph, 1273 California Road, Eastchester, New York
1654 Dankin, M., 3 Tenterden Road, Botany, New South Wales, Australia
1655 Donne, James Harold, Highfields, Stamford Road, Kirby Muxloe, Leicester, England
1656 Dudley, Edward A., 447 Blythwood Road, Toronto 12, Ontario
1657 Maxwell, Mrs. Louise (Ben), 3755 Dallas Road, Salem, Oregon
1658 Lipkind, Max, 99 East Wylie Avenue, Washington, Pennsylvania
1659 Mitchell, John H., 11 Adelaide Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario
1660 Morse, Lewis R., M.D., 151 King Street East, Saint John, New Brunswick
1661 Schnier, George A., 1425 East Herring Avenue, West Covina, California

## APPLICATIONS PENDING

Cossette, Marcel, 141 Sixth Street, Noranda, Quebec
Cubell, Murray, 29 Cummings Road, Brighton, Massachusetts
Dobbie, George H., 45 Blair Road, Galt, Ontario
Farnell, Major R. S., 1319E Upton Road, Fort Sill, Oklahoma
Hayes, Harry, 18 Field Hill, Batley, Yorkshire, England
Hubbard, Alfred John, 186 City Road, London E.C.1, England
Kenwood, Clifford W., 37 Highfield Avenue, Mount Royal, Quebec
Langabeer, James S., 20 William Denny Avenue, Westmere, Auckland W.2, New Zealand
Wall, Lena, 88 Brockville Street, Smiths Falls, Ontario
Williams, Ronald M., 9940-102 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

(Objections must be filed with the Secretary within 15 days after month of publication)
Cross, Ivor F., 1086 Dorchester Ave., Winnipeg 9, Man. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV-Mint and used postage. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used airmails. Proofs. Proposed by H. W. S. Wilding, No. 1040; seconded by E. A. F. Welter, No, 1288.
Daignault, Aime C., P.O. Box 288, Woonsocket, R.I. (C) CAN-19th and 20th century used postage. Prestamp, stampless, 1st day and 1st flight covers. Used coils pairs. Used OHMS-G. Used booklet panes. Precancels. Federal, Provincial and Tax-paid revenues. Used airmails and semi-officials and on cover. Used postal stationery entires. Literature. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.
Haley, Warren F., Box 205, Fryeburg, Maine (DC-CX) CAN-Precancels. Federal, Provincial and Taxpaid revenues. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.
Hower, Paul H., 122 Clinton St., Penn Yan, N.Y. (DC) CAN. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.
Kenyon, Stewart S., 10943-118 Street, Edmonton, Alta. (C) CAN-19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes. Mint and used airmails. Cancellations. Proposed by E. A. Harris, No. 729.
Marshall, W. Lorne, RR 1, Campbell River, B.C. (C) CAN-19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Plate blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
McGorman, James W., 11 Elizabeth St., Stratford, Ont. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, NB-19th century used blocks. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. RPO, territorial, flag, slogan, 2 and 4 -ring numeral, squared circle, duplex and other cancellations. Specialty: Small Queen cancels; Perth Co. stampless covers. Proposed by H. C. Hazell, M.D., No. 1068.
Puccini, Adam, 3 Church St., Huntsville, Ont. (C-CX) CAN-19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 1st day covers, Coils. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes. Precancels. Mint airmails. RPO and slogan cancellations. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.
Ross, George A., 590 Highbury Ave., London, Ont. (C) CAN, NFD-19th and 20th century mint and used postage. 1st day covers. OHMS-G. Precancels. Mint and used airmails. Perfins. Chevron-type prepaid envelopes and cards. Proposed by G. Showers, No. 1331; seconded by J. R. Cooke, No. 592.
Slate, Rev. William, 1316-2nd West, Seattle 99, Wash. (C-CX) CAN-19th and 20th century mint postage and blocks. Plate blocks. OHMS-G. Mint airmails. Specialty: Plate blocks, OHMS-G. Proposed by J. Levine, No. L1.

Webb, Clarence V., 55 Harmon Ave., Painesville, Ohio (C) Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.
White, Elizabeth B., M.D., 415 Old National Bank, Spokane 1, Wash. (C) CAN, NFD-19th and 20th century mint postage and blocks. Plate blocks. OHMS-G. Mint airmails. Proposed by J. Levine, No. L1.
Whitworth, Geoffrey, Westfield, Greetland, Halifax, Yorkshire, England (C-C) CAN-1859 mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Proofs and essays. RPO, 4-ring and duplex cancellations. Specialty: 1859 only plating and colors, etc. Proposed by J. P. Macaskie, No. 638; seconded by E. A. Banfield, No. 765.
Wigham, Alan C., 1524 Salinas Hgy., Monterey, Calif. (C-CX) CAN-Plate blocks. OHMS-G. Complete booklets. Pre-cancels. Specialty: Plate blocks. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.
Wills, Martin L., 107 Park Road, Toronto 5, Ont. (C) CAN-5c Beavers. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Proposed by V, G. Greene, No. L40; seconded by F. Jarrett, No. 283.

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

(Notice of change must be sent to the Secretary)

| 1639 | Black, Edgar C., 1726 Western Pky., Vancouver 8, B.C. (NOT Ottawa, Ont.) |
| ---: | :--- |
| 1601 | Brown, John H., Ste. 212, 621 Cummings Ave., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 1525 | Charron, J. J., 8290 Chambord, Montreal 35, Que. |
| 1486 | Clem, Lt. Col. W. A., QM Subs. School, QMTC, Fort Lee, Va. (from Illinois). |
| 31 | Darling, Lester E., 1027 Queen St. North, St. Petersburg 2, Florida. |
| L9 | Meyers, Harold R., Willoughby Place, Brooklyn 5, N.Y. |
| 742 | Moore, Robert A., 135 Glenforest Road, Toronto 12, Ont. |
| 1521 | Schuck, Herbert F., 44 E. Union St., Bordentown, N.J. |
| 927 | Smith, H. M., Royal Bank of Canada, Yonge and Richmond Sts., Toronto, Ont. |

## CHANGE IN COLLECTING SPECIALTIES

50 Daggett, Harry M.-Censored covers of Canada and Newfoundland; philatelic literature of Canada and Provinces; reply coupons.

## RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

1295 McMann, Evelyn deR., 2416 West 15th Avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C.
1608 Radford, R. Anthony, P.O. Box 2129, Auckland C.1, New Zealand.
RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED
Benningen, Jack; Day, Frank Jr.; Menard, Clement H.
DECEASED
1520 Galloway, Charles M., 1816 Rockwell Road, Willow Grove, Pa.
Kilton, John B., 109 Empire Street, Providence 3, R.I.
MAIL RETURNED
(Information to present address appreciated)
Bush, Joseph, 61 West 47th Street, New York 23, N.Y. Chapman, Jack, 11-178 Machray Ave., Winnipeg 4, Man. Gray, J. A., 26 Wellington St., Kitchener, Ont. Knight, Alvin M., Box 772, St. Eustache sur le Lac, Que. Marsden, P. S. S. F., 164 St. Albans Ave., London W.4, England.

## MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY



## OFFICIAL NOTICE

For BOARD OF GOVERNORS 1960-1962:
deVolpi, Charles P.
Jephcott, Clare M.
Kessler, Alfred H.
Respectfully submitted: "Appleknockers" Group-Messrs. Hassan, King, Zahm, Cheney, Tutton, Cook.
For BOARD OF GOVERNORS 1960-1962:
Bury C. Binks, Vancouver, B.C.
Richard Compton, Ithaca, N.Y.
Louis S. Crosby, Banfff, Alberta.
Respectfully submitted: "Appleknockers" Group-Messrs. Hassan, King, Zahm, Cheney, Tutton, Corok, Summers, Richardson and Mrs. Cornell.
(Continued on page 158)

## REVIEWS • TRADE NEWS • AUCTIONS

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* Copies of philatelic books, price lists, auction catalogues, and other items of a trade nature should be sent to the editor for review and write-up in this column.
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## K. Bileski Adds to Laurels With Manitoba Law Stamp Book

Over the past few years we have come to expect something unusual when K. Bileski, Station B, Winnipeg, Man., decides to issue a publication. His plate block catalogue and "Four-Square" album have become very popular, and the same is true of other similar productions.

Now Mr. Bileski has excelled himself, for he has just published one of the most beautiful handbook-catalogue-albums (and there is no other name for it) we have ever had the pleasure of reviewing. He has taken the Law Stamps of the Province of Manitoba and produced a volume with illustrations in color, which we beieve is the first time such a venture has been tried in Canada. The pages are loose-leaf, punched to fit the handsome binders previously issued by Mr. Bileski.

The frontispiece of this unusual book is a reproduction of a water color of one of Manitoba's northern lakes, which is good enough for framing. This is followed by an introduction, and an acknowledgement to Isaac Pitblado, Q.C. (BNAPS 285), who started studying Manitoba Law stamps in 1880, and compiled the list of varieties on which all subsequent lists have been based.
Now follow color reproductions of the 114 major varieties of these stamps, illustration being from a photograph of a stamp actually in existence, including those from the collections of Mr . Pitblado and H. Spicer (BNAPS 1455) of Winnipeg, and others. There is a complete priced checklist, followed by 24 pages arranged as an album with spaces marked for each stamp.
This is indeed an outstanding publication, and Mr. Bileski should be complimented on his initiative in producing it. Nowhere can we find a price mentioned for these pages, but we are sure that a postcard to the publisher at the address noted above will bring complete information.

## Robson Lowe Publishes Heins' 'Numeral Cancellations of Empire'

Something of great value to collectors of 19th century British Empire covers is the newly published 63 -page volume, "The Numeral Cancellations of the British Empire" by Rev. H. H. Heins (BNAPS 1434).

Produced by Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London S.W.1, this work contains no illustrations, nor are any needed in this particular case. What it does contain is a numerical listing and an alphabetical listing of numeral cancellations of the British Empire for the 19th century period.
In his preface, Rev. Heins says: "The purpose of this compilation of about 4,000 such numeral or letter obliterators is to help British Empire collectors to recognize what they may have-while at the same time furnishing a handy source of reference material for all philatelists."
BNA specialists will find listed the various numeral cancellations used in Canada and the Provinces. Price $\$ 3.00$ postpaid from Robson Lowe Ltd., London, England.

## Good Year Reported <br> From '50 Pall Mall'

"The year under review has broken all records." So says "A Review-1957-1958" published by Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London S.W.1, England. And a perusal of the contents of this 56page report of the activities of the famous London auction house during the 1957-58 season will certainly provide proof for this statement. Auction turnover showed an increase of $£ 50,000$ over the previous record year of 1955-56, and the total turnover of $£ 307,341$ for all departments was also a record.

This "Review" is full of interesting auction realizations, profusely illustrated in black and white and in color, and also contains much other information about the philatelic world and the Lowe firm in particular. The price is two shillings, which is certainly a bargain considering the interesting information contained therein. $\star$

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

(Continued from page 157)

## NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The 11th Annual Meeting and Convention of the British North Amercia Philatelic Society will be held on September 24-27, 1959, at Atlantic City, New Jersey; the Annual Meeting shall be held on September 26, 1959, and the Order of Business shall be:

Call to Order
Reading of Minutes of preceeding Annual Meeting
Communications
President's Address
Reports of Officers
Reports of Appointed Officers and Permanent Committees
Unfinished Business
New Business
Report of Committee on Elections
Introduction of New Officers
Adjournment

## The Last Word

7 rom the Editor

## FLY TO THE INTERNATIONAL...

ON PAGE 136 of this issue there appears a letter from member Hedley J. Hollands, presenting a plan whereby members of BNAPS will have the opportunity of flying in a group to the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in London, England, July 9-16, 1960. This will be a fine opportunity for philatelic fellowship with other members of the Society, and if you intend to visit the Exhibition you are urged to get in touch with Mr. Hollands regarding this special chartered flight.

## YEARBOOK TIME AGAIN...

This issue of TOPICS contains a form on which you may reserve space in the 1959 edition of the BNAPS Yearbook which will be published in October. The Society's publication budget is divided between ten issues of BNA TOPICS, therefore the eleventh issue, which is the Yearbook, must be self-supporting. This is only possible through the sale of advertising space to our members and dealer friends.

The preparation of this annual review and membership directory entails a great deal of work on the part of the Editor and Advertising Manager, and you can help these two hardworking(?) gentlemen by getting your copy in at as early a date as possible. Deadline is September 1, but we will be very grateful if we receive your copy a lot sooner.

Will you support this endeavor, so the 1959 Yearbook maintains the standard set in previous years?

## DON'T TAKE US SERIOUSLY...

Last month we gently chided Editor Louis Lamouroux of The Canadian Philatelist for using a page of printed matter from an issue of BNA TOPICS and reproducing it in his offset-printed magazine without credit. This is his reply:
"Dear Gordon,
"Received TOPICS just a short while ago and note your reference to 'lifting' article. Now that wasn't quite fair.
"Naturally, I would acknowledge any article 'lifted' from anywhere without the
slightest hesitation, but the article in question, Webb's auction, was sent to me by Webb. You reproduced it and of course, I happened to notice it and it saved me typing out all over again, so I used it. I did not think that it was necessary at all to acknowledge, seeing that it was merely a question of using your page and save me a lot of typing. The matter had been sent to you as well as to me, and presumably, to other publications, although I have not seen it reproduced anywhere else. I was hesitating whether to reproduce it or not, but it was seeing that you had it already set up in a nice convenient size which decided me to use . . .
"As regards the New York editorial, I was hoping someone would pick up the challenge, but nary a word from anyone."

We can assure Editor Lamouroux that we weren't serious when we took him to task for using our type matter . . . just ribbing him a bit! We are happy to help as fine a group as the Canadian Philatelic Society at any time. *

## The Nesbitt Envelopes

(Continued from page 153)
well within frame. Forgery, lettering thick and coarse with word CANADA measuring $121 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. In genuine, lettering fine and well executed with CANADA measuring 11 mm . Bust is slightly taller ( $141 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) on the forgery than on the genuine ( $131 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$.) Forgeries exist on both white and buff wove paper.

5c Forgery "B". Easily detected, this die is 22 mm . wide whereas genuine is $191 / 2$ mm . Only example we have seen is on buff wove paper.

10c Forgery "A". Tip of nose almost touches left frame. Lettering thick and coarse as on 5c Forgery "A". Point of bust when projected points to "E" of TEN. (On genuine, the tip of bust points between the " E " and " N ".)

These forgeries match in paper and workmanship the imitations of the U.S. star-die envelopes produced in Germany during the 1860s and 1870 s which graced many an oldtime collection. They probably are of common origin.

# Classífied Topícs 

Reserved for Members of BNAPS

RATES-2 cents per word per insertion; 500 words to be used as desired, $\$ 800$.
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. 149tf

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-ff

BUY NEW ISSUES AT FACEI Directory listing 125 Addresses of Worldwide Philatelic Agencies (Where Stamps May Be Purchased at Face Value), \$1.00. BEDARD PUBLICATIONS, Box 637-V, Detroit 31, Michigan. 161-18
SPECIAL OF THE MONTH: The rare 5c Registration perforated $12 \times 111 / 2$ in VF condition, $\$ 200$. Many commemoratives, pictorials available per 100 used at wholesale prices. Want O31 used any quantity. S. Lukow, 472 McKenzie St., Winnipeg 4, Man.

169-1t
NICE LOT: Plate Blocks, 1933, 1934, 1939 Commems. Just in. Have you a want list? Jack's Stamp Farm, Rte. 6, Woodstock, Ontario. What else?

169-2t

I HAVE A CHOICE SELECTION of the following to offer: 2 Ring Numerals on Large and Small Cents; 4 Ring Numerals on Beavers; Duplex Cancellation on early Canadian Postcards; Squared Circle Cancellations on Post Cards, mostly the common ones; Railroad Cancellations on early Post Cards; Flag Cancellations on Post Cards; grand selection of Large and Small Cents, all values, and a choice selection of 1859 issues, and also have practically all Twentieth Century issues. Correspondence a pleasure. Walter P. Carter, 47 Risebrough Ave., Willowdale, Ont.

167-3t

## SQUARED CIRCLES

WANTED-HALIFAX used in August 1893; also October 19, '98; also Nov. 3, '97, No. 1 above date; also Feb. 9, '99, No. 3 above datethe last must be on Map stamp. Halifax, Ottawa, Peterborough, any date "blank above". London, used April 1893. Acton, used before December 15, 1894. Peterborough, any with " 8 " above date. Morden on Jubilees. Purchase or generous exchange for any of above. Dr. Alfred Whitehead, Amherst, N.S.
SQUARED CIRCLE COLLECTORS-Please write for my free checklist and indicate your needs. A second copy is supplied for your own reference. I have been able to assist on all want lists received to date. I can also submit very useful selections on approval of 1859-1868 issues, especially strong in cancellations. R. M. Lamb, Box 573, Kitchener, Ont. 166-3t

SQUARED CIRCLES WANTED-St. Hilarion, Great Village, Noel, Pointe A Pic, St. Gabriel, Nassagaweya, Pontypool, Waterdown, Ashcroft Station, Revelstoke. L. M. Ludlow, 22595 West River Road, Grosse Ile, Michigan. 164-tf

SQUARED CIRCLES. Type 2: Lambton Mills, Millbrook, Mission, Revelstoke, Simcoe, Massagawa, Freeport, Waterdown, Forest, Blythe, Cache Bay, Clifton, Lennoxville, Point au Pic, Stanstead, Sutton, Matane, Fonthill, Noel, St. Gabriel, Kingsville, Maitland, Palmerston, Longueil, Springhill Mines. Type 1: Aldergrove, Beeton, Byng Inlet North. What do you wish in exchange? C. S. McKee, M.D., McKee Rd., R.R. No. 3, Abbotsford, B.C. $155-\mathrm{ff}$

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## MORE CLASSIFIED TOPICS

## SQUARED CIRCLES

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-If
WANTED: Hamilton squared circles with full date and number above date. Will buy or exchange. If you do not wish to part with these, please sent list of dates and time marks for my records. Thank you. L. M. Ludlow, 22595 W. River Rd., Grosse Ile, Mich. 169-3t

## EXCHANGE

CANADA OFFICIALS AND REVENUES wanted in exchange for Canada Postage or Plate Blocks. Roy Wrigley, 2288 Bellevue Ave., West Vancouver, B.C.
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. Joseph Bush, 61 W. 74 St., New York 23. 146 ff

## WANTED

ANY CANADIAN RED CROSS or Tuberculosis seals issued prior to 1920, write to Charles Lorenz, 178-27 137th Ave., Springfield Gardens, Long Island, New York.

168-2t
OFFER ME 15c L.Q. readable strikes 1890 all but AP, JU, DE; 1891 all but OC, DE; 1892 all but MR, AP, OC, DE; 1893 all but FE, MR, DE. W. W. Chadbourne, 104 Hilltop Road, Hilltop Manor, Wilmington, Del.

169-1t
CANADA REVENUES WANTED for cash, or in exchange for Canada and world postage. Harold Walker, Box 218, Palmerston, Ont.

163-10t
CORRESPONDENCE invited from collectors interested in the 5c Caribou of Newfoundland, Scott 190, etc. S. A. Wood, 25 Ronaki Rd., Mission Bay, Auckland E.1, New Zealand.

164-10t
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[^0]:    $1 £ 1$ Sterling-London was equal to $£ 1.5 .0$ cur-rency-Halifax.

[^1]:    2 Although Saunders supplied the stamps to Howe, he did not print them, for the actual printing was done by Perkins, Bacon and Company of London.
    3 Saunders by 1853 had apparently taken a partner into his business, as the invoice for the One Penny (see next instalment) is now headed Saunders \& Stanford. By 1857 Saunders had left the business leaving Stanford as sole owner.

[^2]:    2 Editor "Postal Stationery,"
    P.O. Box 553, Leesburg, Florida.

[^3]:    1 See TOPICS No. 141, December 1956.

