

MARCH, 1973

Volume 30, Number 3 (whole number 321)



BNA TOPICS

Official Journal of The British North America Philatelic Society

BACK TO SQUARE ONE

In our case "Square One" is the buying of a collection. Although we purchased a number of good collections during the summer and autumn of 1972, we find that a great part of the choice BNA is already sold from them.

If you have been thinking about selling your collection, particularly if it is strong in top quality BNA, this could well be time to convert that thought into action and contact us now. We are interested buyers — more, we are in a buying mood!

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THE
STAMP
OF
APPROVAL

100 Calpeper Road
Richmond, Virginia 23229
December 29, 1972

H.R. Harmer, Inc.
6 West 48th Street
New York, N.Y. 10036

ATTENTION: Mr. Bernard D. Harmer

Dear Mr. Harmer,

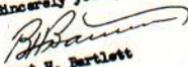
The last detail of the sale of my philatelic properties has been attended to and I must say that this brings to a fully satisfactory conclusion one of the most pleasant associations I have ever experienced.

When I first contacted you with regard to the sale of my collections, I was agreeably surprised with the estimate you furnished as to what I might reasonably expect to net from such a sale. It was greater than my own conservative appraisal. Imagine my delight when I learned that the sale had brought nearly 10% more than your estimate.

Of course, the financial aspect was only one of the pleasures of doing business with your firm. From the outset you furnished complete guidance as to how I should pack and ship my material and, after I had shipped the material to you, I was kept posted every step of the way until the actual day of sale. No detail was omitted and the handling of each phase was efficient and businesslike.

May I take this opportunity of wishing you and your staff a Happy and a Prosperous New Year.

Sincerely yours,


Bart H. Bartlett

British North America sells well in the United States as is evidenced by the congratulatory letter from Mr. Bartlett. Selling stamps is one thing BUT . . . selling stamps at considerably above the owner's expectations and giving him "one of the most pleasant associations" he has ever experienced is typically Harmer's.

H. R. HARMER INC.

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IF YOU HAVE STAMPS TO SELL...

You should know what people have to say about H. E. HARRIS & CO.

Richard L. Duncan
101 University Avenue
Oxford, Ohio 45056

11 August 1970

Mr. H. E. Harris
H. E. Harris and Company
Boston, Massachusetts 02117

Dear Mr. Harris:

The amount realized from the sale to you of my collection of British and British Colonies stamps fully met my expectations. I have long had a high regard for your firm and its methods of dealing and this experience fully realized what I have so long believed.

You advertise that you make prompt and fair appraisals and even more prompt settlements. In this case this is exactly what you did. Your dealing was precise and clear so there should never be any misunderstanding about your offers.

There will come a time when another and valuable collection of my stamps may be for it does your firm will be remembered because of your pleasing, prompt and entirely satisfactory work which you do business.

Cordially yours,



Richard L.

RLD/dd



Richard L. Duncan

Richard L. Duncan
101 University Avenue
Oxford, Ohio 45056

21 August 1972

Mr. H. E. Harris
H. E. Harris and Company
Boston, Massachusetts 02117

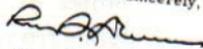
Dear Mr. Harris:

About two years ago you bought from me a collection of British and British Colonies stamps for a sum well over \$1,000 and at that time your method of handling and settling the transaction was a most pleasant experience for me.

There is a sense of security in dealing with a firm which has demonstrated its integrity and decided to offer my United States collection for sale. I again thought of you and I confidently dispatched my collection to you knowing that it was going into good hands.

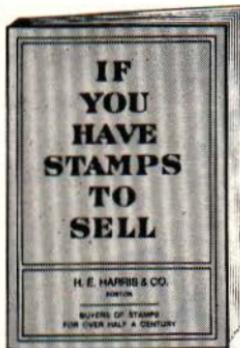
Your offer was submitted and the amount was well within my own estimate of the value; thus, again, my expectations were realized. The check, even larger than before, was promptly received and it is most gratifying to know that this second transaction was equally as pleasing as the first. There is no substitute for fair dealing.

Cordially and sincerely,



Richard L. Duncan

RLD/dd



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BNA TOPICS



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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Fig. 1

The Registered Letter Stamps

BY ROBERT A. CHAPLIN, M.D.

FIRST OF TWO PARTS

Registration, as we know it, was introduced on May 1, 1855. The prepayment of the registration charge has always been compulsory. Registered letter stamps were issued on November 15, 1875 to facilitate the prepayment; there were 2c orange stamps to prepay the registration charge on domestic letters, 5c green stamps for letters to the United States, and 8c blue stamps for letters to the United Kingdom.

These stamps were apparently intended to be used to prepay the registration charge only on letters, and only on letters to these three specific areas. The registration charge for parcel post was five cents. The *Dominion of Canada Official Postal Guide*, vol. 1, no. 1, October 1875, states, "Parcels may be registered on affixing thereto a five cent registered letter stamp, in addition to stamps representing the postage."

Department Order number 18 dated at Ottawa January 7, 1876 directs that the registered letter stamps were to be used exclusively to prepay the registration charge on domestic letters, letters to the United States of America and on letters to the United Kingdom, and that, "on letters for other destinations the registration charges are so various that it was not deemed expedient to furnish specific stamps for these, and such charges will have to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps as heretofore." Volume 3, no. 1, of the official guide, (October, 1877) states, "on a parcel or packet of patterns or samples addressed to any part of Canada the registration fee is five cents, but this fee must be paid in ordinary postage

stamps, the five cent registration stamp being intended for United States letters only."

The regulations were changed and the guide's vol. 7, no. 4, July 1882 states, "On a parcel or packet of patterns or samples addressed to any part of Canada the registration fee is five cents, this fee must be paid by a five cent registration stamp."

Department order 18 also directed that the registered letter stamps were not to be used to prepay postage. There are many exceptions to these regulations. Figure one is a cover dated at Port Williams, N.S. on March 2, 1882 on which a 5c registered letter stamp prepaid the three cents postage and the two cents registration charge.

The registration charge on letters to the United Kingdom was reduced to five cents on January 1, 1878. The 8c registered letter stamps were then discontinued. On May 8, 1889 the domestic registration charge was increased to five cents and the public was advised that two 2c registered letter stamps could be used (along with a 1c postage stamp). Subsequently the 2c registered letter stamps were discontinued. The 8c small queen stamps were issued in August 1893

to prepay the three cents postage and the five cents registration charge. The last registered letter stamps were issued in 1894 with the exception of a lone group of 400 2c stamps issued in 1896.

The registered letter stamps are an unusual shape and have an unattractive appearance; this was intentional so that they would be noticed and registered letters easily identified as such, since mail in 1875 was often sorted in rooms poorly lit by candles or lamps.

In 1875 a plate was made for each denomination. In 1878 the plate for the 8c was scrapped. The plate for the 2c was re-entered in 1886 and the second plates for each of the 2c and the 5c were made that year. In 1888 plate one for the 5c was re-entered and plate three laid down.

The original plates consisted of 50 subjects arranged in 10 horizontal rows of five each. Boggs' Type 5 imprint, *British American Bank Note Co., Montreal*, is in each of the four margins. The printing is colorless letters in a colored bar (*in intaglio*) with two thin frame lines surrounding it. There are counters in the upper margins. The 2c plate has TWO CENTS in the left upper margin and the numeral "2" in the right upper margin. The 5c plate has the word FIVE in the upper left margin and no numeral. The 8c plate is similar to the 2c plate with EIGHT CENTS in the upper left mar-

gin and the numeral "8" in the upper right margin. When the plates were re-entered the marginal marks were not strengthened and consequently appear worn on sheets printed from the re-entered plates. In some instances it is very difficult to recognize the frame lines that surround the imprint. The reversed letter "R" is in the upper margin above the imprint on the re-entered plate 1 of the 5c.

Plate 2 of the 2c was made so that it would print 100 stamps. They were printed in two panes of 50 stamps, each pane consisting of 10 horizontal rows of five. The panes were positioned one above the other and separated by two horizontal guillotine guide lines. The imprint with worn frame lines is in the upper and lower margins in each pane. There are no lateral imprints. TWO CENTS is in the upper-left margin and there is no numeral counter. The letter "A" is in the upper margin above the upper imprint of the top pane and a reversed letter "B" in a similar position above the upper imprint on the lower pane.

Plate 2 of the 5c was laid down to print 100 stamps, 10 horizontal rows of 10 each. In Plate 1 the gutters between the stamps are 3.5mm. An error was made in the production of Plate 2 resulting in the vertical gutters 5mm and the horizontal gutters about 2mm or less. These narrow horizontal gutters were so close together that the

Fig. 2: Two 2c Registered stamps and a 1c postage stamp to prepay the registration charge



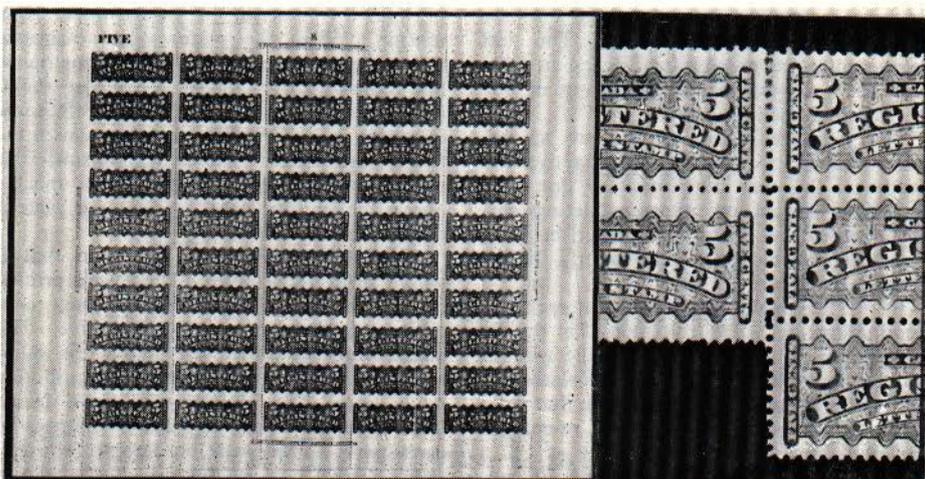


Fig. 3: A complete sheet of the 5c (left). Comparison of the wide and narrow spacings on the 5c stamps.

wheels of the perforating machine could not be adjusted to fit them. The gutters were about 18mm apart and the wheels could not come closer than 20mm. As a result, to perforate the sheet horizontally would require two operations with the wheels spaced to perforate every second row. The plate was never completed and was placed in storage.

Plate 3 of the 5c had a layout similar to Plate 2 of the 2c. It printed an upper and lower pane each consisting of 50 stamps arranged in 10 horizontal rows of five each.

The panes were separated by a guillotine guide line. The imprint is Boggs' Type 6, British American Bank Note Co., Ottawa. It is in the upper and lower margins of each pane. In the upper pane the lower imprint is 2.5mm below the stamps and in the lower pane it is 2mm below the stamps. The letter "A" is above the upper imprint of the upper pane and the reversed letter "B" above the upper imprint of the lower pane. FIVE CENTS is in the upper left margin of the upper pane. There is no numeral counter. (continued next month)

Fig. 4: From lower pane, plate 2, showing two guillotine guide lines along top, a reverse "B" and the upper imprint.



The four perf varieties of the

Newfoundland Caribou Revenues

by Ed Richardson

Sissons' 1969 Revenue Catalogue, the major reference work in this field at this time, lists two Caribou issues:

1938 — Perf 14 R26-35

1944 — Perf 12 R36-43

The earlier issue consisted of values from the 5c to the \$100. The later issue, with eight values, two less than the previous, did not contain the \$50 or \$100 values.

Holmes' 11th edition adds little more, albeit generally a more specialized listing. It lists the first issue as perf 13¾ but also notes that at least four values also come in a perf 14¼. Actually this listing is incorrect, in that one of the values does not exist in the perf 13¾ variety, and six of the values are known in the perf 14¼.

For some time now there has been a fourth issue in existence. It is the series currently being used by the Provincial Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. It is perf 13¼ x 13½. We therefore bring up to date a listing of all known varieties of the Caribou Revenue, for the convenience and guidance of Newfoundland Revenue fans.

1938

Engraved and Printed by Perkins, Bacon
(perf 13¾) unless otherwise noted.

R26 — 5c Vermilion

a — Vermilion perf 14¼

R27 — 10c Black

a — Black perf 14¼

R28 — 25c Yellow-green

R29 — 50c Blue

R30 — \$1 Bistre-brown

a — Bistre-brown per 14¼

R31 — \$2.50 Mustard-yellow

a — Mustard-yellow perf 14¼

R32 — \$5.00 Blue-green

a — Blue-green perf 14¼

R33 — \$20 Gray-brown

R34 — \$50 Orange

R35A — \$100 Claret, perf 14¼ only



1942

Printed by Brandbury, Wilkenson & Co.

Perf 12 (11.9) Line Perforations. Imprints and plate numbers in lower margins, left panes number 2, right panes are number 2A. Printed in sheets of 50, consisting of two panes (5 x 5) arranged horizontally, with vertical gutter between. Some sheets were sent to the office in uncut sheets. This is known to be the case in respect to the 5c and 10c values.

R36 — 5c Vermilion

a — gutter pair

R37 — 10c Black

a — gutter pair

R38 — 25c Green

R39 — 50c Blue

R40 — \$1 Brown

*R41 — \$2.50 Mustard

R42 — \$5 Green

*R43 — \$20 Brown

1963

Provisional Issue.

"5" overprinted in black on R38 25c green.

R44 — "5" on 25c Green

a — gutter pair (reported)

b — Manuscript "5" in RED

1964

Printed by Brandbury, Wilkenson & Co.

Perf 13¼ x 13½, Comb Perforations. Panes: sheet arrangement, imprints and plate numbers as before. At least the 5c, 10c and 25c were sent to the issuing office in unsevered sheets of two panes.

*R45 — 5c Vermilion

a — gutter pair

*R46 — 10c Black

a — gutter pair

(Continued on page 74)

Three newly-found oddities

of the 1967 definitives

An imperf coil . . .

Early in the year Toronto dealer George Wegg was having dinner with an old Air Force buddy who for many years has been a pharmacist in a town near Ottawa. The druggist just happened to mention—and casually at that—that he had had some rolled-up stamps at the store which were a nuisance since they wouldn't tear apart. Some customers had returned them, in fact. Wegg stayed cool until he asked the important question: did the druggist still have them? Yes! There, tucked away at the back of the cash register, were two strips of 13 imperf 8c coils. Naturally, Wegg and his pal came to an arrangement, and in a week Wegg was sold out. Other imperf 8c coils had turned up elsewhere a few weeks earlier, meaning that imperfs exist on all the 1967-type coils since the 6c orange.



a double perf

Perhaps there's a link between the imperfs above and the coils with double perfs. The holes in the double perfs are shaped like an hourglass and are known on the 6c black and 8c slate, and likely on the 7c green as well. The machine that allowed about 12 inches of coil to pass through without being perfed has since been fixed, Wegg has learned. But until the repair, did the inspectors catch some imperfs and have them run through the perforator a second time—resulting in double perfs on the section that had already been perfed the first time through? It's entirely possible. The snag is that such double perfs can easily be copied by forgers, so these oddities aren't of great interest to collectors. The pair shown were sent by Joe Meyer of Regina, who says he found three of them so far.



and printed on gummed side

It happened only once before, on the 3c 1935 George V issue: stamps printed on the sticky side. David Gronbeck-Jones, in *Linn's*, says 2,300 turned up at Sault Ste. Marie, and most are now in collectors' hands. More may turn up since the full roll of pre-gummed paper had to be run through the press. Toronto dealer Stan Lum has some, and tells this story of his source, a novice (but smart) collector: The novice was waiting in line at the post office when an irate chap ran up behind saying he was damn well going to get his money back for some stamps he had brought earlier with no gum. The novice examined them, then offered to refund the money himself. Agreed. But the novice found he had only a dollar instead of the \$1.60 needed. So he convinced the man to take that rather than risk a parking ticket.



Varieties of the 1967 definitives

BY KENNETH W. PUGH



One type of variety which has presented quite a problem with regards to proper identification, is that called plastic flow. The problem is that this variety for certain stamps may closely resemble examples of re-entering, retouching, plate wear, or ink flow.

The origin of the variety stems from the process in which the plastic is being molded to form the shape of the printing plate. This plastic method for making plates started with the Gray Jay issue of February 15, 1968. This is a delicate process, and if the plate is jarred in any way, or the plastic improperly poured, the plastic may tend to flow. This flowing of the molten plastic may result in the thickening of individual lines of the stamp, occasional blotting out of white areas, or as marked distortions to single lines of the design.

Two definitives so far have been reported with plastic flow varieties.

The 15c Gray Jay examples were first noted by collectors in the Winnipeg area and, of course, were tagged as well.

Since that time many untagged examples have been found across Canada.

Not all the stamps on the sheet contained the variety. The trend for the Winnipeg discoveries was for the variety to be found

on the stamps on the right portion of the sheet, usually in the fifth vertical row. Exceptions to this trend exist.

The 6c black (die II) examples were first reported by me when I happened to stumble upon them in the Brandon post office. At the time I was looking for something entirely different.

The position trend this time was for the variety to be located in the left portion of the sheet, usually the first, second and third vertical rows. The doubling was more pronounced in the lower portion of the sheets.

It is odd that the instances of doubling seems to be mainly in the areas of the numerals.

I am currently compiling a list of places which have reported these varieties, and the earliest dates of postal usage. If you can help me with this list, or have discovered the doubling on other values as well, please write to me at 134 20th Street, Brandon, Manitoba R7B 1L4. If possible I would like to personally examine any examples of plastic flow found on new reported values. If you would like me to verify any examples of plastic flow on the 6c and 15c values for you, send it along with a self-addressed envelope to the above address.



ST. LAWRENCE & ATLANTIC RAILROAD
AUZO
1855

The RPO Cowcatcher

Lewis M. Ludlow, 6 - 17, Shibaura 4-chome, Minato-ku,
Tokyo 108, Japan

M-7
CAMBELLTON & LEVIS
LOCAL · R.P.O. / ·

Eight Hammers, Type 17L

Hammer I

Proofed: August 24, 1914
Earliest: April 6, 1928
Proofed: Unknown
Indicia: 150, 151—1914/JAN 1916;
31,32: FEB 1916/1928;
W: 1914, 1917;
I: 1924, 1927;
BLANK — 1915; 1920

Usage: Continuous, without interruption, and comparatively prolific.

R.F.: 50 (30.5%)

Comments: Jan/July, 1915, the '5' of 1915 looks like a '3'. On medium to strong strikes, dot at bottom is much larger than on other hammers.

Hammer II

Proofed: Unknown
Earliest: January 27, 1915
Latest: January 13, 1928
Indicia: 150, 151—1915/JAN 1916
31, 32—Feb 1916/1921; 1928
199—1920—abnormal
3—1924/26;

Usage: Well known 1915/16 after which appearance is intermittent and spotty.

R.F.: 50 (13.2%)

Comment: This hammer apparently did not wear well; strikes after 1919 appear very worn. The Train No. 199 on this hammer is the only known occurrence in all eight hammers of this run. 199 was a common train number for M-6.



III

Hammer III

Proofed: Unknown
1st Period 2nd Period
Earliest: March 15, 1915; June 16, 1922
Latest: August 3, 1917; May 6, 1926
Indicia: 31, 32—1915/17; 1922/26

Usage: Limited and intermittent; not known for five year period August 1917/May 1922

R.F.: 50 (12.7%)

Comments: Hammer well preserved throughout use, and normally well struck. Hammer easily recognized (see Hammer Differentiation).

Hammer IV

Proofed: Unknown
Earliest: June 1, 1915
Latest: March 2, 1928
Indicia: 150—1915
E, W—1916/17
31, 32—1916/28

Usage: Continuous but limited

R.F.: 50 (18.3%)

Comments: '61' known for '16' on January 19; broken rim at 11:00, at least from 1920, perhaps earlier, and hammer is well worn from 1920 on.

Hammer V

Proofed: March 3, 1914
Earliest: June 3, 1914
Latest: June 27, 1914
Indicia: 33 only—1914

Usage: This hammer is rare, so far limited to June, 1914.

R.F.: 50 (1.0%)

Comments: Why is this hammer so scarce? Was it lost? Train 33 apparently found only on this hammer with the exception of one strike known for Hammer VI.



VI

Hammer VI

Proofed: October 9, 1914

1st Period

2nd Period

Earliest: December 29, 1914; March 22, 1922

Latest: June 16, 1916

Indicia: 150, 151—1914/15

33—1915 (one strike—abnormal)

31, 32—1916; 1922 (32 only)

Usage: Intermittent—well known for a year and half; then, after six years, a further single strike.

R.F.: 50 (7.1%)

Comments: This hammer is easily recognized by the comma (,) after the 'O' of R.P.O., (see Hammer Differentiation.)

Hammer VII

Proofed: March 3, 1915

Earliest: June 7, 1915

Latest: May 16, 1928

Indicia: 150, 151—1915

31, 32—1917/28

1—1925 (one only—abnormal)

Usage: Apparently continuous

R.F.: 50 (15.2%)

Comments: The hammer saw considerable use without much wear; this is good. Clear strikes are necessary to differentiate from Hammer IV.



VII

Hammer VIII

Proofed: September 23, 1915

Earliest: November 4, 1917

Latest: August 10, 1924

Indicia: 3—1917

31, 32 — 1918/24

Usage: Intermittent and very scarce

R.F.: 50 (2.0%)

Comments: This hammer was not recognized prior to examination of the proof books, while the other seven had already been characterized. Its scarcity might be explained by having been used only on occasion by a relief clerk. It is nice to know that the hammers of future runs are easier to separate, because the eight hammers of M-7 are almost enough to make one throw in the sponge. Full strikes are not too bad, but partial strikes can be very rough. Patience is the first virtue.

* * *

M-7 Hammer Differentiation

Step # 1. Measure the diameter of the strike; the eight hammers are thus broken into four groups of two:

22+mm—Hammers V and VI

23mm — Hammers I and VIII

23½mm — Hammers II and III

24mm — Hammers IV and VII

Step # 2. Diameter 22+mm — a comma after the 'O' of R.P.O. is indicative of Hammer VI; also, letters are positioned further

away from the dot at the bottom in Hammer VI than in Hammer V.

Step # 3. Diameter 23mm — For Hammer VIII, lettering is more spread out and closer to the dot than Hammer I, also, dot of Hammer I is noticeably larger than that of Hammer VIII.

Step # 4. Diameter 23½mm — Hammers II and III are relatively easy to separate because the 'C' of CAMPBELLTON of Hammer III is so much closer to the bottom dot than that of Hammer II.

Step # 5. Diameter 24mm — The separation of Hammers IV and VII is rather be authoritatively established by circular measurements. Using the "A" or left scale of the B. & K. cancellation gauge previously referred to, in the accompanying chart, we have given the data for the measurement of all eight hammers.

Examination of the Proof Books, which was arranged for by the Postal Museum in Ottawa, revealed four hammers had been struck, while a total of eight existant has been firmly established. Question—where are the proofs of the other four? Answer—unknown. Since each of the earliest dates of the hammers with no known proof dates precedes one or more of the four known proofed hammers, in the numbering of the hammers we have arbitrarily assumed that the four unknowns came first and thus set them up as Hammers I-IV; this may prove to have been fallacious reasoning but in the absence of more logical theory this will have to stand.

We find it interesting that there are eight hammers of M-7 and only six of M-6, but

	C	A	M	P	B	E	L	L	T	O	N	&	L	E	V	I	S	L	O	C	A	L	R.	P.	O.	DIA. (APPROX.)	
I	0	5	8	10	12	14 ^h	17	17	21	23	24	26 ^h	29	31	32	34	36	37	38 ^h	41 ^h	43 ^h	46	47	50	53	56	23 mm
II	0	5	8	10	13	15 ^h	17	20 ^h	22	24	26	28	30 ^h	32 ^h	34 ^h	37	38 ^h	39	42 ^h	44	46	49	51	53	56	58	23½ mm
III	0	3 ^h	6 ^h	8 ^h	11	13	15	17	19 ^h	22	24	26	29	31 ^h	33 ^h	36	38 ^h	41 ^h	43 ^h	45 ^h	48	50	52 ^h	55 ^h	58	23½ mm	
IV	0	4 ^h	7 ^h	9	12	14	16	18	20	22 ^h	24	26	28	32	34	36	38 ^h	41 ^h	43 ^h	45	47 ^h	49	51 ^h	54 ^h	57 ^h	24 mm	
V	0	4	7	9	11	14	16	18	20	22 ^h	24	26	28 ^h	31	32 ^h	35	37	39 ^h	42	44	47	48	51 ^h	54 ^h	57	24½ mm	
VI	0	5 ^h	8 ^h	10	12 ^h	14 ^h	15 ^h	17 ^h	20 ^h	23	24 ^h	25 ^h	29	31	33	36	37 ^h	39 ^h	41 ^h	43	45	47	49	51 ^h	54	56	24½ mm
VII	0	5	8	9 ^h	11 ^h	14 ^h	15 ^h	18 ^h	20 ^h	23	24	25 ^h	29	31 ^h	33 ^h	36	37 ^h	38	41	43	44 ^h	47	49	51 ^h	54 ^h	57	23½ mm
VIII	0	4	7 ^h	9	12	14	16	18	20 ^h	23	24	25 ^h	30	32	34	36	38	39 ^h	42 ^h	43 ^h	45 ^h	48	50	54 ^h	56	58	23 mm

assess this as reasonable on the basis that local trains were more prevalent between Campbellton and Levis than express trains; however, it will be noted that for three of the four M-7 proof dates, M-6 hammers were struck on the same days.

**M-8
CAMP TON & LEVIS /
LOCAL R.P.O.**

Four Hammers, Type 17K



I

Hammer I

Proofed: Unknown
Earliest: July 6, 1907
Latest: August 2, 1912
Indicia: E, W—1907/AP 1911; MR/AP 1912
150—NO 1911/MR 1912; JUNE 1912
51—OC 1911 (One only—abnormal)
200—AU 1912 (One only)

Usage: Continuous until 1910, then intermittent.
R.F.: 50 (45.5%)

Comments: 51 above is an excellent strike; probably an error for 151. Three strikes are known on Admirals between June 26/29 with no year date; probably are 1912. 'O' for year on February 8 is probably 1910, based on hammer wear characteristics. A statistical analysis of over 230 strikes of this hammer establishes a complete run as three days—east, west, day off. A major constant break (90%) occurred in the tops of 'LO' of LOCAL in March 1909; when present this identifies Hammer I. Excepting this, Hammer I shows good wear until the end of 1910, when general deterioration is apparent. This hammer was probably withdrawn because of wear.



II

Hammer II

Proofed: Unknown
Earliest: July 20, 1907
Latest: March 21, 1914
Indicia: E.W.—1907/SP 1911; W only FE/MR 1914
W.1—JU/OC 1911
M—SP 1911 (one only—error for W)
150, 151—OC 1911/FE 1914
BLANK—AU 5/21, 1912

Usage: Sporadic, with no apparent pattern for the noticeable gaps in every year except 1911.
R.F.: 50 (29.4%)

Comments: The clerk for this hammer was an individualist. In addition to the indicia errors above, we have '7' for '07', '8' for '08', '9' for '09', no year date for April 11/14 (1911 confirmed from hammer wear), '01' for '10' for December 18/30 and an inverted 151 in 1911. Similar to Hammer I this hammer shows considerable wear by mid-1910 and went rapidly down hill. Clear strikes on Admirals are most desirable.



III

Hammer III

Proofed: August 26, 1908
Earliest: October 9, 1908
Latest: January 28, 1909
Indicia: E, W—throughout

W. 1—one undated strike—abnormal
Usage: Continuous throughout the four months without break.
R.F.: 50 (3.3%)

Comments: This hammer, currently known used for only four months, shows excellent strikes on its last dates. Perhaps it was lost; certainly it is scarce! The lack of major overlap with Hammer IV is curious.



IV

Hammer IV

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: September 16, 1908

1st Period

2nd Period

Earliest: September 16, 1908; November 18, 1919

Latest: February 1, 1915; March 24, 1926

Indicia: E, W—1908/OC 1911; W only—

DE 1912/FE 1913

150, 151—SP 1911/1915

31, 32—1919/1926

S—OC 1911 (One only—abnormal!)

Blank—AU & OC/1911

1—MR 1924 (One only)

Usage: One strike only, earliest above, known 1908; regular 1st period starts January 6, 1909, thus giving few days overlap with Hammer III. Thereafter, use was sporadic until mid-1912, after which it was continuous for the balance of the 1st Period and all of the 2nd Period.

R.F.: 50 (21.8%).

Comments: Indicia frequently careless—known reversed, inverted and omitted; strikes are known with no day in 1911, no month in 1911 and 1912. It has been suggested that this hammer was for reserve use; however, this will have to be checked against all LOCAL runs. This hammer was already badly worn before the start of the second period; this late use must have been a substitutional necessity. It is a pleasure to report that separation of the four hammers of M-8 is easy, a comparative cinch in view of what we have just been through with M-6 and M-7.

M-8 Hammer Differentiation

Step 1. The presence of a short vertical dash between the 'L' and 'R' of LOCAL R.P.O. identifies Hammer II; also a base punctuation period after the 'O' of R.P.O. identifies Hammer II.

Step 2. The presence of side dots, separating the top from the bottom of the run segregates Hammers III and IV.

Step 3. The absence of the dash, the period, and the side dots identifies Hammer I. Also, after March 1909, broken tops on the 'LO' of LOCAL identify Hammer I (see inset on illustration).

Step 4. For strikes with side dots, a narrow 'O' in R.P.O. is Hammer III, while a wide 'O' is Hammer IV. Further, the distance from the top of the 'L' to the top of the 'E' in LEVIS is 3mm in Hammer III and only 2½mm in Hammer IV. Other minor differences in lettering also are distinguishing. (See accompanying photos of Hammers III and IV.)



Tagging Along

Kenneth G. Rose, Box 7086, Station 'E', Calgary T3C-3L8, Alberta

Notes from another trip to Winnipeg

Either events occur every time I go to Winnipeg on a research trip, or else I am fortunate enough to time my trips to Winnipeg just as these events occur. I am not optimistic enough to really believe either of the above statements, because I am certain that there is one continuous chain of events happening all the time in Winnipeg, and I can only wish that it was still my home and that I could keep in closer touch with the phosphor story. However, I have just returned from eight very profitable and educational days there.

Numerous visits to wickets in the main post office produced two items—the current 2c green with Ottawa Tag, which had been discovered in Calgary and other centres a few days before, and a surprising find—the current 6c black precancel with Ottawa Tag. I arrived too late to see the full pane of the 15c purple type 11a and with the fold-over perfs and part of the inscription showing. However I did see the matched set of corners which is in the

hands of a Winnipeg collector, and secured a single and a block of four for myself.

I also managed to secure the following for my reference collection from various batches of office mail which is saved for me:

Two copies of the current 8c on dull paper Winnipeg tag type 3a;

Two copies of the current 8c on fluorescent paper Winnipeg tag type 3a;

One copy of the current 8c coil Ottawa tag type 01a;

One copy of the 1972 8c Christmas Ottawa tag type 04a;

Two copies of the current 8c Ottawa tag type 01a.

I took Mr. Burke to meet Mr. Bileski, who will no doubt be his biggest customer, and while there managed to pick up a few more missing items for my reference collection:

Two copies of the 20c blue Winnipeg tag type 11a on fluorescent paper.

Two additional copies of the 15c purple type 11a on dull paper.

A block of four current 6c Ottawa tag

type 01a which has to be seen to be believed: The perfs are in the proper position, and the 4mm bar is in the exact location right over the perfs—but the stamp is printed 6mm to the left, placing the perfs and the tagging bar about one-third of the way onto the stamp—a full millimeter to the right of the 6. When I first saw what was left of the pane it was intact except that the four corners had been sold to a customer. A freak indeed, but an interesting one, and another indication of the tagging at least being done before the printing as has been advised.

I also secured a block of four 1c Winnipeg tag on dull paper PVA gum where the cut separating the panes was made 3mm to the left, leaving two rows of perfs on the left hand selvege.

I had only one sour note during my trip. When they first come out, I secured several of the 25c booklets with Ottawa tagging. As temporary storage, I used several of the vinyl 3-ring coin holders with which most of you are no doubt familiar. *Do not do it!* This was one of the fugitive migrating type of tagging bars, and the lower 80% of my panes have lost their tagging completely, leaving only about 12mm at the top where the booklet stuck out of the pocket. The vinyl pages glow like a beacon, but not the stamps. The unwary should also be warned against "part-tagged" panes. If

you must buy them—I have some for sale—Ha!

The official estimate in the Winnipeg Post Office on the future life of phosphor tagging is now 12 months. Sefacan can be adapted to use Ottawa tagging, and indeed uses it now, except that it only faces and cancels—and does not segregate. However, neither does the new equipment in Ottawa segregate. There are still a few die-hards who insist that phosphor will continue indefinitely—but none of them will put up any money.

I was amused on this trip; about a year ago I was conducted through the Winnipeg post office and shown the new Burroughs console sorting equipment—with seats and consoles for 12 operators—and got a set of covers all neatly backstamped with the purple numbers 1 to 12. It even rated a half a page in the local newspaper at the time, and I believe the cost was \$600,000. Today it is in the process of being dismantled. I wonder how many people are employed to make certain that the Post Office does not make a profit? Then again, perhaps it speeded up the mail too much and put the finger on the sorters who were making the bulk of the errors. The unions would never stand for that. I notice the numbers as high as 12 on incoming and outgoing mail from Ottawa in the same chemical as Ottawa tagging.



Rounding Up Squared Circles

Dr. W. G. Moffatt, Hickory Hollow, RR-3, Ballston Lake, N.Y. 12019

A look at past issues . . .

Column number 121: With this column I start the practice of serial numbering, more as a bookkeeping convenience to me than for any other reason. I can now make reference in my voluminous notes to the column in which information appears without having to know what month of *Topics* it will eventually appear in. You may be surprised, as I was, to know that 120 Squared Circle columns have preceded this one, starting with Dr. Whitehead's first regular column in January, 1957 *Topics*.

In checking through back issues of *Topics*, I was amazed to find a wealth of informa-

tion which has been "lost". I called attention in November, 1970 *Topics* to an article by E. A. Smythies (April, 1970 *Maple Leaves*) about the bogus High Street—Toronto Squared Circle, and to comments by Dr. Stulberg (*Letters*, August 1970 *Maple Leaves*) verifying that there never was a High Street in Toronto—at least until recent years when a residential street in a new subdivision received that name. This was all new to me, since no mention of this cancel is made in the various editions of the Handbook. Imagine my surprise, then, to discover a writeup by Harold M. Dilworth in January, 1958 *Topics*, giving the identical information—the constant nature of the

indicia, the fact that there never was a High Street in Toronto, and the assessment that the cancels were obviously bogus.

* * *

More recently (December, 1972 *Topics*), I made mention of CARDINAL '42 year date errors which I had found in one of Dick Lamb's lists. These items, I discovered, were written about by Paul L. Brown, also in January, 1958 *Topics*. And brief mention of JU for JY error in MOUNT BRYDGES cancels (September, 1964 *Topics*) was a great puzzle to me since I had never heard of this. However, the mystery was cleared up when I found an article on the MOUNT BRYDGES Squared Circle, written by Paul L. Brown, in March 1960 *Topics*. I have now finished transcribing information from the early columns into my notes so that it will not be lost again.

In what seems to be a speed record of sorts, the same mail which brought my January, 1973 *Topics* containing the column about Squared Circles on Admirals, also brought a note from Hans Reiche with a listing of various towns on Admiral which he has. Most of these fell within the periods listed in my column — but nonetheless are of extreme value in helping to establish the continuity of use during the Admiral period. However, he provided a new early date for PORT ARTHUR on Admiral: FE 26/15, over a year earlier than the period for this town listed in the column. And he reports having MORDEN, JA 16/13, on Admiral. This is the first definite date which I have for MORDEN in the Admiral period, although Handbook I states that the town is known on KGV in '17.

* * *

Nels Pelletier, present owner of the KINGSTON II strike on the basis of which time mark '8' is listed for this hammer, sent it to me for examination with the comment that it is not '8' at all, but a blurred '3'. He is absolutely correct, and '8' should be removed from the want lists of indicia collectors — it doesn't exist. I believe, too, that "Nt" does not exist for this hammer; although specifically inquired about on the recent roster forms, not one single example turned up, and no confirmation of its existence was obtained. On the other hand, I have seen and can verify not only '04' which *is* listed in the Handbook, but also '14' which *is not* listed; these are: 04/JU 6/94 and 14/JU 16/98.

A recent listing of year-date errors (August 1972 column) gave a lone error for ANGUS: OC 20/89; Jack Gordon now reports a second example of the '89 error for this town: OC 4/89. Can anyone report further examples? He also reports a lot of 20 SARNIA with mostly PM indicia — only a couple of AM — but blank indicia for JY 9/99. This is the first blank showing in my records after the start of AM, PM in 1898 (1897 strikes are apparently all blank).

Max Rosenthal sent, for examination, TAVISTOCK, DE 26/99 struck in deep, bright blue. My records show black strikes to DE 5/99 and blue on DE 30/99. Can anyone tell me if strikes from JA 1/00 through end of use, MY 3/00 are also blue?

New early dates are reported by Doug Crawford (STRATHROY, NO 22/97), and Jerry Carr (SEELYS BAY, AU 23/93).

New late dates are reported by Jerry Carr (THAMESFORD, DE 13/07), John Butters and Nels Pelletier (MANITOWANING, 19/SP 25/00 — identical date and indicia reported by both collectors), John Butters (Napinka & Winnipeg II, EAST/JU 12/07), Joe Szeker (STRATHROY, FE 27/00), Max Rosenthal (GRIMSBY, PM/MR 30/99), and Anonymous (TARA, MY 8/00 and QUE. & CAMP. I, 150/OC 13/11).

Wayne Curtis reports a new late date for SHAKESPEARE, JA 23/01. John H. Talman (Tower Stamps) reports having recently sold a copy of NEWMARKET, NO 16/97, which is a new late date. This is most interesting because until I found the first known example of NEWMARKET on Jubilee in 1970 (reported in August, 1970 *Topics*), the latest known date had been FE 18, 97 for so long that this town did not even appear on Doug Crawford's list of 'possible' towns on Jubilee. Doug later found a second example of this town on Jubilee, with a date identical to that of the first copy, JY 17/97. The new late date of NO 16/97 suggests that the hammer was used for long enough after issue of the Jubilees that other examples no doubt exist. John also reports having a "FREE" cover from the Department of Interior, Ottawa, with "NOT CALLED FOR" marking, and DELORRAINE, Blank/FE 9/99 squared circle noting arrival, and DELORRAINE, PM/MR 3/99, on departure. This helps to pinpoint the switch from Blank to AM, PM to somewhere in the FE 9 to MR 3/99 period.

TOPICS: THE NEWSFRONT

A note from The Queen, and news about four 1973 stamp-collectors' conventions

On February 9, The Venerable Vinnie was honored by a group of 28 friends at a private dinner party at the Toronto Club. The black-tie occasion commemorated Vincent G. Greene's 80th birthday; for more news, see *Doodles* on page 72.

We were sorry to learn of the death in Montreal of The Rev. Dr. George F. Dewey last January. He was the author of articles in *Topics* back in 1951 on the 2c Small Queens, and an ardent and knowledgeable collector.

John Marriott, keeper of the Royal Philatelic Collection, wrote 1972 BNAPS Convention chairman Robert Pratt on behalf of the Queen, expressing her appreciation of the medal given to her by the society in recognition of her contribution to the honor panel displayed at St. John's. Several frames of rare stamps from the royal collection were part of the display. "Her Majesty," said Marriott, "is very pleased."

* * *

The first cancellation of a new type to be used in Canada which includes the new postal coding was placed in use on December 20 at a place called Kars, in Gloucester Township near Ottawa. The round stamp reads KARS ONTARIO, the date and time, followed by K0A 2E0 (the postal code for the village).

* * *

The Kaulbach Island semi-officials are becoming big business — and, besides raising of cattle, perhaps the island's second industry. The sponsors have taken a three-quarter page ad in *Linn's* to announce their third issue, a set of four 8c reproductions of famous Canadian paintings. Previous is-

ues included birds (seven stamps) and ships (four stamps).

The exhibition chairman for the 1973 BNAPEX show at Calgary is Edmund A. Harris 620 75th Avenue SW, Calgary, who should be contacted concerning exhibits. The study groups are being managed by Gordon M. Hill, 6701 Laird Court, SW, under general chairman Ed Richardson. The convention chairman is former president Sam Nickle. Brochures and details of the convention will be mailed in the spring.

Other exhibits: April 7 at the Great Hall of St. Paul's Anglican Church in London, Ontario, is the site for the London Philatelic Society's LONPEX '72; there will be a bourse, exhibits and dinner at the one-day affair. . . . PIPEX 1973 is the 33rd annual exhibit by the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs, being held at the Sheraton Landmark Hotel in Vancouver from May 25 to 27; for details write Ken Barlow at PO Box 8906, Station H, Vancouver 5. . . . Toronto '73 is the place, year and name of the Canadian National Philatelic Exhibition sponsored jointly by the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and the Society of Israel Philatelists from June 8 to 10 at the King Edward Sheraton. For details write Exhibition Committee, Toronto '73, 157 Clifton Avenue, Downsview 475, Ontario.

Post Office Department **NEW ISSUES**

Canada Post announced the March 9 issue of three stamps (8c, 10c and 15c) to



commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Designs for the stamps show a different aspect of the work and tradition of the RCMP. Their initial trek across the western frontier in 1874 is featured on the 8c; the 10c portrays the spectograph, an identification device used by the force in its crime detection laboratories; the musical ride, first performed in 1876, is the subject of the 15c stamp.

The designs were created by Dallaire Morin DeVito Inc. Each stamp measures 40x24mm in a horizontal format.

The stamps are printed by Ashton-Potter of Toronto; 24 million of the 8c value are being printed in three-color lithography; and 12 million each of the other two values. Five color lithography is used for the 10c stamp, and four color litho for the 15c.

Marginal inscriptions including the designers' names appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps available from the Philatelic Service. The total production of these stamps has been produced bearing the general tagging and will not be available in any other form.



Two 8c stamps, depicting the artifacts and the way of life of the Algonquian Indians, were issued by Canada Post on February 21, 1973. The stamps are part of the continuing series begun in 1972 portraying the cultures of the early Indian tribes of Canada.

The stamp depicting the Algonquian way of life takes its design from the anonymous painting, *Micmac Indians*. The second stamp depicts Algonquian artifacts, photographed by Ray Webber, from the collections of the National Museum of Man, the Royal

Ontario Museum and Mrs. Alik Podolinsky-Webber.

The term "Algonkian" refers to the family of related languages spoken by a number of different Indian tribes who ranged from the Maritime provinces to Manitoba.

They were comprised of six principal tribes: the Malecite and Micmac of the Maritimes; the Montagnais of northern Quebec; the Algonquin of the Ottawa valley; the Ojibwa north of Lakes Superior and Huron; and the Cree of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Typography and layout for the two stamps were done by Georges Beaupré. The stamps each measure 36mm by 30mm in a horizontal format.

A total of 24 million were printed set-tenant in four color lithography by the British American Bank Note. Marginal inscriptions including the designers' names appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps available from the Philatelic Service.

The total production of these stamps has been produced bearing the general (Ottawa) tagging, and will not be available in any other form.

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The Centennial Definitives of Canada—by David Gronbeck-Jones, 40 pages, typewritten, \$2.50. Available through many dealers and BNAPS Handbook Section.

There have been one or two rather shoddy mini-handbooks and listings of this still-current issue, but this new publication is the only one worth considering. Gronbeck-Jones is a New Brunswick dealer, a collector and correspondent for *Linn's Stamp News* and he covers the state of this fascinating issue as it stands at the beginning of this year in clear, direct terms and with no omissions (except the just-revealed printed-gum side on the 6c black; see page 60).

It is *the authoritative* work on an issue which is rapidly gaining the same status as the Admirals in its complexity and wide range. It is unthinkable to consider collecting this issue without this handbook; in the next few months at least two other books on this issue will be published, but there's no doubt this one will continue to command respect for a long time, in spite of likely new discoveries that will come along.

TOPICS: THE BUSINESS SIDE

BNAPS: ELECTED OFFICERS

PRESIDENT	Alfred P. Cook, Coy Glen Road, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850
VICE-PRESIDENT	James A. Pike, 945 Marine Drive, Apt. 1110, West Vancouver, B.C.
SECRETARY	Jack Levine, 2121-G North Hills Drive, Raleigh, N.C. 27610
TREASURER	Leo J. LaFrance, Box 229, Ossining, New York 10562
BOARD OF GOVERNORS	Nine sitting; three selected each year for a three-year term: 1971-1973: James C. Lehr, E. H. Hausmann, Robert H. Pratt 1972-1974: G. B. Llewellyn (chairman), C. R. McNeil, D. G. Rosenblat 1973-1975: Ed Richardson, Wilmer C. Rockett, S. S. Kenyon

From the Secretary

JACK LEVINE
Raleigh, North Carolina

New Members

- 2909 Abrams, Gerald M., 3840 Lealma, Claremont, California 91711
2910 Ayre, John Frederick, 71 Circular Road, St. John's, Newfoundland
2911 Banner, Susan, Banner Lodge, Moodus, Connecticut 06469
2912 Berg, Charles Jr., 4850 South Lake Park—1311, Chicago, Illinois 60615
2913 Brown, Robert W., 232 Shady Lane, Downers Grove, Illinois 60515
2914 Cohen, G. D., 631 Lansdowne Avenue, Westmount, Montreal 217, Quebec
2915 Dowsley, Neil Frederick, 3 South Street, Apt. 5, Trenton, Ontario K8V 2N5
2916 Kassel, Thomas, P.O. Box 130, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201
2917 Lowe, O. D., 402—159 Prospect Street South, Hamilton 22, Ontario
2918 Lyon, Gary J., 220 Demeresque Street, Bathurst, New Brunswick
2919 MacKie, Richard A., One Meadowbrook Road, Braintree, Massachusetts 02185
2920 MacLeod, I. C., P.O. Box 386, Seroe Colorado, Aruba, Netherlands Antilles
2922 Westhaver, C. David, 11 Winthrop Street, Milton, Massachusetts 02187

Applications Pending — "A" Group

(Applications shall be pending in two successive issues of the magazine)

- Banfield, Colin Geoffrey, 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex, England
Bardwell, H. F., P.O. Box 62, Sarnia, Ontario N7T 7H8
Calivocas, Stamatios, P.O. Box 864, Station B, Montreal 110, Quebec
Clarke, A. Roy, 51 Fidler Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3J 2R6
Delgoy, M., M.D., 10233—125 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T5K 0K4
Folton, James W., 511 South Washington Street, Tiffin, Ohio 44883
Gallanter, Justin, 33 South Munn Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey 07018
Higgs, Roger J. E., 10 Mandel Crescent, Willowdale, Ontario
Howes, W. H., P.O. Box 609, Kindersley, Saskatchewan S0L 1S0
Kelly, W. M., 44 Rosewood Road N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2K 1N1
Matheson, Bruce, 408 West 3rd Street, Aberdeen, Washington 98520
McGrath, John G., 2077 Baseline Road, Apt. A, Ottawa, Ontario K2C 0C8
Plain, Brian Charles, M.D., Box 2190, Rutland, British Columbia
Rifkin, Matthew D., 1579 Rhineland Avenue, Bronx, New York 10461
Symych, B. E., 6821 West Shore Drive, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55435
Vassilaki, John, 769 Winnipeg Street, Penticton, British Columbia
Wilson, Ronald P., 106-D Du Rhu Drive, Mobile, Alabama 36608

Applications Pending — "B" Group

- Belanger, Ferdinand, 307 Carre St-Louis, Apt. 12, Montreal 130, Quebec
Carmichael, Vance Wynne, 104 Riverdale Drive, Stoney Creek, Ontario
Eckel, Leonard, 24 Victoria Street, Dundas, Ontario
Evans, Michael, 350 Cabrini Blvd., New York, New York 10040
Mackie, Alexander Sherrit, 17 Pitstruan Place, Aberdeen, Scotland AB1-6PQ
Marcus, Joel D., M.D., 49 Meadow Place, Rye, New York 10580
Mascieri, Russell, P.O. Box 273, Springfield, Pennsylvania 19064
Mills, Andrew M., 14320—92 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5R 5B2
Moss, Lt. J. Stephen, 1616A James Road, Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060
Murray, G. Douglas, R.R. 1, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
Sandford, Lawrence E., 69 Tangmere Crescent, Halifax, Nova Scotia
van der Ben, H. G., 't Rond 4, Loenen a.d. Vecht, Holland

Applications for Life Membership

- 2848 Churley, Gerald Herbert, 221-220 Seventh Street, New Westminster, British Columbia
243 Walnurn, H. G., Box 55, Okanagan Centre, British Columbia

Applications for Membership

(Objections must be filed with the Secretary within 30 days after month of publication)

(C—Collector D—Dealer DC—Dealer-Collector) (c—correspond x—exchange)

- BOUBELIK, Charles F., Box 1737, Boulder, Colo. 80302 (C) CAN, NFD—20th century mint and used postage.
Recent town cancellations. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).

- CHARLES, Henry J., 7740 Trinidad, Ville Brossard, Que. (C) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Plate Blocks. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- D'ARCY, Mrs. Jeannette Margaret, Box 9, Woodlands Rd., R.R. 1, Sooke, B.C. (C-cx) CAN, B.C., N.S.—19th century mint and used postage, B.C. RPO cancellations. SPECIALTY—Large and Small Queens. Admirals. Fancy cancellations. Proposed by K. V. Ellison (1977). Seconded by G. H. Melvin (1257).
- ERNST, Robert C., 100 Yonge St., Barrie, Ont. (C-cx) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Literature. RPO, Simcoe County Town cancels. SPECIALTY—Small Queens. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- GOUGH, Maurice Charles, 201 Willoughby House, Barbican, London EC2Y 8BL (C-cx) CAN—Perfins. Proposed by R. J. Woolley (359).
- GREENWOOD, Dr. William Robert, P.O. Box 1169, Chatham, Ont. N7M 5L8 (C-cx) CAN, NFD, N.S., N.B., P.E.I.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp, stampless and 1st Flight covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Federal, Provincial and Tax-Paid Revenues. Mint and used Airmails. Literature. Proofs and Essays. SPECIALTY—OHMS-G. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).
- IACOVELLI, John, 29 Spear St., Quincy, Mass. 02169 (C) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp, stampless and 1st Flight covers. Coils. OHMS-G. Used booklet panes. Mint, used semi-official Airmails and on cover. Proposed by D. M. Verity (2312).
- MacKAY, F. A., P.O. Box 2022, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X0E 1H0 (C-cx) CAN—20th century mint postage and blocks. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).
- PIEPER, Erich F., 149 Welland Ave., St. Catharines, Ont. (D) CAN—20th century mint and used postage. Coils. Mint and used booklet panes. Literature. RPO, Flag, Squared Circle and Duplex cancellations. Proposed by C. Troup (2429). Seconded by H. Reiche (783).
- SULLIVAN, Mrs. Karen H., 9 DeForrest Ave., Newburgh, N.Y. 12550 (C-cx) CAN—Mint postage. Coils. Mint booklet panes and complete. Mint Airmails. Postal Stationery entires. Tagged. SPECIALTY—Admirals. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).
- TERLAIN, Michael A., P.O. Box 268, Port Alberni, B.C. (DC-cx) CAN, B.C.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 1st Flight and B.C. covers. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used Airmails and on cover. Literature. RPO, Squared Circle and ASSA cancellations. SPECIALTY—B.C. Forgeries. Large Queens. Proposed by H. G. Walburn (243). Seconded by D. Crane (1139).
- WADDELL, Gordon M., Box 131, Newdale, Man. R0J 1J0 (C-cx) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used booklet panes. Precancels. Mint and used Airmails. Proposed by R. J. Woolley (359). Seconded by J. F. Webb (1210).

Replaced on Rolls

- 2415 Narbonne, R. F., Box 412, Greenwood, Nova Scotia

Changes of Address

- 2869 Anderson, Leon S., P.O. Box 1069, Stamford, Conn. 06904
- 2047 Beaver, James E., UPS Law School, 8811 S. Tacoma Way, Tacoma, Washington 98002
- 2620 Gibson, R. Douglas, 443—99 Dalhousie Drive, Fort Richmond, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 3M2
- 2704 Machum, Lloyd, 933 Smythe Street, Fredericton, New Brunswick
- 2601 Mayo, Leon D. Jr., 1110 E. Armour Blvd., Apt. 10, Kansas City, Mo. 64109
- 2723 Olson, Donald T. Jr., BOQ RM201-B, NAS Whiting Field, Milton, Fla. 32570
- 2513 Van Druen, G., 313—724 Lindsay Road, Richmond, British Columbia
- 602 Waite, C. Frank, 110 E. McMillan Street, Newberry, Mich. 49868
- 2518 Stegenga, William, 1023 West 30th Avenue, Spokane, Wash. 99203
- 2495 Stillions, Clarence A., No. N808—300 "M" Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024
- 2241 Taylor, William P., 2609 East Main, Richmond, Indiana 47374

Mail Returned

(Information to present address will be appreciated)

- 2397 Kuipers, Gerald, 14903—108 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5P 0Z6

Deceased

- 2703 Hill, Frances, 30 Lyngby Avenue, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

Resignations Received

- 367 Burke, Joseph F., 36 Hamilton Ave., Apt. 5N, Staten Island, N.Y. 10301
- 1793 Zinkann, Russell W., M.D., 1260 Hahn St. N.E., Aiken, S.C. 29801

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, January 1, 1973	1253	
NEW MEMBERS, February 1, 1973	13	
REPLACED ON ROLLS, February 1, 1973	1	1267
DECEASED, February 1, 1973	1	1
RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED, February 1, 1973	2	2
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, February 1, 1973		1264

PAYMENT OF DUES

Annual Dues of \$6.50 are due and payable January 1, 1973 for the year 1973. Any such dues for 1973 not received by the Treasurer before April 1, 1973, shall so cause such unpaid member to be suspended from receipt of the magazine until such unpaid dues shall have been received by the Treasurer together with the amount of \$1 added to the amount of dues (\$6.50 + \$1.00) to pay the cost to the Society of removing and replacing the mailing stencil. THIS RULE IS STRICTLY ENFORCED!



ALFRED JOHN HUBBARD

**A distinguished member: expertizer,
juror, and president of London's Royal**

*A. J.
Hubbard
No. 1667*

We all had the great privilege of meeting a great English philatelist at St. John's last fall — Alfred John Hubbard. First, I was surprised to find that John was 70 years of age (he looks better than I do, and I do have a few years to go yet). He was a most charming man — proper but with a warm disposition — and he does know his stamps!

He was educated at Highgate School and received his Masters at Cambridge. Then he joined his father in the security printing business; five years ago he retired as its chairman. Although a widower, his daughter has presented him with three grandchildren to enjoy in these retirement years.

Philatelically John started as a child collecting most everything — his father, a col-

lector, gave him the Quebec Centenaries as a start, and he still has them. Although a general collector, he specializes in Ceylon, Yugoslavia, Hannover, and Newfoundland (and they are beauties!).

At present, he is the president of the Royal Philatelic Society of London and has expertized for them over a number of years. John is an international juror and, in addition, has judged many shows in his own country.

Incidentally, he was president of the British Federation of Master Printers early in World War II, and then chairman of the Wages Negotiating Co. for seven years. This was followed by 12 years as a panel member of the Industrial Court.

So you can see that John has had an extremely interesting and productive life. Now he can devote more time to philately—maybe even come over to see his fellow BNAPSers again — at Williamsburg in 1974 perchance? (and bring some more of that fine Newfoundland material, please).

— Dr. R. V. C. Carr

...and some doodles by The Editor

That was one bang-up jolly affair held last month for Vinnie Greene in Toronto, celebrating his 80th birthday. Among the friends present were Senator Henry Hicks from Nova Scotia, Bernard Harmer from New York, Guy Potter from Ottawa, BNAPS president Alfred Cooke from Ithaca, New York, Charles deVolpi from Montreal, Toronto dealers J. N. Sissons, William Maresch, George Wegg, Les Davenport, Fred Jarrett, Stanley Lum, and other Torontonians: Chris Moore, John H. M. Young, Kenneth Rowe, Royal of Canada president Harry Sutherland (who presented Greene with a gold medal on behalf of the Royal), Nels Pelletier, columnist-broadcaster Doug Patrick, Robert Chaplin, Andrew Duncanson, Robert Woolley, John S. Fleming, Mirko Rasic, John E. Young, Harry Lambe, Norman Caudwell, Fred Jewett, William Jephcott, and Ed Hausmann. Scores of telegrams and letters were read from those unable to attend, including one from Governor-General Roland Michener, a personal friend.

MAIL FROM OUR MEMBERS

From Grouse Creek?

I am enclosing a photograph of a British Columbia Colonial cover that furnishes several interesting postal details but also poses the question — where did it originate?

Could this cover have originated at Grouse Creek? To my knowledge, no cover has yet been identified as coming from this placer-mining town. The 3d stamps could have been affixed there and cancelled illegibly. On arrival at Williams Creek, their PAID stamp (9x25mm) was struck, usually indicating payment of U.S. postage. The 10c U.S. stamp may have been added at New Westminster. Back stamps are three in number: General Post Office, British Columbia, Dec 13 65, London, C.W. Ja 29 66 and Aylmer, U.C. Ja 30 66.

This letter was mailed during the two month period when the 3d stamps were sold at face value. The letter rate between points in the colony of B.C. was 6d per half ounce, and between New Westminster and Victoria was 3d per half ounce; hence the 9d rate on this letter. Vancouver Island and British Columbia at this time were still separate colonies.

One more marking is of interest: the 5d in the upper left corner, indicating U.S.

postage. B.C. still used sterling currency, but the change to dollars and cents was made on January 1, 1966. Vancouver Island had changed in 1863.

— J. A. Pike

Tagging: Permanent or Transitory?

The excellent survey in the January issue of *Topics* by its editor on Ottawa tagging should set at rest many misgivings readers may have had about the materials employed. Yet for the collector of fluorescent issues there may still remain a persistently nagging uncertainty at which Hausmann hints but, understandably enough, may have thought beyond the immediate scope of his article.

Applying not just to the newer tagging formulas alone, it involves earlier such issues as well. In short, many a collector may well wonder how permanent and enduring are such markings. Have we in fact assurance that by migration or evaporation the fluorescence will not with time be so dissipated that a variety so ardently sought (or dearly bought) will be indistinguishable from an ordinary issue? That exposure to air does affect Ottawa tagging suggests that



- *R47 — 25c Green
a — gutter pair
- *R48 — 50c Blue
- *R49 — \$1 Brown
- *R50 — \$2.50 Mustard
- *R51 — \$5 Green

*All values marked with asterisk were currently on hand at the office in St. John's, Newfoundland, at the time of BNAPEX '72.

Apparently the current issue will be the last of the Internal Revenue issues of Newfoundland.

All catalogue numbers used above are based upon Sissons, and reflect, we hope, future changes that will probably be made.

LETTERS — continued

this may well be possible. Or is there a point where markings achieve stability? Whilst Showguard mounts — over a relatively short period of time — may prevent migration, are all such cellulose acetate materials equally effective and even mandatory, in the dealer's stock book as well as in the collector's album?

Unless such questions are authoritatively settled, the uncomfortable possibility exists that the collector of Canadian tagging may be pursuing what ultimately will prove an evanescent will-of-the-wisp. For the answers one might turn to the paper chemist and techniques of artificial aging developed for testing the "life expectancy" of book papers. As manufactured today these, according to the late William J. Barrow, are likely to survive no more than 50 or 60 years. Will the tagging on our stamps last that long?

Is this not a matter that BNAPS should pursue as a service to its membership, and to philately in general? — John Alden

I detect a measure of boredom in the heading you used on my article in your January 1973 issue. I regret to have to say that all is not yet well as, in the article, you have wrongly numbered two of the flag photos I sent in and which I had correctly marked, thus causing me to have to inflict another letter on you!

In the illustrations as published the numbers 4 and 2 should be switched for correct reading.

— Colin H. Bayley

Certainly not boredom — at this stage, call it frustration!

We have noted with interest the recent articles on RPOs by Lewis Ludlow. I find this an extremely interesting addition and hope it can be expanded to more space so that some attempt can be made to cover the subject within a life span which will not happen at the present allotted space.

This addition is the best feature that has been added to *Topics* in my six years of BNAPS membership.

— G. F. Smalley

We're now devoting about three pages a month to Ludlow's RPO column, in an attempt to see the end of the project before this century runs out. In a few months we'll review the rate of usage and perhaps make an adjustment. — the editor.

I was interested in the fact that Kenneth Rose was unable to obtain any reply to his letters to the Philatelic Department in Ottawa re tagged stamps. Do you know what has happened to the department which was able, a couple of years ago, to reply to letters in a reasonable time? Let me tell you of my problems.

In September I received a note from Ottawa stating that the September stamps, tagged, would come to about \$25 and my account was short of this. I returned the note enclosing my cheque for \$50 and say-

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

ARTICLE IV, Section 2, 3: Three (3) members to the Board of Governors shall be so elected each year for a term of three (3) years.

Nominations may be filed with the Secretary by any Regional Group of the Society or by any five (5) members in good standing in time, at least, for publication in *BNA Topics* for release ninety (90) days before the Annual Meeting. At least one hundred and fifty (150) days before such Annual Meeting, the President shall appoint five (5) members of the Society as a Nominating Committee to prepare and present a slate of officers for the elective offices to be voted. No member shall be nominated unless he shall have first assented to his nomination to his proponent.

LETTERS (continued)

ing I wanted the Winnipeg Tagged stamps as well, which would add another \$15 or so to the \$25 — or a total of \$40.

As I received no answer I wrote at the beginning of October asking when I would receive the stamps I had ordered and paid for. About October 20, I received a printed letter dated September 21, saying they would come soon. At the end of October I received the Ottawa Tagged stamps only. I wrote, on November 14, again to Mr. Popyk, who certainly is in no hurry to answer letters, as I found out last Spring. No answer. In December I wrote to Miss Theriault, special assistant to the post-

master, enclosing a copy of my letter of November 15, to Mr. Popyk. I had to finally write to the postmaster last spring before I could receive any reply from the Philatelic Department.

I still am waiting for the stamps I ordered and paid for in September. This seems to me to be pretty dishonest to pay for stamps and still not to have them almost three months later. A couple of days ago I received the latest stamps and when I saw I was a little short to cover the Winnipeg stamps Tagged, I sent a cheque off the same day. Why do they refuse to fulfill September orders but fill other issues of a later date instead?

— John A. Ross

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