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Official Journal of The British North America Philatelic Society

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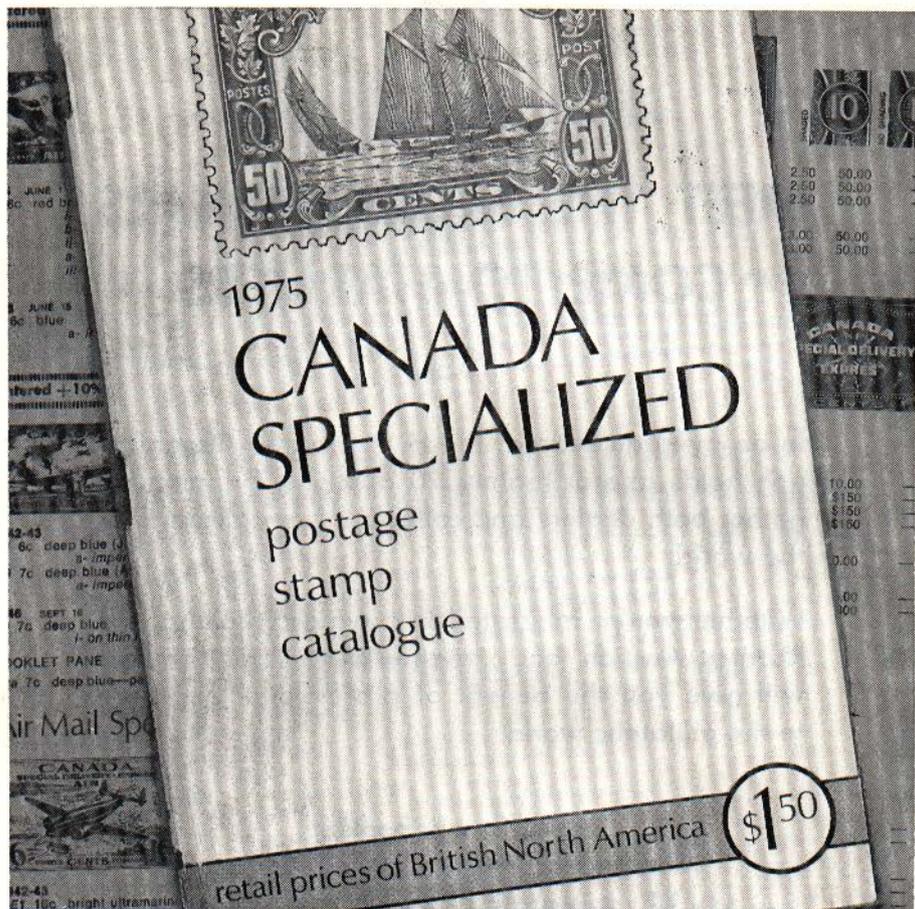
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# BNA TOPICS



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# use of the LARGE QUEENS

## prior to April 1, 1866

BY H. W. DUCKWORTH AND H. E. DUCKWORTH



The Dominion Post Office Act came into effect on April 1, 1868, providing a new schedule of postal rates. Informing his postmasters on March 1 of this coming event, the Postmaster General stated, "To enable the Public to prepay conveniently by postage stamp the foregoing rates, the following denominations of postage stamps for use throughout the Dominion, have been prepared, and will be supplied to postmasters for sale".

There follows a list of the denominations Current postage stamps were to be accepted for use "for a reasonable time after the 1st of April; but from and after that date all issues and sales to the public will be of the new denomination." This passage makes no mention of an official first day of issue for the new stamps, the Large Queens. As others have noted, there is evidence of occa-

sional usage of the Large Queen issue prior to April 1. The purpose of this article is to review this evidence and attempt to rationalize it.

We know of 11 examples of Large Queens dated before April 1, 1868. These are listed in the following table, together with the earliest dates reported for those denominations for which March dates are not known.

### Large Queens — April 1, 1868 and prior

Denomination	Date	Post Office of Origin	Source of Information
½c black	April 2	not given	(1)
1c brown	March 26	not given (same as next item?)	(2)
	26	St. Catharines Ont.	(3)
	27	Thorold Ont.	(4)
	28	Ottawa Ont.	(1)
2c green	March 26	Hamilton Ont.	(4)
	28	not given	(5)
3c red	March 31	. . . AWA (probably Oshawa Ont.)	(1)
6c brown	April 1	London, Ont.	(4)
	April 1	Montreal P.Q.	(4)
12½c blue	April 1	not given	(1)
15c purple	March 13	Hamilton Ont.	(1)
	16	Hamilton Ont.	(2)
	23	London Ont.	(6)
	30	not given	(7)

#### Sources of Information:

- (1) Article by S. F. Cohen in *Maple Leaves*, No. 105, p. 236.
- (2) Article by Lathrop Pack in *Collectors' Club Philatelist*, Jan. 1931, p. 11.
- (3) Sold by J. N. Sissons, Sale 298, part of Lot 352.
- (4) Authors' collections.
- (5) Described by H. W. Lussey in *Maple Leaves*, No. 107, p. 315.
- (6) Sold by J. N. Sissons, Sale 239, lot 237 (sale of de Volpi collection).
- (7) Mentioned by L. Gerald Firth, *Canada. The Fifteen Cents of 1868*, p. 25.

For reasons that will emerge presently, we shall discuss these dated copies in three groups.

*The Fifteen Cent:* On January 16, 1868, the Postmaster General informed his postmasters that the rate for letters sent to the United Kingdom via New York would henceforth be 15c per half ounce rather than 17c as formerly. He further stated that "Postage Stamps representing the new 15 cent Packet Rate will be issued as soon as they can be prepared." In the meantime, of course, the 5c and 10c denominations of the current issue could be used to make up the new rate, but the Post Office evidently intended to put the 15c stamps into use as soon as was practicable. The dated copies above indicate that at least one post office, that at Hamilton, had the new stamps on March 13, and the 15c value, unlike the other Large Queens, was probably for sale throughout the Dominion within a few days of that date.

*Other Denominations corresponding to Rates in Effect before April 1, 1868.* These are the 1c, 2c, and 12½c values. Stamps of these values had been part of the old issue, available up to April 1. It is natural to suppose that, after some date in late March, all new requisitions from postmasters for these denominations were filled with the new Large Queen issue. The earliest date in this category, seen on both the 1c and the 2c, is March 26, almost two weeks later than the first 15c example. We should expect that dated copies of the 12½c should also exist in late March.

*Denominations corresponding to Rates*

that came into effect on April 1, 1868. These are the half cent, three cent and six cent values, provided to pay new rates for periodicals, for domestic letters and for letters to the United States, respectively.

Except for occasional combination with other stamps to make up odd rates, none of these stamps should have found use until April 1. It is therefore not surprising that only one March date is known to us, and that a 3c dated March 31, probably at Oshawa. This stamp may have been accepted for postage late in the day, in anticipation of the reduced rate, or the post office clerk may have forgotten to change the date in his town date stamp on April 1.

Thus we are able to rationalize the early dated copies of the Large Queens by consideration of the documentary evidence. The copies dated in March are not examples of premature distribution by easy-going postmasters, but are perfectly in keeping with the intentions of the Post Office. The 15c is a special case, corresponding to an often-used rate which already existed, but for which no postage stamp had hitherto been provided.

Readers will probably be able to add further items to the list in the table above, and may have other insights relating to the early use of the Large Queens. The first author will be pleased to correspond on the subject, and can be reached at the Department of Chemistry, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2N2.

The Postmaster General's Circulars, quoted above, are given by Winthrop Boggs, in *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada*, vol. 2, Appendix B.



Newfoundland:

# The surcharge varieties of the 3c provisional of 1929

BY GAYLE MAYO

On August 23, 1929, the Newfoundland Post Office issued a 3c provisional pending the arrival of another shipment of the regular 3c stamp from London.

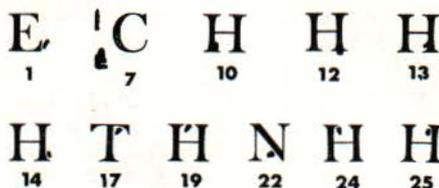
One thousand sheets of the 6c value of the 1923 Small Publicity Issue were surcharged by the printing and publishing firm of D. R. Thistle of St. John's. Sheets of 100 were divided into four panes of 25 (5 x 5), and the sheet margins were removed before the stamps were surcharged.

The surcharge on the issued stamps was in red, with a spacing of 3 mm between "CENTS" and the bar obliterating the old value. Essays are known with black surcharges, with 3 mm and 5 mm spacings. In addition a proof of the complete setting of the surcharge form is known, in red on plain white wove paper.

Major reference works on Newfoundland postal history\* record an inverted surcharge (75 copies or three panes), one setting variety, and three flaws of the surcharge form. Normally the "C" of "CENTS" is centered roughly under the "TH" of "THREE". However in positions 1, 15, and 23, the "C" of "CENTS" falls directly below the "T" of "THREE". This setting variety is, of course, constant. The recorded flaws are:

pos. 7: flaw at left of "C"

pos. 17: dot under right cross bar of "T" of "THREE"



plating - some positions

**THREE  
CENTS**

pos. 19: dot in upper part of "H"

Of these three flaws, the one in position 7 is the only one that has appeared on every pane or block containing that position that I have seen. The other two are sometimes present and sometimes absent.

In addition to the three recorded flaws, I have seen a number of others:

- pos. 1: dot to right of "E" of "CENTS"
- pos. 10: dot in lower part of "H"
- pos. 12: dot at bottom of right leg of "H"
- pos. 13: dot in lower part of "H"
- pos. 14: dot to right of "H"
- pos. 22: dot in lower part of "N"
- pos. 24: dot in upper part of "H"
- pos. 25: dot in upper part of "H"

None of these flaws are constant. However, especially in conjunction with constant setting varieties, these flaws, where they appear, can be extremely useful in plating this stamp.

The foregoing information is based on a relatively small number of complete panes and large blocks. However, the evidence seems sufficient to indicate that previous listings are incomplete. I would be interested in information on additional plate flaws.

\*Boggs, Winthrop S. *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Newfoundland*, Chambers Publishing Co., 1942, and *The Encyclopedia of British Empire Postage Stamps*, Vol. V. Robson Lowe Ltd., 1973.

# varieties of the 1967 definitive

## 25c design-cover booklets

BY GREG WALLEN

One of the most interesting and hardest-to-follow sections of the 1967 Definitive booklets has been the recent surge of varieties of the 25c design-cover booklets. These booklets with 10 different designs made their appearance in March of 1972 and were still being issued for a time after the 1967 Definitives had been replaced by the Prime Ministers issue. The list of booklets to follow is divided into two sections; the first being black seal-strip varieties and the second being clear or white seal-strip varieties. These two sections are subdivided into tagging varieties and then the paper varieties.

Worn plate varieties are piled on top of tagging and perforation varieties to give you an almost never-ending list of booklets.

This list is a compiled study made by me with the help of many other collectors. Observations are made with both the naked eye and the UV lamp.

### Black seal strip

#### 1. Untagged

- i) off-white paper
  - cardboard covers: slightly fluorescent, smooth texture
  - stamps: on smooth paper
  - 8c stamps: on grayish shade of paper
  - pane: 70 mm in length
- ii) medium-brite paper
  - cardboard covers: slightly fluorescent, smooth texture
  - stamps: light ribbed paper
  - 8c stamps: on bluish shade of paper
  - pane: 71 mm in length
- iii) hibrite paper
  - cardboard covers: slightly fluorescent, smooth texture
  - stamps: on smooth paper
  - 8c stamps: on bluish shade of paper
  - pane: 71 mm in length

#### 2. Tagged (with OP-4)

- i) off-white paper
  - cardboard covers: off-white, smooth texture
  - stamps: ribbed paper—vertical ribbing
  - 8c stamps: on bluish shade of paper
  - pane: 70 mm in length
- ii) medium-brite paper
  - cardboard covers: off-white, smooth texture
  - stamps: ribbed paper—vertical ribbing
  - 8c stamps: bluish to grayish shade of paper
  - pane: 69.5 mm in length

#### iii) hibrite paper

- cardboard covers: off-white, smooth texture
- stamps: on ribbed (vertical) paper
- 8c stamps: on bluish shade of paper
- pane: 70 mm in length

### Clear seal strip

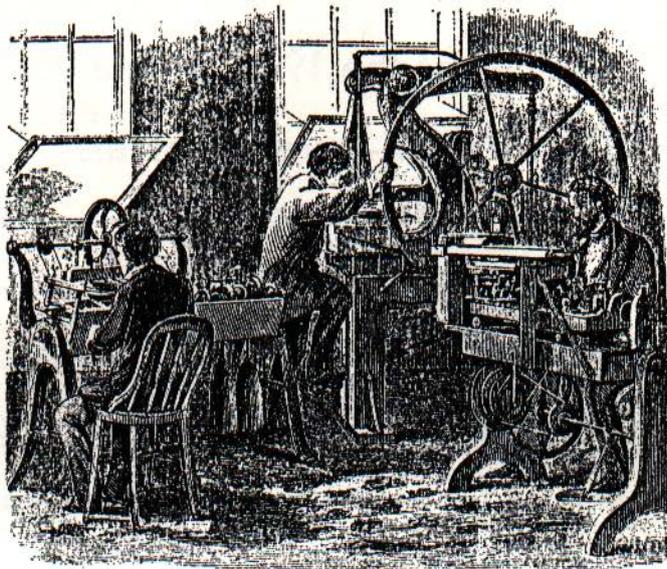
#### 1. Tagged (OP-2)

- i) hibrite paper
  - a. —cardboard covers: slightly fluorescent, ribbed texture
    - stamps: smooth paper
    - 8c stamps: on bluish shade of paper
    - pane: 71 mm in length
  - b. —cardboard covers: off-white, fluorescent ink, ribbed texture
    - stamps: on smooth paper
    - 8c stamps: on grayish shade of paper
    - pane: 69.5 mm in length
  - c. —cardboard covers: slightly fluorescent, smooth texture
    - stamps: on ribbed paper
    - 8c stamps: on grayish shade of paper
    - pane: 70.5 mm in length
  - d. —cardboard covers: slightly fluorescent, smooth texture
    - stamps: on ribbed paper
    - 8c stamps: on bluish shade of paper
    - pane: 70 mm in length
  - e. —cardboard covers: highly fluorescent, fluorescent ink, ribbed texture
    - stamps: on smooth paper
    - 8c stamps: on white (almost bleach) paper
    - pane: 70.5 mm
  - f. —cardboard covers: off-white, fluorescent ink, ribbed texture
    - stamps: on smooth paper
    - 8c stamps: on whitish paper
    - pane: 70 mm in length
  - g. —cardboard covers: slightly fluorescent, smooth texture
    - stamps: on smooth paper
    - 8c stamps: on white paper
    - pane: 70 mm in length

#### 2. Untagged

- i) hibrite paper
  - a. —cardboard covers: highly fluorescent, ribbed texture
    - stamps—on smooth paper
    - 8c stamps—on bluish shade of paper
    - pane: 71 mm in length

This list is a list of booklets I either have or have seen. Other varieties could exist and I would appreciate hearing about them. Please write me at Box 691, Eston, Sask. S0L 1A0.



LATHE ROOM.

## Harper's pays a visit to the American Bank Note Company

*(another portion of the February, 1862 article in Harper's New Monthly Magazine; the same premises were earlier occupied by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, the printers who made the first Canadian stamps in 1851.)*

We shall have occasion, in following up our subject, to visit the Modeling Room again. At present we will accompany the President, who has joined us, on a tour through the establishment. We follow a passage, and ascend a half flight of stairs, where we find ourselves confronted by the day watchman. We note, here as elsewhere, the massive construction of the building. The floors and stairs are composed of massive blocks of granite; the walls are of solid stone or brick; the railings are of iron.

From this point passages and stairways diverge to the various working rooms, and no person unless an employé can pass without a special order from the heads of the Company. The employés even can only go to their own department, engravers taking one way and printers another. A man may have been for years employed in one department without ever having visited the others.

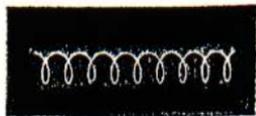
We ascend first to the Pictorial Engraving Room. Here the steel-plate, with the drawing photographed upon it, is placed in the hands of the engraver, who proceeds to fill out the outline. The position, shape, and size of every line and point must be carefully considered; these are cut, one by one, in the hard metal. Sometimes a single person executes the whole of a vignette; but more frequently several are successively employed upon it, one engraving the figures, another the landscape, another the animals, and so on, each performing the part in which he excels.

From one to four months' constant work is required to produce a single portrait or vignette. This plate, which is called a die, is not used directly for printing, but as a mould, so to speak, from which perfect copies are made upon the note-plate, by a process which we shall presently see.

First, however, we must pass to the Lathe

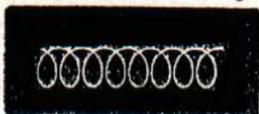
Room, where certain parts of a note are executed by machinery, with a delicacy and precision altogether unattainable by the human eye or hand. These we may designate by the general name of "checks". A check, with large letters or figures denoting the denomination of the note, is usually placed in one or more corners of the note. These are technically called "counters".

Some of this machine work is executed by the "Cycloidal Engine." The principle of its operation may be readily understood. A graver is arranged so as to cut a circle upon a plate fixed beneath it. Now while the graver is revolving, let a forward movement be given to the plate, and the line cut



by the graver will assume a form like this, which is called a "cycloidal line," and may be described as that line produced by a point revolving about a moving centre. The particular curve will depend upon the relative velocities of the two motions—the circular one of the graver, and the forward one of the plate.

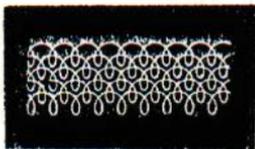
Thus, if the latter is comparatively slow, the cycloid will take this shape; if still



slower, the curves will cross each other, instead of nearly touching. If the motion of the plate is comparatively rapid, the cycloid will take this form, or one still more open.



Instead of a straight motion, a circular one may be given to the plate, in which case the line will follow the circumference of the circle. A succession of cycloidal lines, cutting each other, is sometimes printed over the whole, or a part of the face or back of a note.



If, instead of a circular motion, an elliptical one is given to the graver, the figure will assume a quite different form, as in this



example, which consists of two irregular cycloidal lines, cutting each other.

The effect, however, is not pleasing, wanting that regularity of appearance which is the great security of machine work, as distinguished from that produced by hand. The Ruling Machine, which produces parallel lines far more accurately than can be done by hand, and the Medallion Machine, which, by a series of lines, gives the effect of a medal, are also used upon bank notes; but their work does not at present form a distinguishing feature.

Machine work, especially on a small scale, of a far more intricate character is produced by the "Geometrical Lathe." We will endeavor to explain the theory of this machine. Let a graver be so fixed as to cut a single curve of a waved line upon a stationary plate. Then let the plate be moved forward, and a continuous waved line like this, will be produced; this curve may be



made of any size or shape which is desired. Now, parallel with this line, let another of different pattern be cut over it, and the two will cross and recross each other in this manner.



A third, and fourth, or any number of additional waves may be added, each additional one varying and complicating the general pattern. If the waves bear a regular relation to each other, the interstices will present a regular succession of forms. Now, instead of a forward motion, let the plate have a circular one, and these lines will all describe a waved circle. By means of "cams" and "eccentrics," instead of a circular motion, an elliptic or any curved motion may be given to the plate. (To be continued)



# Revenue Study Group

Harry A. Clampett, 44 Strawberry Hill Ave., Stamford, Conn. 06902

## The Prize Court Revenues

Prize Court stamps are Supreme Court Law stamps overprinted "IN PRIZE", intended for use on legal matters relating to two ships (the Oregon and the Leonore) captured during the first World War.

The overprints appear on the 25c and 50c denominations of the Young Queen (1876) issue, the 10c and \$1 of the Widow Queen (1897) issue, and the 25c of the Admiral (1915) issue. The overprinting was done, a few sheets at a time as required, using a rubber handstamp prepared for the occasion. The width of the overprint is approximately 21 mm.

These stamps are generally catalogued according to the basic (unoverprinted) stamp, with double overprints treated as minor varieties. This is not correct. What the author believes to be the correct listing for these stamps is tabulated below.

The first issue of Prize Court stamps appeared in June, 1916. The earliest document containing these stamps is dated June 30. One sheet of the 25c Young Queen (perhaps all that was available), and two sheets each of the 10c and \$1 Widow Queen were overprinted in purple. This overprint was not satisfactory, since the purple did not show up well on blue stamps; to remedy the situation, a second overprint, in red, was applied.

Catalogues which list these double overprints as minor varieties are in error; these stamps should be accorded the status they deserve: The evidence for this special status is as follows: (1) The control numbers on these stamps are lower than those on the single overprints; (2) These stamps were used earlier than the others; (3) No documents are known containing both single and double overprints; and (4) No 25c Queens were available when the single overprints were produced.

The second issue of Prize Court stamps, which were produced as required starting in August 1916, have only a single red overprint. When an overprint was not considered satisfactory, a second overprint was applied; although these are extremely scarce,

they are truly minor varieties — the result of poor workmanship.

The first of the second issue stamps to appear was the 25c Admiral in August, 1916. The new Admiral series had just been issued and no more supplies of the former issue were available. Supplies of the first issue overprints were also exhausted, since a number of documents at this time used five 25c stamps to pay a \$1.25 charge.

The remaining denominations probably appeared in October, 1916.

It is interesting to note that a number of sheets were overprinted, but not known on documents. One might suspect that these stamps fell into philatelic hands. The status of the 50c Queen is most doubtful, and probably should not be listed. The evidence for this assertion is as follows: (1) No copy was ever used on document; (2) No rate requires this denomination; (3) If this denomination were needed, why was it ignored in the first issue; and (4) The sheet overprinted was probably the last 50c sheet around.

In theory, this would be a desirable issue to fake; the overprinted stamps are much more valuable than the unoverprinted stamps and only a simple handstamp would be required. I suspect that many collectors have avoided this issue to avoid the risk of buying a bad stamp.

There appears to be little basis for this fear. If the control number of the stamp in question appears in the tabulation, it may be assumed to be genuine.

A different technique must be used for the double red overprint varieties, since they were produced at random. One must realize that the second overprint was applied because the first one, in the preferred position on the stamp, was unsatisfactory. A stamp with two good overprints must be suspect.

The above conclusions were based in part on notes by Phil Little, and in part on a tabulation of all Prize Court stamps known to the author. He would appreciate it if readers of this article would send a description of material they own to him at 44 Strawberry Hill, Stamford CT 06902 (USA).

## First Issue — Purple and Red Overprints

Description	Quantity	Control Numbers	Earliest Document
PC 1 (10c 1897)	100	040151-040200 040201-040250	30 June, 1916
PC 2 (25c 1876)	40	13961-14000	30 June, 1916
PC 3 (\$1 1897)	100	025751-025800 025801-025850	30 June, 1916

## Second Issue — Red Overprint

PC 4 (10c 1897)	350	044901-044950 044951-045000 045001-045050 046401-046450 046551-046600 051051-051100 051101-051150	_____ _____ _____ _____ 7 November, 1916 _____
PC 5 (25c 1915)	350	000051-000100 000401-000450 000551-000600 000601-000650 001501-001550 001551-001600 002101-002150 100-81-10120	9 September, 1916 12 August, 1916 5 September, 1916 5 September, 1916 7 March, 1920 ?
PC 6 (50c 1876)	40	031001-031050 031051-031100 031101-031150 032651-032700 033001-033050 033051-033100 033551-033600 035001-035050 037901-037950 037951-038000 041301-041350	_____ _____ _____ _____ 25 October, 1916 31 October, 1916 31 July, 1917 31 October, 1916 4 March, 1920 ?
PC 7 (\$1 1897)	550		



## Tagging Along

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

There will be some who will argue that this column should belong in the Letters to the Editor section. They may be right, but either way there are a few things that are troubling me, and I will feel better if I get them off my chest. There is nothing particularly earth shattering, and I hope those concerned will accept my comments in the way they are intended: constructive criticism.

At the Seminar on tagged stamps which I had the privilege to chair for the Royal on May 3rd in Winnipeg, I jokingly referred to the BNAPS as a group of specialists—most of whom considered anything after the Admirals as being current, and a surprising number who considered the Admirals as being current. Sam Nickle's rejoinder was

priceless—to him anything after the Boer War was current. I fully realize that this situation is gradually changing, and I even hope that I have assisted in some small way in bringing about the change. Still, with the BNAPS being the type of society that it is, I really wonder if *Topics* is really the place to list all the details of Canada's new issues—usually after the date of issue—when an 8c stamp will bring more complete information in color and in time.

The next thorn in this Roses' side was put there by our new so-called Philatelic Windows. I have visited several in my travels—but these remarks are directed mainly at the one in Winnipeg and the one set up in the Winnipeg Inn for the Royal EX, but I am certain that my remarks will apply to most across Canada. The idea to have these

counters set up by and controlled through the Marketing Division was a sound one. I would suggest that the Marketing Division also take control of sending new items to each philatelic window as they become available, instead of waiting for each window to requisition what they want when they have no idea of what has become available. Marketing to me suggests two things—to sell goods and service—at a profit. The former is not being done, and the latter could be greater. I list a few things which were not at the two philatelic outlets in Winnipeg early in May, when Winnipeg was hosting a convention of some of Canada's foremost philatelists:

1. *Unrevised Domestograms and Aerograms.* These have not been in Winnipeg since their initial stocks were depleted on the day of issue many months ago.

2. *Revised Domestograms and Aerograms.* These have never been available in Winnipeg.

3. *Current 3c and 6c Precancels.* I was told that they were available over at the regular stamp wickets. They were, but I had to purchase a complete pane.

4. *Current 8c coils.* Same situation but a full roll had to be purchased.

5. *New current 25c booklets.* I was told there was a machine outside the building which "probably" had the new ones in it by now.

6. *The list of stationery* which they did not have was staggering—so bad that I did not even bother to make a list.

Gentlemen of the Marketing Division: if you are interested in cultivating philatelists—from whom you realize a good deal of your profit in the Philatelic Section—I would suggest you take a good look at the stock now being carried by your Philatelic Windows or Counters or whatever. They are *not* doing an adequate job!

I now come to a subject over which nobody has any control. As long as we are dealing with human beings and their greed, we will always be faced with being charged with "what the traffic will bear". I have been guilty of aiding and abetting this practise to some degree by paying exorbitant prices for items I could not live without. I have been offered a tagged error for \$500, a mis-perfed "freak" for \$300, a common as dirt regular 8c definitive error for \$15 plus dozens of equally ridiculous items priced out of all reason. I am asked many times by my correspondents what

(continued on page 171)



## Semi-Official Airmails

Haughton E. Sanguinetti, 591 Mediterranean Manor, Dunedin, Fla., USA 33528

Trelle Morrow has sent out his third bulletin to the Semi-Official Airmail Study Group and with it an informative bulletin on the London to London flight of August 1927. This preliminary draft carries an appeal for information about the flight and its stamps.

Information is needed on who was the artist who designed the stamp? How many stamps were actually printed? In panes of how many? Was any mail carried without the special stamp? If so, how many and by whom? Newspaper clippings and documents, or what have you, concerning the stamps and the flight are also needed for research and will be returned to the sender. This is one in a series of bulletins on

Semi-Official Aerophilately that will later be published as a BNAPS handbook, so it is essential that the facts be checked and material gathered and preserved for posterity if the handbook is to be definitive and authoritative.

Anyone who can help in the project should contact Trelle A. Morrow, 1370 Seventh Avenue, Prince George, British Columbia, Canada.

Although this column is primarily concerned with Canadian Semi-Official airmails, from time to time it will contain background material on experimental flights, pioneer flights, semi-official flights by commercial companies, and first flights by government contractors.



# The RPO Cowcatcher

Lewis M. Ludlow, P.O. Box No. 135, South San Francisco, CA 94080

In the August and September issues of *Topics*, we reported new listings of Shaw current through that date. Included therein were nine cancels which had been reported by mail; subsequent personal inspection of these runs shows them to be printed distribution or facing slips, as opposed to cancellations, and it has been determined that these should be withdrawn from listings. The delisted runs are:

Q171G, Q171H, O-337E, O-337F, O-337H, O-385L, O-385M, O-416C, and O-416D. Please be sure to strike these numbers from your records, since they will be used again for new runs as the occasion arises.

Over the past few months, we have had a few new listings from Shaw, and we are pleased to offer these:

No.	Route	Type	Direction	Period	R.F.	Reported by
M41A	—HAL. & CAMP./F. M. QUINN	22G	11	400	150	116, 135
Q255A	—J. ADRIEN DASERGE/RIV. -A. -PIERRE-GARN. JCT.	6G	135	135	200	16
Q282A	—TRAIN No./Sher. & Levis R.P.O.	5I		104	200	16
Q304B	—P. MICHELIN/TROIS-RIVIERES- GRAND MERE	6G	338	106	200	16
O-240B	—OTTAWA & NORTH BAY R.P.O./.	17	10	364-82	150	135, 10
W25A	—CAL. & VAN. R.P.O./No.	17A		330-76	170	135
W100-O	—NO. BATT. & ED./C. G. CHINNECK	12A	5	252	200	16
W109C	—PR. ALBERT & NO. BATT. R.P.O./H. ATTHEL R-----	5H	76	245	200	16
W112F	—P.G. & P.R., R.P.O./L.V.R. Astoria	1E	195-196	252	150	16
W161M	—VICTORIA-ALASKA/PRINCESS BEATRICE	3		98	200	16
W179Q	—WINNIPEG DISTRICT R.M.S./ H. CLAYOON	12A	106	483	100	135
R56D	—GREAT WESTERN/CONSTRUCTION DEPT.	6I*		108	200	135
R150I	—S.S. Rivver Dennis/Cape Breton N.S.	3F		77	200	104
R150J	—STEAMER ABERDEEN/B.C.	B.C.B	NORTH	77	200	32

\*-Type 6I is a new type, double circle, run between the circles, with the outer ring feathered as in Type 3F.

The following are a few corrections for the listings:

Q216B—The clerk name A. DORAIS is added to the top of the run; change R.F. to 170.

Q167D—Add Train No. 58 and clerk's name E. W. ORR.

W107A & B—Change to Q184A & B.

Q245—cancelled; this is Q187B.

M26

CH'TOWN & TIGNISH · R.P.O./.

Seven Hammers, Type 17

**Hammer I**

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: March 29, 1907

Latest: January 8, 1919

Indicia: Normally Blank, E—1919

Usage: Continuous and heavy through 1911, then nothing until 1919; maybe two periods.

R.F.: 50 (30.2%)

Comments: This hammer apparently issued during the period for which we have no proofs. It has good clear strikes and does not show wear; the need for other hammers on this comparatively smaller run is not apparent. Hammer is easily identified; see section on separation that follows.

**Hammer II**

Proofed: March 19, 1915

Earliest: No known strikes

Indicia: W set in proof strike

R.F.: 50 (0%)

Comments: This hammer, known only by its proof strike, may never have been used. It is very distinctive with a wide "W" in CH'TOWN and it will be easily identified if ever found.

**Hammer III**

Proofed: June 20, 1919

Earliest: May 23, 1921

Latest: To be advised

Indicia: W only known to date on above strike

Usage: Apparently very scarce

R.F.: 50 (1.6%)

Comments: Known during a period that has had full exposure to the discovery of RPOs, the scarcity of this hammer is not yet to be accounted for. It would appear that the clerks on this run had an over-abundance of cancelling devices.

#### Hammer IV

Proofed: February 26, 1920

Earliest: November 12, 1932

Latest: January 3, 1952

Indicia: E, W only

Usage: Continuous until 1940, then sporadic to the end.

R.F.: 50 (38.1%)

Comments: A very straight-forward hammer, the most well known of the run. In addition to the normal means of separation of hammers that follow, Hammer IV can be frequently identified by a grossly broken lower right leg of the "R" in R.P.O.

#### Hammer V

Proofed: December 3, 1923

Earliest: No known strikes

Indicia: W set in the proof strike

R.F.: 50 (0%)

Comments: One of two different hammers struck on this date, with differences confirm by overlay of copies of these two proof strikes. We do not know that this hammer was ever used.

#### Hammer VI

Proofed: December 3, 1923

Earliest: To be advised

Latest: June 19, 1931

Indicia: E only known to date

Usage: Only one strike thus far discovered

R.F.: 50 (1.6%)

Comments: Like Hammer III, we need to find out more about this hammer which apparently was used but sparingly. The above strike is on a 5c blue Maple Leaf on piece; perhaps this hammer was reserved for some special service.

#### Hammer VII

Proofed: Unknown

1st Period

Earliest: November 18, 1927

Latest: To be advised

Indicia: E only

2nd Period

November 30, 1942

September 16, 1963

E, W through 1955

AM, PM from 1957

Usage: Two distinct periods, separated by fifteen years

R.F.: 50 (28.5%)

Comments: The fifteen year gap in the two periods above is not due to lack of material and discovery; all of the strikes of Hammer IV fall neatly in between the two and then overlap into the 2nd Period above. This hammer was ordered destroyed on July 27, 1968. The indicia set of the strike made at the time of this destruction order shows only the year date of "64"; however, this gives us some assurance that the latest date above is probably not far from the mark.

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### M26 HAMMER SEPARATION

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Step 1. If the strike has a dot on the mid-vertical after the "H" of TIGNISH, the strike must be one of Hammers II-VII; if there is no dot, this identifies Hammer I.

Step 2. If there is a base-line period after the "N" of CH'TOWN, the strike must be Hammer I; there is no such period for Hammers II-VII.

Step 3. Rounded, curved ampersands occur only on Hammers V and VI; Hammers II, III, IV and VII have sharp angular ampersands. (Hammer I is on a middle ground, with a somewhat rounded top and a slightly angular bottom on the ampersand; however, Hammer I was separated in Steps 1 and 2.)

Step 4. For Hammers V and VI, measure the chordal distance from the bottom of the right leg of the "H" of TIGNISH to the bottom of the left leg of the "R" of R.P.O.; a distance of 1 3/4 mm is Hammer V, while a distance of just over 1 mm is Hammer VI.

Step 5. As additional confirmation of Hammers V and VI, measure the chordal distance from the bottom of the "T" to the bottom of the right leg of the "N", both of CH'TOWN; Hammer V will measure just over 6 1/2 mm, while Hammer VI will be a full 7 mm.

Step 6. For Hammers II, III, IV and VII, measure the chordal distance between the two bottom tips of the "W" in CH'TOWN; a measurement of 1 3/4 mm identifies Hammer II since Hammers III, IV and VII all measure 1 1/4 mm or less.

Step 7. For Hammers III, IV and VII, repeat the measurement of Step 5. A distance of 7 mm identifies Hammer IV; Hammers III and VII are only 6 1/2 mm or less.

Step 8. To separate Hammers III and VII, measure the chordal distance from the bottom of the left leg of the "H" to the bottom of the "T", both of CH'TOWN. Hammer III is just over 3 mm, while Hammer VII is a full 3 1/2 mm.

We will be glad to provide a selected set of pertinent chordal measurements of all hammer of M26 upon request.

### THAT'S SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO!

*In the last two issues  
the "South" got left out  
of Lew Ludlow's address.*

*Please make a note of  
the corrected address  
on the previous page!*

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**M27**  
**CH'TOWN & TIGNISH R.P.O./P.E.I.**

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Three Hammers, Type 17F

**Hammer I**

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: May 19, 1905

Latest: December 5, 1907

Indicia: Blank

Usage: Continuous during limited two and a half

year period

R.F.: 30 (23.5%)

Comments: The reason for discontinuance of this hammer is not apparent. There appears to be little wear. There is a definite overlap of Hammer I into Hammer II, so the latter was not a replacement for a lost hammer. Perhaps the above latest date will be extended, indicating greater simultaneous use.

**Hammer II**

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: May 1, 1906

Latest: May 22, 1919

Indicia: Blank until 1918, then E, W

Usage: Continuous with strikes known in every

year of period

R.F.: 30 (73.5%)

Comments: The principal hammer of the three M27 hammers, this hammer shows good clear strikes throughout the period, without apparent wear over the thirteen years of activity. It is our opinion that the M27 run is considerably more scarce than M26, despite the reverse listings in rarity factors. In our experience, M26 is about twice as prevalent as M27, which would indicate that the latter is underrated.

**Hammer III**

Proofed: October 7, 1952

Earliest: September 1, 1955

Latest: To be advised

Indicia: E only known to date

Usage: To be advised

R.F.: 30 (3.0%)

Comments: We believe that our slim showing is due essentially to lack of material and expect that there will be considerable input from our readers, after which we will up-date this information.

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**M27 HAMMER SEPARATION**

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Identification of these three hammers is really quite easy and for full strikes does not require any measurement. For partial strikes, one of two measurements will separate all three hammers.

Step 1. A strike with a sharp, angular ampersand, a base period after "N" of CH'TOWN, and *no* base period after the "O" of R.P.O. is Hammer I. Hammer II is the same as Hammer I except that it *does* have a base period after the "O" of R.P.O. Strikes of Hammer III have a round, curved ampersand, do not have a base period after the "N" of CH'TOWN but do have a base period after the "O" of R.P.O.

Step 2. For partial strikes, measure the

chordal distance from the bottom of the "T" to the bottom of the right leg of the "N", both of CH'TOWN. Hammer I measures 5½ mm, Hammer II just over 6 mm, and Hammer III just under 7 mm.

Step 3. For further confirmation, measure the chordal distance from the upper left corner of the "P" of P.E.I. to the bottom of the "T" of CH'TOWN. Hammer I measures just 7 mm, Hammer II almost 7½ mm and Hammer III just over 8 mm.

Regarding all of the CHARLOTTE-TOWN & TIGNISH runs which we have reported, specifically four runs totalling thirteen hammers, we have analyzed a chronology chart of usage as reported; from this, it is our opinion that, barring minor overlap, there were never more than two hammers of the thirteen known in use at one time over the almost sixty years that involved these four runs. Starting in 1897, there were in concurrent use the two hammers of M25. In 1904, Hammer II, M25, apparently was replaced by Hammer I, M27, which was itself again superceded in 1906 by Hammer I, M26. In the meantime, Hammer I, M25, was replaced, also in 1906 by Hammer II, M27. In 1911, Hammer I, M26 was replaced by M24. From 1911 to 1919 the two hammers appear to have been M24, and M27, Hammer II; the latter was not seen after 1919, but to go along with M24 until 1928, we have M26, Hammer I in 1919, M26, Hammer III in 1921, and M26, Hammer VII in 1927. Between 1927 and 1932 we can record only a single strike of M26, Hammer VI. In 1932, M25, Hammer I reappeared along with M26, Hammer IV and these were the two existing hammers until about 1940 when M25, Hammer I was replaced by M26, Hammer VII. Finally, about 1953, M26, Hammer IV was replaced by M27, Hammer III, newly struck for the occasion, which with M26, Hammer VII, gave us the last two hammers to the end in 1963.

If this thesis has merit, and it could be considered plausible that there were no more than two hammers in use at any one time, then it would serve to substantiate that the report of M23 was an erroneous sighting for M24 since the period reported for M23 would considerably overlap some areas already well covered by two hammers. All of this, of course, can be beautifully shot down as a theory if someone can sight in on and confirm a true M23; however, being a born skeptic, we would like to see it.

# TOPICS: THE NEWSFRONT

BNA exhibits took over six of 32 large gold, two other golds and one vermeil medal at Internaba 1974, held in Basle, Switzerland. Gerry Wellburn of Victoria copped the only honor prize for overseas exhibitions. Canada Post won two silver medals. Canada will host a similar exhibition in 1978.

Exposition Philatelique Internationale — Arphila 75 — is being held in Paris from June 6 to 16 next year. For information, the commissioner for Canada is M. M. R. Rasic, 172 Hillhurst Blvd., Toronto 7, Canada.

Newly-elected to the Postal History Society of Ontario: John Barchino, president; Colin Troup as veep; Owen White and Nels Pelletier as directors; membership is \$3 a year, and the secretary is Peter Wiedemann at Box 564, Cambridge-Galt, Ontario.

We received a press kit (in five languages) saying that the International Society of Postmasters has been formed at Geneva, with postmasters from 120 countries as the members. The purpose? "Its primary functions will be fraternal and informational," it says. That's all.

## SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS

*The Canadian Flag Cancellation Handbook, 1896-1973* by Ed Richardson, illustrations by Ted Kilish. Published by BNAPS and available from its book department and dealers at \$5. 91 pages, soft cover, typeset, and profusely illustrated; size 8½ x 5½.

Like the postman who delivers the mail through any weather (although not through any strikes), after 10 years of delays including illness and hurricanes, Ed Richardson and his associates have finally brought out this handbook.

Those looking forward to its publication will not be disappointed. All known flag marking from 1896 to 1973 have been recorded including a few handstruck "corks". Other machine cancels have been logically omitted, including some which have a border line resemblance to flags, such as slogan markings with wavy lines.

The presence of a line at the left representing a flagstaff, or its absence, has been the criterion for including or omitting a flag cancel. This perhaps was carried a bit

### ALFRED H. KESSLER

Alfred H. Kessler, Secretary of Interphil '76, died July 27, 1974, of a sudden heart attack at the age of 66, at his home in Ocean City, New Jersey.

Al was a tireless worker for the benefit of his hobby, and extremely active in the many organizations of which he was a member, among which are Interphil 76, SEPAD, British North America Philatelic Society, and American Academy of Philately.

He was one of the original incorporators of Interphil '76 and served as Secretary and Director since its founding in 1968.

He was Secretary of SEPAD from 1958 to 1965, serving as chairman of many of its committees. He was elected President in 1966 and 1967, and has been one of its directors since 1968.

He founded the Philadelphia Group of BNAPS, and established the "group" concept of organization; at the time of his death he was in charge of BNAPS' Membership & Nominations Committee.

In 1963, Al Kessler received the SEPAD Merit Award in recognition of his contributions to the hobby of philately, but his efforts never diminished.

Only a few weeks before his death, he initiated plans to form a stamp club in the seashore resort to which he retired last year; in short, he was involved in anything philatelic, and his able assistance and wise counsel will be sorely missed.

too far in listing the corrected BYPEX '67 postmark, but leaving out its first appearance without the flagpole.

About the only statement in the whole work one could take issue with is that the "type 5" flag with 1837 under the Union Jack and V.R. under the crown "do not seem to have been used extensively. Copies are quite rare and strikes are generally poor." This seems to be true for covers, but on stamps only I have found hundreds of copies going through accumulations of the 3c Maple Leaf, and often these are well-struck.

Of course one only gets very partial strikes on stamps alone, but I've had fun putting together complete strikes by the selection of carrier's stamps showing different portions of the postmark. The same holds true for type 9, with horizontal instead of vertical bars; in fact, it is even commoner on the same stamp.

The book is printed on glossy paper, with clear type and illustrations. Richardson has set up his own logical system of numbers, each kind of flag being a type number, arranged chronologically. If more than one city used a certain type, a number follows a dash after the main number, representing the cities arranged chronologically.

Of great interest to collectors and dealers, suggested prices are given for corks and also, except for great rarities, for the 2 x 4 cutouts. —Max Rosenthal

*1975 Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, by Scott Publishing Co. of New York; Volume 1, British Commonwealth, U.S.A. etc. Price \$12.50, size 9 x 7½.*

Scott has made 1,308 price changes in its Canada listings, and about two dozen changes in its numbers for the 1967 Definitive issue. On this last, it claims "the numerous perforation varieties are now presented logically" but in light of the confusing catalogue numbers used throughout this issue, who can tell whether the perfs are logical now or not?

Certainly what's needed here is a complete revision, starting from square one, even if it means upsetting all the numbers used from 1967 to the present. In fact, why doesn't Scott use only the first 75 or 85 numbers out of each 100 catalogue numbers, leaving the remaining numbers for adjustments later on? (See also Doodles on page 166.)

Other than this, the changes in price are what one might expect, many of them grossly inflated but bearing a reasonable relationship to the other prices. The non-existent Scott 6 (12p black on wove paper) has finally been dropped (apparently last year, in fact). Interesting news: Scott hopes to bring out an exclusively-Canada catalogue some time before 1978.

—E.H.H.

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## Post Office Department

# NEW ISSUES

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The Canada Post Office announced two changes in its 1974 stamp program. The announcement was made June 4:

Instead of issuing five stamps honoring postal employees on June 7 as previously announced, Canada Post has issued six stamps on June 11. These stamps commemorate the 100th anniversary of free letter carrier delivery since Confederation.

The Post Office also announced a change in the August 28 Multicultural Series issue. Instead of two stamps being issued on that date as previously planned, one 8c stamp will be issued honoring the people who settled the western provinces of Canada. This coincides with the centenary celebrations of the Mennonite settlement in Manitoba. The second multicultural stamp will honor the scientific contribution made by other immigrants to Canada, as exemplified by Guglielmo Marconi. This second stamp will be issued on November 15, 1974. The total number of stamps to be issued under the 1974 stamp program is now 34, one more than announced in January 1974.

The revised schedule is:

June 11: Centenary of Letter Carrier Service (six 8c stamps).

July 12: Agricultural Education in Canada (one 8c stamp).

July 26: Invention of the telephone (one 8c stamp).

August 7: World Cycling Championship (one 8c stamp).

August 28: Multicultural Series (one 8c stamp).  
September 23: Olympic Commemoratives (Winter Sports: four 8c stamps).

October 9: Universal Postal Union Centennial (8c and 15c).

November 1: Christmas stamps (6c, 8c, 10c and 15c).

November 15: Multicultural—Marconi (one 8c stamp).

November 29: William Hamilton Merritt (one 8c stamp).



On July 12, Canada Post issued an 8c stamp honoring agricultural educators and scientists. It embodies a graphic design symbolizing Canada's contribution to agriculture through the country's educational facilities, scientific research and fertile land.

For this issue, the Canada Post Office declared Guelph, home of the Ontario Agricultural College, as the site for official first day cancellations.

The design for the stamp was created by Mary Brett, Patrick Cowley-Brown, and Allan McAllister, all of Ottawa. The stamp measures 30 x 35 mm in a vertical format. A total of 28,000,000 stamps are printed in six-color lithography by Ashton-Potter of Toronto. Marginal inscriptions, including the designers' names, appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps available from the Philatelic Service.

On July 26 an 8c commemorative honoring the centenary of the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell was issued.

The stamp depicts three models of telephones: the gallows frame, the pedestal (or daffodil), and the contempra phone, each representing a development in the history of the telephone.

The stamp was designed by Ray Webber of Toronto, from a photograph taken by him. For this issue, the Canada Post has declared Brantford the site of official First Day cancellations.

The stamp measures 40 x 24 mm in a horizontal format. A total of 26 million stamps are printed in four-color lithography by Ashton-Potter of Toronto. Marginal inscriptions, including the designer's name, appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps available from the Philatelic Service.

On August 7, an 8c stamp commemorating the 1974 World Cycling Championships held in Montreal, Canada, from August 14 to 25, was issued. This stamp in red, black and silver, features part of a bicycle wheel and the international cycling logo in miniature. It was designed by Burns & Cooper of Toronto.

The stamp measures 40 x 24 mm in a horizontal format. A total of 27 million stamps were printed in two-color steel and two-color gravure by British American Bank Note of Ottawa. Marginal inscriptions, including the designers' names, appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps available from the Philatelic Service.

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## TOPICS: THE BUSINESS SIDE

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### BNAPS: ELECTED OFFICERS

<b>PRESIDENT</b>	Alfred P. Cook, Coy Glen Road, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850
<b>PAST PRESIDENT</b>	Sam C. Nickle, 1208 Belavista Cres., Calgary, Alta. T2V 2B1
<b>VICE-PRESIDENT</b>	James A. Pike, 5805 Balsam St., Apt. 801, Vancouver, B.C.
<b>SECRETARY</b>	Jack Levine, 2121-G North Hills Drive, Raleigh, N.C. 27609
<b>TREASURER</b>	Leo J. LaFrance, Box 229, Ossining, New York 10562
<b>BOARD OF GOVERNORS</b>	Nine sitting; three elected each year for a three-year term: 1972-1974: G. B. Llewellyn (chairman), C. R. McNeil, D. G. Rosenblat 1973-1975: Ed Richardson, Wilmer C. Rockett, S. S. Kenyon 1974-1976: James C. Lehr, E. H. Hausmann, Robert H. Pratt

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## New Members

- 3151 Aginsky, Edward, 2925 West 5th Street, Brooklyn, New York 11224  
3152 Briggs, Walter S., 589 Main Street, East Aurora, New York  
3153 Campbell, R. A., 1234 East Burnett Street, Long Beach, California 90806  
3154 Clark, Paul R., 10705 Gina Drive, Jacksonville, Florida 32218  
3155 Hill, Gary J., 4 Linden Street, St. Catharines, Ontario L2R 1H5  
3156 Hoffmann, Walter R., 933A Thornhill Court, Lakewood, New Jersey 08701  
3157 Hope, Peter A., 80 Irene Avenue, Stoney Creek, Ontario L8G 2B2  
3158 Ikeda, Hiroshi, 13-22 Hachizuka 2-chome, Ikeda, Osaka, Japan  
3159 Kelly, David H., P.O. Box 303, Bopwood, Nova Scotia BOP 1N0  
3160 Kennedy, Peter E., 70 Truman Road, Willowdale, Ontario M2L 2L6  
3161 Lewis, Rev. S. E., P.O. Box 250, Burgeo, Newfoundland A0M 1A0  
3162 Littell, Gene C., 6566 West Walton Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46241  
3163 Middleton, Erick, 9321 Angora Street, Dallas, Texas 75218  
3164 Morden, John Cecil, Box 874, Chemainus, British Columbia V0R 1K0  
3165 Panet, Gerald, 266 Park Home Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario M2R 1A3  
3166 Petryshyn, Walter A., M.D., 31 Devon Road, Essex Falls, New Jersey 07021  
3167 Tilley, Scott, 1141 Gumwood Lane, Petaluma, California 94952

## Applications Pending — "A" Group

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

- Archambault, Jean, 37 Thornton, Ville Mont Royal, Quebec H3P 1H3  
Barr, William E., Valley Road, Stevenson, Maryland 21153  
Birchill, Douglas, 40 Rollingwood Drive, Willowdale, Ontario M2H 2M5  
Cardin, Pierre, 397 Ch. Chapleau, Bois-des-Filion, Co. Terrebonne, Quebec  
deKleer, Dr. Vicki S., 24 Princess Anne Drive, Georgetown, Ontario L7G 2B9  
Fournier, Cyrille, 510 Birtz, Drummondville, Quebec J2C 3M5  
Hall, Richard L., 14652—110A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5N 1K1  
Harvey, Phillip J., 724 Confederation Avenue, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7E 3N4  
Hewett, Captain M. E., Box 590, Vedder Crossing, British Columbia  
Hunter, R. L., P.O. Box 185, Toronto Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ontario  
Ogaranko, Myron John, 67 Tanoak Park Drive, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2V 2W6  
Rea, James F., 34 Holden Road S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2V 3E6  
Reed, John W., R.R. No. 1, Delaware, Ontario N0L 1E0  
Smith, Carleton, 261 Thorner Drive, Hamilton, Ontario L8V 2M6  
Smith, Derek M., 300 Roslyn Road—10R, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3L 0H4  
Solomon, Fred L., 1010 St. Catherine St. West, No. 941, Montreal, Quebec H3B 3R7  
VanAalten, Martin, 71 Varadi Avenue, Brantford, Ontario N3R 3N4

## Application for Life Membership

- Campbell, William D., 1 Beekman Place, New York, New York 10022

## Applications Pending — "B" Group

- Abel, Sebastian L., 4111 Dickson Court, Oakland, California 94605  
Bowles, A. Bruce C., 13 McLaren Drive, Oromocto, New Brunswick E2V 1L6  
Butler, D. E., M.D., 145 Lemarchant Road, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 2H3  
Butler, Gordon, 23 Bond Street, St. John's, Newfoundland  
Cosco, S. D., 28D Henry Street, Blenheim, New Zealand  
Hay, Ralph G., 421 Graham Street, Helena, Montana 59601  
Levy, Michael L., c/o Woodward Stores Ltd., 101 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, British Columbia  
Macdonald, Miss E. M., Box 364, Minnedosa, Manitoba R0J 1E0  
Madesker, M., 157 Clifton Avenue, Downsview, Ontario M3H 4L6  
Marcotte, C., 1417 Fort, Montreal, Quebec H3H 2C2  
Marrion, Herbert J., 885 Cunningham, Victoria, British Columbia V9A 4M7  
McKinnon, Frank A., P.O. Box 308, Marysville, Washington 98270  
Parama, Rick, Box 997, Spruce Grove, Alberta T0E 2C0  
Patterson, Reginald A., R.R. No. 1, Pettitcodiac, New Brunswick E0A 2H0  
Shapiro, Dr. Bernard L., 1101 Merry Oaks, College Station, Texas 77840  
Summerell, A. F., 2 Sandpiper Avenue, Manitouwadge, Ontario  
Tunnicliff, Sally S., 210—112th Street, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
Ward, E., 905 Chapman Blvd., Ottawa, Ontario K1G 1V1  
Wyllie, Rev. W., 120 Mundy Pond Road, St. John's, Newfoundland A1E 1V1

## Application Not Accepted

- Baigent, Rory, No. 8—3563 Oak Street, Vancouver, 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)

- BECK, Leonard, P.O. Box 2644, Fullerton, Cal. 92633 (C-x) CAN, NFD—Mint and used postage. Plate Blocks. Coil. Used booklet panes and complete. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).  
CHAFFEE, Col. Frederic H., 5615 Kirkside Drive, Chevy Chase, Md. 20015 (C-x) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Squared Circle cancellations. Fluorescent papers. SPECIALTY—1967 Definitives. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).  
CLOUGH, Larry, P.O. Box 377, Gold Hill, Ore. 97525 (C-cx) CAN—20th century mint and used postage. Plate Blocks. Proposed by D. M. Verity (2312).  
DAVIDSON, J. F., 525 Cathcart St., W7, Winnipeg, Man. R3R 0S6 (C-cx) CAN—Mint and used postage. Coils. R.P.O. cancellations. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).  
FISHMAN, Adolph, 940 Oak Ave., St. Lambert, Que. J4P 1Z7 (DC-cx) CAN, NFD, PROV—Mint and used postage. Federal and Provincial Revenues. Proposed by J. Levine (L1)

- HOWARD, Charles C., P.O. Box 2163, Sunnysvale, Cal. 94087 (DC-c) CAN, NFD—Federal, Provincial and Tax-Paid Revenues. Proposed by J. P. Carter (3050).
- KELSEY, John E., 2810 N. Wooded Lane, McHenry, Ill. 60050 (C) CAN—19th and 20th century mint postage. 1st Day covers. Coils. Complete Booklets. Precancels. Mint Airmails. Postal Stationery entires. Literature. Proposed by D. M. Verity (2312).
- LAWSON, James A., 3385 Alder, Eugene, Ore. 97405 (C-cx) CAN—19th and 20th century used postage. R.P.O., Squared Circle, B.C. and Ontario cancellations. SPECIALTY—Squared Circle, B.C. and Ontario cancellations. Proposed by L. D. Mayo (2601).
- MAJOR, Thomas M., P.O. Box 808, Columbus, Ohio 43216 (D) Proposed by D. M. Verity (2312).
- RASCATI, Wayne M., P.O. Box 717, Goleta, Cal. 93017 (C-cx) CAN, NFD—Mint postage. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes. Postal Stationery entires. Proposed by D. M. Verity (2312). Seconded by D. Hollingshead (L2622).
- SPURGEON, Walter C., 89 Rameau Drive, No. 1, Willowdale, Ont. M2H 1T6 (C) CAN—20th century used postage. Federal, Provincial and Tax-Paid Revenues. Proposed by M. L. Millman (1161).
- TANNER, Dr. Aubrey C., 39 Domjck Road, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3R1 (C-x) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and mint blocks. 1st Flight covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Precancels. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).
- BURPEE, Thomas R., 315 Elm Ave., Montreal, Que. H3Z 1Z4 (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—Mint postage and blocks. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes. Precancels. Federal and Provincial Revenues. Mint Airmails. Postal Stationery entires. Literature. Imperforate varieties. SPECIALTY—Imperforates. Proposed by D. M. Verity (2312).
- DROLET, Rene, 324 Price Est., Alma-Lac St. Jean, Que. G8B 3Z1 (C-x) CAN—Mint and used postage. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used Airmails. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- ESTUS, Glenn A., Box 451, Westport, N.Y. 12993 (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. 1st Day covers. Proposed by D. M. Verity (2312). Seconded by D. Hollingshead (L2622).
- HALEK, John, 602—15 Carlton, Winnipeg, Man. R3C 1N8 (C-c) CAN—20th century mint postage. Plate Blocks. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- LINDSAY, Cameron A., 262 Brookside Terrace, Edmonton, Alta. T6H 4J6 (C-cx) CAN—19th century used postage. 2 and 4-ring, Squared Circle, Duplex and 19th century fancy cancellations. SPECIALTY—1c Large Queens. Proposed by K. Spencer (2805). Seconded by S. Kenyon (1676).
- LIPTAK, Andrew J., 7 Huron St., Kapuskasing, Ont. P5N 2C1 (C) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. 1st Day covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes. Precancels. Mint and used Airmails. Postal Stationery entires. Literature. Slogan cancellations. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).
- MENZEL, Mary Jane, 719 Sleepyvale, Houston, Texas 77018 (C) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. 1st Day and 1st Flight covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes. Precancels. Federal, Provincial and Tax-Paid Revenues. Mint and semi-official Airmails. Literature. Flag, Slogan, 2 and 4 ring numerals, Squared Circle cancellations. Proposed by E. A. Richardson (168). Seconded by L. W. Martin (3092).
- MILLER, Robert H., 915 Wallace Ave., Chambersburg, Pa. 17201 (D) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Booklets. Airmails. Stationery. Proofs and Essays. Cancellations. Proposed by A. H. Kessler (334).
- MILLIER, Bill, No. 2—1912 Grant St., Vancouver, B.C. V5L 2Y9 (C-x) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Squared Circle, Duplex and B.C. cancellations. Proposed by D. L. Marlon-Lambert (2637).
- NOBLE, Graham J., 35 Kingsgrove Blvd., Toronto, Ont. (C-cx) CAN—Mint postage. R.P.O. and Squared Circle cancellations. Tobaccos, Military Postal History. SPECIALTY—Ontario Postal History. Royal Visit 1939. Split Circles. Proposed by N. Pelletier (1268). Seconded by F. G. Stulberg (2290).
- NOVAK, Larry M., No. 1560—1330 8th Street S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2R 1B6 (C-cx) CAN, NFD, N.S., B.C.—19th and 20th century mint postage and blocks. Mint booklet panes. Precancels. Mint and semi-official Airmails. Gum varieties. Tagged. SPECIALTY—Matched Plate Blocks. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- OLSON, George T. Jr., 4141—21st Avenue S., Minneapolis, Minn. 55407 (C-cx) CAN—Mint postage. Mint booklet panes. Federal and Provincial Revenues. Postal Stationery. Literature. SPECIALTY—Small Queens. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).
- SCHUMANN, Klaus, 12 Goldfinch Court, No. 801, Willowdale, Ont. (C-cx) CAN—Mint and used postage and mint blocks. COILS. OHMS-G. Complete Booklets. Used Airmails. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- SCRIVENER, Ian E., 106 Woodridge Cres., No. 20, Ottawa, Ont. K2B 7S9 (C-cx) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century used postage. Pioneer Air covers. Coils. OHMS-G. Precancels. Varieties Centennial Issue. SPECIALTY—Newfoundland. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).
- WALLBRIDGE, Campbell L., 470 George St. S., No. 702, Peterborough, Ont. K9J 3E4 (C) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Pre-stamp covers. OHMS-G. Precancels. Federal and Provincial Revenues. Mint, used and semi-official Airmails. Postal Stationery entires. Proofs. 2 and 4-ring and 19th fancy cancellations. Proposed by D. M. Verity (2312). Seconded by D. Hollingshead (L2622).

#### Application for Life Membership

- ECKHARDT, Walter, 187 Frankfurter Landstr., D-61 Darmstadt-Arheilgen, W. Germany. (C) CAN—19th century. Literature. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).

#### Changes of Address

(Notice of change MUST BE SENT TO THE SECRETARY. Any other office causes delay)

- 685 Apfelbaum, Earl P. L., 1420 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102
- 2747 Arnold, Mrs. Ronald P., 4280 Rous Street, San Diego, California 92122
- 936 Atkinson, F. George, 3300 Cavendish Room 205, Montreal, Quebec H4B 2M8
- 1357 Brandom, Lee W., P.O. Box 3313, McAllen, Texas 78501
- 3021 Denman, Robin, 209 Sylvan Avenue, Scarborough, Ontario
- 3070 Fisk, Inspector Arnold R., Royal Hong Kong Police Training School, Wong Chuk Han, Aberdeen, Hong Kong
- 2522 Forget, Maurice A., 264 St-Paul St. E., No. 3, Montreal, Quebec H2Y 1G9
- 2828 Gibbs, Charles F., 1405 Woodglen Lane, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan 48013
- 2774 Gray, L. A., 2101 Blythe Crescent South, Oakville, Ontario

- 3071 Hodges, Dr. D. M., 1311 Aleza Crescent, Prince George, B.C. V2M 4E7  
 2668 Jean, Roger, 80 rue Vercheres, Laval, Quebec H7M 1W1  
 2752 Jonasson, Sig H., Box 24, Star City, Saskatchewan S0E 1P0  
 533 Jones, Cathleen A., 15 Briarwood Crescent, Clayton Park, Halifax, N.S. B3M 1P2  
 2598 Kaasalainen, Major E. Y., c/o Officers' Mess, CFB Greenwood, N.S. B0P 1N0  
 1196 Knox, Stewart I., P.O. Box 674, Station "P", Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5G2  
 3074 Lovins, Roger M., P.O. Box 1052, Nashua, N.H. 03060  
 3110 Merikallio, Reino A., 388 West Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840  
 2704 Machum, Lloyd A., Jemseg, N.B.  
 2797 Moorhouse, Daniel K., 2239 Pelissier St., Windsor, Ontario N8X 1N5  
 3058 Preisler, Rev. H. Max, P.O. Box 208, Quyon, Quebec J0X 2V0  
 2840 Scrimgeour, K. G., 227 Hanna Road, Toronto, Ontario M4G 3P3  
 2511 Switt, Jeffrey A., 3962 Belford Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas 76103  
 2882 Szeker, Joseph F., 11 Colmar Place, Unit 18, Dundas, Ontario L9H 4L1  
 2951 van der Ben, H. G., Park Boswijk 253, Doorn 2770, Holland  
 2983 Varrin, L. M., R.R. 5, Rockwood, Ontario N0B 2K0  
 2430 Verno, Nicholas J., 5614 Henley Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19144  
 2895 Webber, Ward, No. 2—2431 Kelly Avenue, Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 1Y3  
 2896 Young, William, 6401 Conconi Place, Victoria, B.C. V8Z 5Z7  
 2584 Foley, Joseph E., CA & S Manager, Western Electric Co., 30 Evergreen Pl., E. Orange, N.J. 07018

**Resignation Accepted**

Flood, Richard D.

**MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY**

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, May 1, 1974 .....	1425	
NEW MEMBERS, July 1, 1974 .....	17	1442
RESIGNATION, July 1, 1974 .....	1	1
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, July 1, 1974 .....		1441

**OFFICIAL NOTICE**

**FINAL NOMINATIONS**

PRESIDENT ..... James A. Pike      VICE-PRESIDENT ..... Leo J. LaFrance  
 SECRETARY ..... Jack Levine      TREASURER ..... Edmund A. Harris

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: George B. Llewellyn, C. Russell McNeil, Daniel G. Rosenblatt

NOTE: Mr. Harris was also nominated for office of Treasurer by: James A. Pike, William Topping, Sam Nickle, Philip Debney, Stewart Kenyon.

*Notes from the Librarian*

**MICHAEL SQUIRREL**  
 Lively, Ontario

A cumulative index of the journals in your library is coming along nicely; the early work by our first Librarian, R. J. Duncan, has been of great help to me. This index will have approximately 73 titles plus a number of subsections. I have found a great number of pieces of information not included in the 1972 Library Listing.

I would like to know how many members would like to purchase this cumulative index, which will of course include *Topics*, *Popular Stamps*, *Canadian Philatelist* and *Maple Leaves*.

Information wanted: any members of the Society that have the Brilliant, B.C., the so-called "Ducabor Roller Cancellation," please send me the number of covers you have and their dates, for library files; a card will suffice. Also for library files a list of any

Henry Hechler 'Official' or 'Service' over-printed stamps and stationery you have in your collection, mint or used, showing date of use.

Remember the library is not only a source for borrowing books and other literature, but also a source for gathering information for other members; not all requests are for books and literature, but also for answering questions for members, whenever possible, on BNA philately.

We have received a list, *Postal Markings of Airport Mail Facilities (A.M.F.)* from BNAPSer J. L. Purcell, 6 Richardson Drive, Kingston, Ontario, K7M 2S6. If you have these cancellations on cover in your collection, especially from the 1930s and 40s, drop him a line with the dates and any other markings on them.



## PETER WEIDEMANN

**Photography, music, books, old newspapers, woodworking — and stamps**

*Peter J.  
Wiedemann  
No. 2643*

A founding member of the Postal History Society of Ontario is a new young BNAPSer — Peter J. Wiedemann, of Goderich on the shores of Lake Huron. Pete came from Germany as a young boy and received his public education in his home town of Stratford. This was followed by metallurgy training, and he is now the company metallurgist for Dominion Road Machinery.

He married five years ago, and he and Elisabeth plus a huge Labrador retriever rattle about in an old 12-room estate with its 12-foot ceilings and a heating bill you wouldn't believe!

He tries to find time for a bit of badminton but mainly stays indoors with not only the stamps but also photography, music (a gigantic record collection), books, old newspapers, woodworking, and more. Pete also loves to hike.

Although he started to collect at the age of seven, it was 10 years ago that serious collecting began. Besides being a collector of Switzerland, there are Canadian postal stationery, postal history (especially local), and squared circles. Lately Pete has been acquiring obsolete postal markers plus used revenues on documents.

His main interest seems to be as a philatelic writer — local stamp column, postal history groups, and, until he recently moved, editor of the Stratford Club's publication. Pete has been very active in his local clubs and has held various offices.

Besides BNAPS, he is a member of the RPSC, APS, PHS Inc., PHSO, CPS of G.B., APA, NMPA, plus study groups and local clubs.

— Dr. R. C. V. Carr

## ...and some doodles by The Editor

Scott Publishing Co. has some strange hangups. Once it assigns a catalogue number to a stamp, it fights tooth and nail to stick with that number in the face of everything that's logical. Should it finally decide that its numbering system for a particular issue or period is simply not working, it then does some pothole-mending which makes things even more cumbersome than they ever were before. Scott's recent revisions of its 1967 Definitive issue is the case in point.

In 1968 when booklet panes contained more than one stamp denomination, it should have swiftly assigned regular numbers to all booklet panes — thus bringing booklets into the same category granted coil stamps many years before. Instead Scott clung desperately to its system of giving a booklet pane a variety letter stemming from one stamp. This worked when all stamps in a booklet were the same, but is foolish when two and three stamps appear in the same booklet and the number assigned is a variety of the lowest-valued stamp in the booklet.

In 1971, when the 1967 issue was still being produced in new denominations, Scott had run out of numbers in sequence; thus Scott 543 and 544 were used for the 7c and 8c and, illogically, these two stamps have never appeared with the others of the set in the catalogue.

In this year's Scott's catalogue things have changed — but hardly for the better. We now have capital letters after numbers to designate certain regular stamps, and perf, paper, tagging and booklets are designated by an even more thoroughly confusing mess of little letters.

# MAIL FROM OUR MEMBERS

## First class is third rate

In your ". . . and some doodles by The Editor", in the May issue of *BNA Topics*, you spoke of a postal official saying that if you mailed *Topics* first class it would arrive earlier. Don't you believe it. I have often mailed material in envelopes similar to the ones *Topics* is mailed out in. I have marked it first class, but to no avail! It still gets the same treatment that third class mail receives.

I mentioned this to our postmaster, who was visiting us one night. Also that *Topics*, which is mailed from Toronto, never gets to me under one week. Sometimes as late as three weeks!! This is the rule, not the exception.

He said, "Oh well, third class mail." "But," I said, "three weeks from Toronto?" I told him that third class mail should not be delayed more than that day's delivery of first class mail, after that it should come first. If the post office doesn't want to do this it shouldn't accept it. We receive junk mail faster than that.

I mentioned to him that I thought the fault was the delivery men. They treat anything other than envelopes as third class, regardless as to how it is marked. He didn't deny it either. I receive more assortment of mail on Friday than any day of the week. As though the mailman is cleaning out his bin for the week.

— Albert Dawson

## A limit should be set . . .

In view of the recent decision from Ottawa to decrease the number of new issues this year, I feel like adding my ten cents' worth (that's inflation!):

I was very happy to see the announcement in the press that Canadian philately would not degrade itself with yet more numerous new issues. I realize most collectors did not object to the inflated new issue program, but there is a limit to which, I believe, new issues should be set at. When postal emissions became as numerous as newspaper publication dates, there is not much difference in their monetary and artistic value (no slur on journalism intended).

— Michael T. Brolly

## "The Labrador Mails" — again!

I just got around to reading the February 1974 issue of *Topics*; to my amazement you have published an article on page 27, title *The Labrador Mails*, by R. A. J. Miller. I have never before read such unadulterated nonsense in *Topics*. Why publish this type of trash? Regretfully written.

— Charles P. de Volpe

## Self-Stick mounts

Re *Mounting Stamps*, Lloyd A. Mackum, page 109 *Topics*, May 1974:

I had the same trouble with the transparent mounts, either singles or blocks, finally I found a solution. I use "Self Stick" mounts, no moisture required, come in various sizes. Select the required size, cut to cover stamp then close left side with a small piece of ¼ inch Scotch tape on outside of mount. Stamps can be removed and replaced from top or right side.

— E. W. de Laroque

## York St. Squared Circles

More information on the York Street squared circles (see the July-August article in Dr. Moffatt's column).

I have a copy of York Street with time mark 6.30 dated Fe 9 00. Max Rosenthal has a clear 7.00 with the same date. The 6.30 slug was in poor condition. As no later markings with 6.30 were found we believe that it was discontinued and 7.00 was substituted on FE 9 00 and used until FE 20 00. On the following two days the 00 was deleted and 7.PM was used on FE 23 to the end of the square circle period.

— N. A. Pelletier

## The Peter Harris Theory

I disagree with Peter Harris in his statement of description of paper types on new issues. How can the *non-user* of a lamp define a fluorescent white paper? I also think that for the sheet stamps (of the 1967 issue in particular), there can only be one "hibright", with no percentage of grading of fluorescence; the hibrights all have to be 100 per cent, and anything less is a farce.

(Continued on page 169)

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For the booklets it may be more acceptable to some to use percentages because it *does* appear that there is some difference in the papers used.

It seems to me that booklets are printed on sheet-fed presses; coils and regular sheet stamps are roll-fed.

By the way Harris is mixing up commemorative stamps with regular issues. This is all wrong as, in a general way, commemoratives are all printed on clay-coat papers, sheet-fed and regular stamps on non-coated papers.

— *Glen Hansen*

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## *Pardon Us!*

*In "Sketches of BNAPSers,"  
the photo of Winfield Clatterbuck  
was used twice in error —  
on its second time out,  
in the June-July issue,  
it ran instead of John E. Young.*

*We would have run  
John's photo in this space —  
but the engraving  
seems to be lost.*

*Apologies all around!*

*— the Editor*

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**The Canadian  
Flag  
Cancellation  
Handbook  
1896-1973**

BY ED RICHARDSON

**\$5**

from

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*see page 172*

items are worth, and my only honest answer has to be "whatever the traffic will bear". In my own mind, no tagged error should be priced over \$50, and there are very few which should command that price. A Christmas error should be in the \$2.50-\$7.50 range, a short term commemorative from \$5 to \$15 and a common current definitive no more than \$1. Earlier obsolete items which show up will naturally command higher prices.

Before leaving the subject of human beings and their imperfections, we have long lived with the complaints from philatelists that they resented having to purchase 10 or 20 stamps in the lower values in order to secure a plate or blank block. Does anybody feel a little like I do? I miss having those extra scrap stamps to use as postage or trade or whatever. Memo to the Marketing division — you can't win them all! In fact, so far, you haven't won very many!

I hear a lot of static from dealers and collectors who complain about the fact that they expect self addressed envelopes from correspondents, and rarely get them. I suppose it could be considered a courtesy to include a SAE with your request or query, but I also consider it a necessity to answer that letter whether or not the return postage is prepaid or not. I do not request, want or expect this to be done with my correspondents—these people are my only source of information, and without them I could not operate. Some dealers might take note—since they have more at stake than I have.

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