



— Philatelic Photographic Service, Toronto

See story on page 38

BNA TOPICS

Official Journal of The British North America Philatelic Society

General Mailings

During the past year we have been stepping up the frequency of our issues of "G.M.s". We were feeling our way slowly at first, and with the experience of the first few offerings we began to get a better idea of what the customers like (and we became better organized). The response to the last few G.M.s has been so good that we are now sending out new lists of offerings every four to six weeks.

Besides B.N.A. stamps we include postal stationery, booklets, philatelic literature, errors and oddities — new acquisitions, usual or unusual, that might interest the collector of B.N.A., British Commonwealth or other countries. If you are not yet on our mailing list and would like a sample copy of the latest G.M., a note to us will bring one by the next mail (the Post Office willing).

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BNA TOPICS



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Whole No. 352

MARCH-APRIL, 1976

Vol. 33, No. 2

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FOR ELECTED OFFICERS SEE LISTING UNDER
"TOPICS: THE BUSINESS SIDE"

Published at Toronto, Canada, by the British North America Philatelic Society. Single copies from the Circulation Manager, \$1.00. Opinions expressed are those of the writers.

Printed by Mission Press, 53 Dundas St. E., Toronto M5B 1C6

ADVERTISING: Display advertisement copy must be received by the Advertising Manager six weeks prior to the month of publication. MEMBERSHIP: Write the Secretary: see "Elected Officers" in this issue.

An objective

Issue Number 1 for 1976 was mailed on April 2. No one can be proud of such a feat. A reasonable mailing date for the January-February combined issue would have been the mid-way point between months.

What cause the delay?

The new editorial team only began work on the issue on February 13. By any standards it represents a late start. Added to that there was no great amount of editorial material available. Then there were delays on the production side; this particular situation is as frustrating to the people who produce the magazine as it is to the reader.

We did manage to complete our work by March 15, when the final galleys were rushed back to the printer. Only one set of galleys was available for proof reading. Result: in order to avoid further delay only one person read them, with the consequence that a number of typos were overlooked.

It remains our primary objective to get *Topics* back on the rails. And that means produced and mailed on time.

* * *

Facelift

Readers will have noticed one main facelift. The issue changed from a self-cover (*ie*, cover stock the same as the body of the magazine) to a coloured, semi-stiff cover. It brings a better quality and feel to the magazine. There was also a change in size: an increase of 12 pages, or 44 in total. As these notes are written other copy for the issue is being typeset. We should manage to achieve another large edition.

* * *

W. T. Pollitz
Boston, Mass.
March 5-6.

The sale held more than normal interest for serious BNA collectors. The second session consisted of 643 lots of Newfoundland, particularly strong in covers. Stamps and proofs brought excellent prices, but the covers were the real high point in the sale. The earliest item, an 1834 ship letter to Boston, realized \$150. An 1848 letter to New York with circular red Crown Paid Newfoundland fetched \$425. A 4 penny

rose not tied to an 1864 cover to Baltimore brought \$600. A 6 penny rose — 3 margins — tied to an 1862 cover to England, brought \$2,100 — not bad for a \$20 stamp!

Competition from the floor was so active that it took veteran auctioneer Gregory Mozain, one of the best in the business, from 10 o'clock until 6:30 to complete the sale.

— GW

* * *

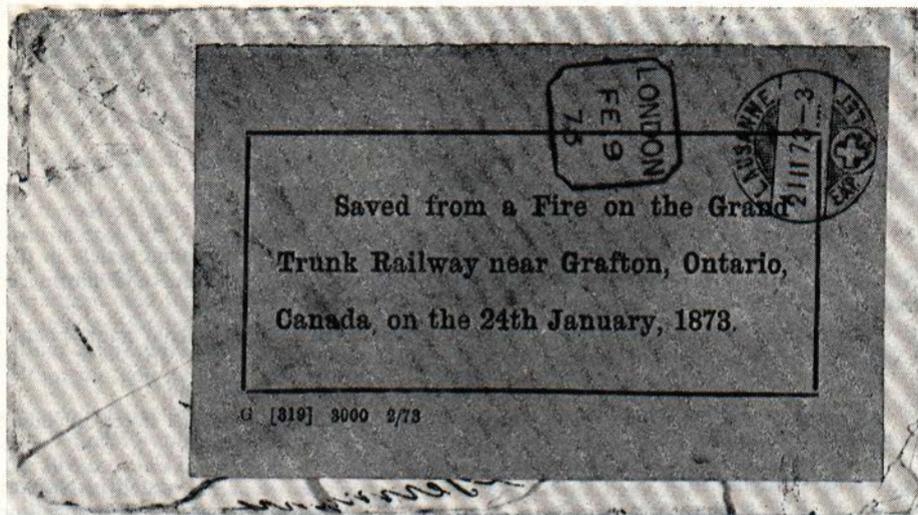
Interphil information to the membership

The RPSC and BNAPS have rented adjoining small lounges Nos. 19 and 20, respectively, at Interphil for the use of their members while in attendance at the Exhibition. The manning of the BNAPS lounge is to be done by its members and it is important that every member intending to attend should contact the co-ordinator for the manning as soon as possible. Write to Wilmer C. Rockett, 2030 Overlook Ave., Willow Grove, Pa. 19090 and let him know. The lounge will be a clearing house for information regarding meetings, programs, room locations, addresses, etc. which will be available from the lounge staffer. 35 to 40 volunteers will be required to adequately staff the lounge during the 74 hours it will be open. We hope that there will be an over-subscription of volunteers.

AT THE AUCTIONS

L.C.D. STAMP CO. INC.
LONDON, ONT., FEB. 21, 1976

This 25th L.C.D. sale was mainly B.N.A. material with prices fairly strong. Some of the more interesting prices realized were: ½c centered Jubilee block, mint, NH with natural gum bends \$190; mint 20c Jubilee block, fresh NH \$420; mint 50c NH centered Jubilee block \$525; well centered booklet pane of six 2c green Admiral, NH \$210; complete set 1928 imperf between NH \$900; imperf upper plate imprint block six of Canada's first airmail \$675; imperf pair 16c airmail special delivery \$425; similar 17c value \$260.



—Philately In Print

The photograph on the cover of the last issue told only half the story. There was no space to squeeze in a picture of the

reverse side of the envelope. Here for the record is the reverse, bearing the salvage label referred to.



Recent meeting in Toronto brought together members of the appraisal committee of the National Postal Museum, Ottawa. Front row, James N. Sissons; C. R. McGuire, Museum head of administration and research and secretary of appraisal committee; James E. Kraemer, Museum manager and chairman, appraisal committee. Back row, Leslie A. Davenport; Richard M. Lamb; Max Lysack, Canada Post director of treasury operations.

Postmarked Prince Edward Island

Fourth in a series

by G. DOUGLAS MURRAY

I promised to return to the lot number post offices, and since the second article in this series serves as an introduction to the subject, I will now list all offices and postmarks known to me using the lot numbers.

Column one is the official name of the office and in case of an official name change the office is listed again in this column only if still a "lot P.O."

Column two lists the dates of operation of the office under this name.

Column three provides the village location and any other pertinent notes including postmarks if different from the official name.

Lot 1 — 1873-August 1914	.....	Located in Norway
Lot 4 — 1873-September 1914	.....	Located in Campbellton
Lot 6 — July 1862-February 1914	.....	Located on Western Road
Lot 7 — 1853-1873	.....	Located in Campbellton
Lot 8 — 1863-November 1904. Also during 1842	.....	Located in Glenwood
Glenwood Lot 8 — November 1904-February 1918	.....	Located in Glenwood
Hebron Lot 8 — July 1907-January 1914	.....	Located in Hebron
Milo Lot 9 — August 1908-January 1914	.....	Located in Milo
Lot 10 — 1871-November 1913	.....	Located on Western Road
Lot 11 — September 1851-October 1914	.....	Located near Conway
Lot 12 — October 1855-October 1912	.....	Located in Ellerslie
Harmony Lot 13 — July 1907-November 1914	.....	Located in Harmony
Lot 14 — October 1857-July 1914	.....	Located in MacDougal
Lot 15 — July 1857-1858	.....	Located in Egmont Bay
Lot 16 — April 1838-August 1913	.....	Community known as "lot 16"
Southwest Lot 16 — April 1875-May 1932	.....	Community known as "Southwest"
Lot 30 — July 1867-May 1914	.....	Located in Brookvale
? — ? 1850's	.....	Lot 32 cancellation. Reported by Campbell & Tomlinson but not listed officially as an office.
Lot 35 — July 1855-July 1905	.....	Located in Dunstaffnage
Peakes Station — October 1878-February 1967	.....	Cancel "Peakes Station — Lot 38"
Lot 40 — July 1855-July 1905	.....	Located in Bristol
Lot 45 — 1854-1884	.....	Located in Hermanville
Red Point — 1859-February 1916	.....	Straight line cancel "Lot 46 + Kings"
Lot 47 — April 1832-1862	.....	Located near East Point and later at Bothwell
Lot 48 — Oct. 1888-Jan. 1905 & Oct. 1906-Feb. 1907	.....	Located in Cross Roads
Hillsboro Lot 48 — February 1907-May 1916	.....	Located in Cross Roads
Lot 49 — 1854-1871	.....	Located in Pownal
Uigg — October 1912-1914	.....	Cancel "Uigg Lot 50"
Newport Lot 54 — 1884-July 1916	.....	Located in Newport
Upton Lot 55 — April 1887-March 1907	.....	Located in Strathcona
Lot 56 — 1885-September 1923	.....	Located in Annandale
Annandale Lot 56 — September 1923-February 1967	.....	Located in Annandale
Lewes Lot 60 — June 1908-July 1918	.....	Located in Lewes
Abney Lot 64 — April 1908-August 1963	.....	Located in Abney
Lot 67 — 1853-July 1908	.....	Located in Springton

Articles in *Popular Stamps* in May and September 1947 reported others which I have not been able to confirm but which I identify as follows:

- Lot 64 — This would be an alternate name for Murray River.
 Lot 44 — Possibly Souris West.
 Peakes Lot 38 — (see above)
 Lot 27 — possibly an alternate name for Anderson's Road.
 Lot 31 — an alternate name for Bryan's Cross (later Bonshaw).

My research seems to indicate that most island P.O.'s had date stamps by Confederation in 1873 and as mentioned in the previous article they probably had "PAID" stamps by the late 1850's. Among the early "lot P.O.'s" there are three which may not have had instruments; lot 7, 15, 47, since they changed names quite early as indicated.

It should be noted that the dates are from the official records and a date stamp could have been used for years after an office changed names. My list of lot P.O.'s is substantially complete; however, there may have been other cancellations used showing lot numbers. I would appreciate any information in this regard and especially on strikes which are not within the date above.

An interesting example of the changes which can occur in lot offices happened with Lots 4 and 7 (above). This is the same office! Campbellton straddles the boundary between the two lots and in 1873 the Post Office merely changed Post Master and moved across the road and the name had to be changed. A similar thing happened in Bristol at the other end of the province. Bristol is in Lot 39, but Lot 40 post office moved there and did not change name until some time later, possibly because it served the western part of Lot 40.

There is more information on Lot P.O.'s which I will publish later.



Rambling through the Records

By A. L. STEINHART

7. December 1915 Postal Guide Supplement.

"Attention has recently been drawn to a case in which a letter addressed for delivery abroad and prepaid with one of the "Empire Map" stamps issued by the Department, Christmas, 1898, was returned from a Canadian Post Office to the sender with an endorsement to the effect that the stamp was not good for use in the international mail service, being considered as of temporary

validity only. The office concerned was in error in this matter, as the Post Office Department of Canada has never issued a postage stamp of temporary validity. While the issues of some Canadian postage stamps, such as the "Map" stamp, have been limited, the stamps themselves are of permanent validity and are recognized as postage stamps that are good for all time, and that can be used in prepaying correspondence posted in Canada for any destination."

8. From the Dec. 29, 1951 Weekly Post Office Bulletin.

"The Department has decided to discontinue the printing and issue of the 10c special delivery postage stamp because of the comparatively small sale of this item. When present stocks of this stamp are exhausted, patrons are to be advised to use an ordinary issue 10c stamp to pay for the special delivery service. In all cases, letters for special delivery service must be clearly marked "Special Delivery", preferably by the use of the dark red gummed label, S.D. 8, which is to be supplied by Post Offices, or by writing the words Special Delivery on the envelope."

9. From Department Order No. 15 of the Post Office Department dated at Ottawa, September 1, 1875.

"Post Bands bearing a one cent impressed postage stamp have been prepared for the convenience of persons desiring to use them in transmitting newspapers or other mail matter passing at the one cent rate, and will be issued to postmasters, on application, for sale to the public at the rate of four for five cents, at which same rate they will be charged to postmasters when issued."

10. From the April, 1913 Quarterly Supplement to the Postal Guide.

"On or about the 1st May next the Department will be prepared to issue one cent stamp books each containing twenty-four stamps of that denomination. The price at which these books are to be issued to postmasters and sold by them to the public is 25 cents each."

11. An extract from the *Quebec Gazette* of November, 1789.

"November 5th, 1789, General Post Office, Quebec.

"A mail will be dispatched from this office from Halifax on Saturday the 14th Current. That Conveyance will be continued monthly until Sat. the First of May next from which time the mail will be sent every fortnight to pass through Fredericton and St. John, N.B. and Digby, Annapolis, Horton and Windsor in N.S."

"The Inland American postage on letters sent by the way of Halifax for England must be paid at the office into which such letters may be put."

12. From the October 1924 Monthly Postal Guide Supplement.

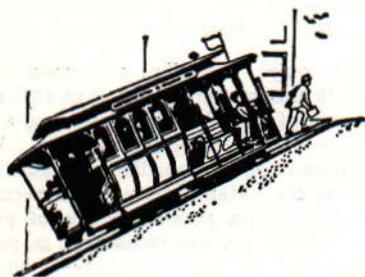
"Permission has been granted to the Laurentide Air Service Limited operating a daily aerial service between Haileybury, Ontario and Angliers, P.Q., to the Rouyn gold fields to convey such mail matter as is offered for conveyance by this service provided the senders assume all risk."

"The requirements for this mail are:

"'By aerial mail' to be prominently written on the address side.

"The usual Canadian postage to be affixed on the address side.

"A special aerial sticker sold by the Company or its agents representing a charge of 25 cents to be placed on the reverse side in payment of the special charge for transmission by aerial service, which has been fixed by those making the flight."



REMEMBER . . .

SEPTEMBER 16-18, 1976

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Early Covers found in a Ballot Box

BY FRANK W. CAMPBELL

In the BNAPS Library is a 100 page book *The Hugh Finlay Journal*. It is a photo-litho reprint of a book printed in New York in 1867. Hugh Finlay was the first Deputy-Postmaster General of Canada, starting just after the change in Canada from French to British control. In 1773-74 Finlay was also in control of the posts in what is now the eastern United States, as far south as The Carolinas.

The book is a detail of his two year trip to plan better mail conveyance when there were almost no roads as we today know travel facilities. The first 100 miles from Quebec to Maine is the only actual Canadian portion, but the remainder is an adventure along trails, swamps, across rivers, until Carolina is reached. Finlay's interviews with local postmasters are almost hilarious at times; such as the ship letter two-pence the postmaster had to pay captains which was more than the salary of the official. Postmasters were exempt from jury duty or militia service, but this was not always recognized by local officials. All-in-all the book is good history of the Colonial period.

About 1800 Finlay was relieved of his office and George Heriot was the next manager of Canada's post offices, but only in the present Canadian territory. In Windsor, Ontario, a few years ago much original correspondence in Heriot's handwriting was discovered, in connection with Detroit Sandwich postal affairs soon after the United States started a post office in Detroit.

My friend Ivan Delisle, living in Sandwich, found school boys in the vicinity had old Canadian covers dated from 1800 on. Soon Ivan found they were coming from a ballot box stored in an abandoned building of Essex county official headquarters. Now a ballot box must be explained. In years past election ballots were kept for some years in case a recount was necessary. They were stored in a very large trunk-like box called a ballot box.

This find contained letters instead of ballots, dating from about 1795 to nearly 1850. Much of my early Canadian postal history was started from these letters, in Mr. Delisle's home, as an incentive to do research. After about 1850 nearly all letters in this county complex were saved, and were later given away as scrap paper — and I have a few of them. In some were adhesive stamps sent for return postage, which were not necessary, so that the stamps were still in the letters. Most were in prime fresh colour, with no fading, and it was quite a lesson to me in ink aging.

In the *Finlay 1773-1774 Journal* was found frequent mention of Suffolk, Virginia, because this was the meeting place of the north-south Colonial mail routes in British days. This explains why Suffolk was a rather common postmark in straight line or circular postmarks among old letters in the Detroit archives. Another frequent postmark in the archives was Kingston, Jamaica, tied in with shipments of spices, liquid refreshments, and dry goods trans-shipped from England to Jamaica, thence New York to inland cities. Still another rare postmark on fur trading correspondence was the Albany, New York, 'Bishopp' circular handstamp, showing just the day and month, but no place name. Quebec had the same early circle marking.

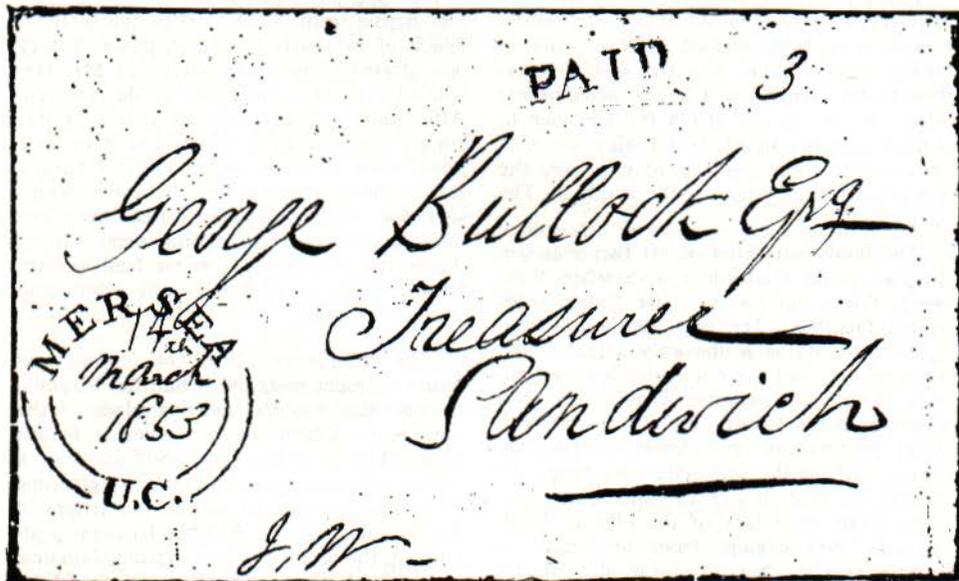
Considerable confusion exists about early post office openings in Detroit, Sandwich, and Amherstburg. Detroit definitely started in 1789 under British control. The United States took Detroit over in 1796, but evidence exists that it continued to use Canadian mail facilities until 1803. Sandwich, now in the Windsor postal area, gets various dates of starting, but in 1789 during the winter when ice closed the river at times, mail no doubt was stranded at Sandwich temporarily. 1802 is the official date of Sandwich office opening, but to add to the

confusion, Mr. Pollard often is noted as postmaster at both Detroit and Sandwich.

Windsor post office is recent as time goes, opening in 1842. Two men in Windsor wanted the office, one the blacksmith, the other a storekeeper. The story goes that the storekeeper gave the blacksmith £2 and got the job. The first post office was on Sandwich street near Goyeau, according to my old friend McDonald, the Essex county

historian of past years.

The cover here illustrated is one of the hundreds that were in the ballot box. Mersea office is about two miles east of the present Leamington, in Essex county, Ontario. It existed 1835-1869. The JW initial on the cover is no doubt that of Jonathan Wigfield, the postmaster. Leamington office opened in 1854.



Aristocrats and Zealots in Saskatchewan - their Post Offices

BY MAX ROSENTHAL

The aristocrats

Collectors of Assiniboia postmarks often came across Cannington Manor. This is a memento of the 1880s when, in contrast to the humble homesteaders coming in to seek their "promised land", a few capitalists raised money in eastern Canada and Great Britain to establish farming on a grand scale in this Prairie territory.

An Englishman of means, William Pierce, chose land 40 miles southeast of Moosomin. He intended to establish an ideal community, made up of wealthy Englishmen, with a mode of life in the gracious English manner. On range 14, township 9, section 1, west of the 2nd Meridian, Cannington Manor post office was opened in 1888, in what is now the Province of Saskatchewan, but was then the Territory of Assiniboia.

Despite a good beginning, during which a community hall, store, flour mills, and cheese factories were built, prosperity did not endure. A promised branch railway became reality in 1890, but it bypassed Cannington Manor, and went through 10 miles away, where a new community arose called simply Manor. It got a post office in 1901, on range 13, township 7, section 1.

The dream of a romantic English colony dissipated in the harsh reality of the climate. Most of the farmers moved away, and Cannington Manor is now an historic site.

* * *

Whitewood is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway just south of Esterhazy. It was named after a nearby bluff of white poplars, and it is a memento of the efforts of the French Courts of St. Hubert to establish a bit of France in Assiniboia. Whitewood was already a supply center when there arrived from 1884 such men of means as Count de Roffignac, and Count de Soras. They lived either in the village or on their ranches.

Whitewood Station post office had been established in 1883, on range 7, township 16, section 2, west of the 2nd Meridian. "Station" was dropped in 1896.

The counts built houses which, while not on the scale of some in Cannington Manor, were still imposing, and brought in whole families to work for them. They imported expensive foods and other luxuries, such as thoroughbred horses, with the finest accessories. The counts and their families attended Race Days at Cannington Manor in coaches, with coachmen and footmen in livery.

The French noblemen tried cattle ranching, sheep raising, even horses for the French army, but losses were heavy due to severe winters. A brushmaking factory, making Graycoe cheese, growing chicory, and the most ambitious scheme of all, raising sugar beets, all folded. The last of the counts left just before World War I, and much of their land was bought by their employees.

The zealots

Persecution of the Jews in Russia during the 1880s led to the formation of the Jewish Colonization Association, with the help of Baron de Hirsch. In 1890 he authorized payments of \$500 loans per family for settle-

ment of 60 families on farms on the Prairies. In the spring of 1892, 47 families went to a site about 24 miles east of Estevan. On range 3, township 3, section 5, west of the 2nd Meridian, Hirsch post office came into being in 1893.

In "Land of Hope", (published by the Modern Press, Saskatoon, 1960), Clara Hoffer described the arrival of her father Israel Hoffer in 1905:

"The train had stopped at a station no larger than 8 by 16 feet. At closer range they could see the name inscribed on the small station. It was Hirsch, the last stop in their long trip across the world.

"A horse and buggy neared the station and stopped. Two men got out. 'Those must be the boys we were supposed to meet', was said in a thick, deep voice. Another buggy drove up and stopped. A bearded man jumped out with bright, snapping eyes took in the scene. He was Rabbi Berner, postmaster and teacher, who had come for the mail."

* * *

"On October 27th, 1968, more than 200 people made a pilgrimage to Edenbridge, a place you will not find on any map," wrote Abraham J. Arnold, in 1968, in the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba Papers." He continued:

"It was never a town, and perhaps not even a village. Officially it was never more than a post office which took its name from a bridge across the Carrot River in northern Saskatchewan. The early visible remains of Edenbridge today are a weatherbeaten old single building standing beside the highway and a cairn with an historical plaque to mark the site. The pilgrimage was made on the occasion of the dedication. The remains of a few old buildings such as the first post office and one or two of the first homes may also be detected against the skyline."

A 1905 Department of Immigration pamphlet offering 160 acres for \$10 inspired 20 Jewish immigrants, originally from Lithuania, to come to this densely wooded area in 1906. Between then and 1913 they were joined by about 30 more families. When the farm settlement was granted a post office, the settlers discussed the choice of a name. Quoted in the Canadian Jewish Congress Bulletin, of April 1966, Sam Vichter, one of the 1906 pioneers wrote in his diary:

(continued on page 48)

The Mystery of Box 252, a World War II Accomodation Address

BY KEN ROWE

On the outbreak of war in 1939, the British Government made arrangements for private correspondence with the enemy or enemy occupied countries. Thos. Cook & Sons were appointed as official agents for this service which was carried out by use of an accommodation address in Lisbon, Portugal. The address being "Via Post Box 506, Lisbon, Portugal".

These arrangements were publicized in England and although some mail is known sent through the system addressed to Canada, no provision or publicity was given for Canadians to utilize the service.

Until recently, it was thought that no arrangements had been made specifically for Canadian correspondence. A recent find of covers has cast some new light on this aspect of Canadian World War II correspondence.

While visiting a local stamp show, I was shown a quantity of censored German covers of the 1940-41 vintage all of which were addressed to Box 252, Grand Central Annex P.O., New York and were without contents.

At first glance there seemed to be little unusual about the group (Figures Nos. 1

and 2) other than the fact that some were addressed to the box number directly and some were addressed to different individuals in care of the box number. As the United States was not at war during this period, there could have been a number of explanations for this.

The majority of the envelopes were franked with the current Hindenburg issue paying either 25 PFG surface mail or 65 PFG airmail rates. They originated from all parts of Germany and the occupied territories and all were censored by both German and Allied authorities. One envelope acquired from another source recently, originating in Vichy, France, has only the Allied censoring.

What was unusual was that some of the envelopes were directed to Canadian addresses in care of the accommodation box number (Figures 3 and 4). My previous experience and study of the British system gave me reason to suspect that Post Box 252 had been set up by some organization to facilitate mail between Canada and Germany which was not possible by normal routes due to the suspension of service.

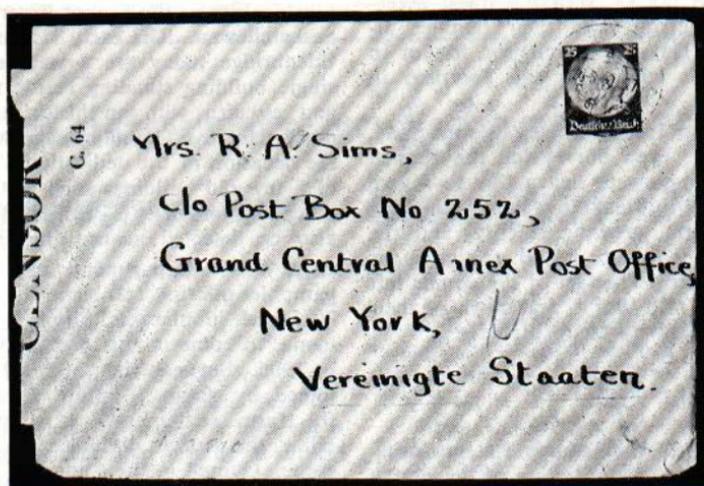


FIGURE 1

A cover from Germany addressed to an individual in care of the box number. The majority of Box 252 envelopes are addressed in this way.

My first enquiry was quite naturally directed to the Postmaster of Grand Central Annex Post Office in New York to determine who had rented Box 252 in 1940-41. The first reply was that records were "not available". This turned out to be officialese for destroyed. Further enquiries were directed to the Canada Post Office, the Canadian, American and International Red Cross, the U.S. National Archives, the Smithsonian Institute, the Consulate General of Germany and last but not least the FBI with no results.

I then turned to the envelopes themselves and wrote an enquiry letter to 14 of the senders who had put their return addresses on the envelopes. Four were returned as undeliverable, one replied, but could give no information and the balance were unanswered.

Unwilling to give up at this point, I wrote to all of the Canadian addresses to be found on the envelopes. This time there

were three responses out of five enquiries. However, only one could remember anything about the period and in fact had retained identical letters from a relative in Austria. There were no Canadian markings on the covers and the recipient could not remember if they reached her directly or were enclosed in an outer cover.

It seems apparent that the address was indeed used as an accommodation address for enemy origin mail addressed to Canada.

The question remains as to who or what organization set up the system and how it was publicized. A cursory examination of microfilmed Toronto newspapers of the period did not reveal any published notification of the establishment of such a system and it may be that publicity was by some other method (i.e. U.S. radio stations). One envelope (Figure 5) supports the theory of North American origin as the individual has obviously copied an instruction in English, thinking it to be part of the address. This might indicate a printed instruction

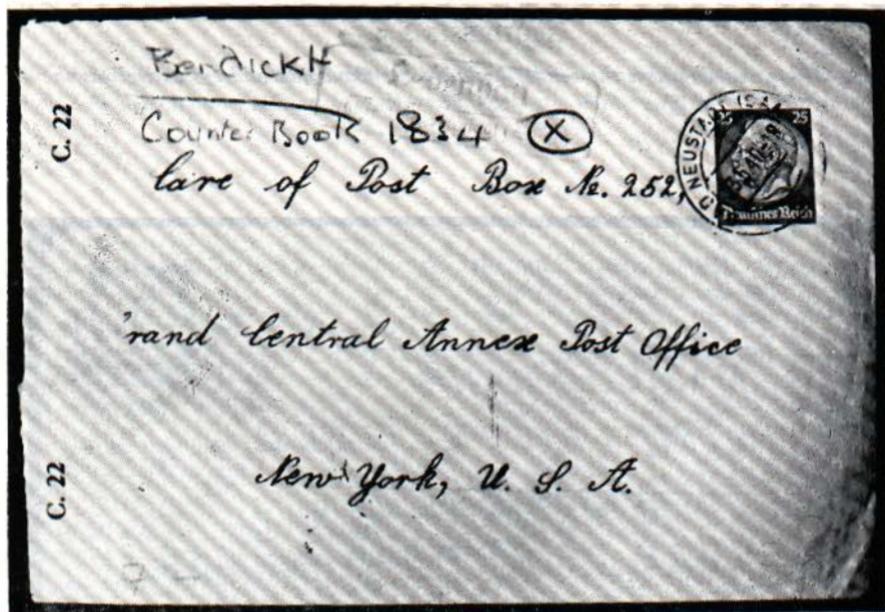
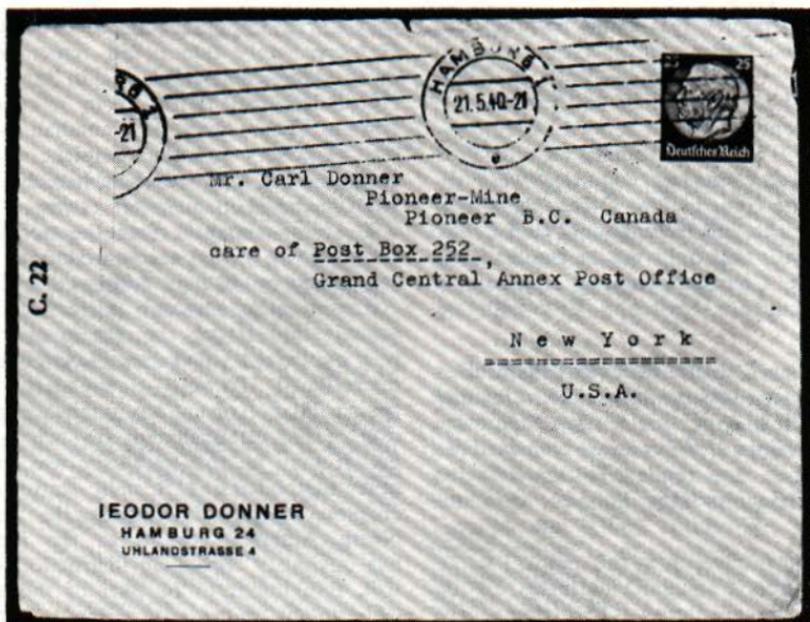


FIGURE 2

A cover addressed to the box number directly. A pencil notation in upper left of "BENDICKT COUNTER BOOK 1834" indicates how the addressee was identified.



C. 22

Mr. Carl Donner
Pioneer-Mine
Pioneer B.C. Canada
care of Post Box 252,
Grand Central Annex Post Office

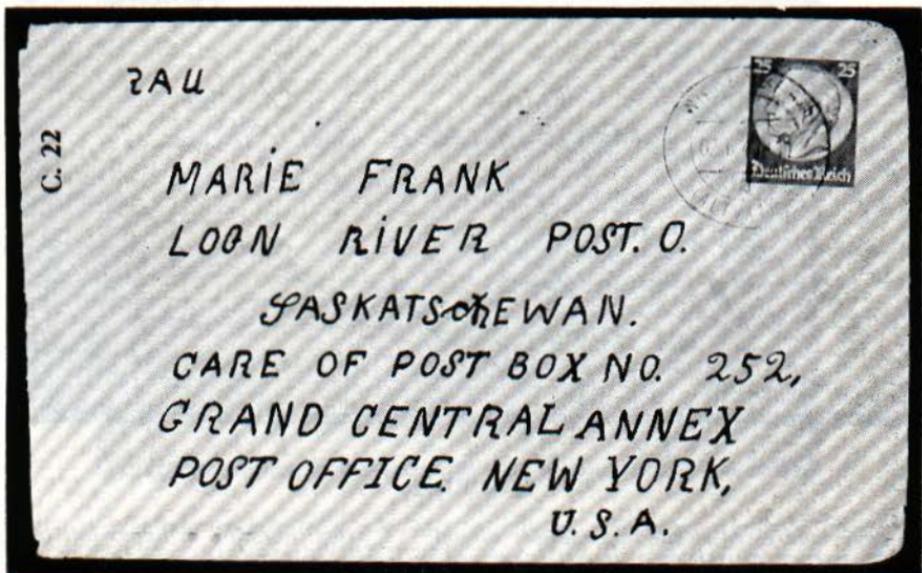
New York

U.S.A.

IEODOR DONNER
HAMBURG 24
UNLANDSTRASSE 4

FIGURES 3 & 4

Two covers showing how the sender included the Canadian address as well as the box number.



C. 22

2AU

MARIE FRANK
LOON RIVER POST. O.

SASKATCHEWAN.

CARE OF POST BOX NO. 252,
GRAND CENTRAL ANNEX
POST OFFICE, NEW YORK,
U. S. A.

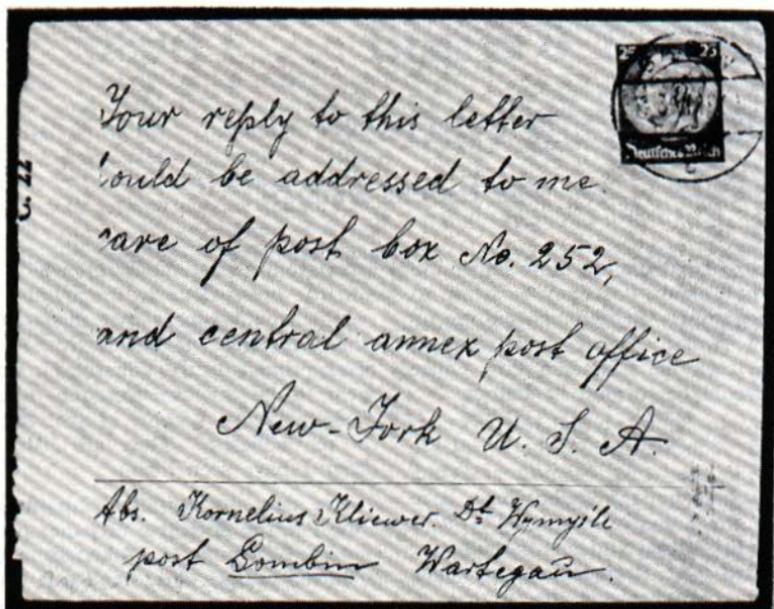


FIGURE 5

An envelope from occupied Poland with an address indicating that the sender had copied an instruction in English thinking it was part of the address.

leaflet such as was used for the British system.

The earliest and latest dates known are March 19, 1940 and August 22, 1941. Obviously the system would cease upon the United States entry into the war.

Apart from the main question, there are a number of minor mysteries in relation to these covers.

A. How were the letters that were addressed only to the box number without a recipient's name identified. One such envelope is endorsed "Counter Book No. 1834" (Figure 2). Perhaps a ledger record of addresses was maintained?

B. I have assumed that all this mail was intended for Canadian addresses even though comparatively few envelopes show

the full Canadian address. There would be no need for such a system for mail addressed to United States addresses?

C. If those envelopes with Canadian addresses were put into the U.S. Postal System without the Box 252 being blanked out, and none of the envelopes show this, they would end up at the box again. I must assume that the letters were placed in a separate cover franked with U.S. postage for transmission to Canada?

D. If assumption "C" is correct, why was the group of envelopes which brought the puzzle to my attention excepted?

I would appreciate hearing from anyone who can clarify any of these points or who has covers addressed to this box number in their collection.

"I want a Refund . . . These Stamps won't stick"

BY JOHN M. HALMAN

With outright indignation more and more customers of Canada Post may be heard to mutter these words. Bad enough putting up with lousy postal service and frequent strikes; the least the Canadian Post Office could do would be to gum its stamps.

However, to many postal clerks confronted with such a situation, the words are like money in the bank. In most cases the adhesive *is* there but the stamps have been printed on the adhesive. With PVA it is difficult for the novice to detect the adhesive on the printed side. Replacements are made for the irate customer and the printed-on-the-adhesive errors are sold or turned over to spouse, friend or to an interested dealer. Some even find their way back to Ottawa to be destroyed.

When the 1967 6c black definitive on PVA made its appearance in 1972, it wasn't long before ads started to appear offering "Printed on Gum" errors. Prices from Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, were the highest that I noted, while those in Toronto were the lowest—about \$4 each. The price has since stabilized at between \$8 and \$12 per copy.

Prior to this, the 3c definitive of 1935 had similar gum problems, and two sheets were released from the Post Office in error. I also recall seeing at least one Canadian essay listed in various private treaty lists and auction sales as "printed on gummed side"; see *Sissons* March 29, 1961 auction sale, 1870-93 Small Queens, Lot 407; 2c black Canada Bank Note essay printed on gummed side, block, one stamp creased, very good to very fine, and realized \$18. Today this price sounds too good to be true. These may actually be gummed on the printed side rather than vice versa, but I don't have actual samples at hand to compare. You may wish to note E & P of BNA Engraved Plate Essay No. 36 EA-F gummed over printing.

When the Centennial 6c made its appearance it was rumoured that all the errors

came from a continuous roll which was fed into the press. Due to the number discovered it would appear that this was exactly what happened. If this is true for the 6c black printed on the adhesive, it would not seem to be the case for the other seven modern stamps I know of that are printed on the adhesive. They are listed in the order I have seen them:

- 1c Centennial definitive (2 panes of 100?)
- 6c Pearson definitive (2 panes of 100?)
- 4c red Olympic (1 broken pane of 50)
- 4c red postage due, small size (?)

There are probably other issues that I am not aware of. We may well ask why only limited quantities of these errors have found their way onto the market.

The first two have been offered at the retail level. To my knowledge the third has not been offered. The 4c red postage due was offered in my February 24, 1976 Mail Sale as a single lot and realized \$190, with five bids over the \$150 level. A further single copy is retained in a private collection and a plate block has been reported. The postage due errors were undetected in the Post Office and it appears that the sheet or sheets which passed quality control were torn up for sale to collectors as parts of sets in packets and as plate blocks over various P.O. philatelic counters. Little or no use is made of this stamp for actually collecting postage due.

One theory for the limited number discovered of these later printed on PVA errors is that a sheet or more (say four panes in a sheet) is accidentally turned over during or prior to the actual printing operation. Rather than the continuous roll going through the printing presses, only the sheet or sheets that were turned over would go through. Based on this theory, it may pay you to take a closer look at any modern stamp you may have that has PVA. I think that other printed on PVA errors have been released and are yet to be discovered.

POLYVINYL ALCOHOL VS. GUM ARABIC

In recent years PVA has made rapid gains over gum arabic. The latter derives from a natural source — the acacia tree — a tropical and sub-tropical genus of leguminous plants. Most are trees, which can vary from season to season in both quantity and quality. PVA on the other hand is a synthetic adhesive produced from petroleum

by-products, and this allows "gum" of exactly the right viscosity and strength to be produced.

PVA is reliable in colour. Gum arabic can vary from white to deep golden, depending on the ingredients used in its manufacture. PVA is invisible, tasteless, odourless — which leads to complaints that the stamps appeared un gummed.

— Ed.

Manitoby Fever

Reproduced here are extracts from a letter written 100 years ago by Antoine Benoit, a young French Canadian farmer, who had thoughts of moving with his family from their Cowansville, Quebec home to settle in Manitoba. The year was 1878, eight years after Manitoba became a province.

From the text of the letter, young Benoit was obviously agonising over the many aspects of making such a move. The letter came into the possession of Vincent G. Greene nearly 20 years ago. It is extremely repetitious so this version is condensed. Spelling is as written. Paragraphs, capital letters and some punctuation have been added.

Hurah for Manitoby

Cowansville
Dec. 26th 1878

Mr Young and Jones
Manitoby land office

Dear Sir

I take my pen in hand to inform you that about 20 of us young men have had some talk of going to Manitoby to take up land, and as we met one knight last week, I was appointed to rite to you and get all the information I could. For as those jittle hand bills that you sent round here last spring give a great many what we call Manitoby fever.

And as you stated that you would send a pamphlet describing the north west generally on receipt of postage stamps, or if we

rote to you that you would answer all our questions. Know I will ask a great many questions for as thare has been considerable talk about Manitoby, that a great many says one thing and some another. Some hurd say that Manitoby is full of Indaens, and many other nations. While others say that they hurd that it was vary pour prairie land, while others says that they hurd that the north west is a vary cold place, much colder than around hear.

Some says that there is know wood thire to burn. Know is it a country whose people is settling in fast? For some thinks that if they go thire that they will have to go way back on them prairie where no one ells will settle . . . I think that if we would go that there would be about seventy five or a hundred family ready to go as soon as they could dispose of their propity. By so doing they would all be wealthy enough that they would want to club together and take up and buy a great quantity of land.

Know if we go in the spring a few of us young men and I, do you think that we could find employment through the summer? My father is a large farmer and thire is my brother and I and my brother in law and many of our friends and cousins that are ready to go.

I want to get all the information I can about that country, for people have talk of going to United States West, whire a number of families have been going for the last year. And they seem to speak vary favorable of that country. If we think that it is

not best to go to Manitoby in the spring, we will go to United States West. That is why we ask so many questions.

Know is Manitoby good prairie land for farming and stock raising . . . If we go we prefer being along a lake or river. Know is it flat or rolling prairie? Do you think that grain would grow well thire? Do you think that fruite would grow well? How would it be about the market? Is your homestead about 160 acres and is thire any office fees and how much is it? Is there any better place to go than Manitoby in the north west? Thire is a family from hear that has gon to Manitoulin Island and advises us to go thire. Is that any ware nare

Manitoby? We have heard of Red River, is that any ware nare thire? Some says they hurd that the Indians is vary trubulsom in the north west. Is it so? Now is it vary cold in the north west?

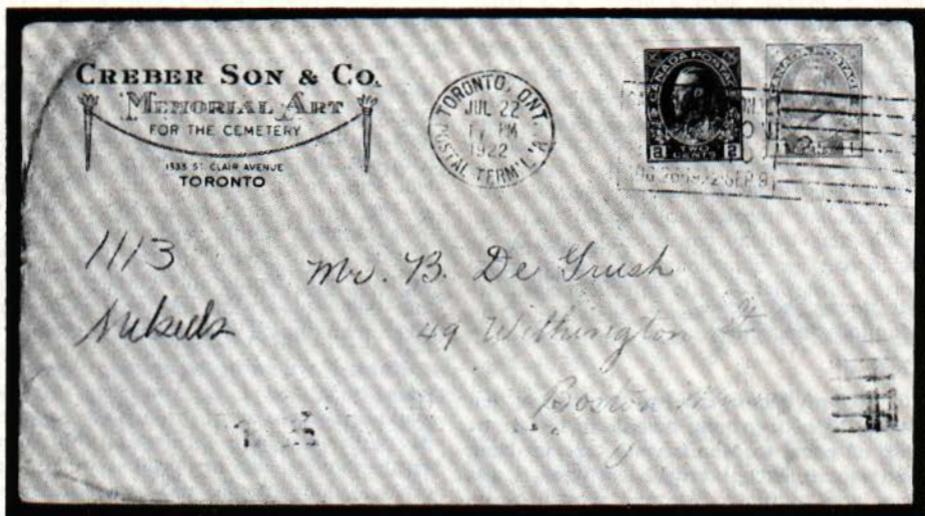
By answering all our questions you will oblige us vary much.

Antoine Benoit
Cowansville.

(We shall, of course, never know whether young Benoit and his relations ever made the trip. But for what it's worth there are today 52 Benois listed in the Winnipeg phone book. We didn't investigate the other areas of Manitoba. — *Ed.*

Admiral Period Notes

by A. L. STEINHART

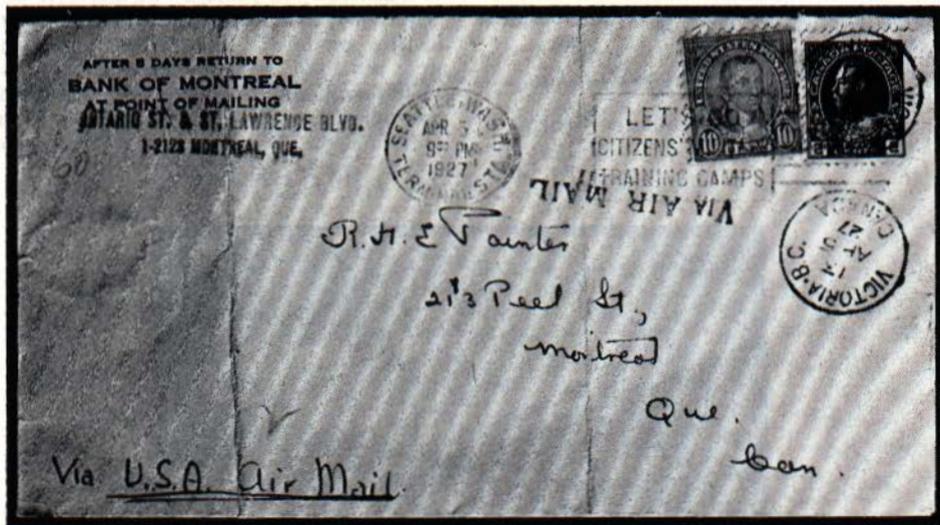


The cover in the photo shows what I believe to be, as known to me, the earliest known use on cover of the booklet stamps

of the colour changes of the Admirals, 1c yellow and 2c green. The cover is dated July 22, 1922, and there is a different To-

ronto machine cancel on the reverse also dated July 22. The stamps with their two imperfect sides and large margins are distinctive of booklet stamps. The use of these two values here simultaneously suggests we are dealing with the combination booklet. Marler's book on the Admirals says the date of issue of the combination booklet

"was July or August 1922"; the same is said in Marler's book on the Admiral booklets; Holmes says it was in December, 1922; Reiche's two Admiral handbooks suggest the same dates as Marler; so, for these reasons I suggest the date of issue of the combination booklet to be July 22, 1922 or earlier.



The accompanying cover in the photo illustrates a most unusual and legitimate mixed franking of Canadian and U.S.A. stamps. In 1927 there was no official air mail service for transcontinental mail. Because of this there was an official agreement with the United States, as noted in various Postal Guide Supplements, to use the U.S. air mails, but it was necessary to prepay the U.S. air mail fee with U.S. stamps. The cover was mailed from Victoria, B.C., April 5, 1927, endorsed via U.S.A. Air Mail, and franked with a 2c Admiral paying the 2c one ounce forward first class rate, along with a 10c U.S. postage stamp, just tied to the cover by the Victoria C.D.S., prepaying the 10c U.S. ½ oz. air mail rate. The U.S. stamp was not supposed to be cancelled by the Canadian Post Office and was machine cancelled at Seattle on the same day. There is a New York machine transit postmark on the reverse dated April 9, 1927 and the cover was forwarded from there to Montreal.

A circular

Post Office Department, Canada,
OTTAWA, May 20th, 1915.

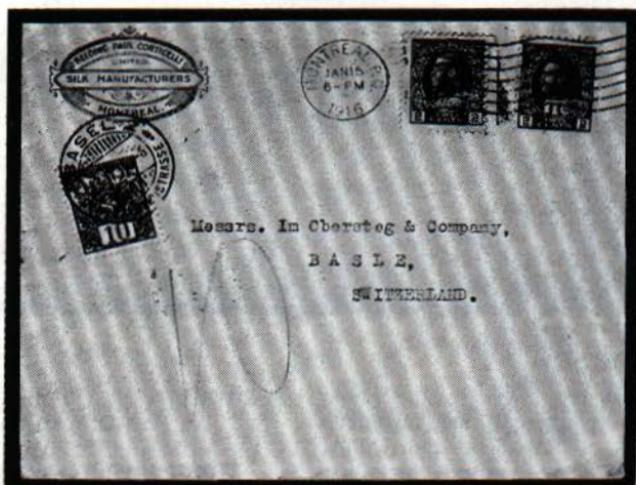
CIRCULAR TO POSTMASTERS

With reference to departmental circular of the 5th March last, informing the Postmaster that postage stamps of five-cent, twenty-cent and fifty-cent denominations impressed with the words "War Tax" were being used by the Inland Revenue Department for the collection of the War Tax on wines etc and specially instructing the Postmaster that postage stamps of these denominations having the words "War Tax" impressed upon them were not to be accepted as postage, as they were being used exclusively for Inland Revenue purposes the Postmaster is informed that it has been ascertained that these stamps are still in circulation and he is again warned against accepting them for prepayment of postage as these were issued for Inland Revenue purposes only and cannot under any circumstances be accepted as postage.

The one and two cent postage stamps upon which the words "War Tax" have been impressed may be accepted for the prepayment of postage, and may also be used for the payment of war duties in all cases whatsoever, but this does not apply to postage stamps of higher denominations upon which the words "War Tax" are printed, nor does it apply to Inland Revenue war tax stamps of any denomination whatsoever, as these were issued for Inland Revenue purposes only.

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

The rate for first class Universal Postal union one ounce letters from Canada during this period until Oct. 1, 1921 was five cents. This cover was franked with a 2c stamp and a 2c plus 1c war tax stamp to pay the postage. The war tax charge was a non postal emergency temporary tax on certain postal items and consequently was not recognized as a postal payment by U.P.U. adherents. The deficiency in postage was therefore one cent, equal in international postal currency to five centimes. Deficiencies in postage were penalized at double the deficiency and so ten centimes was charged by the Swiss post office shown by the large "10" in manuscript and the 10 centime Swiss postage due stamp cancelled at Basle.



The cover illustrated shows the unusual use of the stamps of three different countries legitimately used commercially on one cover. The letter was mailed from Canada to Italy franked by a 2c green Admiral stamp. The proper rate to Italy was eight cents for a one ounce first class U.P.U. letter. Since the letter was short paid six cents, one lire and ninety centimes postage due was charged in Italy, the equivalent of twelve cents, double the six cent deficiency.

Since the addressee had moved from Italy to Switzerland, the letter was redirected to Switzerland and Swiss postage due stamps were affixed as the Italian postage due stamps no longer served any purpose. The proper use of the stamps of three countries on one cover is highly unlikely. The cover also shows the eight cent one ounce first class U.P.U. rate which was introduced Oct. 1, 1925 for which purpose the eight cent blue Admiral stamp was issued.

See you at our Annual
Convention
at San Francisco
BNAPEX '76
September 16-18, 1976



The Beaver Byline

by CLAYTON HUFF AND ARTHUR H. GROTEN, M.D.

More new, confirmed flaws of the 5c Beaver follow. The abbreviations used are repeated for your convenience.

Descr.—Description

T.P.—Thirkell Position

P.P.—Plate Position St.—State

Perf.—Perforated. 1—11¾; 2—11¾; 3—12.

T.—Top; R—Right; B—Bottom; L—Left

cc—Copies

flg.—Frame line gap—a distance of about .4mm.

fr.—Frame

diam.—Diameter

V—Vertical

Ident—H4012 (G.W. has called this flaw PF46c)

Descr.: 2 large dots 2 flg L of L fr. 7 and 7½mm below T, inner fr.

Other: Dot just touching outer L fr. 6mm. below T inner fr. Very small dot in ball of BR5.

T.P.: L of C1

P.P.: ?—Not B. St.: ?

Perf.: 1—(2cc); 2—(2cc)

C-dot: Very small, touching at R. Height 1

Ident—H5001

Descr.: Dot in middle of outer curved fr. gap — at left of first A of Canada

Other: A faint (almost horizontal) dash is in inner curved frame gap — just to right and slightly above the dot

T.P.: C1 (BL)

P.P.: ?—Not L. St.: ?

Perf.: 2—(3cc); G.W. has 1 copy

C-dot: Avg.—½ diam from R. Also faint dot 1 flg directly above C-dot. Height 3

Ident—H5002

Descr.: Almost horizontal line filling inner curved fr. gap immediately above second A of Canada

Other: Small dot in outer curved fr. gap between A N. 2cc have doubled R fr. at B

T.P.: B1 (CR)

P.P.: ?—Not T or B. St.: ?

Perf.: 1—(1 copy); 2—(2cc); 3—(1 copy)

C-dot: Small—1½ diam from R. Height 2

Ident—H5003

Descr.: Small dot in outer curved fr. line gap over right shaft of N of Canada

Other: B frames doubled at L

T.P.: B1 (BL)

P.P.: ?—Not L. St.: ?

Perf.: 2—(2cc)

C-dot: Large, touching at R. Height 2

Ident—H5004

Descr.: Small dot in inner curved fr. gap over right shaft of N of CANADA

Other:

T.P.: On line between B1 and C1 (C)

P.P.: ?—Not L or B. St.: ?

Perf.: 3—(2cc)

C-dot: Avg. size, 1 diam from R. Height 3

Ident—H5006

Descr.: Vertical dash in fat (curved) part of D of CANADA

Other: Thin dash at top of outer curved fr. gap over L side of D of CANADA

T.P.: B2 (TR)

P.P.: ?—Not L or B. St.: ?

Perf.: 1—(3cc); 2—(1 copy)

C-dot: Large, 1 diam from R. Height 2

Ident—H5007

Descr.: Vertical dash in inner curved frame gap over L shaft of D of CANADA

Other: Vertical dash in outer curved frame gap

over T of Postage. Doubling of R fr. at B and BR5

T.P.: On line between A2 and B2 (L)

P.P.: ?—Not L. St.: ?

Perf.: 2—(copy); 3—(2cc)

C-dot: None

Ident—H5008

Descr.: Dot in outer curved frame gap above last A of CANADA

Other: Dot in outer curved frame gap above L side of S of Postage (G.W. has 1 copy of this)

T.P.: A3 (TL)

P.P.: ?—Not B. St.: ?

Perf.: 1 (1 copy); 3—(1 copy)

C-dot: Small, 1 diam from R. Height 3

Ident—5009

Descr.: Very small dot in fat part of C of CANADA. Comment—Close to PF95 but C-dot is farther to R.

T.P.: D1 (CR)

P.P.: ? St.: ?

Perf.: 2—(2cc)

C-dot: Large, almost touching at R. Height 3

Ident—H5012

Descr.: Dot in L foot of N in CANADA

Other: R outer fr. doubled at T and middle and tripled at B. B fr. doubled at very L

T.P.: C1 (CR)

P.P.: ?—Not R. St.: ?

Perf.: 2—(2cc)

C-dot: None

Ident—H5014

Descr.: Small dot in top right part of first A of CANADA

Other: Also small dash in upper diagonal part of N of CANADA; also small dash 1 flg outside L frame opposite first A of CANADA

T.P.: A1 (BC)

P.P.: Not T—G.W. says PP98. St.: G.W. says 1 before PF33a comes.

Perf.: 1—(3cc)

C-dot: None

Ident—H5016

Descr.: Slanting dash in L foot of second A of CANADA

Other: One of 2 copies show a slanting dash in R foot of last A of CANADA

T.P.: B2 (BL)

P.P.: ? St.: ?

Perf.: 3—(2cc)

C-dot: Small, 1 diam from R, opp. gap between prongs. Height 1

Ident—5017

Descr.: Dot in top R corner of second A of CANADA — above constant dash

Other: Short dash in upper straight part of D of CANADA: dots in R side of last A of CANADA. These may well be remnants of a re-entry

T.P.: B2 (LC)

P.P.: ?—Not L. St.: .—copy dated 12-7-65

Perf.: 2—(2cc)

C-dot: Small, indistinct, ½ diam from R. Height 3

Ident—H5018

Descr.: Two small dots in R side of second A of CANADA, on either side of horizontal bar of A equally spaced below constant dot.

Other: Short dash in thin section of top bar of F in FIVE; dots in top of E and N of CENTS. All these probably are remnants of a re-entry.

T.P.: B2 (BC)

P.P.: ?—Not R. St.: ?

Perf.: 2—(2cc)

C-dot: Large—1/3 diam. from R. Height 1

Ident — H5020

Descr.: Slightly mangled L side of last A of CANADA — halfway up. This is not PF69b
Other: Also dot 1/2 flg below B frame just over 2mm to R of L inner fr. This dot is near dot on H5021 but lies just to R of it.

T.P.: A3 (BL)

P.P.: ? St.: ?

Perf.: 1—(1 copy); 3—(1 copy)

C-dot: Average size, 1/2 diam from R. Height 3

Ident — H5021

Descr.: Long dash across middle of fat curved part of TL5

Other: Also dot 2/3 flg below B frame just under 2mm to R of L inner fr.

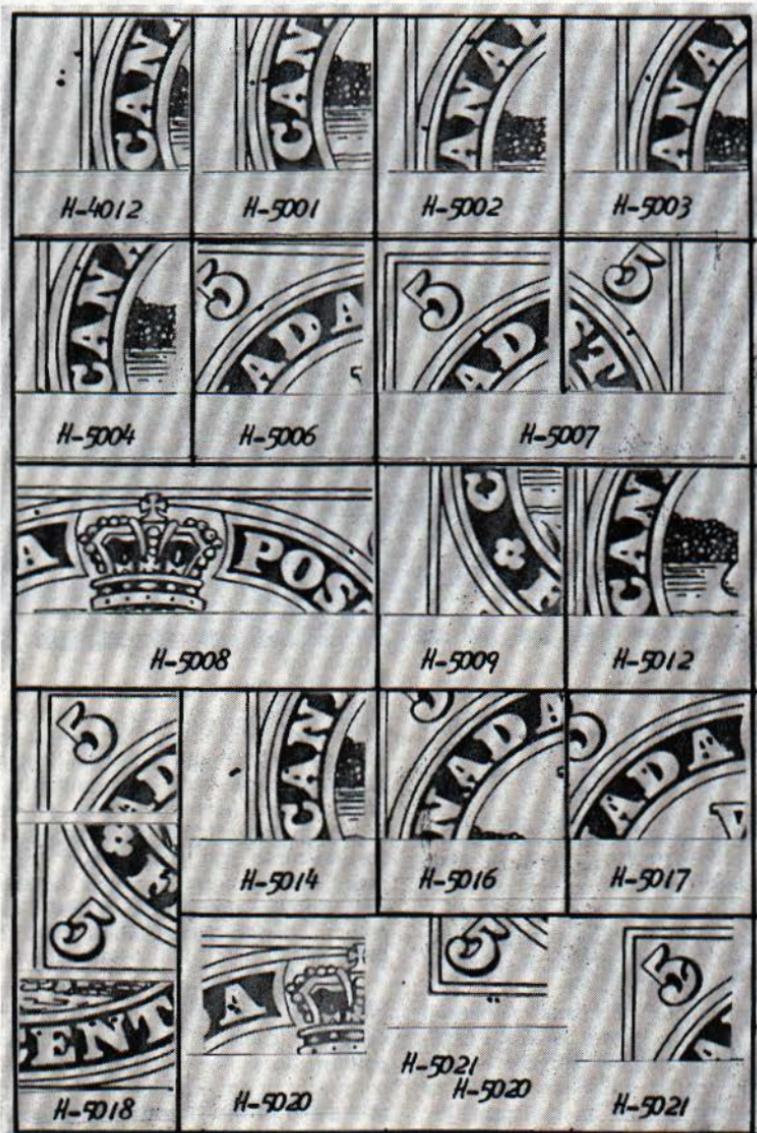
This dot is near dot on H5020 but lies just to L of it

T.P.: A1 (RC)

P.P.: ? St.: ?

Perf.: 1—(4cc)

C-dot: Avg. 1 diam from R—except connected to R by coloured horiz. line. Height 2.



The 2-Cent Acanthus Postage Due Issue of 1906-30

BY TRELLE A. MORROW



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author would particularly like to acknowledge the assistance given by the Hon. George Marler and Mr. Hans Reiche on this article.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA
OTTAWA, 1st June, 1906

"Commencing on the 1st July, 1906, the present system of collecting unpaid postage will be discontinued and thereafter the following system will supersede the regulations now in force:

"The Department will issue a special stamp which will be known as the POSTAGE DUE stamp and on delivery of any article of mail matter on which unpaid or additional postage is to be collected the Postmaster will affix and cancel as ordinary stamps are cancelled, postage due stamps to the amount of extra postage charges on

such article."

THE ACANTHUS SCROLL

The designer of the first Postage Due stamp reached back into antiquity for a motif. The Acanthus plant grows commonly in the Middle East and its scroll or reverse-curve leaf pattern has been transposed into art forms through the ages. One well known application is the Corinthian column design found about 400 B.C. in Greece.

Although the plant can be grown in Northern latitudes it has no direct significance to Canada. Selection of the scroll pattern does however reflect involvement with eclecticism and neo-classic art forms at the end of the 19th Century. At this time designs from the Classic eras in history became international in application. In the case of the Postage Dues the artist was re-

flecting an attitude carried over into the early 20th Century.

THE STAMPS

The long life of the first Postage Due set, 1906-1930, allowed considerable variety in production. Of the five values issued from 1-cent to 10-cents, the 2-cent offers the greatest number of plates and an extensive array of shades. Also, the 2-cent displays engine turning patterns on the selvedge of some plates as found in the Admiral issues. This feature is characteristic of only the 2-cent denomination of the first issue of Postage Dues.

The printing of 44,000,000 copies in the 2-cent value indicates a considerable demand for the stamp during its 24-year life. The relatively long life of the stamp plus its many interesting and unique characteristics makes the 2-cent Acanthus a prime candidate for study by the collector.

THE 2-CENT PLATE ISSUES

In total five plates were used over the life of the 2-cent issue. There are more plate numbers in this issue than in any other Postage Due.

Pl.	Date	Inscription
1	May 18, 1906	Ottawa No. 1
2	May 19, 1907	Ottawa No. 2
3	Jan. 11, 1917	Ottawa No. A3-920B
4	Jan. 10, 1921 T2	Ottawa No. A4
5	Mar. 3, 1925 L.B.C.	Ottawa No. A5-920R

Plate variations:

One die was used for all five plates, however, minor differences can be found among the plates. These differences are quite noticeable in the lettering particularly and likely occur to some extent from plate wear which broadens the lines. Also, it is quite likely that some reworking of the die occurred as this practice was common in this period.

PAPER CHARACTERISTICS

A. Shades

Two distinct paper shades are found in the first Dues issue; white and buff. The latter is sometimes called toned paper. The two shades are not confined to the Dues, but are common to other stamps of the early 1900's. e.g. The first Special Delivery stamp.

B. Weights

The regular wove paper is quite thick and is opaque to the eye. The thin experimental paper used in 1924 is almost translucent and reveals a grid of tiny spots. A

gummed copy of the stamp shows the grid much more dramatically and reveals a regular two-way diagonal pattern at 30 deg. to the horizontal.

LATHEWORK

The only Postage Due stamp recorded with lathework is the 2-cent of the 1906 issue. The four normal patterns of lathework found in the Admiral issues are TYPE A, B, C, and D. The Postage Dues exhibit only two of these patterns, the TYPE A and TYPE D.

TYPE A—Used on Plate 3 of the 2-cent from Jan. 1917 to March 1917.

TYPE D—Used on Plate 4 of the 2-cent from Nov. 1920 to Dec. 1924. This is found on two papers, the regular wove and the experimental thin paper, of Oct. 1924.

THE 2-CENT SHADES

The long life of the 2-cent issue resulted in an extensive range of ink shades. The catalogues commonly used list only a few shades of which "Dull Violet" together with "Red Violet" frequently appear. At least six very distinct shades are found and can be collected as variations. Names listed herein have been selected from catalogues and, where appropriate, additional shades have been added.

Grey-Violet
Black-Violet
Dull-Violet
Red-Violet
Deep-Violet
Deep Red-Violet

To some extent the colouring of the stamps can be used to indicate the period of issue. The early usages are found in light shades and the later usages are generally in the deep or red-violet shades.

PROPOSED CATALOGUING OF THE 2-CENT ACANTHUS

1906	Plate 1	Grey Violet Black Violet
1907	Plate 2	Dull Violet
1917	Plate 3	Deep Violet Issued w/Type A Lathework
1921	Plate 4	Red Violet Deep Violet Issued w/Type D Lathework
1924	Plate 4	Thin Paper Issue Red Violet Deep Violet Issued w/Type D Lathework
1925	Plate 5	Deep Red Violet

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By MICHAEL SQUIRELL

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Stamps of British North America (Reprint) Fred Jarrett	280 Nov.-Dec.
History of Rural Mail in Canada, George Wilcox	280 Nov.-Dec.
Canadian Postage Stamps 1953-1974, K. Bileski	214 Sept.
1975-76 Harris BNA-US Catalogue	244 Oct.
1976 Scott Catalogue, Vol. 1	244 Oct.
The Boggs' Reprint (MROM), John Alden	77 March

Literature

Canada's Registry System: 1827-1911, Handbook Changes, Horace Harrison	135 May, 205 Sept.
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Obituaries

Albert E. Kreger	66 Jan.
William C. Peterman	47 Feb.
E. A. Smythies	71 March

Postal History

Ottawa Branch and Suburban Post Offices—Max Rosenthal	34 Feb.
Quebec Branch and Suburban Post Offices 1853-1910—Max Rosenthal	233 Oct.
Calgary Post Office, The—John Payne	148 June-July
Royal William, The—National Postal Museum	122 May
"Stub-Tailed" Saint—Some Reactions to the Connell Stamp— Ralph G. Gray	180 Aug./207 Sept.
Prince Edward Island, Postmarked—G. Douglas Murray	204 Sept./264 Nov.-Dec.
Airport Mail Facilities, Canadian—W. G. Robinson	267 Nov.-Dec.
Mystery of Woodstock in '98, The—an unsolved case—Max Rosenthal	233 Oct.

Military

Censored Registered Mail of World War I—Horace W. Harrison	39 Feb.
Connaught Camp—John Wilsdon	179 Aug
Little Norway—Some Further Comments—J. Colin Campbell	265 Nov.-Dec.



BNAPEX '76

HOLIDAY INN, UNION SQUARE, SAN FRANCISCO
SEPTEMBER 16-18, 1976

Here are the exhibition rules and entry forms,
plus the official hotel reservation

EXHIBITION RULES: BNAPEX '76

Who May Enter—The Exhibition is restricted to members of BNAPS in good standing.

What May Be Exhibited—The Exhibition is restricted to British North American material, as outlined in the classification.

Entries Are Limited—No exhibitor may show more than one entry in any group or sub-group.

— All entries shall be the bona fide property of the exhibitor.

— The Host Group may have the right to restrict the number of frames for any one entry, but in no case will the restriction be less than five frames.

— Entries must consist of at least two frames.

— No entry, having been awarded the Grand Award at a previous BNAPEX may compete in open competition again. The exhibitor is restricted however **only** in that group or sub-group where the Grand Award was won.

Type Exhibition— Open Show basis.

Judges— There shall be at least three judges, all members of BNAPS, who are recognized, experienced judges, and they shall be selected by the Host Group.

No judge may enter the competition.

AWARDS

The classification is for purposes of properly organizing the exhibition, and also for the purpose of restricting the Grand Award winners. **They have no other purpose in determining awards.**

The Exhibition is to be judged on an open-show basis, using modified International Show standards. The number of awards in total, and by grades, shall be determined only by the quality of the exhibits on display.

In no way should it be interpreted that any given number of awards must be given to any group or combination of groups.

BNAPEX '76

EXHIBIT ENTRY FORM

D. G. ROSENBLAT
Exhibits Chairman, BNAPEX-76
1207 Ballena Boulevard
Alameda, CA 94501

I plan to exhibit..... frames. (Frames accommodate twelve
(12) album pages measuring 8½"x11", or nine (9) album pages measuring 9"x11½".)

Title of exhibit.....

Brief Description of exhibit.....

My exhibit will be sent by.....

Please return by..... Insured for.....

I will personally deliver by exhibit to the chairman.....

Amount enclosed for entry fee, at \$6.00 per frame \$.....

Included for return postage..... \$.....

Total entry fee plus return postage..... \$.....

**MAKE CHECK OR MONEY ORDER PAYABLE TO:
EXHIBITS CHAIRMAN, BNAPEX-76**

I, the undersigned, have read the rules for exhibiting and understand that I will be responsible for insuring my exhibit, and I will not hold the exhibition committee, the society, and/or Holiday Inn, Union Square, San Francisco, their officers, members or employees liable for any loss or damage to this exhibit.

Signature..... Date.....

Name (print).....

Address.....

SEND ENTRY FORMS TO MR. ROSENBLAT IN ALAMEDA; entry forms should be received on or before August 15, 1976. SEND EXHIBITS TO:

D. G. ROSENBLAT, EXHIBITS CHAIRMAN, BNAPEX-76
c/o CROCKER NATIONAL BANK
ONE SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104
ATTENTION: BRANCH OPERATION DEPARTMENT

FOR OFFICE USE; PLEASE LEAVE BLANK

Entry accepted..... Exhibit received.....

Mounted by..... Taken down by.....

Returned by..... Received by.....

Class..... Group..... Sub-group.....



480 SUTTER STREET AT POWELL * SAN FRANCISCO, CA. 94108
(415) 398-8900



Please reserve the following accommodations for:.....

Departure Date:..... Arrival Date:.....

BNAPEX '76 September 16-18, 1976

Singles \$36.00 Twins/Doubles \$44.00 Parlor Suites \$78.00

Name:..... Phone:.....

Company:..... Title:.....

Address:..... State/Prov.:..... Zip Code:.....

Reservations will be held until 6 p.m. unless guaranteed for late arrival

(Quoted rates subject to City Tax)

BNAPEX '76 EXHIBITION RULES

continued

BNAPS EXHIBITION CLASSIFICATION

Class I — Court of Honour

This classification is reserved for exhibits "by invitation only," and includes:
Postal administrations and museums
Outstanding private collections

Class II — Competitive Group

A—PRE-ADHESIVE AND/OR STAMPLESS COVERS OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND/OR ANY BNA PROVINCE(S).

B—NEWFOUNDLAND

B1—19th Century (to 1897)

B2—20th Century (from 1897)

C—PROVINCES

C1—British Columbia and Vancouver Island

C2—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island

D—CANADA (Victorian Issues)

D1—1851-59, the Pence and Decimal Issues

D2—1868-92, Large and Small Queen, Widow Weeds and Registration Issues

D3—1897-02, Diamond Jubilee, Leaf, Numeral and Maps

E—CANADA (Early 20th Century)

E1—King Edward and Quebec Issues

E2—Admiral Issues and War Tax

E3—George V, 1927-35

F—CANADA (Modern Issues)

F1—George VI

F2—Elizabeth II, including Semi-Postals

F3—Officials, Overprinted or Perfin

F4—Special Delivery, Postage Due, Officially Sealed

G—AIRMAILS

G1—Newfoundland Airmails and/or Covers

G2—Canadian Semi-Official Airmails and/or Covers

G3—Canadian Government Issues and Flights

H—POSTAL SPECIALTIES

H1—Canadian and Newfoundland Booklets and Panes

H2—Canadian Coils, Miniature Sheets, Souvenir Cards, Plate Numbers and imprint studies

J—CANCELLATION STUDIES (on or off cover)

K—PRECANCELS, INCLUDING PRECANCELLED POSTAL STATIONERY

L—POSTAL STATIONERY OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

M—POSTAL HISTORY SPECIALTIES

N—REVENUES

O—NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED

NOTE: Proofs and Essays should be entered in the group to which they belong; thus pence and decimal Canadian proofs would be entered under II-D1. However if showing all 19th century proofs, then enter merely as II-D.

When an entry cuts across two or more subdivisions within a group enter in that group, thus an exhibit of Airmails, including both Canadian and Newfoundland should be entered in II-G.

Freaks, plate varieties, etc., should be entered in accordance with the above instructions.

Specialized collections of single stamps should be entered in the group or sub-group for that particular issue. It is not necessary to exhibit all the material listed in the sub-group.

Class III—Novice

This special section has been allowed by the Board of Governors with the intent to encourage new exhibitors at the show and is open to any member who has not previously exhibited at a BNAPEX show. Awards in this section may be other than the regular BNAPEX medal awards.

This section is non-classified.

GENERAL

Insurance shall be the responsibility of the exhibitor. While the Host Group shall take every reasonable means to provide security for the exhibition there shall be no responsibility or liability attached to the Society, its officers, committees, members, host, for any loss or damages to any exhibit or part of any exhibit for any reason whatsoever.

The exhibitor, by reason of his signature on this application agrees to the acceptance of these rules and regulations.

Postal Markings

Flag Cancellations — something new always keeps turning up — Ed Richardson	60 March	
A Much Travelled Cover (RPO)—W. G. Robinson	89 April/163 June-July	
... and news about two more much-travelled covers—R. M. Jackson	163 June-July	
Two Ring Numeral Obliterators—H. W. and H. E. Duckworth	120 May	
Nova Scotia Postmarks—Charles D. Seaman	19 Jan.	
S.S. River Dennis/Cape Breton, N.S., Help Wanted—John Wilsdon	19 Jan./251 Oct.	
Prichard & Andrews, Ottawa, Steel Cancelling Devices Still Being Proofed, Postal Histo Mine	16 Jan.	
Rounding Up Squared Circles—Dr. W. G. Moffatt	15 Jan.	
Type One Squared Circle Hammers, Earliest and Latest Dates	40 Feb.	
Winnipeg Hammer Types	90 April Early and Late Dates	125 May
Early and Late Dates	155 June and July/211 Sept./240 Oct./279 Nov.-Dec.	
The RPO Cowcatcher—Lewis M. Ludlow	41 Feb./64 March/91 April	
New Runs Not Previously Recorded, Corrections to New Revised Catalogue	126 May/152 June-July/212 Sept./241 Oct./275 Nov.-Dec.	
Notes from the RPO Study Group—Jim Lehr	274 Nov.-Dec.	

Postal Stationery

Ontario Hydro Computer-Message Reply Cards— George A. Vanderburgh	36 Feb./62 March
Some Varieties of Revalued George VI Postcards—Max Preiser	74 March

Postage Stamps

American Bank Note Co., Harper's Visit, The (Reprint from 1862)	10 Jan.
Paper Shrinkage—Hans Reiche	232 Oct.
The Beaver Byline—Clayton Huff & Arthur Groten	235 Oct./268 Nov.-Dec.
Plates, Imprints and Counters of the Large Queen Issue— H. E. & H. W. Duckworth	4 Jan.
Small Queens Group—Don Fraser	221 Sept.
The King George V Provincial Issue of 1931—Fred Stulberg	8 Jan.
The Admiral 10c Brown—Karen Sullivan	178 Aug.
More Admiral Plates—Hans Reiche	71 March
Suspicious Straightedges—Hans Reiche	221 Sept.
1967 Issue, The—a Second Die?—Jean LaFontaine	50 Feb.
1967 Issue Dies—Charles Berg	135 May
Some Recent Varieties We Have Heard About	86 April
Fluorescent Standards—A. Kinkajou, Peter Harris	19 Jan.
Glen Hansen	163 June-July
Fluorescent, Degrees of—David Gronbeck Jones	16 Jan.
Proof Sheets—Graham J. Noble	163 June-July
Christmas Stamps 1969—Hans Reiche	19 Jan.
Those Olympic Issues	70 March
Double Christmas (Variety, 1974 Issue)—Hans Reiche	22 Jan.
Tagging Along—Kenneth G. Rose 14 Jan./90 April—Perfins, 154 June-July—Perfins 210 Sept./239 Oct.—25c Booklet, Brinks Security Marking Pen	

Canada Post and National Postal Museum

Christmas Stamp Competition	16 Jan.
New Issues	17 Jan./67 March/95-96 April/129 May

Canada Post's Discounting to Foreign Agents Could Disrupt Canadian Marketplace, is claim	206 Sept.
National Postal Museum, The . . . One Year Old—Michael B. Dicketts ..	208 Sept.
A Rebuttal	237 Oct.
Frank Staff Collection	244 Oct.

Perfins

Perfins on the 1898 Map Stamp—A. D. Hanes	151 June-July
Perfins Columns—A. Kinkajou	221 Sept.

Booklets

Varieties of the 25c Pictorial Cover Design Booklets—Greg Walen	12 Jan.
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Revenue

Revenue Study Group—Jim Lehr	274 Nov.-Dec.
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Semi-Official and Official Airmail

Laurentide Air Services—Richard K. Malott	32 Feb./63 March/88 April
Yukon Airways—Kenneth W. Pugh	135 May
Canadian Aviation Events and Covers	251 Oct.
Semi-Official Airmails—Haughton E. Sanguinetti—	
Canadian Airways Ltd.	65 March
Laurentide Air Service	128 May
Plate Varieties of Cherry Red Airlines Ltd.	156 June-July
1912 McGoey Flight	182 Aug./278 Nov.-Dec.
Laurentide Air Service Schedule	209 Sept.
Northern Air Service Booklets	278 Nov.-Dec.

Forgeries, Fakes and Counterfeits

A Forgery of the 1c Admiral Imperf.—Jack C. St. Laurent	150 June-July
The Bogus Count—Old Newfoundland	178 Aug.
Forgery Recalled in Handbook—Horace W. Harrison	205 Sept.
Faked Admirals—Rick Parama	47 Feb.

Sketches of BNAPSers

Bayley, Colin	220 Sept.
Curtis, Wayne	100 April
De Ment, Lex	134 May
Gutzman, W. L.	189 Aug.
Moffatt, Dr. W. G.	250 Oct.
Payne, John	162 June-July

Newsfront

16 Jan./43 Feb./66 March/94 April/129 May/157 June-July/183 Aug./214 Sept./243 Oct.
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Miscellaneous

Doodles by the Editor	18 Jan./46 Feb./70 March/100 April/134 May 162 June-July/189 Aug./220 Sept./250 Oct./284 Nov.-Dec.
Scotch Tape—Robert H. Pratt	101 April

STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Fred Jarrett



When first published in 1929 Fred Jarrett's *Stamps of British North America* represented the most comprehensive work on Canadian philately to appear until that time. It still remains a work of enduring value because it is more than just a catalog — it also contains essential background information and extensive treatment of postmarks and cancellations, a field almost totally ignored in earlier works.

As well as the regular issues of the Province of Canada, Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and Vancouver Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia, this handbook also covers revenues, postal stationery, wrappers, bisecteds, law stamps, and counterfeits. This 624-page hard cover Quarterman edition includes the complete text of the original with its extensive illustrations — and prices — as well as a new foreword by Vincent G. Greene. *Stamps of British North America* is one of the cornerstones of Canadian philately and an essential addition to the library of every BNA collector.

\$35.00

QUARTERMAN PUBLICATIONS, INC.

5 South Union Street

Lawrence, Massachusetts 01840

Perforations on Canadian Stamps

BY HARRY LUSSEY

Some time ago a collector of the Large Queens asked me about the perforations existing on the 5c value. I checked my collection and gave him the information, which I suspect confirmed his own suspicions. Those who have attended recent conventions of BNAPS and the RPSC, and examined the exhibits, had the opportunity of seeing displayed the various exact perforation varieties of the 1859 and the Large Cents issues. For the benefit of those who are not aware of the true perforation spacings used in the manufacture of Canadian stamps the following may be of help.

First it is necessary to forget the idea of determining perforation variety by calculating how many holes exist in a space of two centimeters. This is a grossly inaccurate method and, in the light of a study completed several years ago, should be discarded by both dealers and collectors. My interest lies primarily in the collector area where, I am afraid, some purchases of scarce varieties via auction or otherwise may have turned out to be less than scarce. The logical starting point is the manufacture of the machine which does the perforating. To assume that this is done by some trial and error process to come up with exactly 12 evenly spaced holes in a two centimeter space is warped thinking at best. In the first place centimeters were not recognized in the United States or Canada as a measure of distance. Everything was calculated in terms of inches or thousandths of an inch. Secondly the machine tools used in the manufacture of perforating machines were set to make holes at a predetermined distance from the centre of one hole to the next. This distance was established in thousandths of an inch. The teeth on the perforating wheel punched out the perforations as they came into contact with the stamp sheet laid on the bed of the perforating machine.

Research has determined that on the two issues mentioned a number of wheels were used and various spacings were the result. Details of these are as follows:

Machine set to perforate at intervals of thousandths of an inch	Exact number of perforations in 2 centimeters	Approximate perf by current standards
.068	11.58	11½
.067	11.75	11¾
.066	11.92	12*
.065	12.11	12*
.064	12.30	12¼

*While these may "approximate" perf 12 there is a decided difference between them.

It is obvious from this that no exact perf 11½ or 12 can exist. However, there is an exact perf 11¾. In some instances great care must be exercised in checking perfs before acquiring a scarce item. It is very easy to assume that if the horizontal perforations on an item gauge less than 12 it must be an 11½ perforation. Not so, and it might be a costly or embarrassing conclusion.

As a result of a fairly careful study of my material, I have arrived at the conclusions set forth in the following table. I wish to emphasize that this is not guaranteed to include all existing combinations, it is merely what I know exists on the Large Cents issue.

Value	Wheels used in manufacture	Combination I have noted
½c	.068-.067-.066-.065	.065-.066-.067-.068x-.066
1c Red Brown	.066-.065	.065-.066 .065x.066-.066x.065
1c Yellow	.066	.066
2c Green	.066-.065	.065-.066, .065x.066
3c Red	.067-.066-.065	.065-.066 .067x.066-.066x.065 .065x.066
5c Olive	.068-.067-.066-.065	.068x.065 .067x.065, .066x.065
6c Brown	.066-.065	.065-.066 .066x.065-.065x.066
12½c Blue	.066-.065	.065-.066 .066x.065-.065x.066
15c Violet	.067-.066-.065-.064	.064-.065-.066 .067x.065-.066x.065 .065x.064-.065x.066 .064x.065

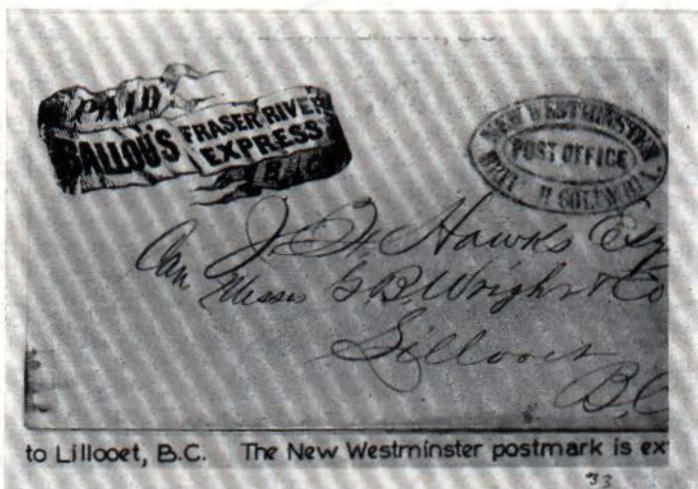
The two values requiring great care are obviously the 5c and the 15c. In the case of the 15c I maintain there is no perf $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ (.068x.065) and in support I have Lewis Reford who had a huge amount of material and specialized in the 15c value. In an article written for a 1926 convention in Montreal he discussed the scarce $11\frac{3}{4}$ perforation (.067) but never mentioned a perf $11\frac{1}{2}$. There are one or two varieties which, while unrecognized, are far from common.

On the 5c value the common perfora-

tion, in my experience, is the .067x.065 which is $11\frac{3}{4}$ by $12\frac{1}{4}$. The other two compounds are decidedly scarce but great care must be exercised in identifying them. The difference between .067 and either .068 or .066 is measurable and it is well worth the effort. Unfortunately the gauge which makes identification easy is not currently available and it is doubtful if a further supply will be produced. A close comparison of the stamps themselves is somewhat tedious, but it is another method of identifying the scarce varieties.

BALLOU'S EXPRESS COVER

By J. A. PIKE



This is No. 1 of a series of four photographs of British Columbia colonial covers which are in the History Room of the Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco, part of the STUART de RAPALIE WILTSEE MEMORIAL COLLECTION. Permission was readily given by the Bank to photograph and reproduce these pictures. These covers are sealed behind glass, which does not facilitate the taking of photographs.

Ballou's Fraser River Express was the first to operate on the mainland of British Columbia in 1858 and for several years carried Colonial mail free of charge. This letter was probably carried on the Harrison Lake, Douglas and Seton Lake route to Lillooet in 1862, before construction on the

Fraser Canyon road was completed. Lillooet at that time was an important trans-shipment point for the gold mines and was located on the bank of the Fraser River at what came to be called Mile Zero (Mile 0) on the Cariboo Road. As soon as the Fraser Canyon Road was completed, Lillooet faded an an important point and Douglas became a deserted village.

Ballou's Express was forced to sell out to Dietz & Nelson in 1862. Any Ballou's Express cover or hand-stamp is quite rare, and Ballou's ribbon corner card is particularly attractive. The New Westminster oval hand-stamp was used from 1860 to the end of the colonial period in 1871 and impressions are much less rare.

— J. A. Pike

CANADIAN AIRPORT MAIL FACILITIES

by W. G. ROBINSON

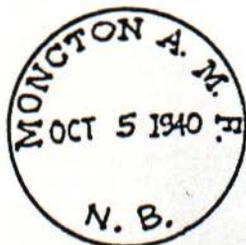
Part 3 — Maritimes Listing

This article continues the listing of A.M.F. and Airmail cancellations into the next geographical region of Canada — the Maritime provinces.

Moncton Airport, because of its central location, has developed into the main airmail distribution point in this region. An A.M.F. was established in 1940, and the majority of cancels recorded to date are

from this installation. The only others so far known are from Air Mail Sections at St. John, N.B. and Halifax, N.S.

As before, readers are asked to forward comments, additional listings, extended periods of usage, or surveys of their holdings to Joe Purcell, at 6 Richardson Drive, Kingston, Ont. K7M 2S6, or to the writer at 5830 Cartier St., Vancouver, B.C. V6M 3A7.



9



10



11



14c



14d



16



23

MONCTON A.M.F.

39a

No.	Inscription	Type	R.F.	Period	Remarks
M-1	HALIFAX, N.S. (AIR MAIL)/NO.	16	170	1950	
2	AIR MAIL SECTION/HALIFAX N.S.	14c	200	1966	
3	MONCTON A.M.F./N.B.	9	200	1947	
4	MONCTON A.M.F./N.B.	10	100	1942-45	
5	MONCTON AIRPORT/N.B.	11	150	1956-60	
6	MONCTON AIRPORT/N.B.	23	200	1968	
7	MONCTON A.M.F. (53x4mm)	39a	250		Proof only
8	MONCTON A.M.F. (60x4mm)	39a	250		Proof only
9	SAINT JOHN, N.B./AIRMAIL	14d	200	1949	

Note: Nos. M-7 and M-8 may have been used only on facing slips.

Some Information on the Medallion Issue

BY LAURENCE HART

The following are the first days of issue of some of the items in the Medallion Issue:

Dec. 1, 1932—1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 8c, 13c regular definitive stamps
 April 25, 1933—1c English post cards
 April 29, 1933—2c No. 8 stamped envelope
 May 3, 1933—½c post card in English in sheets of 8
 May 15, 1933—1c No. 8 stamped envelope
 1c Bilingual post card
 2c English post card
 2c advertising post card in sheets of 16
 May 18, 1933—1c post bands
 May 26, 1933—2c English reply post card
 May 26, 1933—½c single English reply post cards
 May 29, 1933—½c single bilingual business reply card
 1c newspaper wrappers
 June 12, 1933—2c advertising post card in sheets of 8
 June 20, 1933—1½c combined business reply English post card
 June 20, 1933—3c No. 8 stamped envelope
 July 3, 1933—1c No. 10 stamped envelopes
 July 11, 1933—2c bilingual post cards
 August 15, 1933—2c coil stamps
 August 16, 1933—3c coil stamps

August 17, 1933—8c bilingual business reply post card in sheets of 8
 August 22, 1933—3c booklet in French
 Sept. 7, 1933—2c booklet in English
 Sept. 18, 1933—2c No. 10 stamped envelopes
 Sept. 19, 1933—English combination booklet
 Oct. 17, 1933—3c No. 10 stamped envelope
 Nov. 3, 1933—1c coil stamps
 3c booklet in English
 Nov. 17, 1933—1c sheets of 16 advertising post cards
 Nov. 22, 1933—1c precancelled coil stamps
 Dec. 5, 1933—French combination booklet
 Dec. 28, 1933—1c English booklet
 Feb. 5, 1934—1c sheets of 8 advertising post cards
 1c single advertising post cards
 March 26, 1934—1c French booklet
 April 17, 1934—1½c combined bilingual business reply post card
 May 15, 1934—2c bilingual combined reply post card

The information in the above article was obtained from postal records by the author through the courtesy of the National Postal Museum.



The RPO Cowcatcher

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

Reverting back to M-45C, you will recall that our report on this run was tabled pending examination of a strike so that we might explore the inter-relationship of this with M-45; Tom Shaw kindly forwarded to us his copy of M-45C and we can now report as follows:

M-45C

HX. DIG. & YAR./R.P.O./W. L. RYAN
Type 21F, One Hammer (Hammer VI of M-45)

Proofed: Unknown
Earliest: February 6, 1935
Latest: To be advised
Indicia: 95 only
Usage: Limited and scarce
R.F.: 150
Comments: Mr. Shaw kindly sent to us his strike of M-45C which we were able to identify as being the addition of W. L. RYAN to Hammer VI of M-45. From this strike, it is not possible to determine whether the name is firmly attached to Hammer VI or whether it was added later in a separate hit. It does appear in a straight line tangent to the ring as opposed to G. DOYLE of Q-16A, which is curved to fit the rim of the cancellation. We have queries out for other strikes which may clarify this point as well as giving us further dates.

We now return to our chronological listings, picking up with M-47.

M-47

HALIFAX & MONCTON/M.C.

Four Hammers, Type 9E

Hammer I

Proofed: August 16, 1882
Earliest: July 6, 1883
Latest: May 2, 1892
Indicia: WEST—common; EAST—scarce
Usage: Infrequent and scarce
R.F.: 75 (4.2%)

Comments: Hammers I, II and III all have sharp, angular ampersands and are easily separated visually for full strikes and with simple measurements for partial strikes. Hammer I is most strongly characterized by the absence of any breaks in the rim or the ampersand.

Hammer II

Proofed: August 16, 1882
Earliest: November 27, 1884
Latest: July 19, 1901
Indicia: EAST, WEST to 1888, E, W—1897/1901
Usage: Intermittent
R.F.: 75 (5.6%)

Comments: With a sharp, angular ampersand, Hammer II is characterized by a major rim break over "& M", and this occurs from the earliest strikes. This hammer shows up in two distinct periods, 1884-88 and 1897-1901. We believe that only two hammers were used initially out of the first three struck and that subsequently Hammer III replaced Hammer II. Please note that we have found E and W in the indicia only in the late period of Hammer II and on no other hammer.

Hammer III

Proofed: August 16, 1882
Earliest: October 10, 1889

Latest: December 27, 1889

Indicia: WEST—common; EAST—scarce

Usage: Continuous throughout

R.F.: 75 (31.7%)

Comments: Major rim breaks over the second "A" of HALIFAX and below and to the left of the "M" of M.C. together prove Hammer III. In addition, a distinct break in the bottom point of the angular ampersand is indicative of Hammer III.

Hammer IV

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: December 5, 1890

Latest: June 22, 1901

Indicia: WEST—common; EAST—uncommon

Usage: Continuous and common throughout entire period

R.F.: 75 (58.5%)

Comments: The most well known of all four hammers, Hammer IV is definitively proven by the round, curved ampersand of its strike. A break in the crossbar of the first "A" and a break in the top bar of the "F", both of HALIFAX, also are positive indicators of this hammer.

SEPARATION OF M-47 HAMMERS

Step 1. Hammers I, II and III have sharp, angular ampersands; a round, curved ampersand identifies Hammer IV.

Step 2. If the previously indicated breaks do not provide the required separation of hammers, measure the chordal distance from the bottom of the "F" of HALIFAX to the bottom of the right leg of the "M" of MONCTON. Hammer I is just under 12mm, Hammer II is 11mm, Hammer III is 11½mm and Hammer IV is 12½mm, or slightly over.

Step 3. As an additional check, measure the chordal distance from the bottom of the left leg of the second "N" of MONCTON to the top of the right leg of the "M" of M.C. Hammer IV is just under 8mm, Hammer I is just over 8mm, Hammer II is just over 8½mm and Hammer III is over 9mm.

M-47A

HALIFAX & MONCTON — R.P.O./.

One Hammer, Type 17

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: Unknown

Indicia: Unknown

R.F.: 200

Comments: This hammer was ordered destroyed on May 27, 1970. There was no indicator date set in the destruction order strike which is characterized by a mid-vertical dash after MONCTON and the absence of a base period after the "O" of R.P.O. This hammer appears quite worn, and thus we can hope that strikes will be discovered in the future.

HALIFAX & MONCTON/C.P.Ry.

Two Hammers: Type 13F

Hammer I

Proofed: December 6, 1889
 Earliest: November 19, 1894
 Latest: September 28, 1896
 Indicia: E, W
 Usage: Limited—less than two years
 R.F.: 50 (48%)

Comments: Although our research in the Proof Book at the Philatelic Foundation revealed two hammers, without retained copies of the proof strikes we are not certain that the assignment of proof dates may not be reversed; any strike before December 6, 1891—the proof date of the second hammer—will quickly clarify this issue. This hammer is visually identified by the narrow "M" of MONCTON and the close spacing on either side of the ampersand. Further, there is no base period after the "y" of C.P.Ry. "4" for "94" is found on the earliest above.

Hammer II

Proofed: December 6, 1891
 Earliest: June 5, 1895
 Latest: October 21, 1896
 Indicia: Blank—1895; E, W.—1896
 Usage: Limited—less than two years
 R.F.: 50 (52%)

Comments: We believe the rarity factor of M-48 is much too low, particularly in comparison to M-47. We have only one-sixth of the number of strikes of M-48 contrasted to M-47, and feel that this run should command more proper respect. We suspect usage of these two hammers is interrelated with Hammer II of M-47, noting that both hammers of M-48 conveniently fill the gap when Hammer II, M-47, is missing. This is further corroborated by the indicia E and W. Hammer II, M-48, has wide spacing on either side of the ampersand and a wide "M" in MONCTON—a full 2mm. Further, it also has a base period after the "y" of C.P.Ry.

M-49, HALIFAX & MONCTON/I.C.R., originally reported from Jarrett's book, seems improbable to us, at least as to type; all of the I.C.R. cancellations that we can recall are of the classification of the four types, with no outer ring, and not anything enclosed such as Type 13F. We know of no copies in any collections with which we are familiar, and we could locate no proof strikes. We would appreciate any information that anyone can bring forward on M-49.

M-50

HALIFAX & ST. JOHN/M.C.

Five Hammers, Type 9E

Hammer I

Proofed: Unknown
 Earliest: November 4, 1895
 Latest: May 10, 1899
 Indicia: W—common; E—scarce
 Usage: Limited over four year period
 R.F.: 50 (6.7%)

Comments: With M-50 known clear through 1911, it must be presumed that this hammer was lost or suffered undue wear and consequently was removed from service. Existing strikes are not clear and tend to be blurred. In examination of over 200 strikes of M-50, it is our experience that visual characteristics of the letters cannot be relied upon for identification; however, for Hammer I, in HALIFAX the spacing between the "H" and "A" is medium and between "A" and "X" is wide, on a comparative basis.

Hammer II

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: December 14, 1895
 Latest: May 12, 1910
 Indicia: W—common; E—scarce; Blank—rare
 Usage: Continuous throughout
 R.F.: 50 (26.6%)

Comments: Some interesting indicia sets occur with this hammer; known are blank on April 2, 1898, "9" for "99" on May 9, 1899, "0" for "00" on October 25, 1900 "JA 78" for January 28, 1901 and "7" for "07" in May and June 1907. Apparently, those using this hammer were not very particular. In HALIFAX, the spacing between "H" and "A" is very narrow, almost touching, while the "AX" spacing is of medium width. The presence of a break in the back and/or the top of the "C" of M.C. is indicative of Hammer II; however, its absence is not conclusive.

Hammer III

Proofed: Unknown
 1st Period
 Earliest: January 15, 1896
 Latest: May 29, 1911
 Indicia: W—common; E—scarce
 Usage: Full and continuous
 R.F.: 50 (23.2%)

Comments: No apparent indicia varieties have been noted on this hammer. In HALIFAX, the spacing between the "A" and "X" is very narrow, almost touching, while the "HA" spacing is of medium width. The 2nd Period usage above is most unusual in that there does not appear to have been any compelling need to reinstate this hammer some 25 years after its last previous use. We would be interested in hearing of other examples of M-50 known during this 2nd Period.

Hammer IV

Proofed: Unknown
 Earliest: February 3, 1897
 Latest: May 17, 1907
 Indicia: W—common; E—uncommon
 Usage: Continuous throughout period
 R.F.: 50 (24.1%)

Comments: No apparent indicia varieties have been discovered. In Halifax, the spacing between the "H" and "A" is wide, almost 1mm, while the "AX" spacing is of medium width.

Hammer V

Proofed: Unknown
 Earliest: May 4, 1897
 Latest: June 2, 1902
 Indicia: W—common; E—scarce
 R.F.: 50 (19.4%)

Comments: In HALIFAX, the spacing between the "A" and "X" is very narrow, almost touching, while the "HA" spacing is of medium width. This hammer did not wear well, and clear, clean strikes are most desirable.

SEPARATION OF M-50 HAMMERS

Visual Method HAMMER	spacing H-A	spacing A-X	Diameter
I	Medium	Wide	24mm
II	Narrow	Medium	24¼mm
III	Medium	Narrow	24¼mm
IV	Wide	Medium	25mm
V	Medium	Narrow	25½mm

As can be seen above, if the strike clearly shows the full word HALIFAX, separation can be quickly accomplished by checking the spacing between the inside legs of the "H" and "A", and the "A" and "X"; only Hammers III and V have similar spacing arrangements, and these two are quickly separated by measurement of the diameter which is over 1mm different between the two hammers. (continued on page 48)

A RECENT PUBLICATION

Canada: The 1967-73 Definitive Issue, by F. W. L. Keane and J. Paul Hughes. Published by George S. Wegg Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Size 8½x11 inches, stiff paper cover, 84 pp., retail price \$7.25. Available from most philatelic dealers.

In a single volume we now have the most comprehensive work on the Q.E. II definitives, compiled over a five-year period by two eminent Canadian philatelists. The work is in two parts: The basic Adhesive Stamps, by Messrs. Keane and Hughes, and The Supplementary Categories, by Lemire, Pugh, Rose, Whiting, Dicketts, Covert, Aitken and Vanderburgh.

A book for the specialist, the many checklists have been compiled after diligent analysis of available material. Part I delves into the history of the issue, booklets, shades, fluorescent grades, precancels, plates, counterfeits. The text and photos are followed up by a simplified check list of 51 tables and background notes.

Part II breaks new ground. So far as is known postal stationery of the issue has not been previously published. The several Part II sections also examine varieties, booklet pane covers, cello-paq envelopes and tagged stamps.

An editorial takes a swipe at BNAPS who "should have assumed (publishing) responsibility and had actually made a commitment to do so". In the event it found an alternative underwriter.

Printed on clean white stock, the illustrations are not always satisfactory. The plate maker or printer has had obvious difficulty in maintaining balance when reproducing in monochrome stamps of several different colours. The result quite frequently is sludgy reproductions with much detail lost.

But this is carping. In a small edition of 2,000 copies, production headaches must have been enormous. We should thank ourselves that a small group of devotees have expended time and effort to record a fascinating area of modern Canadian philately. They have produced a monumental study.

—DH

THE COVER ON THE COVER

THE 4-RING 627

All known handbooks dealing with the

fancy cancellations of Canada show the 4-ring 627 as being from the post office of the Senate of Canada. The reason for this is that one of the known covers has a Senate marking in conjunction with this one on a single 3c Large Queen.

A recent study of the Legislative Markings of Canada tends to indicate that a true functioning post office in the Parliament buildings in Ottawa did not exist until at least the end of the nineteenth century. What apparently did exist was a mail room that received parliamentary mail and, when necessary, applied a mark to identify its origin (Senate, House of Commons) and the word FREE where applicable. From there it was transferred to the nearby main post office for processing. It was usual to apply another set of markings showing handling by this post office.

If stamps were required these were usually affixed at the Ottawa Post Office and cancelled with markings peculiar to it. Few, if any, stamps are known with markings usual to the Parliamentary "mail room". This would tend to indicate that the 4-ring 627 is a mark of the Ottawa post office and not from the Senate. Further proof comes from the notation "Privy Council" on this cover which, of course, indicated that the Senate was not the place of origin.

The one mark that is common to this cover and the one with the Senate handstamp is the Ottawa & Prescott Railway double ring. Thus it would be more logical to assume that the "627" bears greater relationship to the R.P.O. than to parliamentary association.

This cover is dated September 11, 1869 and bears a pair of 3c large Queens paying the 6c normal letter rate to the United States (1868 to 1875). The only backstamp is a Prescott, C. W. single split ring of the same date.

—F. G. Stulberg

* * *

Notes from "Beaver Chatter", published for BNAPS members in Texas and available from Ed Richardson, Editor, P.O. Box 939, League City, TX, for those paying \$1.00 dues annually; free to members of the Unit.

Lee Brandom, No. 1357, is a director and Ed Richardson is president of the Texas Philatelic Association.

The bulletin from the "Texas Prairie Beaver Group" is full of interesting tidbits and Ed deserves thanks for spreading the gospel of BNA philately in Texas.

Further Sketches of BNAPSers...

Arthur H.
Groten, M.D.
No. 2814

Art Groten, our new advertising manager, began his philatelic life on home-town Long Island in 1951 at the tender age of 8. Years of general collecting, with a hiatus during college and med. school, ended after meeting Burt Llewellyn and Will Rockett in Philadelphia. Through them he came to BNAPS.

At present a radiologist in Fishkill, New York, Art took his B.A. in Classical Civilization at Cornell University and his M.D. at State University New York Downstate. Following internship, he, as a general medical officer, and wife Marge spent a lovely year in Korea with the U.S. Army. Their daughter Natanya was born there, and Art, ever the collector, has put aside a collection of Korean stamps for her, hoping someone in the family will share his philatelic interests. Son Raphael, age 2, prefers teddy bears to stamps.

His non-philatelic pursuits include collecting, with Marge, Art Nouveau; wood-working, stained glass making and travel. The latter has taken him to every BNAPS convention since he joined, including the famous Newfiepep.



After several false starts, he has settled on the Decimal issue of 1859 for a specialty, most particularly the 5c Beaver. The current series of articles "The Beaver Byline", with Clayt Huff, is the first fruit of that interest. He is most anxious to meet and/or correspond with other similar "madmen".

In addition to BNAPS, Art is a member of RPSC, CPS of GB, APS and CC of NY.
— Wayne R. Curtis



Rounding Up Squared Circles

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

Column No. 141 — The listings of earliest and latest recorded dates continues; normal time marks are shown in parentheses following dates, except in complex cases where they are discussed following the listings. Then I list years during the earliest-latest period for which I have no strikes recorded (NSR); if no NSR notation appears, I do have record of use of the hammer for each year of the period. Please review the listings and let me know of changes which need to be made.

* * *

WATFORD —

Period I: FE 16/94 to AP 1/97 (Blank)

Period II: NO 22/98 to DE 2/98 (Blank)

Period III: DE 2/01 to DE 25/03 (Blank)

This seemingly arbitrary division into three distinct periods seems justified by the data to hand; the brief extent of use in Period II lies between the normal period of use of the Jubilee and Map stamp. No examples of WATFORD are yet reported on either stamp.

WELLINGTON —

DE 29/94 to JA 31/00 (Blank)

The earliest recorded strikes, Blank/DE 29/94 and Blank/JA 2/95 show the year date in the lower slot, with the upper slot blank. From 95/AP 9/ Blank onward, the

year date is in the upper slot, with the lower slot blank; this form of indicia placement probably started earlier than AP 9, perhaps as early as late January. Glenn Hansen called my attention to a possible explanation of the change in style, with a report of Blank/JA 18/95 in which the JA 18 is inverted, as is the 95; another similar strike has since been reported showing inverted JA 10 in the middle slot and inverted 95 in the lower slot. If the strikes are turned upside-down they read 95/JA 10/Blank, and 95/JA 18/Blank (but, of course, the rim lettering is then inverted with respect to the indicia).

WESTON —

AU 31/93 to FE 9/03 (Blank) NSR:
95, 01

AU in year slot, Blank/ SP 11/AU to Blank/SP 30/AU; these strikes are thought to be '96 dates.

WHITBY —

Period I: JA 2/94 to JU 11/94 (Blank)
Period II: NO 12/99 to MR 31/00 (Blank)

WIARTON —

Period I: AP 16/94 to JU 9/94 (Blank)
Period II: JA 23/99 to FE 2/99 (Blank)
Year date error: Blank/JU 1/49

WILLIAMSTOWN —

SP 2/93 to JY 18/00 (Blank) NSR: 95
Quaker date: Blank/7 9/93, presumably for SP 9/93.

WINDSOR —

SP 27/93 to OC 5/98 (AM, PM)
Error indicia: SP/AM 1/98 and SP/PM 1/98.

Inverted indicia, both time mark and day, fairly common.

WINGHAM, First State —

JY 26/93 to AU 22/93 (Blank)

Max Rosenthal recently reported a clearly struck example, Blank/JY 6/93; this date precedes proof date, JY 21/93. A possibility might be that the month was not changed from JY to AU at the end of July; however, AU 2/93 is known, indicating that this was not the cause of the error.

WINGHAM, Second State —

SP 21/93 to JU 16/02 (Blank)

Year date error '56' (month and day not readable). Year date errors '10' for '01' are known for many dates in the period MR 12 to MY 28/01; however, the year date shows correctly as 01 on at least two days in this period, AP 9/01 and MY 18/01. Please report 01 and 10 dates for the period March 6 through June 7.

WINONA —

FE 25/95 to SP 17/01 (Blank)

WOODSTOCK —

Period I: MR 13/94 to DE 27/94 (Blank)
Period II: AP 5/98 to OC 23/99 (Blank)

WOODVILLE —

Period I: OC 20/93 to FE 19/95
Period II: JU 20/99 on Map stamp; only date, this period.
Period III: JA 23/01 to AP 27/01
Period IV: MR 20/04 only date, this period.
Period V: DE 24/15 on Admiral cover; only date, this period. Time mark Blank, all periods.

WOOLER —

Period I: SP 24/94 to MY 20/99 (Blank)
Period II: MR 24/03 to AU 10/12 (Blank)
During period II, especially from 1906 onward, most strikes are backstamps on cover, or free strikes on cover.

BIRTLE —

DE 26/93 to JY 4/02 (Blank) NSR: 94, 00

BRANDON —

AU 26/93 to DE 12/99 (Blank; single example, 1/JA 23/96)

The 8 of 98 is badly bent and twisted JA 11/98 to JA 28/98; from AU 30/9 to DE 21/9, the 8 is missing from the year date, 98. I don't know how late into '98 the bent 8 was used, or when the omitted 8 started. Please examine your strikes and report bent 8 later than JA 28/98 or missing 8 earlier than AU 30/9.

DELORAINÉ —

Period I: JU 12/95 to MR 23/99

Period II: MR 21/06 to FE 4/08 NSR: 07

In Period I, time mark slot was blank to at least FE 9/99; AM, PM from OC 9/99—possibly earlier. During Period II, only PM is thus far reported, although AM probably exists.

ELKHORN —

OC 31/93 to OC 9/99 (Blank) NSR. 94

GRETNA —

MR 22/95 to OC 15/02 (Blank)
NSR: 96, 00, 01

HARTNEY —

Period I: SP 25/93 to MR 9/00 (Blank)
NSR: 95, 99

Period II: ??/12 (single strike)

Lower bar in E of FE missing from FF 8 to FF 13/94—possibly earlier and later.

Purple strikes to FF 13/94; then black.

McGREGOR STATION —

NO 1/93 to AU 2/99 (Blank) NSR: 95

Earliest date shows inverted 93 in upper slot, NO 1 in center slot, blank lower slot. According to Handbook, purple strikes are known; I have no record of these and would be interested to know dates.

MANITOU —

OC 17/94 to JY 2/99 (Blank)

According to the Handbook, bright magenta strikes are known in late '95 and

early '96. My only record of colors other than black is purple on DE 21/95.

MINNEDOSA —

Period I: AU 29/93 to AU 1/98 (Blank)

Period II: MY 14/03 (Isolated revival?)

Strikes have been reported in various shades of blue, purple, and black, probably from reinking the pad with different lots of ink. The pattern of use seems to be approximately as follows: Black — '95 and '96; Blue — '98; Purple — balance.



Tagging Along

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

You will recall a few months ago I asked for a poll for opinions on the possible revision of my two tagging charts. While response was not as great as I had expected, there was no doubt as to the feelings of my readers. About 95% were in favour of leaving the Winnipeg Chart as it is, but ignoring the many shapes and sizes of General tagged stamps and reverting to just a single type for all sizes of stamps, with of course the "a" type denoting the errors.

The simplified chart is included with this column, and I have added the Type G2 which covers most postal stationery. The latter will have to be accompanied by the dimension since there are so many, and in a few cases so will the G1 and G1a where the bars vary from 2½ to over 4mm on any given stamp.

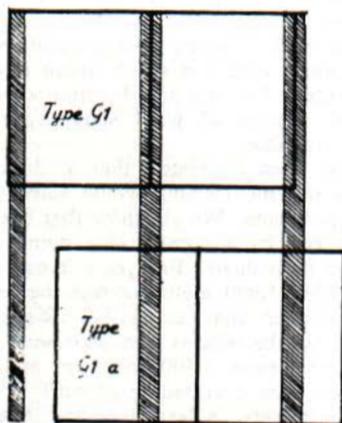
I have just returned from a quick trip to Winnipeg, where a few items of interest came to light.

About the current 1c Precancel — at least 50 panes came to light recently in Winnipeg, but the vast majority of those ended up in the hands of dealers in the east. I also managed to secure 5 panes from Ottawa as late as February. I guess the covering letter I sent with my order this time caused the clerk to look a little closer at his stock, or perhaps take the time to look into the stock at the agency. This is the first time I have had success in 11 tries at various philatelic outlets.

Thanks to Frank Whitebread in Winnipeg — who didn't even know he had it — I secured a pane of the 1970 6c Christmas

with the blue line reported several years ago. I have been trying to plate this line for about five years, and am now happy to report that it occurs on stamps nos. 68, 69 and 70. (illustration attached).

Both the 25c current booklet and the 1975 8c Christmas have been seen with the tagging not extending to the bottom of the pane or booklet — resulting in untagged or partially tagged stamps at the bottom. Since most people check the bundles at the top as they come out of the cello pack, I would suggest that you think about checking the bottom also.



(All shapes and formats of stamps, Type G1a, denoting a tagging error due to incorrect feeding of the tagged paper into the printing rollers)

TOPICS: THE BUSINESS SIDE

BNAPS: ELECTED OFFICERS

PRESIDENT	James A. Pike, 5805 Balsam St., Apt. 801, Vancouver, B.C. V6M 4B8
PAST PRESIDENT	Alfred P. Cook, Coy Glen Road, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850
VICE-PRESIDENT	Leo J. LaFrance, 29 Underhill Road, Ossining, N.Y. 10562
SECRETARY	Edward J. Whiting, 25 Kings Circle, Malvern, Pa. 19355
TREASURER	Edmund A. Harris, 620-75 Avenue N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2K 0P9
BOARD OF GOVERNORS	Nine sitting; three elected each year for a three-year term: 1973-1975: Ed Richardson, Wilmer C. Rockett, S. S. Kenyon 1974-1976: James C. Lehr, E. H. Hausmann, Robert H. Pratt 1975-1977: Robert H. Pratt (chairman), C. R. McNeil, D. G. Rosenblat 1976-1978: Ed Richardson, David Verity, Michael Dicketts

(FOR OTHER OFFICERS, SEE MASTHEAD ON INDEX PAGE)

Memo from the President

JAMES A. PIKE
Vancouver, B.C.

The recent increase in the dues of the Society has been accepted by almost all members as being the result of the inflationary period we are continuing to experience. It will be of interest to all members to understand the reasoning of the Board of Governors when the increase was authorized.

In the first place the cost of *Topics* has risen from \$5.79 per member in 1970, to \$7.31 per member in 1974 and an estimated \$9.50 in 1975. Printing costs are still rising.

We cannot expect as much circuit income as we received in the past because some of the best sources of good stamps are no longer available.

It has been suggested that a drive to increase our membership would solve most of our problems. We all know that the Society is run by a considerable number of non-paid individuals. For years it was considered that 1,000 members was the maximum number that could be reasonably handled by the officers and assistants. We now have almost 1,500 members and the result has been overloading of work in several departments. A large increase of members would be necessary to justify appointment of paid assistants and it is doubtful that such a large number of unattached BNA specialists exists.

With few exceptions publication groups

and philatelic societies have had to increase their dues over the last few years. The increase that our Society has made should be large enough so that this will not have to be done again in the reasonable future. The Board of Governors felt that one large increase was better than inflicting the membership with a series of small increases stretched out over a number of years.

The decision of the Board to only sell publications written by members of the Society indicated a change of direction of the operation of the Book Department. The policy now is to encourage publication of new work of high quality by the members and arrange for wide distribution by selling such volumes at reasonable prices. With the appointment of a new Publications Committee it is expected that the Book Department will gradually be replenished by the works of our members.

The Society is opposed to reducing the number of its publications. Many organizations have been forced to do so, including the Royal Philatelic Society, London, which cut its number by half.

Postal strikes and slow-downs have not helped our communication with the membership. These are indeed difficult times and we are attempting to minimize our increased costs.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Article IV of the Constitution — Section 3, ELECTIONS: A President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary shall be so elected by ballot biennially in the even numbered years. Three (3) members to the Board of Governors shall be so elected each year for a term of three (3) years.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

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.

From the Secretary

EDWARD J. WHITING
Malvern, Pa.

New Members

- 3431 Folster, H. Michael, 7 Fifth Ave., Aylmer, Que. J9H 5C5
- 3440 Koloski, Stanley B., 1105—62 St., Kenosha, WI 53140
- 3434 Marr, Edmund L., 29Allanadale Ave., Markham, Ont. L3P 1S4
- 3437 McLean, James W., 5609 S. Travelers Palm Lane, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33319
- 3405 Nanson, Richard D., 541-22 St., Rock Island, IL 61201
- 3411 Nelson, Dave, P.O. Box 10247, Bainbridge Island, WA 98110
- 3428 Price, Robert G., 244 Leslie St., Moncton, N.B. E1C 6M9
- 3433 Rachubinski, Frank W., 12564 Aime Leonard, Montreal North, Que. H1G 4H7
- 3330 Roberts, Wilf, P.O. Box 856, Belleville, Ont. K8N 5B5
- 3399 Sheklian, N. N., P.O. Box 772, Visalia, CA 93277
- 3429 Stoernack, Just., 608 Lake Bonavista Dr. S.E., Calgary, Alta. T2J 0M5
- 3442 Wiesmeier, Joe, 355 E. 88 St., New York, N.Y. 10028

Replaced on the Rolls

- 2220 Gross, Jar, Laubova-2 Vinchradý, 130 00 Praha 3, Czechoslovakia (CSSR)
- 2779 Law, Carl Edgar, Box 410, Station "H", Montreal, Que. H3G 2L1
- 2659 Walker, Bryan J., 217 Wright St., Fredericton, N.B. E3B 2E3
- 3062 Woike, Mervin E., 316 E. 89th St., No. 4D, New York, N.Y. 10028
- 15 Garrett, C. B. D., 6461 Douglas St., West Vancouver, B.C. V7W 2G3

Applications Pending — "A" and "B"

(Applications must be pending in two successive issues of the magazine)
(For addresses of these applicants please refer to the issue in which they were first listed as new "Applications for Membership")

"A" Pending

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3421 Andrews, Thomas Carl | 3420 Matza, Edmond |
| 3435 Burton, Edgar G. (Ted) | 3443 Pillar, William B. Jr. |
| 3441 Crowe, W. T. | 3445 Selby, Alan |
| 3447 Di Ciommo, Joseph | 3423 Simonetti, Frank |
| 3367 Heasman, Robert G. | 3438 Sutherland, Maj. J. Robert |
| 3436 Hoch, Alfred D. | 3446 Thatcher, John Victor Hallam |
| 3444 Howard, Gary Knox | 3448 Thompson, Rae T. |
| 3432 Kidd, Ralph | 3449 Uznanski, William |
| 3439 Killingley, Eric | 3416 Zimmerman, Joseph |

"B" Pending

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| L2952 Boubelik, Charles F. | 3457 Jenkins, James R. |
| 3454 Bett, Ian R. | 3450 McLean, Robert D. |
| 3459 Blake, Neil B. | 3455 Seibert, Kenneth |
| 3453 Forde, David H. | 3458 Smith, Jack E. |
| 3451 Gagnon, Raymond D. | 3452 Werner, Joseph |
| 3456 Gaiser, J. Raymond | |

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)

- 1358 Life—FRAMPTON, Gene W., 6543 Beach Dr. S.W., Seattle, WA 98136 C.
- 3460 HOLLENS, Arnold, 57 Cobourg Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R2L 0H3 C Plate Blocks, Canadian varieties. Proposed by E. J. Whiting L-61.
- 3461 MACDONALD, Hugh R., 52 Clonmore Dr., Scarborough, Ont. M1N 1X6 C Pre-stamp Canada; Victorian covers and correspondence; Insurance advertising covers; Quebec Assurance revenues on document; Victorian roller and fancy cancels. Proposed by E. J. Whiting, L-61.

- 3462 MURDUCK, Bruce D., 705 Willis St., Kingston, Ont. K7M 6J5 C Canada and Provinces used; Postal publications, forms, etc. and History. Proposed by E. J. Whiting, L-61.
 3463 HAMPLIN, Nathan Chipman II, 37 Berkshire St., Rochester, N.Y. 14607 C Mint Canada, squared circle postmarks, flag cancels and fancy cancels. Proposed by E. J. Whiting, L-61.
 3464 OLSON, Mark, 42 E. Broadway, Vancouver, B.C. V5T 1V6 Cxc Can., Nfld., mint and used; plate blocks; coils; OHMS-G; booklets; precancels; airmails; paper and glue varieties 1962-present; centennial issue. Proposed by R. F. Boudignon, 2526.
 3465 JANSEN, Guenter, 391 Catherine St., Ottawa, Ont. K1R 5T6 C Canada used; stampless covers; used booklet panes; dated circular cancels; '67-'73 definitives; large queens. Proposed by E. R. Toop, 3400. Seconded by H. Reiche, 783.
 3466 BELTON, Christina, 1108-30 Tuxedo Cr., Scarborough, Ont. M1G 3S6 C Canada mint, blocks, FDC, plate blocks, coils, OHMS-G. Proposed by G. F. Hansen, 2203.

Changes of Address

- 3248 Babin, Rene C., 5020 Royale, Box 133, Boischatel, Que. G0A 1H0
 1632 Davies, Dr. Donald H., Dept. Chemistry, St. Mary's University, Halifax, N.S. B3L 2T7
 3292 Deem, Calvin K., 303 W. 32nd St. S., Sand Springs, OK 74063
 1077 des Rivieres, Guy, 71 rue St.-Pierre, Quebec, Que. G1K 4R4
 2115 Dicketts, Michael B., 61 Alwington Ave., Kingston, Ont. K7L 4R4
 2584 Foley, Joseph E., Box 31057, Aurora, Co 80011
 2310 Frank, J. Dr., 50 Cotswold Dr., Saxonwold, Johannesburg 2196, South Africa
 3234 Goldstein, E. M., No. 210—2861 Baycrest Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K1V 8X8
 2718 Hale, James, 390 Dixon Rd., Apt. 1905, Weston, Ont. M9R 1T4
 3155 Hill, Gary J., 22 Valencia Dr., St. Catharines, Ont. L2T 3X8
 234 Hiscock, E. H., P.O. Box 209, Manuels C.B.S., Nfld. A0A 2Y0
 3235 Holtz, Andrew G., Timbres Montroy Stamps engr., 2155 Mountain St., Ste. 200, Montreal, Que. H3G 2A1
 1901 Kilish, Ted L., 40735 Newporte Dr., Plymouth, MI 48170
 1798 Kraemer, Fred, Box 504, 1605 Bernard Ave., Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 6R8
 2470 Lee, Robert A., P.O. Box 91460, West Vancouver, B.C. V7V 3P1
 3129 Lefebvre, Roger, M.D., 600—12ieme Ave., R.R. 2, St.-Louis de Terrebonne, Que. J6W 3L3
 2832 Lesques, Ulric, 904—7th rue, C.P. 684, La Pocatiere, Kamouraska, Que. G0R 1Z0
 109 Marler, Hon. George C., 620 Dorchester Blvd. W., Montreal, Que. H3B 1P3
 2452 McDonald, Leslie M., 20572 Grade Cr., Langlev. B.C. V3A 4J9
 2383 Nalon, John, 176 Arthur St., Gananoque, Ont. K7G 1A9
 2415 Narbonne, R. F., R.R. 1, Lawrencetown Rd., Dartmouth, N.S. B2W 3X7
 3237 O'Brian, Richard A., 2227—10th Ave. E., Seattle, WA 98102
 1850 Rumball, N. H., M.D., P.O. Box 7, Station G, Toronto, Ont. M4M 3E8
 3230 Schumann, Klaus, 19 Plum Tree Way, Willowdale, Ont. M2R 3T1
 2772 Singer, Peter, P.O. Box 67458, Station "O", Vancouver, B.C. V5W 3T9
 L2461 Tannenbaum, Martin M., 185 Cole Ave., Providence, RI 02906
 2430 Verno, Nicholas J., 7337 Hill Rd., Philadelphia, Pa. 19128
 519 Worwood, W., 1606—23rd St., Charny, Que. G6W 5K5
 685 Apfelbaum, Earl P. L., 1819 Kennedy Blvd., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103

Deceased

- 95 Hansler, Lester A., Box 632, Inglewood, CA 90307

Resignations Received

- 2022 Brown, Bruce, 256 Allard Ave., Dorval, Que. H9S 3B9
 3207 Clough, Larry, P.O. Box 377, Gold Hill, OR 97525
 3066 Cooper, Allan, 20 Penwood Cr., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2B9
 2443 Dullea, Robert W., P.O. Box 214, Fort Langley, B.C. V0X 1J0
 921 Grant, M. E., 60 Adelaide St. N., Lindsay, Ont. K9V 4L3
 2831 Laine, Edward W. Dr., P.O. Box 9268, Ottawa, Ont. K1G 3T9
 2036 Ross, Leroy L., P.O. Box 12222, Alcott Sta., Denver, CO 80212
 3239 Russell, F. H., 103—6055 Balsam St., Vancouver, B.C. V6M 4C2
 2771 Seaman, Charles D., 621 Skylark Pk., 2526 Hwy. 580E, Clearwater, FL 33515
 2708 Stone, Robert J., 288 Grosvenor, No. 3, Westmount, Que. H3Z 2L9
 2196 Waterman, Russell, 1166 Laird Blvd., No. 11, Montreal, Que. H3R 1Z2
 2363 Webber, Gary E., 619 Nadine Cr., Richmond, Vancouver, B.C. V7C 2T5
 2895 Webber, Ward, No. 2—2431 Kelly Ave., Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 1Y3

Resignations Accepted

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1341 Buchanan, William O. | 3162 Littell, Gene C. |
| 2748 Coomber, Richard Allan | 1751 Lumley, W. |
| 282 Harmer, Gordon R. | 2347 Newman, B. C. W. |
| 3088 Hill, Geoff | 2723 Olson, Donald T. Jr. |
| 771 Howes, Victor E. | 3080 Schachter, Lorne H. |
| 2544 Leitch, Richard L. | 2341 Symonds, Donald E. |
| 824 Lichtig, Allen D. | |

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Members as of January 20, 1976	1512
New Members	12
Replaced on the Rolls	5
	<hr/> 17
Resignations accepted	13
Deceased	1
	<hr/> 14
Members as of February 15, 1976	1515

The Library has the personal copy of the 2nd edition of Canadian Roller Cancellations 1894-1930 belonging to E. A. Smythies. This copy has all the additions and corrections to the 2nd edition that was sent to or found by EAS. Is there a member out there who has been specializing in these cancellations who would like to write up these corrections and additions for a future issue of *Topics*? This one book was the only piece of reference literature that I retained from the workbooks and original research papers belonging to EAS that the family sent me, this balance is in the National Postal Museum, and if interested and visiting the Museum, ask to examine them. Unfortunately there were no references to the Fakes and Forgeries. Does anyone know what happened to these notes as the Museum does not have them.

Tip of the old mug goes out to H. R. Harmer Ltd., London, H. R. Harmer Inc. New York and J. N. Sissons Ltd. for sending the Library their auction catalogues with prices realized for the past five years.

As most of you are probably aware, there are some stamp dealers that profit from Postal Strikes in Canada, by setting up their own postal service, this is private enterprise that some of us receive benefit from, receiving stamps, and adding to a sideline collection that could grow in the future. "Postal Strike Posts" is the title of an article appearing in the February issue of the *SPA Journal*, the Library has two copies.

We have added two copies of the History of Rural Mail in Canada to the Library and for those interested in Semi-Official Airs, Goggles, Helmets & Airmail Stamps, by Georgette Vachon is available. We also have the Edward VII book, Chester Forrest's "Canadian Special Airmail Stamps on Flown Covers".

Also a tip of the old mug to Frank Campbell on receiving a "Citation of Merit" from the Ontario Postal History Society for sharing his vast knowledge to do the same. Congratulations Frank. Frank also enriched the Library with a copy of Sanabria's Air Post Catalogue for 1957 in response to my appeal a few months ago.

Andy Anderson, a regular contributor to the Library has sent us a book entitled *Whistle Up the Inlet — The Union Steamship Story (B.C.)*, by Gerald A. Rushton. These ships plied the shoreline of British Columbia carrying mail, passengers and provisions to isolated hamlets and villages.

Fred Keane has sent us *British Columbia Law Stamp Twenty-Five Cents Value of the Fifth Issue — A Study in Plating*, which he co-authored with Howard L. Martin, an excellent addition to our Revenue Section.

Susan M. McDonald has donated to the Library a copy of "The Hugh Finlay Journal — Colonial Postal History 1773-74", reprinted from the original edition published by Frank H. Norton, in 1867. And I quote the last paragraph from the review by Graham Noble in the latest issue of the *Postal Histo-Mine*. "The Hugh Finlay journal is a valuable piece of Postal History, affording a good insight into the role and problems encountered by a colonial administrator, it is as well a good geographical and personal narrative and offers a glimpse of day to day colonial life rarely recaptured in later interpretative historical works. The original chronological historical introduction remains intact and the work is much enhanced by a thorough index".

* * *

A letter to the editor

City precancel types originally made use of the full province name below the city name. Later, only an abbreviation of the province name appeared below the city name. The abbreviation was terminated by a punctuation mark. I find now that two types of punctuation marks exist for the same precancel type on some stamps. Sometimes the mark is in the form of a round point, and sometimes this mark is a square. I wonder if others have found similar differences, and, if one could identify two different precancel overprints?

— Hans Reiche

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CANADIAN PRECANCELS WANTED—Write Reverend Simons, Box 232, Sawyerville, Quebec, Canada J0B 3A0.

CANADA VARIETIES AND ERRORS—current list of offerings available from Robert A. Lee, P.O. Box 91175, West Vancouver, B.C. V7V 3N6.

SQUARED CIRCLE WANT LIST—Acton 2nd, Port Williams, Humberstone, Cumberland, Newport Landing, Kamloops and all with Roster R.F. 45 and over (Hansen Nos. 240 and over) buy or trade. G. F. Hansen, 2203, 375 Jefferson Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba R2V 0N4.

MY PRE-W.W. II RPO CANCELS—for your Canadian military cancels on cover. J. C. Campbell, 1450 Ross Road, Kelowna, B.C. Can. V1Z 1L6.

WANTED

NEED FOR VARIETY COLLECTION—1859 Scott 18, used, very good plus. Position 5 top margin dots, and, position 61 re-entry. Can anyone help? Send stamp, or description, with price wanted. C. Blair, 5586 Lahser, Birmingham, Mich. 48010.

1898 MAP COVERS—Usage within Canada but not local. Posted Dec. 31, 1898 with 3c rate, and, Jan. 1 or 2, 1899 with 2c rate. Reasonably clean and good condition please. Send description with price wanted. Require only one example each. C. Blair, 5586 Lahser, Birmingham, Mich. 48010.

ONT., NWT, YUKON—railway depot, squared circle cancels (stamp or cover), 1939 Royal Visit, Ontario P.O. views. Have same to offer plus cancels from all provinces, registered covers, slogans, FF's, military, RPOs, rollers, etc. Graham Noble, C.C., Trent University, Peterborough, Ont.

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SMALL ADDRESSED ENVELOPES—with postal code bars. Buy, trade, sell. Also want Peterborough transorma covers and other postal automation items. Sally Tunnicliff, 265 51st Avenue, Lachine, Quebec H8T 2W3.

A letter

I have two cancel on the Admirals both of which include the letters S.O. The first one reads: Quebec P.Q. S.O. Cadiac (May 1913) the other one: Toronto Ont. S.O. 111 (Dec. 1914). What does this S.O. stand for?

—Hans Reiche

Sub Office? — Ed.

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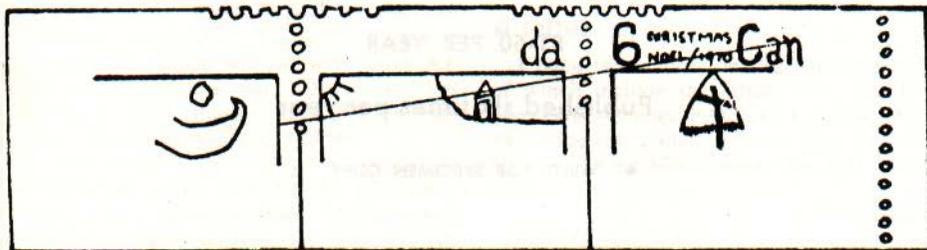
* * *

Another religious group seeking relief from Russian persecution was the Doukhobors. In 1898 the Tolstoyan Committee and the Society of Friends (Quakers), of England, reached agreement with Canada for them to come to this country. Eight thousand Doukhobors came to Canada from Russia in 1899. It was not until 1902, after 15 years of exile in Siberia, that their leader, Peter Verigin, also arrived in Canada.

The Canadian government provided them with three blocks of free land in Assiniboia. The administrative center for the communal colonies was the home and office of Verigin in the village of Otradnoe. However, since in 1903 the new railway passed about eight miles south of that place, the headquarters was moved to the new commercial railway village of Verigin within a year. As the home of the community's leader, Verigin became the capital of all the Doukhobor colonies. Verigin post office was established in 1904, with the man after whom it was

* * *

TAGGING — continued



named as postmaster, on range 9, township 30, section 1, west of the 2nd Meridian.

In 1905, a new Minister of the Interior, hostile to Slavs, gave the Doukhobors two months to take the oath of allegiance, or to be deprived of their land. The Doukhobors split into two groups, one agreeing to take a modified version of the oath, the other, under Verigin, not. From 1908 to 1913 Peter Verigin led two-thirds of his group to British Columbia. Others took over as postmaster at the place named after him.

* * *

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