



BNA TOPICS

Official Journal of The British North America Philatelic Society

MINT CANADA

Since our return from Philypia we have been asked on several occasions if we had picked up any interesting mint Canada while overseas. The answer is no. I find that you just don't "pick up" fine mint Canada any more easily in Britain than you do here in Canada. There are no large dealers' stocks on either side of the Atlantic of the scarcer items of fine mint Canada issued prior to 1950.

As it is the collectors who have these stamps, this advertisement is directed to them. If you have a good collection of Canada with which you are no longer active, we are regular buyers. We solicit the opportunity to make an offer. While this demand is so strong, our offers must necessarily be good, or we wouldn't be able to continue obtaining our share in this highly competitive market. Please advise if you are a seller.

George S. Wegg Ltd.

37 VICTORIA STREET

(half a block north of the King Edward Hotel)

TORONTO 1 - CANADA

Telephones:

368-7528

489-1344

Area Code 416



We are Canadian Agents for
Robson Lowe Limited, London, England



OUR GENERAL AUCTION OF APRIL 5-8

will include the attractive

Collection of British North America

formed by the late Dr. Elmer S. James of Winnipeg and offered by order of the Executors.

Auction catalogue ready early March; gratis at Galleries, 50c by mail. Alternatively request catalogue application blank and subscribe for a year's catalogues.

H. R. HARMER, INC.

The International Stamp Auctioneers

6 West 48th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

B.N.A. COVERS

We always have over 5,000 B.N.A. covers in stock.

Selections gladly sent BNAPS members

on approval.

NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY

BNAPS

Established 1893

ASDA

45 Bromfield Street

Boston, Mass. 02108

Phone 617-426-2712

ct



ROMANO HOUSE

The home of Stanley Gibbons Specialist & Rare Stamp Department, where visitors call in to discuss their collections in elegant surroundings. Expert staff are always on hand to give advice on philatelic problems, to help you build your collection up to exhibition standard or advise on its disposal.

SINGLE STAMPS, MULTIPLES, SPECIALIST MATERIAL, COVERS, COLLECTIONS AND EXPERT ADVICE are all available to personal callers at: Romano House, 399 Strand, London, W.C. 2, England.

all correspondence should be addressed to:



Stanley Gibbons Ltd.

Specialist & Rare Stamp Department,
391 Strand,
London WC2R 0LX,
England.

BNA TOPICS



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Whole No. 299

MARCH, 1971

Vol. 28, No. 3

EDITOR

E. H. Hausmann

EDITORIAL BOARD

Chairman: V. G. Greene
R. J. Woolley
C. Russell McNeil
John H. M. Young

CIRCULATION MANAGERS

C. Russell McNeil
Ste. 3-C, 187 Park St. S.
Hamilton 10, Ontario
Robert F. Boudignon
Box 639
Copper Cliff, Ontario

ADVERTISING MANAGER

Edward J. Whiting
25 Kings Circle
Malvern, Pa., U.S.A. 19355

LIBRARIAN

Michael Squirell
241 12th Avenue
Lively, Ontario

SALES CIRCUIT MANAGER

James C. Lehr
2818 Cheshire Rd., Devon
Wilmington, Delaware
U.S.A. 19803

PUBLICITY

A. W. McIntyre
C. Russell McNeil (Canada)
Al Kessler (U.S.A.)

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Board of Examiners:
J. N. Sissons
Conventions: Dr. R. V. C. Carr
Elections: H. Reinhard
Perfin Study Group:
R. J. Woolley
Liaison Study Groups:
E. A. Richardson and
C. A. Westhaver
Handbooks:
R. J. Woolley
Membership and Nominating:
A. H. Kessler

ARTICLES

THE COIL STAMPS OF CANADA

First of a series by
Edward J. Whiting 90

CPR POSTAL STATIONERY

Part three of a series by
Horace W. Harrison 96

OFFSETS

by Hans Reiche 98

RPOs NOW CLOSING IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

99

COLUMNS

Some Philatelic Posers 95
Perfin Study Group 100
Tagging Along 100
Rounding Up Squared Circles 101
Topics: The Newsfront 103
Further Sketches of BNAPSers 108
Mail from Our Members 109

TOPICS: THE BUSINESS SIDE

From the Secretary 105
Notes from the Librarian 107
BNAPS Regional Groups 107
Classified Advertisements 110

Published at Toronto, Canada, by the British North America Philatelic Society. Subscription: \$5.00 per year; single copies, from the Circulation Manager, 60 cents. Opinions expressed are those of the writers. Printed by Mission Press, 53 Dundas St. E., Toronto

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. EDITORIAL MATTER should be sent to The Editor, c/o V. G. Greene, 77 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ont.

The Coil Stamps of Canada

A BNAPS REPRINT

From November 1953 Topics

Part One

By EDWARD J. WHITING

Around the turn of the century the Canada Post Office Department seems to have had a policy of accommodating either itself or the public to the efficient sale of postage stamps. Up until the late 1890s it is doubtful that anyone even thought of stamps being sold other than from sheets over the post office counter. Then stamps began to appear in small booklets as a convenience to persons not near a post office. Thus a supply was assured at virtually any time. The next innovation was the development of machines for the dispensing of stamps—either simple vending machines or stamping machines to apply stamps to mail. Since these machines were not equipped to handle sheet stamps, they were supplied by sheets made up into strips of stamps. From this evolved the use of rolls or “coils” of stamps.

It is with these coiled stamps that we now concern ourselves.

KING EDWARD VII: FIRST EXPERIMENTS

The first Canadian stamps to appear in coil form were the 2c King Edward VII. These coils made their appearance in the 1910-1913 period and were strictly experimental in character.

The initial issue was prepared about 1910 by the American Bank Note Company from a surplus stock of the Quebec City post office for use in the new vending machines purchased from London, England. These were precancelled with the regular precancel device of bars or with the use of the Ottawa parcel post roller cancel. The only characteristic distinguishing these from regular used sheet stamps is the paste-up which occurs every ten stamps.

The second phase of these Edward VII coils is the group of private coils made experimentally by manufacturers of stamp vending machines, with the blessing of the Post Office Department. These private coils progressed experimentally through three stages:

1. Perforated stamps in rolls, notched with scissors on both sides of the coil between each stamp.

2. Imperforate stamps with similar notches.

3. Imperforate stamps with a slit $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm long added between the notches to allow easier separation of the stamps.



Left: original coil with roller cancel. Right, a vertical strip but with slots 11 mm long between notches (variation of type 3).

These private perforations were applied by the United States Automatic Vending Co. of New York City. The notches served to permit the machines to feed the stamps. While they were at first made by hand, they eventually were made by machine, as was the case with the cutting of the coil strips from the sheet stamps.

The fourth type of private perforation still included the notches; but instead of the slit, which was patented, the stamps were perforated 12 horizontally. This was next modified to perf 8½. These last two private perforations were applied by Messrs. Heiman and Zorke for use in the U.S. Auto Vending machines of which they were distributors.

It is apparently due at least in part to these experiments with coil stamps that the 2c Edward VII appeared in imperforate form and quite possibly was the reason for the use of plates 13 and 14 to produce these imperforates.



Top: type 3 with 14.5 mm slots. Normally slots don't show; photo opposite page was therefore retouched, but one pair above were slightly separated from margin. Bottom shows Heiman-Zorke 8½ perf.

KING GEORGE V: THE ADMIRALS

1c green and 2c carmine

Rolls of 500

Perf 8 vertical and horizontal

The first regularly issued coils were the 1c green and 2c carmine of the 1912-1925 King George V Admiral issues, perf 8 horizontal by imperf vertical, and perf 8 vertical by imperf horizontal. The Post Office Department had the following to say to postmasters concerning this new issue in September, 1912:

The question of stamps in rolls for use in stamp-affixing machines has been engaging the attention of the department for some time past, and, in answer to the numerous requests received, it has been decided to supply the public with the same.

Until such time, however, as a general demand necessitates a change therein, or an addition thereto, the initial service will consist of and the following only be the standard issued:

Stamps of 1 and 2c denominations will be supplied to the public at a slight advance on their face value, the cost for the present to be \$5.06 per roll of the 1c denomination, and \$10.06 per roll of the 2c denomination.

To differentiate in the name of stamps for use in automatic stamp vending machines in operation in certain cities and the stamps in rolls sold to the public for use in stamp-affixing machines it is proposed to name the latter "Stamps in rolls" and the former "Coiled stamps".

In making your requisitions you will, therefore, kindly indicate by name which kind you desire.

The proposed new service will go into effect early in September and you will kindly notify patrons of your office to the above effect by poster or otherwise.

*E. J. Lemaire,
Superintendent*

From this document and from the foregoing on the Edward VII coils, it seems that the horizontal coils were the ones referred to as "stamps in rolls" and the vertical coils the "coiled stamps".

These coils were printed only by the "wet process" and on vertical wove paper. The early printings of the 1c are generally a deep blue green or blue green. As later printings were made, the color changed to yellow green or deep yellow green. For the 2c the early color is dull reddish rose which later runs to shades of deep carmine.

Of the one cent green there were 180,005,000 issued in horizontal coils and 3,330,000 in vertical coils; and of the two cent carmine 171,742,500 were issued in horizontal coils and 4,005,000 in vertical coils.

The first of these coils probably was made before the specially designed plates for coils could be put into use. (See table below.) This would mean that the earlier coils of this issue were made from regular sheets and would have paste-ups every 10 stamps while those made from the special plates have paste-ups every 20 stamps.



The special plates referred to were laid down especially to produce stamps for coils. They consisted of two panes of 200 subjects separated by a wide gutter. The panes for horizontal coils were laid down 20 subjects across by 10 up and down with the gutter horizontal. The panes for vertical coils were laid down 10 subjects across by



Left: Scott 125 and 127. Above left, Scott 123. On right is a representation of the "903" inscription which, of course, would be between the overlapping layers at the joint.

20 up and down with the gutter vertical. This arrangement permitted 50% fewer paste-ups as stated above.

The plate numbers and marginal inscriptions normally were so placed that they would be trimmed off in making the coils. In the case of plate number 2 of both the vertical 1 and 2 cent (which may or may not have been used for this issue) the marginal markings were placed closer to the top row of stamps and may be found hidden in paste-ups. The one cent inscription reads: "OTTAWA - No A2" over the second and third row and "903" over the ninth row of each pane. The two cent inscription reads "OTTAWA - No A2" and "912C" placed as for the one cent.

1c SPECIAL PLATES (HORIZONTAL)

2c SPECIAL PLATES (HORIZONTAL)

Pl. #	Date Approved	Die	Lathe work	Pl. #	Date Approved	Die	Lathe work
1	9/18/12			1	9/21/12		
2	1/11/12			2	4/22/13		
3	8/15/13			3	8/15/13		
4	9/5/13			4	1/26/14 (not used)		
5 & 6	8/26/14			5 & 6	8/7/14		
7 & 8	8/3/15			7 & 8	6/28/15		
9 & 10	12/20/16			9 & 10	11/9/15		
11 & 12	6/24/19	I	B	11 & 12	6/6/18		B
13 & 14	11/15/24	I	D	13 & 14	6/5/24		D
15-17	7/21/25	II		15-17	7/27/25		

1c green and 2c carmine

Rolls of 500, perf 12 horizontal

The second regular issue of the Admiral coils appeared subsequently to the perf 8 issue. (Jarrett says 1912, Boggs says 1915). This issue consisted of the 1c green and 2c carmine perforated 12 horizontal only. Of the 1c 18,050,000 were issued and of the 2c 14,290,000.

Made from sheets printed from the special plates for coil stamps they have paste-up pairs every 20 subjects, and as before they were printed by the wet process on vertical wove paper. Also this issue fits into the progressive changing of shades of color with each successive printing as stated for the perf 8 issue.

Marler lists two varieties of the 1c from plate 2, which plate appears to be the only one used for this issue. "In the first the vertical line of the left numeral box is unbroken, in the other there is a distinct gap at the bottom". There apparently are no retouches or re-entries in the 1c of this issue. In some paste-ups of plate 2 are hidden parts of the imprint as previously described.

The 2c of this issue was printed from the same plate or plates as were the 2c of the previous issue, with the unlikely possibility of some regular sheets being also used. Thus there is a possibility of coils with paste-ups every 20 stamps (normal) and also with paste-ups every 10 stamps (abnormal and unlikely).



1—The first backstamp, on the only coils torn apart. 2—Presumably the second version with the year (as on the first) written in by hand. 3—Common type but with "No. 1" smeared as illustrated in Boggs. 4—The common backstamp in its usual state. 5—The second most common, with the date in two lines and no "No. 1". (see over)

1915 provisional 2c carmine

Rolls of 500, perf 12 x 12

The next coil issue of the Admiral series is a provisional made from the then-current 2c carmine, perf 12 x 12. Apparently to relieve the shortage of the 2c coil stamps, about 18,000 rolls of this issue were made.

They differ from ordinary coils in that each stamp has perforations on all four sides; they can only be distinguished on mint joint pairs; these bear, on the gummed side, a rubber stamp. The first such coils were *torn* from the sheets in strips of 10 and gummed together endwise, with a rectangular-framed backstamp in violet ink reading "Postage Stamp Branch — May 11 — P.O.D." The year is written in with a steel pen, and the top and bottom edges of the rectangle strike just across the perfs. A smaller rectangular handstamp is also said to exist. The remaining backstamps are considered by Boggs to be reissues, and all are circular, with only the upper part of the circle showing.

The so-called reissues were *cut* apart, presumably after full sheets had been joined together; on these the cut runs only approximately along the rows of holes, so that in some portions the perfs are cut off, while on other sections entire holes lie within the cut edge.

Three designs of the circular backstamps are known, with a variation on the most common. The first of these was probably the one with the same inscription as the original ("Postage Stamp Branch") with the same color of ink, and the year written in. The two others read "Postage Stamp Division", have no year, and the ink is black; see illustration.

Some paste-up strips are known without the backstamp.

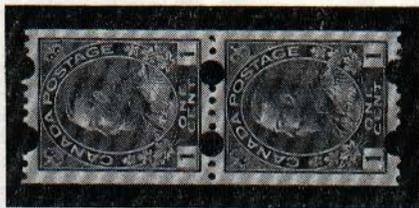
No reason has been offered for the "re-issue", but one suggestion is that the square backstamp was used on the first group made from torn strips; tearing the stamps apart proved cumbersome and right afterwards they were cut apart instead, possibly by machines, and possibly in another office were several of the round backstamps were used at one time, as production speeded up.

1918 experimental 1c green

Perf 12 plus two large holes

In July 1918 an experiment with vending machines at the Toronto General Post Of-

fice was carried out for two days until it was abandoned as a failure.



The stamp used in this experiment was the then-current 1c green coil perforated 12 horizontal with two large holes added in the perforation to enable the machine to feed the stamps.

These large holes were mechanically very irregular, and it was doubtless this lack of uniformity that caused the failure of the experiment. The variances of the large holes are as follows:

- (1) Diameter of the holes varies from 3¼ mm to 3½ mm or more.
- (2) Horizontal spacing of the holes varies from 6 mm to 7½ mm from edge to edge.
- (3) Vertical spacing of the holes varies from 20½ mm to 21½ mm edge to edge.

3c brown

Rolls of 500, perf 8 vertical



A need for coil stamps in 3c denomination apparently being felt, the 3c brown made its debut in coil form in August 1918, perforated 8 vertical.

This issue was produced entirely from special plates for coils as previously described, with paste-ups every 20 stamps; 126,300,000 were issued and, as previously,

(continued on page 110)

MORE VANISHED CANCELS



In the early 1890s there was a fancy cancellation which raised a good deal of comment and speculation. It showed the coat-of-arms of the Nicaragua Republic. Who was using it, and why?

Jarrett in 1929 published an enlarged (but inaccurate) illustration, and a detailed (and accurate) description of it, but not a hint where or by whom it was being used, or why the "Nicaraguan Shield" should be used to cancel Canadian stamps.

Under the heading *Bogus Cancellations* Boggs in 1944 had rather an ambiguous note, and I quote: *We are very doubtful of some types of fancy cancels, two in particular, the coat-of-arms of Nicaragua, and a cartoon-like figure of a small policeman. In our opinion both these are the results of playfulness. Nearly every stamp magazine in the period 1880 to 1900 carried advertisements of rubber stamps of various kinds and sets of coats-of-arms were frequently offered.*

About the same time another authority evolved a remarkable theory, unfortunately not supported by adequate evidence, which I will summarize:

In 1891, when the Manchester ship cancel was nearing completion, the directors sent two of their high officers to survey a possible route for another ship canal in Nicaragua (a prelude to the modern Panama Canal). These two officers went via Canada, where they recruited some more staff for the survey, all the entire party migrated to Nicaragua.

This is the practical basis of the theory; the rest is assumption. I quote from an article by that authority in a stamp magazine:

Consisting mainly of Canadians, surely they would take a supply of their own stamps with them. (Comment: to use in a foreign country?)

As they would be operating in Nicaraguan territory it seems equally feasible that they would have been provided by that government with a suitable hand-stamp." (Comment: And what would the Nicaraguan postal authorities say?)

However no one disputed the theory for 20 years. Then about 1963, when I was drafting part of the Day and Smythies' handbook on Fancy Cancellations, I was lucky enough to find a gem of a large cover addressed to France, with four clear strikes of the "Nicaragua Shield" in a curious blue-black ink, also a CDS reading "St. Genevieve de Batiscan, Que. Oc. 11 '93".

In addition, for good measure there was a straight-line cancel also reading "St. Genevieve de Batiscan", both in the same blue-black ink. This cover has an RPS certificate that is genuine, and is conclusive proof that the cover was posted at a small post office in Quebec province. (A second part-cover confirms this.)

This posed quite a problem for the 20-year-old theory! However the authority had some more ingenious assumptions up his sleeve, and again I quote:

There is now the possibility that the member of the expedition in charge of the postal system brought the canceller back with him when he returned to Canada. He might have been a resident of St. Genevieve. If so, it might well be that he obliged friends by wielding the canceller on a few stamps. (Comment: since when have the general public in Canada cancelled their own mail?)

No Nicaraguan stamps or covers posted in Nicaragua are known with this fancy cancel.

(continued on page 111)

Postal Stationery and the CPR

CHAPTER 3

King George V Multi-Colored Cards

Although the card bearing the likeness of King George V, the new monarch, was issued to the public as early as February 1912, the earliest known use of it by the CPR at this writing (April 1969) is September 29, 1913. Two dies were used for the stamp impression, there were three changes in the address separation, and the imposition of the 1c War Tax resulted in both a 1c and 2c Post Card being used by the CPR. The 1c value occurs in both red and green stamp colors. The resulting combinations make the George V multi-colored view cards the most complicated issues of all the CPR stationery.

The first KGV cards had a new address separation in which the type-size had been considerably reduced and French text *L'espace ci-dessous est reserve a l'adresse* had been added immediately below the English text. This was the first bilingual postal emission since the 1c Wrapper which was issued circa 1879 for use by the Inland Revenue Department. (Bilingual inscriptions are not found on adhesive issues until the Confederation commemorative set of 1927 was issued.)

The first issues of the KGV cards presented the same five views which were in use at the close of the Edwardian era, and the first cards used were the KGV die designated by Higgins and Gage as "B" and by Holmes as "II". By the spring of 1914 the stamp die had been changed to "A" or "I", and two new views were added on these die A or I cards. These new views showed the dining room and the lunch room at the Windsor Street Station at Montreal, (see figures 18 and 19) where the head offices of the CPR were located.

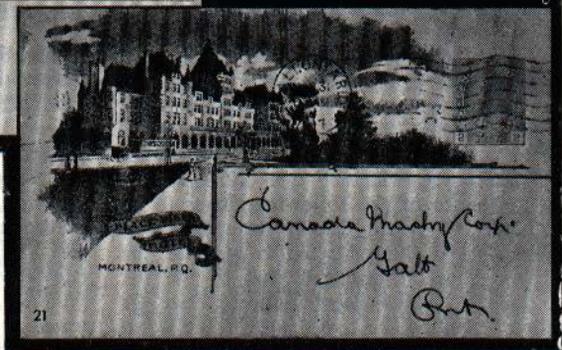
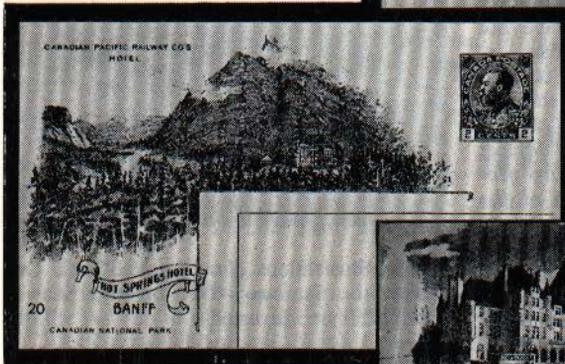
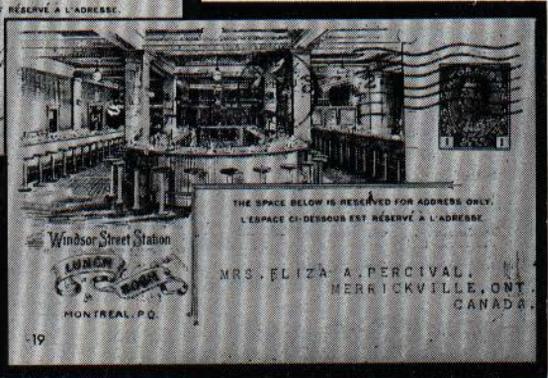
With the imposition of the 1c War Tax on all first class mail matter, effective April 15, 1915, the need for a 2c card arose. Printed Matter Only cards, such as the "Statement of Earnings and Expenses" continued to pass at the 1c rate both at home and abroad, but the Freight Advices, Passing Reports, and other Company message cards were required to bear 2c postage.

The immediate solution was found by the addition of 1c adhesives, perfined "CPR", to the 1c cards already on hand. However 2c Business Cards were ordered and placed in use by June 1915. Both Dies A or I and B or II were used, but the view of Banff is not presently known on the 2c Die B or II card with the new address separation. The bilingual legend had been replaced by a thin red vertical and horizontal line separating the lower right quadrant of the card (Fig. 20). This new address separation was also found on the new supply of 1c red cards which were placed in use in the late fall of 1915 to carry the monthly "Statement of Earnings and Expenses".

With limited demand due to the 1c War Tax, or to avoid confusion of the 1c red Business Card with the 2c red Business Card, or to bring Canada into conformity with the recommended color scheme of the UPU, or all three reasons combined, the production of 1c red Business Cards was abandoned by the post office. A 1c green Business Card with a bilingual legend, Die B or II, was used to send out the Statement for the months of August through November, 1916. It seems likely that these 1c green bilingual cards had been supplied as part of an earlier CPR order, and were not

by Horace W. Harrison

At the conclusion of this series Topics will publish Horace Harrison's catalogue of Railway Postal Stationery.



used by the railway until the fall of 1916. It does not appear to me that the American Bank Note Company, Ottawa, would have reverted to a double press-run card, to print the stamp in green and the legend in black, once having changed to a card on which the stamp and the address separation were of the same color and printed together in a single press run. In August of 1916 the address separation of the 2c card had been changed to a single thick horizontal

line in the same color as the stamp. This same type card of a 1c denomination in green was placed in use by the CPR in December of 1916 (fig. 21).

In the fall of 1917, the CPR switched from the multi-colored views which had been in use for 15 years to a whole new series of views printed in sepia. This change was undoubtedly brought about by the war shortage of German-made colored printing inks.

OFFSETS

by Hans Reiche



There are a lot of collectors who do not know what an offset printing is. Some have never seen examples, and others have not recognized them. Scott says an offset occurs when sheets of stamps are stacked while the ink is still wet. An offset shows a reverse impression on the back of the stamp, i.e. everything is backwards. Michel says it is a so-called indirect printing process caused through empty running of the machine. A Netherland catalogue calls them "mirror prints".

The Mueller catalogue says, "there are several kinds of offsets, depending how they occurred. When the printing press runs without paper, the ink from the printing plate was deposited on the make-ready of the felt cover, which in turn transferred it to the backs of the following sheets to be printed. Or when freshly printed sheets were stacked and subjected to pressure, the printed sheets transferred part of the ink to the backs of the sheets on top of them. Or when a printing sheet gets stuck in the printing press. Secondary offsets can occur when a stuck printing sheet transfers part of its ink to the felt cover, which in turn transfers it to the backs of the next sheets; these are not a mirror picture."

Williams suggests that offsets can occur on the back and on the front of the stamp. The Canadian Bank Note Company wrote about one such offset on the front of the stamp, as caused when wax tissue previously used for the stamp was reused and the tissue offset some of the ink onto the next stamp.



The illustrations show such offsets. One shows the famous offset on the Seaway stamp, this one inverted.

Editor's note: The use of the term "offset" in philately is somewhat unfortunate, applying, as it does, to both single transfers (which are backwards) and double transfers (which are again normal). Confusion can arise because, beyond the realm of philately, the term "offset" is in common usage in the printing trade. It is a method of printing in which an inexpensive flat plate is used, the ink adhering only to certain portions of it and repelled on other portions. The inked plate is then passed over a rubber roller, (for a backwards image) and the roller is then pressed onto the paper transferring the impression a second time (for a normal image). It is, in effect, a double transfer. Reiche's wording in the first sentence above ("an offset printing") is permissible, but "offset printing" used by itself would only apply to the above method of printing.



Making their last run as railway postal clerks aboard CNR's No. 8 train, Jack Snodden (seated), 61, and Morris Boucher, 51, sort mail in one of the last of Canada's rolling post offices, on their way from Long Lac to North Bay.

RPOs move into oblivion

*Reprinted by courtesy of the
Toronto Daily Star and its North Bay correspondent*

Canada's rolling post offices are just about out of business.

When the CNR's No. 8 train rolled into North Bay at 1 a.m. yesterday she was winding up the last run of the last Railway Post Office in the Northern District.

As Gerry Leblanc and Frank Cerisia jumped down from the mail car they closed the North Bay-Longlac Railway Post Office for the last time.

Few Canadians, aside from stamp collectors, railway and post office workers, even know the RPO exists.

But at the peak of the Railway Mail Service in 1950, there were some 1,200 railway mail clerks running over 40,000 miles of track from coast to coast.

As the railroads withdrew trains, the Post Office reluctantly closed out the service.

Today, there are only two RPOs left in Canada: Toronto-to-Ottawa and Toronto-Montreal. By the end of April even they will be gone.

LAST OF 5

The North Bay-Longlac run was the last of five operated out of North Bay to close down. All of the 11 remaining clerks have made their last run now.

Norm Thomas and Tom Santary worked

the 962-mile round-trip between North Bay and Longlac last weekend. Between them they had more than 50 years of service and weren't happy about the railway service.

As they boarded the mail car on No. 7 in North Bay Friday they said so-long to the three clerks who worked the run from Montreal to North Bay. Their service wound up yesterday, too.

From North Bay through to the half-way point at Capreol Thomas and Santary had help sorting, bagging and stacking mail. Ira Fahey and Gilles Barrette were working the run from Ottawa to Capreol.

SORTED STEADILY

As the car rocked and swayed, the clerks
(continued on page 111)



Perfin Study Group

R. J. Woolley, secretary, 1520 Bathurst Street, Toronto

Once in a while a column editor finds he has to scrape the bottom of the barrel to find enough notes to make another contribution to *Topics*.

Using the scraper there is a short note from Dave Nystrom reporting CPR 26a, used from Winnipeg and the Prairie Provinces on a tagged stamp. This on the 2c 1954, Scott 338. A previous column in March 1970 reported a few other tagged perfins.

NEWFOUNDLAND

A recent letter from Bill Russell whose major interest is Newfoundland, reports finding CPR (C27) on Newfoundland Scott 191. I have in mind that some time in the past I had discussed these Canadian companies who had perforated the stamps of Newfoundland. Search through my files failed to turn up the reference so here is the explanation.

Newfoundland became Canada's tenth province on July 1, 1949. It would appear that the Newfoundland Post Office department had a large stock of stamps on hand at the time. Canadian authorities who no

doubt wished to publicize the fact that the former colony was now part of the Dominion arranged to take over the existing stocks and to issue Canadian stamps through all the post offices of Newfoundland.

The stock of Newfoundland stamps which had been taken over were distributed in Canada and accepted for postage. A few of these were bought by companies who were using perforating machines. The only one that I now have is CNR (C19) on the same 5c Cariboo (Scott 191) although LA has been reported on 257 and P.S. on both 257 and 270. There may be a few others.
MR 1

Hans Reiche draws my attention to the recent publication *Essays and Proofs of British North America*. In the section devoted to the Admiral issue is reported the 1c green War Tax stamp perforated SPECIMEN. The letters are approximately 5 mm high, which is a general height in use for initials on Perfin stamps. There would be very few of these so perforated and in any event they do not come within the range of punches to identify an owner.



Tagging Along

Kenneth G. Rose, Box 7086, Station E, Calgary 5, Alberta

6c 1970 Xmas
with type 13



Traces of type 12 from 5c value ↑

Following a query as to why there should be traces of Type 12 tagging bars showing on the bottom selvege of the 1970 6c Christmas stamp which carries Type 13 bars, a letter was written to Ottawa for an explanation. The following reply was received on January 22 this year:

Dear Mr. Rose:

This refers to previous correspondence concerning the Christmas postage stamp 1970 design.

The following information has been received from the manufacturer concerning the 5c and 6c Christmas stamps tagged.

Please refer to your letter:

1. Both stamp values were printed together on the same sheet with two panes of 6c across the top of the sheet, and two panes of 5c across the bottom of the sheet.

2. Layout of the complete sheet is not available.

3. Tagging bars are applied to the whole sheet in one pass through a press, with tag-

ging bars running from selvege to selvege.

4. The length of the tagging bars extending into the selvege between 5c and 6c panes of stamps varies, with the single tagging bar extending past the centre line of the selvege in some cases. The 6c tagging bars extend only slightly below the perforation and were not of the same length.

5. After tagging, the sheets are stitched into sections in the sheet size before being cut into pane size. Because of the irregularity of the length of the 5c bar a portion of some bars remained at the bottom of the 6c panes when cut into sections.

We might mention that our concern is for the accuracy of position and width of the tagging bars on the stamps themselves. We have not given consideration to the length of the tagging bar that prints in the selvege area.

Yours sincerely, D. Minguay Philatelic Service."

1. My stock shows all the way from no traces to 5½ mm.

2. I am at a loss to explain the term "stitched".

3. No. 1 above gives the layout of the full sheet, and No. 2 states that it is not available??

4. While no doubt equal quantities of both values could have been tagged, the above statement that both stamps were printed at one time on one sheet raises a question: the original (untagged) quantities were 220 million for the 5c, and 136 million for the 6c. What became of the missing 84 million 6c stamps?

5. A single used copy of the 1970 6c Christmas stamp has been reported with Type 13A bars, and a second copy of the Manitoba Centennial with Type 11A.

6. Several blocks of E86TB have been sold with Type 6A (new reporting).

7. An illustration of the above tagging appears herewith.



Rounding Up Squared Circles

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



Those readers who filled out Roster forms may recall that one of the questions was aimed at time marks for the QUEBEC, CANADA hammer for which time marks '1' and '4' are known, and common. A single example of '3' was reported some time ago and is still the only '3' reported. Rev. Izzett now reports having QUEBEC, CANADA, 2/FE 18/9? Time marks '1' through '4' are now known, although it might prove quite a challenge to make a showing of all four marks.

Mr. L. G. Buck reports a second example of numeral time-mark for BEAVERTON. Previously known was the marking 1/FE 27/94; Mr. Buck reports 2/FE 9/94. Perhaps there was a brief period of use of '1'

and '2' between the early 'blank' strikes, and the 'AM', 'PM' strikes known, according to the Handbook, from February, 1894.

Unfortunately only about 130 of the 170 Roster forms mailed out have yet been returned, so I must postpone the final tabulations for another month. In the meantime, for those who are curious, I present the accumulated totals for certain selected towns. In the final tabulation these will be broken down into categories of strikes on 3c Jubilee, off-cover and covers; Map stamp, off-cover and covers; and other stamp, off-cover and cover. For the present listing I give the grand total of all categories for the several towns:

ALDERGROVE, B.C.	18 copies
BEETON, ONT.	26
FREEPORT, N.S.	27
NOEL, N.S.	13
CLIFTON, N.B.	12
RICHMOND, QUE.	30
SUTTON, QUE.	18
BLUE VALE, ONT.	19
MILLBROOK, ONT.	17
SIMCOE, ONT.	11
ESTEVAN, ASSA.	30

I know that a number of the collections yet to be reported contain all, or most, of the above towns; it is my guess that each of the above totals will be increased by a minimum of five or six copies.

* * *

A number of correspondents who have only recently become interested in Squared Circles have suggested that occasional information be included in the column which might be of interest to the novice. Several items of possible interest are shown in the illustration for this month's column. The VANCOUVER strike has a completely inverted block of indicia. Nels Pelletier has reported having an identical strike. The error is so obvious that it would surely have been noticed almost immediately. Can anyone report a corrected version in the same time period (time mark '1')?

The second item, WESTON having 'AU' in the slot where the year date normally occurs, is likely an error which occurred in changing the indicia from AU 31/(96?) to SP 1/(96?). If so, the error should be found from SP 1 although according to the Handbook, the earliest reported date is SP 11. Very few examples of this error have been reported in the Rosters where dates were asked for to determine if the error actually did occur for the whole month of September.

The third item, a recent addition to my collection, is unusual in that it carries no indicia except for the year date. The near perfect centering of the strike suggests the possibility that it may be a strike made after finding the old hammer—although I do not know that it ever was found. Of course, similar 'nude' or nearly 'nude' strikes are known at other towns, for example, PETITCODIAC.

The fourth item is a partial strike of QUE. & CAMP. M.C. LOCAL, second hammer, fourth state. I show this example to call attention to the very large size of the number '13'. Collectors unfamiliar with this state should note Dr. Whitehead's comment regarding the clerk's apparent determination to get his number on the stamp.

The few examples which I have seen on off-cover stamps are all pretty much like the illustrated strike in showing only '13' plus the bottom bars of the hammer.

New record dates continue to be reported on the Roster forms, and the following are listed for updating of Handbook listings.

Mr. James Carter reports four new early dates: GRAFTON, NO 26/94; GUELPH, FE 27/94; ROCKTON, AU 30/93; and WINONA, FE 25/93.

David Crane reported two new late dates: MCGREGOR STATION, AU 2/99; and SOURIS, MY 10/00.

New late dates were also reported by H. M. Dilworth (NOEL, MY 28/95); J. V. Snell (PAISLEY, SP 17/00); E. Brakefield-Moore (FORMOSA, NO 3/96 and LISTOWEL, AP 18/00); R. J. Lackner (NEWPORT, DE 7/97); and by Dr. Banno (CLARENCEVILLE, SP 22/00).

Quite by chance I have spotted an unusual thing about TORONTO-PARLIAMENT STREET. According to the Handbook listing, page 51, the year date appears in the upper indicia slot, and 'PM' in the lower indicia slot; and on page 18 of the Handbook, it is noted that on occasion the bottom slot was empty but that the year date still occurred in the upper slot. All examples of this town that I know of seem to follow this pattern. However, if you will examine fig. 40 of the Handbook (third edition), you will discover that the strikes read PM/SP 21/96. The strange thing is that this abnormal (for PARLIAMENT STREET) indicia placement has evidently been overlooked for the caption makes note only of the fact that the strikes contain a year-date error. Of course, completely aside from the fact that several backstamps show the date to be '97' and not '96', we would know that '96' was an error because one of the stamps franking the cover is a 3c Jubilee (which was not issued until June of 1897).

Nels Pelletier reports having acquired SMITHS FALLS, 1/DE 18/95. This is the first example reported to me of any time mark in use at this town. He also sent for examination, a new early date for LAKEFIELD: 2/MR 3/94. Nels also reports MONTREAL-BELLE-RIVE, 18/MR 1/95—a previously unrecorded time mark for this town—and a new early date for PORT ARTHUR: FE 17/94.

Louis C. McGowan reports a new late date for TEESWATER: MY 2/98.

TOPICS: THE NEWSFRONT

Doug Patrick going stronger than ever . . .

Last February the CBC Stamp Club celebrated its 21st birthday on CBC radio, and, as has always been the case, Doug Patrick was the man behind the show. Patrick has been a collector for over 50 years, and the radio club began in 1950. (It's now called *Assignment Stamps*, but anyone who goes back a few years still uses its original name.) Patrick is equally well-known for his syndicated stamp column originating with the Toronto *Globe and Mail* (which has been running for 17 years) and for another column in *Coin and Stamp News*.

And for details about a "stamp safari", write Brien Merriman's Africa, 136 E. 57th Street, New York 10022. It's organized by Bernard D. Harmer and costs \$150 a person, and combines an international stamp exhibition with an African safari; the exhibit is sponsored by the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa and runs at Cape Town from May 22 to May 31.

The Dale-Lichtenstein sales by H. R. Harmer netted almost \$3½ million, the highest amount obtained by any one auctioneer in the world for one's person's philatelic holdings. . . . It won't make philatelic history, but the Canada Post Office's new postal money orders which went on sale last October are the best thing it (or any Canadian bank) has introduced in ages. The new speeded-up mail service, meanwhile, is having birthpains and won't be really efficient for several weeks. . . . The Group of Ten Lismer stamp was voted Canada's most attractive for 1970 in the London (Ontario) *Free Press* poll taken by stamp columnist Stan Shantz; we'll give more details next issue.

Auction News

J. N. Sissons Ltd. held its 1971 winter sale last January 27 and 28; some of the prices realized are listed:

A Jarrett 1929 catalogue sold for \$67.50, and a pair of Boggs' *Canada* fetched a record \$87.50 while its rarer companion, *Boggs Newfoundland* went for \$82.50. A set of *BNA Topics*, complete and bound, sold at \$190 and a companion set of *Maple Leaves* sold for \$130.

"I never handled a finer copy," said Sis-

sons of lot 160, the used B.C. 1865 imperf 5c red (Scott 3); it fetched \$1,050. A PEI 2d dull rose, mint (lot 182, Scott 1) VF and centered sold at \$92.50. Among the Newfoundlands offered, a mint block of the 1c violet, OG and VF (lot 229, Scott 32) sold for \$82.50, and lot 233, the 1850 5c pale blue seal, mint and VF fetched \$65. An NH VF DO-X sold at \$110, a fine mint copy at \$90, and a good looking used copy at \$35. A fresh VF Balbo mint sold at \$160. Scarce fine used Newfoundland Caribou revenues went as follows: \$100 for the \$20, \$130 for the \$50, and \$400 for the \$100.

At the second session a block of the 3d Beaver in yellow on India and VF sold at \$140. The buyer who paid \$3,700 for a VF 3d mint Beaver (Scott 1), with large margins and OG, calls it the finest copy in existence. On wove paper (Scott 4) a used bright red copy with enormous margins, superb, sold for \$320 (lot 289).

A ½d 1858 perf 1¼ rose (Scott 11), mint, centered and VF sold for \$525 (an adjoining copy with crease sold at \$52.50; lots 314 and 315). A 5c pale red Beaver, mint with OG and VF (lot 333) fetched \$105 (a similar item with a straight edge went for \$27.50).

A well-centered fine mint 6c brown Large Queen sold at \$185 (lot 381) and a 6c red-brown imperf pair of the Small Queen (lot 444), VF and NH, sold at \$185.

A group of mint Widow Weeds, both copies, sold at prices up to 50% over catalogue and lot 461, a block of four of the 50c mint, VF and fresh, sold for \$165.

Of the \$1 Jubilees, all sold under catalogue; a VF \$2 mint (lot 490) sold at \$270, similar \$3s sold at \$285, \$230 and \$240 (lots 501, 502 and 503); and \$5 Jubilees, VF mint, at \$250 and \$200 (lots 524 and 525).

Post Office Department **NEW ISSUES**

Emily Carr, a celebrated Canadian painter and writer, is commemorated during the 100th Anniversary of the year of her birth by a 6c stamp reproducing *Big Raven*, one of her most famous paintings. The date of issue of the new stamp was February 12, 1971.

The artist was born on December 13, 1871, in Victoria, British Columbia. Throughout her work as a painter Emily Carr was influenced by a passionate love for her native province and particularly the culture of its West Coast Indian tribes. Although she had been painting since the turn of the century her "modern" style did not gain favourable recognition in this country until 1927 when she was invited to exhibit her work at the National Gallery in Ottawa. Six years later she became a member of the Canadian Group of Painters.

In her final years ill health forced her to give up painting. She turned to writing about her province and by the time of her death in 1945 she had completed six books. The first of these, entitled *Klee Wyck*, was a series of tales and sketches of West Coast Indians and it won for her the Governor-General's Award for non-fiction in 1941.

The Canadian Bank Note Company of Ottawa printed 27 million of the Emily Carr issue by four color lithography. The stamp measures 30 mm by 30 mm and is red, yellow, blue and black in color.

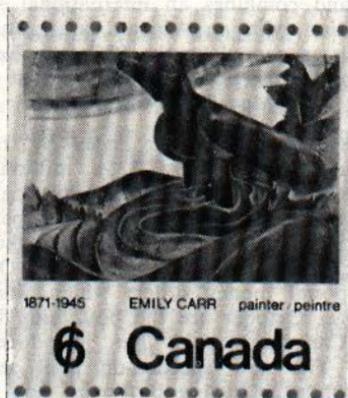
Medical history was made in Canada with the discovery in 1921 of insulin, the hormone used in the treatment of diabetes. Its co-discoverers were two medical scientists, Dr. Frederick G. Banting and Dr. Charles H. Best, who carried out their research in a laboratory of the University of Toronto Medical School. The 50th anniversary of their discovery will be marked with the issue of a 6c commemorative stamp on March 3, 1971.

The design for the stamp commemorating the discovery is taken from a still life photograph by Ray Webber of Toronto, Ontario. Commenting on the stamp's design, the department's Design Advisory

Committee said, "In this photograph, which we believe is a first in stamp design, Webber has taken the actual instruments and materials used by Banting and Best to create a still life of charm and beauty. It contains, moreover, a feeling about the human act of discovery and it puts the viewer in direct touch with the minds and the hands of the scientists themselves."

The stamp measures 24 mm by 40 mm. An order of 24 million is being printed by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa in a process of four-color lithography using yellow, red, blue and black.

Collectors may order both stamps at face value through the Philatelic Service.



Canada's latest stamps, one just issued and the other to appear early this month. Both are printed in Ottawa by lithography.

TOPICS: THE BUSINESS SIDE

BNAPS: ELECTED OFFICERS

PRESIDENT	Sam C. Nickle, 1208 Belavista Cr., Calgary, Alberta
VICE-PRESIDENT	Alfred P. Cook, Coy Glen Road, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850
SECRETARY	Jack Levine, 2121-G North Hills Drive, Raleigh, N.C. 27610
TREASURER	Leo J. LaFrance, Box 229, Ossining, N.Y. 10562
BOARD OF GOVERNORS	Nine sitting; three elected every year for a three-year term. 1969-1971 — G. B. Llewellyn (chairman), C. R. McNeil, D. G. Rosenblat. 1970-1972 — Dr. R. A. Chaplin, S. S. Kenyon, Wilmer C. Rockett. 1971-1973 — James C. Lehr, James A. Pike, Robert H. Pratt.

From the Secretary

JACK LEVINE
Raleigh, North Carolina

New Members

- 2594 Clifford-Jones, Neville, Shoes Farm, Ockley, Surrey, England
2595 Emerson, Robert W., 155 Ledgewood Road, Dedham, Mass. 02026
2596 Green, Mrs. D., Box 1140, Yellowknife, Northwest Territory
2597 Jamieson, G. G., M.D., 955 Beach Drive, Nanaimo, British Columbia
2598 Kaasalainen, Captain E. Y., 146 Costello Avenue, Ottawa 6, Ontario
2599 Lamontagne, Jacques, 5601 Des Plaines Street, Montreal 410, Quebec
2600 Macleod, Dr. K. J., 466 Bello Street, Arvida, Quebec
2601 Mayo, Leon D. Jr., 3710—11th Avenue N.E., Apt. 304, Seattle, Washington 98105
2602 McDaniel, C. L., 112 Meadowbrook Drive, Bloomington, Ill. 61701
2603 O'Callaghan, Edward, 182 Dunvegan Court, Sudbury, Ontario
2604 Schiff, Jacques C. Jr., 536 West 111th Street, New York, N.Y. 10025
2605 Snell, John V., 39 Snowdon Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario
2606 Stevens, Patricia (Mrs. Henry), 5 Lenox Road, Derry, N.H. 03038
2607 Weller, Dr. Sydney L., 3620 Ridgewood, No. 705, Montreal, Quebec

Applications Pending

- Ballantyne, T. G., Ste. 201, 68 Hillside Drive, Toronto 355, Ontario
Ferguson, Donald Ryrice, 3041 Cedar Avenue, Montreal 109, Quebec
Fyffe, Dr. Gordon J., 107 Queens Avenue, New Westminster, B.C.
Guilmin, R. M. G., Box 60, Bushell Park, Saskatchewan
Harris, Peter Heafield, Box 282, Salmo, British Columbia
Hauseman, Tilghman K., 1200 Farmington Avenue, Pottstown, Pa. 19464
Townsend, Corning Jr., 3 Claredon Place, Buffalo, N.Y. 14209
Walker, Dale C., Box 920C, 700 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass. 02215
Wesingi, U. H., P.O. Box 70, Ajax, Ontario
Walton, William Charles, 378 Flagg Place, Staten Island, N.Y. 10304

Applications Pending

(Applications shall be pending in two (2) successive issues of the magazine)

- Bucka, Joseph A. Jr., RD No. 4, Box 168, Sewickley, Pa. 15143
Erdahl, Gary L., 8551 Addison Place S.E., Calgary 30, Alberta
Gibson, R. Douglas, Box 211, Fort Churchill, Manitoba
Green, Blair W., 481 Ann Avenue, Burlington, Ontario
Hollingshead, Mrs. Doris, 65 Howe Avenue, Hamilton 50, Ontario
Kuppler, Clarence, 3430—61st Avenue S.W., Seattle, Wash. 98116
Ross, Alex., 79 Marchington Circle, Scarborough 734, Ontario
Skopec, Frank, 6634, S. Artesian Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60629
Stanton, Don C., 8 Thomas Street, Springvale, Maine
Switzer, Gary E., 1445 Parkham Crescent, Bay Ridges, Ontario
Tomlinson, John G., P.O. Box 4889, Nassau, Bahamas
Traves, Capt. P. J., R.C.N., c/o CANMILPEP, NATO HQ, Evere, Belgium, CFPO 5048
Watkins, Norman B., Rt. 2, Friendsville, Tennessee 37737
Zelman, Bert N., 63 Montague Street, Brooklyn Heights, N.Y. 11201
Zichterman, Joseph H., 5817 Swarthmore Drive, College Park, Maryland 20740

Application for Life Membership

- 2372 Squirell, Michael J., 241—12th Avenue, Lively, Ontario

Applications for Membership

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

- ANDERSON, W. L., M.D., 331 Sheddon Ave., Oakville, Ont. (C-X) CAN, NFD, N.S., B.C. — 19th century and 20th mint and used postage. OHMS-G. Mint and used booklet panes. Mint and used Airmails. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).
FOWLER, Alan J., 3636—16th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20010 (C) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint postage and blocks. OHMS-G. Mint Airmails. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
GRAY, Ross D., P.O. Box 174, Lindsay, Ont. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—Mint and used postage. Pre-cancels. Mint and used Airmails. Postal Stationery entires. R.P.O. cancellations. SPECIALTY—R.P.O. cancels on cover. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).

- MARCELLO, Robert W., 13 Park St., Northboro, Mass. 01532 (DC-CX) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Pre-stamp, stampless, 1st Flight covers. Coils. OHMS-G. Seals. Federal, Provincial and Tax-Paid Revenues. Mint, used, semi-official Airmails and on cover. Postal Stationery entires. Literature. Proofs and Essays. Locals. Squared Circle cancellations. SPECIALTY—Semi-Official Airmails. Proposed by W. T. Pollitz (763). Seconded by W. H. Russell (587).
- MARLON-LAMBERT, David L., 4498 No. 4 Road, R.R. 2, Sardis, B.C. (C-CX) CAN—20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 1st Day and 1st Flight covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint, used booklet panes and complete. Precancels. Mint and used Airmails. RPO cancellations. Perfins. Tagged. Tagged errors. SPECIALTY—Tagged stamps. Proposed by E. A. Ranger (2371). Seconded by H. M. Dilworth (692).
- MONTGOMERY, Charles T., P.O. Box 667, Agana Guam, M.I. 96910 (C-X) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century used postage. Coils. OHMS-G. Used Airmails. Proposed by W. P. Taylor (2241).
- McCANNA, Walter F., 1465 Riverdale Dr., Oconomowoc, Wisc. 53066 (C-C) CAN, NFD, PROV—Mint and used postage. OHMS-G. Mint and used Airmails. Proposed by R. L. Kisch (2492).
- OICKLE, B. I., 41 Woodridge Crescent, Apt. 611, Ottawa 14, Ont. (C-X) CAN, N.S.—Mint postage. 1st Day covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes. Mint Airmails and on cover. Postal Stationery entires. SPECIALTY—Tagged. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).
- SEAMAN, Frederick D., 35 Mountain View, Kentville, N.S. (C-C) CAN, NFD, N.S., N.B., P.E.I.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 1st Day covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint, used booklet panes and complete booklets. Precancels. Mint and used Airmails. Literature. R.P.O., Territorial and Tagged cancellations. Proposed by E. L. Piggott (629).
- STURDY, Peter J., 42 Church Street, Goderich, Ont. (C-X) CAN, NFD—19th century mint and used postage and mint blocks. Mint Airmails. Proposed by R. L. Kisch (2492).
- WIEDEMANN, Peter J., 208 Forman Ave., Stratford, Ont. (C-CX) CAN—used postage and blocks. 1st Day covers. Coils. OHMS-G. Used booklet panes. Precancels, Federal and Provincial Revenues. Used Airmails. Postal Stationery entires. Literature. Proposed by G. Wettlaufer (2547). Seconded by J. Backes (2150).

Changes of Address

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

- 1540 Balassa, Frank, Woodstock Village, Apt. 83, Vineland, N.J. 08360
 1949 Daniels, Bruce G., One Boston Place, Rm. 1220, Boston, Mass. 02108
 1572 Mangold, Carl Rene, 4145 Blueridge Crescent, No. 109, Montreal, Quebec
 915 McMaster, T. Ledley, 2830 Lansdowne Avenue, Victoria, B.C.
 2457 Snider, LCDR. Donald W., USN-603112—COMUSMACV—J-613, APO San Francisco 96222.
 2021 Vooyo, Daniel W., P.O. Box 8642, Academy Station, Albany, N.Y. 12208.
 2566 Wickerson, Lorne T., 173 Kindersley Ave., Montreal 305, Quebec

Mail Returned

(Information to present address will be appreciated)

- 2540 Dinniwel, J. D., 94 Kingston Road East, Pickering, Ontario
 2307 Peppar, David, 57 Bayswater St., Apt. 404, Ottawa 3, Ontario

Resignations Accepted

Bentham, Chester N. Cassels, Stewart G.

Resignations Received

- 2329 Abrams, Mrs. Betty, 6149 N. Wolcott, Chicago, Ill. 60626
 1307 Amtmann, Bernard, 1176 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal 110, Quebec
 1640 Davison, Mrs. Merle O., 833 Valley Road Place, Birmingham, Ala. 35208
 485 Noye, Richard K. III, 520 Rutgers Ave., Swarthmore, Pa. 19081
 1594 Seifert, William A. Jr., 4 Russell Road, W. Albany, N.Y. 12205

Deceased

- 1213 Baulch, Bert L., 3065 Jaguar Valley Drive, Mississauga, Ontario
 2057 Boyce, H. Prescott, 116 W. Emerson St., Melrose, Mass. 02176
 1980 Hilton, M. D., P.O. Box 73, Elkhorn, Wisc. 53121
 1478 Stewart, John J., 11 Elm Ave., Toronto, Ontario

Removed From Rolls

- 2487 Francoeur, Francois, 1600 Boul. Manicouagan, Hauterive (Saguenay), Que.
 1871 Paterson, Ian A. D., 9814 Jasper Ave., Edmonton 3, Alberta

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, January 1, 1971	1093	
NEW MEMBERS, February 1, 1971	14	
		1107
RESIGNATIONS, February 1, 1971	2	
DECEASED, February 1, 1971	4	
REMOVED FROM ROLLS, February 1, 1971	2	
		8
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, February 1, 1971		1099

RULING ENACTED BY ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 1970

Annual dues shall be \$6.50 effective January 1, 1971.

Accordingly, such members who remitted in advance \$5.00 as annual dues for 1971, must remit the additional dues of \$1.50 so that their dues for 1971 shall then be considered as paid in full.

Notes from the Librarian

MICHAEL SQUIRELL
Lively, Ontario

The remainder of the library is now in Lively — namely the files, which many of you have been patiently waiting for. Keep the requests for loans coming; the library is yours, so use it!

In sorting out the many publications that we have, I have come across publications that are not concerned with BNA philately and from time to time these will be listed in the event that members might require these for their own libraries. And, of course, there's duplicate material such as listed in this report:

Collectors Club Philatelist: the following at \$2.50 per issue: Jan. 1924; July, 1924; July, 1928; April, 1928; Oct., 1931; April, 1936; and the following at \$2 per issue—Jan. 1952; March, 1952; May, 1952; March, 1953.

BNA Material

The following will be sold to the best offer received: *The Western Collector* (Winnipeg, Man., 1922-32) Vol. 1—1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12; Vol. 2—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12; Vol. 3—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; Vol. 4—1.

Donations: From A. G. Anderson, several lots of auction catalogues and Canadian dealers' price lists.

* * *

A further report from the editor:

Librarian Mike Squirell reports that the official opening (or re-opening) of the library in Lively, Ontario took place on February 18 — official, insofar as the only other BNAPS official present was Bob Boudignon, the co-circulation manager, another resident of that northern Ontario town. Small though the gathering was, it marked the event that Mike has been waiting for for months — the arrival of the final shipment of books from former librarian Stewart Kenyon in Edmonton.

The library is now completely reorganized, with more space on the shelves available for future expansion. Mike points out that members are not making full use of the hundreds of books available. "It's a shame," he adds, "and I hope that I will get more response after the item appears in *Topics*."

BNAPS Regional Groups

- Philadelphia** — Meets the first Thursday of each month at 7934 Pickering Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Temagami — Meet every summer. Alfred P. Cook, Coy Glen Road, Ithaca, New York.
Vancouver — Fourth Wednesday of each month at 8 p.m.; Dickinson Room, Stry Credit Union Building, 144 E. 7th Avenue, Vancouver.
Edmonton — Meets twice a year in May and October in a public place, time and date to be announced. Out of town visitors to communicate with Secretary F. N. Harris, 11013—129 Street.
Calgary — Meets fourth Tuesday at 8 p.m., Secretary: Mrs. Jack Benningen, 157 Wildwood Drive, Calgary 5, Alberta.

RULING ENACTED BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS, OCTOBER 7th, 1967

Any member delinquent in the payment of dues by April 1st for that current year shall be subject to denial of receipt of the Society magazine, *BNA Topics*, at the discretion of the treasurer, until such delinquent dues shall have been received by the treasurer. Any such delinquent and denied member shall be required at time of payment to reimburse the Society with the additional amount of one dollar (\$1.00) for expenses incurred by the Society for removal and replacement of their stencil on the mailing list.

BNAPEX 1971: AUGUST 26-29, 1971

The Nova Scotian, Halifax, N.S.



*John W. T.
Wannerton
No. 1706*

JOHN WANNERTON

One of our busiest collectors and most successful exhibitors lives in South Africa

I thought the members might like to meet a BNAPSer from down at the end of the pond (as he put it)—South Africa. His name is John W. T. Wannerton who lives in Capetown.

A native of Wales, John went to South Africa as a small child and, except for a 2½ year spell, spent mostly in England, and a long European holiday, has been "stomping around" there ever since.

Though still in his thirties, John is an advanced student of philately. He started real early—he has covers addressed to him at the age of four! The first album came when he was six and the hobby grew until 1958, when he pruned it down to Canada and Newfoundland. He has done well with them in exhibits along with his wife, who also collects. Together, they have, in 12 years, been awarded 36 national awards, 7 international awards, and 10 local cups—three times exhibiting in the CPS of GB and getting the "bunny cup" three times and two firsts (his wife shows Greece and South Africa postmarks).

In his Canada collection he defines printing varieties, covers, and postmarks as his favorites, with late Admirals, the OHMS and Tagged Stamps coming next. At present he is researching, in local libraries, the Canadian contingent in the Boer War and wants to write it up (for *Topics*, we hope) but there is a dearth of cover material there so he needs the help of BNAPSers.

John was educated at Christian Brothers College in Kimberley and is a photolithographer. The Wannertons have three young ones but none is a budding philatelist as yet. Besides the stamps he is a photo bug, a lover of wild life, and a student of Africana. John is the Honorable Secretary of both the Royal of South Africa and the Fish Hook Philatelic Society. Besides BNAPS he is also a member of the Royal of London, CPS of GB, and three local clubs.

In 1968, he was given the job of Exhibition secretary of the RSA 10th International Stamp Exhibition to be held in Capetown in May, 1971. He hopes that many BNAPSers will attend and looks forward to meeting them. He also expressed the desire to "come north" to one of our conventions; we hope it will be soon.

—Dr. R. V. C. Carr

...and some doodles by The Editor

We've had one or two inquiries about the cover illustrations on *Topics*; the policy is to run only mint stamps there, ones that in my mind seem to be either interesting curiosities (as on last month's cover), very attractive, reasonably rare, or ones that serve to illustrate an article within the issue. The stamps are not photographed first; instead the actual copies are placed in the engraving camera. No screen is used, so that the halftone effect created comes from the engraving lines in the original.

The illustrations for the coil article in this issue were also taken directly from stamps in the engraver's camera; the original engravings were poor in quality, and were lost anyway. In addition copies were found of the backstamped issues that had not been shown previously.

MAIL FROM OUR MEMBERS

The definitives from 1971

Thank you so much for the new improved *Topics*. Having read through the annual issue (whole 297) twice by now (except for the membership listings), I am delighted to find something to write you about, concerning some of the modern Canadian postage stamps.

On page 40 under the heading *Doodles by the Editor* an item is mentioned which was found in a "recent issue of an English philatelic publication" which speaks of the 1967-70 Canadian definitives.

I have three looseleaf binders with over 100 pages of everything I can get in the way of stamps of all denominations and varieties of this series. Could you tell me from where the item originated?

— Robert H. Dudley

The item comes from the "Fyndem" column of Stamp Collecting magazine.

Help wanted for a midwest exhibition

I am writing to ask for some help from BNAPS on our upcoming show. On October 22-24, The Corn Belt Philatelic Society will hold its bi-annual exhibit. This show will be of national scope as we will be hosting the annual meetings of both the Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Society and the United Postal Stationery Society. We have a bourse of 26 dealers from all over the U.S. and we have a goal of 400 nine-page frames for an exhibit.

If I can come up with three more BNA exhibits, we will have a special class for this field of collecting. I am hoping that you could supply me with the names of

people that I could contact that would consider exhibiting with us.

After reading through the membership list, I see that we have many members in the central part of the United States. I would like to arrange to have a BNA seminar at 3 p.m. Saturday, October 23, 1971; there could also be a trading session at this time.

Any interested members can contact me and I will be happy to make any necessary arrangements for any one desiring to attend our show and its many features.

Thank you for your assistance.

James R. Goben
304 W. Lincoln St.
Bloomington, Ill.
U.S.A. 61701

And if BNAPS can't help write Ann Landers

While at BNAPEX at Easton last fall I obtained a cover from Hamilton, Ontario, with a most unusual "corner card." Having been a resident of Hamilton for many years, I have never heard of the organization "Mutual Marriage Aid Association of Canada" in Hamilton.

What intrigues me was the fact that I came across two more of the same corner cards, in the hands of two dealers at the bourse there.

The dates given were in the 1880s, but no specific address was given.

Anyone who can give me information on this item should drop me a line, to help me round out my studies on my Hamilton postal history collection. It would be appreciated.

— Dr. Ian W. Taylor

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL MAIL FOR TOPICS

E. H. Hausmann, Editor, *Topics*, c/o Mr. V. G. Greene

77 Victoria Street

Toronto 1, Ontario

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES: 10 cents per word per insertion; 500 words to be used as desired, \$15.00. Payable with copy in advance. Copy for Classified Topics should be sent to Edward J. Whiting, 25 Kings Circle, Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355.

FOR SALE

THINKING OF COLLECTING TAGGED STAMPS?

Start with a mixture, on paper about 20 varieties, 100 for \$1, 1000 for \$5. Complete your collection at half Lyman's. George E. Pickard, 222 Waverley St., Winnipeg 9.

SELLING OUT — Colonies or foreign but mostly used BNA from pence to 1934. Fred Jarrett, Box 302, Adelaide P.O., Toronto, Canada.

CANADIAN COVERS — Advertising, Patriotic, Hotel, Exhibition, etc. on approval, also purchase same. B. Scott, 6151 Pepperell St., Halifax, N.S.

TOPICS — Individual copies available for most issues back to 1950. All the recent years in complete volumes. Price 60c per copy or \$6 per volume, post-paid. For your needs contact: Robert Boudignon, Circulation Manager, Box 639, Copper Cliff, Ontario.

APPROVALS — 100 Worldwide Mint and Used Stamps 15c, African Set and Books from 2c to 5c each, Foreign Mix View Card 15 for \$1.00. Luigi I. Re, 1592 East 91st Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11236.

— USE —

TRADE CLASSIFIED

THE COIL STAMPS OF CANADA *continued*

were printed by the wet process on vertical wove paper.

The special plates used were numbered 1 to 10. The imprint and the lathework were so placed as not to appear in any of the paste-ups. These plates were approved as follows: Plates 1 and 2, July 3, 1918; 3 and 4, May 16, 1919; 5 and 6, September 22, 1919; 7 and 8, April 14, 1920; 9 and 10, April 26, 1921.

Two types of this stamp may be distinguished as follows:

In the first the frame line is broken or marked by diagonal lines which run up-

WANTED

EARLY LARGE AND SMALL QUEENS—Very Fine. Also all Better B.N.A. to 1946. Will pay Top Dollar or Exchange U.S.A. Robert H. Abels, 1070 Darby Rd., San Marino, Calif. 91108.

WANTED — As an out-right gift to your Society, your surplus early Topics, individual copies or by volume. Will consider purchase of copies required for files. For your offers contact: Robert Boudignon, Circulation Manager, Box 639, Copper Cliff, Ontario.

CLEANING HOUSE? Sell me your surplus Canada Postal Cards. Will buy any quantity used or unused. Also want old advertising, private post cards and Belleville covers. A. F. Miller, 24 St. Sinclair St., Belleville, Ont.

EXCHANGE

SET BOGGS — volumes 1 and 2 available for exchange for Canadian Semi-Official stamps on cover. Roland Dumont, 6814 LeConte, Cincinnati, Ohio 45230.

NEWFOUNDLAND REVENUES — Will exchange for Supreme Courts, Nova Scotia Provisionals, Federal Embossed. Wallace Mitchell, 33 Belmont Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

wards from left to right in the upper half of the right frame line, the right half of the top frame line, and the left half of the bottom frame line, and which runs downwards from left to right in the lower half of the left frame line and of the right frame line, and there are two short lines cut into the centre of the right frame.

In the second the vertical line of the left numeral box is irregular, weak at the top, then strong, the lower half also weak.

Besides the above types, Marler lists and

(continued on page 112)

SOME PHILATELIC POSERS *continued*

I do not know any concrete evidence which *proves* that this Nicaraguan Shield cancel was ever within 1,000 miles of Nicaragua!

I suggest an alternate theory, which makes only one assumption, i.e. that Boggs was correct in his suggestion that the postmaster (of St. Genevieve) did get a set of rubber stamps, perhaps as toys for his children, and in a mood of playfulness he kept one with the Nicaraguan coat-of-arms, and used it for a few years to cancel mail in his post office.

My readers can choose whichever theory they think most possible. (I should have liked to illustrate the famous St. Genevieve cover, but unfortunately it is in one of my albums in my bank, which, like all banks in Eire, has been closed by a strike for four months (as I write this) and no one knows when it will open. Irish strikes are usually prolonged — in fact Eire holds the world's record for length of a strike, i.e. 21 years!)

LAST RAILWAY POST OFFICES *continued*

held their balance, sorting steadily. The pile of unsorted mail bags dwindled, the bags along the walls were filled.

At Gogama Postmaster Raoul Carriere met No. 7 with a sled loaded with outgoing mail bags.

There was no longer a post office at Westree. But some kindly soul had hauled what looked to be a converted backhouse up to the side of the track. There volunteers sorted the mail and left it in pigeon-holes in the four-by-four shack to be picked up.

At Capreol, Ira and Gilles left the train for the afternoon. They caught eastbound No. 8 as she rolled through toward North Bay and Ottawa later that night.

Norm and Tom worked the westbound mail by themselves for the last half of the run.

Norm and Tom left the train at Longlac for a layover as the mail headed west as

baggage, untouched in the sacks for the rest of the trip.

Jack Snoddon and Maurice (Moe) Boucher had already spent the night in Longlac. They headed east on No. 8 even before Tom and Norm pulled into the station. They were on the last leg of their last run.

They picked up Ira and Gilles at Capreol and by the time the train was rolling again the last of the night's mail was all but finished.

When Jack and Moe stepped off the late running train in North Bay at 4 a.m. Saturday it was all over; after 34 years for Jack and 21 for Moe.

A few hours later, down the line, Ira and Gilles stepped off No. 8 in Ottawa.

This week the two men have become normal postal clerks, working in a normal post office. They didn't want to talk much about that.

1971 LYMAN'S — AN INCREDIBLE 3,719 SERIOUS PRICE CHANGES

AGAIN — The largest issue printed to date; four extra pages; the most substantial printing ever made; a wider price spread for the better stamps of B.N.A. Price Still Only 75c

First class mail \$1.00 per copy

SOLD COAST TO COAST IN CANADA. BUY FROM YOUR DEALER OR FROM US.

ROBERT W. LYMAN (CANADA) COMPANY

BOX 23 — BN STATION D, TORONTO 165, ONTARIO, CANADA



AN INVITATION

TO MEMBERS OF
THE BRITISH
NORTH AMERICA
PHILATELIC SOCIETY

If you are not already a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and would be interested in joining the "Royal," please write to The Secretary, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Box 3144, Station "C", Ottawa, Canada, for membership application forms or information.

Members receive *The Canadian Philatelist*, published bi-monthly, and are entitled to use the sales circuit.

ADMISSION FEE - \$1.00

ANNUAL DUES - \$6.00

"GROW WITH THE ROYAL"

CANADA COILS *continued*

describes varieties of this stamp he has found:

1. In one retouch a strong vertical line is added in the upper left from the top horizontal line to the frame junction line and in the lower left down to the numeral box.
2. Another shows a strong heavy vertical line in the upper left and lower left including the numeral box.
3. Three others show a vertical line in the upper left.
4. A single retouch was found with a strong vertical line in the upper right, with a strong retouching of the lower half of the right frame junction line.
5. The most outstanding shows heavy retouching of the top horizontal line in its whole length and of the left half of the top frame junction line from the "N" of "CANADA" to the top frame.
6. Another retouch (possibly a re-entry) shows an extra horizontal line in the upper left.

The single re-entry shows evidences of doubling in "ANA" of "CANADA" and "TAG" of "POSTAGE" and in the white oval band around the portrait opposite "ANA" and "TAG".

3c brown

Rolls of 500, perf 12 horizontal

In January 1921 the 3c brown was added to the series of coils perforated 12 horizontal.

It was made from regular sheet stamps, for no special plates were laid down for this issue. Thus paste-ups occur every 10 stamps. There were only 500,000 issued.

The section on the 1915 back-stamped Admiral coils has been considerably revised and updated by the editor, using new information obtained from Vincent Greene, and from an examination of the actual stamps. In the next issue it is hoped that a new section will be added that did not appear in the original: the Admiral War-Tax Coils.

BNAPS HANDBOOKS

1969 CANADA REVENUES, FRANKS AND SEMI-OFFICIAL AIRMAILS By J. N. Sissons — a priced catalogue	\$3.00
1968 HOLMES SPECIALIZED CANADA & BNA Reprinted by a B.N.A.P.S. Committee	\$12.50
1968 CANADA PRECANCEL CATALOGUE (Noble) Edited by H. Walburn	\$2.25
ESSAYS AND PROOFS OF B.N.A. By the Essay Proof Society	\$15.00
THE FIRST DECIMAL ISSUE OF CANADA 1859-68 by Geoffrey Whitworth — 96 pp.	\$6.00
O.H.M.S. & "G" PERFORATED AND OVERPRINTED (1970) Check list and catalogue, by Roy Wrigley	\$3.00
A few 1966 edition — to clear	\$1.00
CANADIAN STAMPS WITH PERFORATED INITIALS Third Edition — Perfin Study Group	\$1.50
THE ADMIRAL STAMPS, 1911-1925	\$5.00
Part II (1970)	\$2.00
By Hans Reiche, based on Marler's handbook	
THE SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS OF CANADA By Dr. Alfred Whitehead. Third edition	\$2.00
CANADIAN TRANSPORT POSTMARKS HANDBOOK AND CATALOGUE OF R.P.O.'s & WATER P.O.'s	\$5.00
Supplement to September 1970	\$1.50
By T. P. G. Shaw, M.A., B.Sc. (R.P.S.C.) (linen bound)	
CONSTANT PLATE VARIETIES OF THE CANADA SMALL QUEENS By Hans Reiche. 24 pp.	\$1.25
THE POSTAL STATIONERY OF CANADA — NELSON BOND A reference catalogue—1953—132 pp.—hard cover	\$2.50
CANADIAN POST OFFICE GUIDE — 1863 — REPRINT Historical review — rules, regulations and rates	\$1.50
THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN SIBERIA, 1918-19 32 pp., illustrated, by Edith M. Faulstich	\$2.00
CANADIAN OFFICIAL STAMPLESS COVERS SINCE 1963 72 pp., by Wm. Pekonen, B.N.A.P.S.	\$2.00
CANADIAN ROLLER CANCELLATIONS — 1894 TO 1930 By E. A. Smythies, F.C.P.S. (Second Edition — 1970)	\$2.00
GUIDEBOOK & CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN STAMPS by Glenn Hansen	\$4.75
BOOKLETS OF THE ADMIRAL STAMPS by George C. Marler, P.C.	\$3.00

Post Free From

R. J. WOOLLEY - Apt. 206, 1520 Bathurst St., Toronto 349, Ont.

CANADA EXCISE REVENUES

Used - Fine - U.S. Funds

No.	Price	No.	Price
R251	\$.40	R323	\$.50
R252	.40	R325	.20
R253	.55	R326	.20
R256	.65	R327	3.00
R257	1.10	R330	.45
R258	.15	R331	1.35
R259	.20	R332	.50
R260	3.75	R333	1.10
R262	.18	R334	1.50
R263	.18	R335	4.50
R270	.25	R344	.80
R271	.40	R347	1.00
R272	.20	R348	.35
R273	1.10	R349	.50
R277	1.90	R352	.50

Above Complete — Cat. \$63.45
Special \$25.00

L. T. DAVENPORT

230 LONSMOUNT DRIVE
TORONTO 349 - CANADA

BUYING CANADA I

I will purchase
Canadian stamps,
singles, collections,
wholesale lots, etc.

Immediate cash available
Your offers are welcome

LEO SCARLET

116 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10038

OUR MAIL AUCTION SALES

are carefully and accurately
described

Lots for dealers and collectors
always included

We specialize in filling Want
Lits for USED only GT. BRITAIN
and COLONIES.

START STAMPS

P.O. BOX 130, TEANECK, N.J.

CANADA NEWFOUNDLAND BRITISH EMPIRE

Your want-lists for classical and modern
issues of the above groups will be given
careful attention.

Our stock is large and varied, with
many elusive items always on hand.

STANLEY STAMP COMPANY (1958) LTD.

877 Hornby Street
Vancouver 1, B.C.
Canada

BIZARRE COUNTRIES

A national of Persia or Ethiopia would certainly not feel highly complimented if he heard his country referred to in this manner.

The fact that certain exotic countries have this philatelic reputation provides opportunities for the venturesome.

For it is a fact that since the beginning of philately, competently formed collections of ANY country sell very nicely, so that the collector does not need to fear that he is making a "permanent investment". In addition, he will have the enjoyment of making new discoveries in little-known fields, and the possibility of acquiring material without the intense competition that marks the most popular collecting areas.

I will be glad to give advice to collectors wishing to branch out with a new country. Factors to be considered in such a decision are:

1. Literature available.
2. Availability of material, especially if one desires to build up a championship collection.
3. Cost.
4. Expertization problems for rarer items.

ROBERT W. LYMAN

P.O. BOX 348

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON

NEW YORK 10533

MARCH 30 - 31 AUCTION

FINE CANADA

NEWFOUNDLAND

PROVINCES

including the "Keenleyside" collection

U.S.A. & FOREIGN

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

the property of many owners and estates

Send \$1 for illustrated catalog

SUBSCRIPTION TO ALL 1971-72

Auction Catalogs and Prices Realized \$5

THE ESSAYS AND PROOFS OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA \$15

CATALOG OF CANADA REVENUES

Franks, Perf OHMS and
Semi-Official Airmails \$3

J. N. SISSONS LIMITED

SUITE 27 OFFICE MEZZANINE KING EDWARD HOTEL

37 KING ST. EAST TORONTO 1, CANADA

Cables: Sistamp Toronto Telephone (416) 364-6003