

SEPTEMBER, 1971 Volume 28, Number 8 (whole number 304)



BNA TOPICS

Official Journal of The British North America Philatelic Society

Our recent coil odds revealed a strong interest in many other areas of Canadian Philately. Numerous requests for booklets, miniature sheets and tagged issues were received. Below we have listed several booklet panes currently available from our stocks. Many items are available in complete booklets if requested.

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(Next month Part 2)

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106a	1.00	1.00	232a	6.00	5.50
107b	8.00	—	232b	3.00	—
109a	4.75	—	233a	.75	.65
149a	2.65	2.25	249a	2.50	2.50
150a	3.50	3.00	249b	.35	.35
153a	22.50	—	249c	.40	.40
*163c	7.50	7.00	250a	2.50	2.50
164a	7.50	—	250b	2.50	2.65
165b	3.00	3.00	251a	.35	.35
166a	—	30.00	252a	.75	.75
*166c	7.50	7.50	252b	.45	.45
167a	8.75	8.75	252c	2.50	2.50
*195a	29.00	—	254a (r)	1.50	—
195b	5.25	—	254b	.50	.50
*196b	6.00	—	254c (w)	1.50	1.50
197a	10.00	—	C9a	.60	.75
217b	5.00	5.00	284a	.20	.20
218a	25.00	—	286a	.25	.25
218b	6.00	6.00	286b	.40	.40
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			287c	18.50	—

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The S.O.B.s of this article are not cuss-words, although they are letters of the alphabet appearing as Canadian postmarks which may cause such imprecations to be uttered as philatelists try to figure out what they stand for.

1889 saw the appearance above the date in the dater of the duplex with an obliterator of 10 horizontal bars forming a vertical oval, used in Hamilton, an "O", not the letter of the alphabet, but the numeral (fig. 1). Then, in 1893, on a similar Hamilton duplex, but with nine-bar obliterator, appears the letter "S" to the left of the top numerals (fig. 2).

15-bar duplex with only S above the date. Here it may have stood for "Special".

"S" appears later that year to the right of the hourly designation in the dater of the flag cancel used in Hamilton from December 1897 on. Most dates in flag and other machine cancels from Hamilton and the other cities which used them have an "0" to the right of the hour (fig. 3).

In 1898 and 1899 the dater of the Hamilton flag with two horizontal bars also shows at times the "S" (fig. 4). A large "S", half as large again as the rest of the lettering can be seen to the right of the hour on the same type of Toronto flag in 1900 and 1901.



SOBs, MOs, - - s and ... s



by Max Rosenthal

As usual, the top numerals stand for the hour, based on nautical reckoning, 1 to 24 around the clock. The "0" is the indication for mail cancelled from 12 midnight to 1 a.m., "1" from 1 a.m. to 2 a.m. and so forth. All other post offices in Canada using the nautical times would have "24" for the period from 12 midnight to 1 a.m., and after 1893 the "0" does not appear on Hamilton markings either.

The "S" of that year stands for "Sortation". Thus "S0" is the sortation of midnight to 1 a.m., "S1" that of the next hour and so forth. It may have only been used during the first half of 1893. However, on a 1c Jubilee I have an August 20, 1897

The "O" stands for "Ordinary" mail, the "S" for "Special" mail, that is, registered letters and other special items. In the 1900s Montreal in the machine cancels with wavy lines (the "International"), actually had certain machines with daters inscribed "REG'D", for the latter purpose.

The dater of the 1901 Toronto flag for "Canada's Exposition" on rare occasions comes with the letter "B" to the right of the dater. This indicates mail from Postal Station B. Later that decade Station B had its own "International" wavy line machine cancel.

(continued on page 246)

the JUBILEE issue

Second of two parts

compiled from various
articles written in
the past by
Peter J. Hurst
J. Burton Slough
Bertram W. H. Poole
Ed Richardson and
William S. Boggs

THROUGH THE YEARS

Under heavy demand, about 9,000 complete sets had been sold by July 31, following which more than 30,000 short sets up to 50c or \$1 were bought by an eager public. Presently, both demand and supply dropped abruptly, and in spite of the fact that certain values were sold officially up to and beyond the turn of the century, the issue became dormant. (PH)

The stamps became even more unpopular as the years rolled on. Even as late as 1914 they were readily obtainable at face value or a little less, though during this same period the U.S. Columbians were hard to dispose of at even a fifth less than their actual face value. It was not until some years later that the tide turned and both of these lengthy sets started on the upgrade to their present popularity. (BWHP)

The Jubilees are often considered the barometer of a general Canadian collection, indicating its overall standard.

In 1926 in his *BNA Book*, Jarrett rated a complete set of singles at \$45.32; the high values were \$2.50 — \$4 — \$10 — \$9 — \$10 (\$1 to \$5).

In 1932, with the great depression at its most depressed, Jarrett was able to offer mint singles at \$41.98 when brought separately, with the high values at \$4 — \$4 — \$8 — \$9 — \$10 (\$1 to \$5). But he would sell complete sets as a lot from \$25 to \$40 depending on condition, and a complete set of blocks of four, "extremely rare thus, including some extra shades of some values: \$250."

We jump 19 years and look in on J. N.

Sissons who, in his 1951 catalogue, was offering mint sets at \$187.50, with a premium of 20% for VF and \$40 for superb. Brought separately they ran \$201.04, with the high values at \$13.50—\$37.50—\$42.50 — \$42.50 — \$42.50 (\$1 to \$5).

In 1955 Sissons' last catalogue (he closed his retail business soon after) listed a set at \$195. Only some high values had risen, and only slightly: \$14 — \$37.50 — \$45 — \$42.50 — \$42.50 (\$1 to \$5). After that, fractions of dollars never counted on the high values, and listings were no longer carried for complete sets.

Lyman's catalogue (which replaced Sissons' in popular usage) in 1960 gave the high values at \$20 — \$50 — \$60 — \$60 — \$60 in fine condition, with premiums of 25% for VF and 50% for superb. Nor was 1965 a bad year to buy Jubilee sets; Lyman listed them at \$28 — \$65 — \$77 — \$77 — \$77 with the same premiums.

But the standard is still Scott, for prices generally conceded to be VF:

	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5
1962	32	65	80	85	85
1964	37½	75	90	95	90
1966	57½	100	110	110	110
1968	65	175	200	200	200
1969	75	200	225	225	200
1970	90	225	250	250	225
1971	115	250	275	275	250
Current	130	275	300	325	300

THE POST CARD

Canada Post Card

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



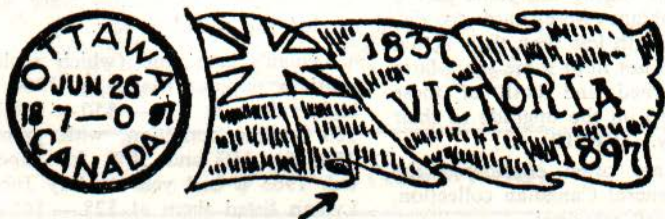
The 1c black post card is the neglected sister of the Jubilee issue. Issued on June 19, 1897 — the same Saturday as the adhesive stamps, and a day before the jubilee celebrations took place around the world — the post card caused little, if any, comment. It was printed by the British American Bank Note Co.

The post card is lithographed and mea-

sures 140 x 86 mm. They are not rare; today they retail at 20c mint, and 15c used.

There are no varieties, though the paper runs from smooth cream to buff according to Nelson Bond. Bond assigned the number CH1 to the card, Holmes 1417, and Wegg No. P-16. No record seems to have been kept of the quantity.

FLAG CANCELLATIONS



Type 1

An interesting variety of flag cancellations were used in 1897-1898. They show up particularly well on covers bearing stamps of this issue but would take up too much room for illustration in full in this publication so are reproduced here with particulars of places and dates of use. Naturally, they all contain the Union Jack in the upper left corner of the flag with various differences as indicated.

Type 1 was first used in Montreal and Ottawa, June 21, 1897. There are three types of this flag, one with six strokes in the furl under the Union Jack and which was the first to be used. The one with seven strokes in the furl was first used at

Montreal, June 24, 1897, and at Ottawa July 8.

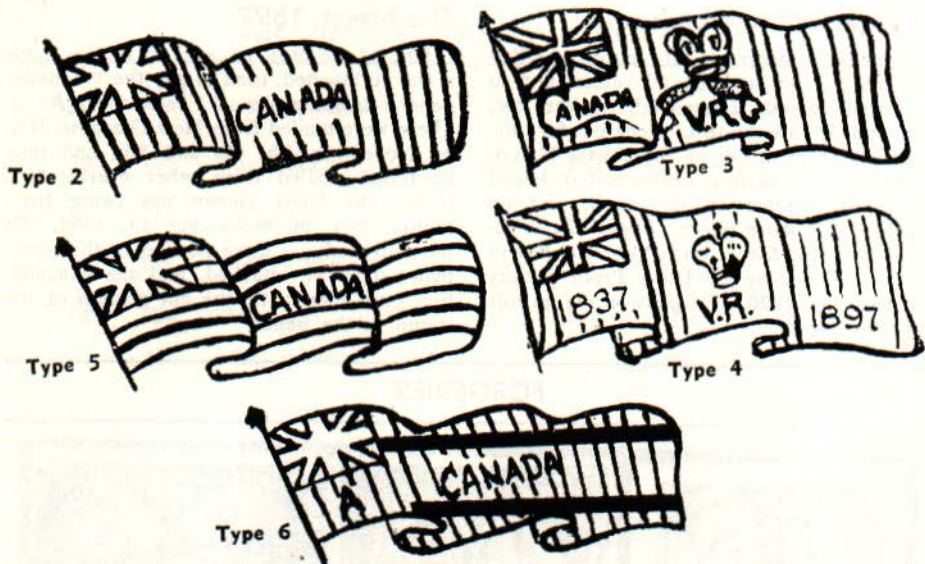
Type 2 was used from Hamilton as early as February 11, 1897, several months before this series of stamps was issued and continued in use until as late as December 1901.

Type 3 was used at Montreal from July 10, 1897, to April 13, 1898.

Type 4 is known as having been used at Montreal, April 13, two months before release of the stamps and is very rare.

Type 5 was used at Ottawa from Nov. 13, 1897, presumably for a period of only three months.

Type 6 is similar to Type 2 except that it



has two horizontal bars added parallel above and below "Canada" and is known with and without office letters, which may be noted in the lower left corner and which identify the different electric cancelling machines. The use of this cancellation is

noted at Montreal from Nov. 1897; Ottawa, Jan. 16, 1898; Toronto, Feb. 24, 1898, and Hamilton, March 3, 1898, and until as late as 1902. The circle including town and date appeared in all cases immediately to the left of the flag. (JBS)

BEYOND THE BASICS

Precancels

The Official Catalogue of Canada Precancels (H. G. Walburn) lists only one type of precancel on the Jubilee issue, the type T—two parallel lines with a wavy line between them—which was in use from 1892 to 1903; a self-inking hand roller type that applied a horizontal impression ten stamps wide.

These were applied to the 1c orange, the 2c green, the 3c rose, the 5c blue, the 8c violet, the 10c brown-violet, the 15c steel blue and the 20c vermillion. Only the 1c and 3c are cheap today; the rest, as well as numerous varieties of the precancel (double, triple, vertical and many others) are priced upwards of \$15 with two exceptions: a vertical and double vertical on the 1c orange.

Squared Circles

Collecting Squared-Circle postmarks on

special stamps is now an established branch of BNA philately. Of the special stamps the Jubilee issue is a favorite (others are the 5c Registration, the 15c Large Queen and the 2c Map). Of the Jubilees the 3c is the most popular though the 1c orange also enjoys a following.

Alfred Whitehead, in his 1964 handbook on these cancels (third edition) states, "To be really complete, a collection of this kind should include a full range of indicia, normal, abnormal, and error, used during June to October, 1897, which may be fairly regarded as the Jubilee period."

Dr. W. G. Moffatt's Roster of Squared Circles (the last part of which appears in this issue) is far and away the most up-to-date listing of these postmarks. Those interested are advised to consult this Roster, as well as the handbook mentioned above, *The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada* by Alfred Whitehead.

"Specimen" and proofs

Specimen overprints in purple serified capitals 2½ mm high on all values, and in sans-serif capitals 2 mm high on the 20c, 50c and \$5 are known, prepared for distribution to members of the Postal Union.

Plate proofs in trial colors and in issued colors are known on thin card, and on medium soft wove paper. Boggs' list is incomplete. See *Essays and Proofs of British North America* by the Essay Proof Society published in 1970. Progressive die proofs are also known.

The bisect: 1897

One of the most unusual of Jubilee items is the 1c bisected, used to pay the ½c newspaper rate on copies of *The Railway News*. These were mailed from New Glasgow, N.S. on November 4th, 6th and 8th, and may be found mailed from other nearby N.S. towns, the latest known use being from Pictou, N.S. on November 13, 1897. To have any value a large portion of the newspaper must be attached, and the cancellation must clearly tie the cut portion of the stamp to the paper.

FORGERIES



Deceptive counterfeits photo engraved, exist of the \$1, \$3, \$4 and \$5 denominations. The cancellations appear to be genuine so that they were either made to defraud the Post Office, or a few were passed through the post to further deceive collectors. They are slightly different in shades and paper, and not being line engraved will not mislead careful collectors.

An engraved counterfeit of the \$1 value is also known, made in Italy. It is rather deceptive but the lettering is noticeably thinner than the genuine.

The following is a new article by E. A. Smythies on two types of forgeries

In *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* (October, 1969) I had an article in which I discussed four different and distinct series of forgeries of the Jubilee issue, specially of the valuable dollar values, which were, I think, made by four different individuals. Here I propose to deal with two of these, which provide totally different problems.

One series consists of the complete set—½c to \$5. Anyone seeing any of this set would immediately ask what sort of crazy lunatic made such absurdities? In them every single detail is wrong—method of printing (lithographed instead of engraved); design wrong (value and value tablet too

small); the value sometimes omitted (see fig. 1) or inverted; color usually wrong; also paper, postmark, and even the perforation (some are imperf). The most humble of novices could not be fooled by them.

So why were these absurdities made? This set is comparatively common; I have a fairly complete set and know of sets in three other collections.

The second set is a very different proposition. It consists of the five dollar-values only. Three of these (\$1, \$2 and \$4) are, I think, amongst the finest forgeries (or rather fakes) that I have ever seen. *They were made with genuine stamps*—the \$1 from a 3c, the \$2 from a 10c, and the \$4 from an 8c—by obliterating the original cents values in the value tablet and skillfully inserting the fake dollar values! So everything is genuine except the value tablet.

The \$3 and \$5 values are outright forgeries (photoengraved) because there were no cents values of the correct colors suitable for faking.

It took the combined knowledge of Royal, BPA and CPS of GB experts to work out these clever and dangerous fakes.

The problem is a very serious one. How
(continued on page 232)

THE JUBILEE ISSUE: A SUMMARY

Scott	SG	Denomination	Die	Plates	Quantity
50	121	½c black	F51	9	150,000
51	122	1c orange	F10	5-6	8,000,000
	123	orange yellow		15-16	
52	124	2c green	F11	7-8	2,500,000
	125	deep green			
53	126	3c bright rose	F12	1-4, 11-14 28-28	20,000,000
54	127	5c slate blue	F13	10	750,000
	128	deep blue			
55	129	6c brown	F14	17	75,000
56	130	8c slate violet	F15	20	200,000
57	131	10c purple	F16	19	150,000
58	132	15c slate	F17	18	100,000
59	133	20c vermilion	F18	21	100,000
60	134	50c pale ultra marine	F19	23	100,000
	135	bright ultra marine			
61	136	\$1 carmine lake	F20	27	26,700*
62	137	\$2 violet	F21	26	27,052*
63	138	\$3 yellow-brown	F22	24	9,515*
64	139	\$4 bright violet	F23	22	9,937*
65	140	\$5 olive green	F24	25	12,660*

(chart from W. S. Boggs)

* actual issue. It will be noted that the actual number issued of the \$1 and \$2 exceeded the intended number by 2,752 stamps. Only 12,500 each of the dollar values were delivered by June 10, 1897, but deliveries of the high values continued until 1901.

is the average collector going to recognize them as fakes and forgeries? I'm blast if I can see the answer. The tinkering of the value tablets can be spotted by the expert with deep x-ray, but the ordinary collector can seldom examine his stamps this way and even if he did, he has not the eyes of the expert to see what is wrong.

He would not recognize the minute mistakes in the lettering of the fake dollar values, which in any case are not constant since each stamp must have been treated separately. Here is an example: examine figure 2 carefully with the lens and you will see that the words TWO DOLLARS are not central in the tablet but a bit too high. This is the most obvious clue to the faking. But in the next stamp that the faker tackled there is no particular reason why this mistake should have been repeated; the two words would have been exactly centred.

The shades of these pseudo-dollar values are those of the original cents values and comparison with genuine dollar values will show some differences. But if an ordinary collector is thinking of buying such expensive items as Jubilee \$1, \$2 and \$4, he is unlikely to have genuine specimens already at hand with which to compare. It's a problem, isn't it?

At present I know of only one set of these fakes and forgeries (and it cost me \$150—so even forgeries have a value). But I expect other copies are lurking unrecognized and unexpected in other collections, since such a skillful faker would scarcely have stopped at five stamps.

— E. A. Smythies

This concludes a two-part feature on Canada's Jubilee issue. It was made up from excerpts of articles previously written, with some new data added.

Some Philatelic Posers . . . by E. A. Smythies, FRPSL

FANCY TORONTO 2's



It is well known that the supply of two-ring "2" hammers was totally inadequate for Toronto which, even in 1868, presumably had some branch, street and sub post offices.

It is also well known that swarms of fancy "2" corks were made and used to supplement the official supply. Cohen and Harrison have recorded and illustrated more than 70 of these bizarre and fantastic cancels, of which some are illustrated.

No one knows definitely whether these were used in the Toronto head office, or in a sub post office, but if we make a reasonable assumption that the limited supply of official 2R2s were issued to the head office, then most of these fancy corks could have been shared among the branch and sub offices.

Nor do we know who made them. Was it one artist employed for long periods to supply all? Or did the postmaster make (or get made) his own? However it has been established that several different designs were in use concurrently, so that the earlier theory, of one cork wearing out and being replaced by another, is not correct.

(Twelfth in a series)



Revenue Study Group

T. W. Turner, 426 SW 175 Place, Seattle, Wa. 98166

The 1949 issue of Consular Fee stamps

The Department of External Affairs Consular Fee Stamps (Holmes FCF 1-5) are used essentially as a form of receipt for fees charged by consular officers for performing consular functions. The stamps are no longer used in issuing passports and seldom for visas. Some remaining uses are in conjunction with notarial services, registering births, verifying translations, filing declarations of citizenship, sanctioning the engagement, discharge, or leaving behind of seamen, granting a provisional certificate of registry of a ship and attending at a shipwreck. An idea of the possible combinations of these stamps can be determined by the various fees charged: these are 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$16, \$24, and \$30.

Contrary to references in Holmes and *Topics* these stamps were produced not by the British American Bank Note Company but by the Canadian Banknote Company. The Consular Fee Stamps are printed in values of 25c blue, 50c carmine, \$1 orange, \$2 chocolate, and \$5 green. They are printed from an engraved steel plate in a sheet size of 10" vertical by 11½" horizontal. Gummed unwatermarked postage paper is used and the sheets of 100 stamps are perforated on a two-way perforator which results in random perforating of about 12. The sheets are perforated in such a way that the middle vertical line of perforations is skipped and the sheets are cut down the centre producing a left and right hand pane of 50 stamps. This results in there being 20 stamps with either their left or right side being straight edged.

The marginal inscription appears at the bottom of the vertical selvedge edge of the left hand pane of stamps. The inscription reads upwards: "No. 1 (the plate number) 15067 (the order number) followed by a suffix letter. Each denomination is assigned a suffix letter: A—\$1, B—\$2, C—\$5, D—25c, and E—50c. The inscription on the \$1 pane would be: No. 1 15067-A.

The first printing of these stamps was

done in October 1948 and the last printing to date, of the \$5, was in May 1968. The numbers of each stamp delivered, with the numbers issued up to May 1970 in brackets, are: 25c—57,500 (21,172), 50c—57,500 (34,144), \$1—157,500 (123,320) \$2—307,500 (290,438), and \$5—282,500 (201,497). There have been two printings of the 25c and 50c, four printings of the \$1 and \$2 and three printings of the \$5. I have been unable to see any differences in the shades used; however there appears to be differences in the glue and paper, perhaps caused by aging.

The so-called "Visa Fee" Stamp which may be a forerunner of these Consular Stamps is known in only a \$2 black on pink paper. Almost nothing is known about this stamp except that neither the Canadian Banknote Co. nor the British American Banknote Co. claim to have produced it. A clue to the period of use of the "Visa Fee" Stamp is the signature of the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Dr. O. D. Skelton, which appears on the stamp. Dr. Skelton held his post from 1925 until his death in 1941.





Tagging Along

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

I have written some disjointed articles in my time, but this promises to be the granddaddy of them all. Late in May I decided to take a trip to Winnipeg to see some home-town friends, and at the same time catch up on the local tagged situation.

• I had the privilege of addressing the Winnipeg Philatelic Society on June 3. I am always happy to be able to put in a plug for tagged stamps at any time, but was just a little disconcerted at the few people who were seriously interested in tagged stamps, and even more so at the lack of knowledge of many more. My only other reaction was of envy for those sitting right on top of the source of tagged stamps, and yet doing so little about it.

• There is a group of serious tagged fans in Winnipeg, all of whom wish to remain anonymous, from whom I gleaned much knowledge. In fact, there are several who are much better qualified to be writing this column than I. Several of us had a small get-together on June 8 and I only wish I had been able to pry loose all the collective interest which was available at that meeting.

• I had a second guided tour through the Post Office, covering the Sefacan machine and the new Burroughs sorting machine. The latter is not part of the phosphor story, since all the action takes place after the Sefacan machine, but it makes a most interesting story by itself. Suffice to say at the moment that approximately one-third of the mail originating in Winnipeg goes through this machine (another first in Canada) and bears a small purple rubber-stamped number (one through twelve) on the reverse of each envelope, identifying each one of the 12 operators at each of the 12 consoles.

• Mr. M. Gardiner, who is the engineer in charge of the electronic equipment in Winnipeg was most helpful in answering questions. While his knowledge of the stamps themselves was not too thorough, he advised that Sefacan still has a big advantage over the new Pitney-Bowes Facer-Canceller (12% rejection as compared to nearly 30%) and I got the impression from

him that it was largely through his efforts that Sefacan and tagged stamps were still a part of Canada's philatelic story. In spite of this he gives tagged stamps and Sefacan a maximum life of two years, probably somewhere between 12 and 18 months. I have no crystal ball to find out what this will do to (or for) tagged stamps, but in my opinion there are only three alternatives. For financial reasons, the Post Office could continue to tag stamps for distribution in Winnipeg and through the Philatelic Section. However I feel this is most unlikely. Failing that, termination will either generate a wave of collectors trying to catch up on what they have missed, or it will kill them dead. If I had to put money on one of the three, I would choose the latter. Only during the 21st century will serious students of philately decide that tagged stamps are worthy of complete study, and as I have said on previous occasions, all and sundry will wish they had done it when the stamps were still current.

• The early supplies of the new 15c bore a constant flaw on the 7 o'clock maple leaf on stamp No. 8. I was early enough on the first to get three of them, but for the next 10 days, visits to many Sub-Post Offices and the main office produced not one. Nor was this flaw present on my Ottawa order. Many minor flaws are present, but most appear to be freaks, and far from constant.

• The following stamps are being sold in Winnipeg Post Offices *untagged*: the current 2c, 3c and the darker black "re-engraved" 6c, as well as the Christmas 10c. Due to the latter, I was able to purchase very few of the current 10c definitive tagged. They may be disposing of a large surplus of the 10c Christmas which with the 15c was in my opinion unnecessary in the first place, or the handwriting may be on the wall for a new definitive set in the very near future. Take your choice.

• I have seen about six used copies of the 6c orange perf 12 on "bright-white" paper, and was given two for my reference collection. These would appear to be a fairly rare item.

• This is being written June 21, and it is

only about five days ago that the increase to 7c was passed by Parliament. On June 7 stocks of the new 7c green were in the Winnipeg Post Office. According to the Postage Stamp Depot, the Public Relations Officer, and Mr. Gardiner, there were 5,900,000 of the new 7c in the Depot. These were untagged, but tagged supplies were expected before the deadline of July 1. According to several tagged specialists there were also quantities of the tagged

stamps in the Depot on this date. Here again you can take your choice. I would like to state here that in Winnipeg there are channels of information, and irregularities in procedures and regulations which would stand the Post Office on its ear, and I for one am going to be more skeptical of much of my information in the future. Forgetting the legalities, this can only be detrimental to philately in the long run.

(continued next month)



Rounding Up Squared Circles

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



Ashcroft Station, B.C.: see last item in column

The following notes are keyed to the notations appearing in the Roster tabulation:

- (a) **COLEMAN** — a second example of this town was reported some time ago; doubts about the authenticity of the second strike have been aired. The second strike does not match the lettering of Dr. Carstairs' strike, nor of the Proof Book strike. The tabulation lists the single strike which was undoubtedly made by the same hammer which produced the Proof Book strike, and properly represents the present rarity of that hammer. There is a possibility that the second strike may have come from another, unrecorded hammer. Such things are not unknown; for example not a single known strike of **FORMOSA** (the round-cornered hammer) was made by the hammer shown in the Proof Book and must have been made by another hammer for which no Proof Book record exists.
- (b) **ST. JOHNS, QUE.** — doubts have also been expressed about the authenticity of these strikes. I have only recently been informed that the lettering on these strikes also do not match the lettering of the Proof Book strike. Remarks similar to those regarding **COLEMAN** apply here.
- (c) **ALMA, first state** — questions have recently arisen concerning separation of the two states on the basis of dates or of apparent width of the upper and lower bars. In some cases, wide bars are found with later dates than

narrow-bar strikes resulting from modification of the hammer. The separation into two states is probably unjustified; it would perhaps be better listed as a single hammer with a note that varying widths of bars can be found (similar to the listing of **NASSAGAWEYA**).

- (d) **FONTHILL** — a Roster return for the collection containing this town has not been received. However, the existence of this strike is not in doubt (see fig. 24, third edition **Handbook**), so the listing is included in this tabulation.
- (e) **LAMBTON MILLS** — only three examples of this town were actually reported in the Roster; however, four examples were reported in a previous Roster (see page 59 of the third edition **Handbook** and this total is listed on the assumption that the fourth copy is contained in a collection not reported in this tabulation.
- (f) **LONDON, type II** — many examples of this town were reported on 3c Jubilee. Since this town is missing in all of the large collections of Squared Circles on Jubilees, I wrote to about 15 collectors who reported it on their Rosters and found that every single report was in error. I have thus assumed that all of the remaining reports are similarly in error and show no examples on Jubilee. I would be pleased however to hear from collectors who can support their listing by submitting for verification an unquestioned example of **LONDON, type II** on Jubilee.

	3c Jub.		2c Map		Other		Grand Total	New RF
	OC	Cvr	OC	Cvr	OC	Cvr		
TYPE II, ONTARIO (continued)								
St. Thomas	234	29	65	1	2375	188	2892	5
Sarnia	—	—	57	2	435	52	546	20
Sault Ste. Marie	65	7	2	1	831	76	982	10
Schreiber, first state	—	—	—	—	40	7	47	60
Schreiber, second state	3	1	1	—	94	19	118	40
Seelys Bay	12	—	9	2	89	11	123	40
Shakespeare	16	—	3	1	172	21	213	30
Simcoe	—	—	—	—	13	3	16	100
Smiths Falls	137	14	53	4	2087	158	2453	5
Stirling	18	—	2	4	217	47	288	25
Stouffville	34	7	3	3	303	73	423	20
Strathroy	3	—	1	2	150	24	180	35
Sudbury	36	—	6	2	268	65	377	25
Sutton West	21	1	2	—	253	43	320	25
Tara	19	1	—	2	206	57	285	25
Tavistock	18	—	4	—	142	22	186	35
Teeswater	5	—	—	—	101	27	133	40
Thamesford	8	—	5	1	142	59	215	30
Thornbury	—	—	—	—	189	16	205	30
Thornhill	2	—	1	—	51	10	64	50
Tilsonburg	93	12	1	—	866	88	1060	10
Toronto	624	32	34	—	6348	349	7387	2.5
Toronto-Bleeker St.	—	—	—	—	29	6	35	70
Toronto-Bleecker St.	41	—	17	—	327	73	458	20
Toronto-Parliament St.	2	1	—	—	24	3	30	80
Toronto-Queen St. E... ..	27	—	8	2	427	39	503	20
Toronto-Spadina Ave.	39	2	6	—	331	46	424	20
Toronto-Strachan Ave.	14	—	1	—	239	35	289	25
Toronto-York St.	954	61	123	8	3854	410	5410	2.5
Vienna	15	—	4	—	83	23	125	40
Wallaceburg	44	6	10	2	380	52	494	20
Warkworth	14	—	12	1	158	45	230	30
Waterdown	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	200
Waterford	14	2	—	—	223	45	284	25
Waterloo	31	1	2	—	609	67	710	15
Watford	—	—	—	—	47	3	50	60
Wellington	21	2	—	—	151	21	195	35
Weston	9	—	1	—	84	31	125	40
Whitby	—	—	15	—	155	20	190	35
Warton	—	—	2	—	38	6	46	60
Williamstown	11	2	2	1	116	27	159	35
Windsor	325	10	—	—	2062	169	2566	5
Wingham, first state	—	—	—	—	4	2	6	150
Wingham, second state	43	4	21	1	514	114	697	15
Winona	12	1	4	—	171	105	293	30
Woodstock	—	—	3	—	406	46	455	20
Woodville	—	—	—	—	84	10	94	45
Wooler	9	—	3	1	69	50	132	40

TYPE II, MANITOBA

Birtle	10	—	5	—	186	19	220	30
Brandon	202	2	92	3	1943	113	2355	5
Deloraine	26	—	4	—	209	59	298	25
Elkhorn	15	—	4	2	165	42	228	30

	3c Jub.		2c Map		Other		Grand Total	New RF
	OC	Cvr	OC	Cvr	OC	Cvr		
Gretna	12	—	5	—	68	5	90	45
Hartney	22	2	10	—	229	21	284	25
McGregor Station	23	—	1	1	127	13	165	35
Manitou	19	—	—	—	130	27	176	35
Minnedosa	26	—	—	—	298	16	340	25
Morden	18	1	3	2	358	56	438	20
Neepawa	48	—	21	1	575	37	682	15
Pipestone	1	—	—	2	43	5	51	60
Portage La Prairie	1	—	—	—	305	23	329	25
St. Boniface	1	—	9	—	99	32	141	40
Selkirk	20	—	1	—	183	21	225	30
Souris	16	—	—	2	116	12	146	40
Winnipeg, hammer I ..	62	—	—	—	2307	95	2464	5
Winnipeg, hammer II ..	59	4	—	—	2429	85	2577	5
Winnipeg, hammer III	635	8	—	—	5026	171	5840	2.5
Winnipeg, hammer IV ..	—	—	—	—	22	3	25	80
TYPE II, ASSINIBOIA								
Estevan	2	—	—	—	30	5	37	70
Grenfell	—	—	—	—	151	12	163	35
Maple Creek	35	2	1	1	145	36	220	30
Medicine Hat	24	—	14	—	175	10	223	30
Moose Jaw	21	—	6	—	170	18	215	30
Regina	52	3	—	—	423	25	503	20
Wolseley, hammer I ..	—	—	—	—	6	3	9	125
Wolseley, hammer II ..	5	—	1	1	67	19	93	45
TYPE II, SASKATCHEWAN								
Prince Albert	—	—	—	—	194	23	217	30
TYPE II, ALBERTA								
Calgary	104	11	42	—	1303	113	1573	7.5
Edmonton	33	2	5	—	367	26	433	20
Innisfail	1	—	2	—	112	21	136	40
Lethbridge	38	4	6	—	382	31	461	20
Macleod	44	3	—	—	346	23	416	20
Red Deer	15	1	8	—	169	26	219	30
TYPE II, B.C.								
Ashcroft Station	*	—	—	—	14	1	15	100
Donald	8	—	9	—	78	12	107	45
Golden	—	—	—	—	43	14	57	60
Kamloops	1	1	5	1	96	13	117	40
Kaslo	55	1	—	—	186	10	252	30
Mission City	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	175
Nanaimo, first state ..	—	—	—	—	297	18	315	25
Nanaimo, second state	39	7	19	—	417	64	546	20
Revelstoke	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	250
Rossland	—	—	—	—	38	2	40	70
Sandon	3	—	5	—	48	3	59	60
Union	9	1	—	—	64	3	77	50
Vancouver	—	—	—	—	281	23	304	25
Vernon	36	1	—	—	131	21	189	35
Victoria, hammer I ..	—	—	—	—	1456	51	1507	7.5
Victoria, hammer II ..	143	3	—	—	2131	79	2356	5
Victoria, hammer III ..	216	21	167	1	2227	107	2734	5
Victoria, hammer IV ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	250

	3c Jub.		2c Map		Other		Grand Total	New RF
	OC	Cvr	OC	Cvr	OC	Cvr		
TYPE II, R.P.O.								
Que. & Camp.,								
no. 5	4	—	3	—	117	1	125	40
no. 20—1st	—	—	—	—	61	3	64	50
no. 20—2nd	13	—	—	—	76	4	93	45
no. 20—3rd	—	—	6	—	56	2	64	50
no. 20—4th	—	—	—	—	29	3	32	80
no. 20—5th	—	—	—	—	35	—	35	70
no. 20—6th	—	—	—	—	37	7	44	70
Nap. & Wpg., no. 1	21	—	8	—	232	38	299	25
Nap. & Wpg., no. 2	1	—	7	—	134	23	165	35
Souris & Wpg., no. 1 ..	1	—	—	—	189	21	211	30
Souris & Wpg., no. 2 ..	33	—	12	—	204	21	270	30
TYPE II, HAWAIIAN IS.								
Honolulu	—	—	—	—	169	9	178	35

I would appreciate hearing from collectors who did not participate in the Roster, but who are able to do so now. I think the lower range of RF is now reasonably well established, so new reports may include only towns of RF 50 and up. However, towns of lesser RF should be included for strikes on Jubilee, Map Stamp, Registry, and Special Delivery stamp.

One minor error has crept into the tabulations. LAMBTON MILLS was reported in a total of three copies, as mentioned in the notes. These copies consisted of two off-cover strikes and one cover. The listing thus should be 3-1 or 2-2 (in event the unreported example is a cover), and not 4-0.

While the present Roster shows totals which indicate many new finds of scarce towns since 1962, there are quite some few large collections not reported on. I am sure these would still further increase some of the totals. This tabulation thus lists the minimum number of known examples of each town, and some towns of high RF may actually be less scarce than indicated.

I also regret to report that some half-dozen collectors with very large Map stamp collections who agreed to fill out Roster forms have not done so. Some towns which appear in this listing to be rare or unknown on Map stamp may exist in fair numbers. I have hopes that the listings may yet be updated and, if so, I will report any significant changes at a later time.

Some substantial shifts in RF have occurred (HAMILTON, down from 15 to 5; PEMBROKE, up from 15 to 30; etc.), but the most surprising change is that of MOUNT BRYDGES, down from 35 to 15 and, oddly, reported in far many more examples on cover than off-cover. I have recently heard of a three-volume collection of covers of this town, which would still further swell the totals, but I have no idea how many covers are involved.

A number of correspondents have written that it would be of value to occasionally illustrate strikes of some of the rarer towns as an aid in identifying partial strikes. The accompanying illustration of three strikes of ASHCROFT STATION, B.C., which among them show virtually all of the design, was kindly supplied by Doris McKay of Edmonton who discovered them in the estate of a deceased collector. (I must mention, to avoid unnecessary correspondence, that none of these strikes are available, having already been disposed of to three B.C. collectors.)

I recently made mention in the column of TORONTO year date '66' (error for '99) which was billed as a previously unrecorded year error for this town. It was unrecorded only because I had failed to enter it in my notes! This error variety in fact was reported in September '65 TOPICS and several additional examples are known; dates are AP 19, AP 21, and AP 24/66.

TOPICS: THE NEWSFRONT

Fewer copies of commemoratives?

Future issues of Canada's commemoratives will be printed in smaller quantities, says the correspondent in *Linn's Stamp News*. Their period of sale will be reduced to less than the present 10 days, following the trend in other countries.

In another issue the same writer, Gordon D. Vaughn of Nova Scotia, states, "The first revalued postal stationery item to reach the post offices is the 5c blue precancel penny-savers in sizes 8 and 10. The revalue indicia is very attractive, in red with a "6" superimposed upon it in white.

Volume five at last

"The usual 'slug' mark is noted on the vending machine 7c booklets in green to coincide with the cover printing color. This slug does not appear on all booklets, but is said to appear on every 25th one."

Robson Lowe of England says the long-awaited British North American volume of its British Empire encyclopedia is "in an advanced stage of preparation;" it will be volume V and should be issued next year.

ANPHILEX, the

Collectors Club exhibition to be held in New York from November 26 to December 1 this year, promises to be a most significant event. The Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria

will be the setting for, among other things, an "aristocrats of philately" exhibit which will include over a dozen of the greatest pieces known to collecting. Among them:

The Mauritius cover bearing two 1d Post Office stamps, which recently sold at a record price of \$380,000; the Baden cover with the 9k stamp on green instead of lilac-rose paper, which has not been shown publicly for over 20 years; the U.S. Alexandria provisional 5c on bluish paper, on cover, and unique. Some of the top world's dealers have rented booths at the exhibit.

The gum used on the Insulin and Rutherford postage stamps was a combination of PVA and Dextrine, and the stamps were printed on Harrison stamp paper. (This item also gleaned from *Linn's*).

The great air race

The British Columbia Air Race (London, England to Victoria, B.C.) took place from

July 1 to 7 this year. There were 54 contestants, and 52 finished the race; a West German, Joe Blumenschein, was the overall winner, collecting \$60,000 prize money. Special covers were prepared and mailed from each of the compulsory stopping points; all were flown to Victoria and back-stamped at its International Airport on July 7, 1971. Major R. K. Malott has further details (16 Harwick Cres., Ottawa), and can supply sets of the covers.

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The Wartime Mails and Stamps — Canada, 1939-1946, by H. E. Guertin. Privately published by the author, \$15; over 300 pages, typewritten on one side only and Xeroxed; profusely illustrated.

"The object of this book has been to discuss as many as possible of the peculiar and routine happenings to stamps and mail within Canada, and to and from Canada, as well as to record the variety of markings applied to letters during the Second World War," says the author in his introduction.

The coil-bound volume is about as heavy as a Siamese cat, and covers a wide range—it is a postal history, and three-quarters of its contents are illustrations from items in the author's own collection. The chapters (about 90 pages of written material) cover the wartime adhesives, excise, war savings stamps and revenues; slogans, patriotic post cards, POW mail, censorship and provisional postmarks, military camps in Canada, and scores of other items from illegal use of perforated OHMS stamps to wartime slogans sent out by Bell Telephone with their monthly bills.

There are examples of posters, news-



paper clippings, Christmas cards and aerograms, long lists of armed forces post offices, official covers, Wartime Prices and Trade Board window stickers for shops, wreck covers, acknowledgment cards for cigarettes sent overseas to soldiers, and about everything else one might think of that has even a remote connection with the mail system.

It is intelligently and clearly written; to merely turn the pages, reading the captions and studying the illustrations is a rewarding way of spending two or three hours. While Guertin modestly remarks, in his introduction, that his work is far from being a complete examination of the wartime postal system of Canada, one wonders just what else he might possibly have included.

Our only regret—and we can be sure that the author would agree—is that the volume was not published as a regular text book. It seems he had difficulty finding a publisher, and took on the task himself. Even for a Xeroxed, typewritten book, however, it is attractive and most certainly demands space on the shelves of any self-respecting library of BNA philately. It's a most impressive study of a field that has largely been ignored.

TRADE NEWS

Stamps Inform Associates of 675 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. is offering a *Guide to Catalogues*, an effort to show what catalogues cover what fields of philately. The USA price is \$2.50, foreign \$3.50. "Collectors tend to collect only stamps referenced by their catalogues; they also tend to know only a limited number of catalogues," says a press release. The guide lists over 300 catalogues on a world-wide basis. The Dale "clear-up sale by H. R. Harmer, Inc. last July realized over \$36,000; it comprised returned lots from earlier sales and many new lots from the famed Dale-Lichtenstein sales that ran over a two-year period with 7,500 lots bringing in just short of \$3 million. Bound copies of the catalogues, of the series of sales, with realizations, are now available.

NEW ISSUES

The post office released for sale, on July 22, a new 15c aerogram depicting a Can-

ada goose in flight. It's in three-color gravure (light blue, dark blue and red) and is produced by the British American Bank Note Co., designed by the printer's staff. Entirely new in shape and method of folding, it gives a third more writing space.

The new 7c green regular issue stamp, which came out without much warning, has caused many comments. The post office was prepared for the issue, but could not make the announcement until approval had been given by the House of Commons:

From a press release issued June 30, 1971: "The Post Office Department's new 7 cent definitive postage issue went on sale today.

"In view of the fact that Bill C-240 for the new first class rate structure going into effect July 1 has just been given approval, the period for placing orders for First Day Covers is being extended for stamp collectors.



"The steel-engraved design for the new issue was produced by the Canadian Bank Note Company of Ottawa. The stamp is green in color and measures 24 mm by 20 mm. The continuous printing of the stamp will be done by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa.

"The new stamp is the latest addition to the definitive series inaugurated on February 8, 1967. Each of the designs for the first five denominations in this series depicts one of five major economic regions of Canada. When the 6c value was introduced November 1, 1968, its design continued this theme by illustrating communications and transportation media which link the regions together.

"The same *Communications and Transportation* design appears on the new 7c issue. The communications aspect is represented by a microwave tower and the trans-

portation aspect by a variety of land, air and water vehicles. As in the previous denominations a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, engraved from a photograph by Anthony Buckley, is incorporated on the right side of the stamp."

The new stamp also comes in a booklet (three 7c, one 3c, one 1) and in coils; also just issued to reflect the postal-rate increase are envelopes (two sizes), a 22c International Reply Coupon, and post cards — as well as the new aerogram above.

The new green stamps have an overall dark appearance, due to a "screen" of fine vertical engraving lines running over the basic design; it's not especially attractive but aids the electronic processors used in some post offices; the 1967 orange 6c stamp, apparently, foiled the censors in the processing machines.

The Maple Leaf in Autumn, the third in that series, is being printed by Toronto's Ashton-Potter in a quantity of 26,000,000 stamps. They will measure 24 x 40 mm, will be done in five-color lithography, and be on sale September 3.

Like the others in the series, it is designed by Alma Duncan of Galetta, Ontario. It shows the mature leaf in its most spectacular stage when the leaf displays a brilliant autumn hue of scarlet. Orders for official first day covers may be combined with orders for the mint stamps, through the philatelic service.



The Canada Post Office paid tribute to one of Canada's most remarkable pioneer artists, Paul Kane, with the issue on August 11 of a 7c commemorative stamp marking the 100th anniversary of the artist's death.



The 40 mm by 32 mm stamp features one of the vivid paintings of North American Indians for which Kane was renowned. The design is reproduced from Kane's *Indian Encampment on Lake Huron* by courtesy of the Art Gallery of Ontario.

The British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa printed 25,000,000 of the stamps by four-color lithography. Marginal inscriptions including the title of the painting appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps from the Philatelic Service.



Thirty million 7c stamps commemorating the 100th anniversary of British Columbia's entry into Confederation were issued by the Canada Post Office on July 20.

The stamps measure 40 mm by 24 mm and are being printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited of Ottawa in a process of four-color lithography.

The design for the centennial commemorative was created by E. R. C. Bethune of Vancouver, B.C. In describing his intent for the design, Bethune said that he sought to convey a "now" celebration with inspiration from memories of boyhood days and parades in which bicycles were decorated by strips of colored paper. His work represents an abstraction of British Columbia joining the new nation of Canada.

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

TOPICS: THE BUSINESS SIDE

From the Secretary

JACK LEVINE
Raleigh, North Carolina

New Members

- 2662 Alden, John, 2 Hawthorne Place (8J), Boston, Massachusetts 02114
2663 Dahlquist, Donald F., M.D., 7202 Selma, Houston, Texas 77025
2664 Firby, Charles G., 7278 Mayfair Avenue, Taylor, Michigan 48180
2665 Hart, Ralph A., 1055 Nicholson Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio 44107
2666 Hedrick, Travis K., 2301 North Lincoln Street, Arlington, Virginia 22207
2667 Jarrett, David L., P.O. Box 1486, Grand Central Station, New York, N.Y. 10017
2668 Jean, Roger, 3522 Hochelaga, Montreal 402, Quebec
2669 Kaye, G. A., 120 St. Andrew's Road, Scarborough, Ontario
2670 McMurrich, James R., 25 Undermount Avenue, Hamilton 12, Ontario
2671 McPhee, Donald J. A., 380 Bridge Street East, Belleville, Ontario
2672 Penchard, George A., 3749 Kencrest, Apt. 8, Halifax, Nova Scotia
2673 Whittington, Frank, S., 3227 Glengarry Road, Santa Ynez, Calif. 93460
2674 Yoxall, Roy, 621 West Pender Street, Vancouver 2, British Columbia

Applications Pending

- Bresin, Joseph G., 2635 East 83rd Street, Chicago, Illinois 60617
Cooper, Samuel W., 1015 South 91st Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68114
Eardley, W. R., Box 338, Agincourt, Ontario
Goeller, George L. Jr., 2417 Harwood Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21234
Hofmann, Conrad P., R.R. 3, Mission City, British Columbia
Lainof, Milton, 27 Roselawn Crescent, Calgary 43, Alberta
Large, Walter S., P.O. Box 98, Don Mills, Ontario
Russell, Gerald M., 1206-211 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba
Sellers, Norval F., 74 Chatsworth Avenue, Kenmore, N.Y. 14217
Snure, Howard F. Jr., 4211 Villa Lane, St. Clair Shores, Michigan 48080
Tryon, Leslie B., Anchor Harbor, 215 Wasp, Corpus Christi, Texas 78412
Twedie, Mrs. Ethel, Kouchibouquac, New Brunswick

Applications Pending

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

- Aldred, Wendell C., George School, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940
Anthes, Leonard J., 1521 LeMarchant St., Apt. 2A, Halifax, Nova Scotia
Benjamin, Gerald, 422 Morrison Ave., Town of Mount Royal, Montreal, Que.
Britton, Philip S., 31½ Dunlap Avenue, Pennsville, New Jersey 08070
Bronstein, Leon, P.O. Box 94, Station "B", Montreal, Quebec
Brooks, Earle C., Sandy Point, Maine 04972
Buggeln, Robert W., 325 Camp Hill Road, Fort Washington, Penna. 19034
Carney, F. Douglas, 100 Queen Street North, Apt. 1108, Kitchener, Ontario
Chapman, Antony U., Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, Ohio 44236
Chatfield, R. J., 2415 Jane Street, Apt. 803, Downsview, Ontario
Christiani, Egbert S. G., 12 Lawndale Alley, Scarborough, Ontario
Covert, Earle L., M.D., Box 1126, Hay River, North West Territory
Dillman, Franklin W., R.D. 3, Fort Plain, N.Y. 13339
Dow, Leon F., Hillsdale Road, Livermore Falls, Maine 04254
Flewelling, Bert, 5645 College Street, Vancouver 16, British Columbia
Gelert, Robert A., 811 Ferndale Avenue, Orange, California 92665
Hill, Mrs. Frances, 30 Lyngby Avenue, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
Machum, L. A., Box 1187, Sackville, New Brunswick
Marston, Charles L., 3615 Northwest Blvd., Spokane, Washington 99205
Moore, Arthur, 2372 Lyric Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90027
Sundbuehler, J. M., M.D., 43 Bruyere West, Ottawa General Hospital, Ottawa, Ontario
Stone, Robert J., 7250 Beaubien, Apt. 201, Ville d'Anjou, Quebec
van Dam, E. S. J., 1274 Royal Drive, Peterboro, Ontario
Wooster, H. Kenneth, 26 Summit Avenue, Thunder Bay, P, Ontario

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Application for Membership

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BURT, John M., 509½ E. Walnut, Bloomington, Ill. 61701 (C) CAN, NFD—Mint and used postage. Stampless covers. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes and complete booklets. Mint and used Airmails. Postal Stationery entires. Proposed by J. R. Goblen (2412).

- DERRY, Michael, 219 Beechy Drive, Richmond Hill, Ont. (DC) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp, stampless, 1st Day and 1st Flight covers. Used Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used booklet panes. Precancels. Federal, Provincial and Tax-Paid Revenues. Mint, used, semi-official Airmails and on cover. Postal Stationery, Proofs and Essays. Locals. R.P.O., Territorial, Flag, Slogan, 2 and 4-ring, Squared Circle and Duplex cancellations. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
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- FERGUSON, Prescott W., 46 Congress Street, Belfast, Me. 04915 (DC-CX) CAN—19th and 20th century used postage. Coils. OHMS-G. Used Airmails. Locals. Proposed by V. R. Yeaton (1066). Succeeded by D. C. Stanton (2626).
- GRAHAM, R. J., 329 Catherine St., Thunder Bay (F), Ont. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, N.S., N.B., P.E.I.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. OHMS-G. Federal and Provincial Revenues. Proofs and Essays. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- HALE, James, 823 Bem Ave., Pickering, Ont. (C-CX) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint postage. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint Airmails. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- MACDONALD, M. R., M.D., 30 Armshore Drive, Halifax, N.S. (C-C) CAN—Mint and used postage and blocks. Proposed by J. G. McCleave (2386).
- MACHIN, John A., 313—2nd Avenue S.E., Weyburn, Sask. (C) CAN—20th century mint and used postage. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- MENARD, Jean-Paul, C.P. 574, Sept-Iles, Que. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, N.B., N.S., P.E.I., B.C.—19th and 20th century mint postage. Pre-stamp, stampless, 1st Day and 1st Flight covers. Plate Blocks. Mint panes and complete booklets. Precancels. Seals. Federal, Provincial and Tax-Paid Revenues. Mint, semi-official Airmails and on cover. Postal Stationery entires. Literature. Proofs and Essays. R.P.O. Territorial, Flag, Slogan, 2 and 4-ring, Squared Circle and Duplex cancellations. Perfins. Proposed by R. J. Woolley (359).
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- WEINGARTEN, Norman P., 78 Shavian Blvd., London 72, Ont. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp, stampless, 1st Day and 1st Flight covers. Plate Blocks. OHMS-G. SPECIALTY—1st Day and 1st Flight covers. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).

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- 2540 Dinniwel, J. D., 18 Glynn Road, Ajax, Ontario
- 2247 Goodhelsen, Fred, 5508—90th Avenue, Edmonton 83, Alberta
- 749 Greenhill, R. S. B., Rowan Trees, Highbury Grove, Haslemere, Surrey, England
- 2270 Houle, Lloyd D., 81 York St., Apt. 312, Kitchener, Ontario
- 2435 Marcus, Rabbi Benjamin L., 11 Dendron Road, The Oaks, Peace Dale, R.I. 02879
- 2569 McCusker, Prof. John J., Institute of United States Studies, 31 Tavistock Sq., London W.C. 1, Eng.
- 2578 Pawluk, William S., No. 206E—1720 Baseline Road, Ottawa 5, Ontario
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TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, July 1, 1971	1122	
NEW MEMBERS, August 1, 1971	13	1135
RESIGNATIONS, August 1, 1971	2	
DECEASED, August 1, 1971	1	3
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, August 1, 1971		1132

CLARENCE COLEMAN

An admirable collector of Admirals
who looks forward to retirement

It is most appropriate now that I have reached my midterm of *Sketches* that we catch one of our earliest members, Clarence Coleman, and find out just what he has been doing.

First of all he is greatly pleased to be a member of BNAPS all of these years but regrets that no picture is available so we can see what he looks like.

As so often happens Clarence was a general collector back in the 20s but by 1930 had turned to BNA and has been at it ever since. A great interest in revenues was started by Wilmer Rockett when they were neighbors in Pennsylvania in the 30s. In his collection there are stampless, precancels, first flights and officials, but topmost are the Admirals — many interesting letters have passed in the mails to and from

BNAPSers through the years concerning this issue.

Clarence and his wife of 34 years live in Connecticut; for a family they have a married daughter teaching art, another doing nursing, and twins (boy and girl) still in college (there goes *his* stamp money). At present, he is in Missouri where he is a textile specialist. For the last 14 years, he has been head man of Chesebrough-Ponds' Q-Tip division (anyone with children knows that product). He has set up foreign manufacturing plants, most recently one in France.

Clarence hopes to get back to his study and research of Canada in a few years when he retires; he's too busy now. Maybe by then he will find time to write for *Topics*.

— Dr. R. V. C. Carr

...and some doodles by The Editor

The Roster on the Squared Circles is now in your hands — the painstaking effort of Dr. W. G. Moffatt over many months. Just how much work was involved may not be really apparent; many will assume that it was just a matter of sending out forms, then tabulating the returns.

A hint of the real work is given on page 235, where the doctor casually mentions having written about 15 collectors to check one small point. It's this strict attention to detail that will earn him the particular gratitude and respect of collectors. To that I must add my own note of thanks to him for never failing to get his copy here on time; furthermore the Roster took up seven pages of *Topics* with little effort on my part. Thanks, too, to the many members who offered data for the Roster.

I received many kind comments on the Jubilee articles; Stan Lum of Toronto points out, however, that the Jubilees did *not* replace the Small Queens, but instead supplemented them in post offices of that period. And Henry Heins of Albany has written to say that 1862 sounds like the right date for Von Angeli to have painted the later portrait, but that it had nothing to do with her becoming Empress of India — an event that took place 15 years later.

Collectors can now buy Opal booklets direct from the maker, at 20 Sheffield Street, Toronto, according to another correspondent. But one must buy 25 at once, at 25c each; Opal will use one of the panes as postage, thus giving you a used pane at no extra charge.

Next month *Topics* will carry a reprint of a 1953 *Stamps Magazine* article by the late C. M. Jephcott, on the imperf and part-perfs of Canada — with additional comments as supplied by J. N. Sissons.

MAIL FROM OUR MEMBERS

The bitter irony of it all . . .

I read with interest the article by Stanley Lum in the 1971 June-July issue. Mr. Lum makes a distinction between the meaning of the words "forgery" and "counterfeit".

He uses the word *forgery* to denote a stamp made to deceive a collector while the word *counterfeit* means a stamp made expressly to deceive a postal administration.

Surely these two words mean the same thing (see any standard dictionary) and to argue otherwise seems to me to be going out of one's way to add to the list of words to which stamp collectors attach special, but erroneous, meanings. I refer to such words as "oxidation" (referring to a chemical process which, in fact, is not one of oxidation), or "aniline" (meaning that the color of a stamp shows through on the back) or, if I may be so bold, the word "philately" itself. For while we must agree that it is desirable to have a name for our hobby it is unfortunate that the name chosen should relate so dimly to what the hobby is about, namely, postage stamps.

As we are often told, the word *philately* is taken from the French word "philatelie" which was concocted, back in the 1860s by a M. Herpin, from two Greek words meaning "to like" or "to love" and "exempt from taxation".

Therefore, Mr. Editor, in closing, I put this question to you on behalf of Canadian philatelists: in view of the provisions of Mr. Benson's capital gains tax, should we go on using the word?

Colin H. Bayley

More on that Nicaraguan Shield

A short note by Stan Lum was published in the May issue of *Topics* on the rare and interesting cancellation, the so-called Nicaraguan Shield. Mr. Lum's information appears to be dated 1958, and he has perhaps missed some recent developments.

The previous owner of this unique and beautiful cover illustrated below—a M. Langlois of Paris—must have died in 1962 or early 1963, as the cover unexpectedly turned up in a London auction, and I was fortunate enough to acquire it in 1963. It now has an RPS Expert Committee certificate that "it is genuine."

Boggs, in his two-volume book *Canada*, on page 749, referred to this coat of arms of Nicaragua as follows: "We are very doubtful of some of fancy cancels, two in particular." (One is the cancel in question.) "In our opinion both these are the result of playfulness, using a set of rubber stamps on a few Small Queens." Boggs was quite

(continued on page 248)



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SOBs, MOs (continued)

MOs

Post offices in the last century already had special cancellers for stamping money orders, not square as now, but circular, with M.O. after the name of the community. A few, mistakenly or otherwise, used them for mail.

In the mid-1870s BARRIE, M.O. appears in blue (fig. 5); WOODSTOCK, M.O. can be seen from the early 1880s (fig. 6). The mid and later 1890s finds BOBCAYGEON M.O. (fig. 7) on postage stamps.

A block of four ½c Numerals has the double-lined horizontal oval, in purple, of the Kingston, Ont. M.O. office, postmarked on SEP 7, 1901. Perhaps the clerk found it easier to cancel this block in one fell swoop with this large device (fig. 8).

From the 1870s and the beginning of the next decade one finds OSHAWA M.O.O. (Oshawa Money Order Office) on the Small Queens of that period (fig. 9).

Dashes and dots

A 2c rose carmine registration stamp of October 1, 1889 postmarked at Oshawa has the outer circle broken into dashes of varying lengths (fig. 10). It is the same type and size of dater as the one used earlier there, with complete outer circle, and the name breaking an inner circle, but no inner circle shows. Perhaps the outer circle on the dater broke down, or was deliberately cut down. On the other hand, greasy spots on the circle repelling ink could have produced the same result.

A small circle of dashes broken by MONTREAL, dated August 21, 1893 appears on a 1c Small Queen (fig. 11). Besides the broken circle, the lack of provincial or country designation at the bottom is unusual.

A partial strike on a 7c Edward of another Montreal postmark shows an outer circle composed on dots (fig. 12). Since this was the value for much registered mail, perhaps it is a postmark reserved for that special purpose.



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LETTERS (continued)

right in saying these cancels were made with a rubber stamp, but it was more than playfulness.

Another writer, Dennis Way, wrote an article in the London weekly journal *Stamp Collecting* that this was not a Canadian but a Nicaraguan cancel, although neither he nor anyone else has ever seen a strike of it on a Nicaraguan stamp or cover.

The illustration of a part of the cover was published in *Stamp Collecting* in October 1965. It proves two points convincingly; that it was not a bogus cancel but used by the postmaster of the small post office of St. Genevieve de Batistan, P.Q., and that it was a genuine Canadian "fancy cancel" and not used in Nicaragua. It is, I believe, the only cover known which shows the post office of origin combined with clear strikes of the "shield". The cover is still with me, but I cannot say for how long.

— E. A. Smythies

For comments from further letters, see *Some Doodles by the Editor* on page 244.

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