



BNA TOPICS

Official Journal of The British North America Philatelic Society

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compiled from articles
written by C. M. Jephcott
and Henry Gates,
with new information
recently disclosed

IMPERFORATES and part perforates of Canada, 1859 to 1942

First of two parts



"Whether these imperforates should be classed as stamps or proofs has been a subject of debate," C. M. Jephcott said in his article in the July 18, 1953 issue of *Stamps*, adding that it's really only a matter of academic interest anyway.

But a decade or two ago these issues were the subject of heated arguments and great indignation among collectors. No one seriously questioned the validity of the imperforates that existed prior to 1927; it was when issues after that turned up — not only imperforate, but with the added twist of being partly-perfed as well — that suspicions were aroused. Clearly, collectors argued (and with justification), the part-perfs were made as favors by government officials since they could serve no other practical purpose.

Today the values of all these issues continues to rise; they've become accepted, and few people bother debating their right to exist. Curiously enough, however, there are many older collectors today who simply won't talk about their history.

How did the stamps, particularly those from 1927 to 1942, become available to certain collectors? "A-ha," the old timers say, wagging their fingers and smiling wryly, "We mustn't talk about *that*." Their attitude suggests dark intrigues and ruined reputations, sly undercover work and a nasty conspiracy.

To date the most complete article on the subject is still the one by Jephcott quoted above, though he glosses over details on the history of those "intrigues" from the 1927 to 1942 period. Ahead of that, a good series was carried by Henry Gates in the *Essay Proof Journal* (nos. 27 and 28) dealing with the vast Norris acquisitions of imperfs — but it discussed only his earlier imperfs and ignored those he was known to have from the 1927 issue onwards. Fred Norris, of Bay City, Michigan, figures prominently in these issues.

In this article the information covering the period up to 1927 is a combination of the Jephcott and Gates articles that has been rewritten. For the period after that (1927 to 1942) the Jephcott article contributed only a small part; the remainder was obtained through conversations with J. N. Sissons and a handful of others, to whom the editor gives his thanks.

The technical data appearing in the charts for the entire period is based almost entirely on the Jephcott article.

Acceptance of the imperf and part-perf issues now seems a fact; over the years the Scott catalogue has tended to hedge on them, listing and de-listing some of them in an inconsistent manner. But all are now listed. Prices quoted below are from the 1971 Scott catalogue.

The imprint types are those appearing in Boggs' *Canada*: type 2, American Bank Note Co.; type 3 and type 4, British American Bank Note Co., Montreal and Ottawa; type 5, BABNCo, Montreal; type 6, BABNCo, Ottawa (large size); type 7, as 6, but small size; type 8, BABNCo, Ottawa.

DECIMAL ISSUE — 1859 TO 1867

These are undoubtedly the scarcest of the cents-issues imperforates; it is unlikely that more than one sheet of 100 of each denomination existed, with the possible exception of the 2c, the commonest. Blocks of four are illustrated in Howes' *Canada*, and today even pairs are scarce.

Genuinely-used stamps are also doubtful. Jephcott cites a letter he received from a Mr. Pack who claimed to have the 1c and 5c postmarked 1860 and 1861 at Toronto and Prescott, and that these were also available at about that time in Kingston.

This, says Jephcott, raises the question of when these imperfs were printed; all but the 17c sheets bear the type 2 imprint, of 1864 or later. And the shades of the 10c and 12½c are typical of later printings.

Sissons says the 5c is the rarest by far; only three blocks and one pair are known, most in bad condition.

Scott	Quantity	1971 \$ pr
14a 1c rose—type 2	100	900.
15a 5c vermilion—type 2	100	3000.
17c 10c red lilac—type 2	100	2000.
18b 12c blue green—type 2	100	1000.
19b 17c blue—no imprint	100	1500.
20b—2c rose—type 2	100	500.

SMALL QUEENS — 1888 TO 1896

Thirty years passed before imperfs appeared again; one report is that they were sold over the counter in Montreal around 1891-93, though Howe claims the 3c was first noted in the *Philatelic Record* in December 1882, while the 5c, 6c and 10c belong to the printings of 1888-90. Jephcott is sceptical; the earliest date seen by him was postmarked Bigwin Island on July 16, 1895 on a pair of the 3c, while one illustrated in Howes is not March 20, 1895 (as Boggs states) but actually March 20, 1905.

The 15c imperf is a different color from any of the perfed 15c stamps, and even the 20c and 50c Widow Queen imperfs are slightly different in shade from the issued stamps. Jephcott concludes that it was extremely likely that the post office gave a special order for these imperforates to the British American Bank Note Co., and that

these three, at least, were issued between July 1, 1895 and June 30, 1896.

As to dates on the others, Jephcott quotes "the first imperforates were given to Mr. Lauchlan Gibb of Montreal by the post office authorities in Ottawa, in recognition of his services . . . in advising them about new issues, designs, etc. He was allowed to use them as franks, but got only one sheet of each denomination. His specimens were gummied." No date is given, but if correct then it is possible that Gibb received them in the early 1890s and did not receive all denominations.

That all values of these imperfs were not issued at the same time is supported by the fact that there are at least two distinct shades of the 2c, 5c and 8c, and at least three shades of the 10c. and at least four

of the 3c, Jephcott states. He regards the Jarrett catalogue statement that "1,000 sheets of each got out, mostly without gum" as highly improbable.

Scott	Quantity	1971 \$ pr
29d 15c grey violet—type 4	400	175.
34a ½c black—type 5	400	90.

35b 1c yellow—type 7	800	60.
36a 2c green—type 6	600	65.
41b 3c vermilion—type 7	1,000	55.
42a 5c gray—type 5	800	60.
43b 6c red brown—type 4	600	90.
44d 8c gray—no imprint	800	70.
45c 10c brown violet—type 5	1,000	70.
46a 20c vermilion—type 8	200	175.
47a 50c blue—type 8	200	175.
F2b 5c Registered—type 5	400	75.

MAPLE LEAF ISSUE — 1897

There were three printings of this issue. The first was run in all denominations on smooth, gummed (and except for the 5c) vertical mesh paper. Jephcott places the date as spring, 1898.

The 8c and 10c values also appear on horizontal-mesh rough paper, gummed. Gates called them "squat" printings, and Jephcott puts the date at December 1897, based on the paper type.

The 1c, 2c and 5c were also issued on ungummed paper, but the shades on the 1c and 5c, says Jephcott, are quite different from those on gummed paper. The 3c and 6c values, being only issued once, are the

most rare. Gates says that these were often carelessly cut apart, and ones in good condition are rare.

Scott	Quantity	1971 \$ pr
66a ½c black, plate 1	300	60.
67a 1c green, plates 2, 4	400	60.
68a 2c purple, plate 3	400	60.
69a 3c carmine, plate 6	200	150.
70a 5c dark blue, plate 1	400	50.
71a 6c brown, plate 1	200	150.
72a 8c orange—plate 1	300	60.
73a 10c brown violet—plate 1	300	80.

(Gates gives a quantity of 100 less on the first three and last above, agrees with the other figures. Based on his talks with Norris, he divides equally the proportion of gummed vs ungummed on the 5c, says there are double the copies of vertical than horizontal paper on the 8c, and double the quantities of gummed over ungummed on the 1c and 2c.)

NUMERAL ISSUE — 1898 TO 1902

All values exist imperforate except the 2c purple and the 3c carmine, which both became obsolete on January 1, 1899 with changes in domestic postal rates. This would suggest that *most* imperfcs were issued after August 1899, most likely during 1900, says Jephcott; the 6c, however, was discontinued in February 1900, and there is no evidence that its imperf was specially printed. The ½c and 2c exist both gummed and ungummed, while the 7c appears only without gum. Gates says the 20c exists only without gum. Cross-gutter blocks are found in the ½c and 2c values showing that, originally, there was an unsevered sheet of 200 of each of these.

In addition the 2c booklet panes were released, and imperfcs of these got out as

well; many were cut up into pairs, strips and blocks but a few tete-beche panes exist. It is believed that all the 2c die II imperfcs came from these panes, Jephcott says.

It is also believed that only one sheet of the 20c exists, damaged. On its back is a rubber stamp with the date December 19, 1900—a few days before the regular issue was released.

Scott	Quantity	1971 \$ pr
74a ½c black—plate 1	400	60.
75a 1c green—plate 8	200	175.
77c 2c carmine—plates 3, 4, 10	500	60.
77b var 2c c'rmine—tete-beche	20	—
79a 5c blue—plate 2	200	150.
80a 6c brown—plate 1	200	175.
81a 7c olive—plate 1	200	70.
82a 8c orange—plate 1	200	150.
83a 10c brown violet—plate 1	200	150.
84a 20c olive green—plate 1	100	325.

(Gates' figures are 100 lower except the first and last).

"The Canadian Farleys — or should we call them Canadian Follies? The only difference is that Canadian collectors did not raise the roof and demand they be issued to everyone sucked enough to want them."
— Editorial in **Popular Stamps**, April 1955

IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE — 1898

In the late 1940s further sheets were found in the black-blue-carmine colors, making them more common than the previously-known lavender imperfed sheets. Jephcott thinks the estimate on the new discovery — 30 copies — was high. The new discoveries were mounted on cards, and one exhibited in 1948 in Toronto.

Presumably this is the find made by Toronto dealer M. L. Ritter when he passed by what used to be William Mulock's house on Toronto's Jarvis Street, one morning, and found them in a garbage can.

Or did he discover them when one sheet was seen stuffed in a cellar window after

some children had broken it? Or did he find them when the building was being demolished? Take your pick.

It's said that many sheets were ruined trying to remove them from the cards, which formed part of a decorative screen. Less than 10 sheets have survived. Last March Ritter was found murdered in his nearby home, and his collection has not yet come on the market.

Scott	Quantity	1971 \$ pr
85a 2c lavender	200	80.
86a 2c blue—plate 1	1,000	80.
86 var 2c blue—plate 2 (no red)	200	—
85 var 2c (black only)—plate 5	200	—

KING EDWARD VII — 1903 TO 1910

All values except the 20c and 50c exist imperforated. Jarrett reports that two sheets in each value were handstamped in the upper right corner by the American Bank Note Co., with the initials of postmaster Mulock. On the 1c, 2c and 5c the date was May 6, 1903, and on the 7c June 1, 1903. All are un gummed. The last two values were issued at a later date and no imperforates are known. Dates for the tete-beche panes are not known.

The tale of a part-sheet of imperf 2c stamps blowing out of a window, says Boggs (and just about everyone else), must be "viewed with some reserve." It was to prevent speculation on this value, the story went, that the larger quantities of the 2c imperfs, but from different plates, were issued.

The more likely reason is given in Boggs; that the U.S. Auto-Vending Co. made representation to the post office requesting them. Certain business houses may have supported the request; in any event the

large quantities came from plates 13 and 14, and were issued in 1,000 sheets of 100 stamps in July 1909. The rarer earlier printings are in darker color on thicker paper, according to Gates, who also says there are shades of the 1c and 7c values.

Gates also states that Norris had some of the rare copies of the 2c and that one or two sheets were cut up before their rarity was realized. This, he says, was corrected by marking the remaining sheet in black ink with a system of small dashes and dots between the stamps, a photograph was taken of the full sheet showing the plate number, and a print given to each buyer of items from the sheet.

Scott	Quantity	1971 \$ pr
89a 1c green—plates 1, 2	400	60.
90(a) 2c carmine—plates 1, 2 ..	400	—
90a 2c carmine— plates 13, 14	100,000	4.
90 var 2c carmine—tete-beche	20	—
91a 5c blue—plate 1	200	125.
92a 7c olive bistre—plate 1 ...	400	60.
93a 10c brown lilac—plate 1 ..	200	125.

POSTAGE DUE — 1906 TO 1927

Imperfs exist on the 1c, 2c and 5c only, the denominations originally issued. They are all un gummed and in the shades and papers of the early printings. No printing order numbers appear in the margins next to the plate number, so these sheets must

have been printed before these numbers were added to the plates.

Scott	Quantity	1971 \$ pr
J1b 1c violet—plate 1	200	50.
J2b 2c violet—plate 2	200	50.
J4b 5c violet—plate 1	200	50.

QUEBEC TRICENTENARY ISSUE — 1903

All values exist imperforate, gummed and un gummed. The ½c, 7c, 15c and 20c are from plate 1, the only plates made up. The 5c imperf came up for auction as a plate block recently; while two plates were laid down, the imperf was from plate 1, so it can be assumed that the first plate was also used on the 1c and 2c imperfs. At

this auction the full set of plate blocks imperf fetched £250.

Scott	Quantity	1971 \$ pr
96a ½c black brown—plate 1	200	85.
97a 1c blue green	200	85.
98a 2c carmine	200	85.
99a 5c dark blue—plate 1	200	85.
100a 7c olive green—plate 1	200	85.
101a 10c dark violet—plate 1	200	85.
102a 15c red orange—plate 1	200	85.
103a 20c yellow brown—plate 1	200	85.

CONFEDERATION — 1917

Originally it was thought that only one pane of 50 existed, but later three more came on the market, says Jephcott. Gates quotes a letter to him from Norris on this stamp:

“... J. Q. Labrecque, Montreal, sold one pane of 50. At that time Hon. L. J. Gaboury was deputy postmaster general, since retired and no longer with the post office. Later I was requested by a friend to call on Mr. Gaboury at his office. The next day my friend inquired if I would handle a pane of 50. I agreed provided I was shown all the balance of same held. He brought out 150 (3 panes of 50 each), one pane of 50 having been removed. Of course I was aware of that, as I purchased a block of four at the time of the Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition held in Montreal and paid \$90. None were OG, and in the center perpendicular row two stamps were destroyed by a small round hole. I sold the pane and was requested to sell another pane of 50 and did so. A friend in Montreal handled the other 50.”

The two centre stamps having been destroyed reduced the number of acceptable pairs in each pane to 23, for a total of 92 for the four panes, Gates adds. But Gates figuring seems wrong; two stamps from 50 leaves 48, or 24 pairs per sheet.

Norris neglects to say who his friend was who sold him the two sheets after first showing him the three remaining sheets, and why this friend asked him to call on the deputy postmaster. Possibly the “friend” was another highly-placed postal official, acting as a front man for the deputy. Nor does Norris say what he paid, and what commission or kick-back, if any, was given. His other friend in Montreal who sold the second pane for him might have been Labrecque, who by then had likely sold his original pane during, or soon after, the Montreal exhibition.

Scott	Quantity	1971 \$ pr
125a 3c brown—plates 7, 8	200	125.

(See above; the eight stamps destroyed by the hole would reduce the total to 192 stamps, or 96 pairs).

These early imperforates apparently came on the market following retirement or death of the holders of same. In any event there has for years been considerable dissatisfaction in philatelic circles about these items. That they are being guarded against by the Post Office Department is gratifying to learn.

— from an editorial in **Popular Stamps**, May 1955



Cover sent from Toronto, Canada, where it had been privately carried from a point in the U.S. and placed in the mails during the March 1970 postal strike in the U.S. Note the strike label with applied handstamp.

Postal Strike Covers

From "Stepping Beyond the Catalogue"

By Harry F. Rooke

(The following is gleaned from the August 1971 issue of *The American Philatelist*, the journal of the American Philatelic Society.)

Up to 1960, special provisional issues caused by postal strikes could be counted on the fingers of one hand; since then they have been appearing with ever-increasing frequency to reflect present-day labor problems.

In 1968 Canadian mail for the United States was ferried from Victoria, B.C. to Port Angles, Washington for posting during the Canadian postal strike—as was done earlier, for two days in July 1965.

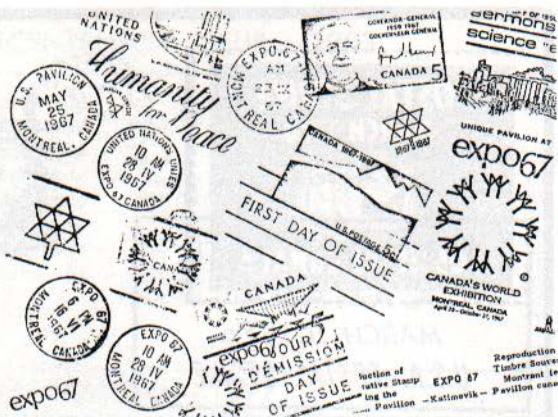
In both instances special adhesives were used, depicting a boat and inscribed "JUAN DE FUCA DESPATCH/Victoria to Port Angles/POSTAL STRIKE - SPECIAL SERVICE/CARRIER FEE". This fee was 25 cents which included the 6c U.S. stamp applied upon arrival. The dates of JULY 1965; JULY 1968; and later AUGUST 1968 exist on these issues which were

printed on colored papers and cancelled by means of a three-lined handstamp reading CANCELLED AT VICTORIA (and the date). According to A.P.S. member K. M. Robertson of Victoria, special three-color stamps had been planned in 1965, but were not prepared in time to be used.

A reversal of this was seen during the Eastern U.S. postal strike of March 1970, when mail was carried into Canada for posting. A special red and blue "Posted in Canada" adhesive was applied to the letters which received a special boxed cancellation. Two other "locals" came into use during this strike, one for an ALBANY LETTER EXPRESS with this name inscribed around an old-time mailman plus a 10-cent face value. (The other was a "Franklin Square, New York" service run by "K & S Dispatch" whose upright adhesive was shown on cover in *Western Stamp Collector* for August 17, 1970. As the strike ended quite quickly the locals saw little usage, so genuinely-used copies on cover could become quite choice items.)

Expo '67

— Some
recollections
by
J. W.
Wilsdon



The car was parked in the huge strange lot and I unconsciously searched for something which would help locate it at the end of the day. The problem had already been solved because, towering over each section, was a simple sign depicting an animal. In our case it was an unforgettable elephant.

Many times since, after shopping in a large centre and mislaying the car, I've wondered why this idea isn't used everywhere.

Leaving the train, which brought us to the Expo grounds, my philatelic nose found the post office first thing. There were four facilities in all but this was the only one to offer agency material. Many were buying and it was easy to tell that most knew very little about stamps.

Many other exhibiting countries also had their stamps on sale, generally above face value. The profit must have paid a good portion of their expenses.

My sister-in-law was a fair-goer a month later. She is a shopper and cannot pass anything which seems a bargain. After coming home with several hundred dollars worth of mint stamps, most from small African republics, she was drummed out of the fair by year end.

Two machine cancellations were used on Expo mail. As usual, one cancelled first day covers, April 28th, 1967 which was also the opening date of the fair. But it was unusual for the Canada Post Office to process covers away from Ottawa. 1967 certainly was a different year!

The other machine, with slightly different indicia, and a not too-used handstamp, took care of the daily mail consisting mainly of postcards to relatives back home.

The United Nations also had a post office in their pavilion which opened on April 28 for six months. A first day machine cancellation was used on mailings of five special stamps, 4c, 5c, 8c, 10c and 15c, valid only for postage from the U.N. pavilion for the duration of the fair. The writer has seen only first day covers with the special machine cancellation. Other postal markings undoubtedly exist and all are the first in U.N. history to be used outside the U.S.

The United States, too, helped with the publicity with a 5c commemorative. First day cancellation collectors were required to send their covers to Rouses Point, N.Y. where the stamps were affixed; 700,000 covers were then trucked to Montreal to the U.S. pavilion for a May 25th, 1967 first day cancellation. Then, they were returned to the States for distribution.

Many claimed that this was the first time U.S. stamps had been used for postage in Canada. That, of course, is not true. During World War II a number of APO markings originated in Canada. However, this was the first time for a U.S. cover to have the cancellation from another nation.

Then back to the rhinoceros, or was it a giraffe? Eventually, I arrived home to self appraisal, despair and breast-beating. Why didn't I send at least one registered letter? Why hadn't I mailed U.N. covers? The Quebec "official" Tercentenary postcards are up in the bucks. Why didn't I buy a hundred sets of Expo postcards and insure the college education of my grandkids?

Oh well, it's just a matter of time before the next Expo.

Some Reflections on the Earlier BNA PROOFS of the American Bank Note Co.

NORMAN BOYD, M.D., FRCS(C), FRPS(L)

(Second of two articles)

At the close of the previous article, the writer was exploring the theory that the trade sample sheets of 1864 were actually color charts used by the banknote company's salesmen.

I propose an alternative explanation: that management was under considerable pressure from influential people for free philatelic gifts or souvenirs. This fact is recorded many times; the National Banknote Company made presentation booklets of "fake" large die proofs for this purpose, and the American Banknote Company had given way to this pressure before.

What would have been easier than to give away sample-sheets for these requests? They were not security items. They had monetary value to the stamp dealers. I feel that they printed and reprinted such sheets from the "trade sample" plate time after time and the more variation of ink and paper the better. I suggest that all (or the vast majority of) these sheets were printed for this purpose and distributed in this manner. Nothing else makes sense to me.

Perforated Die Proofs

I believe these were made from the above sample sheets. (If anyone has multiples of any of the distinctive sample-sheet papers, please report them as it would disprove this theory.) It is not impossible there are perforated plate proofs — though anything seems possible to find in this area — but the colors and papers should identify them as plate proofs. I don't believe that multiples exist. Many of the identifying marks of the sample-sheet proofs are present on the perforated proofs — position dots, etc. However, many of them are missing as they may be trimmed off outside the perforations. Many, but not all, of the perforated die proofs show the position dots of the

trade-sample sheet. The inks and papers are not much help, as the perforates usually have very intense colors, with the papers much thicker than the non-perforated copies — as if special printings were made for the perforates.

As the layout of the sample sheets is not suitable for perforating, I believe they were perforated individually on perforating machines of the ABN Co. It is amazing that such artificial items are so sought-after, but they were probably made entirely within the banknote company's premises.

Goodall Die Proofs of About 1879

The Goodalls were certainly die-proof reprints and unofficial as far as the various governments were concerned, but how official were they with the Company? They may have been made clandestinely by employees, their production may have been authorized by an officer of the company for purposes of inventory, or they may have been made as "favors" for influential friends or customers. Let us consider the choices separately:

- There are 30 BNA Goodalls, more or less, printed in five colors each and, sometimes, black. There is a remarkable consistency in the color of the ink, indicating they were all made from the same ink batches. In view of the length of time necessary to produce all these items, it is difficult to believe that they were made as a private project after hours.

- The inventory is the currently accepted one. However there are certain objections to this theory. For inventory, a single black proof would be sufficient or even preferable as black ink gives the best engraving impression. Why would color trials be of

(continued next page)

RPO Cancels - Updated

The following is a list of additions to the supplement to the Canadian Railway Cancellations handbook, as of September, 1971. It was compiled by F. P. G. Shaw of Shawinigan, Quebec.

Serial	Route	Type	Dir'n	Period	Rarity Factor	Reported By
M-41A	Hal & Camp TR 11 Feb. 8 F. M. Quinn	22G		460	200	116
M-44E	H & C 60 Nov 20 R. Cooke	22G		400	200	116
Q-165I	Mont. & Tor. RPO	18		412-520	150	116
Q-171F	Mt. & Tor. 50 9 Nov. 66 A. J. Saunders	22H		412	200	116
Q-184D	Father Point Paquebot	12A		107-248	150	38
O-92B	Gue. & O.S. RPO	17		353	200	24
O-138F	Long & Wpg. RPO Tr. 106. Mar. 10/68 A. Janssens	22H		500	150	116
O-357J	T.L. & W. 220 J. J. Miller Jun. 16/67	22H		450	150	116
O-369A	Tor. & Mont. GT Ry.-10	13H	DE	90	200	116
W-57D	Hope & Van	17F		149	150	10
W-153H	Squamish Oct. 22, 1917 Clinton TPO	3A		135	200	32
W-160AF	Van. P.R. Run Jul. 14, 1914 Str. Prince George	3C		106	200	124
W-179-O	Winnipeg Division J. Nolan	12C		412	200	116
R-40B	GB & LE Ry	9A		37	200	24

CORRECTIONS TO SUPPLEMENT

N-87C read St. J. Lew & S.C., TPO

M-104C Type is 4I

M-114BE should be under DIR'N.

Q-18B Transfer O-87 to this number

Q-55D read type 5I

Q-156A Reported by 116

Q-156B Reported by 16

Q-165H RF is 100

Q-184A Lower case should be used

Q-254A read Q-245A

O-188A after COCHRANE add PRO

O-342D TOR. GUELPH O. SOUND

172

July 6, 1946

T. A. PARKER Type 12A, Per 268, RF 200,

Rpt by 16

W-83H per is 252

W-120I read type 6E

W-161F use lower case

R-26A is type 15B

R-44B cancel P after G.T.

value for an inventory? They were hastily made; they were printed on irregularly cut pieces of wove paper impressed on ordinary card; the die numbers were usually below the wove paper directly on the card; sometimes the plate number was on the wove paper, sometimes half on and half off the same. If they were truly for inventory purpose, would there not have been 30 large die proofs in black with die numbers recessed on the card for filing purposes?

• Favors for influential people or friends were made, we know. Boggs prints some correspondence with the Canada Post Office dated 1865, regarding some envelope die proofs of a current issue that were being sold by New York dealers. "... we recognize this stamp as one of a few impressions

of the die given by us, as specimens, to friends or customers, some time ago. None of these specimens were printed on envelopes, but all on slips of paper similar to that enclosed in your letter". This satisfied the Canada Post office. They did not care as long as they were not being used as postage. I believe this to be the best explanation of the Goodalls. It explains the five colors, the limited printing of a few dozen sets, and the hurried production of the die proof (as it was the stamp impression that was wanted, not the die number). Furthermore, it could have been explained to high officers or shareholders of the company that these were inventory items.

To recapitulate, just what were the origins
(continued on page 302)

FAKED 8c COVERS



Fortunately the faking of a registered cover sufficiently well to deceive the expert is decidedly difficult, due to the mass of official cancellations which the Post Office Department habitually placed on registered material. I will illustrate this with a concrete example: it is really not a poser at all, but as it fooled a reputable auctioneer and a reputable dealer, it can justifiably be recorded here.

About two years ago I saw an interesting item in an auction catalogue, a registered cover bearing *only* the 8c blue stamp. I asked to examine it, and inspection showed that it was an obvious fake, without an official registration mark anywhere.

A genuine registered cover, on its way from St. Hyacinth to Key West, Florida, would have had (in 1878) a straight-line REGISTERED, a series of numbers as the letter passed from one guardian clerk to another, some transit cancels, and at least two U.S. cancels, one at the point of entry into the U.S. and one at the point of delivery.

I returned the cover to the auctioneer with my comments but no bid. Later I had a letter from an excited dealer I knew, sending me the cover again—with the remark that a cover with an 8c stamp paying both the registration fee and the postage was extremely rare.

I entirely agreed with him, I said in my reply, but added that in this case the 8c stamp had paid neither the fee nor postage but, in my opinion, had been added later by a faker who had taken an *unregistered* cover, removed the Small Queen stamps, added the 8c Registered adhesive along with a penned inscription ("Registered—1040") and hoped to get away with it.

I heard consequently that the late Bill Lea, a leading Canadian specialist, had confirmed my opinion of the cover, which had been returned to the original owner.

(*Fourteenth of a series*)



Revenue Study Group

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

Canadian Park Licenses

My research into the Canadian National Parks Motor Licence stamps began in 1969 after reading Ed Richardson's BNAPEX '68 *Monograph No. 6*. I did have some prior knowledge of these stamps, having spent the summer of 1954 handing out thousands at the gate of Kootenay Park. Much to my chagrin, however, I couldn't remember that year's design or colors.

Most of my research is based on information supplied by the Director of the National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the superintendents of the parks using these stamps, to whom I tender my thanks. The Department's files in Ottawa go back only to 1965, so much of the information has been obtained from the memories of senior personnel. There have been a number of inconsistencies in the material gleaned from different sources, so I would welcome comment and any information that I can get.

To bring a motor vehicle into certain Canadian National Parks the purchase of a \$1, \$2, or \$5 Motor Vehicle Licence is required (plus \$1 if a trailer is being towed). These licenses will admit a vehicle to the applicable parks as many times as desired during each fiscal year ending March 31. Revenue from these licences helps to pay a small part of the cost of maintaining the facilities for people who use the parks.

In 1928 a \$2 auto licence fee was put into effect in Kootenay and Yoho, B.C., and Banff and Jasper, Alta. The licence consisted of a metal plaque in the form of a bull bison (buffalo) which could be affixed to the car's radiator grill or licence plate. In 1938 a \$1 licence was instituted covering Waterton Lakes, Alta., Prince Albert, Sask., Riding Mountain, Man. and Point Pelee, Ont. This licence consisted of a circular metal plaque with a beaver design. Both types of plaques were made of copper, aluminum, or brass, alternately over the years. Elk Island, Alta. (\$1 fee) was added to the schedule in 1939, Mt. Revelstoke and Glacier, B.C. (\$2 fee) in 1962, and

St. Lawrence Islands, Ont. (\$1 fee) in 1967.

In 1941 metal shortages due to the war resulted in the licences changing to a decal which could be affixed to the inside of a car's windscreen. It is from this date that these licences become collectible as revenue stamps. The \$2 stamp was still in the form of a bull buffalo and measured 3" wide by 2¼" high. The \$1 stamp retained the beaver design. Between 1948 and 1954 the stamps were changed to a heavy waterproof gummed paper sticker. These were rectangular, measuring 4" wide by 3¼" high and kept the buffalo and beaver format with the addition of a coloured "sun rays" background design. In 1960 the design of the \$2 stamp was changed to that of a bull wapiti (elk). In 1967 the auto stamps became bilingual and the occasional use of a solid background rather than the "sun rays" design was initiated. In 1969 the adhesive was changed to a pressure-sensitive type covered by a peelable protective covering with printed instructions for affixing the licence. In 1971 a \$5 elk value was added with a large superimposed "PP" admitting the auto to Point Pelee as well as to the western mountain parks.

In 1940 or 1941 a \$1 fee for trailers was instituted, but the licences weren't issued until some time during the early 1950s. They consisted of a \$3 buffalo stamp with a large "T" superimposed on its face for cars pulling trailers or a \$1 oval stamp, 3" by 1½", with a large "T" for cars previously licenced with the \$2 stamp. A \$2 beaver stamp with a "T" was possibly issued at this time. In 1961 the use of a combined auto and trailer stamp was discontinued. In 1968 the trailer stamps became bilingual and in 1969 an "R", for roulette, was added to the "T". In order to separate permanent residents of the Parks from the transients, resident stamps carrying no fee were initiated in 1951. They are oval, 3½" by ½", with a large "R" in the centre.

The same colors are usually used on all the stamps for a particular year, with the backgrounds alternating annually through red, green, and yellow with the occasional use of blue or orange.



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

I am in the process of writing another article listing all the new reportings of the last several months. New issues and new findings have tended to slow up the research on old issues, so this article will deal with trying to determine the actual date of issue (or earliest possible), of some of the earlier issues. The list that follows consists of certain issues, and the earliest reported usage, and we would all appreciate hearing from any member who has *positive* proof of earlier dates. *5c Cameo from miniature sheet*: I have one cover dated 19 JUN 65 at Winnipeg. *6c orange perf 10*: I have two covers dated 10 DEC 68 at Winnipeg. *6c orange perf 12*: I have one cover dated 6 MAR 69 at Winnipeg. *10c, 15c, 20c and 25c, current*: I have never heard of these dated in December 1969, but both Ottawa and Winnipeg advise that they were issued "as required" during December 1969. I note in Gibbons' latest catalogue they give DEC 9 69 as the date of issue. I am curious as to where they obtained this information. *1c, 2c, 4c and 5c, current, with type 4 bars*: April 1969 is generally ac-

cepted as the month of issue, but I have yet to see a dated copy on cover. Any reportings would be appreciated.

Lastly, as of April 23, 1971, there has been no reporting of the current 3c with the new type 4 bar, nor has there been for the new blacker 6c with the normal type 3 bars. Regarding the latter, I would like to see somebody come up with a universal name for this; depending on who you talk to you can get all sorts of terminology — deep black, jet black, die 2, re-engraved, plate 4, etc.

One short note on a different subject, or rather a plea on behalf of the very small minority of "phosphor fans". We are fully aware of the amount of work that many are doing on recent Canadian paper studies and it is very much appreciated. However, please do not infringe upon the few terms we phosphor fans have going for us. Use *fluorescent, bright, hi-bright or luminescent* if you like, but *only* phosphor glows after the UV light is extinguished, and I have yet to see a paper do this.

Two Precancel types - - not one - - on Jubilees

R. B. Hetherington, DPH, FCPS, and the Honorary Secretary of the Precancel Study Group, writes us from England regarding a *Topics* item in the Jubilee reprint which appeared in the September issue. The article stated that there is only one type of precancel used on this issue: Hetherington points out that in the second edition of Walburn's precancel handbook two precancels are listed:

"In the Eighth edition (1968) Jubilees precancelled both with Type T and with Type U are listed. The listing in Topics for Type T is correct except that it misses out Walburn's T-42 \$2 purple, listed at \$50.

"Under Type U, Walburn lists the following: 1c, 3c, 5c, 8c, 15c, 20c and \$1; all are scarce and some are very rare. All except the \$1 are known normal and vertical and also there are some double impressions. The \$1 is extremely rare and as far as I know only about three copies are known.

"Walburn's quoted prices for these are on the low side as they have fetched considerably more at recent auctions, but all prices have risen since the publication of the catalogue in 1968. For instance a copy of U-41 was sold at auction for \$130 a few years ago; the catalogue listed the value as \$75."

TOPICS: THE NEWSFRONT

More about that Collectors Club show — and some news about those new post cards

We're snowed under here in Toronto (and it's only late October) with bulletins and press releases about the upcoming Anphilex '71 exhibition in New York. It looks like a top show on all counts.

It runs from November 26 to December 1 this year at the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria hotel, commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Collectors Club.

Among the great rarities on display: the British Guiana 1c 1856; the Mauritius "post office" cover; the Cape of Good Hope with the 1861 wood block 4p red error se-tenant with three copies of the normal 1p red; the black Honduras 1925 airmail; the 24c inverted-centre block of U.S. 1924 airmails; Hawaiian Missionary stamps and a top showing of U.S. issues. Other countries on display include Austria, Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, Hanover, Modena, Netherlands, Oldenburg, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Sicily, Sweden, Taxis, Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Japan and China, and most of British America.

And from *Linn's Stamp News* we glean the following: the pre-stamped post cards showing scenes from the Canadian National Exhibition and such places were sold in three sets of five cards each at the CNE, Ontario Place and one other. Total printing was 100,000 or 20,000 for each card; the

sets were placed on sale one per week at 20c each or the set of five for \$1. And they sold out within four days of their appearance. It was a limited-market test, the POD says, for a "new concept" in postal stationery and the cards will be later offered through the philatelic service.

Richard Malott tells us that the ORAPEX of the RA Stamp Club of Ottawa will be held in the Carling Club Arena, Riverside Drive in that city, on May 6 and 7, 1972. Malott will have more details in January.

Post Office Department **NEW ISSUES**

A special issue of 25 million commemorative stamps was released by the Canada Post Office to honor Pierre Laporte, the former Quebec Labor Minister who was kidnapped and assassinated last October by members of the Front de Libération du Québec. The 7c issue, which went on sale October 20, 1971, marks the 50th anniversary of the year in which Laporte was born.

The design for the Laporte commemorative was created by George A. Gundersen of Ottawa from a photograph by Michel Giroux of Montreal. The stamp measures 24 mm by 40 mm and was printed by one-color steel engraving and one-color gravure at the British American Bank Note Co. of Ottawa. Marginal inscriptions including the designer's name appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps available from the Philatelic Service.

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

(continued on page 302)



TOPICS: THE BUSINESS SIDE

BNAPS: ELECTED OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
VICE-PRESIDENT
SECRETARY
TREASURER
BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Sam C. Nickle, 1208 Belavista Cr., Calgary, Alberta
Alfred P. Cook, Coy Glen Road, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850
Jack Jevine, 2121-G North Hills Drive, Raleigh, N.C. 27610
Leo J. LaFrance, Box 229, Ossining, N.Y. 10562
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.

minutes (condensed) of the 23rd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, AUGUST 28, 1971

The annual meeting of the British North America Philatelic Society was held on Saturday, August 28, 1971 at the Nova Scotian Hotel, Halifax.

It was called to order at 9:30 a.m. by president Sam Nickle. After a silent tribute to departed members, chairman George B. Llewellyn moved that the last year's minutes be adopted (seconded by Leo LaFrance). Greetings were heard from the Calgary BNAPS group.

President's report

Sam Nickle pointed out that this was the first convention held by BNAPS on Canada's east coast, and gave congratulations for the excellent arrangements that had been made by the hosts, Nova Scotia Stamp Club. He pointed, too, to the honor bestowed on BNAPS by having, as patrons, The Hon. Victor deB Oland, E.D., DCL, LL.D, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and the Hon. Gerald Regan, Q.C., the Premier of Nova Scotia.

He cited the officers of the society for their dedication and willingness, and extended a welcome to the new members. Added costs, he said, continue to be with us, but steps are constantly being taken to keep a wary eye on the budget to retain the present break-even position.

The 1972 convention, he said, would be held in St. John's, Newfoundland, on September 8 to 10, with Robert Pratt as chairman.

Report of the Chairman and Board of Governors

Chairman Llewellyn, referring to a resolution passed at last year's meeting that a blanket bond be obtained for all BNAPS officers who have a substantial amount of the Society's assets in their possession, in-

formed the meeting that no surety company was interested, among those contacted — and that the matter will be referred back to the Board for further consideration.

He cited two incidents in the past year of two cases of "conduct not becoming to a member." One member resigned; the other charge was found to be unfounded and no action was taken.

The Treasurer's report of June 2 was given an unqualified approval by auditor John R. Love, CPA, and the Treasurer instructed to have it published in *Topics*.

Handbook chairman Robert Woolley was given approval to proceed with the publication of *The Trail of the Caribou* handbook (Newfoundland Specialized) last June, as a tribute to Daniel C. Myerson. (This book was consequently published.)

Llewellyn closed by complimenting Al Kessler, membership committee chairman, for the good work he has been doing in screening prospective members.

The report was moved for acceptance (by Kessler) and seconded (LaFrance).

Report of the Board of Governors' Meeting

Board Chairman Llewellyn reviewed the Directors' meeting held the previous day at 9:30 a.m. at the hotel. The general meeting was told that:

The Board had heard a request from handbook committee chairman Woolley asking for authorization to issue a handbook on fakes and forgeries by E. A. Smythies. It also heard from editor Ed Hausmann suggesting that the membership directory be published as a separate listing each year, instead of being included in *Topics* — and that the rules for the library and sales departments be omitted from *Topics* since both are printed together with the Society's constitution and by-laws and issued to each new member in that form anyway.

The petitioners having been heard and having retired, the Board was advised that no possible coverage was available for bonding board officers and members.

Treasurer LaFrance reported that the Society should show a \$70 increase for this year and that no annual dues' increase will be required; this was accepted and the matter of dues would be reviewed again next year.

The forgery handbook was approved, as was the editor's recommendation to publish the members' list separately every other year, and to discontinue issuing the library and sales department rules in *Topics* each year.

Furthermore the Board decided to print the catalogue of books in the BNAPS library as a separate handbook department project — rather than including this in *Topics*.

The Board of Governors unanimously re-elected Llewellyn as its chairman.

Secretary's report

Jack Levine, in reviewing membership figures, stated that last year's membership was 1,102 and this year's showed 1,143 — an increase of 41. This year found 122 new (or replaced) members, as against 87; dropped from rolls, resigned and deceased persons totaled 41 this year, and 30 last year. There were 35 more enrollments this year than last, but a larger number of losses (24) as well.

The President's Certificate to the member who proposed the most new members in the year was awarded to Glenn F. Hansen.

The V. G. Greene Award for the author of the best article or column in *Topics* for the year was a tie this year; both Dr. Fred Stulberg and Max Rosenthal shared the honor.

(Acceptance of the report was seconded by LaFrance.)

Treasurer's report

Leo LaFrance advised that his report for 1970 had been published in *Topics* in the June-July issue; the actual income and expenses for the first nine months of this year, he said, are presented as closely as possible, though not all departments had reported at the time:

From last year there was an overall net income of \$76.88. Total receipts so far in 1971 have been \$10,268.71 with expenses at \$8,427.28 — with *Topics* costing \$7,322.36 to date. By the end of this year, he said, we will be faced with a possible deficit between income and expenses on *Topics*.

"As indicated in last year's report," he said, "that although we seem to have an apparent surplus of funds, one should remember that many of these monies are already allocated for self-insurance for the sales circuit, library fund and others and may not be used for current running expenses." Thus, he added, we must keep our yearly expenses within our expected income, else we will have to dip into our so-called reserve — and this can continue only to a limited extent.

(Acceptance of the report was moved by Llewellyn and seconded by A. Cook.)

Editorial Board report

Chairman V. G. Greene stated that "an excellent job" was being done by the editor and that there is a good supply of article material on hand; only a few articles, he said, have been rejected, mainly for lack of having wide-enough appeal. (Adoption moved by LaFrance, seconded by Wadsworth.)

Librarian's report

Michael Squirell was unable to attend the meeting, and his report was read. In it he said that the library was being put to more use than last year, and that he looks forward to the publishing of the latest library-book catalogue, which should create further interest in the library by members.

He stated that an index of BNA articles appearing in several philatelic magazines is being compiled.

He congratulated the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada for setting up a philatelic section at the Ottawa National Library, which will be available to all Canadians through their local libraries. BNAPS, he said, will donate foreign-language material to the Ottawa library. Additions to the

BNAPS library through donations, he added, are continuing to flow in — and these are the library's life blood.

Library Board report

Librarian Squirell is doing a fine job and by his enthusiasm in having many books and magazines bound, and in cataloguing the bookshelves so thoroughly, the library is one of the finest in existence for BNA material. The report was submitted by chairman Greene, its acceptance seconded by R. V. C. Carr.

Sales Manager's report

In James Lehr's report he said that sales are ahead of last year at this time, due to an increase in the value and quality of material offered, though the number of books submitted for sale were fewer than 1970 (94 vs. 113). He cited some problems:

A serious imbalance of material being submitted, mostly precancel and revenues, at the expense of more general items; members holding their books longer than necessary; the substitution of material by recipients. Fortunately these are offset by the goodwill shown by most members, and the expected cash revenue to the Society this year of about \$1,000. Lehr suggested that members submitting material for sale have it photo-copied, and that the copy be included in the sales book with the actual stamps. The report was seconded by Llewellyn.

Handbook Committee report

Chairman Robert Woolley reported that handbooks are helping to maintain an interest in the "sidelines" of BNA collecting; the transportation postmarks and Admiral booklet pane handbooks are selling well (half of the 500 copies ordered now sold) and the Webb postal stationery handbook has sold 150 of the 200 copies ordered.

Woolley also mentioned the Newfoundland book, issued as a tribute to D. C. Meyerson, and said that at least two other handbooks are being planned.

He announced that David Verity of Burlington, Ontario, will take over distribution and mailing of the handbooks in the new year. The report was seconded by A. Kessler.

Circulation Manager's report

Russell McNeil (speaking on behalf of co-manager Robert Boudignon) mentioned postal increases and poor delivery of mail in his report, and stated that complaints

have been sent to Ottawa on the last point. The surface-airlift method for delivery to other continents has helped *Topics* arrive in places like England within two weeks, but most sections of North America, he said, continue to suffer from slow delivery. The motion for acceptance was seconded by LaFrance.

Convention Chairman's report

Dr. Robert Carr reviewed future convention details: 1972 at St. John's, Newfoundland on September 8 to 10 with Robert Pratt as chairman; 1973 at Calgary, Alberta on September 20 to 22 with Sam Nickle as chairman; 1974 at Williamsburg on September 11 to 15 with Jack Lennie as chairman; 1975, still open.

For 1976, Carr said, an offer has been made by Al Kessler for the event to be held in Philadelphia. Carr said that his committee is in the process of preparing a complete list of procedures for forthcoming conventions.

The motion to accept the report was seconded by M. Kay.

Robert Pratt stated that all members will receive a kit with full data about next year's convention, and suggested that flight reservations be made by May, 1972.

Sam Nickle advised the meeting that the Calgary Stampede was being held for a longer period in 1973, thus making hotel reservations and other facilities difficult to obtain; the September 20 to 22 dates, therefore, are outside the period the Stampede is to be held.

James Sissons was selected chairman pro-tem to examine the desirability of a 1975 convention being held in Niagara Falls, Ontario. A Florida site was also mentioned.

The slate of candidates for the three open seats on the Board of Governors not being contested this year, the secretary cast one ballot for the unopposed candidates, thus causing them to be officially elected.

Robert Woolley kindly offered to carry payments of dues to the CPS of GB convention in October, and was officially designated to convey BNAPS' best wishes and greeting to that convention.

The meeting rose to applaud and congratulate Dr. Hicks and his assistants for the wonderful convention being held at Halifax. The meeting was adjourned on a motion by W. Rockett and seconded by E. Hausmann.

New Members

- 2687 Aldred, Wendell C., George School, Newton, Pennsylvania 18940
2688 Anthes, Leonard J., 1521 LeMarchant Street, Apt. 2A, Halifax, Nova Scotia
2689 Benjamin, Gerald, 422 Morrison Ave., Town of Mount Royal, Montreal, Quebec
2690 Britton, Philip S., 31½ Dunlap Avenue, Pennsville, New Jersey 08070
2691 Bronstein, Leon, P.O. Box 94, Station "B", Montreal, Quebec
2692 Brooks, Earle C., Sandy Point, Maine 04972
2693 Buggeln, Robert W., 325 Camp Hill Road, Fort Washington, Pennsylvania 19034
2694 Carney, F. Douglas, 100 Queen Street North, Apt. 1108, Kitchener, Ontario
2695 Chapman, Antony U., Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, Ohio 44236
2696 Chatfield, R. J., 2415 Jane Street, Apt. 803, Downsview, Ontario
2697 Christiani, Egbert S. G., 12 Lawndale Road, Scarborough, Ontario
2698 Covert, Earle L., M.D., Box 1126, Hay River, Northwest Territory
2699 Dillman, Franklin W., R.D. 3, Fort Plain, New York 13339
2700 Dow, Leon F., Hillsdale Road, Livermore Falls, Maine 04254
2701 Flewelling, Bert, 5645 College Street, Vancouver 16, British Columbia
2702 Gelert, Robert A., 811 Ferndale Avenue, Orange, California 92665
2703 Hill, Mrs. Frances, 30 Lyngby Avenue, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
2704 Machum, Lloyd A., Box 1187, Sackville, New Brunswick
2705 Marston, Charles L., 3615 Northwest Blvd., Spokane, Washington 99205
2706 Moore, Arthur, 2372 Lyric Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90027
2707 Sendbuehler, J. M., M.D., 43 Bruyere West, Ottawa General Hospital, Ottawa, Ontario
2708 Stone, Robert J., 7250 Beaubien, Apt. 201, Ville d'Anjou, Quebec
2709 van Dam, E. S. J., 1274 Royal Drive, Peterboro, Ontario
2710 Wooster, H. Kenneth, 26 Summit Avenue, Thunder Bay (P), Ontario

Applications Pending — "A" Group

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

- Arcand, Paul J., 790 Colonel Jones, Apt. 11, Quebec 10, Quebec
Beny, Sandor, 8280 Querbes Avenue, Montreal 303, Quebec
Burt, John M., 509½ East Walnut, Bloomington, Illinois 61701
Derry, Michael, 219 Beechy Drive, Richmond Hill, Ontario
Feiner, Melvin, P.O. Box 1158, Alhambra, California 91802
Ferguson, Prescott W., 46 Congress Street, Belfast, Maine 04915
Graham, R. J., 329 Catherine Street, Thunder Bay (F), Ontario
Hale, James, 823 Bem Avenue, Pickering, Ontario
MacDonald, M. R., M.D., 30 Armshore Drive, Halifax, Nova Scotia
Machin, John A., 313—2nd Avenue S.E., Weyburn, Saskatchewan
Menard, Jean-Paul, C.P. 574, Sept-Iles, Quebec
Moisel, Carl H., D-7600 Offenburg, August Hund 4, Germany
Olson, Donald T. Jr., 1410 West 28th Place, Eugene, Oregon 97405
Parker, John A. Jr., 2008 Hague Towers, Norfolk, Virginia 23510
Parker, King Jr., 1341 North Main Street, Walnut Creek, California 94596
Pitt, J. C., No. 114 — 2655 Warren, Kimberley, British Columbia
Stein, Henry, 2541 Sweetbriar Drive, Campbell, California 95008
Wagman, Morton S., 43 Topcliff Avenue, Downsview, Ontario
Weingarten, Norman P., 78 Shavian Blvd., London 72, Ontario

Application Pending — "B" Group

- Allen, D. J., 16520—79A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta
Brakefield-Moore, Robert S., c/o R.C.M. Police, P.O. Box 88, Elphinstone, Man.
Coe, Kenneth R., 6 Springbank Crescent, Kitchener, Ontario
Crofton, C. P., 521 Melvin Avenue, Sudbury, Ontario
Globus, Saul, 5565 Cavendish Blvd., Cote St. Luc 266, Quebec
Howson, Wm. S., R.R. No. 1, Bailieboro, Ontario
Kelman, Fred, 111 Ridelle Avenue, Apt. 903, Toronto 19, Ontario
Phillips, L. Gene Jr., 229 Sotir, Fort Walton Beach, Florida 32548
Pugh, Kenneth W., 644 — 13th, Brandon, Manitoba
Thompson, George C., 1951 Parkwood Terrace, Halifax, Nova Scotia

Applications for Membership

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

- BURRELL, Robert M., 120 Spartan Crescent, Pointe Claire 710, Que. (C-CX) CAN—20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 1st Day covers. Coils. Complete booklets. Mint and used Airmail. Literature. Varieties 1928-1937 Issue. Hidden Dates. Proposed by W. R. Curtin (2100). Seconded by C. R. Guile (2124).
- BURROWS, Alan G., Box 519, Sta. "K", Toronto 12, Ont. (D) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century used postage and blocks. Used booklet panes. Proposed by R. Trethewey (2261). Seconded by J. L. Purcell (1739).
- HAWLEY, James E., R.R. No. 3, Maple Blvd., Truro, N.S. (C) CAN, NFD, N.S., N.B., P.E.I. — 19th and 20th century mint and used postage Coils. OHMS-G. Precancels. Federal and Provincial Revenues. Used Airmails. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- HIUSER, Cecil F., P.O. Box 3073, Windsor 30, Ontario (C-CX) CAN—Used postage. OHMS-G. Precancels. Seals. Federal, Provincial and Tax-Paid Revenues. Used Airmails. Literature. SPECIALTY—Perfins. Proposed by W. V. Crouse (2483). Seconded by R. J. Woolley (359).
- LONG, Paul V., 157 Pearl St., Apt. 304, Hamilton 12, Ont. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV — Coils. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes. Precancels. Mint Airmails. Postal Stationery entries and cut-squares. Proposed by D. Hollingshead (L2622). Seconded by C. R. McNeil (649).

MARLEY, Kenneth W., 2235 Homestead Rd., Santa Clara, Calif. 95050 (C-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV — Mint and used postage. OHMS-G. Mint, used, semi-official Airmails. Literature. Proposed by J. Levine (L1). PHILMUS, Dr. Robert, 7925 Kingsley Rd., No. 1403, Montreal 267, Que. (DC-X) CAN, NFD, B.C., P.E.I., N.B., N.S. — 19th and 20th century mint and used postage and mint blocks. Coils. Mint booklet panes and complete. Proofs and Essays. Proposed by R. J. Woolley (359). Seconded by H. Schneider (2502).

Changes of Address

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

- 2521 Forbes, David Murray, 64C Chesterton Drive, Ottawa K2E 5S9, Ont.
 1147 Harris, F. N., No. 307 Mayflower Apts., 11808—100 Avenue, Edmonton 11, Alta.
 2284 Gregory, Neil T., 918—10th Street East, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
 1502 Hetherington, R. B., Langstons Piece, Stancomb Broad Lane, Medstead, Alton, Hants, England
 167 Lussey, Harry W., 142 Driftwood Circle, Atlantis, Lantana, Florida 33460

Resignations Accepted

- Jamieson, G. G., M.D. Tupper, Garn H.

Resignation Received

- 1993 Woodall, Robert G., Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset, England

Deceased

- 1582 deMontigny, R., 10 Brittany Road, Baie d'Urfe, Quebec

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, September 1, 1971	1143
NEW MEMBERS, October 1, 1971	24
	1167
RESIGNATIONS, October 1, 1971	2
DECEASED, October 1, 1971	1
	3
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, October 1, 1971	1164

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Calgary — Meets fourth Tuesday at 8 p.m., Secretary: Mrs. Jack Benningen, 157 Wildwood Drive, Calgary 5, Alberta.

NOMINATIONS: BOARD OF GOVERNORS 1973-1975 TERM

In order to remind members that nominations are in order for the Board of Governors 1973-1975 term, we are publishing the following extract from the by-laws:

Article IV, Sec. 3: "Nominations may be filed with the secretary by any regional group, or by any five members in good standing, at any time provided they arrive in time to be published in *Topics* 90 days before the annual convention."

This year the secretary hopes to issue ballots with the June-July issue, and in the same issue the editor hopes to give a brief biography of all the persons on the slate.

Names of nominees will be published as they are received; remember, this is a good time to start thinking about putting your hat in the ring—or asking suitable persons to put *their* hats in the ring. Remember, any five members can make a nomination, so get together now and think about it . . .

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Toronto 1, Ontario



Constance
Cook
No. 1833

CONSTANCE COOK

Being a "woman of the year" and
a lady politician keeps her hopping

You can imagine how surprised Connie will be when she sees this! A little subversion by my daughter Sherry (who is Connie's Legislative Assistant) who got this picture, while the biography was easy (written up last year when she was named *Woman of the Year* by the *Ithaca Journal*—so, it is with personal pleasure to do this Sketch of a dear friend, Constance Cook—the wife of our president-elect.

Philatelically, Connie is rather new in stamps mainly due to her work and that Al just hasn't really got her going yet. Some of these years she will find the time, meanwhile she is an active BNAPSer comes convention time.

Connie is a Cornell graduate and took her law degree there also. She did legal work with Governor Dewey until she accepted a Fulbright Scholarship to the University of Oslo, Norway in law. When she returned, she became counsel for the local State Assemblyman until he retired—since then she is the Assembly "lady" from Tompkins and Tioga County—has been for ever eight years. She is the ranking Republican woman in the State Legislature and sponsored the New York Abortion Bill. She chairmans the Education Committee, and is on the Appropriations Committee, and has done much for women's rights in New York.

She is a trustee of Cornell University and recently was given an honorary degree at Smith. She has a husband (who we well know) plus a daughter, and a son, and the biggest dog that you have ever seen—"Tiki". She and Al take off for the wilds of Canada when they can—got two islands at Temagami. —Dr. R. V. C. Carr

...and some doodles by The Editor

Back in the September issue we mentioned a book called *The Wartime Mails and Stamps — Canada 1939-1946* by H. E. Guertin, a 300-page effort privately printed by the author. Since then we've had a few inquiries about it—like where can one buy copies?

Guertin, it turns, out, sold them through one or two outlets in Toronto and is now sold out. Which is no surprise, because he only ran off 25 copies. (A very modest author, he.)

However he tells us that he will have more printed up—the book is done by Xerox—if he has enough requests. Each copy cost him \$14.10 and after discounting the selling price (\$15) for dealers he didn't exactly come out ahead. He also lost money mailing copies direct to buyers, since the thing weighs plenty and the postage runs pretty high. As Guertin says, "It's a labor of love." If you'd like to see a second printing and are interested in buying copies, drop him a note at 83 Snowdon Avenue, Toronto 319.

Linn's Stamp News reports that copies of the Opel booklet pane with the perf across the fold were still spewing out of a coin machine last July on the Yonge Street subway. Four months have elapsed since then, but you can try anyway; there are only a dozen stations on that stretch and to get in and out and back in through the turnstiles runs 25¢ a time. (Did the Toronto Transit Commission plant that rumor?)

MAIL FROM OUR MEMBERS

Those current 7c greens

The secretary of our parish church recently bought three rolls of the current 7c green (100's) stamps for use on parish mail, so I busily scanned her purchase to see if I could pick out any obvious flaws. I found a strip of six which seemed to indicate a variable stripe across the Queen's face, so I took them out of the roll and paid her for them. Later examination showed that these stripes do not appear to be plate flaws, but merely inking problems.

I had purchased a new camera and as I was practicing with it, I noticed two concentric rings embossed in one of my stamps. My friend Sid Clark suggests that this might be a mark from the printing process, perhaps from the perforator or guillotine, so back we go to check out the rest of that roll of coils and the adjacent two (the three rolls were attached at the post office).



On the recreated roll, these concentric rings appear on the first (top) stamp, and then on every 12th stamp in the roll. The two adjacent rolls show no indication of this impression at any point throughout the strip.

Can anyone indicate what caused the circles, and why they are not on each roll?

— (The Rev'd) G. David Prowse

Bulk airmail envelopes

Among a box of junk I once picked up were quite a number of airmail envelopes used by post offices in the west (and presumably the east also) to transport airmail letters in bulk to areas of central Ontario.

None bear any stamps, only the round or rectangular stamp imprint as used in all post offices. The small label, presumably used to identify bundles of mail, was also found in the lot.

None of this material is recorded or even mentioned in Holmes, nor in any catalogue that I know of. I suppose they would be classified as for government use only.

— Russell McNeil

Canada's new taxes

I have a suggestion for an article in *BNA Topics*.

I am sure that nearly every collector in Canada is wondering how he will be affected by the new tax laws, particularly the capital gains tax as it applies to philatelic properties. Surely one of our members is a tax consultant or accountant who could write up something on the subject. It could, hopefully, spark off a round of correspondence, with readers posing additional questions for the author.

— Dr. Sydney V. Soanes

The editor hopes to oblige; the idea is certainly a good one.

Sensors? Censors?

Watch out, everybody . . .

In the U.S. we are greatly concerned about the evident increase in recent years in the scope and extent of covert government surveillance of the activities of the private citizen. This has taken the form of routine reporting on political activities and, more insidiously, of various types of electronic "snooping".

Somehow one had hoped that in the rather less frenetic political and social climate of Canada such abuses would not occur. It was with considerable alarm, therefore, that I learned from the September 1971 issue of *Topics* that, far from being better, things seem to be considerably worse north of the border.

(continued on page 305)

of these proofs, that are so avidly sought now?

Progress die proofs — probably unique and all genuine.

Finished die proofs — for submission by the engraver to his superior for approval. There would be a very few produced; I suggest less than six. It was a custom that one belonged to the engraver for his "scrap-book". This became an important source for the survival of die proofs.

Color die proofs — possibly half a dozen each for government officials, to decide on accepting the engraving and to determine the color in which the stamp would be issued.

Plate proofs, black — genuine printer's proofs to determine the finished quality of the siderographer's art; very rare.

Color-trial plate proofs for submission to the various governments for their final approval — I suspect there was an increasingly large number of these, requested by the various Post Office officials to satisfy requests from friends and for political patronage.

Specimen plate proofs — certainly in many or most cases, particularly in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick; many, many more were printed than were required for specimen purposes to officials of domestic or foreign post offices. These made a good source for gifts by post office officials to friends, as none could criticize their possible use for postage.

Post-contemporary die proofs — True inventory use, very rare if ever; sample sheets for salesmen, very rare if ever; favors and gifts, very, very common.

Auction News

J. N. Sissons' Oct. 6 special auction of the John C. Cornelius' Canada Airmails realized a total of \$43,640. The single mint 1920 Grand Army of Canada label, which fetched \$3,750 on its last sale, sold at \$2,500 and a May 28, 1920 copy on flown cover sold at \$2,300.

A London to London label, corner sheet margin and the best of five copies known to exist, sold at \$2,700; the same stamp had sold previously for \$3,750. One on cover, the only known one, was knocked down at \$3,500.

R. Maresch and Son's October 13-14 auction, also in Toronto, brought in some good prices. A 1788 stampless cover (lot 36) fetched \$260, a superb 3d used Scott 1 (lot 72) sold at \$260 and a 6d (Scott 2, lot 76) sold at \$400. An excellent copy of the 3d on wove paper (lot 79) sold at \$475. Thought to be a new record price was obtained for a ½d rose mint, NH (Scott 8, lot 99) at \$300. A 5c beaver in a block, perf 11¼ with full OG and re-entry (lot 129) sold at \$525.

Mint Small Queens did very well, selling far above catalogue, and \$330 was realized for a set of single mint Numerals in superb state. A set of mint imperf pairs of the Quebec sold at \$675 and 23 values of the Admirals, single mint, at \$230 (lots 408 and 416). A block of eight 5c Registered, imperf with inscription and counter, fetched \$450.

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LETTERS *continued*

Your note under *New Issues* (p. 241) that "the 1967 orange 6c stamp, apparently, foiled the censors [sic] in the processing machines" is, I believe, the first published revelation of the existence in Canada of the censorship of regular mail. It is a serious and a delicate matter and one can only applaud your courage in bringing it to the attention of a bemused Canadian public.

Your exposé raises a number of interesting questions. First, do the processing machines contain some new-fangled kind of electronic censoring machine (a considerable technological breakthrough) or does some kind of government agent sit inside the apparatus? Secondly, how was it that the orange color caused difficulty in the censorship process?

My own speculations, obviously based on incomplete evidence, is that it is the RCMP who are responsible for the censorship process, that a member of the force is stationed in the machine, and that the difficulty with color occurred because the 6c orange did not show up well against the red of the moutie's uniform. (The current 7c green is clearly designed to give maximum color contrast.)
— A. V. Chapman

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The long-term trend is frequently upset by wars, depressions and other abnormal circumstances. The German market was unable to compete for rare old German States after the last war, and for a few years such stamps were dispersed in the markets of Paris, London, New York, Zurich and other centres of demand. Since the mid-fifties many of these stamps are again residing in German collections.

At the present time the trend of repatriation of British North American stamps is somewhat interrupted. It is rather complacent to blame this situation on currency differentials. As a Canadian I feel entitled to assign much of the reason for it to lack of appreciation and courage on the part of Canadian buyers. Competitive foreign buyers of old Canadian stamps often win out by discarding arbitrary yardsticks of price when purchasing.

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