

JUNE-JULY 1974 Volume 31, Number 6 (whole number 335)



# BNA TOPICS

Official Journal of The British North America Philatelic Society

# THE MAIL

*In our business the mail is the only contact we have with hundreds of our customers whom we never see from the beginning of the year to the end. We do meet a large number at society conventions and shows; but there are others whom we may never meet face to face at all.*

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# BNA TOPICS



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Whole No. 335

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# LITTLE NORWAY

by J. Colin Campbell

A most interesting story for stamp and cancellation collectors, and for those whose interest is in Canadian postal history, took place in Canada during World War II.

The story began with the German occupation of Norway early in April, 1940. Two months later the Norwegian King and his government were evacuated to England where the government was re-established in exile. The Norwegian Army Command set themselves up in London, intent on carrying on against the German forces.

Also during 1940 Rear-Admiral Riiser-Larsen was busy in Canada organizing an air-training scheme for Norwegians who would later engage the enemy in the air. Their first barracks was behind the Maple Leaf Stadium on Toronto's waterfront and an administrative building was secured at 341 Church Street. The Norwegian Consul also had offices there.

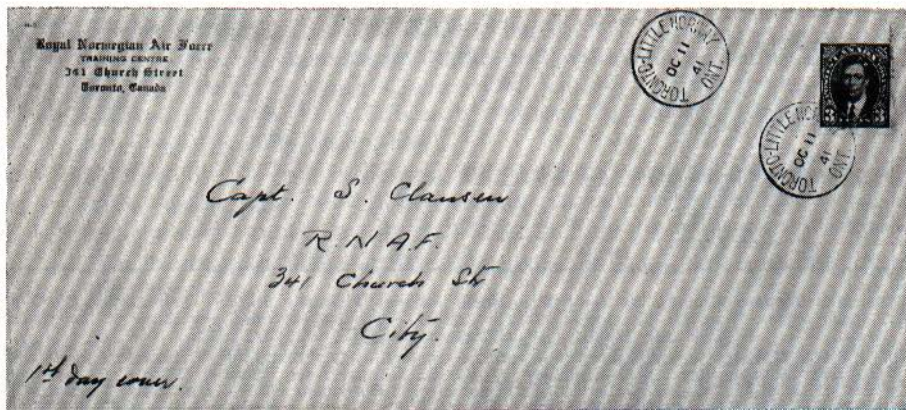
It was not long before the airmen required a post office of their own and on

October 9, 1941 a sub office was established in a private building on Norwegian Air Force grounds at the foot of Bathurst Street. The postmaster appointed was Captain Paul Borresen. The postmark, of conventional pattern, and measuring 24 mm. in diameter, is shown on a cover whose date was the first day of usage for the Toronto-Little Norway cancelling hammer (ill. 1).

During the spring of 1942 it was found that more space than was available at the Toronto and Toronto Island sites was required to carry out the flying and ground training program hence this training was moved to an airfield north of Gravenhurst, Ontario. The new camp was officially opened by Crown Prince Olav of Norway on May 4, 1942. The headquarters on Church Street in Toronto was retained and the post office continued to operate until March 31, 1943.

Following the closing of the Toronto-Little Norway office another was opened

*Illustration 1: First Day Cover, October 11, 1941 — two days after the sub-post office was established at the foot of Bathurst St. in Toronto, then the home of the Norwegian Air Force.*



neater to the new training camp. It was given the name Little Norway and a new postmaster was appointed, Captain S. Clausen. The office was situated in Norway Point and was given rural status. A first day cover showing the Little Norway hammer is dated April 2, 1943 (ill. 2).

Captain Clausen resigned his appointment on May 17, 1943 and was succeeded by Sergeant Torggrim Wang who remained as postmaster till the office closed on April 2, 1945.

The third illustration, showing Registration service, is unique and prompts speculation on the use of foreign postage in Canada. Postal markings on the reverse indicate the receipt of the letter by the addressee.

I have recorded the existence of 10 TORONTO-LITTLE NORWAY cancels but only two of LITTLE NORWAY. One of the latter is shown here while the other, dated Oct. 25, 1943 is shown in *Topics* of December, 1961. Only one cover showing the Registration marking has been reported.

So far as I know, the Registration cover (ill. 3) is unique. It would be interesting to know if other Little Norway and Registered covers exist. A second part on this subject is planned for the future.

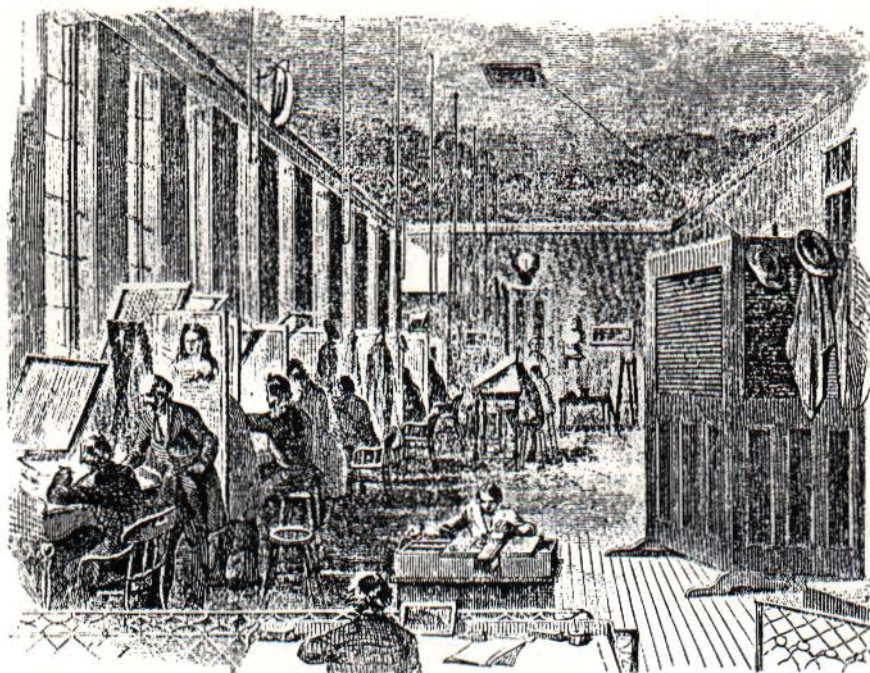
In the preparation of this article the writer acknowledges the assistance of Mrs. M. Toms, Orillia, Ontario and J. E. Kraemer, manager, National Postal Museum, Ottawa; also Mr. D. Stone's account in the *Muskoka Sun*, 1973.



Ill. 2



Ill. 3  
From Mvs.  
M. Toms  
collection



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

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

There are three general methods of producing pictures by engraving:

**Lithography:** This is based on the chemical law that oil and water will not mix; or, as it is sometimes expressed, that "you cannot wet grease or grease water." A drawing is made, with pen or pencil, upon a kind of fine-grained porous stone. The pencil or the ink is of an oily composition. To print this drawing the stone is rubbed over with a moistened sponge; the water will not adhere to the lines of the drawing, but will to the parts of the stone not covered. Then a roller charged with an oily ink is passed over the stone; the ink adheres to the lines of the picture but is thrown off by the moist portions. A sheet of paper is then laid on the stone, and a

heavy roller passed over it. The ink is taken off by the paper, and a facsimile of the drawing is produced. The process is repeated for every impression.

**Copper-plate engraving:** In this the lines and dots which make up the picture are cut, one by one, upon a plate of metal. To print from this, the whole plate is covered with ink, which also fills up the engraved lines and dots. This ink is carefully wiped off from the surface of the plate, leaving only that which fills the engraved lines. Then the paper is laid on the plate, which is passed under a heavy roller, which forces the surface of the sheet into the lines, taking up the ink. This process of inking, wiping, and rolling must be repeated for each impression. Engraving on steel is precisely



the same as on copper. Copper, being a soft metal, wears out rapidly in printing, so that but few perfect copies can be obtained from a copper plate; steel, being much harder, furnishes a greater number of copies.

*Engraving on wood:* This, in most respects, is the precise opposite of copper-plate engraving. A piece of boxwood is cut off across the grain. The surface is polished, and upon this the artist, with an ordinary lead pencil, makes a drawing, precisely as though he were making it upon paper, giving every line, just as he wishes it to appear. This block is then given to the engraver, who cuts away every part of the wood not covered by the artist's lines; these are left standing in relief. The printing of a wood block is performed in the same manner as from types.

The essential point of the differences between copper plates and woodcuts is, that in the former the parts which appear are cut by the engraver; in the latter the parts which do not appear are cut away. To form an idea of the relative difficulties of the two processes, let any one, with a black pencil and white paper, try to make a copy, line for line, of any of our engravings. If he succeeds, he will do just what the copper plate engraver might have done. Then let him try, upon a black slate with a white pencil, to make a perfect facsimile of his other drawing. He must mark around all lines he wishes to appear, leaving them black, and covering the interspaces with white. If he succeeds, he will have done just what the wood engraver has accomplished. Wood engraving has within a few years been brought to a high degree of perfection. Without it no illustrated publication of large circulation could be produced, because it is the only means by which copies can be produced with the necessary rapidity.

But there are certain effects within the reach of the copper-plate engraver quite beyond the reach of the engraver on wood or of the lithographer. These are just the things which are demanded in a bank note. Thus, the copies of the United States Treasury Notes, which will be found in this article, are engraved on wood in the best manner possible. Let anyone compare these with the notes themselves, and the difference will at once be apparent. Engraving upon copper or steel is the only style used for bank notes.

*Editor's Note:* This article, of course, appeared before the day of photography and acid-etching of plates. The illustrations here are from xerox copies (done with great care) from the original issues of Harper's, found in the Toronto Public Library; our cuts are made from the xeroxs. Harper's wood engravings were highly regarded, and in the next article in this series examples of lathework, done on wood, will be included.

We shall have occasion, in following up our subject, to visit the Modelling Room again. At present we will accompany the President, who has joined us, on a tour through the establishment. We follow a passage, and ascend a half flight of stairs, where we find ourselves confronted by the day watchman. We note, here as elsewhere, the massive construction of the building. The floors and stairs are composed of granite; the walls are of solid stone or brick; the railings are of iron. From this point passages and stairways diverge to the various working rooms, and no person unless an employé can pass without a special order from the heads of the Company. The employés even can go only to their own department, engravers taking one way and printers another. A man may have been for years employed in one department without ever having visited the others.



# new booklet panes and coils



by G. A. Vanderburgh, M.D.

On April 10 in Toronto, a new set of booklets appeared for sale — previously unannounced by the Canadian Post Office. Vending machine operators bought sufficient quantities almost immediately since they had awaited their arrival. As you may or may not know the Post Office gives a 10% discount for vending machine operators. The first box of 4,000 to be opened had an error in Ottawa general tagging — a missing tagging bar. When this error was discovered the remainder of the box was withdrawn from sale and another box was opened.

The 10 jackets of the new 25c booklets are printed in red and feature the evolution of Canada's military aircraft; the designs are: Gibson Twin plane (1910), the Curtiss HS-2L (1918-24), the Burgess Dunne (1914), the Nieuport Scout (1914-18), the Fokker Super Universal (1928-38), the Junkers W-34 (1930s), the Stranraer flying boat (1940-57), the Mosquito (1940-45), the CF-100 Canuck (1951-74), and the Argus aircraft (1957-74). The second last

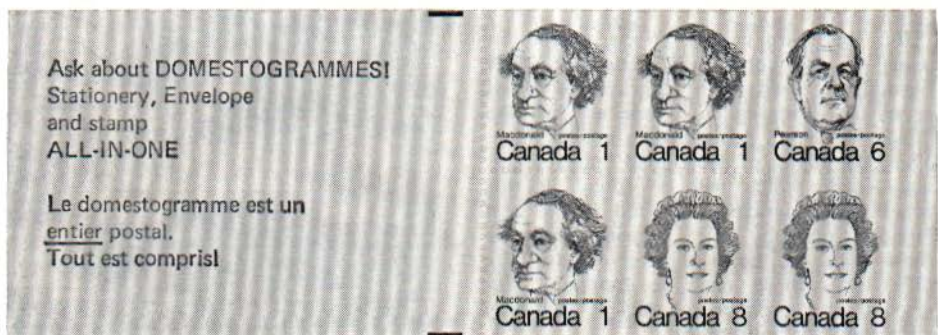
has the jacket with the "1-in-50" marker.

Dick Malott reports that they went on sale in Ottawa on April 15. The stamps are tagged and have a shiny gum. The inside front cover, in red, reads "Ask About Domestogrammes! Stationery, Envelope and stamp — all-in-One" and in French, "Le domestogramme est un *entier* postal — Tout est compris!"

On April 11 in Toronto, the first rolls of coils appeared, unannounced, by the Canada Post (which has never announced the release dates of coil stamps). The coils are sold in rolls of 100 at \$8 and are printed in strips of ten.

It is interesting to note the tagging is interrupted along the coil strip since the coil stamps are perforated vertically and not horizontally as was the 1967 Issue.

It is also interesting to note that unsevered blocks of four are obtainable if one is very careful in taking apart two rolls of adjacent coil rolls.





ATLANTIC-PACIFIC  
ROUNDUP  
1855  
AU20

# The RPO Cowcatcher

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

M16

CH'TOWN & M. HBR. . R.P.O.

**Two Hammers, Type 17, without bottom dot.**

**Hammer I**

Proofed: Unknown  
Earliest: August 9, 1937  
Latest: August 18, 1944  
Indicia: N only  
Usage: Continuous during indicated period  
R.F.: 100 (70%)

Comments: This hammer has been reported as early as 1931, but we have no specific date; we will expect further input on this information from our readers.

**Hammer II**

Proofed: Unknown  
Earliest: January 1, 1945  
Latest: May 16, 1949  
Indicia: N only  
Usage: Continuous during indicated period  
R.F.: 100 (30%)

Comments: The "N" indicia of both hammers is singularly unique and occasionally appears as "11", with the middle bar of the "N" missing; since it is improbable that there would be two such "Ns", we believe that there was no overlap between the two hammers, that the same "N" was used for both, and therefore that the change-over date from Hammer I to Hammer II took place sometime between August 18, 1944 and January 1, 1945.

## M16 HAMMER SEPARATION

The most apparent difference in the two hammers is in the ampersand. For Hammer I, the bottom loop of the ampersand is large and broad while that for Hammer II is comparatively smaller and more narrow. The top loop of the ampersand of Hammer I is smaller than that of Hammer II, but both are smaller than their corresponding bottom loops. This separation is visual and somewhat indistinct; a more accurate approach is as follows:

1. Measure the chordal distance from the bottom of the left leg of the "M" of M. HBR. to the bottom of the left leg of the "R" of R.P.O.; if this measurement is just over 8 mm the strike is Hammer I, while a measurement of 9½ mm or a shade less proves Hammer II.
2. Measure the chordal distance from the bottom of the left leg of "H" to the bottom of the right leg of "N", both of CH'TOWN; if this measures 8½ mm the strike is Hammer I, while if it is 9 mm or slightly over, the strike is Hammer II.

*(M16 was withheld from the previous RPO column)*

M19

CHARLOTTETOWN & SOURIS .  
R.P.O. / P.E.I.

**One Hammer, Type 17F**

Proofed: May 27, 1912  
1st Period 2nd Period  
Earliest: August 3, 1912, May 13, 1931  
Latest: To be advised September 12, 1945  
Indicia: Blank—1912: 1932  
56—1932/35  
W—1931/45

Usage: Apparently, two periods separated by almost twenty years.  
R.F.: 75

Comments: We do not believe that the absence of strikes between these two periods is due to the lack of material; we have examined extensive quantities of Admirals and only discovered the single 1912 strike above. Further, we have M22, which follows, well represented between 1912 and 1928 and we believe M22 was the run in use in the interim between the two periods above. Note comments on M20 which follows.

M20

CH'TOWN & SOURIS / M.C.

**One Hammer, Type 9E**

Proofed: August 26, 1893  
1st Period 2nd Period  
Earliest: April 25, 1895, May 11, 1907  
Latest: December 14, 1901, January 1, 1908  
Indicia: Normal—Blank  
Abnormal—2—one only, September 6, 1895

Usage: Two distinct periods, interspersed with M22, with no known overlap.  
R.F.: 110

Comments: The interrelationship of M19, M20 and M22 is worthy of note. For the three runs there appears to have been a continuous usage from about 1895 to 1945, but we find no simultaneous occurrence of any two runs. We will be interested to see if anyone can offer evidence to upset this thesis.

At this time, we are not listing either M21 or M23. This may be presumptuous on our part and we will willingly correct and add at a later date if our presumptions are wrong. We have no copies of either of these runs and further although they have been reported during the period when the proofs should have been available, no proofs are known for M21 or M23. We believe that it is quite possible that what was reported as M21 may well have been M22, and that what was reported as M23 may have been M24; in both cases, it might have been possible to miss the "P.E.I." at the

*(continued on page 139)*



# Semi-Official Airmails

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



## SCADTA

One of the SCADTA issues of Colombia is part of the Semi-Official Postal History of Canada. These are the "Ca" Consular overprints handstamped on the fourth SCADTA issue of 1923, sold only at Colombian consulates in Canada.

To enable foreign business firms to send airmail letters over the lines of SCADTA (Sociedad Colombo Alemans de Transportes Aeros) in Central and South America, the airline issued and sold, at the airline's agencies and at Colombian consulates, the regular Colombian semi-official airmail stamps of SCADTA surcharged by appropriate handstamps designating the country where such stamps were sold and mail originated.

While both the third SCADTA issue of 1921 and the fourth SCADTA issue of 1923 were used for consular overprints, which were either handstamped or printed, those used for the Canadian "Ca" overprint were all handstamped on the fourth issue. The stamps of the fourth SCADTA issue were designed by Prof. Richard Klein, of Munich, Germany and printed by the German Government Printing Works in Berlin, but the handstamp was locally applied at consulates in Canada. Issued in 1923, the unused remainders were reportedly destroyed in 1932. Most of the Canadian surcharged stamps were used on consular mail and official business and few covers ever turn up. Hence no illustration!

## Laurentide Air Service Ltd.

Laurentide Air Service, Ltd. had been carrying freight and passengers into the newly discovered gold fields during the early part of 1924. On September 1 the

Post Office granted them the necessary permission to carry mail. The rate for freight between Haileybury and Rouyn was 20c a pound, with a minimum of \$2.50. The letter rate was established at 25c.

Government regulations for issuance of company stamps to be affixed to mail stated that no value was to appear on the stamps and the stamps were to be affixed to reverse of covers with Canadian postage stamps affixed to the front of envelope.

The company stamps were issued in booklets of eight stamps made up of four vertical pairs. On the outside of the booklet cover appear instructions for use and cost—all printed in green to conform to the stamps' color, viz:

### IMPORTANT

Letters, parcels, packages and all other articles intended for SPECIAL AIR DELIVERY to be marked plainly on address side—BY AIR MAIL and carry regular postage. Special Air Delivery Stamps to be placed on the back or reverse ONLY of letters, parcels, packages, etc. The Sender assumes all risk.

LAURENTIDE AIR SERVICE LIMITED  
operating Canada's first Air Mail Service.

At the bottom outside these framed instructions was placed the slogan "Let Aircraft Serve You". Printed vertically on the right side was the notation "This Book Contains 8 Stamps. Value 25c each."

## Airlines' Operations

In all of 1924 the total of all air mail and express carried by all aircraft in Canada amounted to only 39 tons. Nearly 80% of the express carried was into the vast territory which lies north and west of the Great Lakes. Ten years later, Canadian Airways Ltd. alone carried 5,766,691 lbs. of express and 472,308 lbs. of mail and 16,594 passengers in 1934.

In 1934, to serve the air route from Fort McMurray to Aklavak, there were eight gas caches in wilderness settlements for refueling and emergency landings. These outposts were at Fitzgerald, Resolution, on Great Slave Lake, Hay River, Providence, Simpson, Wrigley, Good Hope and McPherson. Not all planes stopped at each outpost; the weather and plane load determined the fuel stop.



# Rounding Up Squared Circles

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



Column No. 129—The first example known to me of time mark other than PM for DUTTON has now been reported and is illustrated above through courtesy of a correspondent who wishes to remain anonymous. The complete indicia is 10/SP 27/00. According to the Handbook, the time mark slot was blank until 1901, after which PM came into general use. I have not bothered to record all dates I come across for this town since it is relatively common. The closest dates to SP 10/00 which I have are "blank"/AU 10/00 and PM/NO 6/02.

I have record of PM time mark for the years 1903, 04, 07, and 08, while the latest known date, JAN 17/11 is again blank. Was the hammer in use in 1905, 06, 09 and 10? I suspect it was, but don't have records to state so with certainty. Please examine your DUTTON strikes for dates in September, 1900; perhaps you will find another time mark 10, or even some other, previously unrecorded time mark.

\* \* \*

The second item in this month's illustration is provided through courtesy of Dr. Robert Chaplin: SCHREIBER, 2nd State, "blank"/DE 24/23 on 1c Admiral. It betters the previously recorded late date, OC 10/06, by quite some few years. This will be a hard act to follow by those who collect squared circles on Admiral issue, for SCHREIBER is not a common town on any stamp. As a matter of interest, this strike was first thought to be BOBCAYGEON, 2nd State because of the apparent 'O' to the left of the upper indicia bar.

This would have been an impressive find because BOBCAYGEON is known in its original state as late as JA 20/09 and is not found again until it appeared in its cut-down state during the Christmas mail rush in 1960 (earliest date known to me for the cut-down hammer is DE 8/60). It is obviously a cut-down squared circle; only three towns are thus far known to have been cut down in this way: BOBCAYGEON, ONT.; SCHREIBER, ONT.; and NANAIMO, B.C.

A bothersome thing about this strike, however, was the fact that the indicia bars show plainly. A correspondent pointed out to me, some while ago, that a peculiarity of BOBCAYGEON was the absence of indicia bars.

I checked this and none of my BOBCAYGEON strikes, either original state or philatelic use of the second state on 3c Jubilee, show any trace of indicia bars. It was only when I got enlarged photo prints made that it became clear the 'O' was in reality the lower loop of the 'C' of SCHREIBER, and the lower parts of all of the letters could be made out. I have lettered in, against a white background, the portions of the lettering which do not lie on the stamp. BOBCAYGEON, original state, or cut-down state—or both—may yet turn up on Admirals; look for it.

\* \* \*

Two examples of previously unreported time mark '3' for PICTON, ONT. were reported in the 1970 Squared Circle Roster: 3/OC 22/94 shown above through courtesy  
(continued on page 140)



# Tagging Along

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

An illness in the family necessitated a three-week visit to Winnipeg over the holiday season. While not too enjoyable personally, it did produce a number of interesting items to add to our seemingly endless file on tagged stamps — both Winnipeg and General. I will not attempt to do anything but list my findings, and they will follow herewith in the interest of brevity:

1. For those who have been paying through the nose for the first plate error of the Vancouver dollar value (short stroke on the \$ sign) on my first trip around to five local post offices, including the main one, four were selling the untagged first printing complete with the four errors. A repeat the next day brought the same results, and two helpful clerks who sold me the required two strips. They are readily available, or were over Christmas, so think twice before you pay the \$5 to \$35 per copy I have seen in ads.

2. There is a brighter reflective paper out on the 6c black general tagged pre-cancel.

3. There is a 5 mm. phosphor bar out on the 4c red, as opposed to the original 4 mm., and it appears to be on a slightly different paper.

4. I also have several used copies of the 1c hibrite with a 5 mm. phosphor bar, but have not been able to locate any mint so far.

5. The second-last (pink) Indian pair has appeared on dull coated paper, and would appear to be very scarce.

6. Ditto for the Indian pair previous to that, which now exists with type 05, 05a and untagged. The dull paper has only been reported normal type 05, but presumably could exist in the two errors also. (Two designs, two papers, and three types for a total of twelve varieties!)

7. The 1966 Praying Hands 5c was seen with both type 2 and 2a on the same stamp.

8. Plate 7 of the 8c slate general tag was available at the philatelic window in the main post office.

9. Four copies were secured of the 1973 8c Christmas with type 04a. The 6c was reported previously untagged, but has not yet appeared with type 04a.

10. A black blot on the Queen's head and small black dashes to the right of the right margin on the 8c slate general tag was secured and was observed on several panes, but both the blot and the small dashes varied in intensity throughout the pane.

11. The current 50c now exists type 04, 04a, untagged, and with the earlier OP4 formula, making at least four varieties in the general tag.

12. The current 15c exists type 04, and 04a, plus a used copy with that very pale almost invisible creamy tag that is common on the 8c slate.

13. The current 20c appeared in Station C, Winnipeg, on a much brighter paper which appears to be coated; Ottawa tag only so far.

14. New low value definitives — 2c, 4c and 8c on bright reflective paper, and the 5c and 6c with type 011a. Rumors of others, but no confirmation.

15. Secured MLI Co. Perfin, general tag, on 1c brown — my first general tag Perfin.

16. Saw a CNR Perfin on the large silver 8c Queen.

17. Secured the 4c red Queen with type 01a general tag.

18. Previously reported a long time ago, but I secured a used copy of the 3c Cameo purple with a single bar on the right side only, denoting either type 6 or 7 Winnipeg tag, normally reserved for the 4c value only, applied in error. I have had a block of the 1c like this for several years, and now only lack the 2c — the only other value to receive the 4c tagging in error.

I wonder how long the list would have been if I still lived in Winnipeg? There are times when I wish I still lived in Winnipeg, but that 43 below stuff has to be for the birds!



# BNAPEX '74

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WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

SEPTEMBER 12-15, 1974

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Here are the exhibition rules and entry forms, plus the official hotel reservation forms — all in convenient pull-out form

see page 122 for more details

## BNAPEX '74 EXHIBITION RULES

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

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

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

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

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

— Entries must consist of at least two frames.

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

**Type Exhibition** — Open Show basis.

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

No judge may enter the competition.

## AWARDS

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

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

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

## GENERAL

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

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

*(continued on third page)*

# BNAPEX '74

## EXHIBIT ENTRY FORM

C. A. Stillions  
Exhibits Chairman  
BNAPEX '74  
P.O. Box 8085  
Washington, D.C. 20024

I plan to exhibit..... frames.\*

Title of exhibit.....

Brief description of exhibit.....

My exhibit will be sent by.....

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

Amount enclosed for entry fee, at \$6.50 a frame ..... \$.....

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

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

Make cheque or money order payable to:  
C. A. STILLIONS, Exhibits Chairman, BNAPEX '74

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

Signature.....

Name (print).....

Address.....

Date.....

Entry forms should be mailed to arrive on or before August 8, 1974.

---

FOR OFFICE USE: LEAVE BLANK

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

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

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

\*Frames measure 4' x 3' and will be arranged VERTICALLY, each frame accommodates sixteen (16) album pages measuring 9" x 11½" (excluding hinge).



COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

Visitor Services Division

DRAWER B

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA 23185



BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

ARRIVAL WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11; DEPARTURE SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1974

Please use the form below to secure overnight reservations for the above meeting at Colonial Williamsburg. Mail it directly to the Group Reservations Manager.

Rooms for this meeting are reserved in the hotels shown. Each reservation request must be accompanied by a \$25 deposit per room and should be made no later than August 21, 1974.

Any unused rooms reserved for this meeting will be cancelled on that date.

WILLIAMSBURG LODGE

Single ..... \$29
Double ..... \$29

LODGE WEST WING

Single ..... \$38
Double ..... \$38
Parlor ..... \$42

Every effort will be made to accommodate early arrivals. However, the hotel may not have rooms available for immediate assignment during the morning hours, as checkout hour is 2:00 p.m.

PLEASE MAKE CHEQUES PAYABLE TO C.W. VISITOR SERVICES

RESERVATION REQUEST FORM

Group Reservations Manager
Visitor Services Division
Drawer B
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Please check for our information.

New request [ ]
Confirming phone call [ ]
Change in previous request [ ]

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

ARRIVAL WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11; DEPARTURE SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1974

WILLIAMSBURG LODGE

Single .....
Double.....

LODGE WEST WING

Single .....
Double.....
Parlor.....

I shall arrive in Williamsburg .....
(date) (hour)

and depart .....
(date) (hour)

I plan to room with.....

Cheque in the amount of Name.....

\$..... attached. Address.....
(please print)

Date mailed.....

# EXHIBITION RULES: BNAPEX '74

continued

## BNAPEX EXHIBITION CLASSIFICATION

### Class I — Court of Honour

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

### Class II — Competitive

#### Group

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

B—NEWFOUNDLAND

B1—19th Century (to 1897)

B2—20th Century (from 1897)

C—PROVINCES

C1—British Columbia and Vancouver Island

C2—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island

D—CANADA (Victorian Issues)

D1—1851-59, the Pence and Decimal Issues

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

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

E—CANADA (Early 20th Century)

E1—King Edward and Quebec Issues

E2—Admiral Issues and War Tax

E3—George V, 1927-35

F—CANADA (Modern Issues)

F1—George VI

F2—Elizabeth II, including Semi-Postals

F3—Officials, Overprinted or Perfin

F4—Special Delivery, Postage Due, Officially Sealed

G—AIRMAILS

G1—Newfoundland Airmails and/or Covers

G2—Canadian Semi-Official Airmails and/or Covers

G3—Canadian Government Issues and Flights

H—POSTAL SPECIALTIES

H1—Newfoundland Booklets and Panes

H2—Canadian Booklets and Panes

H3—Canadian Coils, Miniature Sheets, Souvenir Cards

H4—Plate numbers and imprint studies

J—CANCELLATION STUDIES (on or off cover)

J1—4-ring or 2-ring Numeral

J2—Flag and Machine, including Slogan

J3—Squared Circle, fore-runner

J4—Territorial

J5—Transportation

K—PRECANCELS, INCLUDING PRECANCELLED POSTAL STATIONERY

L—POSTAL STATIONERY OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

M—POSTAL HISTORY SPECIALTIES

M1—Military Covers, markings, and/or Patriotics

M2—Illustrated Advertising, including hotels, fairs and exhibitions, padposts, pikposts, etc.

M3—Territorial

M4—"Cross the Border"

N—REVENUES

N1—Federal Revenues of Canada

N2—Tax Paid

N3—Provincial Issues, incl. Newfoundland

O—NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED

G1—Private Issues, including bogus "locals", express stamps and covers, "Hechler" material, parcel post and delivery issues, telegraph and telephone issues.

G2—Other cover collections, including first days, maximum cards, telegraph covers, cachet, etc.

G3—Other stamp collections including charity seals, perfins, etc.

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

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

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

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

### Class III—Novice

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

This section is non-classified.

# TOPICS: THE NEWSFRONT

ALFRED WHITEHEAD, 1887-1974

The best known expert in the Squared Circles of Canada, Alfred Whitehead, died in Amherst, N.S. on April 1. He was 86. Born in Peterborough, England, he studied music at an early age and at 15 was organist for the local church. He came to Canada in 1912, studying music at the University of Toronto and Montreal's McGill. He served as music director at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal from 1922 to 1947 and later became dean of music at Mount Allison University in Sackville, N.B. He was also president of the Royal Canadian College of Organists and in 1973 became its honorary president. In his retirement he took up a successful pastime as an artist.

## Post Office Department **NEW ISSUES**

On June 11 Canada Post will issue a group of six 8c stamps honoring its postal workers: a letter carrier, rural mail courier, mail service courier, a postmaster, mail handler and a supervisor are shown in the multi colored stamps. The occasion is the 100th anniversary of free letter carrier service. All six stamps are included on each full sheet.

The designs are by Stephen Mennie of Sorrento, B.C. and the stamps measure 36 x 30 mm. The four-color lithographic printing was by Ashton-Potter of Toronto. Marginal inscriptions appear on all four

*(continued on page 138)*



# TOPICS: THE BUSINESS SIDE

## BNAPS: ELECTED OFFICERS

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

## New Members

- 3134 Bataille, G. V., 71 Charleston Square, Euclid, Ohio 44143  
3135 Benson, Gordon W., 1231 Richmond Street, London, Ontario N6A 3L9  
3136 Bodwell, G. L., 422 Hobson Crescent, Kelowna, British Columbia V1W 1Y5  
3137 Boetcher, Ernest R., 1494 Dent Avenue, Burnaby, British Columbia V5C 5B8  
3138 Davis, Robert R., 109 Sandra Avenue, Dollard Des Ormeaux, Quebec  
3139 Duthoit, R. G., 131 Birchdale Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2H 1S3  
3140 Hornsby, John C., 56 Highland Park Blvd., Thornhill, Ontario L3T 1B3  
3141 Januz, Lauren R., 1370 Longwood Road, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045  
3142 Lane, David M., 5204 Varsity Drive N.W., Calgary, Alberta T3A 1A6  
3143 Laycock, Peter, 593 Kittiwake Drive, Richmond, British Columbia V7E 3P1  
3144 Michaud, Jean-Claude, 6306 Cork Street, No. 304, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3L 1Z1  
3145 Messier, Rev. Herbert S., P.O. Box 397, Vegreville, Alberta  
3146 Miller, Fred, 413 Esperanza, McAllen, Texas 78501  
3147 Parthum, A. H. Jr., 7308 North Manning Drive, Peoria, Illinois 61614  
3148 Peterson, Donald L., 1114 Longfellow Avenue, Campbell, California 95008  
3149 Potter, John H., 402 Country Club Crescent, Mississauga, Ontario L5J 2P8  
3150 Potvin, Andre, R.R. 1, Cardinal, Ontario K0E 1E0

## Applications Pending — "A" Group

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

- 3151 Aginsky, Edward, 2925 West 5th Street, Brooklyn, New York 11224  
3152 Briggs, Walter S., 589 Main Street, East Aurora, New York  
3153 Campbell, R. A., 1234 East Burnett Street, Long Beach, California 90806  
3154 Clark, Paul R., 10705 Gina Drive, Jacksonville, Florida 32218  
3155 Hill, Gary J., 4 Linden Street, St. Catharines, Ontario L2R 1H5  
3156 Hoffmann, Walter R., 933A Thornhill Court, Lakewood, New Jersey 08701  
3157 Hope, Peter A., 80 Irene Avenue, Stoney Creek, Ontario L8G 2B2  
3158 Ikeda, Hiroshi, 13-22 Hachizuka 2-chome, Ikeda, Osaka, Japan  
3159 Kelly, David H., P.O. Box 303, Greenwood, Nova Scotia B0P 1N0  
3160 Kennedy, Peter R., 70 Truman Road, Willowdale, Ontario M2L 2L6  
3161 Lewis, Rev. S. E., P.O. Box 250, Burgeo, Newfoundland A0M 1A0  
3162 Littell, Gene C., 6566 West Walton Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46241  
3163 Middleton, Erick, 9321 Algona Street, Dallas, Texas 75218  
3164 Morden, John Cecil, Box 874, Chemsatun, British Columbia V0R 1K0  
3165 Panet, Gerald, 266 Park Home Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario M2R 1A3  
3166 Petryshyn, Walter A., M.D., 31 Devon Road, Essex Falls, New Jersey 07021  
3167 Tilley, Scott, 1141 Gumwood Lane, Petaluma, California 94952

## Applications Pending — "B" Group

- 3168 Archambault, Jean, 37 Thornton, Ville Mont. Royal, Quebec H3P 1H3  
3169 Barr, William E., Valley Road, Stevenson, Maryland 21153  
3170 Birchill, Douglas, 40 Rollingwood Drive, Willowdale, Ontario M2H 2M5  
3171 Cardin, Pierre, 397 Ch. Chapleau, Bois-des-Filion, Co. Terrebonne, Quebec  
3172 deKleer, Dr. Vicki S., 24 Princess Anne Drive, Georgetown, Ontario L7G 2B9  
3173 Fournier, Cyrille, 510 Birtz, Drummondville, Quebec J2C 3M5  
3174 Hall, Richard L., 14652—110A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5N 1K1  
3175 Harvey, Phillip J., 724 Confederation Drive, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7E 3N4  
3176 Hewett, Captain M. E., Box 590, Vedder Crossing, British Columbia  
3177 Hunter, R. L., P.O. Box 185, Toronto Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ontario  
3178 Ogaranko, Myron John, 67 Tanoak Park Drive, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2V 2W6  
3179 Rea, James F., 34 Holden Road S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2V 3E6  
3180 Reed, John W., R.R. 1, Delaware, Ontario N0L 1E0  
3181 Smith, Carleton, 261 Thorner Drive, Hamilton, Ontario L8V 2M6  
3182 Smith, Derek M., 300 Roslyn Road, No. 10R, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3L 0H4  
3183 Solomon, Fred L., 1010 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Quebec H3B 3R7  
3184 Van Aalten, Martin, 71 Varadi Avenue, Brantford, Ontario N3R 3N4

## Life Member

- L2145 Fraser, Don, 1183 Warsaw Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3M 1C5

## Application for Life Membership

- 3185 Campbell, William D., 1 Beekman Place, New York, New York 10022

## Applications for Membership

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

(C-Collector D-Dealer DC-Dealer-Collector c-correspond x-exchange)

- ABEL, Sebastian L., 4111 Dickson Court, Oakland, Calif. 94605 (C-c) CAN—20th century mint postage. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes and complete. Mint Airmails. Postal Stationery entires. Literature. SPECIALTY—Plate Blocks and Booklets. Proposed by C. L. Cole (1687).  
BOWLES, A. Bruce C., 13 McLaren Drive, Oromocto, N.B. E2V 1L6 (C-cx) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Flag cancel covers. Coils. Mint and used booklet panes. Postal Stationery entires. Flag, 2-ring and Squared Circle cancellations. Admiral varieties. Proposed by R. M. Lamb (1255). Seconded by D. Gronbeck-Jones (2830).  
BUTLER, D. E., M.D., 145 Lemarchant Road, St. John's, Nfld. A1C 2H3 (C) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint postage and blocks. Mint booklet panes. Mint Airmails. Literature. Proofs and Essays. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).

- BUTLER, Gordon, 23 Bond St., St. John's Nfld. (C-c) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint postage and blocks, Stampless and 1st Flight covers. OHMS-G. Seals, Federal Revenues, Mint and semi-official Airmails and on cover. Postal Stationery. Literature. Proofs and Essays. Slogan cancellations. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).
- COSCO, S. D., 280 Henry St., Blenheim, N.Z. (C-cx) CAN, B.C.—19th century mint and used postage. Mint Airmails. Literature (B.C.) Squared Circle cancellations Airmails varieties. SPECIALTY—Large Queens. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- HAY, Ralph G., 421 Graham St., Helena, Mont. 59601 (C-cx) CAN, N.B., N.S.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint, used booklet panes and complete. Mint and used Airmails. Postal Stationery entires. Literature. Proofs and Essays. R.P.O., 2- and 4-ring, Squared Circle and Duplex cancellations. Tagged varieties. SPECIALTY—Squared Circles. New Brunswick. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- LEVY, Michael L., c/o Woodward Stores Ltd., 101 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. (D) Proposed by J. N. Sissons (L17). Seconded by A. Leggett (2471).
- MacDONALD, Miss E. M., Box 364, Minnedosa, Man. R0V 1E0 (C) CAN—Used postage. 1st Day covers. Coils. OHMS-G. Precancels. Used Airmails and on cover. RPO cancellations. Proposed by H. G. Walburn (L243).
- MADESKER, M., 157 Clifton Ave., Downsview, Ont. M3H 4L6 (C) CAN—Mint booklet panes and complete. SPECIALTY—Booklets printing methods. Proposed by G. S. Wegg (308). Seconded by F. Stulberg (2290).
- MARCOTTE, C., 1417 Fort, Montreal, Que. H3H 2C2 (C) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).
- MARRION, Herbert J., 885 Cunningham, Victoria, B.C. V9A 4M7 (C-cx) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 1st Day covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used booklet panes and complete. Mint, used and semi-official Airmails. Errors. SPECIALTY—Booklets. Proposed by W. C. Horning (2468). Seconded by E. Brakefield-Moore (1826).
- McKINNON, Frank A., P.O. Box 308, Marysville, Wash. 98270 (DC) CAN, B.C.—19th and 20th century mint postage and blocks. 1st Day covers. Mint Airmails. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).
- PARAM, Rick, Box 997, Spruce Grove, Alta. T0E 2C0 (C-x) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. 1st Flight covers. Alberta postmark covers, Territorial (Alta.). SPECIALTY—Alberta material pertaining to mining. Proposed by K. R. Spencer (2805). Seconded by S. Kenyon (1676).
- PATTERSON, Reginald A., R.R. 1, Petricodiac, N.B. E0A 2H0 (C-c) CAN, N.B., PEL, N.S.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and mint blocks. Plate Blocks. Mint booklet panes. Literature. Squared Circle cancellations. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- SHAPIRO, Dr. Bernard L., 1101 Merry Oaks, College Station, Texas 77840 (C-cx) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Mint and used booklet panes. Mint and used Airmails. Postal Stationery entires. Proposed by D. Verity (2312).
- SUMMERELL, A. F., 2 Sandpiper Ave., Manitowadge, Ont. (C) CAN—20th century mint and used postage and mint blocks. 1st Day covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Complete Booklets. Precancels. Mint and used Airmails. Postal Stationery entires. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- TUNNICLIFF, Sally S., 210—112th Street, Saskatoon, Sask. (C-c) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Pre-stamp, stampless and 19th century covers. SPECIALTY—Ultra-violet Philately. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- WARD, E., 905 Chapman Blvd., Ottawa, Ontario K1G 1V1 (C). Proposed by J. E. Kraemer (774). Seconded by C. R. McGuire (L2859).
- WYLLIE, Rev. W., 120 Mundy Pond Road, St. John's, Nfld. A1E 1V1 (C). Proposed by E. S. J. Van Dam (2709).

#### Replaced on Rolls

- 2363 Webber, Gary E., 619 Nadine Crescent, Richmond, B.C. (Incorrectly dropped from rolls).

#### Changes of Address

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

- 2731 Brakefield-Moore, Robert S., Box 149, Winnipeg Beach, Manitoba R0C 3G0  
 2697 Christiani, Egbert S. G., 708 Kennedy Road, No. 305, Scarborough, Ontario M1K 2B5  
 2748 Coomber, Richard A., 168 Josephine, Windsor, Ontario N9B 2K8  
 2206 deLaroque, E. W., 1050 Richardson St., No. 110, Victoria, B.C. V5V 3C5  
 3025 McKenzie, Mrs. Catherine, 201 Westfield Drive, London, Ontario N6H 2M5  
 965 Scott, Bernard, P.O. Box 5145, Armdale, Nova Scotia B3L 4M7  
 2129 Scott, Dr. Paul A., 37 Peel Street, No. 803, Barrie, Ontario L4M 3L1

#### Mail Returned

(Information to present address will be appreciated)

- L33 Barraclough, J. Reg., 3495 Vendome Avenue, Montreal, Quebec  
 3051 Czaplacki, Ronald A., P.O. Box 4635, Inglewood, Calif. 90309  
 2939 Wilson, Ronald P., 3650 Mossleigh St., No. 30L, Mobile, Ala. 36608

#### Resignation Received

- 2554 Flood, Richard D., 124 Chevy Chase, Thermopolis, Wyo. 82443

### MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, April 1, 1974 .....	1407
NEW MEMBERS, May 1, 1974 .....	17
REPLACED ON ROLLS, May 1, 1974 .....	1 1425
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, May 1, 1974 .....	1425



## JOHN E. YOUNG

**A pharmacist, a bowler, a golfer . . .  
and an expert on the semi-officials**

*John E.  
Young  
No. 2059*

In Toronto we find that BNAPS has two John Youngs: one has been SKETCHED and is the John Young of the N.S. and N.B. postal history fame—the other is John E. Young who we met in St. John's.

He is a native Ontarian and came to Toronto in 1925 to attend the School of Pharmacy at Ontario College. He graduated from the University of Toronto as a full-fledged pharmacist—and has been at it ever since. He has two dispensing stores in Toronto.

He started collecting shortly after graduation, and still is going strong. He even had everything stolen at one time but that did

not deter him; he started all over again. John collects Canada including its airmails and the semi-officials—also the booklet panes and the imperfcs. Now he is in postal history and has most of the early straight-lines.

He is, in addition to being a BNAPSer, a member of the RPSC, CPS of GB, Postal History Society of Canada, and the Toronto Stamp Club.

Hobbies include golf and bowling—and there are a lot of trophies to prove it. John has been very active in the Masons and is a life member of the Shrine and affiliates.

He has a son who is a doctor, and then there are triplets—(one son, two gals)—plus 14 grandchildren. John lost his first wife but is now remarried—he and Grace are now attending conventions. Incidentally, he even has two brothers who collect those little bits of colored paper!

—Dr. R. V. C. Carr

## ...and some doodles by The Editor

Canada Post spends lots of money promoting its regular issues, its aerograms and, of late, its semi-postals. The revenue it makes from these far exceeds what it spends on promotion, and much of this revenue is derived from sales of first day covers. Yet in spite of continual pleas from collectors for advance information of release dates on such lesser things as booklet panes and coils, corrected stamp issues and other items, Canada Post remains aloof and unbending.

If memory serves me, I recall reading a report of a speech made by the Postmaster General Andre Ouellet last fall to a group of Ottawa collectors at which he acknowledged these complaints. He suggested solving the problem for specialist collectors through the medium of a newsletter from his department; presumably it would contain not only advance release dates of minor items, but quantities issued, notes of paper and tagging types, and, in general, answer the typical queries of the thousands of collectors who write his department for date each year. The Ottawa collectors were enthusiastic about his proposal.

But so far nothing has happened on this newsletter, except a press release (see page 138) confirming—after the fact—a group of recent secondary releases. If Canada Post was able to shake loose from its own bureaucratic hamstrings and issue the periodical newsletter proposed by its own top official, it would find itself making even larger profits through the sale of first day covers of these secondary items, and into the bargain would discover that the amount of correspondence with collectors would be reduced drastically—thus saving countless manhours.

# MAIL FROM OUR MEMBERS

*Thanks to the postal strike there's been little input for this section recently. But instead here are two letters from the managers of two outposts of the H. R. Harmer Organization. They are taken from HRH's annual report which turned up a few weeks ago. It seems that each year the managers of HRH's three far-flung bureaus write a joint editorial on the state of philately in general, but last year the suggested draft from London brought a not-too-serious reply from New York, and the two letters comprised this year's editorial.*

*From London:*

## **Time to call a halt?**

For a number of years postage stamps have been produced by many countries as a means of increasing their revenue, and in general the number of stamps produced far exceeds the possible postal use. The emergent African States are good examples of this, and as a result the stamps of such countries as Ghana have become so numerous that many collectors have ceased to collect the modern issues. This means that some sets fetch only a fraction of face value when sold. The Iron Curtain countries are "top of the polls" in this racket, Russia having issued over 1,650 basic stamps between 1960 and 1972, a new stamp every third day! This can only do harm to the hobby, and is a classic example of killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

Nor are the countries which one would expect to be more responsible entirely blameless. It can be argued that there are too many Great Britain issues each year, and not all are commemoratives. For example there can be little reason for producing pictorial issues which commemorate nothing and are obviously aimed at the thematic market — birds, flowers, churches, etc. Meanwhile the postal service continues to deteriorate.

In the United States the American Philatelic Society blacklists certain issues which are considered to be undesirable for various reasons and it is interesting to note that the recent United States "Postal People" 8c has suffered this fate.

Surely the governments of major countries should be above such things?

—Cyril H. C. Harmer

*From New York:*

## **The goose is not for killing**

Let these stamp-issuing countries continue to bring out their glorified multi-color beer labels. The more they issue, the better it is for philately on at least four counts:

(1) If all the money expended (we nearly said wasted) on these new issues was put into past issues, prices would increase so rapidly that philately would be pushed out of monetary reach of so many of its devotees.

(2) If the source of income derived from such new issues dried up, the United States and others would have to supply additional funds to aid these countries — at the expense of the taxpayer!

(3) Ink and paper manufacturers would be seriously affected. Does philately want to be responsible for the vast unemployment that would develop?

(4) What about the vast number of artists who design stamps? With less issues they would lose a vast source of income. Does philately want to be considered a hindrance to "cultural advancement"?

—Bernard D. Harmer

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DID THE COOKIE MONSTER really eat all the Alberta Government Telephone Franks? Need singles, multiples, esp. T3 to T6. Keith R. Spencer, 10631 148th St., Edmonton, Alta. T5N 3G9.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

should be addressed:

E. H. HAUSMANN  
c/o V. G. Greene, 77 Victoria St.  
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Canada

## NEWSFRONT *continued*

corners of the sheets. The gum is PVA, 29 million of the stamps have been printed, and are perfed 13½ x 13.

In a press release dated May 3, Canada Post said that distribution began on April 8 of the new 25c booklets and new coil stamps. (They) "will go on sale in different offices at different times, depending upon . . . inventories and sales volumes (at local post offices)," said the release (see story page 128). The release came during the postal strike.

(The release also mentioned "other stamps have recently been issued by the Post Office Department:" the 16c Postage Due, plate 3 of the 1973 8c definitive, plate 2 of the \$1 Vancouver of 1972, and these precancels: 1c Macdonald, 3c Borden, 5c Bennett and 6c Pearson. The floral aerogram has been reprinted with the copyright symbol and the year of issue worked into the stamp design, the release said.)

The 8c coil stamps (rolls, as Canada Post likes to call them) are joined side by side instead of the top-to-bottom arrangement used recently. The coils are in rolls of 100, and appear to be from the same plate as the

regular stamps; the coils are printed by BABNCO in a shade slightly lighter in tone than the sheet stamps. Jump strips will not likely be collectible, since the stamps have not got square borders and any misalignment will not show clearly.

The 25c booklets, according to *Linn's Stamp News* columnist David Gronbeck-Jones, exist on four different papers (though only two are clearly noticeable): a non-fluorescent, one only slightly fluorescent, a bright fluorescent and one slightly less bright—but are normal white in ordinary light.

\* \* \*

For Olympic-issue collectors, the following list of later-day Olympic Games may be useful. It was gleaned by Dick Malott of Ottawa: 1896—Athens, Greece; 1900—St. Louis, Mi, U.S.A.; 1908—London, England; 1912—Stockholm, Sweden; 1920—Antwerp, Belgium; 1924—Paris, France; 1928—Amsterdam, Holland; 1932—Los Angeles, Ca, U.S.A.; 1936—Berlin, Germany; 1948—London, England; 1952—Helsinki, Finland; 1956—Melbourne, Australia; 1960—Rome, Italy; 1964—Tokyo, Japan; 1968—Mexico City, Mexico; 1972—Munich, West Germany; 1976—Montreal, Canada.



## RPOs *continued*

bottom of the strikes. It is, of course, equally possible that these Type 17 strikes are known in which case we believe them much more scarce than their indicated rarity factors.

### M22

#### CH'TOWN & SOURIS R.P.O. / P.E.I.

##### Two Hammers: Type 17F

###### Hammer I

Proofed: Unknown

1st Period 2nd Period

Earliest: April 1, 1904 November 1, 1909

Latest: October 12, 1904 May 6, 1918

Indicia: Blank—1904/12

E, W—1917/18

Usage: Two distinct periods, interspersed with M20

R.F.: 100 (90%)

Comments: This hammer is easily identifiable without measurement. The ampersand is sharply angular, there is a base period after the "N" of CH'TOWN and there is a round dot at the mid-vertical after the final "S" of SOURIS. The strike is small (23 mm dia.) and the P.E.I. at the bottom is widely spaced.

###### Hammer II

Proofed: November 29, 1923

Earliest: To be advised

Latest: April 20, 1928

Indicia: Blank

Usage: One strike only known to date

R.F.: 100 (10%)

Comments: This hammer is easily identifiable without measurement. The ampersand is curved and rounded, there is no base period after the "N" of CH'TOWN and there is a dash at the mid-vertical after the final "S" of SOURIS. The strike is larger (over 23½ mm) and the P.E.I. at the bottom is narrowly spaced. Although we have only one strike of this hammer, we feel sure that others will be reported. Based on the proof date and existing strikes, we believe Hammer II superceded Hammer I.

### M22A

#### CHARLOTTETOWN & SUMMERSIDE R.P.O. / .

##### One Hammer, Type 17

Proofed: November 2, 1908

Earliest: November 12, 1908

Latest: November 23, 1908

Indicia: Blank

Usage: Less than two weeks of usage currently known

R.F.: 200

Comments: This is a rare run with only the two above strikes so far reported on two 2c Edwards. These two were discovered by Dr. Whitehead and when we think of all the Edwards that he looked at — in the millions — and the limited known time span, we expect this will continue as a highly elusive strike. Although Gillam suggested doubtful existence on M22A, the strikes above are clearly identifiable; the question then properly arises as to what, if any, history can be developed for this run of very short duration. Any answers?

### M24

#### CHARLOTTETOWN & TIGNISH R.P.O. / P.E.I.

##### One Hammer, Type 17F

Proofed: March 27, 1912

Earliest: May 11, 1912

Latest: April 17, 1928

Indicia: Normal—Blank

E—1921; W—1927

Usage: Spotty, but apparently continuous

R.F.: 75

Comments: This run has been reported before 1900, before the proof date; while possible, this is doubtful and we believe the report to be in error. We believe this run is underrated in its rarity factor.

### M25

#### CH'TOWN & TIGNISH / M.C.

##### Two Hammers, Type 9E

###### Hammer I

Proofed: Unknown

1st Period 2nd Period

Earliest: February 17, 1897 July 4, 1932

Latest: May 7, 1907 August 31, 1939

Indicia: Blank E, W

Usage: Continuous in each period

R.F.: 50 (73%)

Comments: Two distinct periods separated by approximately twenty-five years. We know that before, during and after the second period above there was simultaneous usage in part or in whole of M24, M26 and M27; we will try to explore this further upon completion of M27.

###### Hammer II

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: January 20, 1898

Latest: August 23, 1904

Indicia: Blank

Usage: Continuous and simultaneous with 1st Period, Hammer I

R.F.: 50 (27%)

Comments: N and S have been reported for M25, but we have not seen same for either Hammer I or II. We have no explanation of why only Hammer I was brought back for a second use, and not Hammer II

## M25 HAMMER SEPARATION

At first glance, these two hammers appear quite similar; however, close examination quickly differentiates between the two:

1. Measure the chordal distance between the two lower points of the "W" in CH'TOWN. If the distance is just over 1½ mm, the strike is Hammer I (wide "W"), while just over 1 mm is Hammer II (narrow "W").
2. Measure the chordal distance from the bottom of the "T" to the bottom of the left leg of the "H", both of TIGNISH. If the distance is just under 9½ mm, the strike is Hammer I, while just under 10 mm is Hammer II.
3. Measure the chordal distance from the bottom of the left leg of the "H" of CH'TOWN to the bottom of the right leg of the "H" of TIGNISH. A distance of 14 mm is Hammer I, while 13½ mm is Hammer II.
4. The straight line distance between the period after "M" and the period after "C" is 5½ mm for Hammer I and just under 5 mm for Hammer II.

We have never seen M25A and believe that this is a facing slip strike, which in accordance with our previous position we are not reporting in this column.

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## SQUARED CIRCLES *continued*

of John L. Almond, and 3/SP 22/97 reported by Budd Soughton (now deceased). No other examples have since been reported, but perhaps this notice that time mark '3' exists will prompt collectors to re-examine their PICTON strikes.

An interesting fact is that both examples of '3' occur for the 22nd of the month — reminiscent of abnormals '3' and '4' for LINDSAY, which appeared on the 11th and 22nd of the month. In the case of PICTON '3' time marks it is quite possible that the box of type contained only two 2s, both needed in the date, so that normal time period '2' had to be represented by some other digit. This seems supported by two other abnormal time marks of which I have record: (inv. 7)/SP 11/94 and (inv. 5)/JY 22/96. As Dr. Whitehead suggested in the Handbook listing for PICTON, inverted 7 was probably intended as '1' (two 1s in the date), and inverted 5 was probably intended as '2' (two 2s in the date).

Will owners of other examples of inverted 5 and inverted 7, or '3', please drop me a note giving dates of the strikes. It would also be of value for everyone to check their PICTON strikes to see what time marks were employed on the 11th and 22nd of the month, in general.

\* \* \*

The following chronology of YORK STREET squared circle time marks was kindly provided by Nels Pelletier, BNAPS 1268, based on a recently acquired collection and assistance from other collectors:

Blank — four copies dated JA 15/94 and JA 19/94 (additional examples known to me from earliest date for this town, JA 13/94 through MY 1/94. WGM).

AM — six copies dated MR 8/94 to MY 29/94 and two later copies, OC 12/95 and DE 4/95.

PM — common from JA 22/94 to FE 19/96.

9.45 — Probably used for morning mail; six copies dated NO 13/96 to AU 4/00.

12. NOON — 14 copies dated MY 8/96 to JU 8/00. I believe that 'NOON' should be deleted from the Handbook listing of time marks. We have seen items marked as such in two old time collections. Both proved to be '12. NOON'. The '12' being small leads me to believe that the complete unit was one slug.

- 3.30 — A common mark, OC 2/96 to AU 2/00 — possibly earlier and later.
- 6.30 — Another common marking, AP 2/96 to FE 9/00 — possibly earlier and later.
- 700 — A rare marking; known from FE 17/00 to FE 20/00.
- 7 — Another rare marking; known on FE 21/00 and FE 22/00.
7. PM — The first day of use of this marking was FE 23/00; my latest date is AU 10/00. 7. PM/AU 13/00 is known; probably the last day of use; after 6½ years the battered hammer was finally discarded.
- 9 PM — eight copies MR 25/96 to AP 9/00. I have a card for Sunday, MR 28/97.

\* \* \*

I must agree with Nels that 'NOON' should be deleted from the Handbook list-

ing; I have examined one of the copies on the basis of which the Handbook listing is carried. It very clearly shows a part of '2' and the period between '12' and 'NOON', but was marked on the album page as the 'rare NOON time mark'.

\* \* \*

When I recently began receiving inquiries about a source of supply for copies of the third edition *Squared Circle Handbook*, I checked the BNAPS Book Department listing of available titles and was most surprised to find it not listed. Dave Verity wrote me that it is no longer listed because there are none in stock; the last Squared Circle Handbook was sold in 1972. I don't know of any source for handbooks; clearly, a fourth edition is needed. Much of the

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information with regard to record dates, as carried in the third edition, is now obsolete and a great deal of new information has been accumulated in the 10 years since it was published. I have written to Al Cook about the possibility of a fourth edition being authorized. The possibility does exist, and it is now up to those of you who wish to see a new edition to make yourself heard by writing to our Handbook Chairman.

Will owners of PICTON strikes with inverted 5 or inverted 7 indicia please let me know the dates of these strikes? Similarly, will owners of WINNIPEG strikes carrying abnormal indicia (01—inverted 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 19) please let me know the complete dates and, particularly, the hammer (I, II, or III) for each. Also, can anyone report later dates than the following for the various WINNIPEG hammers: Hammer I—MY 10/98; Hammer II—JU 23/98; Hammer III—OC 28/97; Hammer IV—dates outside the two periods MY 27/95 to JU 14/95 and NO 24/04 to MR 22/05.

Does any reader have BOBCAYGEON strikes with dates later than JA 20/09, but earlier than DE 8/60? If you do, please let me know the complete indicia, and whether the strike is the as-issued square-cornered form, or the cut-down Second State.

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