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# More Than Meets the Eye

*In his address to the British North America Philatelic Society at BNAPEX '76 in San Francisco in September, Deputy Postmaster General J. A. H. Mackay discussed recent Canadian stamps and their printing. Its theme, he explained, was inspired by "The lack of scholarly comment about contemporary stamp printing". The following, a summary of his talk, began with an appreciation of the artists and technicians responsible for the final product.*

Although much of what I want to say is expressed in terms of stamp design and production, it is also very indirectly much about people and their involvement. — A story about people behind the scene.

I'd like to begin a few years back and compare two issues of one stamp. We used different printing techniques on them, but the conversion from one process to another was done so skilfully that even experienced collectors apparently didn't notice the change.

That was on the current one-dollar definitive picturing Vancouver's modern skyline from that city's harbour. We brought out the first issue in March 1972. It was printed by four-colour offset plus one-colour steel engraving. Nineteen months later, in October 1973, we printed exactly the same design, only this time we printed it by two-colour gravure plus two-colour steel — a totally different process.

## Story overlooked

Even the marginal inscription on the first issue, which carried two printers' names instead of the customary one, and the reversal to a single printer's name on the second issue, failed to tip off collectors that something was unusual about the printing of this stamp. We've been waiting for an observant philatelist or the philatelic press to say something, but so far — nothing.

They're overlooking an interesting story. The first technique — the offset plus steel engraving combination, remember — produces a handsome stamp, although it costs more than some other process. The experts

tell me — to get a good offset job you normally have to feed the paper through the press with its grain running the same way the press runs. To get a good engraving job, though, you have to feed it through with its grain running crosswise.

Perfect registration on the combination demands exceptional care from the pressmen, and this adds to the cost. For the final impression, the offset pressman runs his paper through in a way that's "cock-eyed" to him. All this imposes extra preparation and set-up charges. For our first Vancouver definitive we needed different presses and different printers to get it just right, hence both Ashton-Potter Ltd. and British American Bank Note Co. are on the marginal inscription.

For the second issue, we aimed for lower costs yet have a stamp that was as nearly identical with the first as possible. So we went to gravure-plus-steel engraving instead of offset-plus-steel. That way we could get by with one press run instead of two. Obviously less expensive.

Making it a twin of the first issue was more difficult. It was like saying to an artist, "Paint me a duplicate of that oil painting, only this time do it in watercolour. Oh, and by the way, I want it so close that no one can tell the difference." The printer was doubtful at first. But we asked them to try anyway and we undertook to pay for the dies.

As it turned out, the result exceeded both their hopes and ours. It's a beautiful job of translation from one process to another — just about equal to the oil-into-watercolour trick. Understandably, we were quite happy with this printing experience.

But every successful design isn't necessarily the prize for careful planning. Chance sometimes deals a winning hand.

Like many discoveries, one of our most effective stamp printing techniques came as a side effect of a search for something else. We began by looking for security; we found that all right, but as a bonus we also pro-

duced stamps that now attract attention for their beauty.

### Potential forgers

Pictorial stamps printed by lithography cannot easily be counterfeited because of the precision needed to duplicate their colour and tone subtleties. That takes enterprise, talent and resources beyond the reach of all but the most experienced and sophisticated printing organizations. So the subject gives security.

Linear design like graphics, printed by lithography alone, are different. They pose fewer problems for the potential forger. These designs rely on stylized abstracts, often in one colour, to tell their story. And there's no engraving to complicate the graphic or its background.

In other words, the simplification that gives punch to the message renders the medium less secure. Therefore, a small-time operator with limited resources could copy them if we didn't do something to make it uneconomical for him to try.

We do this by incorporating some add-on feature into the stamp—something to add difficulty and so price the counterfeiter out of the market. If we can make it technically difficult for these gentlemen, then it's no longer worth their while to put their time and talent into a postage stamp.

### Aesthetics

In the spring of '75 we looked around for something to add security to the lithography for the R. Tait McKenzie Olympic stamps. Earlier we'd spoken to our printers about the potential for embossing because we felt it could add a printing element that wouldn't be available to the run-of-the-mill counterfeiter. Ashton-Potter agreed.

That took care of the security angle, but what about the aesthetic point of view? At least one purist around the office compared this lithography-plus-embossing combination to oil painting plus whittling. Our design advisory committee also expressed reservations about the aesthetics. Nevertheless, we decided to try it.

Ashton-Potter met and overcame many production problems during this first attempt at embossing a Canadian stamp. Factors like precise registration, paper strength, and the depth and angle of the incising on dies are critical to what you can or cannot do in this technique. It was also a learning process.

But when we saw the proofs we were astonished. We realized we'd got much more than just the security feature we had aimed for. Even our purists stopped their grumbling.

Embossing had delivered not only the obvious third dimension of the design in relief, but additionally, when light bounced off the raised areas, the edges of the embossed lines and surfaces glinted in a way totally absent from the designer's original photographs. Embossing added to lithography turned out to be like adding two and two and getting five.

Since then we've embossed the Ojibwa thunderbird design on the eight-cent Subarctic Indian stamp, the snowflake abstract on the 20-cent Innsbruck Winter Games stamp, and . . . the final four Indian commemoratives. Look for the Iroquoian version of the thunderbird motif embossed on one of these ten-cent stamps.

### Take a close look

Many people, knowledgeable collectors among them, rave about the quality of these stamps without appreciating that an important ingredient of that quality is the embossing. We're partly to blame for that. Our Notice to Collectors brochure for the R. Tait McKenzie stamps didn't even mention embossing in its list of specifications. To meet printing deadlines we had to send it to the printer before we were sure this technique would work in production. Brochures for the other embossed stamps mention the process in the specs, but nowhere have we made much of a point about it.

I'd like to invite you to take a close look at these stamps. Run a fingertip lightly over the raised design on the surface. Now, turn them over and do the same to the recessed design on the back. I know I'm talking heresy to the handle-with-tongs-only philatelist, but be daring, try it anyway. This way you bring another of your senses into play.

Now hold them up so that light strikes the surface at an oblique angle and squint across the surface.

By now you will begin to notice the differences between them. Place the stamps side by side in this order: first, the R. Tait McKenzie, second, the Subarctic Indian thunderbird, third, the Innsbruck, and finally, the Iroquoian thunderbird—that's the order in which they were issued.

Compare the embossing and observe the progressive improvement in embossing quality judged by edge sharpness. The designs become cleaner as each stamp teaches us more about paper strength, embossing depths, and even the optimum slopes for the cuts on the dies. If the angle is too shallow, the embossing lacks crispness, if it is too steep, you can burst through the paper in the presses. Each design, as you can gather, presents its own problems.

### Shopping list extended

But there's one comparison you can't make, although we can. And that's a pity, for it's the most spectacular. Back in mid-July we received proof sheets for the Iroquoian issue. One had the Iroquoian thunderbird with embossing over lithography; the other had the same design with lithography only. I wish you could see and compare for yourselves. In impact, they're a universe apart. Both are beautiful, but to me, the embossed one has the zing of sunlight on icicles. And if that makes me sound like a salesman for Tiffany's, then it's because I'm so enthusiastic about the potential for embossing on Canadian stamps.

Come to think of it, maybe I could talk Jim Kraemer, our museum curator, into mounting those two proof sheets side by side in the Postal Museum. It would make a terrific exhibit.

Of course, we don't look upon embossing or offset or gravure as replacements for engraving any more than my wife looks at the ethnic foods on her supermarket shelves as replacements for prime rib roast. We're only trying to extend our shopping list of possible printing processes. If you want to make comparisons, don't compare engraving with, say, gravure. Instead, stick to the range of nuances you can explore within the newer method.

We tried an excursion like that with our variation on the engraving theme for the eight-cent "Keeping Fit" Olympic stamps. The experiment wasn't entirely successful, but neither was it the squiggle of lines a Montreal writer unfairly called it. He failed to credit Canada for pioneering this new stamp printing technique.

### Latent image plus

Years ago engravers discovered that because of the three-dimensional nature of their craft they could create two different images at the same time within the same piece of work. You saw the primary de-

sign in the head-on view. But hidden within this image was a secondary design you could see only when you tipped the plate at an angle to your line of sight. Differences in engraving depth formed this second, or latent, image.

This way some engravers had produced flowing latent images resembling repeating wallpaper designs. Nobody, however, had set out to create both a pictorial primary and a pictorial latent image on the same plate. And no country had ever employed the latent technique on a postage stamp. Canada was the first.

In the spring of 1974 the Canadian Bank Note Company and the design house Hunter, Straker, Templeton accepted this challenge. They undertook to create a latent image of the Montreal Olympics logo within the swimming, jogging, hiking and cycling designs for our second issue of Olympic stamps. That also meant they had to live with the short-fused deadlines we faced on those early Olympic stamps.

For three or four months, using two shifts a day, they struggled to do what nobody else had ever accomplished. But although we didn't realize it at first, all of us were chasing a will-o-the-wisp . . . perfection on both primary and latent images.

### A "first"

That simply wasn't possible within our time and financial constraints. Not that everyone didn't try. In design shop and pressroom this task became a labour of personal commitment for everyone involved. I doubt whether either company made money out of this contract or for that matter — broke even.

We admit that neither principal nor latent images are of prime quality. Nevertheless, we believe that we have the best compromise that anyone will reach within the terms of what is commercially possible. Given unlimited time and unlimited resources, we could improve them. Within what is commercially feasible, however, we've given philatelists a stamp engraving technique that is brand-new and one that belongs alongside the other "first" in their collections.

There's also a rarity of a different kind among our recent stamps. It came about because we faced fiendish deadlines between the time we got the go ahead for one Olympic series and the time for the release of the first stamp.

Normally it takes three to six months to complete the stamp design phase and reach final artwork. For this first stamp we compressed that time to three days.

Final artwork is followed by design committee approval, Postmaster General's approval, tendering and a contract for production. But because this first stamp featured the Olympic logo, we also needed approval from C.O.J.O. . . . the Montreal Olympic organizing committee. This meant meeting with fourteen more people. But altogether we had only 36 hours to complete this checklist and to hand the final artwork over to our printer if we were to meet the most optimistic printing deadlines.

Well, we did it, although it meant that Frank Flatters, who was responsible for this phase, ping-ponged around the Montreal-Ottawa-Toronto triangle almost continuously for the whole time. On the 36th hour he placed the artwork on the printer's desk . . .

In a sense, our Olympic logo stamp caught C.O.J.O. unprepared. They were still working on logo standards and had not yet formally stated them in detail when we spoke to them.

### **Art is personal**

C.O.J.O.'s detailed standards, right down to the exact specification for colours, weren't set out until after our stamp was issued. Consequently, that first multi-coloured 1976 Olympic stamp issued in September 1973 and the surcharged semi-postals of April 1974 are the only places you will see the Olympic logo officially reproduced in any-

thing but the restrained versions that C.O.J.O. finally established as standards. That makes them unique among 1976 Olympic souvenirs and perhaps unique among Olympic stamps.

Still on the subject of that first issue, those first stamps were not received kindly by some collectors. The Olympic logo isn't the first stamp design to be criticized by philatelists or the public, nor will it be the last. One of our officials received a letter from a lady who signed off her unflattering remarks with the words, "Yours in Disgust". But then you're bound to get some adverse comment when art is involved. Art is so personal — you either like it or you don't.

When people chide David Annesley for his line drawings on our current low value definitives, he knows he's in good company. Queen Elizabeth II personally approved the Annesley portrait when she visited Canada in 1973. Her great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, personally approved the portrait used on Rowland Hill's Penny Black of 1840. Critics didn't care for that one either.

Maybe tonight I've succeeded in convincing you that here is a subject worthy of the same serious scholarship the members of this society bring to other aspects of philately. There's no reason why some BNAPSer, exhibiting perhaps as a novice in BNAPEX '76, couldn't become a future Boggs, a Marler, or a Jarrett, writing the standard reference text on the stamp printing techniques of Canada.

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# Chronology of the Kingston Fancy Nines

by H. E. DUCKWORTH AND H. W. DUCKWORTH

### **Introduction**

The number "9" was assigned to Kingston in the two-ring series of obliterators and the hammer was put into service in March, 1869 (N. Brassler has an example dated March 24, 1869). This cancelling device continued in use until the late summer (S. F. Cohen has an example dated Sep-

tember 4, 1869) when it was replaced by the well-known series of fancy 9's.

The first 13 examples of this spectacular series of obliterators were described by Fred Jarrett ("Standard British North America Catalogue," Toronto, 1929) and subsequently these were reproduced by Winthrop S. Boggs ("The Postage Stamps

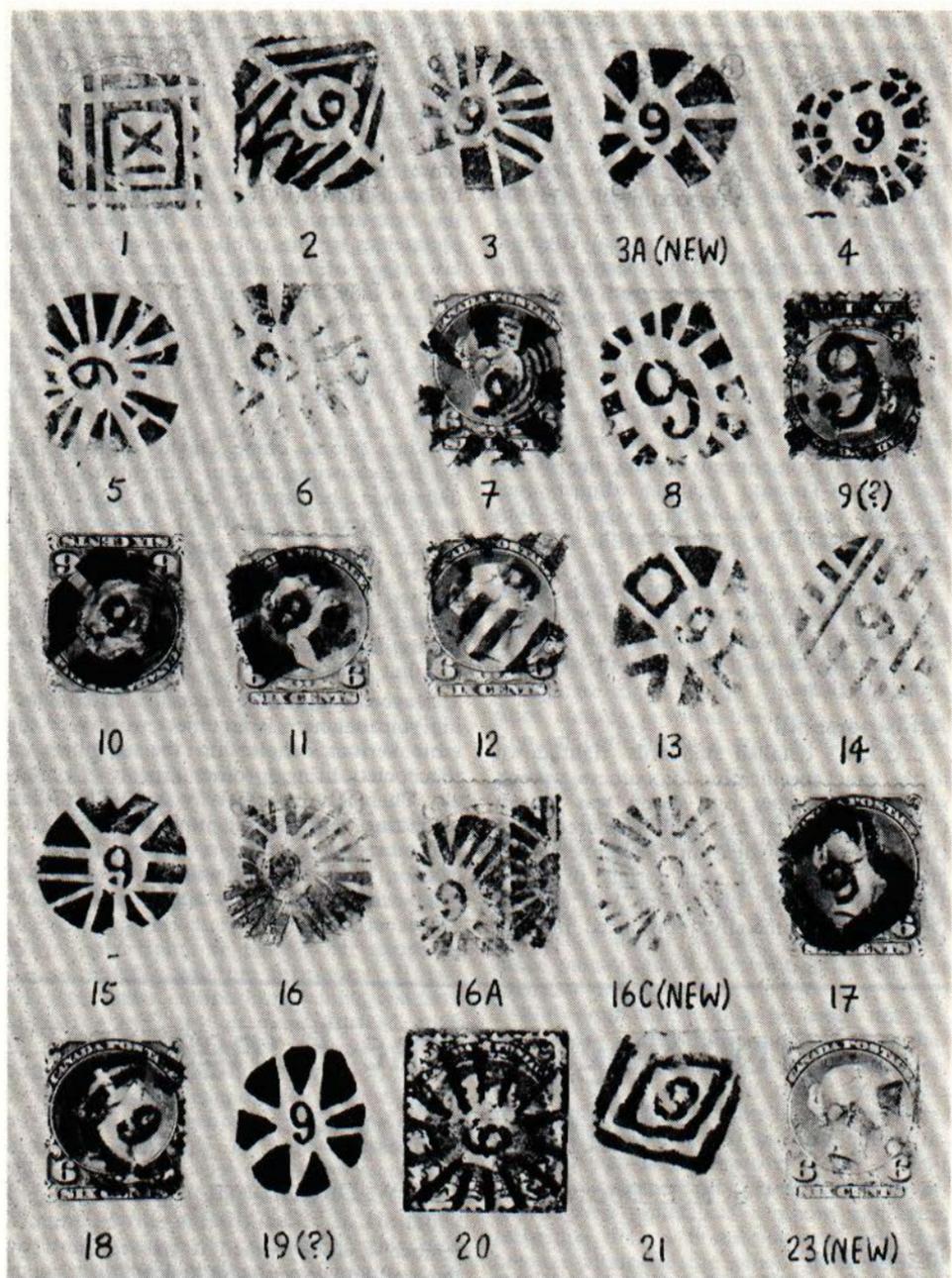


Figure 1 — The types of Kingston Fancy Nine.

and Postal History of Canada", Chambers Publishing Company, Kalamazoo, 1945). Others were added by Robson Lowe (in connection with the C. F. Bowman Sale, April 8, 1959) to bring the total to 18. The list was later extended to 21 by S. F. Cohen and H. W. Harrison (*Maple Leaves*, Vol. 8, No. 12, August 1961, page 234, and B.N.A. Topics, Vol. 18, No. 11, December 1961, page 313) in connection with their extensive study of numerical cancellations, and, finally, three additional types or subtypes were added by S. F. Cohen (*Maple Leaves*, Vol. 11, No. 12, August 1967, page 319).

Although the varieties have been well studied, it would appear that their periods of use have received little attention to date. This preliminary study is intended to introduce the subject, in the hope that others will be encouraged to assist in its elaboration.

We have used in the study a total of 227 examples of fancy 9's, of which 15 are on dated covers. We have actually examined 121 (seven covers) of these examples, whilst the remainder have been seen or described in auction catalogues, sales lists, journal articles or private communications.

### Classification of the Strikes

We have classified the strikes according to the numbering system of Cohen and Harrison (see also "Canadian Fancy Cancellations of the Nineteenth Century", by K. M. Day and E. A. Smythies, a BNAPS Handbook, 1962). Since Cohen has stated that these illustrations were deliberately made inexact, so as to impede fakers (*Maple Leaves*, as above), it is not surprising that some designs do not correspond exactly to the Cohen and Harrison illustrations, whilst certain others do not appear in their listing.

We show in Figure 1 an example of each of the varieties that we have been able to substantiate, plus examples of a couple of questionable types. Thus, with the exception of the questionable varieties, Figure 1 should be regarded as our "accepted" group. Explanatory notes for several of the types are given below.

Type 1—In addition to the standard version, which is shown in Figure 1, we show in Figure 2 a variation of this cancellation on a 6c L.Q., yellow brown, plate 2, a stamp which came into use in May of 1870. The cancellation is similar to drawings by Jarrett and Robson Lowe and could

be an earlier version of Type 1, with fewer cuts, except that Type 1 is found with the 3c L.Q. which was out of use in Kingston by March of 1870. Thus, we question the authenticity of this variety and, for that reason, have not included it in Figure 1. As for Type 1 itself, the possibility that it is an "11" (Fredericton?) rather than a "9" should not be ruled out.

Type 3A—This variety was illustrated by Jarrett but was not included in the listing of Cohen and Harrison. Presumably it is the original version from which Type 3 was later created.

Type 4—It has been suggested by Cohen (*Maple Leaves*, as above) that this 13-segment design was made from Type 18 by filing or sawing additional radial cuts. We concur in this explanation.

Type 9—The only example which we have seen of Type 9 is the one shown in Figure 1. It resembles one of Jarrett's drawings and is found on a 6c L.Q., yellow brown, plate 1, a stamp which came into use about the end of 1870. This is much later than the regular period of use of the fancy 9s, as we shall see below, and, consequently, we question the authenticity of this variety.

Type 16A—This type was described by Cohen (*Maple Leaves*, as above) after the publication of the original Cohen and Harrison list. Apparently the left side of Type 16 was trimmed to remove the irregularity resulting from breakage of the upper left corner.

Type 16B—At the same time as he described Type 16A, Cohen showed a 2c L.Q. with an untrimmed left side and a trimmed right side. This is the mirror image of Type 16A and, patently, both could not derive from Type 16. We have seen no other example of Type 16B and have not included it in Figure 1. The apparent trimming on the right side may have been caused by a thick enclosure in the envelope originally bearing the stamp.

Type 16C—This variety was not illustrated by Cohen and Harrison, but presumably it is the original complete version from which Types 16 and 16A successively evolved.

Type 18—This variety was evidently created from the original two-ring hammer by making six radial cuts. It was probably the first of the fancy 9's to see service (see Figure 2).



TYPE 5 - DATED  
SP 18 69

The Rev

St Williamson

Green's College



TYPE 15 - DATED  
OC 7 69

George Douglas Esq

Manilla  
Ont



TYPE 4 - DATED  
NO 8 69

Geo Douglas Esq  
Manilla  
Ont

Figure 3—Some dated examples of Kingston Fancy Nines.

Type 19—We have seen no examples of this type, which is taken from the Cohen and Harrison list. For that reason we believe that it requires further verification and we have accorded it questionable status in Figure 1.

Type 20—The only example which we have seen of this type is the illustration shown, which appeared in the catalogue for the Bowman sale.

Type 22—Cohen (*Maple Leaves*, as above) described this type after the publication of the original list and drew attention to resemblance between it and Type 4. We believe Types 4 and 22 to be two states of the same metal hammer and, for that reason, are not including Type 22 as a variety in Figure 1.

Type 23—This light strike shown in Figure 1 differs from others in the Cohen and Harrison list and is probably a new variety, although confirmation is needed. The example shown is on a 6c L.Q., light brown, Plate 1, a stamp which came into use in the spring of 1870.

Thus, by excluding Types 9, 16B, 19 and 22, we have 20 basic types plus an additional three variations (3A, 16A and 16C), for a total of 23.

A further general observation should be made relating to possible faked cancellations. A number of stamps bearing fancy 9's also show strikes of other cancellations, a fact which might lead to the suspicion that the 9's were added by some faker. The Kingston strikes seem genuine, however, and we know of several covers, originating in other places, which passed through Kingston and bear both the obliterator of origin and a Kingston fancy 9. It would appear that the clerks at Kingston sometimes took it upon themselves to recancel stamps on covers in transit through their office. We know of examples of stamps originating in Belleville, Lochiel, Peterborough, Toronto and Trenton which were treated in this way.

With this background let us turn to the question of periods of use

### Data and observations relating to periods of use

The most satisfactory data relating to periods of use are provided, of course, by dated material. Fifteen pieces of information of this sort are known to us, viz.,

Type 18—SP 10 69—shown in Figure 2.

Type 5—SP 16 69—Lot 3134, Sissons

Private Treaty Sale, 1962.

Type 5—SP 18 69—shown in Figure 3.

Type 8—SP 29 69—Lot 366, Jarrett Sale (J. N. Sissons), January 25, 1961.

Type 15—OC 7 69—shown in Figure 3.

Type 3A—OC 13 69—on registered letter (2x1c L.Q.+3c L.Q.) to Wardsville, in collection of R. A. Chaplin.

Type 3A—OC 14 69—Lot 367, Jarrett sale (J. N. Sissons), January 25, 1961; later sold as Lot 332 in Sissons sale, June 15, 1966.

Type 4—NO 3 69—described by S. F. Cohen in *Maple Leaves*, Vol. 11, No. 12, August 1967, page 320.

Type 4—NO 8 69—shown in Figure 3.

Type 4—NO 9 69—on 3c L.Q. to Waterdown, Ont., in authors' collections.

Type 6—FE 15 70—Lot 394, Jarrett Sale (J. N. Sissons), March 30, 1960.

Type 10—MR 16 70—on 3c S.Q., in collection of S. F. Cohen.

Type 7—AF 15 70—on pair 3c S.Q. to London, England, in authors' collections.

Type 7—MY 8 70—on 1c S.Q., in collection of S. F. Cohen.

Type 7—MY 16 70—on 1c S.Q., seen in stock of Stan Lum, 1974.

This definitive information may be extended by tabulating the frequency of strikes on various denominations of stamps and taking account of the following considerations:

- (a) Strikes which are fairly common on both the 1c and 3c L.Q. were in use prior to about February 15, 1870, when the 3c S.Q. came into common use.
- (b) Strikes which are fairly common on the 1c L.Q. but not on the 3c L.Q. were in use between about February 15 and about April 15, 1870, that is, until the 1c S.Q. came into common use.
- (c) Strikes which are rare or unknown on the 1c and 3c L.Q. and which are found on the 1c and 3c S.Q. were in use after about April 15, 1870.
- (d) Strikes which are relatively common on the 6c L.Q. were probably in use after January 1, 1870, when the ocean postage was reduced from 12½ cents (15 cents via N.Y.) to 6 cents (8 cents via N.Y.) per half ounce. Conversely strikes which are relatively common on the 12½c and 15c were probably in

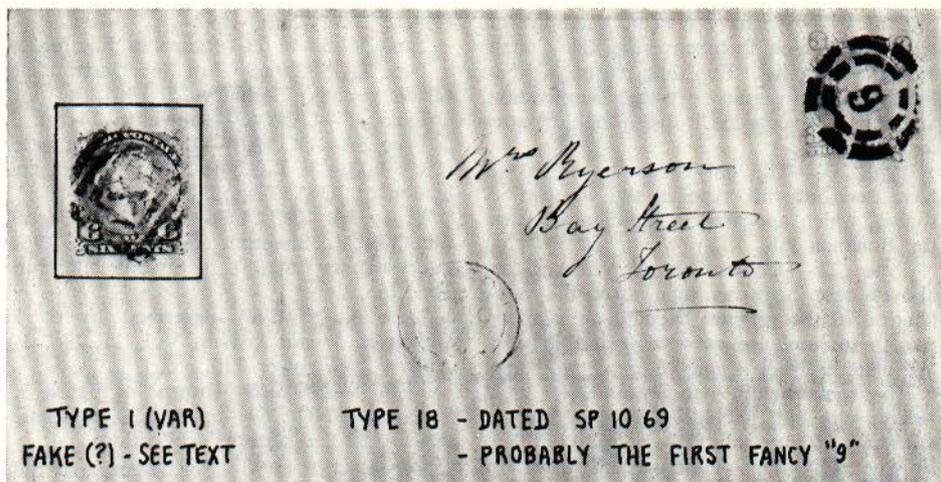


Figure 2 — A questionable type and (probably) the first type of Kingston Fancy Nine.

use prior to the reduction in the ocean postage.

- (e) Strikes on Small Queens are almost certainly under-represented in our sample, partly because these strikes are not often photographed in auction catalogues and partly because we have not collected Small Queen cancellations systematically ourselves.

We have also used the shades and papers of the stamps, where possible, as a further indication of the periods of use of certain strikes.

The result of these several approaches is presented in Table I, in which a tentative chronology of use of the fancy 9's is given, which undoubtedly will be revised as other data become available. Table I also gives the frequency of the strikes on various denominations.

### Conclusions

As promised at the start, the results of this study are far from definitive and can

benefit substantially from additional information, which we expect other collectors will provide. But in the meantime we note that (a) the fancy 9's were in use from early September 1869 until about early June 1870; (b) that most of the individual corks had an average life of one to two weeks; and (c) there is no evidence as yet to indicate concurrent use of two or more types. The temptation to push conclusions further will be resisted until further data are available.

We gratefully acknowledge useful material and information which has been provided by N. Brassler, R. A. Chaplin, S. F. Cohen and A. Leggett, and we invite additional information to be sent to the first-named author at 49 Oak Street, Winnipeg, Canada.

\*These dates are assigned from cover evidence. The placement of other types is inferred using the consideration explained in the text.

TABLE 1 - FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE AND TENTATIVE CHRONOLOGY OF KINGSTON FANCY 9'S

APPROX. DATE OF INTRODUCTION	D. AND S. TYPE NO.	NUMBER OF EXAMPLES SEEN ON INDIVIDUAL DENOMINATIONS								TOTALS
		1+ L.Q.	2+ L.Q.	3+ L.Q.	6+ L.Q.	12+ L.Q.	15+ L.Q.	1+ S.Q.	3+ S.Q.	
SP 10 69*	18	1		2	1					4
SP 16 69*	5	3		7			1			11
SP 29 69*	8	6	1	9	4		1			21
OC 7 69*	15	3		1	1	1	1			7
OC 13 69*	3A		1	4	1	1				7
	3	1	1	1			1			4
	1	3		3		1				7
	4	10	1	24	2	3	4			44
No 3 69*	16, 16A, 16C	10	1	11	1	3	2			28
	2	3		4	1					8
	13	4	1	4	2					11
JA 1 70	21	4		1	3					8
	6	1	1	2	3				1	8
FE 15 70*	20	1								1
	14	3				1				4
	12	1		3						4
MR 16 70*	10	10	2	1	11	2			3	29
AP 15 70*	7	1	1		4			4	2	12
	11				4		1	2		7
SPRING 1870	17				1					1
SPRING 1870	23				1					1
TOTALS		65	10	77	40	12	11	6	6	227

# Some faces at San Francisco . . .



# The Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force, 1918-19

Prepared by the National Postal Museum  
Ottawa

One of the lesser-known episodes of Canadian history—and one of the least successful—was the involvement of just under 4200 officers and men in Russian Siberia in 1918-1919. Military and political reasons dictated Canadian troops being ordered there in the waning days of World War I. These reasons disappeared even as the advance party disembarked on Russian soil at Vladivostok on October 26, 1918. However, indecision and conflict within the Canadian Government caused them to remain until June 5, 1919 when the last Canadians left that port.

Service in such a far-away place was not popular, and as it was found impossible to obtain volunteers, conscripts were used. To alleviate their conditions every effort was made by the Canadian Government to ensure the men received as many amenities as possible. This included an efficient mail service, and in attempting to provide this the Canadian Post Office Department laid the groundwork for one of the more interesting aspects of Canadian postal history. Recent research by staff of the National Postal Museum has helped to fill in some of the gaps in our knowledge of this topic.

On September 30, 1918, the Post Office Department informed the Militia and Defence Department that it had "sanctioned the formation of a Postal Corps to accompany the troops to Siberia".<sup>1</sup> As part of

its preparations for this service a set of cancellation hammers was ordered. Two of these were proofed on September 26, 1918 and received at the Department (see figure 2), two more were proofed on October 1 (figure 3) and the fifth, a Crown Seal, between October 1 and 10 (figure 4).<sup>2</sup> So, when the advance party sailed from Vancouver on October 11, 1918, Number Five Detachment of the Canadian Postal Corps, under the command of Lieutenant J. R. Ross, along with three clerks, left with the necessary postal equipment. It had the full range of postal material and if it was somewhat lacking in instructions—nobody in Canada could tell Ross how to get the mail home from Siberia—it more than compensated for that by its eagerness and initiative. When it arrived in Russia it accepted without quibble responsibility for handling outgoing British mail as well.

By mid-December 1918 only one letter mail had arrived at Vladivostok—December 5 in the ss. "Monteagle", bringing out a reinforcement for the advance party. However, Ross's men commenced despatching mail to Canada from the first week of arrival.<sup>3</sup> As Ross explained in a report, he expected mail service to improve because mail ships left U.S. ports twice a week for Japan, and ships also ran between Japan

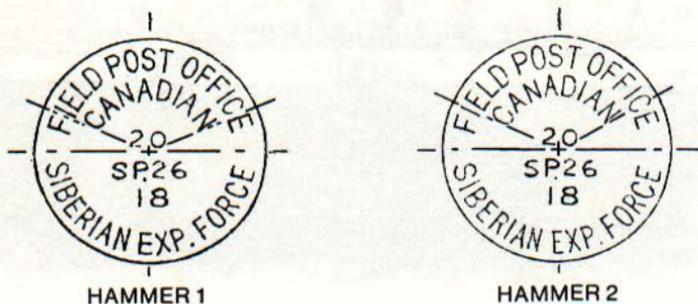
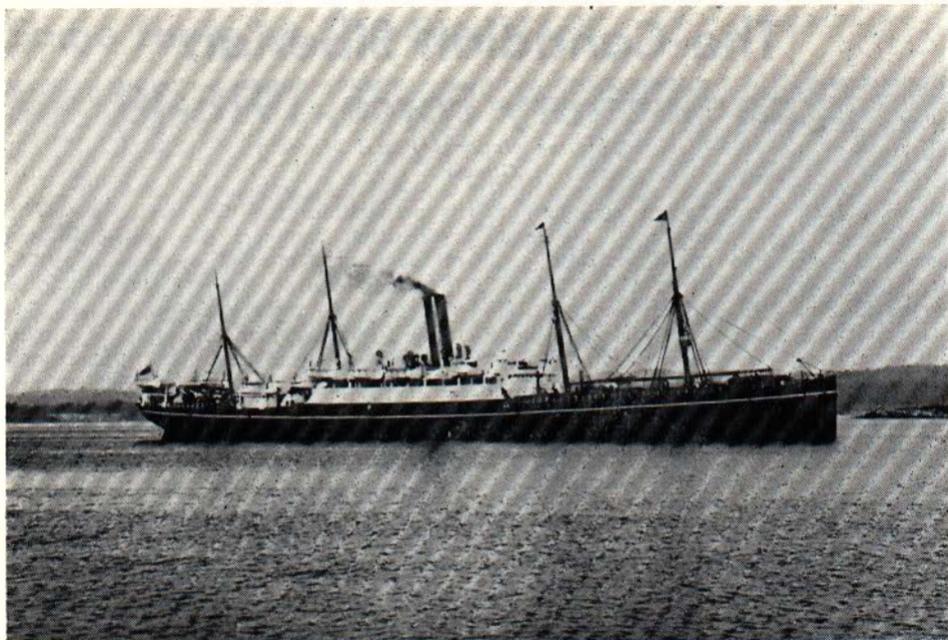
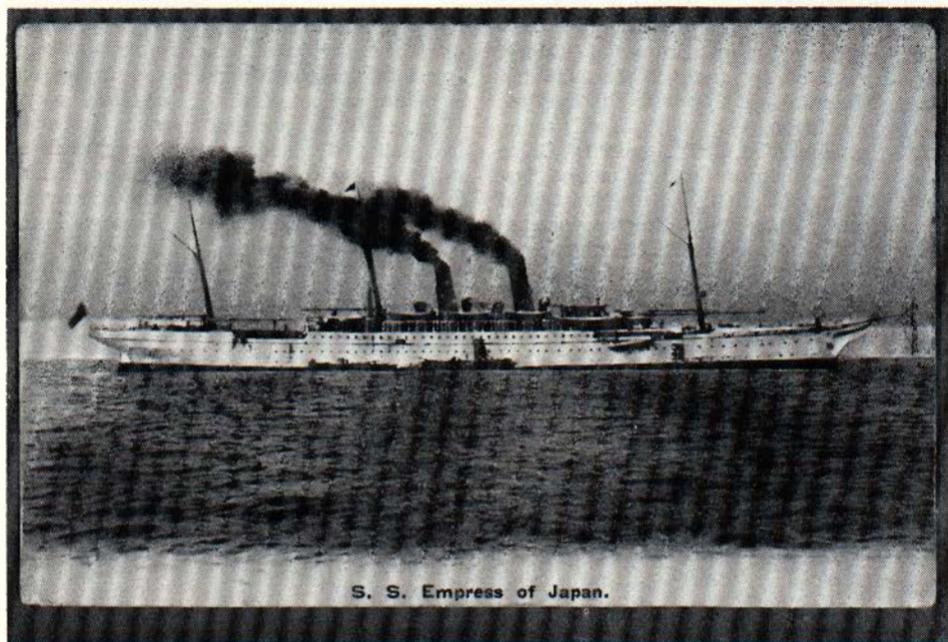


Fig.1

*Proof impressions of Cancellation Hammers used by Siberian Expeditionary Force. Proof date September 26, 1918 (Fig. 1)*

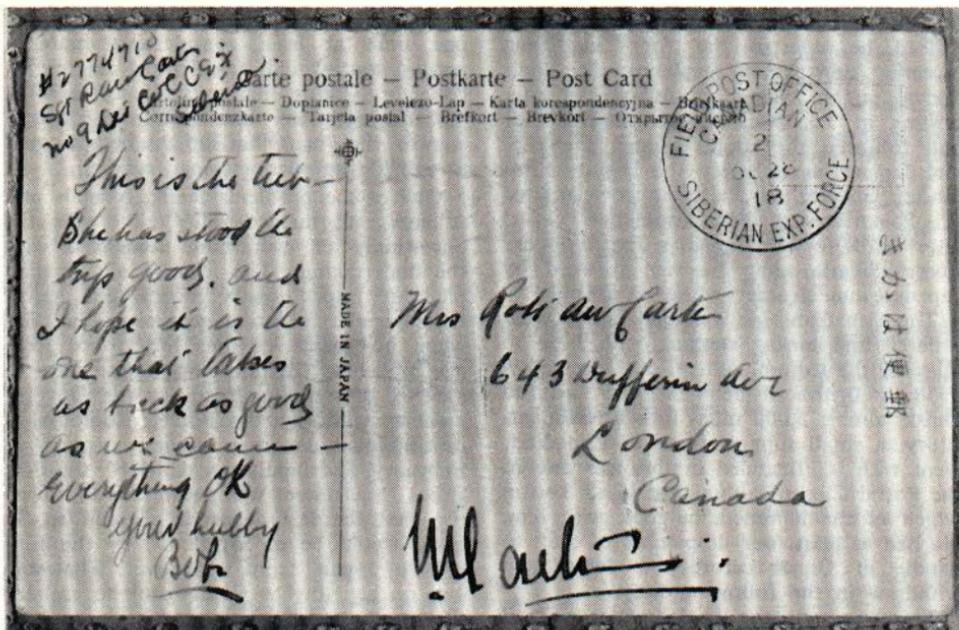


*S.S. "Monteagle carried first mail to Canadian Siberian Force at Vladivostok, Dec. 5, 1918.*



**S. S. Empress of Japan.**

*The Siberian Expeditionary Force returned to Canada in 1919 aboard the Empress of Japan.*



Only known example of use of Cancelling Hammer No. 2  
 Courtesy — National Postal Museum

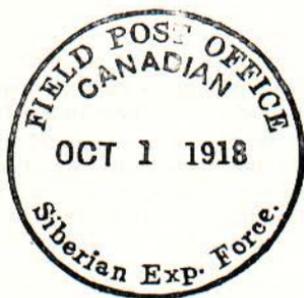


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

Rubber stamps used by the Force (Fig. 3)  
 Crown Seal (Fig. 4)

and Vladivostok at the same frequency. Indeed, he reported, the troops had been receiving newspapers regularly since their arrival on an average of five weeks after posting in Toronto. He conjectured they had followed the route through the U.S. and Japan. Nevertheless, the Deputy Postmaster General on 5 December instructed the Postmaster of Vancouver that "closed letter mails for the Canadian Expeditionary Force, Siberia, may be sent forward by Japanese mail steamers whenever possible".<sup>4</sup>

The Canadian troops settled into a well-ordered and boring routine, with little to alleviate the tedium. When, on December 9, 1918 a British detachment was sent to Omsk, almost 3,000 miles into Russian territory, a small support force of Canadians went with it. Included in this was one of the Postal Clerks,<sup>5</sup> although it is not known which of the hammers he took with him. He had at least four despatches of mail to handle at Omsk before the detachment withdrew in the following May.

This brings up the whole matter of mail delivery and service. The Canadian Post Office has always been criticized for the poor service it provided on this occasion. This is one of the continuing themes of articles on this topic,<sup>6</sup> yet it is difficult, in retrospect, to fault the Department too much. That there were problems cannot be denied, and indeed was not by the officials. However, the main body of the Canadian troops—2,700 strong—did not arrive in Russia until January 15, 1919.<sup>7</sup> In the period December 6, 1918 to March 12, 1919 records show that at least 22 mail sailings from North America were made with Canadian mails. The interval between ships' departures rarely exceeded eight or nine days, and four major West Coast ports were used—Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle and San Francisco. The Vancouver Postmaster was kept very busy keeping track of these sailings.

As an example of the activity of these times these statistics are indicative of the extent of the mail service:

ss. "Madras Maru" from Vancouver, January 10, 1919.

	Bags lbs.		
Registered Mail	7	325	347 articles
Letter Mail	4	290	10,625 letters
Newspaper Mail	15	927	1,493 n'wspapers
Canadian parcel post	65	3,600	
British troops' mail	6	183	

ss. "Arabia Maru" from Seattle, 21 Feb. 1919

Registered Mail	1	35	46 articles
Letter Mail	1	70	1,966 letters
Newspaper Mail	6	183	588 n'wspapers

As can be seen, therefore, there was at one time at least considerable material around that would be of great interest to collectors! With figures such as these it becomes apparent that, under the circumstances, the Post Office did the best it could to provide an adequate mail service.

One of the problems facing officials and soldiers and their families alike was the uncertainty of everything connected with the undertaking. The idea of a Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force had never been popular with the general public, and when it became obvious the troops were accomplishing nothing by their stay in Siberia, pressure mounted for the Government to withdraw the Force. Rumours of its imminent departure gained currency in February, and finally, on April 10, the Post Office Department was authorized to advertise that the last despatch of mail to Siberia would be on April 17, by the Empress of Japan" from Vancouver. That ship was on her way to Vladivostok to embark the troops, and the last left Siberia on June 5, 1919, thus ending this unhappy episode.

Nowadays the people most interested in this event are philatelists trying to obtain postal history of the time. It is hoped that this article, and the Museum display<sup>9</sup> it supplements, will assist them in their search for items and add to their knowledge of it.

It will be of interest to postal historians to record the ships that carried mails to the Canadian Forces in Russia, 1918-19. The following is a list of these ships and the mail closing date for each.

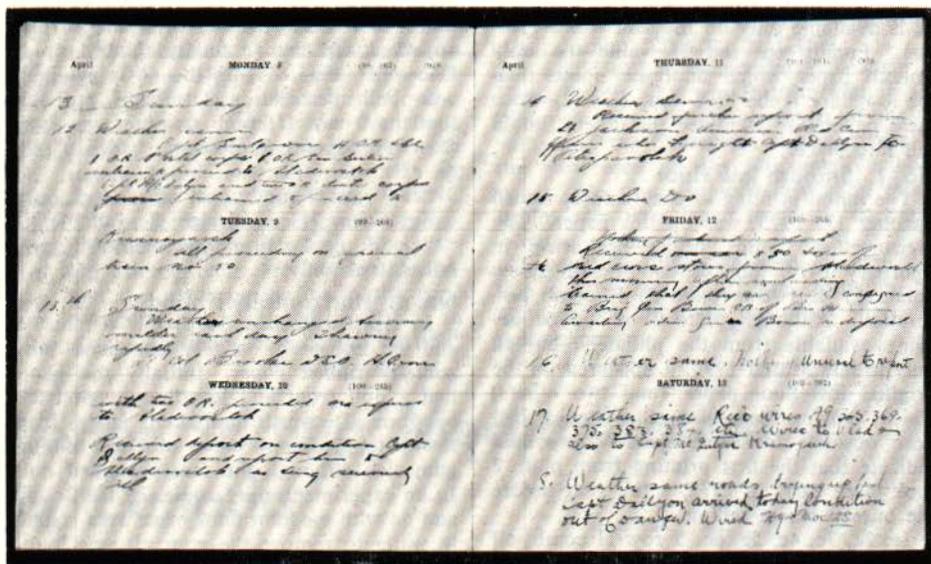
s.s. Monteagle	Nov. 17, 1918
War Charger	Nov. 27, 1918
Ning Chow	Dec. 6, 1918
Chicago Maru	Dec. 11, 1918
Teesta	Dec. 21, 1918
Protesilaus	Dec. 26, 1918
Atsuta Maru	Dec. 30, 1918
U.S. Transport	Jan. 5, 1919
Madras Maru	Jan. 10, 1919
Africa Maru	Jan. 15, 1919
Canada Maru	Jan. 21, 1919
Monteagle	Jan. 30, 1919
Fushimi Maru	Feb. 1, 1919
Kamo Maru	Feb. 3, 1919
U.S. Transport	Feb. 5, 1919
Mexico Maru	Feb. 6, 1919
Empress of Japan	Feb. 12, 1919
Koan Maru	Feb. 13, 1919
Arabia Maru	Feb. 18, 1919
Empress of Asia	Feb. 26, 1919
Manila Maru	Mar. 1, 1919
Chicago Maru	Mar. 3, 1919
Atsuta Maru	Mar. 10, 1919
Katori Maru	Mar. 12, 1919
Suwa Maru	Mar. 22, 1919
Cyclops	Mar. 26, 1919
Empress of Russia	Apr. 10, 1919
Africa Maru	Apr. 11, 1919
Empress of Japan	Apr. 17, 1919

- (1) The "Maru" ships were regular Japanese mail steamers.
- (2) The ships denoted "U.S. Transport" were not otherwise identified.
- (3) The vessels did not depart North America until as much as three days after mail closing—depending on the points of departure of the ships—Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, or San Francisco.

served and is now in the National Postal Museum's collection.

- 1 P.O. Dept. to Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, 30 September 1918, Public Archives of Canada Record Group 3, Series 10, volume 43 (hereafter referred to as RG3-10/43)
- 2 This information is taken from the Postal Museum Impression Books (RG3-16/3, pp. 00110 and 00111), and from proof-sheets in private hands. The proof of the Crown Seal has never been recorded before. Hammer #1 was pre-

- 3 Lt. J. R. Ross to Lt. Col. George Ross, Officer Administering the Canadian Postal Corps, 18 December 1918, RG3-10/43.
- 4 Deputy Postmaster-General to Postmaster, Victoria, 5 December 1918, *ibid*
- 5 See figure 5. It has not previously been known definitely whether or not a member of the Postal Corps went on to Omsk. Proof that he went is contained in a diary of a participant, in the possession of the Postal Museum.
- 6 See for example Edith Faulstich, "The Canadian Expeditionary Force in Siberia, 1918-1919", privately published, 1968.
- 7 J. Swettenham, *Allied Intervention in Russia 1918-1919*, (London 1967) p. 176.
- 8 From data in RG3-10/43.
- 9 The Postal Museum's display at "BNAPEX 76" (British North America Philatelic Society Exhibition) held in San Francisco, California, Sept. 16-18, 1976. "The Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force 1918-1919". The exhibit will be displayed in the Postal Museum after "BNAPEX 76".



Diary kept by Dr. Adam F. Menzies, a native of Listowel, Ontario who was with the Expeditionary Force, Advanced Hospital Unit.

# The 1973 Prime Minister Definitives

by LEOPOLD BEAUDET

## Part II

The various paper varieties are listed here in their chronological order. The dates correspond with my first knowledge of the existence of the paper, so that earlier examples of usage are possible. The degree of fluorescence is described as dull, low fluor, medium fluor, and high fluor with plus or minus signs denoting minor shade variations.

Although the designations are somewhat arbitrary, sorting papers should present no problem if the following guidelines are used. Plate 1 of the 3c, 5c and 6c is available only on the low fluor smooth paper (No. 1). Current stocks of the 2c, 4c and 6c at major post offices are likely to be on the dull smooth paper (No. 5). The dull 5c is available only on the dull shade (No. 5b). Finally for the 2c value the only smooth paper which fluoresces more than the low fluor is the high fluor (No. 2). Once these papers are identified the others should fall into place.

### No. 1. Smooth low fluor

The initial printing of the 1c to 6c issued October 17, 1973, was on this paper. The precancelled stamps began appearing in February 1974. The 6c comes with 2-row (plate 1) or 1-row (plate 2) H comb perforation. Although plate 2 of the 6c became available from the philatelic bureau only in late March 1976, it appeared on the original low fluor paper (and two others) which, judging from post office stocks, had been obsolete for some time. This would indicate that the first printing from plate 2 took place early in 1975, a full year before the bureau began selling it.

1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c: 2 row H comb; all available on plate 1.

6c: 1 row H comb; plate 2 available.

Precancelled stamps 1c, 3c, 5c, 6c: 2 row H comb.

### No. 2. Smooth high fluor

Soon after it was issued, the 4c was reported on high fluor paper, and around May 1974, the 2c and 6c were also available at post offices. In mid-February 1976, the 5c belatedly appeared on this paper.

Because the perforation is the original 2 row H comb rather than the 1 row which was noted as far back as April 1975, it seems fair to conclude that this printing was made at the same time as the 2c, 4c, and 6c but remained dormant in post office supply depots because it is a seldomly used value. In fact the 5c Centennial definitive could still be found in some large post offices in February 1976.

2c, 4c: 2 row H comb; plate 1 available.

5c, 6c: 2 row H comb; post office stock only.

Precancelled stamps 6c: 2 row H comb.

### No. 3. Smooth medium fluor

In June 1974, the 6c appeared on a paper more fluorescent than No. 1 but much less than No. 2. Shortly thereafter the 4c also appeared and the 5c finally showed up in December 1975. Again the 6c is available with both perforations; it seems probable that the 2 row H comb stamps come from plate 1. Several fluorescent shades of the 6c exist.

6c: 2 row H comb; post office stock only.

6c: 1 row H comb; plate 2 available.

4c, 5c: perforation type unknown; post office stock only.

### No. 4. Horizontally ribbed

In April and May 1975, the 1c, 2c, 4c, and 6c appeared on a pronounced horizontally ribbed paper. Initially the paper had a dull front and low fluorescent back, but soon afterwards fluorescent shades from low- to medium+ were observed on the gum side although the face remained dull. In an experiment, mint copies of the 2c, 4c, and 6c with medium fluor back were soaked in water to remove the gum. It was found that the back of the stamps turned to dull showing that the fluorescent shades are due *solely to the gum*. For the sake of completeness I list the shades I have found.

All stamps on this and subsequent papers are 1 row H comb perforated.

4a. Low-fluor on back

4c, 6c: post office stock only.

Precancelled stamps 6c.

4b. Low fluor back

1c, 4c: plate 1 available.  
6c: plate 2 available.  
2c: post office stock only.  
Precancelled stamps 1c.

- 4c. Medium back  
2c: post office stock only.  
4d. Medium+ back  
4c: plate 1 available.  
6c: plate 2 available.

#### No. 5. Smooth dull paper

In June and July 1975, the 1c, 2c, and 4c appeared on a paper with almost no reaction to the lamp (dull +). In July the 6c and in October the 2c and 4c appeared on an even duller paper (dull-), both front and back. In January 1976, the 3c was found on the dull+ paper and in mid-February the 5c was found on the dull- paper. The 1c and 6c precancels appeared in December 1975 and February 1976 respectively.

February 1976 also marked the time when the most interesting reprint of the Prime Minister series was noted at a post office, and a subsequent check of post office records indicates that this reprint was supplied to them the previous December. On April 8, 1974, a 7c value was issued depicting Louis St. Laurent printed by the British American Bank Note Co. who have the contract for the 8c. Although the value filled no obvious postal need the stamp underwent a new printing, a printing with the unmistakable characteristics of the Canadian Bank Note Co. While BABNC and CBNC use the same perforation gauge, all the BABNC stamps printed by line gravure and photogravure are harrow perforated and the pin arrangement in the pane margin differs from that used by CBNC. In addition the phosphor bars on the BABNC

printings of the 7c and 8c are slightly narrower than on the 1c to 6c values printed by CBNC, and they extend from the top to the bottom margin whereas those on the CBNC stamps stop short. Finally the gum used by each printer appears slightly different. It will be interesting to see how long it takes for the 7c with CBNC plate inscriptions to appear at the philatelic bureau in view of the time it took for plate 2 of the 6c to appear.

- 6a. Dull+ fluor  
1c: plate 1 available.  
2c, 3c, 4c, 7c: post office stock only.  
5b. Dull- fluor  
2c, 4c, 6c: post office stock only.  
Precancelled stamps 1c, 6c.

I hope this article has shown that a careful study of such details as paper fluorescence, perforations, and phosphor bars, details which may seem insignificant and unworthy of attention, can unravel printing characteristics which would otherwise remain mysterious idiosyncrasies and reveal a fascinating philatelic story.

Correspondence is invited on this issue. My address is: Apt. 609, 158B McArthur Ave., Vanier, Ontario K1L 8C9.

I would like to acknowledge the help of Frank Smith who was instrumental in the discovery of the CBNC printing of the 7c value and the fluorescent characteristics of the gum used on the horizontally ribbed paper. He was also very helpful in establishing the dates when some of the paper varieties appeared.

I would also like to express my appreciation to the National Postal Museum for allowing me to study the proof sheets of these stamps.

## Letter Sorting Mechanization in Canada

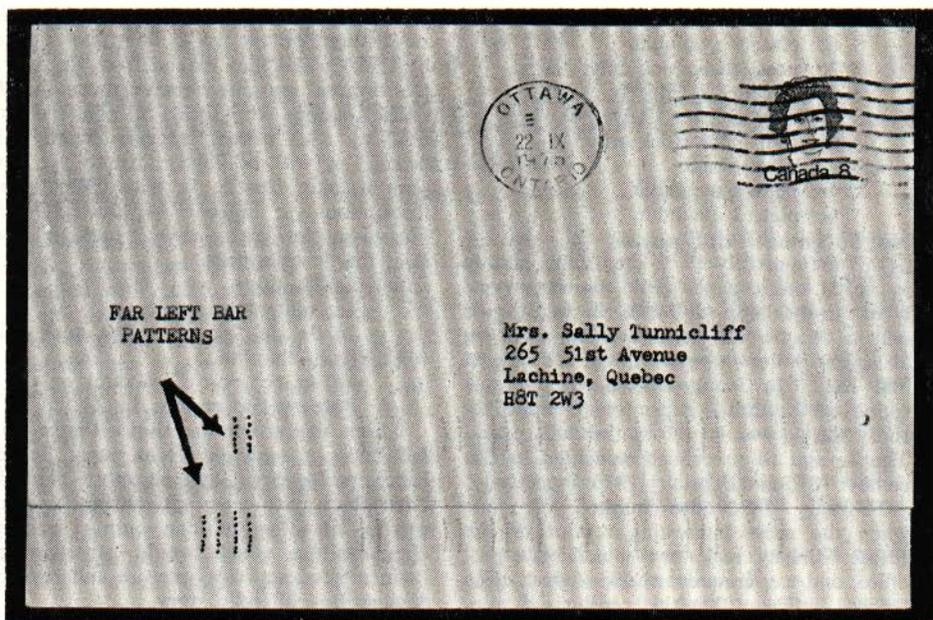
by SALLY S. TUNNICLIFF

### Third in a Series

Contrary to the case of envelopes with yellow code bars, the envelopes with reddish code bars are not yet common. Reddish code bars are most often, but not exclusively, seen on envelopes from the government and other large volume mailers.

Besides color, the reddish bar-coded enve-

lopes differ from the yellow-bar envelopes in two ways. First of all, each bar is composed of a vertical row of eight dots and second, there is no console number on the envelope. The coding machine, however, is identifiable by the pattern of bars at the far left.



*Two envelopes, each of which bears the bar patterns. For clarity the far left patterns have been inked in. The others remain untouched.*

The machines which print the reddish bars are called Optical Character Recognition Indexing machines (OCR) and are capable of processing 30,000 letters/hour. The indexing machines are actually a part of an OCR system which is composed of several different types of machines. They are more sophisticated than the coding consoles because everything is done automatically and no operator is required. Previously culled and faced letter size mail is scanned for the postal code. The code is then interpreted and translated to machine language. The appropriate fluorescent red bars are sprayed on by jets of ink. (Yellow bars are impact printed.) Finally, the coded letters are sent on to the same letter sorting machines which sort the letters with yellow bars.

No one expects the OCR machines to completely replace the coding consoles. OCR machines are capable of reading only postal codes which are typewritten or foundry printed. In addition to this, the printed postal code must be placed on the last line of the address and must fall within a band one inch wide  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch from the bottom of

the envelope. The first three digits of the code must be separated by 1 space from the last three and all digits must be in capital letters. Hyphens, underlining, overprinted letters or a skew in excess of five degrees will all prevent the code from being machine readable.

The first OCR system was developed and manufactured by Nippon Electric of Tokyo. It was delivered to the Alta Vista postal terminal in Ottawa on March 9, 1974 and by October 21, 1974 was handling live mail. Subsequent OCR systems have been manufactured by Marsland Engineering Limited, of Waterloo, Ontario, a subsidiary of Leigh Instruments of Ottawa. The contract is for 33 machines.

At the time of writing seven post offices are using OCR systems to index letters. One additional post office, Edmonton, is testing its recently installed machines. Table I lists these offices, the dates which indexing began, the number of machines and some of the bar patterns at the far left. The dates have been provided by the post office. These dates indicate when OCR coding began at each office, but all machines

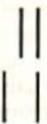
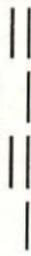
did not necessarily go into operation on the date indicated. Changing over to automated equipment requires a long period of time especially in the Toronto and Montreal areas when mail volume is very large.

I have sketched the bar patterns at the far left which identify the coding machines. There is a different configuration for each machine at each office, but the configuration is often duplicated at different offices. Therefore, it is necessary to look at the postmark as well as the bar configuration to identify the machine. In the cases where the pattern of far-left bar configurations are not shown in the table it is because I have been unable to see positively identifiable samples from these machines.

There is a great amount of information to be discovered which should be of great interest to postal history collectors. For example, the earliest known cover with red bars from each post office can be determined. It is very difficult to find coded covers with dates near the beginning dates given on this chart. Undoubtedly very small amounts of mail were processed and most were probably not kept for collectors. There can also be early dates established for each machine at each office.

I would be very interested in hearing from other collectors who have early dates on these covers or who would like to correspond on any other aspect of postal automation. My address is 265 51st Avenue, Lachine, Quebec H8T 2W3.

**TABLE I—POST OFFICES WHICH APPLY REDDISH BARS**

Office	Ottawa	Winnipeg	Vancouver	Sc'borough*	Mississ'ga**	S. Central	Calgary
Date Began	Oct. 21, '74	Jan. 12, '76	Aug. 5, '75	June 15, '75	Dec. 15, '75	Feb. '76	
Number of Machines	3	2	4	2	4	7	2
Bar patterns at far left							

\*Also known as Toronto-East Letter Processing Plant

\*\*Also known as Toronto-West Letter Processing Plant and Gateway

*Get together and form a Regional Group*



# Tagging Along

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

First, a comment or two in reply to the letter in the July-August *Topics* by Mike Dicketts, (whose addresses I just cannot keep up with). He refers to the new cancellations sans town or city name but including our ever-loving Postal Code. In sorting a fair volume of local Calgary mail, I have run across several of these (including one hand cancel which I cannot seem to locate at the moment). All the ones I have seen originated in B.C. I have no interest in, or knowledge of cancellations, but in my opinion the handwriting is on the wall for all to see, and it is just a matter of time before all cancellers contain only the Postal Code and normal dating. It will be a great disappointment to cancellation collectors I know, but it may also open up a whole new field of specialists. Imagine a complete set of all Canadian Postal Code Cancels — on cover — including machine, hand, roller, and Money Order strikes, etc. It boggles the mind.

Now to more serious matters. I am looking for somebody to take over the writing of this column. For some time now I have realized that the BNAPS is not the vehicle for intensive research on current material. I consider myself a true student of philately, and as such I can appreciate the full range of areas open to collectors in our chosen hobby — all the way from plating the 12 Penny Black up to the Postal Code Cancellations mentioned above. It would be a dull (and expensive) hobby if we were all interested in the same thing.

When I say this column concerns itself with current material, I do mean current. For example, I had a column written in Winnipeg on Sunday on the availability of the new 10c items which were issued on the 1st of September — just five days later. By the time I had arrived back in Calgary on the 8th — it was out of date. As noted above, I can appreciate how collectors in their chosen field look forward to articles on large Queens, Admirals, Squared Circles, ad infinitum, but in my opinion there is not quite the urgency attached to them that there is to current material. It is two

months since I sent in my last article, and it did not show up in the July/August issue just received today. If I am lucky, my columns appear in just over two months from date of mailing. It has, however, taken as long as five months, and the average is just over three.

I intend to keep on with my research, and will assist my replacement in any way I can, but I have just got to find a vehicle that can get my information into the hands of collectors while it is still current. I am well aware of the problems of publishing magazines — and the many things that can delay their appearance. I am also aware that our Post Office can sometimes slow things down fairly efficiently, although the latest *Topics* was mailed in Toronto on the 13th of September, and arrived today the 14th.

I would like to be able to write the full story on the new items supposed to be issued on September 1st, but the full story may never be known. I happened to be in Winnipeg on the launch date, and at least that part of the story can be told very briefly. The Philatelic window had nothing. The regular windows at the main post office had sheet stamps only, as did the postal stations, and *some* of the sub post offices. All of the ones I checked were out of stock sometime during the first day. There was no sign of coils, booklets or Postal stationery. The booklets finally arrived in Winnipeg on September 9th, but nothing else to this writing.

Driving back across the prairies on Sept. 7 and 8 the story was the same. However, on going through the Bay mail on my return I found about a dozen items on cover that could have only come from the new 50c booklets — the earliest of which was dated Sept. 3rd. Some intensive pressure and inquiries gleaned the information that on Sept. 1st the main Post Office and two Calgary Stations had received 2,000 new 50c booklets each. I bought seven sets from the Calgary Philatelic window on Friday, Sept. 10th. Again, this information will no doubt be out of date by the time

you read it, but I can only write as I find.

There are some new reportings—as there usually are after a trip to Winnipeg. I have seen a photostat of a strip, and an actual mint pair of the current 8c coil. The strip has 13 stamps showing double perfs well separated, and there *must* be a connection between this and the 13 imperf stamps in coil form that have been showing up at regular intervals in Calgary and other centres.

I have also seen two horizontal rows of the 8c slate with the right half with Winni-

peg Tag Type 3a, and the left half untagged.

New Perfin — 404pii Carmine Wpg. Tag Type 5, C.P.R. C26a.

New Perfin — 664 20c Olympic Gen. Tag Type G1 C.N.R. C21a.

New error — 651 8c Christmas, No Tag Paper 6, PVA RFA\*.

New error — 593 8c Blue, No Tag Paper 1, PVA RFB.

Additional two copies mint — 458ii 5c Blue, Wpg. 3 + 3a, Paper 1 Dex RFA.



## Semi-Official Airmails

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

### FIRST TRANS-CANADA FLIGHT

An inquiry as to the First Trans-Canada Airmail Flight begat some research. The Airmail Catalogue — Canada and Newfoundland by O. W. R. Smith, Gordon Crouch and Fred Jarrett published in 1929, recounts the 1920 flight from Halifax to Vancouver, which did not carry any mail, as the First Trans-Canada Flight. At 8:00 a.m. on October 7, 1920, Lt.-Col. Leckie and Major Hobbs left Halifax in a Fairey Seaplane with the stated intention of flying to Vancouver.

Three hours later they wrecked the plane, when engine trouble caused a forced landing. Transferring to an H.S. 21 machine, they proceeded to Riviere duLoup, P.Q., where they transferred to another plane and completed their journey to Ottawa, where they arrived at 12:40 p.m. on October 8th.

Engine trouble again delayed the flight and they left Ottawa at 8:30 a.m. October 9th, and reached Winnipeg at 7:40 p.m. on October 10th. The recital in the Catalogue merely states that the flight from Winnipeg to Vancouver was finished in three sections. The Flight Log of that Section from Winnipeg to Vancouver would be interesting and also information as to the time and date of their arrival in Vancouver.

Several flights between Montreal and Vancouver were planned in 1926 and 1927 and from Ottawa to Vancouver in 1928, but flights were abandoned and covers returned. But we do not find any record of a through air mail flight from the Atlantic

to Pacific coasts.

The R.C.A.F. made a special contribution towards popularizing air mail in 1928, when Squadron Leader Godfrey and Sergeant-Major M. Graham flew a Fairchild Monoplane from Ottawa to Vancouver. Commencing September 5, 1928 they completed their journey on the 8th. Approximately 550 letters were flown, each was imprinted with a special cachet.

In 1933, Capt. Frank Hawks, an American pilot, under the sponsorship of Texaco, flew from Vancouver to Quebec. He left Vancouver at 5:27 p.m. August 25th and made a stop at Kingston, Ontario and arrived in Quebec on August 26th. A few covers were carried on this flight, and were then mailed in Quebec, bearing a typewritten notation: "Carried from Vancouver, B.C. to Quebec, Que. by Captain Frank Hawks, August 25, 1933" and signed by Frank Hawks. The covers were cancelled by the Vancouver Postal Authorities. It was the first time that mail had been flown directly across Canada from west to east.

The first official and regular daily air mail flights across Canada went into effect when Trans-Canada Air Lines inaugurated the service on March 1, 1939. The airline came into existence by Act of Parliament on April 10, 1937, but the tremendous undertaking involving construction of many airfields across the country and the employment and training of large numbers of persons as flying and ground personnel de-

laid the start of scheduled Trans-Canada Airmail Flights until March 1, 1939. These flights carried only mail and parcels.

Passenger flights between Montreal and Vancouver commenced one month later.



## The RPO Cowcatcher

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

M-59

HALIFAX & SYDNEY · R.P.O./.

### Eight Hammers, Type 17

#### Hammer I

Proofed: Unknown  
 Earliest: August 28, 1900  
 Latest: November 18, 1902  
 Indicia: W—common; E—scarce  
 Usage: Plentiful within narrow two year span  
 R.F.: 100 (19.2%)

Comments: This hammer must have been lost since the 1902 strikes show little to no wear. For Hammer I, M-59, the mid-vertical dot in between the "Y" of SYDNEY and the "R" of R.P.O. is definitive.

#### Hammer II

Proofed: Unknown  
 Earliest: November 29, 1900  
 Latest: December 15, 1917  
 Indicia: W—common; E—scarce

Usage: Limited to about three years except for singular latest above

R.F.: 100 (8.7%)

Comments: This hammer is not available as the time span would indicate; except for the single latest above on post card, the latest would be in 1904. This hammer probably should be set up in two periods, but we will wait to see what our readers can contribute.

#### Hammer III

Proofed: Unknown  
 Earliest: October 19, 1904  
 Latest: March 3, 1919  
 Indicia: W—common; E—very scarce  
 Usage: Intermittent and sporadic  
 R.F.: 100 (13.9%)

Comments: There is not any distinguishable pattern to the use of this hammer. Heaviest use was in the 1911-1913 period. We are fortunate to have three blocks of the 1/2c Tercentenary struck with this hammer, all in 1912, April, July and August. Strikes of this hammer tend to be blurred.

**Hammer IV**

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: August 13, 1903

Latest: March 11, 1911

Indicia: W—common; E—uncommon

Usage: Plentiful during indicated period

R.F.: 100 (20.0%)

Comments: "Inverted E" for "E" on February 14, 1906; "80" for "08" on May 30th; "1" for "11" on March 11th. Strikes are usually well centered and legible; however, hammer shows significant wear by the end of 1907. Right leg of the "X" of HALIFAX is short from inception.

**Hammer V**

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: November 2, 1905

Latest: July 17, 1915

Indicia: W—common; E—uncommon

Usage: Most frequently occurring of all M-59 hammers

R.F.: 100 (21.7%)

Comments: Unique of the eight M-59 hammers, Hammer V is self-identifying through 1910 and frequently thereafter by the second "Y" in SYDNEY; for Hammer V, the tail of this "Y" ends in a distinct and separated dot while on all other hammers the tail is a solid line. After 1910, this inks over on most occasions to give the appearance of a solid tail but sometimes it will appear separated.

**Hammer VI**

Proofed: February 16, 1905

Earliest: August 10, 1906

Latest: March 15, 1911

Indicia: E, W

Usage: Limited and scarce

R.F.: 100 (3.5%)

Comments: Although this time period spans our greatest concentration of R.P.O. material, we only came up with four strikes of this hammer. Since it is one of only two proof strikes for M-59, we might have expected more frequent occurrence; surprisingly, the reverse was true.

**Hammer VII**

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: April 3, 1908

Latest: June 20, 1913

Indicia: W—common; E—very scarce

Usage: Reasonably continuous through period

R.F.: 100 (11.3%)

Comments: There is a significant break in the "O" of R.P.O. at three o'clock which is present from the earliest strikes; combined with a rim thin or break over the "P.O." of R.P.O., this will identify Hammer VII. There is also an identifying rim thin or break just below the base dot at six o'clock.

**Hammer VIII**

Proofed: February 25, 1919

Earliest: March 3, 1924

Latest: March 4, 1924

Indicia: E, W

Usage: Two known strikes above

Comments: Our examples of this late blooming rose are limited to the two above; however, these two combine to make a complete run, E on March 3rd, and W on the return next day, March 4th. Undoubtedly, more strikes of this hammer will turn up in other collections.

We will hold up on the identification of the M-59 hammers until after the presentation of M-60, and then we will provide the separation of all hammers of both runs.

**M-60**

HALIFAX & SYDNEY · R.P.O. /  
NIGHT (DAY)

**Five Hammers—Two NIGHT and Three DAY, Type 17C****Hammer I—NIGHT**

Proofed: July 23, 1909

Earliest: November 4, 1909

Latest: March 10, 1916

Indicia: W—common; E—scarce

Usage: Sporadic without pattern

R.F.: 100 (18.8%)

Comments: Probably brought in to replace one of the M-59 hammers. Hammer wore badly, and late strikes are badly blurred.

**Hammer II—NIGHT**

Proofed: July 23, 1909

Earliest: May 20, 1911

Latest: August 30, 1914

Indicia: W—common; E—scarce

Usage: Limited and scarce

R.F.: 100 (5.8%)

Comments: Although struck at the same time as Hammer I, this hammer saw very little use. Perhaps its use was limited to some substitute clerk.

**Hammer III—DAY**

Proofed: December 3, 1913

Earliest: January 31, 1914

Latest: October 9, 1930

Indicia: E, W equally; 6—from 1929

Usage: Common and continuous

R.F.: 100 (37.7%)

Comments: This is the most well known of the DAY hammers as well as of all M-60 hammers. Early strikes are clean and sharp, but from 1920 on the hammer shows considerable wear with a resultant blurring.

**Hammer IV—DAY**

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: September 3, 1914

Latest: December 21, 1924

Indicia: E, W equally

Usage: Well represented throughout ten year period

R.F.: 100 (31.9%)

Comments: Although paralleling the use of Hammer III, and apparently brought into being at the same time, no proof strike was discovered for Hammer IV. Usually not well struck, and from 1917 on, somewhat difficult to measure and identify.

**Hammer V—DAY**

Proofed: November 29, 1918

Earliest: July 24, 1920

Latest: June 5, 1925

Indicia: E, W equally

Usage: Limited and scarce

R.F.: 100 (5.8%)

Comments: This hammer was issued just ahead of Hammer VIII, M-59, and we feel that the two of them were used simultaneously; however, both are sporadic in occurrence and probably were used by relief clerks.

M-59 and M-60 both read exactly the same across the top, HALIFAX & SYDNEY R.P.O.; it is only on the bottom of the strike that they differ, with M-59 having a base dot at the bottom and M-60 having either NIGHT or DAY. For the purpose of hammer separation, we shall imagine that your unknown strike is only of the top, and that the bottom is missing; under such circumstances you might have either M-59 or M-60. The following procedures should help exactly identify each of the thirteen hammers, eight of M-59 and five of M-60.

**SEPARATION OF M-59 AND M-60 HAMMERS**

Step 1. Check the second "Y" of SYDNEY; if the tail ends in a separated dot, you have identified Hammer V, M-59. If

# HALIFAX & SYDNEY R.P.O. /

DAY - M-60  
- M-59  
NIGHT - M-60

M-59

HAMMER

a   b   c   d   e   f   g

Y·R H·X Y·Y N·R N·P X·N A·Y Y·Y EY

I	•	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>+</sup>	7	6	8 <sup>+</sup>	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
II	-	11 <sup>+</sup>	7	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	13	12 <sup>-</sup>	
III	-	11 <sup>+</sup>	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 <sup>+</sup>	13 <sup>+</sup>	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	
IV	x	11 <sup>-</sup>	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 <sup>-</sup>	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	
V	x	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9 <sup>+</sup>	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
VI	x	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 <sup>+</sup>	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	12	
VII	x	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 <sup>+</sup>	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	
VIII		12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 <sup>+</sup>	12	

M-60

HAMMER

I	x	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 <sup>-</sup>	10	
II	x	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 <sup>+</sup>	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	
III	•	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>+</sup>	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
IV	•	10	7	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
V	•	11 <sup>+</sup>	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	

the tail is unseparated, you may still have Hammer V, but a late strike.

Step 2. Look at the space between SYDNEY and R.P.O. If you have a mid-vertical dot in this space, you have Group A-M-59, Hammer I and M-60, Hammers III, IV and V. If you have a mid-vertical horizontal dash, you have Group B-M-59, Hammers II and III. If you have a mid-vertical vertical dash, you have identified M-59, Hammer VIII. If there is no punctuation in this space, you have Group C-M-59, Hammers IV, V, VI and VII and M-60, Hammers I and II.

Step 3. To separate the Group B hammers, measure chordal distance "b" of the accompanying chart, from the bottom of the first "Y" to the bottom of the second "Y", both of SYDNEY. M-59, Hammer II will measure only 7mm, while M-59, Hammer III will measure a full 8mm.

Step 4. To separate the Group A hammers, take the chordal measurement "a", from the bottom of the left leg of the "H" to the bottom of the right leg of "X", both of HALIFAX. M-60, Hammer V will measure over 11mm, while M-59, Hammer I will measure just over 10½mm. M-60, Hammers III and IV will be only 10mm or less; to separate these two, repeat Step 3 above. M-60, Hammer III will be 6½mm while Hammer IV will be 7mm. Incidentally, a Step 4H-X measurement of 12mm singularly identifies M-59, Hammer VIII; none of the other hammers is much over 11mm.

Step 5. To separate the Group C hammers, repeat Step 4 above. M-60, Hammers I and II will measure less than 10mm, M-59, Hammers IV, V and VII will be just under 11mm while M-59, Hammer VI is identified by a measurement of 11½mm.

Step 6. To separate M-60, Hammers I

and II, measure Chordal Distance "f", from the bottom of the right leg of the first "A" of HALIFAX to the bottom of the first "Y" of SYDNEY; a distance of almost 12mm is M-60, Hammer I while a distance of just over 11mm is M-60, Hammer II.

Step 7. To separate M-59, Hammers IV, V and VII, repeat Step 3 above, chordal distance "b"; Hammer IV will measure 7½mm while Hammers V and VII will only measure 7mm.

Step 8. Finally, to separate M-59, Hammers V and VII, measure Chordal Distance "g", from the top of the left arm of the first "Y" to the top of the right arm of the second "Y", both of SYDNEY; Hammer V will only be 11½mm while Hammer VII will be a full 12mm.

The system just presented hinges on being able to see the punctuation, or lack thereof, between SYDNEY and R.P.O. If this is also missing, then refer to the accompanying chart of chordal measurements and devise your own system of elimination by measurement of chordal distances.

### M-60A

Halifax & Sydney R.P.O. / DAY

#### One Hammer, Type 5B

Proofed: January 13, 1919  
Earliest: December 22, 1919  
Indicia: 5 only  
Usage: Single known strike  
R.F.: 200

Comments: This run was discovered after the printing of the Catalogue revision of the Handbook by George MacManus who sent us the very fragile cover on which it was found for our inspection. This is one of the rare rubber strikes that was probably made not for postal use but rather for internal use. While we expect that there was more than one hammer of this run, based on four strikes in the Proof Book, being rubber stamps their measurements are not considered constant, and as such, cannot be used for hammer identification. MacManus is to be congratulated on this splendid cover.

# The Beaver Byline

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

#### ABBREVIATIONS AND REFERENCES

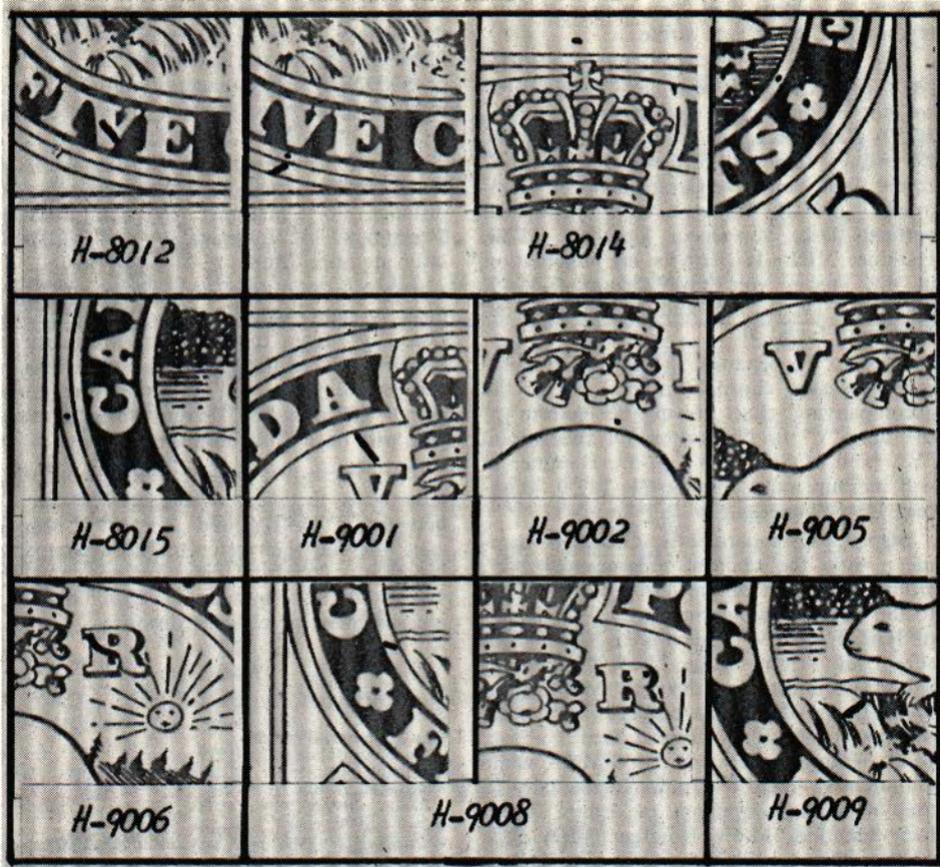
Descr.—Description  
T.P.—Thirkell Position  
Perf.—Perforated. 1—11¾; 2—11¾; 3—12  
P.P.—Plate Position St.—State  
T—Top; R—Right; B—Bottom; L—Left  
cc—Copies  
fig—Frame line gap—a distance of about .4mm  
fr.—Frame  
diam.—Diameter  
V—Vertical

#### Ident No.—H8012

Descr.: Long slanting dash across wide part of V of FIVE  
Other:  
T.P.: F3 (CC)  
P.P.: ? St.: ?  
Perf.: 2—2cc  
C-dot: Large, touching at R. Height 2

#### Ident No.—H8014

Descr.: Dot below V of FIVE; slanting dash below dot  
Other: Dot over cross; strong dot above R



- rossette, doubled L fr. at T  
 T.P.: F3 (BL)  
 P.P.: ?—Not L. St.: 1 copy on cover dated  
 11/11/62  
 Perf.: 1—(3cc)  
 C-dot: Large, touching at R. Height 2  
**Ident No.—H8015**  
 Descr.: Dot in outer curved frame gap outside  
 C of CANADA  
 Other:  
 T.P.: D1 (LC)  
 P.P.: ? St.: ?  
 Perf.: 2—(2c)  
 C-dot: Avg., touching at R, opp. gap between  
 prongs. Height 1  
**Ident No.—H9001**  
 Descr.: Dash in shading between the last A of  
 CANADA and V of VR  
 Other:  
 T.P.: B3 (TC & CC)  
 P.P.: ? St.: ?  
 Perf.: 2 (1 copy); 3 (1 copy)  
 C-dot: None  
**Ident No.—H9002**  
 Descr.: Dot between beaver's back and rose  
 below crown  
 Other:  
 T.P.: C5 (LC)  
 P.P.: ?—Not L or B. St.: ?  
 Perf.: 1—(2cc)  
 C-dot: Small, touching at R. Height 2  
**Ident No.—H9005**

- Descr.: Dot in middle of L side of V of VR  
 Other: Doubled L fr. at T  
 T.P.: B3 (BC)  
 P.P.: ?—Not L. St.: ?  
 Perf.: 1—(1 copy); 2—(1 copy)  
 C-dot: Avg., just clear at R. Height 3  
**Ident No.—H9006**  
 Descr.: Diagonal slash in L side of R of VR  
 Other:  
 T.P.: B5 (BR)  
 P.P.: ? St.: ?  
 Perf.: 1—(2cc)  
 C-dot: None  
**Ident No.—H9008**  
 Descr.: Dot in TR part of R of VR  
 Other: Almost horizontal dash in inner curve  
 gap to R of C of CANADA  
 T.P.: B6 (LB)  
 P.P.: ?—Not L or T. St. ?  
 Perf.: 3—(4cc)  
 C-dot: Avg., 1/2 diam. from R. Height 2  
**Ident No.—H9009**  
 Descr.: "Twig in the Waterfall"—clear diagonal  
 dash between beaver's L foot and L rosette  
 Other:  
 T.P.: At corner D-E, 2-3  
 P.P.: 41. St.: 4 (on red and yellow proofs)  
 1 dated 6/30/64  
 Perf.: 2—(6cc)  
 C-dot: Double—large, touching at R.; small,  
 touching at R, 1 fig from bottom of C  
 Height 3

# The U.P.U. Post Card Rate

by H. W. HARRISON

The Universal Postal Union held its first post-World War I conference at Madrid in 1920. Far-reaching changes in rates, and the required color of stamps, were made at this conference. The inflationary pressures, caused by the huge expenditures for armaments for World War I, were recognized by the substantial increase in international postal rates which were promulgated at this conference, to become effective on October 1, 1921. The international letter rate which had been 5c since the formation of the Union in 1877, was increased to 10c. The color of the stamp for the international letter rate was continued in blue. The international post card rate was increased from 2c, where it had been since 1877 also, and the color of the post card stamp was continued in blue as well. Although use of the rates was mandatory, the colors were optional. One of the very few countries to issue a post card denomination to meet the new U.P.U. post card rate was Canada. Since the Dominion post office had a substantial stock of the 2c blue U.P.U. card on hand at the time of the Madrid Conference, these cards were surcharged with a new denomination of 6c in red, which also blocked out the prior denomination of 2c. Such a card is shown in Figure 1, which was used from St. Therese, P.Q. to Paris, France on the 2rd of February, 1922. The message side of this card is an order for some religious books from a Paris bookseller.

Figure 2 shows a standard 2c domestic rate Canadian post card in green, to which has been added a 4c yellow adhesive stamp to make up the 6c U.P.U. rate, cancelled at Winnipeg on September 3, 1924, with the Winnipeg Second Annual Postage Stamp Exhibition cancel, and received in Paris on the afternoon of September 13, 1924, as indicated by the rectangular receiving mark on the face of the card. The message side is an order for the sheet music for the *Folies Bergere* of 1924.

Not illustrated is a post card from Vancouver, British Columbia in the spring of 1925 to Budapest, Hungary, being the note from a son in answer to his mother's letter

saying that he was well, out of work, and living with an English gentleman who was supporting him, and that he would return to eastern Canada if he had sufficient funds to make the trip. He explains that he is answering her letter by a post card because he does not have sufficient money to buy a 10c stamp and an envelope and paper to write on. The Universal Postal Union rate was reduced from 6c to 4c effective October 1, 1925. While no 4c cards were issued by Canada, a 4c essay is known, being a further overprint of the 6c on 2c surcharge which had little usage during the period of the 6c post card rate. In fact, the 6c post card rate is so scarce that I went for nearly 15 years without being able to obtain a legitimate example of the card used to pay the rate for which it was issued, namely 6c to a foreign member of the U.P.U. from Canada. The most common usage of this card is by B. Herzog, of Oakland, California, A. C. Rossler of Orange, New Jersey, and others on first flight air mail routes, since the air mail postage was 5c and the use of this card constituted a 1c overpayment of the air mail rate, until the air mail rate was increased to 6c in 1932. Use of the card for air mail was legitimate, since a post office regulation permitted the public to use ordinary postage stamps for air mail. Nevertheless, the use of this card to pay the foreign post card rate is very, very scarce to rare, and justifies the \$150.00 value placed upon it in both the Webb and Higgins & Gage catalogue of Canadian Postal Stationery, when used between October, 1921, and October 1, 1925, to a foreign country. I suspect that a \$10 to \$15 valuation would be a proper price for one of these cards used on a Canadian first flight up through about 1939.

It was at my urging that Jim Webb raised the value of this card in used condition in the proper period from approximately \$20 to \$100 in the first edition of his Canadian Postal Stationery Priced Catalogue, which was published in 1970. As a result of that substantial price raise, Ted Proud of Proud-Bailey brought such a card

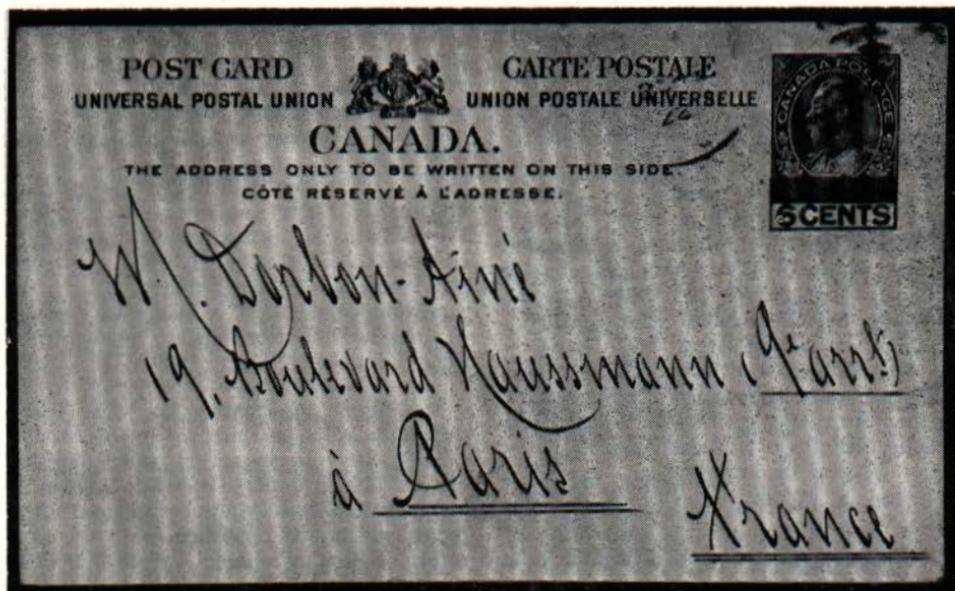
with him to INTERPEX in the spring of 1971. That card is not the one illustrated here, from Vancouver, British Columbia to Budapest. It was priced at 55 pounds, and after considerable haggling and getting a translation of the message which was written in Hungarian, I purchased the card for 55 pounds. At the A.S.D.A. National Postage Stamp Show at Madison Square Garden in 1975, I asked Angus Parker if he had anything which might be of interest to me. He said that he had such an item, but that the price would be beyond my understanding. He showed me the card illustrated as Figure 1 in this article, and said that the asking price was 60 pounds. Since the value of the pound had gone down, and the value of the card in the new catalogue had gone up, I felt that the price was more than fair and immediately purchased it. This action so surprised Mr. Parker that he inquired as to my rationale in swift purchase. I replied that it was the first time I had ever had an opportunity to buy anything from him at less than catalogue value. When I showed him the Higgins & Gage catalogue and the Webb catalogue, he went into a mild state of shock and told me that he had several other cards of this nature to different countries and that he would send them to me upon his return to England. He sent me photo copies of these cards with an asking

price of 75 pounds each, which I respectfully declined, since they were of philatelic usage in most cases, being sent from one post card collector to another. They were used in the proper period for the rate, but did not carry a commercial message which the purist in me requires.

The card illustrated as Figure 2 is one which I picked up at a local bourse for a nominal figure and, while nowhere near as valuable as the 6c surcharge on 2c U.P.U. card, it is probably as rare if not rarer. The demand for such a card would be very great amongst Admiral issue collectors, since use of the 4c Admiral is very, very hard to come by.

It would be interesting to make a study of those countries, besides Canada, which issued a post card to pay the 6c U.P.U. rate established by the Madrid Conference of 1920. Legitimate commercial usage of such cards in the proper period is sure to be very scarce to rare. I challenge other members who are interested in postal history to take up the pursuit of, first the countries which issued such cards, and then properly used examples of the cards themselves.

*N.B.: The Post Card rate information was researched for me by Hans Reiche of Ottawa in the spring of 1972. Photos by Kalman Illyefalvi of Pikesville, Md.*





## The Canadian Postal Corps in the Boer War

The following is the first in a series of letters from the Canadian Postal Corps in South Africa to the Post Office Headquarters in Canada from the files of the Public Archives of Canada and is reproduced here with the kind permission of the Public Archives of Canada and the National Postal Museum.

Cape Town 26 Feby 1900

The Hon. Postmaster General  
Ottawa

Sir,

I beg to inform you that the Canadian Contingent Army Postal Corps arrived here on night of 16th inst. and reported for duty 17th inst. The mails in connection with the Canadian Contingents have been given into our charge together with whatever we can handle of matters for other Colonial troops. In regard to financial arrangements it was considered best by Capt. Price, the officer in charge, that funds be remitted to my order to cover current expenses, it being impossible to place our corps on the British pay list as their salaries are paid in full in England. Besides this the men are maintained here in barracks and receive military

pay as well. I have cabled to you today for three hundred dollars to be used for current expenses and any small advances on salary required and will render an account of same to you at regular intervals. The amount of mail matter received here for the troops is astonishing and the corps has hitherto been working at high pressure and much pleased to obtain the assistance of even the small number sent out by the Canadian Government. Yesterday over one hundred new clerks arrived from England and the tension is therefore relieved. Messrs. Johnston and Murray were sent on to Modder River last evening to work with the staff of the Brigade to which the Canadian Contingent is attached. The health of our corps is good and all join in sending most respectful regards to yourself and wish to be kindly remembered to the officials in the Department.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
Can. Contingent Army Postal Corps  
Lieut. W. Ecclestone

P.S. — Thank you sincerely for obtaining for me the commission as Lieutenant.

# TOPICS: THE BUSINESS SIDE

## BNAPS: ELECTED OFFICERS

PRESIDENT	James A. Pike, 5805 Balsam St., Apt. 801, Vancouver, B.C. V6M 4B8
PAST PRESIDENT	Alfred P. Cook, Coy Glen Road, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850
VICE-PRESIDENT	Leo J. LaFrance, 29 Underhill Road, Ossining, N.Y. 10562
SECRETARY	Edward J. Whiting, 25 Kings Circle, Malvern, Pa. 19355
TREASURER	Edmund A. Harris, 620-75 Avenue N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2K 0P9
BOARD OF GOVERNORS	Nine sitting; three elected each year for a three-year term: 1974-76: James C. Lehr, E. H. Hausmann, Robert H. Pratt (chairman) 1975-77: C. R. McNeil, D. G. Rosenblat, George B. Llewellyn 1976-78: Ed Richardson, David Verity, Michael Dicketts

(FOR OTHER OFFICERS, SEE MASTHEAD ON INDEX PAGE)

## Minutes of the 1976 Annual Meeting of BNAPS

The 1976 Annual Meeting of the British North America Philatelic Society was called to order at 10:07 a.m., Saturday, September 18, 1976 at the Holiday Inn, Union Square, San Francisco, California by President Jim Pike.

A moment of silence was observed for the 15 members who passed away during the past year.

The minutes of the 1975 Annual Meeting were approved as published in *Topics*.

The following reports were presented as indicated and all were accepted as presented: (Text of each report follows these minutes.)

The President's report by Jim Pike.

Report of the Chairman of the Board of Governors by Bob Pratt.

Treasurer's report by Ed Harris.

Secretary's report by Ed Whiting.

Editorial Board report by Vinnie Green.

Circulation Manager's report, read by Ed Whiting for Bob Boudignon.

Advertising Manager's report by Art Groten.

Librarian's report read by Vinnie Green for Mike Squirell.

Library Board report by Vinnie Green.

Convention Committee report by Bob Carr.

Sales Manager's report read by Jim Pike for John Payne.

Handbook Committee report by George Wegg.

Study Groups report by Ed Richardson.

Publicity report read by Ed Whiting for Russ McNeil (Canada) and Ian Taylor (U.S.)

Report of Elections read by Ed Whiting for Henri Reinhard.

No Editor's report was available.

Membership Committee report by C. A. Stillions.

There followed the announcement of the winner of the President's Certificate, and the V. G. Greene Award.

The host committee, chaired by Lew Ludlow were accorded a standing vote of thanks. A vote of thanks was also extended to all the BNAPSers who were involved in any way with Interphil '76.

The meeting adjourned at 11:38 a.m.

### THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

It has been a busy year with few changes of Officers and Department Heads. The new appointees of last year have learned their jobs and have performed quite satisfactorily.

Our only changes had to do with our journal, *Topics*, publishing of which has

presented many problems and difficulties. The changes were:

Derek Hayter, Editor, replacing Michael Dicketts.

Allan L. Steinhart as Associate Editor.

John H. M. Young, Chairman, Editorial Board, replacing V. G. Greene.

V. G. Greene as Honorary Member, Editorial Board.

Our participation in Interphil, Philadelphia was most successful and many members won medals, including a Grand Prix d'Honneur, with their exhibits. Our quite small lounge was visited by just over 100 members and 25 persons made applications for membership. Manning of the lounge was ably done by Wilmer Rockett, his co-worker Bert Llewellyn and a few other volunteers, and to them, our thanks.

For the first time the Board of Governors and many Department Heads held a meeting at Interphil at a time other than at the Annual Meeting. This was a day-long working session on operating details of various departments, and was well worthwhile.

It was decided to ask each Department Head to prepare a description of his ideas of the duties and responsibilities of his job. These job descriptions will be reviewed and assembled in a handbook and should be of major assistance to the newly appointed Department Head.

Again I would like to thank all our Officers and Department Heads for good performance of their sometimes onerous duties and the members of the Board of Governors for their continued guidance in the affairs of the Society.

s/J. A. Pike

#### REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS

V. G. Greene resigned as Chairman of the Editorial Board at the end of the present term. A new Board under John H. M. Young was appointed. Derek Hayter and Allan Steinhart are now your editors. Guy des Rivieres was appointed to the Board to fill the place of Ed Hausmann who resigned.

*Topics* and Mission Press now seem to be under control. The new form, dictated by cost of publishing, mailing, etc. and the benefit of better articles in a 64-page edition have dictated 6 rather than 11 issues a year. In addition "bonus" books of various natures will be issued from time to time.

Back copies of *Topics* were authorized to be sold on a mixed bundle basis at 50c a copy to reduce the storage problem.

Ad rates in *Topics* were authorized to be increased to at least cover the per page cost of publishing, up to 50% over present rates.

Audit policy will be handled by internal rather than external auditors because of cost and other factors.

Revised Constitution and By-Laws will be published in a forthcoming issue of *Topics*. It has not been revised since 1957 except by notices in *Topics*. New needs and increased membership require changes including a directive function from the Board and management responsibilities from Officers. Succession is better provided for and administrative officers are now voting members of the Board. Elections will occur every two years. Regional Chapters and Study Groups will be encouraged.

A better definition of committee and department responsibilities is needed and "Job" descriptions are being prepared which will be edited and later published.

To quiet the rumor factory. a. The library will not be given to the Canada Postal Museum. b. *Topics* will not be merged with the Canadian Philatelist. c. BNAPS and Royal of Canada will not be merged.

Subsidation of study group expenses will not be authorized.

BNAPS will participate in the international Expo at Toronto in 1978 — a committee will investigate a block of rooms in a hotel, a lounge, a get-together, etc. under the chairmanship of Dave Verity.

A better method of expediting membership applications has been initiated with the introduction of six-issues-a-year for *Topics*.

Awards at BNAPS shows have been broadened to include Vermeil and Silver-Bronze. One of the duties of the Past President will be to secure adequate medals for each annual exposition.

It has been suggested that a new library list be published serially by topic (subject matter) in *Topics*.

The confidentiality of Membership Lists is to be stressed.

A new membership card will be issued in 1977.

One matter regarding improper conduct was happily settled, another is pending and probably will be soon settled.

s/Robert H. Pratt

## TREASURER'S REPORT

The financial statements of the Society have heretofore been presented at the Annual Meeting on a calendar year basis. Effective this year, your Treasurer received the approval of the Board of Governors to change the fiscal year end to June 30th. As a result, two statements are presented this year. The first covers the year 1975 and the second covers the six-month period ending June 30th, 1976. From this point forward, your Treasurer will be able to report to the Annual Meeting, a year's activities ending six months closer to the time of the Annual Meeting. The change has obvious merit and we hope the membership will find the change beneficial.

The statement for the year ending December 31, 1975 was published in *Topics* in the July-August issue, and this year the report was audited by Coopers & Lybrand, Chartered Accountants. Revenues for the year were down slightly due primarily to a reduction in book department activities. Net revenue was reduced to \$817.00 from \$3,591.00 in 1974, but this includes a one-time charge for printing the membership list.

The statement for six months ended June 30, 1976, will be published in *Topics* during the last half of 1976. The change in membership dues to \$10.00 from \$6.50 per year, increased revenues to the Society, but a reduction in Book Department income and an increase in the net cost of printing *Topics* has reduced the six months operating figures to essentially the break-even point. It is expected that increased Book Department revenues over the next 12 to 18 months, together with the new dues level will allow the Society a continued healthy financial situation.

Department heads and officers who handle Society funds often perform a thankless task. To these individuals who must comply with the necessary requirements of the Treasurer, I wish to express my appreciation for their cooperation.

I move this report for adoption.

Edmund A. Harris, Treasurer  
s/E. A. Harris

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

Membership as of Sept. 15, 1975 ..... 1,470

Additions:

New Regular Members ..... 189

New Life Members ..... 2  
Replaced on the Rolls ..... 47 238

1,708

Deductions:

Resignations ..... 63  
Deceased ..... 15  
Dropped, non-payment of dues 117 195

Membership as of Sept. 15, 1976 ..... 1,513

In preparation at present is a numerical roster from No. 1 to the present which will indicate the reasons some are no longer members. Also to be included will be the year of joining and the year of departure.

Also in preparation is a geographical directory of active members. Both should be completed and up to date by the next convention.

A new permanent membership card is in the mill. A design has been worked up and we are in the process of contacting possible suppliers for the most appropriate and economical rendering.

It is anticipated that final revision of the membership procedure will be achieved under the new constitution and a report will be submitted on this next year.

Respectfully submitted,  
s/Edward J. Whiting

## EDITORIAL BOARD REPORT

The Editorial Board continued to have the problem of an editorial team divided between Toronto and eastern Ontario. This difficulty led to various problems regarding the production of *BNA Topics* in Toronto.

By the end of 1975 most of the editorial work was being done by Michael Dicketts in eastern Ontario, whereas the checking and Toronto leg work was being done by Ed Hausmann. This situation led to delay in the issue of the magazine for a certain length of time. The Editorial Board, as then constituted, was unaware that a problem was developing. By the end of 1975 the situation was critical.

To bring the Society up to date, I wish to report that with the consent of the Board of Governors, John H. M. Young has been appointed Chairman of the Editorial Board, and I have become Honorary Chairman.

Mr. Young was Editor of *BNA Topics* for six years, 1962-68, and has served on the Editorial Board since that time. He has

assisted during 1976 in the formation of an editorial team based in Toronto. The new Editor is Derek Hayter, and the Associate Editor is Allan Steinhart, both of Toronto.

I wish to thank Michael Dicketts for the assistance he has imparted to the Society.

I also wish to congratulate the new editorial team on the superb format of the bi-monthly issue of the magazine and its expanded size.

Respectfully submitted,  
s/V. G. Greene,  
Honorary Chairman

### CIRCULATION MANAGER'S REPORT

It would be appropriate at this time to mention the embarrassment and regrets of the Circulation Manager, who being in attendance at the 1975 Convention, missed the Annual Meeting.

1975 was a slightly better year for the disposal of back issues of *Topics*. Though it is apparent from the stock on hand that the quantity of back issues again increased considerably.

The matter has been brought before the Board of Governors and was placed on the agenda for the next Board meeting. (See Chairman of the Board's report for solution.

Again in 1975 our Canadian Postal Employees with their prolonged strike from mid-October to the beginning of December played havoc with our correspondence and the mailing of *Topics*.

#### Financial Statement for 1975

Receipts:	
Sales of <i>Topics</i> .....	\$ 93.00
Expenditures:	
Postage .....	\$ 32.04
P.O. Box Rent .....	5.00
Miscellaneous .....	28.94
	60.98
Profit from 1975 Operations .....	\$ 32.02
Balance forward from 1974 .....	134.91
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Balance on hand .....	\$166.93

The above report and statement is respectfully submitted for acceptance.

s/R. F. Boudignon, Circulation Mgr.

### REPORT OF THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, BNA TOPICS

It hardly seems a year since I assumed the job of Advertising Manager and re-

lieved Ed Whiting. It has been a difficult year for all the staff of *Topics* and I give much credit and thanks to our advertisers, both long standing and new, for bearing with us during our trials. Despite the problems, we have added several new contract advertisers and have had many new transient advertisers, especially in the Classified section.

Because of the new bi-monthly format of *Topics*, with approximately 50-60 pages, the ratio of advertisements to copy has decreased somewhat, although the total advertising has increased. At present, our rates do not cover our cost of printing the advertisements. This situation will be remedied soon. Our current rate schedule has not changed since January 1, 1971 and a new schedule seems indicated. An across-the-board increase of 50% in all advertising rates will be instituted as of January 1, 1977.

I appeal to advertisers, new and old, who send advertising requests and copy, to do so before our deadline of six (6) weeks prior to the first of the nominal month of publication. Otherwise, despite my best efforts, delay may ensue.

Respectfully submitted, I move acceptance of this report.

s/Arthur H. Groten, M.D.  
Advertising Manager

### REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LIBRARY BOARD

Once again it is a pleasure to report on the Library and to congratulate Mike Squirell, our excellent librarian, on the job he has done. Mike is unfortunately unable to be at this meeting and has asked me to read his report which follows. You will notice in closing, he says "I would like to thank those members who have donated literature and money for the improvement of your library." I think a list of those members who make donations to the library be published in *Topics*.

Respectfully submitted,  
V. G. Greene, Chairman

### REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

This year I will have to be here in spirit, I still haven't figured out what happened last year as yet, but it must have been the weather.

First off, I would like to wish Lewis Ludlow and crew a most successful convention and that everyone has a good time as every BNAPS Convention signifies.

I would like to thank the members of the Board of Governors for their decision on the future of the BNAPS Library, that was taken at the Philadelphia show.

From September 1975 to February 1976 I was beginning to think that the members had forgotten that we had a Library, but in the past few months I have been overwhelmed with requests on certain subjects of literature. I had thought that five copies of each article would have been sufficient for our needs, but I have found this is not the case, I now have waiting lists for some articles, but this situation will be rectified by the time this report is read.

Priorities have changed within past few months. I have had to shelve the work on the cumulative index to concentrate on a new Library Listing, at present I cannot promise when the new one will be finished but additions will be noted in future issues of *Topics*, such as revenues in the current issue of our journal. I will continue to work on the index as time permits.

No binding has been done in the past year of the Library journals, but I have made dust jackets for the loose sets of journals at a cost of about 15c each, in anticipation of the many requests for single issues that will come when the index is finished.

In closing I would like to thank those members who have donated literature and money for the improvement of your Library.

M. J. Squirell

### CONVENTION COMMITTEE REPORT

We take this opportunity to again thank the Toronto Group for last year's convention and the outstanding \$700 surplus.

Next year's 1977 convention will be in Edmonton, Alberta, at the Edmonton Plaza, a 3-year-old hotel September 17, 18, 19. Stewart Kenyon is the chairman.

The 1978 convention is scheduled for Florida, possibly in the Palm Beach area late in October. The co-chairmen are Harry Lussey and Bob Carr.

For 1979 our convention will be in Ottawa under the direction of Jim Kraemer. Probable dates are September 13, 14, 15.

Bids for future conventions are in hand from Chatham, Ontario with Bill Simpson as chairman; Quebec City whose representative is Guy des Rivieres; and Winnipeg with Glen Hansen as spokesman. Bids from U.S. cities are very difficult to come by.

s/R. V. C. Carr

### REPORT OF THE SALES DIVISION 1976

My first full year on the job was both challenging and productive. For the full year of 1975 the Sales department grossed \$9,545.90 in spite of a crippling postal strike in Canada during the final months of the year.

The Society's year end is now June 30th and sales to that point are \$4,129.00, which is slightly behind last year's total. The number of books on circuit remains steady between 130 and 150 for which I sincerely thank those steady contributors, keeping in mind the present severe shortage of fine B.N.A. material.

I realize some of you are still disappointed at not receiving circuits more often but with more than 300 requests constantly on hand, it takes time to bring your particular name back to the top. Perhaps a further effort on everyone's part to speed up a circuit in your hands would assist greatly.

We have had two instances of substitution this past year, and one lost circuit which our insurance is presently investigating.

I hope to be able to have a few notes in *Topics* this coming year that will keep you posted on current supply and demand.

#### Financial Report 1975

No. of books	Gross value of books
72 on hand January 1st .....	\$11,284.06
114 entered during year .....	15,959.91
45 retired during year .....	6,469.40
141 on hand Dec. 31st .....	20,774.57
Cash on hand from Lehr .....	\$ 815.73
Gross sales to December 31 .....	8,669.67
Sale of blank books .....	60.50

Total sales to Dec. 31, 1975 ...	\$ 9,545.90
Paid to owners (less post and registration) .....	\$3,076.09
Paid to Treasurer .....	436.64
Cash on hand in bank .....	6,033.17

Total cash on hand and disbursements .....	\$9,545.90
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#### Financial Report 1976

No. of books	Gross value of books
141 on hand January 1st .....	\$20,774.57
51 entered during year .....	8,790.18
42 retired during year .....	12,085.41
150 on hand December 31st .....	17,479.34
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1976 .....	\$ 6,033.17

Gross sales to June 30 .....	4,117.06
Other sales (books) .....	12.70
	<hr/>
	\$10,162.93
Paid to Owners (less post and registration) .....	\$4,919.86
Paid to Treasurer .....	520.83
Cash in bank .....	4,722.24
	<hr/>
	\$10,162.93

### REPORT OF THE PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN, CANADA

Mr. President and Fellow Members,  
When I first took over this job in 1972, there were no instructions to follow, so I developed my own pattern, which covered newspapers, various philatelic publications and stamp clubs, from coast to coast in Canada, even including the British Isles. Each source received an individually typed letter requesting their cooperation in publicizing the salient points relating to the Convention and Exhibition.

I did not find the cooperation this year as in previous years. I regret to report that many publishers of events, such as ours, required two and three notifications before they would publish it. It would appear the squeaky wheel had to make known its needs before recognition. It was an interesting observation, however, that when I used the special letterheads, furnished by the Convention Committee, my requests were ignored completely, whereas, when I used the Society's stationery, bearing my name as Canadian Publicist, I was able to secure more recognition.

In future, we may require funds for advertising. Therefore, I propose a budgetary allowance of X number of dollars be established for joint usage, whether used or not.

Very few had the courtesy to acknowledge my notices and I regret to say that some of the stamp clubs fall into this category, whereas, others have given me their full cooperation by sending copies of their periodicals, in which we were given coverage.

Maybe I am old fashioned enough to believe that a personal letter written deserves the courtesy of an acknowledgment, especially when a self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed for their use, making it as easy as possible for them to forward "tear sheets" of insertions, for file purposes, or, on the other hand, to advise it was not possible to cover this event.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the President, Mr. James Pike and

the Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. Robert Pratt, for their attention to my correspondence requesting information.

I move this report be accepted as read.  
Thank you.

s / Russell McNeil

### REPORT OF THE PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN, U.S.

Herewith is the second annual report on the activities of the Publicity Chairman for the U.S., for the year 1975-76.

I regret that I am unable to pretest this report in person, since I will be overseas participating in a radiological conference at Cambridge University in England.

However, I will be able to attend the final day and evening of the annual Convention of our sister Society, the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, also in Cambridge, and will deliver official greetings from our Society, both at the business meeting, and the concluding banquet.

Unfortunately, this has not been a very active year for me in the publicity department. I have had contact regularly with my counterpart in Canada, Russ McNeil, who has always extended 100% cooperation with me, and who has endeavoured to coordinate our mutual publicity activities as much as possible, under the above mentioned circumstances. The Society as a whole owes much to the many years of devoted help given by Russ.

The Society is to be congratulated for promoting Leo LaFrance to the Presidency — I extend best wishes to Leo and his slate of officers in their forthcoming Society year.

Yours respectfully,  
s / Ian W. Taylor

### REPORT OF THE ELECTION COMMITTEE

In the 1976 election for Officers and Board of Governors the tally of votes result is as follows:

President .....	Leo LaFrance
Vice-President .....	Dr. Fred Stulberg
Secretary .....	Edward J. Whiting
Treasurer .....	Edmund A. Harris

Board of Governors, Class of 1976: Robert H. Pratt, James C. Lehr, and Guy des Rivieres.

The late Ralph A. Hart polled a very substantial number of votes posthumously and his passing leaves a great void in the ranks of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,  
Henri E. Reinhard,  
Ballots Chairman

## REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE FOR 1975-76

During the year 1975-76 the Membership Committee received from the Secretary 145 applications requiring investigation. Of that number 124 have been accepted for membership, 3 withdrew their application, and 7 applicants were not accepted. The remaining 11 applicants have investigations in varying degrees of completeness. The most common grounds for disapproval of applicants for membership was the applicant's failure to provide references.

Respectfully submitted,  
s / C. A. Stillions,

Chairman of the Membership Committee

## REPORT ON THE WINNER OF THE PRESIDENT'S CERTIFICATE FOR 1975

Each year the President's Certificate is awarded to the member who proposed the most new members during the year. The

tabulation of the new members enrolled during 1975 by their proposers determines that once again the winner is Glenn F. Hansen with 34 new members to his credit.

s / Edward J. Whiting, Secretary

## REPORT ON THE WINNER OF THE VINCENT G. GREENE AWARD FOR 1975

Each year the elected officers, members of the Board of Governors and the Donor vote to decide a winner of the V. G. Greene Award for the best article, series of articles, column or series of columns authored by a member or members of BNAPS and which was originally published in *BNA Topics*.

A canvass of the 14 persons above mentioned resulted in 11 responses. The tabulation of these responses determined that the winner this year is Dr. William G. Moffatt.

s / Edward J. Whiting, Secretary

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# Notes from the Librarian

MICHAEL SQUIRELL  
Lively, Ontario

In my appeal for the Canadian Revenue Society publications that our library does not have, BNAPSers Albert W. Marshall and Bill Rockett sent us No. 18, Cimon Morin sent the library two pages, 108-9 of the *Canadian Philately — A Bibliography* on the revenue literature. We still need Nos. 2, 3, 4 to complete our set.

There is a great demand for the Small Queen literature in the library. Some of the articles in the files are not in the best shape, quality of the paper used in the original article was not of the best quality and the printing was also bad. I am typing these articles up as time permits where there is only the one article available, so bear with me as it takes time.

Richard Malott has sent the library some more interesting studies of Canadian air mail history. I was especially happy to receive his 16-page article on crash covers, also Canadian air mail 50th anniversaries in 1976, Trans-Canada air mail service, Data — Canadian Forces Postal Service. Two copies of each article is available from the library.

The library has all the BNA Quarterman reprints and the 1967-73 Definitive Issue books.

Fred Keane has donated \$10 to the library. There has been a greater use of the library in the past few months. On Friday, Oct. 8 I received three requests and the following day another three. In many cases the same literature is requested so I am trying to get more literature copied.

In the past, librarians have sent a covering letter separate from the literature. This would now add 10c to the cost (the first class letter rate). So I have waived this procedure to save members this added cost. The invoice that is sent with the literature has the notation "Please remit the amount on cover." I am pleased to say that 99.99 percent of members have followed this notation.

"How To Set Up An Exhibition and Judging An Exhibition," by Mike Millar and Fred Stulberg, and prepared for the Royal, was received from Fred. This publication is a reading must for exhibitors and anyone interested in a philatelic judging career; anyway it pays to know what the judges are looking for at philatelic shows.

Don Fraser has sent the Library the first two issues of the "Small Queen Newsletter," of the BNAPS Small Queen Study Group.

September 15, 1976

### New Members

- 3546 BOEHNER, Robert W., P.O. Box 9546, St. John's, Nfld. A1A 2Y4  
 3538 CLIFFORD, Albert J., 32870—2nd Ave., Mission, B.C. V2V 1J2  
 3545 DANCHAK, George Jr., 201—708 Corot Rive, Montreal, Que. H3E 1C4  
 3516 DENNIS, David, 163 Terrace Hill, Brantford, Ont. N3R 1G5  
 3552 DILLAWAY, Dr. Guy R., 30 Drabbington Way, Weston, MA 02193  
 3523 ELLIOTT, Philip E. J., P.O. Box 178, Siemon Park, P.E.I. C0B 2A0  
 3550 GRAMS, Gabriel A., P.O. Box 4151, Edmonton, Alta. T6E 4T2  
 3517 HALL, Richard S., 155 Murray St., Rochester, NY 14606  
 3524 HUARD, Raymond, 2906 Preston Ave., Saskatoon, Sask. S7J 2G9  
 3521 HURST, Donald D., 160 Beach 139 St., Belle Harbor, NY 11694  
 3542 O'DONNELL, Michael C., 9904 Greenvue La., Manassas, VA 22110  
 3549 PENTON, Henry, 1317 Foster Park Rd., Amherst, OH 44001  
 3528 RHODEHAMEL, Robert H., 5320 N. Medidian St., Indianapolis, IN 46208  
 3554 ROSE, Jonathan W., 30 Golf Rd., Pleasanton, CA 94566  
 3512 SIMON, Michael F., 500 Stephenson Hwy., Ste. 402, Troy, MI 48084  
 3544 WALLERSTEDT, W. Kenneth, 4916 Holcomb, Des Moines, IA 50310  
 3515 ZHISS, Max E., 868 E. 7th St., Brooklyn, NY 11230

### New Life Member

- L-3548 COGSWELL, Dr. Eric**, 360 Pomona Ave., Burlington, Ont. L7N 1T5

### Applications Pending

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3514 CHAMP, William Harold    | 3559 COLLIER, George W.       |
| 3518 LOCKE, Graham            | 3560 STATE, Stanley           |
| 3520 ACKERMAN, Arnold W.      | 3561 BLY, Frederick W.        |
| 3551 HERMES, Alfred P. (AI)   | 3562 KENSE, Francis J.        |
| 3553 BODOW, Donald M.         | 3563 HOFFMAN, Daniel R., M.D. |
| 3555 BARON, Robert I.         | 3564 McMAHON, Thomas W.       |
| 3556 DAVIS, Brian             | 3547 BOUDREAU, Andre J. R.    |
| 3557 FIELDS, William S., M.D. | (note address change)         |
| 3558 FISHER, Gary D.          |                               |

(For addresses of these applicants please refer to the issue in which they were first listed as new "Applications for Membership")

### Applications Not Accepted

- 3504 GOUDREAU, Flornt L., R.R. 3, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 5K1  
 (Failure to respond to correspondence from the Secretary)

### Applications for Membership

- 3565 KOLCZ, Fred J., 25 W. 657 Prairie, Wheaton, IL 60187. C—Can., Nfld., all; Federal, Provincial & Tax Paid Revenues; Locals; Forgeries. Proposed by W. C. Rockett, 249.  
 3566 WINMILL, Jancy E., P.O. Box 6152, Station "J", Ottawa, Ont. K2A 1S2. C—Can.; Map stamp (Scott Nos. 85 and 86) all aspects. Proposed by G. F. Hansen, 2203, seconded by D. I. Jorgensen, 3373.  
 3568 SMITH, F. H., 20 Lesmar Dr., Islington, Ont. M9B 2V1. C—Modern varieties with emphasis on 1967 Centennial Issue. Proposed by J. H. Talman, 2884, seconded by L. Beaudet, 3049.  
 3569 LAFLIN, Daniel J., Rt. 3, Box 630, Melbourne Beach, FL 32951. C—BNA (Canada, etc.), U.S.A., West Germany. Proposed by E. J. Whiting, L-61.

### Changes of Address

- 3547 BOUDREAU, Andre J. R., 5420 Boisvert, St-Hubert, Que. J3Y 6A5 — U  
 3187 BOWLES, A. Bruce C., HQ CFE CFB Europe (Lahr), CFPO 5000, K0K 3R0 — C  
 75 BRASSLER, Norman, Buck Hill Falls, PA 18323 — U  
 3070 FISK, Arnold R., 841 River St., Kenora, Ont. P9N 1K2 — F  
 2447 HENNOK, Jim A., P.O. Box 250, Adelaide St. Sta., Toronto, Ont. M5C 2J4 — C  
 1539 LANGSTROTH, Dr. R. S., 652 Loyalist Ct., Fredericton, N.B. E3B 3K9 — C  
 3513 LUBINSKI, Kieczyslaw, 8 Attercliff Ct., Rexdale, Ont. M9V 1H7  
 1625 MATEJKA, James J., Jr., M.D., Ste. 2015, Midland Bldg., 176 W. Adams St., Chicago, IL 60603—U  
 3319 MOREAU, Pierre G., 33 Harbour Sq., Apt. 1407, Toronto, Ont. M5J 2G2 — C  
 3532 OBENAUER, Ross A., 19 Essex La., Hendersonville, NC 28739 — U  
 2578 PAWLUK, William S., 86 Johnstone Ave., Dartmouth, N.S. B2Y 2K5 — C  
 L-2461 TANNENBAUM, Martin M., 118 E. 11th St., New York, NY 10003 — U

### Delinquent List (Receivables)

- 538 WELLBURN — \$3.50 balance of '76 dues to be billed with '77 dues  
 2512 TRANKNER — \$3.50 balance of '76 dues to be billed with '77 dues  
 2659 WALKER — \$2.50 balance of '76 dues to be billed with '77 dues  
 2779 LAW — \$4.00 balance of '76 dues to be billed with '77 dues  
 2932 KELLY — \$3.50 balance of '76 dues to be billed with '77 dues  
 3420 MATZA — \$3.50 balance of '76 dues to be billed with '77 dues

### MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Members as of August 15, 1976 .....	1495
New Members .....	17
New Life Member .....	1
Members as of September 15 .....	1513
Applications pending .....	16

New Applicants .....	4
	20
New Life Member .....	1
	October 15, 1976

#### New Members

- 3520 ACKERMAN, Arnold W., 46 Linbert St., Middletown, CT 06457  
 3555 BARON, Robert L., 18 Joy's Lane, Hurley, NY 12443  
 3553 BODOW, Donald M., P.O. Box 664, Syracuse, NY 13201  
 3514 CHAMP, William H., 341 Flora St., Apt. 703, Ottawa, Ont. K1R 5S2  
 3559 COLLIER, George W., Collier's Philatelic Enterprises, P.O. Box 486, Donna, TX 78537  
 3556 DAVIS, Brian, 520 Scarboro Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta. T3C 2H6  
 3558 FISHER, Gary D., 260 Main St. W., Stouffville, Ont. L0H 1L0  
 3551 HERMES, Alfred P., 4355 W. 15th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V6R 3A9  
 3563 HOFFMAN, Daniel R., M.D., 1028 North Alpine Rd., Rockford, IL 61107  
 3562 KENSE, Francis J., 219 Jackson Pl., N.W., Calgary, Alta. T3B 2V3  
 3518 LOCKE, Graham, 140 De Normandie, St. Lambert, Que. H1B 3C5  
 3564 McMAHON, Thomas W., The Stamp Den Regd., P.O. Box 3020, Station "B", Rexdale, Ont. M9V 2G2

#### Applications Pending

(For addresses of these applicants please refer to the issue in which they were first listed as new "Applications for Membership".)

- |                               |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 3557 FIELDS, William S., M.D. | 3565 KOLCZ, Fred J.    |
| 3560 STATE, Stanley           | 3566 WINMILL, Jancy E. |
| 3561 BLY, Frederick W.        | 3568 SMITH, F. H.      |
| 3547 BOUDREAU, Andre J. R.    | 3569 LAFLIN, Daniel J. |

#### Changes of Address

- 1496 BILDEN, William O., Box 24026, Edina, MN 55424 — U  
 1826 BRAKEFIELD-MOORE, E., 4448 Tremblay Dr., Victoria, B.C. V8N 4W5 — C  
 2581 BUTTERS, John C., Box 4568, R.R. 4, Trenton, Ont. K8V 5P7 — C  
 3531 COLBERG, Richard A., 814 Snyder Hill Rd., Lititz, PA 17543 — U  
 3497 HARRIS, R. Gordon, 305 Palisade Apts., 3193 Walnut Rd., Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 1N3 — C  
 3176 HEWETT, Maj. M. E., 213 Haddington Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5M 2P7 — C  
 3158 IKEDA, Hiroshi, 13-22, Hachizuka 2-chome, Ikeda, Osaka 563, Japan — F  
 2470 LEE, Robert A., P.O. Box 937, Vernon, B.C. V1T 6M8 — C  
 3055 LOVE, Andrew G., Apt. 2310, 666 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5S 2H8 — C  
 700 ROGERS, J. V., 7295 McMillan Rd., R.R. 2, Sooke, B.C. V0S 1N0 — C  
 3167 TILLEY, Scott E., 1404 Sadlers Wells Dr., Herndon, VA 22070 — U  
 2660 WEST, Peter, P.O. Box 579, Slave Lake, Alta. T0G 2A0 — C  
 -X NATIONAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, Hon. Lib. A. J. Brown, 1 Whitehall Place, London, SW1A 2HE, England — F  
 -C CANADIANA AQUISITIONS DIVISION, and Legal Deposit Office, National Library of Canada, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N4 — C

#### Returned Mail

(Any information to correct address will be appreciated.)

- 1723 MacCORMACK, Dr. Harold P., 34 Charles Street, Truro, N.S. B2N 1X3  
 3225 MILLER, Robert H., 915 Wallace Avenue, Chambersburg, PA 17201

#### Applications for Membership

- 3567 ADAMS, W., Box 776, Deersfield, FL 33441. C/DCx. Everything in Canada and all Provinces. Speciality: Official Seals, Special Delivery, Proofs and Essays. Proposed by H. W. Lussy, 167.  
 3570 CARR, Martin C., P.O. Box 258, Belvedere, CA 94920, C. Mint Canada and Newfoundland. Proposed by Joseph Zimmerman, 3416, seconded by P. Singer, 2772.  
 3571 EDWARD, William G., 2840 Bowling Green, Walnut Creek, CA 94598, C. Canada. Proposed by T. J. Perkins, 1350, seconded by G. F. Lohman, 3495.  
 3572 SOSS, Thomas L., M.D., 101-S-San Mateo Dr., San Mateo, CA 94401 C. Newfoundland. Proposed by P. Singer, 2772, seconded by J. Simmerman, 3416.  
 3573 HADDEN, J. Alex, 6770 Oak St., Vancouver, B.C. V6P 3Z2 C. Canada, Scouts. Proposed by E. J. Whiting, L-61.  
 3574 TOWNSEND, H. R., Brookfield Center, CT 06805, Cxc Canada, Newfoundland, mint and used postage stamps, mint blocks, 20th Cent., plate blocks, coils, mint airmails, all and any varieties of 20th Cent. Proposed by E. J. Whiting L61.  
 3575 WHITE, Owen L., P.O. Box 252, Waterloo, Ont. N2J 4A4 Cx Canada, Newfoundland, mint and used postage, pre-stamp and stampless covers, postal history, plate blocks, coils, OHMS-G, complete booklets, precancels, mint and used airmails, stationery entires, literature; RPO, Territorial, Flag, Slogan, 2-ring, 4-ring, squared circle, and duplex cancels. Speciality: Election envelopes, Ontario postal history. Proposed by R. M. Lamb, 1255, seconded by P. J. Wiedemann 2643.  
 3576 McCLUSKY, Fred, P.O. Box 117, Petawawa, Ont. K8H 2X1 C Railroad Post Office; Cancellatföns of Canada. Proposed by E. J. Whiting, L61.  
 3577 HAMILTON, John, 126 York St., St. Catharines, Ont. L2R 6E4, C Canada. Proposed by E. J. Whiting, L-61.  
 3578 LEVITT, Martin, M.D., 208 Oak St., Winnipeg, Man. R3M 3R4, C Canada S.O.N. Town-Date Circular cancellations: "calendar" collections. Proposed by E. J. Whiting, L-61.  
 3579 KAYE, Donald B., 36 Lawfield Dr., Hamilton, Ont. L8V 4C4, C The "Medallion" era — varieties, postal history: Canada's registration stamps; The Centennial definitives. Proposed by A. L. Steinhart, seconded by A. W. Leggett, 2471.  
 3580 LIPINSKI, Dr. J. Kenneth, Box 217, Toronto General Hospital, 101 College St., Toronto, Ont. M5G 1L7, C Canada — Revenues and pre-Admiral issues; France. Proposed by W. C. Rockett, 249.  
 3581 WENER, Edward, P.O. Box 2819, Station "D", Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W8, Dealer. Proposed by L. Beaudet, 3049, second by A. L. Steinhart, 2010.  
 3582 McKEE, Thomas Douglas, 1445 Cuthbertson Pl., Thunder Bay, Ont. P7E 5L3, C General. Proposed by E. J. Whiting, L-61.

- 3583 DUCKWORTH, Harry William, 395 Elm St., Winnipeg, Man. R3M 3N6, Cc Canada used 19th Cent.; pre-stamp and stampless covers; 2-ring and 4-ring cancels; specialty: cancellations and postal history, 1860-1880. Proposed by H. E. Duckworth, 2166.
- 3584 ATKINS, James, 1355 Lawson Ave., West Vancouver, B.C. V7T 2E6, C Canada, Hong Kong, Brazil, General. Proposed by J. A. Pike, 1361, seconded by S. J. Horton, 923.

#### MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Members as of September 15, 1976 .....	1513
New Members .....	12
Members as of October 15, 1976 .....	1525
Applications pending .....	8
New Applicants .....	16
	<hr/> 24

## As I saw it : BNAPEX at San Francisco, Cal.

1976

The 28th Annual Exhibition and Convention was held at the Holiday Inn, Union Square, San Francisco, CA, September 16-18, 1976. 168 members registered and 230 day tickets were sold.

On Thursday, September 16, at 10:00 a.m., in the Cotillion Ballroom, the Chairman, Mr. Lew Ludlow, welcomed all present and introduced the following dignitaries:

- Mr. Cyril Magnim, Chief of Protocol for the city of San Francisco, who extended greetings on behalf of the city.
- The Hon. J. A. H. Mackay, Deputy Postmaster General of Canada.
- Mr. Larry Sperling, Assistant Deputy Postmaster of Canada.
- Mr. Carl Rufelds, Trade Commissioner for Canada in San Francisco.

After a short speech by the Hon. J. A. H. Mackay, he cut the ribbon and declared the Exhibition opened.

There were six interesting seminars with a study group, each being prefaced by Edward A. Richardson and chaired by the following: Trelle Morrow, H. G. Walburn, Wilmer Rockett, Lee Bandom, Lew Ludlow and Ed Harris.

While there was no Ladies' Programme, per se, some took advantage of the seminars, while others spent their time and their husbands' money shopping, touring and getting bumped and bruised on the Cable Car.

On September 16, at 7:00 p.m., the President and Mrs. James Pike and Incoming President and Mrs. Leo LaFrance graciously welcomed the guests at the door of the salon where the President's reception, hosted by the Holiday Inn, was held. The liquid refreshments and the attractive,

sumptuous hors d'oeuvres beggars description.

On Sept. 17, at 7:00 p.m., a reception was hosted by the Hon. J. A. H. Mackay, Deputy Postmaster General of Canada and Mrs. Mackay, who welcomed the guests, together with Mr. Larry Sperling, Assistant Deputy Postmaster General of Canada, Mr. Carl Rufelds, Trade Commission for Canada, in San Francisco and Mr. James Kraemer, Curator of the National Postal Museum, Ottawa, Canada. This, too, was a party to remember.

In between times the western Canada members were in full force handing out large red buttons — "let's do it" — as a reminder of the 1977 Exhibition and Convention to be held in Edmonton, Alta., Canada.

On Sept. 18, at 7:00 p.m., the Host Committee reception was held in the Cotillion Reception Room — guests were warmly greeted by Chairman Lew Ludlow and Mrs. Ludlow. Lew had many very able assistants, of which, one of the least was "MAC".

At 8:00 p.m., the banquet was held in the Veranda Roof, situated on the top floor of the hotel, making it possible for all to have a panorama view of the City, made fascinating by the rolling "in" and "out" of the fog.

At each plate there was a souvenir folder of the last issue of the Canadian Indian Stamp series, as a gift from the Canada Post Office, through the courtesy of the Hon. J. A. H. Mackay. Also, enclosed in each menu folder was a formal invitation to attend BNAPEX '77.

After a substantial dinner, made glamorous by serving a dessert of baked Alaska flambé, each guest was presented with a

favour of the occasion of a Cable Car patterned tumbler, from the Host Committee of BNAPEX '76.

The programme of the evening opened with a most interesting talk by the guest speaker, The Hon. J. A. H. Mackay, on the various methods of producing stamps.

Dr. Robert V. C. Carr, Chairman of the Jury, presented the Competitive Awards, as follows:

**GRAND GOLD AWARD** — Dr. Arthur Groten.

**GOLD** — Dr. Arthur Groten, James Pike, Julian Smith.

**GOLD & SILVER VERMEILS**—Arthur Leggett, Harry Lussey, Austin Mifsud, Rosemary Nickle.

**SILVER, PLUS FELICITATIONS OF THE JURY** — Allan Steinhart.

**SILVER** — Lee Brandom, Lewis Ludlow.

**SILVER & BRONZE VERMEILS**—W. C. Clutterbuck, Leo LaFrance, Wilmer Rockett.

**BRONZE**—Jack Carter, David Dixon, William McCann, Trelle Morrow, Rev. T. B. Murray.

**NOVICE GROUP BRONZE** — Major E. Kaasalainen.

Other Exhibits are as follows:

**COURT OF HONOUR**

Canadian Participation in the Siberian Expedition of 1918-19 — National Postal Museum.

Canadian Pence Issues — Sam C. Nickle.

Canada — 1859 Decimal Issue — Harry Lussey.

## NON-COMPETITIVE

The San Francisco Cog — Dr. R. V. C. Carr.

The President, Mr. James Pike, presented to Glenn Hansen, the V. G. Greene award for securing the greatest number of new members. Glenn was winner for two consecutive years — 1974 and 1975 — making him eligible for two Certificates.

Dr. Wm. G. Moffatt was awarded a Certificate for the best continuing series of articles, relating to squared circles, for 1975.

Edward A. Richardson installed Charles P. deVolpi and Edward J. Whiting as members of the Order of the Beaver, for their outstanding contributions to the Society. Each was presented with the traditional beige Stetson.

The evening was brought to a close by President James A. Pike thanking Lew Ludlow and Vice-Chairman Dan Rosenblat and their very capable Committee for a most successful Convention.

BNAPEX '76 will long be remembered as a most interesting one with all Members appreciating the work and enthusiasm that went into it.

Also, via the grapevine, I heard all dealers were well satisfied with their amount of sales.

Hope I have covered all facets. If not, please forgive. One can't be ubiquitous, and to err is human, especially when my notebook was filled, my ballpoint ran dry and I had to depend on total recall for some of the above.

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# BNAPS Board of Governors Minutes at Interphil

Minutes of the Board of Governors of the British North America Philatelic Society meeting in open session at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. June 2nd, 1976.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Robert Pratt at 10 a.m. Present were Messrs. Cook, Greene, Groten, Mrs. Hollingshead, Messrs. LaFrance, Lehr, Llewellyn, Pike, Richardson, Rockett, Sissons, Steinhart, Verity, Wegg, Whiting and Young.

The meeting began with a lengthy discussion of the fees for dealer tables at BNAPEX '76 as a result of which the Permanent Convention Committee is to be made aware of the feelings of the Board. Copyright policy was discussed as regards our publications, handbooks, as well as *BNA Topics*. This resulted in the appointment of Ed Richardson and John Young as a committee to explore all the facets and details of copyrighting what we publish

under both Canadian and U.S. copyright laws.

The Board was asked to set the price for the handbook on Tax Paid. We are having 1,000 printed at a cost of \$2,640,00. This expanded to a discussion of pricing our handbooks. It was moved and passed that we grant a 40% discount to anyone buying 10 or more copies of any handbook we sell. It was understood in both motions that all sales are to be post-paid, and that we do not sell wholesale.

Vinnie Greene then tendered his resignation as chairman of the Editorial Board at the end of the current term. This was amended to include the entire present board and be effective as soon as a new board is appointed. He suggested John H. M. Young as his successor. Acceptance of this resignation was moved and passed and the President was directed to appoint a new Editorial Board. It was suggested he appoint a chairman who would be authorized to select his own board members.

There followed a discussion on having all committees draw up outlines of their functions and duties and responsibilities. All to eventually be developed and assembled into a type of operating manual.

Allan Steinhart and John Young brought us up to date on the events surrounding the change of editor from Mike Dicketts to Derek Hayter and the production of the ensuing two issues of *Topics*. It was stressed that a much better job can be done for *Topics* on a bi-monthly, 44- to 64-page journal than on a monthly smaller one as formerly. Accordingly Mr. Greene, as

chairman of the Editorial Board, recommended to the Board of Governors that we change from eleven to six issues of *Topics* per year. Cost savings were said to be considerable.

The problem of storage and disposal of back issues of *Topics* was discussed and Bob Boudignon is to send a list of available issues with a price breakdown to Allan Steinhart. Suggestion was made to dispose of them on a bundle basis at about 50c each.

Dr. Art Groten then opened discussion of *Topics* advertising with advice on the lower revenue because of fewer issues and a request for clarification of ad revenue philosophy. *Topics* now costs an average of \$26.74 per page for cuts and printing to which must be added postage, mailing and any other costs. Advertising is to pay its own way but should not be expected to pay for publishing *Topics*. A maximum mentioned was \$10.00 over cost per page.

Jim Sissons, chairman, Board of Examiners, had nothing to report.

Allan Steinhart stated it is present editorial policy not to edit the content of articles. Only editing will be in the nature of grammar and spelling.

The BNAPSers of the Philadelphia Group that were involved in Interphil were extended a vote of thanks as was Will Rockett for his efforts in behalf of the BNAPS lounge.

The meeting adjourned to lunch at 12:45 p.m. It followed by an executive session at 1 p.m.

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## MORE LETTERS

### Joggin(s) Mines

Relative to the Joggins Mines, N.S. article in the May-June *Topics*, the cover shown here may be of interest.

It is an ordinary small queen cover dated April 7, 1896. The stamp is cancelled with the post office stamp and if the crossroads cork was in use at this time, it was not used on this cover.

You will note that the post office stamp reads Joggins Mines, though the corner card reads Joggins Mines. I think the same is true of Capt. Mitchell's illustrated cover. Though the inking on his cover is somewhat blurred, it also seems to read Joggin

Mines. In fact it looks like the same post office stamp was used on both covers.

Hoping this is of some help to Capt. Mitchell.

— Maggie Toms

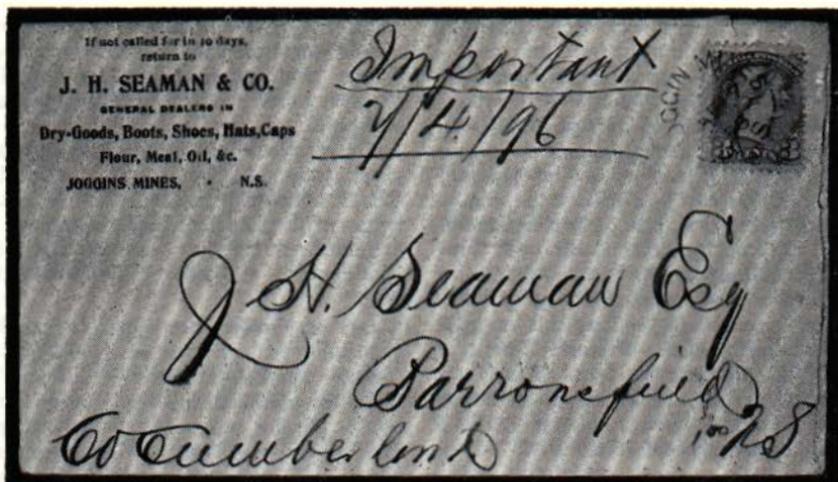
(See next page)

### Topics Topped?

Your May-June edition of *Topics* is one of the finest issues that I have seen yet. You are to be congratulated in obtaining such excellent material by some pretty distinguished writers. Question: How are you going to top it?

Thank you.

— Dr. Robert V. C. Carr



See first letter, previous page.

Philately-In Print

## MAIL FROM OUR MEMBERS

### Toronto Slogan Postmarks

I was interested to read the letter from Hans Reiche on the subject of the Toronto slogans (*Topics* 354 page 50).

My main interest is in flag cancellations and as an adjunct to their study I am at present collating information on the International machines which were extensively used by the Canadian P.O. between 1902 and 1919.

During the period in question (1912-14) there were certainly 4 and probably 5 International machines in use at the Toronto main Post Office. The first of the 2 slogans mentioned, "Canadian Nat. Exhibition 1912", was the first slogan die used at Toronto in the International machines and has been noted from 2nd May 1912 to 3rd September 1912, it was followed by the "Broadview Boys Fall Fair" slogan which is noted from 13th September 1912. There is no overlap of usage and the standard wavy line obliterator used in International machines has not been noted during this period of use. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that the slogan in question appeared in all 4 or 5 machines in use *i.e.* there are 4 or 5 dies. This is borne out by the fact that within the bars to the right of the slogan can be found a die number (1 to 4 have been recorded), the slogan has also been noted without die number. The

standard wavy line obliterator is known with die Nos. 1 to 5 within the lines die 4 being noted from 1912 at least, the date of introduction of die 5 is not established.

Similar circumstances surround the 1914 slogan except that the dies are lettered A to D inclusive with an unlettered die also noted.

I too understood that the plural dies had all been struck from the same master and therefore find the differences noted by Mr. Reiche most interesting. The point is relevant to study of the flag cancels of W.W. I in that several towns were using more than one machine and the possibility of 2 or more similar flag dies in use at the same time arises. Students will note that Montreal, for instance, had 4 machines in use in 1917 whilst only 2 of the 3 listed 1917 flags are recorded in simultaneous use at any one time. Likewise the 1918 flag "Buy Victory Bonds" probably exists in quadruplicate.

I should be grateful if any (BNAPS) members who have slogan cancels in their collections, and are not already in touch, would drop me a line in order that I may enlist their aid in furthering studies of the use of the International machines.

Please write to David F. Sessions, 56 Hoyle Court Road, Baildon Shipley, West

\* \* \*

**Perforations**

I am writing in response to a letter that appeared in *BNA Topics*, May-June, 1976, p. 42 by Mr. C. Kirk Liggett and an article by Harry Lussey called "Perforations on Canadian Stamps." (March-April, 1976, p. 32). I have found both of these articles informative and enjoyable.

I would like to buy a KIUSALUS Specialist Gauge, but I don't know where to find one. Any help would be appreciated.

Mr. Liggett's letter questioned what the correlation is between the English system and the Metric system of perforation B. The following is a list of the correlations.

Machine set to perforate at intervals of 1000th of an inch	Exact number of perforations in 2mm
.060	13.12
.061	12.90
.062	12.70
.063	12.50
.064	12.30
.065	12.11
.066	11.92
.067	11.75
.068	11.58
.069	11.41
.070	11.25
.071	11.09
.072	10.94
.073	10.79
.074	10.64
.075	10.50
.076	10.36
.077	10.22
.078	10.09
.079	9.97
.080	9.84

The method used to compute correlation is as follows:

- 1.00mm = .03937 inches
- A—(the distance in mm from center to center of two perforate holes) =  

$$\frac{1.00 \text{ mm}}{.03937 \text{ inches}} \times B$$
- B—(the distance in inches from center to center of two perforate holes)
- A mm = (25.40 × B)mm
- C—(standard perforation No. which is the No. of holes per 20mm) =

20mm

A mm

$$5. C = \frac{20 \text{ mm}}{(25.40 \times B) \text{ mm}}$$

Which is the same as  
 6.  $C = \frac{B}{.7874}$

Therefore, by using this last equation, a person can find the standard perforation in the Metric system with a specific perforate at intervals of thousandths of an inch.

—William Uznanski

\* \* \*

**FDC of 20c Aerogramme**

In reference to my letter, page 33, *Topics* July-August 1976, would you please correct three errors.

—Re para one, line 9: 100 were cancelled on 30 December, 1975 at the Postal Museum.

—Re para two, line one: On 2 January 1976 etc.

—Re para two, line 14: cancelled with the 2-1-76 postal cancellation . . .

—R. K. Malott  
Ottawa, Ont.

\* \* \*

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will hold its Annual Convention and Show . . . BC.PEX 77 . . . on April 21, 22 and 23, 1977, for the first time in Vancouver, B.C. The Bayshore Inn is the site of the Show. Special hotel rates will be available to those registering for attendance.

The Show will have 400 frames and a bourse of 25 dealers from both eastern and western Canada as well as the United States. At the time of this writing, the committee has not yet decided whether it will accept philatelic agencies from Commonwealth countries.

Special cancellations will be prepared for the event by the Canada Post Office. First-day ceremonies for any new stamps issued during that period are now being negotiated.

The Show is being jointly hosted by the B.C. Philatelic Society of Vancouver, the Royal City Stamp Club of New Westminster, the North Vancouver Stamp Club, the Centennial Stamp Club of Coquitlam, and the Bear Creek Stamp Club of Delta, B.C.

For more information for attending BC.PEX 77, either as a guest or as a participant, write the exhibition chairman, Mr. W. E. Topping, Box 1071, Station "A", Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2P1. A prospectus is available on request.

# STAMP AUCTION PRICES REALIZED

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BID, COLLECT, AND INVEST WISELY

---

### UNITED STATES AND CANADA Vol. I (4th edition)

Lists prices realized on 124 public auctions held by 18 auction houses between September 1975 and August 1976. Includes many issues not previously listed, and significantly more realizations than our 3rd edition. Provides an extensive market analysis and comparison with prices realized from the 3rd edition — for both U.S. and possessions, and Canada and Provinces. Now also includes an appendix listing highest realizations for XF and Superb. .... \$10.00

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### GERMANY AND SCANDINAVIA

Vol. II (2nd edition. Published in April 1976. .... \$5.50

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A few copies of previous editions are available for comparison and analysis of market trends.

## APR PUBLISHERS, INC.

P.O. BOX 5075

FRESNO, CALIF. 93755

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES: 15 cents per word per insertion, payable with copy in advance. Copy for classified advertisements should be sent to Dr. Groten, Box 30, Fishkill, N.Y. 12524, U.S.A.

The Editorial Board of BNAPS Topics reserve the right to accept or reject any submitted advertisement based upon its own consideration at the time of submission.

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## FOR SALE

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CANADIAN PLATE BLOCKS, Booklets, Tagged stamps — mint and used. Also British stamps. Large stock of many other countries including almost complete Switzerland for sale or trade for better Canada. Prime ministers booklet with perf shift leaving only one tag line on stamps at \$5.00. Please send want lists. Fred Kraemer, Box 504, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 7P1. (BNAPS 1798. RPSC 7421.)

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RPO CANCELLATIONS — Squared Circles, Town Cancellations, MOON Cancellations, Military Cancellations, Covers, Specialty Items: Large stock Canadian and Newfoundland Postal History items — Bought, Sold, Traded. Professor Miller, Cariboo College, Kamloops, B.C. V2C-5N3.

---

DUPLICATE RARITIES—I don't have, but interesting covers, stamps and sideline material is featured on my collector's duplicate list. E. A. Harris, Box 1478, Calgary, Alta.

---

SEVEN RAILROAD MAPS — multi-coloured, dated 1911 of California, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Montana and Western States (1909) at \$3 each plus one of Canada and U.S.A. at \$10. F. Marlow Banks, 452 Gordon Avenue, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 6G5.

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OUR MAIL AUCTIONS — always feature a large Canada section including better singles, sets, covers and cancels. Free copy on request. Vance Auctions, Box 267, Smithville, Ontario, Canada L0R 2A0.

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## WANTED

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

---

CANADA VARIETIES AND ERRORS — current list of offerings available from Robert A. Lee, P.O. Box 937, Vernon, B.C., Canada V1T 6M8.

---

CALGARY, ALTA. COVERS — especially Small Queen, Hotel and Commercial Advertising, Stampede, all machine and hand postal markings and early view cards. E. A. Harris, Box 1478, Calgary, Alta.

---

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

---

FOR PERSONAL COLLECTION — 1 Squared Circle map cover, cancelled on face, For Prince Albert, Sask. Also other covers or stamps with the map squared circles. Wish to buy or trade for Jubilee squared circles. N. Pelletier, 34 Blandford St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M6E 3A7.

---

## WANTED

FOR PERSONAL COLLECTION — 1 Squared Circle map cover, cancelled on face, For Prince Albert, Sask. Also other covers or stamps with the map squared circles. Wish to buy or trade for Jubilee squared circles. N. Pelletier, 34 Blandford St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M6E 3A7.

## BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE—200 different G.B. will be returned for every 150 large mixed commemoratives of Canada. Pullam, 49 Ravensbourne Park Crescent, Catford, S.E. 6, London, England.

CANADIAN REVENUES — collections singles, accumulations. Buy, sell, trade. Pollak, 1236 F Los Angeles Avenue, Simi Valley, Calif. 93065.

## LITERATURE

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