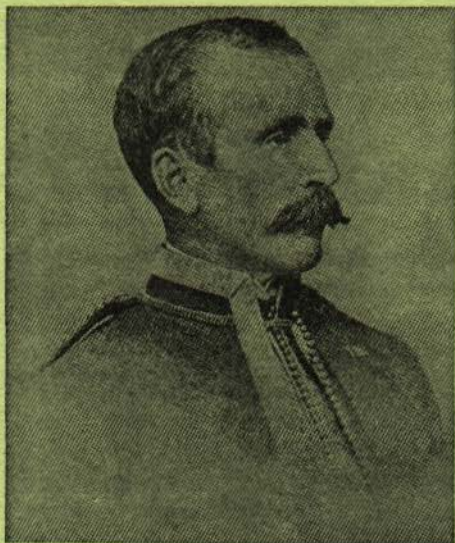


MAY-JUNE, 1977 Volume 34, Number 3, Whole Number 359



Lieut.-Col. Evans — page 8

BNA TOPICS

Official Journal of The British North America Philatelic Society

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plus the official hotel reservation

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

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

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

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

— Entries must consist of at least two frames.

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

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No judge may enter the competition.

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BNAPEX '77

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Exhibits Chairman, BNAPEX-77
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Spruce Grove, Alberta
T0E 2C0

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(8) album pages measuring 8½"x11", or six (6) album pages measuring 9"x11½".)

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Brief Description of exhibit.....

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Signature..... Date.....

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Class..... Group..... Sub-group.....



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 Faberge, Farouk
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 Hessel, Hind
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 Lagerloef, Lek
 Menjou, Moody

Nettel, Noonan
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BNA TOPICS



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Whole No. 359

MAY-JUNE, 1977

Vol 34, No. 3

ISSN 0045-3129

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INDEX

Comment	6
In Old Canada	7
Yukon Field Force	8
First Coils: Chronology	9
S.S. Sir John Harvey	11
Perfin Column No. 1	12
BNAPLEX '77: Announcement	13
Patriotic Postcards: Homestead Life	14
Fancy Numerals of Large Queens	16
Squared Circle Newsletter	21
Perfins of the 1967 Centennials	22
Letter Sorting Mechanization in Canada	30
Beaver Blyne	34
Revenue Study Group	36
The Business Side	39
From the Secretary	40
Tagging Along	44
Letters to the Editor	45, 50, 51
RPO Cowcatcher	46
The Late T. P. G. Shaw	47
Jubilee Jottings	49
Historical Note	52

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Published at Toronto, Canada, by the British North America Philatelic Society. Copies of TOPICS are available from the Circulation Manager, write for details (see name in left-hand column). Opinions expressed are those of the writers.

Printed by Mission Press, 53 Dundas St. E., Toronto M5B 1C6

ADVERTISING: DISPLAY advertisement copy must be received by the Advertising Manager six weeks prior to the month of publication. MEMBERSHIP: Write the Secretary: see "Elected Officers in this issue."

COMMENT

1976: The Missing 98 Percent

Due to the postal strike at the end of 1975 and the change in editor at *Topics* in February, 1976, *Topics* got off to a slow start. You should have received the Jan.-Feb., 1977 *Topics* in February and the March-April issue in early April. This issue unfortunately was delayed. In the year 1976 we went to a bi-monthly *Topics*. We introduced a new type cover of heavier paper stock in order to help protect your copy of *Topics* from wear. During the past year we have had contributions from many members of BNAPS too numerous to mention and we thank you all for your contributions. Thirty-two members of BNAPS including the editors contributed to *Topics* in 1976. There are approximately 1,500 members of BNAPS. This means that about two percent of the members did the work for the rest of us. We want and need more articles and participation from the other 98% of the members. Surely some of you must have some knowledge; some item of interest; some question; even a good letter to the editor. Contribute if you can, you get out of the society directly in proportion to your input. There are many areas of Canadian philately that could stand some article or discussion in *Topics*. Where are the contributions from our study groups? Flag Cancellations? Military? Small Queens? To paraphrase a song, "Where have all the Squared Circles gone?"

Topics is bigger and better than last year. In 1975 there were 294 pages of *Topics*, in 1976 there were 324 pages; in 1975 there were 144½ pages of articles, in 1976 there were 189 pages of articles. We want to keep *Topics* full of good, solid articles of interest to collectors of B.N.A. and we need your help to do it. Take some time. Sit down and assess for yourself what you can contribute.

Welcome

With this issue of *Topics* we have pleasure in welcoming Fred Stulberg as a regular contributor to the magazine. In the past he has written several articles for us, but this is the first in a regular series. Dr. Stulberg is vice president of BNAPS, curator of philately of the Royal Ontario Museum, a director of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and former editor of the *Canadian Philatelist*. He is also past president of the Philatelic Specialists' Society of Canada. His first article in the series IN OLD CANADA appears opposite.



Winners

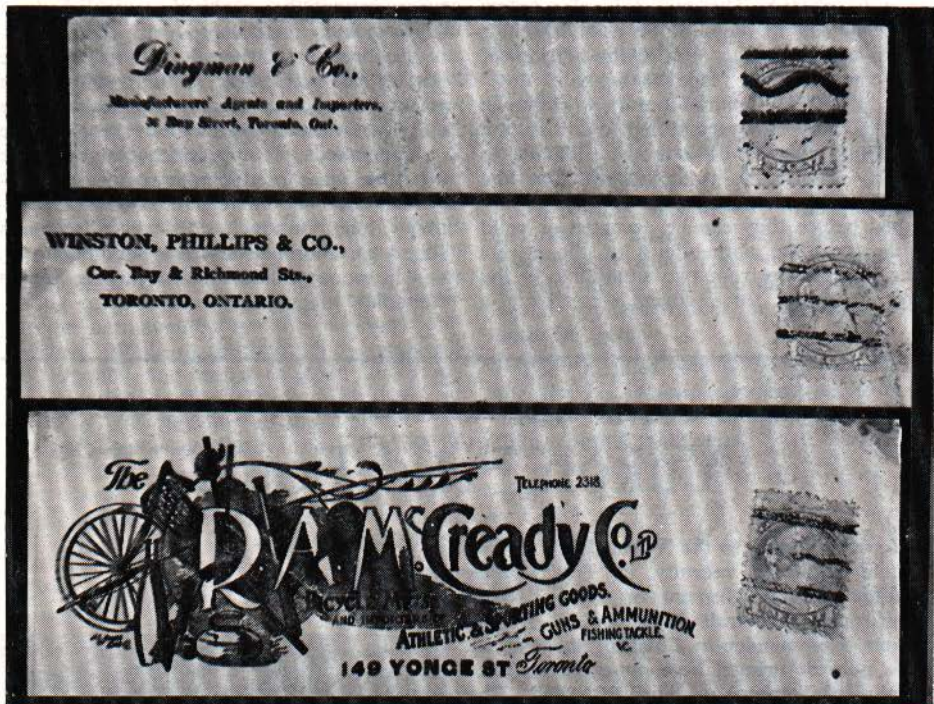
Larry Paige won the Grand Award at the annual exhibition at Rochester, N.Y. this past fall with his exhibit of Canada's flag cancellations. Larry is now eligible to compete in the A.P.S. Champion of Champions competition.

Rev. John S. Bain, one of the early members of BNAPS won the Grand Award at Linpex '76 which was held on Nov. 12-14 at Lincoln, Nebraska. His exhibit was on the Map stamp and Imperial Penny Postage. We were pleased to see this excellent exhibit at Interphil '76.



IN OLD CANADA

by FRED STULBERG



— Philatelic Photographic Services

TORONTO PRECANCELS

Official usage of precancelled stamps in Canada came in 1889. From then until the turn of the century approximately 18 different types composed of lines (straight and wavy; continuous and interrupted) were applied to stamps. Students of these markings agree that they were applied with rubber rollers.

The postal regulation surrounding the use of these stamps and, in fact, much of

the information relating to them, has been more than adequately covered in the "Official Catalogue of Canada Precancels", edited by H. G. Walburn. However, what this fine publication fails to do is identify all the post offices at which the various designs were used.

This situation should not be interpreted as an inadequacy because the very nature of the use of precancelled stamps makes

post office identification almost impossible. They were provided for large bulk third class mailings usually of printed matter where, even under normal conditions, identification and dating were not required. Also, the precancellation of stamps was instigated to circumvent the normal processing of mail. Hence, to date, only two have been positively identified—one at Montreal (not shown) and one at Toronto (top of photo). The two examples below this one add to the list and establish their origin as Toronto as seen in the address of the corresponding place of business.

It should be pointed out that philatelic manufacture of precancelled mailings are not only easy to do but also difficult to detect. Hence, it is important that the "pedigree" of reference covers be established before they can be accepted as valid authority. The authenticity of the covers illustrated stems from two situations. In the first place, all three covers were from a

large lot of covers and fronts that came directly from a Toronto business establishment as the result of cleaning operations and not through philatelic sources. Secondly, all three stamps are badly damaged and it is highly unlikely that a person bent on manufacturing precancelled covers would choose fourth rate stamps, especially when sound stamps are available for a few cents.

Although dates of usage of the three types cannot be positively established, a study of individual stamps with these markings indicates that type R (middle) was the first to be used, early in the 1890's. Soon after that type S (lower) came into use and by the mid-1890's type T (top) made its appearance. It appears that at one time all three were used contemporaneously although type T entered the twentieth century alone. In fact, this cancellation is found on more issues and denominations, and in more varieties than any other known Canadian precancel.

Yukon Field Force

As a follow-on to the Yukon Field Force article published recently in *Topics*, the National Postal Museum in Ottawa have now found a portrait of Lt. Col. J. D. B. Evans, Commander in Chief of the Force. The portrait printed here appeared in *The Globe* (of Toronto) on April 30, 1898 with the following text:

LIEUT.-COL. EVANS

This efficient officer, who has been appointed to command our detachment of cavalry, artillery and infantry in the Yukon district, has probably seen more service and has had better opportunities for perfecting himself in his profession than any other of the younger members of the permanent force. Col. Evans is a comparatively young officer, being yet in his thirties, and is a native of Ottawa, where he joined the militia at an early age as a private in the 56th Battalion, part of which was with a portion of the 42nd Battalion merged into the present 43rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Rifles. After passing creditable exam-



inations at the Royal School of Gunnery (infantry course) at Kingston and taking a first class (G.S.I.) certificate, he was confirmed in his rank as Second Lieutenant in the 43rd on the 15th of November, 1881. Lieut. Evans soon took command of No. 1 Company at Ottawa and remained Captain until (4th of October, 1884) he was gazetted Adjutant of his regiment. In the 43rd this officer showed marked capacity for command and a decided ability in begetting enthusiasm in his men. So that it was with the approval of those who knew his fitness that (7th of June, 1888) he was gazetted into the permanent force, being appointed Lieutenant in the Infantry School Corps, now called the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry. While in the 43rd Col. Evans, not content with his first-class infantry certificate, had gone to the Schools of Artillery and Cavalry obtaining from them also first-class certificates, so that the "long course" necessary for his commission in the permanent corps was easily accomplished. While in the infantry he was sent to England and passed a good qualifying examination at the School of Musketry at Hythe. After serving at the London and Toronto depots he was transferred (26th of

June, 1891) from the infantry to the Canadian Mounted Rifle Corps, afterwards merged in the present corps, the "Royal Canadian Dragoons". He attended the Army Veterinary School at Aldershot and Canterbury and passed a qualifying examination in that school. He was gazetted Brevet Captain 7th of June 1892, and promoted to be Major in his corps 2nd of December, 1895. In the jubilee contingent of the Canadian forces Major Evans was given command of the cavalry and has the jubilee medal, 1897. He also has the Northwest medal, having served as Lieutenant in the Midland Battalion, doing service in the rebellion of that year. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel during the present month.

Col. Evans has always been prominent in athletics, taking an active part in football, hockey and cricket, and it is perhaps greatly due to the fact that he is an all-round sportsman that he stands so well with his men.

The qualities which no doubt secured for him his present command are firmness, energy, and a sound knowledge of the duties of his profession.

A Chronology of the First Coils

by DANIEL G. ROSENBLAT

The first regular issues of Canadian coil stamps were the 1c and 2c denominations of the Admiral issue. These appeared in two types, those perforated 8 horizontally (Scott 123 and 124), generally referred to as "vertical coils" or "endwise coils", and those perforated 8 vertically (Scott 125 and 127), generally known as "horizontal coils" or "sidewise coils".

There has been an impression that these two types were issued simultaneously, or almost so, in late 1912 and many catalogues so indicate. However, Allan Steinhart has recently published in *Topics* excerpts from a number of Canadian Post Office Department documents which, when

taken together in the proper order, very clearly imply that such was not the case. Rather it would now appear that the horizontal coils were issued some four or five months prior to the vertical coils, certainly earlier than November of 1912, and the latter were not available until early in 1913.

The impression has been fostered by the statement in both Marler and Reiche that, "The Philatelic Agency is unable to determine the exact date when the coils were first placed on sale, but believe the issue to have been made in November 1912," and also by the fact that the dates of approval of four new special coil plates were between September 18, 1912 and October 18, 1912.

However, the concept of simultaneous issue of both types in November of 1912, consequent to approval of special coil plates just prior to that date, is challenged by both authors. They show substantial evidence of at least some coil printings from sheet form plates, presumably prior to the usage of the special coil plates. They were not, however, able to attribute more correct dates due to the absence of the documentation that Steinhart has now uncovered.

In regard to the 1c denomination Marler cites a strip of four of the vertical coils which differs sufficiently in characteristics from the coil plate types that, ". . . it is rather clearly implied that it comes from sheets of the regular issue," and additionally states that, "The doubt that remains is whether rolls were made up from the regular postage sheets before the laying down of the special plates."

In regard to the 2c denomination Marler cites several evidences involving characteristics and cancellations that indicate that the horizontal coil at least was printed from sheet form plates and that, "the date of issue must have been October of 1912 at the latest but probably was earlier."

Reiche in his subsequent work reiterates the Philatelic Agency's belief that the coils were issued in November of 1912 but goes on to state in reference to both denominations that, "The manufacturer informed Mr. Marler that the first lot of stamps in rolls were delivered to the Post Office Department on August 22, 1912." Like Marler, but even more specifically, Reiche indicates printings of coils from sheet form plates prior to the laying down of the special coil plates and references a 1c vertical coil from a sheet form plate dated July 19, 1912.

The July dating is too much of an aberration from the evidence on hand to be acceptable. However, the reference to an issue of at least one type of coil on August 22, 1912 (the term "stamps in rolls" does not necessarily imply both the vertical and the horizontal types, but could be either alone) does not vary from the evidence in Mr. Steinhart's documents by more than 10 days, and may indeed be correct.

Turning now to the material that Steinhart has presented, the earliest is a circular from the Postage Stamp Branch of the Post Office Department to the postmasters, dated

August 1, 1912, which has been printed in full in the January-February, 1976 issue of *Topics*. It references requests for stamps in rolls for use in stamp affixing machines (i.e. horizontal coils) and announces an intent to supply these in early September. While it further differentiates between stamps for stamp affixing machines (which it refers to as "Stamps in rolls") and those intended for use in vending machines (which it refers to as "Coiled Stamps") and requires that requisitions indicate by name the kind requested, it clearly states that the initial issue will be restricted to "Stamps of the 1c and 2c denominations. . . in rolls of five hundred, perforated sideways. . ."

The implication of this document is that while there may have been an intent to produce both types of coils simultaneously in August of 1912, certainly from sheet form plates in the light of that date, it was intended to issue initially only the "sidewise" or horizontal coils.

The next document bearing on the subject is an excerpt from the January, 1913 Quarterly Supplement of the Canada Official Postal Guide which reads, "In addition to the stamps rolled sidewise as at present issued, the Department will be prepared about the 15th of February next to issue limited quantities of postage stamps rolled endwise in the 1c and 2c denominations."

These two documents taken together indicate that, whether or not vertical coils had been manufactured in late 1912, they had not been issued by January of 1913 nor were expected to be prior to about February 15th of that year. The horizontal coils, on the other hand, had obviously been issued prior to January of 1913, subsequent to August 1st of 1912, and probably in late August or early September of that year.

Two additional later documents bearing on this subject tend to corroborate these findings. A memorandum for the D.P.M.G. dated June 9, 1920, printed in full in the July-August, 1976 issue of *Topics*, reads in part, "In September, 1912, the Department began to issue stamps in rolls, the issue, on the recommendation of the undersigned, being confined to stamps rolled sidewise." It goes on to state that in December of 1912 a demand developed for vertical coils and as a consequence, ". . . an order was given on the 7th of January, 1913 to the Ameri-

can Bank Note Co. to prepare and deliver 10,000 endwise rolls of each, of the one and the two cent denominations."

Since there is evidence of printings of vertical coil stamps from sheet form plates, probably prior to the production of the special vertical coil plates, it may be that the American Bank Note Co. had anticipated the likelihood of the January 7, 1913 order cited above and were able to fill it from stamps already in stock rapidly enough to permit issuance of these coils before the end of January rather than the

February 15 date anticipated in the Quarterly Supplement. In any event a final document printed by Steinhart in the July-August, 1976 issue of *Topics*, from the Post Office to a private firm and dated January 17, 1917 reads in part, "Endwise coils were first issued in January, 1913 . . ."

Thus, by bringing these various newly unearthed documents into an appropriate order, the correct chronology of Canada's first coil stamps seems to have been reasonably established without undue contradiction of prior evidence even if with some variance from prior conclusions.

S.S. Sir John Harvey

As of 6 July 1851 letters could be sent from Halifax to U.S. ports via Cunard steamers. The cost was 5d per ½ oz. (4d sterling) plus any inland postage in Nova Scotia, at that time 3d, all prepaid plus assessed U.S. inland postage.

In an effort to reduce this cost, the government of Nova Scotia in 1852 contracted for a steamer—the Sir John Harvey—to carry the mail from Halifax to Boston.

The rate for such mail was 6d per ½ oz. prepaid which covered the inland rate in Nova Scotia and the U.S. inland rate up to 3,000 miles. If not prepaid 10 cents U.S. was charged.

The service commenced on 3 December 1852. The two particular markings used on mail carried by this service are shown on this cover which has a cds "Halifax Nova Scotia FE 15 1853" on the reverse. The



ms "10" is the rate charge claimed from the recipient by the U.S. Post Office. Because of the small amount of revenue received by the P.O., £5/4/9, (approximately 200 letters) the service was discontinued on 14 March 1853 after only 3½ months.

This cover is one of three recorded.

The owner of the cover wishes to remain anonymous. He acknowledges as his source of reference The Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by Jephcott, Greene and Young.

PERFIN Column No. 1

With the co-operation of the Editor, I am attempting to revive interest in perfin collecting through this column and to provide an opportunity for contributions from readers on any and all aspects of this branch of BNA philately. As many of you know, Bob Woolley was forced to drop his long-running *Topics* column three years ago and since then no forum has existed for updated and new information. This column will attempt to correct this situation, but it will do so only with collector's help. I invite readers to share their knowledge by submitting items, large or small, to me for inclusion in future columns. Write to me at the address listed above. Without this continuous flow of data, items of interest, stories concerning a particular design, etc., the column will die at birth, for I am unable to keep it going on my own. So come on all you perfin fans, let's hear from you now and help me keep the information flowing.

Although I collect all known designs on all stamps, both on and off cover, my particular interest lies in perfins on the Admiral issue; an issue which probably covers the largest group of perfin designs reported. I know of some collectors who collect all eight positions found on certain designs like C21 or P10, but one of my delights is to locate the same perfin design on the different dies and types of the low value Admirals. So far I have found the following short list which I'm sure many of you can add to. If I get enough response I'll publish a revised list. Meanwhile, here's mine:

C4—2c red Orig. Die Ret. Die
C24—2c red Orig. Die Ret. Die
C24—2c green Ret. Die Re-engr. Die

J6—2c red Orig. Die Ret. Die
W9—5c purple Thin paper

I'm indebted to Bill Watmough, whose specialty is perfins on the Centennial issue and has one of the finest collections of these elusive items around, for a list of current (1976) users of perfins. I'm sure some of these names will raise a few eyebrows, as they did mine, and encourage us not to pass by sources of modern material for collectable items. Many of these are very hard to come by and will remain modern rarities.

C10a; C12a; C12j; C12L; C12t; C16; C19; C20; C21a; C26; G16; L1; M9; P10a; S6; W4 and W19.





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Like many of you, I make a practice to amend the period of issue column in the third edition of the Handbook as I add items to my collection that extend the printed dates. I don't believe this column was corrected at the time the last edition appeared—in fact with the Handbook being out-of-print it's high time a new one made its appearance. Another thing about dates is the way the Handbook treats the larger users such as C12, G13, etc., blanketing each grouping with only one span of dates. These, to me, should be broken down into each individual city date usage, as it would seem unlikely that all Great West Life offices, for example, would punch

stamps of the exact same period. Only a survey would determine whether my belief is right or wrong. Any volunteers?

To wrap up this first column, I am delighted to report a new design and be able to illustrate it for you. Jon Johnson of Cassiar is the lucky discoverer of this, so far, unique perfin which he says is an unidentified U.S. company, found on U.S. stamps. Hopefully a cover will turn up that will provide the answer. Meanwhile, my thanks to Jon for the news as well as appreciation of the excellent photograph he took. I am listing this tentatively as:
H2—HEV/CO 2H5 ¼-4¼ (U.S.A.) 1903 100.

PATRIOTIC POSTCARD SERIES: *CANADIAN HOMESTEAD LIFE*

by W. L. GUTZMAN, BNAPS 1300

One of the most interesting, yet easily-obtainable, series of Canadian patriotic-type post cards, is the one which is labelled "Canadian Homestead Life". These cards are found with postmarks most commonly in the period 1908 and 1909.

They were printed in Great Britain for the Valentine and Sons Publishing Co. Ltd., Montreal and Toronto. The earlier cards in the series appear as "Souvenir Post Card" types with undivided backs. Lettering on the address side has been seen in brown, green and gray. Later cards have divided backs, with the word "CORRESPONDENCE" printed on the message side, and "ADDRESS ONLY" on the address side.

The colouring used in the maple-leaf decoration of the "picture" side of the card varies greatly. The maple leaves range from olive greens to browns with occasional touches of yellows and rusts. The decorative ribbon is either rose or blue. Cards are identified by a printer's number and the designer's (?) initials, for example, 103, 037 (JV).

Cards have been found for the following numbers:

- 103, 023 Feeding the Sheep
- 024 A little Refresher
- 025 The thirsty Ploughman
- 026 Harrowing
- 027 Afternoon Refreshment

- 028 Filling the Seed Boxes
- 029 Lunch in the Fields
- 030 Strawberry Picking
- 031 Loading Hay
- 032 At work in the Fields
- 033 Starting out to the Day's Toil
- 034 Ready for the Day's Work
- 035 Picking Corn
- 036 The Farmer's Daughter
- 037 The Sporting Girl
- 038 Gathering Grapes
- 039 Picking Apples
- 040 Preparing for Thanksgiving Day
- 041 Returning from the Woods
- 042 Splitting Firewood
- 043 Bringing in the Firewood
- 044 Stocking Cordwood
- 045 Loading Food for the Cattle
- 046 Loading Cordwood
- 103, 504 Storing the Hay
- 505 After the Day's Work
- 506 At work in the Fields
- 507
- 508
- 509
- 510 Planting the Seed
- 511 Ploughing (White Horses)
- 512 Ploughing (Brown Horses)
- 513 The Milkmaid
- 514
- 515
- 516

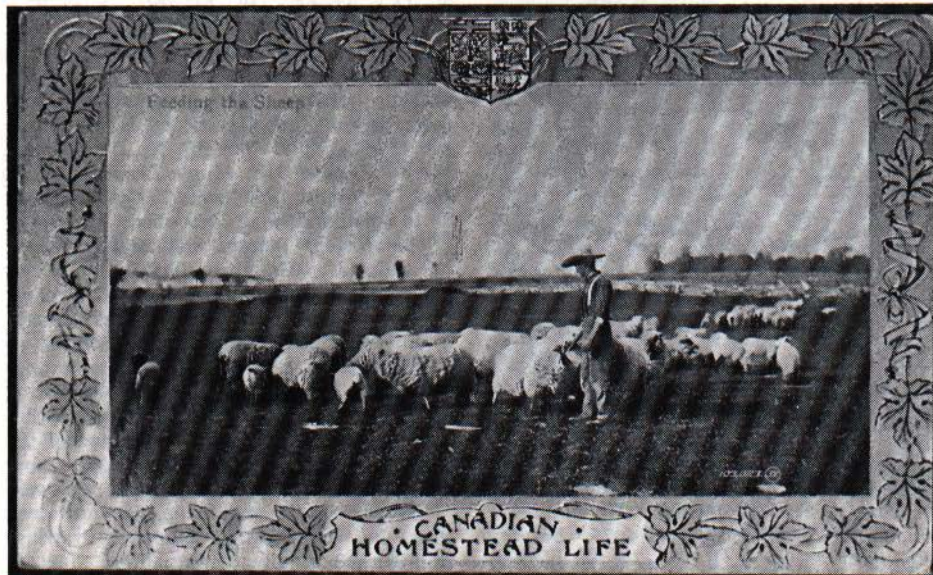
517 Cutting the Grain

518 Cutting down the Corn

No number — Interrupted Butter-making.

I would be most interested in informa-

tion concerning the blank numbers, or numbers not listed. Also, I wish to express my gratitude for the help given by Wayne Curtis and Dr. Charles Hollingsworth.



MORE FANCY NUMERALS OF THE LARGE QUEEN PERIOD

by H. E. DUCKWORTH & H. W. DUCKWORTH

In a recent article in *BNA Topics* (Vol. 33, No. 6, November-December 1976, page 9) the chronology of the Kingston fancy 9 cancellations was discussed. We are now in the early stages of the preparation of an article on the even longer series of Toronto fancy 2's, in collaboration with S. F. Cohen, J. Siverts and F. G. Stulberg. Besides these two large sets of fancy cancellations, there exist a number of other fancy numerals which are to be found on Large Queens. Most of these were local improvisations on the 2-ring numeral cancellations in use at various offices, as was the case at Toronto and Kingston. The information that we have been able to collect about these other

fancy numerals is fragmentary, but we are reporting it here in the hope that readers will be able to add to it.

The "5" and "6" Duplexes. These were in use at Hamilton and London, respectively, and they correspond to the 2-ring numerals issued to those places (see Figure 1). These are the commonest fancy numerals. Although Jarrett ("Standard British North America Catalogue", Toronto, 1929, page 408, Type 160) illustrated the London "6" duplex with a date of DE 23 69, the earliest dates we have noted for these duplexes are several months later:

Hamilton "5" duplex, C.W. in dater (modified from the old Berri duplex of 1860). Earliest: MR 30 70; latest: DE 16 72. This was followed by another:

Hamilton "5" duplex, ONT in dater. Earliest: MY 28 73; latest: NO 29 75. As Hurst has most recently noted (*Maple Leaves*, Vol. 7, No. 1, December 1957, page 26), the numeral "5" in this latter type later was mutilated by three cross-cuts, earliest: JU 28 76; latest: AP: 12 77.

London "6" duplex, ONT in dater. Earliest: AP 4 70; latest: JY 11 74.

The Ottawa fancy 8's. We have seen only seven different designs of these, which are shown in Figure 2. Also shown are drawings of two others, reproduced from the article of S. F. Cohen and H. W. Harrison (*BNA Topics*, Vol. 18, No. 11, December 1961, page 313; *Maple Leaves*, Vol. 8, No. 12, August 1961, page 234). The fancy 8 in diamond was described by Boggs ("The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada", Chambers Publishers Company, Kalamazoo, 1945, page 619), but we suspect that what he recorded was actually a blurred strike of a fancy Kingston 9, Type 21 in Cohen and Harrison's classification. The other design represented by a drawing in Figure 2 was taken from an earlier drawing in Robson Lowe's catalogue of the C. F. Bowman sale (April 8, 1959), but no actual strikes of this cancellation were mentioned in the catalogue. In our view, then, the two fancy 8's shown as drawings in Figure 2 require confirmation.

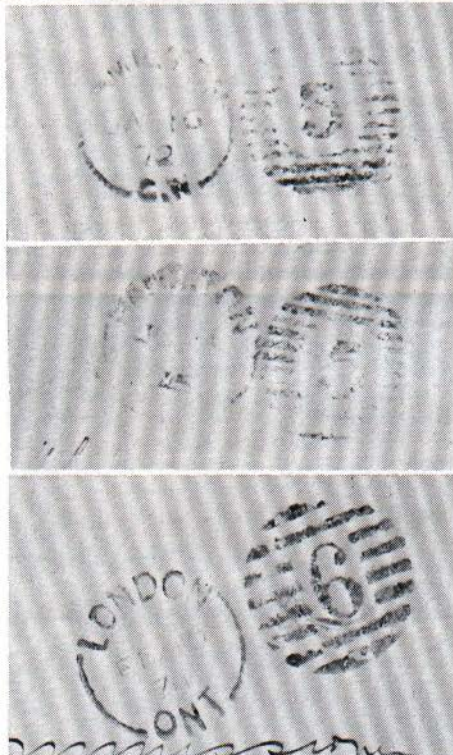


Figure 1. Top: Hamilton "5" duplex, C.W. in dater, JA 16 72. Middle: Hamilton "5" duplex, ONT in dater, JU 11 75. Bottom: London "6" duplex, ONT in dater, FE 13 74.

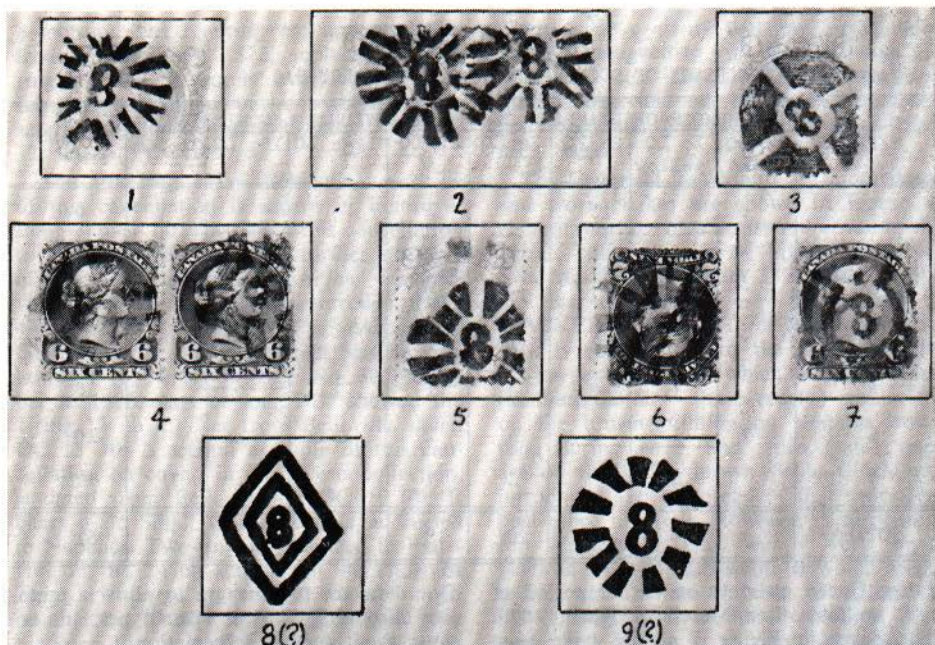


Figure 2. Ottawa "fancy 8" cancellations. Types 8 and 9 are doubtful: see the text.

Covers bearing the fancy 8 cancellations are scarce, as are those showing the original 2-ring 8 from which the fancy designs were developed. We know of five such covers:

Type 3—FE 10 70—on 6c L.Q. to Fredericton, N.B., in authors' collections.

Type 4—FE 14 70—on 6c L.Q. to U.S., in collection of S. F. Cohen.

Type 6—MR 12 70—on 2x3c L.Q. to U.S., in collection of M. Carstairs.

Normal 2-ring 8—AP 30 70—on 4x6c L.Q. to Red River, in authors' collections.

Type 7—FE 20 71—shown in Figure 3, top.

From Figure 2, it can be seen that Types 3, 4 and 5 appear to be different states of the same instrument; strikes of these are often clearly grained, suggesting that the hammer was of wood. Since dates are provided for Types 3 and 4 above, we may suggest that Type 5, the latest state, was in use in late February or early March, 1870. There is no evidence as yet for the dates of Types 1 or 2, though their occurrence on Large Queens points to the same general period, or perhaps in late 1869. We should also note that the usage of a rather worn Type 7 in early 1871 (Figure 3) must be a revival, since several strikes on the 3c

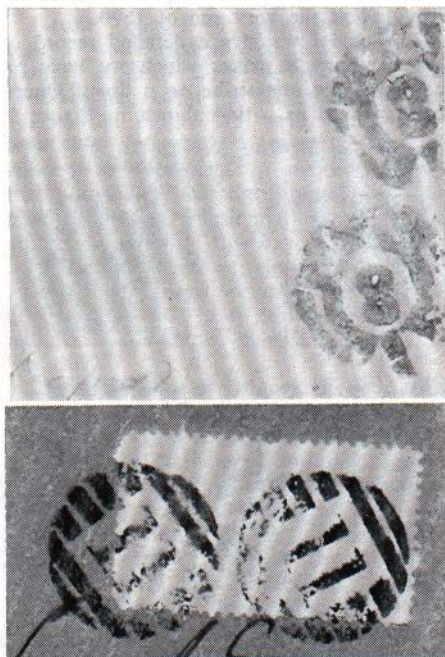


Figure 3. Top: Ottawa "fancy 8", Type 7, FE 10 71. Bottom: Fredericton "fancy 11", MR 28 73.

TABLE I -- FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF OTTAWA FANCY 8'S

D. and S. TYPE NO.	NUMBER OF EXAMPLES SEEN ON INDIVIDUAL LEMONIMATIONS								TOTALS
	1c LQ brown	1c LQ yellow	2c LQ	3c LQ	6c LQ	12½c LQ	15c LQ	3c SQ	
1			3	2	1				6
2		2	1	3	3	3	1		13
3		1	1	3	3		1		9
4			1	1	2				4
5		1	2	3	1	1			8
6	1	1	2	4	2				10
7		4		4	1		1	1	11
TOTALS	1	9	10	20	13	4	3	1	61

Large Queen attest to an earlier period of use, no later than March or April, 1870. The cover in Figure 3 cannot have been dated 1871 in error for 1870, for the stamps themselves are of the deep rose shade introduced at the very end of 1870.

In Table I we give a detailed record of the 61 fancy 8 strikes which we have recorded. Only one strike on a Small Queen is known to us — that shown in Figure 3.

Our data are too meagre to allow a tentative chronology for all seven types, and we must await further information.

Beginning in May, 1870, the post office at Ottawa began a period in which an interesting series of fancy corks was used. The chronology of this period will be clarified when Mr. Colin Bayley completes a detailed study of these corks, on which he is currently engaged.



Figure 4. Miscellaneous fancy numerals of the Large Queen period. For places of origin, see the text.

3, bottom. The marking was apparently introduced in early 1872, replacing the 2-ring 11, and so barely overlaps the main Large Queen period, but it is not especially scarce on Small Queens. Earliest: MY ?? 72; latest: JY 14 75.

The One-ring 13 of Belleville. A strike of this cancellation is shown in Figure 4. Boggs (page 603) assigned this cancellation to Galt, regarding it as a further example of the one-ring numerals which were developed in the late 1860's as variants of the 4-ring series; 4-ring 13 was assigned to Galt. A cover sold in a recent Sissons sale, however (J. N. Sissons Sale No. 365, October 6, 1976, part of lot 378), showed the 1-ring 13 on a cover from Belleville, dated OC 13 70. A second example of this cancellation on cover, in the Siverts collection, is dated from Belleville on OC 10 70. It bears a 3c Small Queen, and is addressed to Napanee. Two-ring 13 belonged to Belleville in the 2-ring series, and we know of 2-ring 13 covers up to JY 7 70 and again on DE 27 70. On loose stamps, we have recorded the 1-ring 13 on both Indian red (used from January to about December, 1870), and rose (introduced in late 1870) shades of the 3c Small Queen. The strike photographed in Figure 4 is on a 6c Large Queen, rich yellow brown shade, Plate 2, a printing which was in use from May to November 1870. These data all suggest that the 1-ring 13 was used at Belleville only for a short time in late 1870.

The Fancy 14 (see Figure 4). Day and Smythies ("Canadian Fancy Cancellations of the Nineteenth Century", BNAPS, 1962, page 22) attributed this cancellation to Port Hope, and a 3c Small Queen cover in the Siverts collection, dated MY 17 70 and addressed to Toronto, confirms this attribution. We have also seen strikes on a 1c Large Queen, yellow shade; on two 3c Small Queens of the Indian red shade; and on a 6c Large Queen, brown on medium wove, Plate 2, the stamp pictured in Figure 4. The occurrence of the cancellation on these stamps is also consistent with the early part of 1870. We have no explanation for the occurrence of a numeral cancellation, incorporating the numeral 14, from Port Hope. Jarrett (page 404) suggested that the cancellation was from Guelph, which had number 14 in the 2-ring series. This natural assumption is evidently wrong, and the use of the marking at Port Hope is an interesting anomaly.

There is no evidence that any 2-ring numeral was assigned to Port Hope, though the office was certainly large enough to have merited one, and one of the two unidentified numerals, 17 or 20, may have been used there.

The Fancy 21 (see Figure 4). Both sharp and worn strikes are shown in Figure 4. A large portion of a registered cover in the Jarrett collection (J. N. Sissons Sale No. 176, March 30, 1960, lot 375) bore a strike of this cancellation; it was dated at WALKERVILLE ONT on MY 6 71. This date is consistent with the shades of the 6c Large Queen on which we have seen the cancellation—sharp (early) strikes are on the brown printing on medium wove, used during 1870, and worn (late) ones are on the yellow-brown shade which was introduced about the end of that year. The post office of origin, however, is surprising, for Walkerville, Ont. was a very small place in 1870-71, too small, it would seem, to account for the number of strikes of the fancy 21 that we have recorded. This post office is not to be confused with the much larger Walkerton, Ont. in Bruce County.

Jarrett (page —) suggested that the fancy 21 was used at Goderich, which had number 21 in the 2-ring series. This would be plausible, except for the existence of the Walkerville cover. We have not actually seen this cover, and possibly it was addressed to Goderich, or passed through that post office, and the fancy 21 was applied there as a transit marking. Details of any cover showing this cancellation would help to settle this uncertainty; it would also be helpful to record covers from Goderich between mid-1870 and mid-1871, the period during which we believe the fancy 21 was used.

The Fancy 31's of Oshawa. The cancellations in use at Oshawa in 1869 and 1870 are of considerable variety. Besides the official 2-ring 31, there were fancy corks, and also at least three locally manufactured 31's, which are shown in Figure 4. In that Figure, one illustration is a reproduction of a photograph from a Sissons auction catalogue (J. N. Sissons Sale No. 102, May 18 1955, lot 180; the photo is on page 16), which is the only example of this cancellation that we have seen. It is therefore an assumption only that this fancy 31 comes from Oshawa. The covers that we have recorded from Oshawa between June,

The Fancy 11 of Fredericton. A cover bearing this cancellation is shown in Figure 1869, and June, 1870 are as follows:

2-ring 31—JU 17 69—3c L.Q. to Manilla, Ont., sold as part of Lot 88, second Greene sale (J. N. Sissons Sale No. 352), July 10, 1975.

2-ring 31—JU 21 69—3c L.Q. to Guelph, sold at Lot 288, Jarrett sale (J. N. Sissons Sale No. 185), January 25, 1961.

2-ring 31—JY 10 69—3c L.Q., illustrated by S. F. Cohen, *Maple Leaves*, Vol. 11, No. 10, April 1967, page 281.

2-ring 31—AU 10 69—3c L.Q. to Manilla, Ont., in authors' collections.

Initial "B" in 6-pointed star—OC 4 69—1c + 2c L.Q. to Manilla, Ont., sold as Lot 361, first Greene sale (J. N. Sissons Sale No. 347), February 11, 1975.

Initial "B" in 6-pointed star—DE 6 69—3c L.Q. to Manilla, Ont., sold as part of Lot 88, second Greene sale (J. N. Sissons Sale No. 352), July 10, 1975.

Fancy cork, 6 diamonds in circle—MR 21 70—6c L.Q. to U.S., in authors' collections.

"31" in diamond grid (see Figure 4 for design)—AP 7 70—3c L.Q. to Millbrook, Ont., in Siverts' collection.

"31" in diamond grid—AP 22 70—3c L.Q. to Prince Albert, Ont., illustrated by S. F. Cohen, *Maple Leaves*, Vol. 11, No. 10, April 1967, page 281.

Fancy cork, like Day and Smythies Type 814—MY 6 70 and JU 3 70—two covers briefly described by Cohen, same article as last. The dated material thus has gaps, and only one of the fancy 31's is represented. Since the 31 in diamond grid is clearly a later state of the 31 in round grid (see Figure 4), the round grid was used perhaps in January or February, 1870. In our experience the easily recognizable Oshawa "B" in star is commoner than any

of the fancy 31's; the diamond grid design is the least scarce of the fancy types; and the intaglio 31 in star is the rarest, being known to us in a single example.

The Fancy 57's. We have no examples of any of these cancellations ourselves; and excellent photographs of the three known types were published by S. F. Cohen in *Maple Leaves* some years ago (*Maple Leaves*, Vol. 11, No. 5, June 1966, page 128), and in Figure 5 we give reproductions of these. Jarrett (page 402, Type 104) illustrated the first type, and suggested that it came from Paris, Ontario, the recipient of number 57 in the 2-ring series. All three types are scarce, and we know of no covers showing any of them. Paris covers in general are hard to find for this period, however, and a listing of these known to readers, with the cancellations



Figure 5. "Fancy 57" cancellations. Possibly from Paris, Ontario.

used, would be useful in narrowing down the possible dates of use of the fancy numerals.

As we stated at the outset, the information provided in this article is very incomplete, and the picture will be greatly clarified if readers are able to supply further data. We thank M. Carstairs, S. F. Cohen, J. N. Sissons and J. Siverts for the useful information which they have provided. Communications should be addressed to H. E. Duckworth, 49 Oak Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3M 3P6.

EXCERPTS FROM THE SQUARED CIRCLE NEWSLETTER

It happened at San Francisco. The Squared Circle Study Group, with possibly the greatest potential of all BNAPS study groups, has decided that it was time to follow the Flag Cancel, the R.P.O., the Revenuers and Small Queens study groups into the field of formal organization and publication of its own newsletter on a regular basis.

This does not mean the end of Round-up Squared Circles as one of the regular features of *Topics* but rather heralds extension of that column, by direct mail contact, beyond the space limitations of *Topics*. While the column will still serve as a means of introducing new members into the clan and as a means of circulating squared circle information to all members of BNAPS this newsletter, it is hoped, will serve to unite those who are most seriously interested in squared circles.

Bill Moffatt, while not acting as editor of this newsletter, has so many questions about squared circles for which he is seeking answers from us all that he will be regularly contributing a feature which at this time is being called "Bill's Questions." Readers are encouraged to write Bill, either directly or through the editor, in answer to his queries.

In formation of the Squared Circle Study Group into a formal group Bill had 11 other enthusiasts with him at San Francisco and I was made editor of the newsletter.

This edition of the Newsletter, which we have decided to call "The Round-Up Annex" will be sent to the original 11 present at San Francisco and to a number of known squared circle collectors. Future editions will only be sent to those subscribing by dues payment. Make all cheques, money orders, etc., payable to G. F. Hansen and I will report, from time to time, our financial position. At the time of writing we have a credit balance of \$42.00 in my keeping and the expense of production of the first newsletter has not yet been assessed. Membership is open to members of BNAPS only.

Help requested, help supplied

At least one member has asked for help

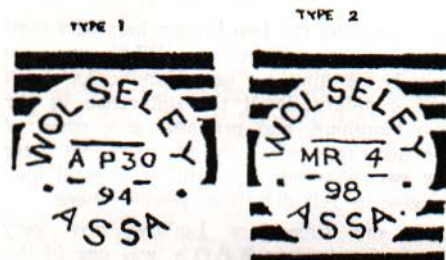
in identifying the two known hammers used at Wolsley, Assiniboia. While we are eagerly awaiting our new Handbooks which will certainly detail the difference in the two hammers, and probably give some of the story that led to the discovery that there are two hammers it might be a good idea to give as full details as possible here.

At one time Lew Ludlow, now very deeply involved in R.P.O.'s, was one of the foremost collectors of Squared Circles. In his collection he had a mysterious Wolsley that actually predated the known proofing of what was thought to be the sole hammer by almost a month: AP 30/94 as opposed to a proof date of MY 29/94. This just didn't make much sense and it is a real shocker to many of us, knowing how thorough-going Lew is that he didn't spot what he had right away. According to Stan Cohen, writing in *Maple Leaves* of October 1966, Lew did not even particularly note that he had a pre-proof date copy. Mr. Cohen, one of our members from Great Britain, purchased the whole Ludlow Squared Circle collection when Lew turned to R.P.O.'s as being more challenging.

At the time of writing in *Maple Leaves* Cohen assumed that there had been a simple error of date insertion by a postal clerk at the time, 94 for 95 or 96, but illustrated his article with a clear photograph of the strike. This must have led to a great deal of correspondence between Cohen and folks like Bill Moffatt because by April of 1971 Cohen was able to write in *Maple Leaves* that there were indeed two hammers! According to the Roster of 1970-71 there are 9 copies of Hammer 1 and 93 of Hammer 2. This gives an R.F. of 125 to Hammer 1 and 45 to Hammer 2. Everyone having Wolsley strikes should check them against the descriptions that Stan Cohen gave in his article in *Maple Leaves* of April, 1971, viz.:

First Hammer: Left fork of Y points well below right side-piece. First L points to base of left first bar. Right fork of W points below left side piece. ASSA round and neat. Proofed, unknown. Earliest, AP 30/94. Latest, SP 23/95.

Second Hammer: Left fork of Y points to top of right side-piece. First L points to middle of first left bar. ASSA large and elongated. Proofed, MY 29/94. Earliest, AP 3/97. Latest, MY 16/99.



Rarity factors versus prices

There are two schools of thought on the matter of how a collector can gauge the relative value (rarity) of his holdings of specialist philatelic material. The one school says that all listings and handbooks written for this type of material should have prices shown even though these may, of necessity, be published about once every decade or so. Prices will have a constant relationship one to the other so that a collector entering the market will know how to value a particular item having only the current price of some of the related material as a guide. As an example, if a particular cover is listed in a handbook at \$5.00 and is known to sell for \$10.00 then another \$5.00 item in that handbook should probably also be selling for the \$10.00 figure. An item catalogued in the handbook at around \$2.50 might be selling for about \$5.00 and another listed at \$7.50 should be about \$15.00.

Another school of thought, the one pres-

ently expressed by squared circle and R.P.O. handbooks, says that there is a factor that can be calculated which shows the relative rarity of any item in relation both to other items and to the number of serious collectors who are looking for it. From a study of squared circle and R.P.O. handbooks it can be seen that there is some apparent difference in the factors used in arriving at the factors the two handbooks use and since this newsletter will deal almost exclusively in squared circle material we will discuss only some sort of pricing scale for squared circles using the rarity factors used in our roster.

Bill Moffatt has often said that the rarity factor that is now in use is based on the assumption that at about R.F. 45 the number of known copies of a particular squared circle just about equal the number of serious collectors who will be seeking it. A study of the last roster indicates a count of between 84 and 108 for R.F. 45. In a numerical listing of squared circles starting with the most common and proceeding to the rarest Bowmanville with 108 copies known is number 239 and Berlin with 84 is number 260. These two towns represent the limits of R.F. 45. It is considered that any collector with a holding of around 250 different hammers is serious and on the lookout for new material.

Membership

If you haven't already joined the Squared Circles Study Group and enjoyed these items from the Round-up Annex why not get busy and join now. Membership is \$3.00 per year and will include the Round-Up Annex.

Send your cheque or money order to: G. F. Hansen, 375 Jefferson Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2V 0N4.

Make cheques payable to G. F. Hansen.

Perfins of the 1967 Centennial Issue of Canada

by DAVID M. HODGES, BNAPS 3071

A "perfin" is simply a stamp which has been perforated with initials usually of the company or governmental agency using the stamp as postage. This practice of perforating postage was widespread in Canada in the first few decades of this century to prevent theft of stamps by employees. The practice has dwindled to present day following the advent of the postage meter.

The object of this study is to determine the number of companies or governmental agencies that were perforating postage between February 8, 1967 and October 17, 1973 and to find out the status of their perforators.

The exact number of companies or governmental agencies perforating stamps during this period is difficult to determine. Re-

search, correspondence and collecting have led me to the conclusion that at least 14 different companies were perforating stamps, and this resulted in 18 different designs. Of these companies or agencies perforating stamps, the government of the Province of Saskatchewan appeared to be the most prolific perforator with the C.N.R. and C.P.R. Railways not far behind.

Other companies or agencies who perforated significant amounts of postage are Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia and the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

The final group of companies are those who did not seem to produce many perforated stamps but whose designs did turn up during the Centennial Issue of 1967. The numbering of the perfin types is from the Handbook No. 8 of BNAPS.

Kodak

I feel it necessary to include a few words about "Kodak Perfins". During the Centennial Issue, The Eastman Kodac Company did not have a perforator to perforate postage. What they did have in their colour slide processing labs in Toronto and Vancouver were Cummins Model 329 film marking perforators which accidentally perforated Centennial postage. These perforators simultaneously coded a film and a return address label with three numerals and a letter. The film was then processed and the perforated return address label was matched up and the film was returned. On the reverse side of the return address label were the cancelled postage stamps used to mail the film to Lab. Some of these stamps were perforated with the return address label and were then returned to the sender with his film. These are not perfins in the true sense of the word but are to a degree a feature of the Centennial Issue.

Great Northern Railway

The Great Northern Railway has been perforating stamps since 1912, not from Canada but from their head office in St. Paul, Minnesota. This explains why since 1962 most of their perfins on Canadian stamps have been Winnipeg tagged, as the latter city was the closest to head office for purchasing stamps. The company merged with three others in March 1970 to form Burlington Northern. It was at this time that their perforator was retired. Thus 1967 to 1970 was the short time for



GN perfins to appear and very few Canadian stamps would have been perforated as the company was essentially an American railroad with branch offices in Canada. The merger was a blow to perfin collectors in both Canada and the United States as not only did we lose the GN perfin but also Northern Pacific which perforated American postage, had its perforator retired.



Canadian National Railways

The C.N.R. is best discussed in three sections as it still has three perforators which are in limited use today.

Of the three types, the C20 design appears to be the most common. This design has four holes in the diagonal of the "N". It was originally used by Canadian Northern Railways prior to amalgamation with Canadian National. At the C.N. Station in Vancouver, a Cummins No. 53 perforator (Serial No. 20) is still being used by the railway. Mr. S. Ginter, accounting clerk (cashier) is the man who operates the machine. He receives requisitions from other offices and departments for postage, purchases the stamps, perforates them and forwards them to the branches. He estimates that during the period under study most values of the Centennial Issue were perforated.

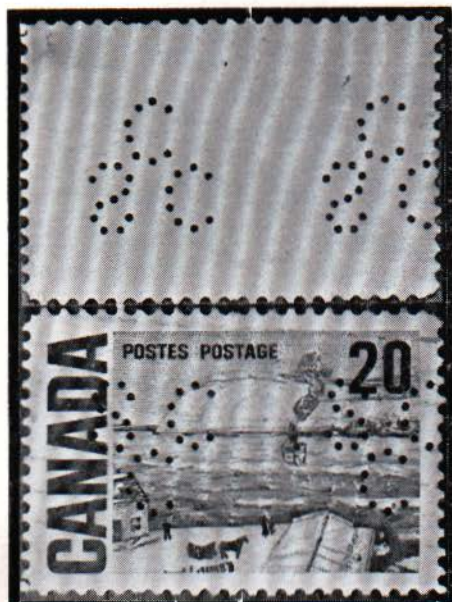
Correspondence received from the regional comptroller for C.N.R. at Winnipeg states that there is also a Cummins No. 53 machine still in use at that location. This machine has the C.N.R. design which has three holes in the diagonal of the "N" and is designated C21a. Winnipeg is a philatelically important city because of the Sefcan mail sorters which were in operation there from 1962 to 1972. These sorting machines required the stamps be tagged with a phosphorescent band or bands. One would expect that all stamps of the Centennial Issue with the C21a design would be Winnipeg tagged, but this is not the case. The high value stamps from Winnipeg were untagged from 1967 to 1970, and conceivably after the cessation of Sefcan operations in 1972, some low values with Ottawa tagging could be found.

The last C.N.R. design, C19, has two holes in the diagonal of the "N" and comes from a perforator residing on the 22nd floor of the CN tower in Edmonton. It is interesting to note that this is the only American perforator machine being used during the Centennial Issue. It is a model 6K which is almost identical to a Cummins No. 53 having 10 heads.

Up until now (Oct. 76) all three C.N.R. machines still enjoy limited use.



Get together and form a Regional Group



Steel Co. of Canada

In 1973 the Stelco head offices were moved from Wilcox Lane in Hamilton to the new Stelco Building. In this move, their perforator was lost or misplaced and the former employees who operated it have retired. Thus we must assume that it was in very limited use up until then, judging from the relative scarcity of Centennial perfins bearing the SCC design.

Mutual Life Assurance Co.

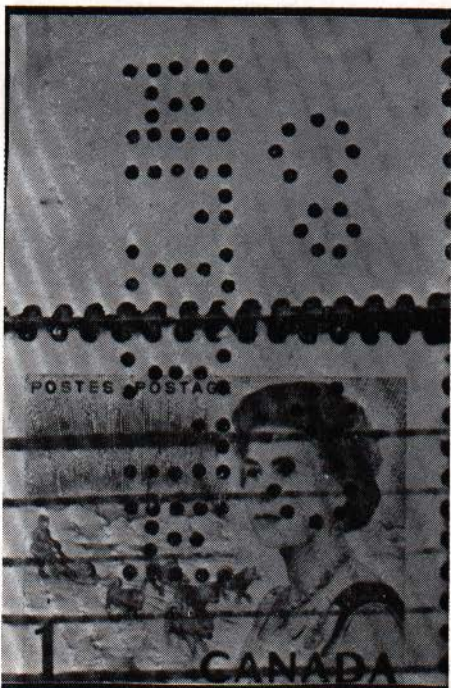
From correspondence with a Mr. Wahl it has been determined that a Cummins No. 52 machine received very limited use by the company between 1967 and 1970. The stated use of the perforator was "to perforate the stamps used by policy holders and agents to return urine specimens to our laboratory. The perforations eliminated the necessity of Post Office cancellation which was awkward because of the cylindrical shape of the containers." I seriously question this statement but I do think a postal employee might think twice about applying a hammer to a glass urine bottle. Certainly they could use a stamp or roller. I have not found any used MLC perfins on the Centennial Issue but have a few mint copies given to me by Ken Rose—needless to say, all are tagged!



International Harvester Company

Vancouver IHC

Correspondence with the Estate of Mr. Drew-Smith of Galt, Ontario, an authority on IHC perfins has determined that all International Harvester Company Canadian offices which had perforators, stopped using them except for Vancouver, Hamilton and London as of 1967. The perforators were all Cummins No. 52's and their use was quite limited as they do not commonly turn up.



Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of Ottawa has perforated stamps since 1912. Their machine was a Cummins No. 52. The majority of their mail is metered; however, a small amount of postage for after-hours was perforated. It is interesting to note that a number of perfined 1c Centennial stamps were observed tied on with a 6c meter cancel when the first class postage rate was raised to 7c in July of 1971. The use of their perforator was discontinued in 1975.

Workmen's Compensation Board

The Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia has been perforating stamps since 1922, and discontinued this practice somewhere between 1971 and 1972. The Cummins perforator No. 52 still resides in their main office on Heather Street, in Vancouver. Mr. H. Hickenbotham, (Assistant director finance) explained that when employees travelled from the main office, they would pick up perforated stamps before they left and use them on their mail during their trips. All mint stamps which left the head office for use by inspectors and/or area offices were perforated. Today all the mail is metered. During the period from 1967 to 1971, the employee who was in charge of the machine estimated that all values of the Centennial Issue would have been perforated.



Swift Canadian Co.

Swift Canadian Co., at one time had a number of perforators in offices across Canada, but the only design to emerge on the Centennial Issue was S2a designated to be in Moosejaw. This office however had been closed for years before 1967. After a long search for the "missing Swift's perforator", I discovered that the machine had been sent to Yorkton, Sask. when the Moosejaw office closed and it was used in Yorkton until 1968 when it was retired. Thus the S2a design appeared on Centennial stamps during the first two years of its issue and they are not that prevalent. An interesting fact to note is that during my search for the S2a machine, I found the E1 machine in Edmonton which had not been used since 1927.

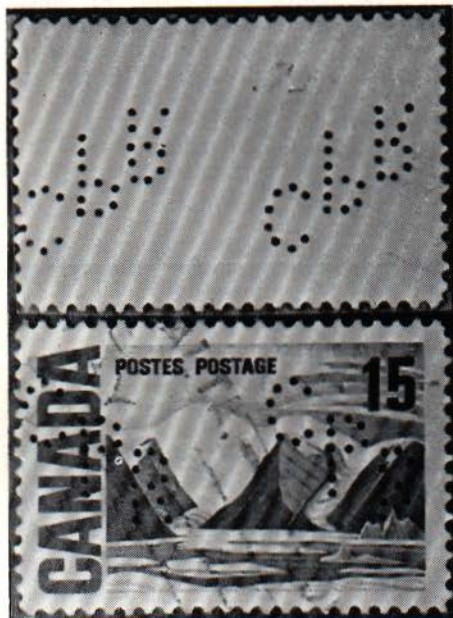
W. Wrigley Jr. Co.

The William Wrigley Jr. Company has been producing chewing gum and perfins from Toronto since 1912 and still is producing both, with rather limited quantities of the latter. They are using a Cummins No. 53 machine. The majority of their mail is metered with a few perforated stamps for after-hours use.



Legislative Assembly of Ontario

It has been verified that a Cummins No. 52 perforator is still in use at the Legislative Post Office at Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario. This machine, No. 3451 on its base, is under the care of Mr. W. D. Thompson. It was active during all the years of the Centennial Issue. As with Saskatchewan, various Ministries or Governmental Departments will requisition postage, but the Ontario usage was much less than Saskatchewan.



Canadian Pacific Railway

A Cummins No. 53 perforator having the number 1514 stamped on its base is presently located in the Canadian Pacific Archives in Windsor Station in Montreal. From 1967 to 1974, the machine was with the treasury office in Windsor Station and they received requisitions for postage from C.P.R. offices across the country. The machine was quite active during the Centennial Issue. Like C.N.R., C.P.R. at one time had three perforators in use. The Winnipeg and Vancouver machines and their respective treasury offices, designs C26a and C27, were discontinued in the mid sixties as a result of a change in treasury policy, and only the Montreal machine remained active. The incidence of double strikes seems higher with C.P.R.

Province of Saskatchewan

A Cummins No. 53 perforator resides in the office of Mr. R. O. Houseman, director of communications agency, for the government of Saskatchewan. It was to be repaired late in 1972 but has never been done. A sad end for the busiest perforator of stamps of the Centennial Issue. From 1967 to 1972 the perforator was at the Legislative Post Office which received requisitions for perforated postage from provincial offices all over the province.

With the PS perfins, one finds all values of stamps of the Centennial Issue used except the 8c Alaska Highway. Perhaps in the future some may yet turn up as it seems odd that this stamp would not surface. Paper types, tagged stamps and shade differences all occur with Province of Saskatchewan perfins. It is interesting to note that the most common high value PS stamps are hibrite, with the dull paper types more difficult to find.



Canadian General Electric

Canadian General Electric has been perforating stamps from their office in Toronto since 1903. Their Cummins No. 52 perforator is used to perforate small quantities of low value stamps which are used for after-hours mailings when the meter is locked. It has been estimated that about



\$200 of postage has been perforated since 1967. A serial number No. 1119 appears on the base of their perforator.



Con Mining and Smelting

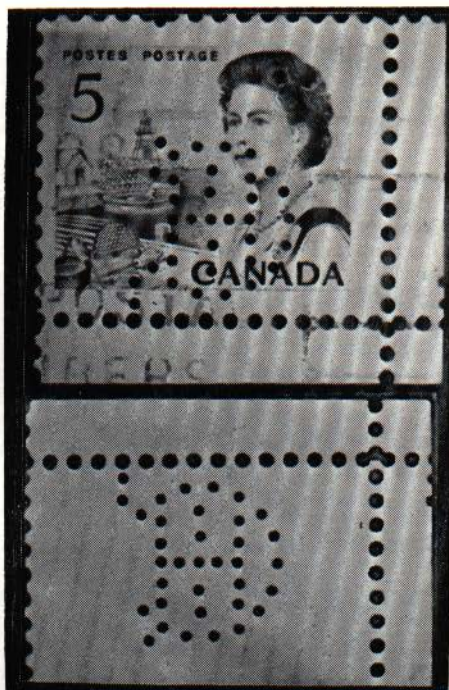
A few copies of Centennial Stamps with the design CMS exist. The CMS perforator is a Cummins No. 52 and presently resides in the Rossland Museum. The use of the machine was relatively infrequent from 1946 to 1966-67, when the company's name was changed to Cominco and the machine was donated to the museum. The only way Centennial stamps could have been perforated was by persons looking through the museum and stopping to perforate current postage.

This concludes the review of companies and designs I have discovered during my study of this aspect of the 1967 Definitives. I would be pleased to hear about any others. Another collector, Mr. W. Watmouth and I are now attempting to compile a listing of all perfins, values and positions, for each one of these companies and would appreciate any reports of what other collectors have.

There are eight different positions in which a stamp may be perforated. These are described by R. Wrigley in his Textbook & Guide to the Canadian Official Stamps.

I would like to use this article as a starting point for a Study Group of BNAPS for the 1967 Definitive Issue of Canada. I am collecting and studying the entire issue, not just perfins and I feel with the publication of the Keane and Hughes Handbook, the time has come to organize a group to study all aspects of this issue. If you are interested in contributing to, and benefiting from a group like this, drop me a line and if there are enough people interested, we are on our way.

David M. Hodges, BNAPS 3071
1311 Aleza Crescent,
Prince George, B.C.
V2M 4E7



Letter Sorting Mechanization in Canada

by SALLY S. TUNNICLIFF

Part six

The postal code was introduced on April 1, 1971 and over the following few years a code was assigned to all addresses in Canada. A geographic designator (the first letter of each code) was considered necessary in order to introduce some logic into the system making it possible to readily identify each portion of the country. Hence, letters have been assigned beginning with A in the east and continuing through the alphabet to Y in the west (Figure 1). Each letter represents a province or a large portion of a province. The Montreal and Toronto areas have each been assigned their own letter owing to the very

large volumes of mail processed in these cities.

During the last few years many postal markings have appeared which incorporate the postal code. The first to include the code is reported to be a steel hammer used in Kars, Ontario K0A 2E0, beginning in 1972.

In this article I will show some of the markings which I have found on ordinary first class letters, registered letters and special delivery letters. I am not including any markings which are of souvenir nature such as the Olympic cancellations or any markings which have been applied upon the request of a collector.

In 1975 a type of cancellation appeared which has caused a great deal of controversy among collectors. This is the "faceless" machine cancel with no town name (Figure 2). At the time of writing I have seen 11 different examples in actual use.

In most cases, these cancellations are used in cities whose post offices are or will eventually be mechanized. Needless to say, all are very common.

The rationale behind the "faceless" cancellations seems to be that there would be less controversy with only a code than with the city name of the letter processing plant. This may or may not be true. Would a person living in Thornhill, Ontario, prefer his mail to be postmarked Scarborough or M1P 4T0? It is possible that the post office will transport mail in Toronto or Montreal, not necessarily to the nearest letter processing plant, but to whichever one can best handle the mail. This could result in mail from some cities receiving a Mississauga postmark if mailed on one day and a Scarborough postmark if mailed on another.

The "faceless" cancellations which I have seen are as follows: M1P 4T0 (Scarborough or Toronto East Letter Processing Plant), L4W 1T0 (Mississauga or Toronto West Letter Processing Plant), M4L 3T0 (Toronto South Central), V6B 3A0 (Vancouver), V8Z 4B0 (Victoria), L6J 1N0 (Oakville), L2R 3B0 (St. Catharines), L7R 2H0 (Burlington), L2E 2L0 (Niagara Falls), N2C 2E0 (Kitchener), and H7S 1Z0 (Laval). There will undoubtedly be a few more Montreal area "faceless" cancellations added in the near future and perhaps Halifax and Quebec City will also convert to this cancellation.

When fully operational the Toronto area postal plants (M1P 4T0, L4W 1T0, and M4L 3T0) will process mail from Nashville, Bramalea, Brampton, Huttonville, Streetsville, Clarkson, Downsview, Gormley, Richmond Hill, Maple, Thornhill, Concord, Willowdale, Stouffville, Claremont, Scarborough, Pickering, Ajax and Don Mills. The Montreal letter processing plants will process mail from all cities on Montreal Island and Ile Jesus.

If you are a postmark collector interested in these areas I would suggest you obtain your postmarks now. Many cancelling machines will be scrapped and others will be refurbished and moved to

other places. In fact, I understand that even Toronto Terminal A will have phased out most of its letter cancelling operations by the time this article is published. Cancellations from Toronto or Montreal area post offices other than those from the letter processing plants will become much less common or even non-existent.

A new type of machine cancellation is that produced by International Peripheral Systems (IPS). IPS cancellations are recognizable by the comma after the town name (Figure 3). I have found four Ontario IPS cancellations with the postal code; Rainy River POW 1L0, Lively POM 2E0, Garson POM 1V0, and Englehart POJ 1H0.

The towns using steel hammers with the code seem to be located mostly in Ontario or Quebec. A few examples are Harrow-smith, Ontario KOH 1V0, St. Amable, P.Q. (Figure 4), Toronto Station 'O' M4B 2B0, and Clearwater, B.C. V0E 1N0. There are many more.

The greatest variety occurs on rubber stamps with the code (Figures 5-9). I have found squares, rectangles, and circles. Most are in black, but I have found red, green, and purple examples. A particularly good source of these markings is registered mail. Many letters have two or three postal coded backstamps. Rubber stamps often have been manufactured for special purposes such as registration, special delivery, etc.

There are two rubber stamp Toronto AMF cancellations, one bearing the code, L5P 1A1 (Figure 10). I have not yet seen any military cancellations with the code, but there are many which have been proofed and some have been reported to me by other collectors. Examples are CFPO 5054 FMO Halifax B3K 2X0 and MPO 102 Oromocto E0G 2P0.

To date I have seen only one POCON with the code (Figure 11) but again many exist in proof books and a few others have been reported to me. POCON's can be recognized by the six digit number.

Two letter processing plants are using rollers with the postal code, Mississauga (Figure 12) and Scarborough (M1P 4T0). There seems to be plenty of variation on these.

This discussion of postal markings has been merely an introduction. I have illustrated only one of each general type. There are many variations which are not pictured,

particularly in regards to the rubber stamp markings. A more complete listing would require much more research and a new series of articles.

What postal markings have you found which contain the postal code? My address is 265 51st Avenue, Lachine, Quebec H8T 2W3.



Figure 1

Map showing the areas represented by the first letter of the postal code. A Newfoundland, B Nova Scotia, C Prince Edward Island, E New Brunswick, G Eastern Quebec, H Montreal Metropolitan District, J

Western Quebec, K Eastern Ontario, L Central Ontario, M Toronto Metropolitan District, N Southern Ontario, P Northern Ontario, R Manitoba, S Saskatchewan, T Alberta, V British Columbia, X N.W.T., Y Yukon.

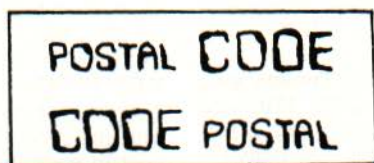


Figure 2



Figure 4



Figure 3



Figure 5



Figure 6

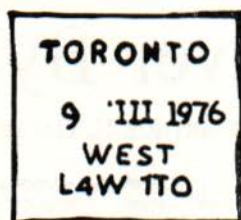


Figure 7

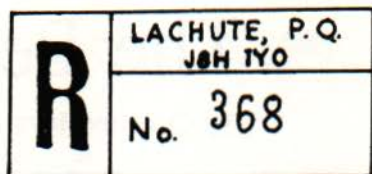


Figure 8



Figure 9



Figure 10



Figure 11

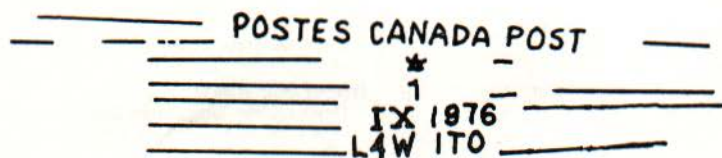


Figure 12

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
flg—Frame line gap—a distance of about .4mm
fr.—Frame
diam.—Diameter
V—Vertical

SECOND SERIES—NEW FLAWS P. 3

IDENT No. H-5027

Descr.: Dot over second A of CANADA in inner curved fr.
T.P.: B1
P.P.: ? Not R or B row
State: Probably 9 ?—1 of 5cc shows 2-9-67 usage—another 4-16-67
Perf.: 3
C-dot: Small—1½ diam. from R; Height 3
Other:

IDENT No. H-5029

Descr.: Dot resting on T inner fr. 1mm from L outer fr.
T.P.: A1
P.P.: 5
State: 5
Perf.: 2 and 3
C-dot: Small—touching at R; Height 4
Other: Appears on all cc of PF120—more than 10cc checked

IDENT No. H-5031

Descr.: A very solid blot in hatching at R of TL5. It seems to wear and show more and more white areas below and to R of flaw
T.P.: A2 4cc in 3 stages
P.P.: ? Not T, B or L rows
State: ?
Perf.: 2
C-dot: Small—½ diam. from R; Height 4
Other: This is a dandy—hope someone can report dating as flaw wears

IDENT No. H-5031A

Descr.: Short diagonal line in inner curved fr. over left side of N of CANADA—and heavier line across diagonal and R side of N
T.P.: C1 4cc
P.P.: ? Not T, B or L rows
State: ?
Perf.: 2
C-dot: Small—½ diam from R; Height 4
Other: This is a dandy

IDENT No. H-5030

Descr.: Strong dash—almost 1 flg long—in top of TL5—left side
T.P.: A1
P.P.: 76
State: 9 and 10. Appears on all 4cc of State 9 with PF27 and PF101 and 5cc of State 10 with PF101 only
Perf.: 3
C-dot: Very small—2 diam. from R; Height 3
Other:

IDENT No. H-5030A

Descr.: Strong dot between R frs. 1mm below T inner fr.
T.P.: A8
P.P.: 76
State: 9 and 10—appears on all 11cc
Perf.: 3
C-dot: As H-5030
Other:

IDENT No. H-5030B

Descr.: Dot—1½ flg outside R fr.—7.5mm below T outer fr.
T.P.: C8
P.P.: 76
State: 9 and 10
Perf.: 3
C-dot: As H-5030
Other: This probably is not a distinctive new flaw—but a dot that appears on many positions—shouldn't we scrub it?

IDENT No. H-5030C

Descr.: Horizontal dash 1¾ flg long from just inside R outer fr. through the fr. and 1¼ flg outside
T.P.: E8
P.P.: 76
State: 10—does not appear on State 9 when PF27 shows
Perf.: 3
C-dot: As H-5030 3cc
Other:

IDENT No. H-5032

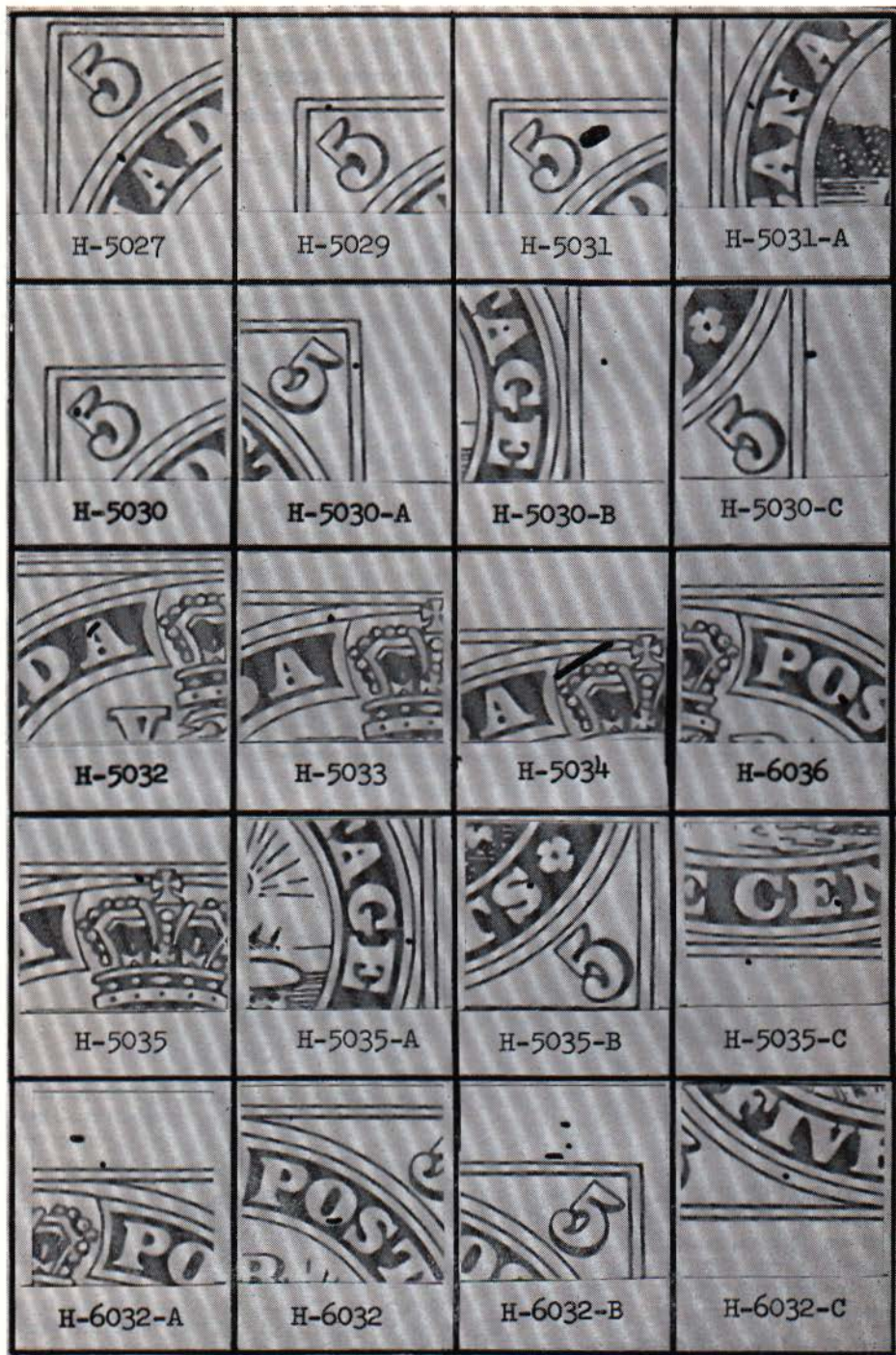
Descr.: Thin dash across top of last A of CANADA—1 flg long
T.P.: A3 3cc Does not appear in State 5
P.P.: 70
State: 4 when PF43a and PF38b are strong; no PF10 or PF50
Perf.: 2
C-dot: Average size—1 diam. from R; Height 3
Other: This flaw is similar to PF22 on PP89 State 9 but H-5032 is slightly higher and angled more

IDENT No. H-5033

Descr.: Dot in outer curved frame above end of ribbon to R of last A in CANADA 8mm from L inner fr.; 1 flg below T inner fr.
T.P.: A3
P.P.: ?
State: ?
Perf.: 1
C-dot: Average size—½ diam. from R; Height 3
Other:

IDENT No. H-5034

Descr.: Clear long (2mm) line from curved line at L of crown up to T inner fr. 1½ flg L of cross of crown
T.P.: A3—well into A4
P.P.: ? Not L column
State: ?
Perf.: 2
C-dot: Average size—½ diam. from R; Height 2
Other: A dandy new flaw—3cc confirm



IDENT No. H-6036

Descr.: Strong angling dash at R B of O of POSTAGE—1 flg long

T.P.: B6

P.P.: Probably 18—per G. Whitworth

State: Probably 1—per G. Whitworth

Perf.: 1

C-dot: Very large with vertical line through it and trace of very small dot at R and below. ½ diam. from R; Height 2

Other:

IDENT No. H-5035

Descr.: Dot in outer curved fr. 1 flg L of cross of crown. 10½mm from L inner fr.

T.P.: A4

P.P.: ?

State: ?

Perf.: 1 On all 3cc

C-dot: Large; ½ diam. from R; Height 4

Other:

IDENT No. H-5035A

Descr.: Faint dot in inner curved fr. over L side of E of POSTAGE

T.P.: D7—MT

P.P.: ?

State: ?

Perf.: 1 and 2 on 2cc

C-dot: As H-5035

Other:

IDENT No. H-5035B

Descr.: Dot in S of CENTS at R side

T.P.: E7

P.P.: ?

State: ?

Perf.: 1 and 2 on 5cc

C-dot: As H-5035

Other:

IDENT No. H-5035C

Descr.: 1) Dot in B R tip of T of CENTS; 2)

Position dot ½ flg outside B outer fr. under C-dot

T.P.: 1) F5 2) G4

P.P.: ?

State: ?

Perf.: 1 and 2

C-dot: As H-5035

Other:

IDENT No. H-6032A

Descr.: 1) Horizontal dash 1 flg long—3 flg above

T fr. beginning 13½mm from L outer fr. 2)

Dot ½ flg above T outer fr. 14.3mm from L outer fr.

T.P.: Above A5

P.P.: ?

State: ?

Perf.: 2—both cc (GW has one)

C-dot: Average size—½ diam. from R; Height 2

Other:

IDENT No. H-6032

Descr.: Curved dash in BR side of O of POST-

AGE—1 flg long

T.P.: B6—TR

P.P.: ?

State: ?

Perf.: 2—both cc (GW has one)

C-dot: Average size—½ diam. from R; Height 2

Other:

(continued on page 44)



Revenue Study Group

by JOSEPH SCHONFELD



Quebec Law Stamps

Through Jim Kraemer of the National Postal Museum a new discovery was made of the 70c Law Stamp with inverted "HONORAIRES FEES". This is on piece and as near as we know this is the first discovered on this value. A photo of same is presented here. So how about checking your collections and see if there are any more like this around.

Plate Proofs with Fake Surcharges

Sometime ago Neil Callahan, M.D., sub-

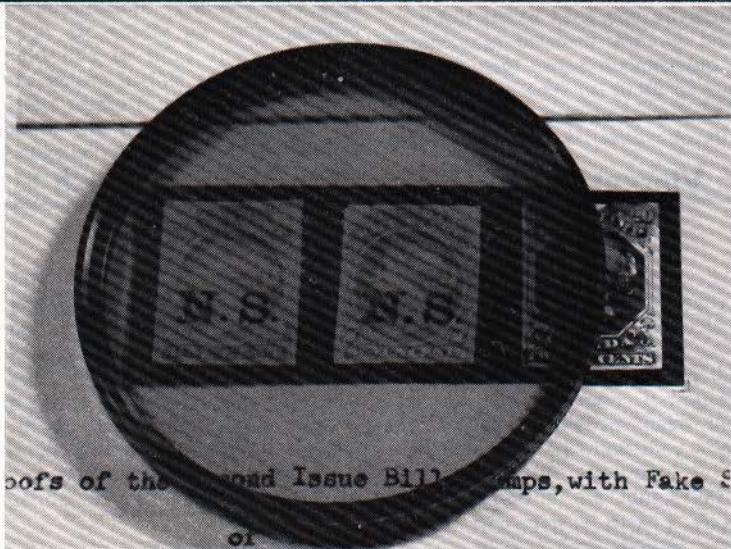
mitted three Second Issue Bill stamp plate proofs with fake "N.S." surcharges. These were on the one, seven and twenty cent values. The one cent is red orange in color and the seven cent orange and the twenty cent chocolate brown. The surcharges are all in black (photos). These surcharges are very rough and as can be seen letter size varies. If any of you have material of this nature we would appreciate hearing from you. We would expect that there are probably more items of spurious nature such as these floating around.

Bill Rockett reports that the Newfoundland Inland Revenue Caribou set perf. 13.3 exists in the following values: 5, 10, 25 and 50c, \$1, \$2.50, \$5 and \$20.

There are now 155 members in the Revenue Study Group and we would like to hear

from you if you have items for this column.

Incidentally, how about more of you revenueurs getting together an exhibit for BNAPEX in September, in Edmonton. We could use some new faces in this area. So come on — you never know till you try.



Proofs of the Road Issue Bill stamps, with Fake S

01

Vincent Graves Greene

Philatelic Research Foundation

The Foundation reminds you that the Expert Committee is available for the expertization of BNA material. Please note that no material can be dealt with without a submission form.

For details of fees and submission forms

write:

**Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research
Foundation**

P.O. BOX 100 — FIRST CANADIAN PLACE

TORONTO, ONTARIO M5X 1B2

TOPICS: THE BUSINESS SIDE

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SECRETARY	Edward J. Whiting, 25 Kings Circle, Malvern, Pa. 19355
BOARD OF GOVERNORS	Nine sitting; three elected each year for a three-year term: 1975-77: C. R. McNeill, D. G. Rosenblat, George B. Llewellyn 1976-78: David Verity, Michael Dicketts, Clarence Stillions 1977-79: Robert H. Pratt (chairman), James C. Lehr, Guy des Rivieres

(FOR OTHER OFFICERS, SEE MASTHEAD ON INDEX PAGE)

Memo from the President

In assuming this office from the able hands of Jim Pike, I hope to continue the program of growth that the Society has enjoyed these past few years and that with your help we can make this the best Specialty Society in the world. My personal thanks to Jim for all he has done.

We have had problems this past year with getting *Topics* in your hands at prescribed times. It is hoped that we have now got all the problems associated with the delays under control and that from here on publication dates will be met. In view of many changes this has taken some time.

We would like to see more articles submitted for publication. We are sure that many of you are sitting on some goodies and I would like to think that we could expect some action in this area.

More letters to the Editor and news items for publication are needed to continue the feeling of togetherness that the Society has enjoyed over years past.

We would also like to see interesting news notes from the various Study Groups submitted for publication.

Our plans are to also issue short monographs with material of interest from time to time in addition to the regular *Topics*. If any of you have such material why not submit it for consideration in this venture.

It is also not too early to think about Edmonton and the Meeting dates of September 15, 16 and 17 and we would hope to see many of you there. Of course next year brings CAPEX and as time goes on I will be asking some of you for help in BNAPS' participation in this exhibition.

I will try to keep you advised of various happenings between Annual Meetings that are pertinent to the membership and I hope that as time goes on more of you will help us fill needed areas of work as they come along. So with best wishes to all, I remain,

—Leo J. LaFrance

ANNUAL CONVENTION

To All Concerned:

The Board of Governors of the British North America Philatelic Society will meet at the annual convention on Wednesday, September 14, 1977 at the hotel in Edmonton which will house the annual meeting.

It is expected that department heads will meet with the Board during the morning hours, and the Board will go into executive session in the afternoon. It would be appreciated if those department heads who cannot arrive in time to make the morning meeting would advise me at their earliest convenience as to when they might appear, so that in special instances we can schedule them during the afternoon.

An agenda will be posted upon my return from Europe in late June, 1977.

ROBERT H. PRATT, *Chairman*
Board of Governors

February 15, 1947

New Members

- 3561 Bly, Frederick W., 1920 Manchester Rd., Sacramento, CA 95815
3594 Smith, Robert B., 514 Manor Rd., Rockcliffe Park, Ont. K1M 0J7
3597 Smith, William K., 5156 N. 45th Pl., Phoenix, AZ 85018

New Life Members

- L-3595 Levitt, Andrew, P.O. Box 342, Danbury, CT 06801
L-3596 Atkins, Robert J., Drawer L, Port Jefferson Station, NY 11776

Applications Pending

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 3480 Corbett, Capt. H. L. | 3601 Murata, Taketo |
| 3557 Fields, William S., M.D. | 3602 Dingenthal, Harry F. |
| 3566 Winmill, Mrs. Jancy E. | 3603 Hashey, David T. |
| 3569 Laffin, Daniel J. | 3604 LaBorde, George W. |
| 3586 Hebert, Richard S. | 3605 Portch, Garfield J. |
| 3588 Raley, James H. | 3606 Brennan, James W. |
| 3589 Stechysin, D. W. | 3607 Eagles, Alexander II |
| 3590 Schwartz, Maurice | 3608 Neuman, Leonard |
| 3592 Thorne, Dennis G. | 3609 Guenther, Herbert |
| 3598 Hoffman, Gerald L. | 3610 Riessfeld, Sanford |
| 3599 Katahara, Glenn T. | 3611 Kallis, Gloria Jean |
| 3600 Fallahay, Michael J. | 3612 Fawcett, W. M. |

Applications for Membership

(Objections must be filed with the Secretary immediately upon publication)

(C—collector D—dealer DC—collector/dealer)

- 3613 KILPATRICK, Margaret E., 2991 Alma Rd., Vancouver, B.C. V6R 3S7—DC. Can., Nfld., all provinces; mint and used singles and blocks, 19 and 20 cent.; pre-stamp, stampless, FDC, 1st flight, ship covers; plate blocks; coils; OHMS-G; precancels; federal revenues; airmails mint and used, semi-official, on cover; postal stationery entires and cut squares RPO, Flag, slogan, 2-ring, 4-ring, squared circle, duplex, closed post offices cancellations. Proposed by E. Whiting, L-61.
- 3614 KELLEY, Kenneth S., P.O. Box 1411, Crestline, CA 92325—C. Can., Nfld., all provinces; mint and used 19 and 20 cent. singles; pre-stamp, stampless covers; coils; mint booklet panes; precancels; seals; federal, provincial and tax paid revenues; semi-official air mails; literature; proofs; essays; "locals". Proposed by E. Whiting, L-61.
- 3615 MOOK, John W., 211 S. Lorraine, Wichita, KS 67211—C. Canada and BNA only. Proposed by E. Whiting, L-61.
- 3616 CHEN, Thomas, 2-72 Angus Road, Regina, Sask. S4R 3L3—C. Can. mint singles and blocks; federal revenues; mint airmails; territorial, 2-ring, 4-ring, squared circle cancellations. Proposed by G. Hasen, 2203, seconded by H. C. Canham, 77.
- 3617 HOYLES, Frank, P.O. Box 514, Blenheim, Ont. N0P 1A0—C. Can. RPO, flag, 2-ring, 4-ring, squared circle, duplex cancellations; cancellations of the Victorian era, all types, especially squared circle; flag cancels on cover; RPO's on stamp, piece, or cover. Proposed by W Simpson, 1780, seconded by M. Beery 3474.
- 3618 GEYER, Elmer Wm., 19171 Mansfield, Detroit, MI 48235—C. Canada. Proposed by E. Whiting, L-61.
- 3619 KENT, Maurice Bernard, 841 Warwick St., Woodstock, Ont. N4S 4R5—C. Canada 20th cent.; Admiral shades; Winnipeg tagged; Channel Islands 20 Cent. including German Occupation covers and bisects. Proposed by G. Stephens, 2823, seconded by T. Murray, 3043.
- 3620 MAGUIRE, John S. Jr., 3502—20th St., Vernon, B.C. V1T 4C7—C. Canada used 1859 to present; mint Elizabethan. Proposed by R. Lee, 2470.
- 3621 HOLINSHEAD, Perry, 385 Northmount Dr. N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2K 3H4—C. Can., Nfld., all provinces 19 and 20 cent. used; pre-stamp, stampless covers; OHMS-G; precancels; stationery entires; literature; territorial, flag, slogan, 2-ring, 4-ring, squared circle, duplex cancellations. Proposed by E. Harris, 729, seconded by J. Taylor, 3467.
- 3622 STRYJEK, Michael D., 921—9th St., Humboldt, Sask. S0K 2A0—C. Canada, Newfoundland, early P.O. Mint and used singles, blocks, covers. Also coins. Proposed by E. Whiting, L-61.
- 3623 MALONEY, Edward J., 26 S. Onota St., Pittsfield, MA 01201—C. U.S., Canada, British "Empire"; RPO/TPO, etc., Postal History of U.S. and Canada. Proposed by L. Ludlow, L-1465, seconded by J. Lehr, 1856.
- 3624 BOWEN, Donald, Box 3564, Station "D", Edmonton, Alta. T5L 4J7—C. Small Queens used; postal history all Canada. Proposed by E. Whiting, L-61.
- 3625 BUSH, John T., 8058 French St., Vancouver, B.C. V6P 4W1—CD. Proofs and Specimens, etc. Proposed by J. Millard, 2052, seconded by F. Eaton, 608.
- 3626 WORTHEY, Dale, 4139 Juliet, Houston, TX 77087—D. Canada \$1 values. Proposed by E. Richardson 168, seconded by L. Martin, 3092.

- 3627 TREMBLAY, Roger Yves, 175 St. Joseph St., Buckingham, Que. J8L 1K4—C. Canada plate blocks and varieties. Proposed by R. Boudignon, 2526.
- 3628 KRIZ, John Jerome III, 3306 Hayes St., Evanston, IL 60201—C. Mint BNA; Nfld. postal stationery, slogan/RPO-TPO cancels; Can. flag cancels; Labrador postal history. Proposed by R. Lamb 1255, seconded by A. Leggett, 2471.
- 3629 DANEAU, Normand, P.O. Box 442, Princeville, Que. G0P 1E0—C. Canada mint NH—selling, buying, trading. Proposed by E. Whiting, L-61.
- 3630 McQUAY, John B., P.O. Box 150, Mindemoya, Ont. P0P 1S0—C. Canada, British Commonwealth. Proposed by E. Whiting, L-61.
- 3631 GALBRAITH, Miss Bev, 27 Yorkview Dr., Willowdale, Ont. M2N 2R9—C. Canada, Malta, Trains. Proposed by W. Flemming, 2332, seconded by A. Leggett, 2471.
- 3632 KISS, Andrew, M.D., 316 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto, Ont. M5P 1N2—C. Everything in Canada. Proposed by E. Whiting, L-61.
- 3633 HANSEN, Thomas Jon, 346 Carroll Street, Sunnyvale, CA 94086—C. Can. 19 and 20 cent. mint; coils; OHMS-G; mint booklet panes; mint semi-official airmails. U.S. naval covers. Proposed by G. Hansen, 2203.
- 3634 HEWITT, Chauncey, Box 7576, Colorado Springs, CO 80933—C. Canada—all areas of interest including postal history and contemporary developments. Proposed by E. Whiting, L-61.
- 3635 THOMAS, Charles B., P.O. Box 1210, Claresholm, Alta. T0L 0T0—C. Canada, UN, Channel Islands, N.Z. Proposed by E. Whiting, L-61.
- 3636 TAYLOR, R. H., 9 Dombey Pl., Brampton, Ont. L6T 1P1—C. Can. singles and blocks, mint and used, 19 and 20 cent.; plate blocks; coils; OHMS-G; mint booklet panes; mint and used airmails. Proposed by G. Hansen, 2203.
- 3637 ADAMS, James M., 3520—31 St. N.W., Apt. 902 S. Tower, Calgary, Alta. T2L 2A4—C. Used Canadian and Postal History. Proposed by E. Harris, 729.

Changes of Address

- 1540 Balassa, Frank 890 E. Walnut Rd., Apt. 83, Vineland, NJ 08360
- 3016 Birkenhead, Michael, c/o E. W. Bank & Partners, Prudential House, North St., Brighton, BN1 1RW, England
- 2293 Chapman, Sidney Ernest, "Thatch Cottage", Upton Hill, Upton St. Leonards, Gloucestershire GL4 8DA, England
- 2331 Cunningham, Ralph L., 141 Quincy Ave., Winthrop, MA 02152
- 2379 Edwards, Peter B., Greenwood P.O., Greenwood, Ont. L0H 1H0
- 609 Fee, Cleo H., 114 Culloden Rd., Ingersoll, Ont. N5C 3R1
- 3275 Fevens, Gordon, R.R. 1, Bridgewater, N.S. B4V 2V9
- 2102 Gregg, Arthur E., 13112 Churchill Cr., Edmonton, Alta. T5N 0S1
- 2284 Gregory, Neil T., Box 1358, Unity, Sask. S0K 4L0
- 3002 Hale George L., M.D., R.R. 3, New Glasgow, N.S. B2H 5C6
- 3551 Hermes, Alfred P., 4364 W. 15th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V6R 3A8
- 2189 Hewitt, Alan H., 68 Southview Dr., Concord, Ont. L4K 1B1
- 2557 Hughes, Dr. Harley J., 5th Floor, West Arthur Place, Thunder Bay, Ont.
- 2118 Jamieson, Robert H., 1 Plumbstead Ct., Islington, Ont. M9A 1V4
- 3562 Kense, Francois J., 219 Jackson Pl., N.W., Calgary, Alta. T3B 2V3
- 2516 Leckie, Peter D., No. 75—8111 Saunders Rd., Richmond, B.C. V7A 4L9
- 3539 Logan, Robert D., 618 Whitby Dr., Wilmington, DE 19803
- 775 MacIver, Richard G. Jr., P.O. Drawer 185, Allenhurst, NJ 07711
- 1562 McGowan, Louis C., 426 Eaton St., Providence, RI 02908
- 3462 Murduck, Bruce D., 705 Willis St., Kingston, Ont. K7M 6J5
- 3286 Muttera, William H., 2193 Owens Ct., Pinole, CA 94564
- 2485 Priestley, Arthur, 136 Helmsdale Ave., E. Kildonan, Man. R2K 0V7
- 2782 Sanderson, Dr. Dorothy, 47 Glenwood Ave., Bassett, Southampton, SO2 3PY, England
- 3424 Tettman, Barton, P.O. Box 25, Shakespeare, Ont. N0B 2P0
- 2615 Walker, Dale C., 2021 F. Kensington Dr., Waukesha, WI 53186
- 2660 West, Peter, P.O. Box 597, Slave Lake, Alta. T0G 2A0
- 2996 Wilkinson, James L., 1545 Glenarm Pl., Suite 406, Denver, CO 80202
- 3018 Burger, C. Allan, 49 Cuffley Crescent S., No. 303, Downsview, Ont. M3K 1X4
- 2948 Moss, J. Stephen, 40B Dunfey Lane, Windsor, CT 06095
- 2153 Cross, John S., 1940 Merner Avenue, Cedar Falls, IA 50613
- 3165 Panet, Gerald, 266 Park Home Ave., Willowdale, Ont. M2R 1A3
- 3224 Henszel, Mary Jane, 719 Sleepyvale, Houston, TX 77018
- 427 Betts, Fred E. M., 10 Donaldson Rd., Salisbury, Wiltshire, England SP1 3DA
- 3502 Scruggs, Fred M., 5340 Walnut Grove Rd., Memphis, TN 38117
- 2110 Willson, William A., Q.C., 263 St. Paul Ave., Windsor, Ont. N8S 3K7
- 2288 Winter, Charles W., P.O. Box 1162, Los Altos, CA 94022
- 1490 Moore, Ralph R., c/o Warren, Thosmor Rd., Bedminster, NJ 07921 (until June 1977 only)

Deceased

- L-397 Southworth, Robert R., 1431 Tejon Ave., Colton, CA 92324
- 1392 Farquhar, Lloyd M., P.O. Box 208, Sackville, Westmoreland Co., N.B. E0A 3C0

Resignations Received and Accepted

- 1989 Corson, W. Bradley, 18 Willey St., Rochester, NH 03867
- 3403 Hacksley, Howard Mark, 167 Carroll Rd., Winnipeg, Man. R3K 1H1
- 1336 Kirk, Amy (Mrs. J. A. C.), 317—534 Smith Ave., Coquitlam, B.C. V3J 2W1

- 2600 MacLeod, Dr. Kenneth J., 1968 Meldrum Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1J 6H7
 3164 Morden, John Cecil, 1485 Riverside Dr., North Vancouver, B.C. V7H 1V6
 2800 Niepke, Barry R., P.O. Box 8736, Corpus Christi, TX 78412
 589 Smith, Trafton C., 2756 Mortenson Blvd., Berkley, MI 48072
 1724 Ross, John A., 2 Chemin des Erables, Abercorn, Que. J0E 1B0

Returned Mail

(Any information to correct address will be appreciated)

- 3464 Olson, Mark, 42 E. Broadway, Vancouver, B.C. V5T 1V6
 3225 Miller, Robert H., 915 Wallace Ave., Chambersburg, PA 17201

MEMBERSHIP RECAP

Members as of December 15, 1976	1537
New Members as of January 15	5
New Members as of February 15	3
New Life Members as of February 15	2
	<hr/>
Deceased as of January 15	4
Deceased as of February 15	2
Resigned as of January 15	11
Resigned as of February 15, 1977	
	<hr/>
	— 25
	<hr/>
Members as of February 15, 1977	1522
Applications Pending	12
New Applications	26
	<hr/>
	38

March 15, 1977

New Members

- 3566 Winmill, Jancy E., P.O. Box 6152, Station 'J', Ottawa, Ont. K2A 1S2
 3598 Hoffman, Gerald L., P.O. Box 101, Lake Forest, IL 60045
 3599 Katahara, Glenn T., 385 Lunalilo Home Rd., Honolulu, HA 96825
 3601 Murata, Taketo, 648 Broadway Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4G 2S7
 3603 Hashey, David T., 339 St. John St., Fredericton, N.B. E3B 4B5
 3604 La Borde, George W., 316 Pinemill Way N.E., Calgary, Alta.
 3605 Portch, Gerfield J., 16 Agar Cr., Islington, Ont. M9B 5A5
 3606 Brennan, James W., 37 Somerville Ave., Toronto, Ont. M6M 4W1
 3607 Eagles, Alexander II, 1350 Skywood Circle, Altadena, CA 91001
 3609 Guenther, Herbert, 17 Leuteroder Str., D-5433 Siershahn, Germany
 3610 Riesenfeld, Sanford, 822 Doughty Ave., Franklin Square, NY 11010
 3611 Kallis, Gloria Jean, 8 Erie St. S., Devon, Alta. T0C 1E0

Applications Pending

(Addresses for these appeared in the issue in which they were first listed as Applicants)

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 3480 Corbett, Capt. H. L. | 3615 Mook, John W. | 3627 Tremblay, Roger Yves |
| 3569 Laflin, Daniel J. | 3616 Chen, Thomas | 3628 Kriz, John Jerome III |
| 3586 Hebert, Richard S. | 3617 Hoyles, Frank | 3629 Daneau, Normand |
| 3588 Raley, James H. | 3618 Geyer, Elmer William | 3630 McQuay, John B. |
| 3589 Stechysin, D. W. | 3619 Kent, Maurice Bernard | 3631 Galbraith, Miss Bev |
| 3592 Thorne, Dennis G. | 3620 Maguire, John S. Sr. | 3632 Kiss, Andrew, M.D. |
| 3600 Fallaway, Michael J. | 3621 Holinshead, Perry | 3633 Hansen, Thomas John |
| 3602 Dingenthal, Harry F. | 3622 Stryjek, Michael D. | 3634 Hewitt, Chauncey |
| 3608 Neuman, Leonard | 3623 Maloney, Edward J. | 3635 Thomas, Charles B. |
| 3612 Fawcett, W. M. | 3624 Bowen, Donald | 3636 Taylor, R. H. |
| 3613 Kilpatrick, Margaret E. | 3625 Bush, John T. | 3637 Adams, James M. |
| 3614 Kelley, Kenneth S. | 3626 Worthey, Dale | |

Applications for Membership

(Objections must be filed with the Secretary immediately upon publication)

(C—Collector D—Dealer CD—Collector-Dealer)

- 3638 FALK, Henry, P.O. Box 244, Shelburne, N.S. B0T 1W0—C. Canada (specializing in 1967 Centennials), U.S. General. Proposed by E. Whiting, L-61.
 3639 DYNIA, Michael, 2544 Montgomery, Montreal, Que. H2K 2S4—C. All Canada mint. Proposed by E. Whiting, L-61.
 3640 HANSON, George T., P.O. Box 417, Columbia Falls, MT 59912—C. Canada singles and postal stationery, centennial definitives, singles and booklets; France singles. Proposed by E. Whiting, L-61.
 3641 GRIMM, Paul H., Box 68, Windsor, N.S. B0N 2T0—C. Canada, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia 19th, 20th Cent. mint and used; coils; OHMS-G; mint booklet panes; precancels; mint airmails; flag and squared circle cancellations; specialty: centennial definitives, mint and used, plate blocks, booklets, and postal stationery, caricatures. Proposed by Frederick Seaman, 2641, seconded by E. L. Piggott, 629.
 3642 GRACE, John P., 28 Manning Ave., Peterborough, Ont. K9H 4W3—C. Canada postal stationery,

- special order and regular post cards. Former member No. 1732. Proposed by E. Whiting, L-61.
- 3643 ANDREWS, Carol L., 2661-1 Marilee Lane, Houston, TX 77057—C. Canada used, RPO, Squared Circles and Town Cancellations. Proposed by L. W. Martin, Jr. 3092, seconded by E. A. Richardson, 168.
- 3644 STULTZ, James R., 1216 Sixth St., Moundsville, WV 26041—C. General Canada and Newfoundland with pre-Confederation colonies. General U.S. Proposed by E. Whiting, L-61.
- 3645 DUSSAULT, Pierre, 1273 Carswell, Ste-Foy, Que. G1W 3R4—C. Canada 19th and 20th Cent., mint and used, plate blocks, coils, OHMS-G, mint and used Airmails, territorial and squared circle cancellations, all nice C.D.S., and S.O.N. type cancels. Proposed by G. F. Hansen, 2203, seconded by M. Beaupre, 3414.
- 3646 MILLER, James E., 2780 Temple St., Sarasota, FL 33579—C. Canada—19th Cent. used, 20th Cent. unused, Newfoundland used, Nova Scotia unused. Proposed by E. Whiting, L-61.
- 3647 RAFFAELE, Norman L., P.O. Box 237, Grimsby, Ont. L3M 4G4—D. Former member No. 2336. Proposed by E. Whiting, L-61.

Applications Not Accepted

- 3557 FIELDS, William S., M.D., 201 Vanderpool No. 3, Houston, TX 77024. Failure to provide references or respond to correspondence.
- 3590 SCHWARTZ, Maurice, 624 W. 10th, San Pedro, CA 90731. Failure to provide references or respond to correspondence.

Replaced on the Rolls

- 1097 Levine, Irving, 65 Aberfoyle Rd., New Rochelle, NY 10804
- 3429 Stobernack, Just, 608 Lake Bonavista Dr. S.E., Calgary, Alta. T2J 0M5

Resignations Received and Accepted

- 2181 Hubbard, Mrs. Norman S., Cove Neck, Oyster Bay, NY 11771
- 2560 Moore, Marcus, 36 Newfield Cr., Dore, Sheffield S17 3DE, Yorkshire, England
- 3148 Peterson, Donald L., 1114 Longfellow Ave., Campbell, CA 95008
- 3251 Tay, P. H., 6E Lion Towers, Essez Rd., Singapore 1, Republic of Singapore

Changes of Address

- 3519 Azn, J. de Boer, H. Colleniusstr. 68, Groningen 8009, Netherlands
- 2406 Carroll, V. J. V., P.O. Box 2037, Salmon Arm, B.C. V0E 2T0
- 2849 Compton, Richard A., 35 Comfort Rd., Ithaca, NY 14850
- 2812 Flatters, Frank G., Director Postage and Retail Products Branch, Post Office Department, Sir Alexander Campbell Bldg., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0B1
- 3175 Harvey, Phillip J., 16 Burton Grove, Box 157, King City, Ont. L0G 1E0
- 2757 Hunter, D. R., P.O. Box 931, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X0E 1H0
- 3278 Jacobson, Charlie, 11272 San Juan Dr., Loma Linda, CA 92354
- 774 Kraemer, James E., Post Office Department, Sir Alexander Campbell Bldg., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0B1
- 3225 Miller, Robert H., 515 Clark Bldg., 717 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15222
- 3287 Palochik, A. M., P.O. Box 3461, Station 'C', Ottawa, Ont. K1Y 4J6
- 2235 Parken, Derrick, P.O. Box 218, Springdale, UT 84767
- 2630 Watkins, Norman B., Rt. 2, Box 246, Friendsville, TN 37737
- 2673 Whittington, Frank S., 885 Chalkhill Rd., Solvang, CA 93463
- 3012 Wirth, Edmund, 71 Cormorant Bay, St. Boniface, Man. R2J 2V8
- 3062 Woike, Mervin E., 516 E. 84th St., No. 4W, New York, NY 10028

Returned Mail

(Any information to correct address will be appreciated)

- 3225 Miller, Robert H., 915 Wallace Ave., Chambersburg, PA 17201
- 3405 Nanson, Richard D., 541—22 St., Rock Island, IL 60121
- 3464 Olson, Mark, 42 E. Broadway, Vancouver, B.C. V5T 1V6
- 1778 Padbury, Melvern H., 2493 W. First St., Apt. 205, Vancouver, B.C. V6K 1G5
- 1719 Seidel, Raymond E., M.D., 1901 Porter St., Philadelphia, PA 19145

MEMBERSHIP RECAP

Members as of February 15, 1977	1,522
New Members added March 15, 1977	12
Members replaced on the rolls	2
	<hr/>
Resignations Received and Accepted	4
	<hr/>
Members as of March 15, 1977	1,532
Applications Pending	35
New Applications	10
	<hr/>
Applications not accepted	45
	<hr/>
	2

Note: March 15 section of From The Secretary was not proof read against the original manuscript. The original document was lost after typesetting, and we apologize for any errors there may be.—Ed.



Tagging Along

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

While there are certain disadvantages to spending thousands of hours doing research and writing articles just for the love of it, there is one big advantage which cannot be overlooked. I can write about my opinions, take issue with the opinions of others, and yet be sure that my readers will know that my opinions, right or wrong, are not expressed with any monetary gain in mind.

I have a couple of things in mind which my readers have mentioned. The first is the indiscriminate use of the word "Hibrite" used in many ads. I do not wish to get into lengthy discussions about papers, but in my opinion there are only two (possibly three) grades of true Hibrite. I have seen several ads for stamps described as Hibrite, which in reality are nothing more than a higher grade of fluorescence than earlier printings. As further proof of this, I have been taken to task by several of my more knowledgeable correspondents when I listed the gum on a Hibrite stamp as PVA. I was advised by them that all true Hibrite stamps have Dextrine gum, a fact to which I now agree. Think very carefully before you pay fancy prices for stamps like the 1967 8c slate definitive on Hibrite paper—even if mint. Commemoratives not included, of course.

While not actually wishing to "take issue" with the editors of Canada Specialized Catalogue on their statement on Page 54 that untagged stamps can be faked, I would like to renounce my Winnipeg birthplace for the time being, and say that I am from Missouri. I suppose that with today's technology anything is possible, but I wish there was somebody out there who could prove it to me in this case. I think at last count, I had something like 34 different untagged stamps in my reference collection. These are 32 mint, three on piece, three on com-

mercial covers, and one used. I see that totals 39, and there are three or four more on which I am waiting for confirmation. None of these are the early "bleeders", all of which appeared untagged anyway, so that squashes that argument. The above figures do not include the 25c and \$1 untagged booklets either, and I personally took 70-odd of the former from a machine in Calgary at 25c apiece.

Whoever is responsible for the statement that untagged stamps can be faked, or anybody else who can do it to my satisfaction—please get in touch with me. I am from Missouri, and would love to be shown. It would save me a lot of money. Just in case there is somebody out there who is removing tag bars, I will include a list of those I know about, so that they can work on different issues in the future. I will list the number, followed by the condition in which I have it or have seen it. M—Mint, C—on commercial cover, P—on piece, and U—used.

586 M	698 M
587 C	621ii C
588 U	566 M
589 M	567 M
590 M	618 M
591 MU	629-632 MU
593 MUC	633 P
598 MU	634-639 M
625 CU	641 P
626 U	643 U
651 P	644-647 M
676 MUC	670-673 M
677 MUC	684 M
680, 689, 699—condition not yet confirmed.	

The evidence against the above being faked is substantial in my opinion.

Note: for correspondence on Mr. Rose's column please see LETTERS, page 45.

IDENT No. H-6032B

Descr.: 1) Horizontal dash 2 flg long— $\frac{1}{2}$ flg above T fr. beginning $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm from R outer fr.; 2) Dot $1\frac{1}{2}$ flg above T fr. 20.4mm from L outer fr.; 3) Horizontal line $\frac{1}{2}$ flg long, 4 flg above T fr. 20.3mm from L outer fr.

T.P.: Above A7

P.P.: ?

State: ?

Perf.: 2—both cc (GW has one)

C-dot: Average size— $\frac{1}{2}$ diam from R; Height 2

Other:

IDENT No. H-6032C

Descr.: Faint dot in outer curved fr. below IV of FIVE

T.P.: F1-2

P.P.: ?

State: ?

Perf.: 2—both cc (GW has one)

C-dot: Average size— $\frac{1}{2}$ diam. from R; Height 2

Other:

From a Former Member

On January 28, 1977, I sent in my resignation to Mr. E. A. Harris with some of the reasons for my resignation. He said I should have sent them to you — so — here they are.

First of all, I object to paying \$10 a year for *Topics* when I can receive the RPSC for \$6. It has been a much better publication for years, although I will admit your last two issues have been a big improvement. I wrote to you some time ago suggesting that you follow their practice of sending out fewer issues during the year. I expected by doing so you would be able to keep the costs down — certainly did not expect to see the annual dues increase to \$10. Mr. Harris said one of the reasons was because you decided to send it out by First Class mail. I think it has been said before the reason for the delay was your difficulty in obtaining subject matter and on time. Anyway, with the mail deliveries I doubt that you gain anything by sending it by First Class mail. Other companies send out the booklets in an envelope which has a flap inside so that the enclosure can't slip out and then they tuck the flap inside . . .

One of the other reasons for my feeling about your organization is your treatment of Ken Rose and "Tagging Along". I wrote to you on this subject Feb. 25, 1975 when you decided not to print his book on the subject. Now, once more you are not willing to help him.

I wrote to you last summer about the appalling service being received from the Canadian Philatelic Department in Ottawa. You replied that I'd better send it to the RPSC as you did not think it appropriate to publish in *Topics*. This attitude is beyond me. For your information my letter to the editor of RPSC was published and in their issue of Jan.-Feb. 1977 they state that it "opened a can of worms", that it brought many letters from Canada, the U.S.A. and even Europe, also criticizing the Department. All this, I feel, has helped to make them improve their service. Too bad you would not do anything about it.

Don't suppose you will publish this either — giving the excuse that I have resigned.

— John A. Ross

A Response

The following is the text of Mr. Rose's reply to Mr. Ross:

I would like to correct one small point in your letter. The BNAPS did not refuse to publish my book on tagged stamps. They did, however, refuse to print the Keane-Hughes book on the 1967 definitives, which I feel was a big mistake on their part, since it would have had far greater circulation than mine would. It was this decision also that made me change my mind about writing my book, and I have no intention of writing it at the present time.

As to the delays in getting material into print, you must realize that all labour involved in getting out *Topics* is volunteer, and this is always a big problem. I think all writers get the same treatment, but as I said, articles on early issues do not carry quite the urgency of those on very current material such as tagged stamps.

The one big problem with the BNAPS in my opinion is that the bulk of the membership is made up of collectors in the higher age groups, a large proportion of whom are quite wealthy, and can afford to indulge in the more expensive early issues, and the editorial policy certainly reflects this attitude, as do their exhibitions. It is not the Society for those of us who are interested in current material, and that is the crux of the matter. We are out of step, not them.

As a matter of interest, last December I approached Canadian Stamp News about writing a regular column for that paper, and sent them the first submission. To date I have not even had the courtesy of a reply. To me this is just one more good reason why I would be wasting my time in writing a book on tagged stamps. Outside of the dealers who have only the monetary motive in mind, I would wager there are less than 100 serious students of tagged material.

I am continuing to send in columns to *Topics* in case there are still a few who find my material of some use, working on the assumption that anything worth reading is worth waiting for.

— Ken Rose



The RPO Cowcatcher

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

NEW REPORTERS

161 Tom Edison (Hans Reiche, reported in error, previously established as Reporter No. 108)

NEW RUNS

ShawNo.	Route	Type	Direction/		Period	R.F.	Reporter
			Train				
M-100C	ST. JOHN & B VILL/ V. J. DAIGLE	22H	41		1960	150	155
Q-288B	SHER.-RICH. & MONT./R. VALENTINE	5H	26		1961	150	155
O-201C	NORTH BAY AND SOO. ONT./ Wm. N. Armstrong	12A	28		1955	200	144
O-350D	T.H. & L./B. GREENAWAY	12A	80		1960	150	155
O-356C	TOR. LON. & WINDSOR/W. J. CARRUTHERS	3D	10		ca1960	150	155
O-357L	TOR. LON. & WIND./A. R. KEMP	12A	9		1960	150	155
O-357M	TOR. LON. & WIND./C. C. CAMPBELL	22H	80		ca1960	150	155
O-357N	TOR. LON. WIN./J. R. A. GILBERT	22H	9		1961	150	155
O-385M	TOR. & N. BAY R.P.O./G. B. TOOLEY	4K	46		ca1960	150	155
O-385N	TOR. & N. BAY/D. W. PREBBLE	7B	46		ca1960	150	155
O-385O	T. & N. BAY/J. A. McCracken	22H	46		ca1960	150	155
O-414D	TOR. & SUDBURY/W. TERENTIUK	22H	4		1960	150	155
W-91R	M. Jaw & Shaunavon R.P.O./G. HALL	17J	320		1955	170	144
W-179S	EMERGENCY No./WINNIPEG, MAN.	15E			1962	170	144
R-29Y	CAN. PAC. RLY. CO./B.C. COAST SERVICE/ S.S. PRINCESS ELIZABETH	1L			1934	170	160
R-29Z	Can. Pac. Rly. Co./B.C. COAST SERVICE/PURSERS OFFICE/PRINCESS KATHLEEN	22C			1932	150	160
R-165S	Lady Cecilia/Union Steamships Ltd.	23A			1928/30	170	160,158,151
R-165T	S.S. CHILCO/UNION/STEAMSHIPS LTD.	23A			1929	170	158
R-165U	UNION STEAMSHIPS/S.S. CHELOHSIN/ LIMITED	23A			1928	170	158
R-165V	UNION S.S. CO./ OF B.C. LTD./ S.S. CATALA	23A			1926	200	151

CATALOGUE CORRECTIONS

Shaw No.	Correction	Reporter
Q-68A	Change to Type 51	16, 95
Q-165F	Change to Type 7B	16
Q-184F	Change to Type 5B	160
O-152D	Delete — actually O-152	16, 56
O-339A	Replace "No." with "3"; change to Type 19	160
O-357B	Change run and clerk to lower case letters	155
O-357D	Change MERCER to MERIAN	16
O-385G	Change to Type 22B	16, 155
W-38H	Delist — printed facing slip	16, 32
W-64I	Delist — printed facing slip	16, 32
W-64J	Delist — printed facing slip	16, 32
W-84A	Delist — printed facing slip	16, 32
W-95C	Delist — printed facing slip	16, 32
W-120G	Change to read as follows: From Reg. & No. Batt. R.P.O./A. A. FELKER	144

COLUMN UP-DATE

Shaw No.	Hammer	New Information	Reporter
M-6	III	Add Trains 2, 33, 134, 151	138
M-6	VI	Add Trains 31, 32	138
M-9	II	Latest — April 6, 1921, Train 31	137

M-11H	BERNIER	— Earliest — November 11, 1912	133
		Change J. G. to J. O. P.	
M-12	III	Earliest — June 20, 1905, W	137
M-12	VIII	Latest — February 15, 1954	137
M-26	VI	Earliest — June 11, 1930, W	137
M-27	III	Earliest — June 10, 1953, W	137
M-32	II	Earliest — February 5, 1886, EAST	137
M-32A	II	Latest — October 31, 1882, EAST	137
M-34A		Earliest — December 28, 1951	137
M-36	IV	Earliest — October 4, 1901, E	137
M-36	VI	Earliest — December 31, 1901, E	137
M-38	I	Latest — February 21, 1965, Train 60	137
M-48		Switch proof dates, 1889 to Hammer II	16
		1891 to Hammer I	
M-48	II	Earliest — August 28, 1890	137
M-51	III	Earliest — April 13, 1906, W	151
M-52	I	Latest — March 1, 1920	108
M-52	XII	Latest — June 9, 1917, E	151

ADDITIONAL CATALOGUE INPUT

Shaw No.	New Information	Reporter
M-12C	Add new clerk M. MOISAN, Train 3, 1961	155
M-102B	Usage confirmed — March 13, 1948	144
O-187A	Usage confirmed — January 11, 1935	151
O-357I	Add (Clerk Name Removed), Train 9, 1961	155
O-357J	Add new clerk R. G. SIMPSON	155
O-384A	Add R.P.O. after BAY	16
	Add new clerk (train?) N. TRAIN, 1961	155
O-384B	Add new clerk W. McINTYRE, 1961	155
O-385E	Add new clerk K. G. LEASON, change to R.F. 150	155
O-385I	Add new clerk J. B. SMITH, Train 46, 1960, R.F. 150	155
O-385J	Add new clerk E. G. STEPHENS (with &)	155
O-414B	Add W. R. GREEN, Train 4, 1961, change to Type 22H	155
W-160AC	Usage confirmed — January 14, 1913	161
W-195G	Add new clerk T. J. McLEOD, Train 8, 1961	155
R-191	Add new steamer S.S. PRINCE JOHN, 1934	160
R-29G	Add new town SPRAGGE, ONT., 1955, change to Type 1J	144
R-150F	Add new steamer S.S. COMOX, 1909	151
R-150F	Add new steamer Harbour Princess, 1928	158
D-14A	Usage confirmed — ca 1953	144

Mr. T. P. G. Shaw

Lewis M. Ludlow writes:

All students of R.P.O.s have been saddened by the passing of our Dean and mentor, T. P. G. Shaw, on March 30, 1977, at his home in Cornwall, age 79. For over 30 years, from the publication of his first small brown *Handbook* in 1944 and before, through the current revision of his catalogue section which was issued in 1975, Tom Shaw pioneered and expanded the systematic categorization of railway cancellations. In his patient development of order out of the chaos of the R.P.O. specialty field, Tom drew not only from his own fine collection, but also from other great collectors in this field, past and present, and his correspondence was legend. Even in the last few weeks he was sending to this column information up-date and comments on our latest reportings. This writer feels a deep personal loss which we know is fully shared by all other members of our Society.

M-64

HALIFAX & YARMOUTH R.P.O./.

Twelve Hammers, Type 17

Hammer I

Proofed: Unknown
 Earliest: June 24, 1902
 Latest: February 26, 1921
 Indicia: E—common; W—uncommon
 Usage: early—plentiful, sparse on Edwards,
 common on Admirals
 R.F.: 50 (27.0%)

Comments: This was the first and, by far, the most prolific of all 12 hammers. Apparently alone from 1902 to 1904, it then dropped out of sight while Hammers II, III and IV took over during the Edward period; however, in 1913, Hammer I reappears along with Hammer V. Hammers I, II and III are characterized by having no punctuation between YARMOUTH and R.P.O.

Hammer II

Proofed: Unknown
 Earliest: January 20, 1905
 Latest: September 26, 1912
 Indicia: E, W equally
 Usage: Uniform throughout period
 R.F.: 50 (17.9%)

Comments: Hammer II is characterized by a small, neat Maltese Cross, and when this cross is

present, the strike must be Hammer II. Definition of this cross is sharp and clear until the latter half of 1911, after which there is a tendency into an apparent large dot rather than a cross; in such instances, identification is then made by chordal measurements.

Hammer III

Proofed: Unknown

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: January 30, 1906

Latest: July 4, 1907

Indicia: E, W equally

Usage: Scarce and limited to less than two years

R.F.: 50 (4.4%)

Comments: From April to August, 1906, for single digit days, a spacing slug is visible in the indicia between the month and the day. The "H" of YARMOUTH is the most narrow of all 12 hammers, only $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hammer IV

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: August 21, 1907

Latest: May 18, 1912

Indicia: W—common, E—uncommon,
blank—rare

Usage: Intermittent, but relatively heavy in 1909

R.F.: 50 (15.0%)

Comments: In the same manner that Hammer II is uniquely identified by its Maltese Cross, Hammer IV, alone of the 12 hammers of M-64, has a double period base punctuation (rather than a single) after the "R" of R.P.O. In early strikes, the dot at the bottom is square; however, with wear this quickly becomes more recognizable as a vertical dash. Hammer IV is also the first hammer to have any punctuation between YARMOUTH and R.P.O., in this case, a mid-vertical dash, "-".

Hammer V

Proofed: May 10, 1912

Earliest: July 8, 1912

Latest: September 23, 1918

Indicia: E, W equally; blank—rare

Usage: Reasonably constant throughout period

R.F.: 50 (16.9%)

Comments: From September to December, 1917, indicia is completely inverted; we have found no exceptions. Known blank on February 11, 1913.

Hammer VI

Proofed: July 9, 1918

Earliest: July 30, 1918

Latest: October 30, 1928

Indicia: E—common, W—uncommon

Usage: Sporadic and spotty

R.F.: 50 (4.4%)

Comments: For October, 1928, a strike is known without day of the month. Late strikes show considerable wear.

Hammer VII

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: July 18, 1918

Latest: December 26, 1928

Indicia: E—common, W—uncommon

Usage: Continuous but sparse throughout

10 year period

R.F.: 50 (6.4%)

Comments: Strikes are generally clear and socked on the nose. No individual hammer characteristics predominate.

Hammer VIII

Proofed: October 6, 1918

Earliest: January 29, 1926

Latest: January 25, 1929

Indicia: E, W equally

Usage: Very scarce

R.F.: 50 (0.8%)

Comments: There is an eight year gap between the proof date and the current earliest known strike; we believe this reflects a late introduction of the hammer after receipt, rather than a scarcity of material. Can anyone up-date the earliest of Hammer VIII?

Hammer IX

Proofed: October 6, 1918

Earliest: November 5, 1918

Latest: March 15, 1929

Indicia: E—common, W—scarce

Usage: Spotty and sporadic

R.F.: 50 (3.3%)

Comments: Strikes are usually light and sometimes difficult to identify; most of our examples are on 3c brown Admirals, which somewhat compounds the problem.

Hammer X

Proofed: October 6, 1918

Earliest: August 23, 1924

Latest: January 11, 1928

Indicia: E, W equally

Usage: Very scarce

R.F.: 50 (1.4%)

Comments: This is the last of the three hammers proofed on October 6, 1918. Hammers VIII and X are difficult to find, with current known examples occurring only in the 1920s.

Hammer XI

Proofed: February 21, 1919

Earliest: September 14, 1925

Latest: August 7, 1928

Indicia: E, W equally

Usage: Very scarce

R.F.: 50 (1.4%)

Comments: Indicia on earliest above is completely inverted. Strikes, when found, are clear and easily identified.

Hammer XII

Proofed: March 3, 1924

Earliest: January 4, 1928

Latest: September 12, 1928

Indicia: W only

Usage: Very scarce

R.F.: 50 (1.1%)

Comments: Of all 12 hammers, this is the only one with a curved, rounded ampersand; the remaining 11 hammers have sharp, angular ampersands. The need for Hammers XI and XII is not explainable. At the end of 1918, there were six or seven hammers already in use. These last two seem superfluous.

SEPARATION OF M-64 HAMMERS

Step 1. A strike with a Maltese Cross at the bottom is Hammer II. A strike with two base periods after the "R" of R.P.O. must be Hammer IV. Any strike with a curved, rounded ampersand is Hammer XII.

Step 2. Hammers I, II and III have no punctuation between YARMOUTH and R.P.O.; Hammers IV through Hammer XI have a mid-vertical dash or dot between YARMOUTH and R.P.O. Hammers IV through Hammer XI have a mid-vertical dash or dot between YARMOUTH and R.P.O. Hammer XII is like Hammers I, II and III, no punctuation.

Step 3. Measure the direct line chord from the bottom of the left leg of "H" to the bottom of the right leg of "X", both of HALIFAX; Hammer I and XII are 11mm, or close thereto, while Hammer II and III are 9mm to 9½mm.

Step 4. Measure the chordal distance from the bottom of the left leg of "M" to the bottom of the "T", both of YARMOUTH. Hammer I is a little over 6mm, while Hammer XII is a full 7mm; Hammer II is only a little over 5mm, while Hammer III is a full 6mm. These steps completely separate Hammer I, II, III and XII, even if individual marks are not visible. Hammers IV through XI remain to be identified.

17 var. ½c to \$5 and Post Card, comp.\$17.50
 Stamps bought for dealers at 5 per cent over face, for not less than \$5.00 worth.
 Orders forwarded on June 19, day of issue.

WESTON STAMP COMPANY
 31 King Street, E. Toronto, Canada
Ibid



CORRESPONDENCE

Editor, Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News:
 Dear Sir:

The first instalment of the Jubilee issue of Canadian postage stamps for distribution by the post-office authorities to the various smaller offices throughout the Province of Manitoba and for local sales arrived by yesterday's (17th) train from the East and consisted of all denominations from the one dollar down.

I understand, upon good authority, that only 3,000 ½c, and 1,500 6c stamps have been allotted for the whole province; for those two kinds the demand has been particularly strong and efforts were made by local persons and outsiders to corner the market before they had arrived even, but those in charge of the sale set their faces against such practices and refused to give options.

Tomorrow, 19th, is the day on which they are to be first offered to the public, and positive instructions have been given the city stamp vendor that the scarcer varieties are not to be disposed of except to persons wishing to buy a complete set.

People who have seen them pronounce them a work of art, the engraving being very good and the colors attractive.

B. G. HAMILTON

Winnipeg, June 18, 1897

Ibid

Jubilee Jottings

BY ALFRED P. COOK

Part II

CANADA JUBILEE STAMPS

1,328 sets sold and mailed on day of issue.

We cannot supply dealers with ½c and 6c, as these values are all taken up, so it is useless to write for them if not prepared to pay a considerable advance over face.

A few sets for collectors are held over awaiting a fresh stock of ½c and 6c.

Set of 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 8c, 10c
 and post card\$0.45
 With 15c, 20c, and 50c 1.45
 Dollar values 1.10, 2.20, 3.30, 4.40, 5.50

Cash with order. No U.S. stamps taken or private checks. Remit by money order.

INTERNATIONAL STAMP COMPANY
 Montreal Canada
 (Mekeel's, Vol. 10, 1 July 1898)

CANADA — JUBILEE ISSUE ONLY 25,00 SETS ISSUED POSTAGE EXTRA

6 var. ½c to 5c and Post Card\$.25
 9 var. ½c to 10c and Post Card50
 POST FREE

12 var. ½c to 50c and Post Card\$1.50
 13 var. ½c to \$1.00 and Post Card .. 2.70
 POST FREE—REGISTERED

CANADA JUBILEE STAMPS—I will send the set or any part of it at 8 per cent above the face value. Order now. Postage and registration extra. Send no orders less than 50 cents.

HERBERT F. BUTLER

61 Erie Av. Newton Highlands, Mass.
Ibid

CANADA JUBILEE, ½c to 10c\$.50
½c to 50c 1.50
½c to \$1.00 .. 2.55
½c to \$5.00 .. 17.50

Jubilee Card thrown in.

WM. R. ADAMS

7 Ann Street, Toronto, Canada
Ibid

CANADA

Queen Victoria Postage Stamp Jubilee

½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20, 50c,
\$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00:
Postal card, 1c. The complete set
of 17 (post and reg. free) \$17.25
Set of 11, ½c to 50c, post free 1.45
Set of 8, ½c to 10c, post free45
Guaranteed in perfect condition, all unused

JOSEPH C. MORIN

Bie, Rimouski Co., Prov. Quebec, Can.
Ibid

NEW YORK NOTES

By Joseph Holmes

i) The appearance of the Canada Jubilee stamps is anxiously waited here. It is thought that the speculation in this set will be greater than that of our Columbian series. Most New York dealers have placed orders aggregating four or five times the amount they expect or desire to obtain, thinking that the entire issue will be immediately bought up by speculators. The ½c, 6-cents and \$1 seem to be the ones on which the quickest rise is expected.

ii) It is the opinion here that the new jubilee issue of Canada will do much to help the stamp business during the dull season, starting many young people to collecting who otherwise would not have the pursuit brought to their notice.

Ibid

CHICAGO NOTES

By E. C. Severn

The following letter and the appended reply are interesting as bearing upon the Canadian Jubilee issue, even though no positive information is disclosed.

"Mr. Postmaster
Toronto, Canada

Dear Sir:

If I send you the money for a quantity of Canada's new issue of Jubilee stamps, will you fill the order and forward to me as soon as the stamps are out? I should want only perfect, evenly centered specimens. Stamped addressed envelope enclosed for reply."

The answer was as follows:

"You had better make your application to Wm. Hewitt, Stamp Vendor, Toronto P-O" Assistant Postmaster.

The supposition is that the official referred to would furnish the stamps as desired.

Ibid

CANADIAN JUBILEE STAMPS

The new stamps will be on sale to the public on June 22nd. The face value of the entire set of 16 stamps and one post card will be \$16.22. I will supply sets, partial sets or single values at 10 per cent above face, cash in advance, postage extra. Remit by P.O. order payable at Calais, Maine.

MATTHEW R. KNIGHT

Oak Hill, Carlotta Co., N.B., Can.

Ibid

More Letters

Unrecorded?

My own reference book on perfins does not list this one which is on a 2c red Admiral. Can anyone identify this one for me?

— Hans Reiche



Yukon PH Reprint

Please refer to your review of "The Postal History of the Yukon Territory, Canada", by Robert G. Woodall, which appeared on Page 40 of the Jan./Feb. 1977 "Topics".

I must take issue with your initial statement that this volume is "more than a reprint", but is a "revised edition". While it is true that several sections have been added, there has been little up-dating of facts, and Section 4—the catalog of postal markings—contains few revisions of or additions to the 1964 information.

In brief, Mr. Woodall's revisions are not up to the extremely high standard of the original book. For example, one Office (Whitehorse Sub 1) is completely omitted, and information on many changes over the past ten years is either missing or inaccurate.

On page 236, Stewart River is shown as "still operating"—whereas it closed September 14, 1967. On page 277, the opening date of October 1, 1966 for Hillcrest is omitted. Also, S.3 type postmarks are known from this office. On page 234, cancellation types S.3 and P.2 are known for Quill Creek—which was at Mile 1114 of the Alaska Highway, and is incorrectly located on the map in this volume.

While I have the greatest respect and admiration for Mr. Woodall's original research and efforts, and I acknowledge that this information will now be much more widely available, I cannot avoid expressing dissatisfaction that the up-dating has not been effectively done. More students and collectors will now have access to the 1964 data, but they should be aware it is out of date.
— *W. G. Robinson*

Quebec Registrations

In checking a batch of Quebec Registration stamps I came across a copy of R-159 30c blue with a clear 11x12 perforation.

These normally come perf. 11 or perf. 12. Mr. Van Dam had not seen mixed perfs. on this or other values of the 1918 series.

It may be very rare or it may be just that no one is looking. I would be interested to learn if other copies have come to light. Incidentally, I am not a revenue . . . , just a collector who turned to revenues a couple of years ago when postage stamps moved out of range of my budget.

Robin Denman, 3021
209 Sylvan Avenue
Scarborough, Ont. M1E 1A4

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CIRCULAR TO POSTMASTERS.

NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postmasters are hereby informed that a new issue of postage stamps, bearing the portrait of His Majesty King Edward VII., and comprising five denominations (1c., 2c., 5c., 7c. and 10c.), is about to be supplied to Postmasters for sale in the usual way, but none of these stamps are to be sold until the first of July, 1903.

The colours of the forthcoming series will be the same, respectively, as those now used for the denominations specified, except that the shade of the 7c. will be slightly deeper.

Postmasters will please bear in mind that, notwithstanding the new issue, they are not to return to the Department any of the old stamps on hand, but will sell them in the ordinary way. At first the public may prefer getting new stamps, and if so, there is no objection to this wish being acceded to, but it is also desirable to work off in due course all remnants of old stamps.

A change in the design of the stamp of the present series of post cards, post bands and stamped envelopes, to correspond with that above referred to, will be made so soon as the present stock of these items shall have been exhausted.

R. M. COULTER,

Deputy Postmaster General.

*Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa, 10th June, 1903.*

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Generalizations are dangerous but in philately it is normal for rare stamps to find their way back to the country of origin.

It must be stressed that this is a long-term trend. A major exception to it is the stamps of underdeveloped and poorer countries, where the home market lacks sophistication and buying power.

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

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

In any event, one of the main cornerstones of my business is aiding in the repatriation of rare stamps. I have established over a period of many years mutual trust with an extraordinary range of contacts in about twenty countries.

If you have rare European stamps and wish to dispose of them, I can ensure their being offered by the most appropriate method in their home market. Alternatively, if you wish to collect a country which lacks a strong home market, you can take advantage of this lack of competition.

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BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

SEPTEMBER 14-18, 1977

Reservations are held until 6:00 p.m. Later arrivals must be guaranteed with one night's deposit

BNAPEX '77 EXHIBITION RULES

continued

BNAPS EXHIBITION CLASSIFICATION

Class I — Court of Honour

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

Class II — Competitive

Group

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

B1—19th Century (to 1897)

B2—20th Century (from 1897)

C—PROVINCES

C1—British Columbia and Vancouver Island

C2—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island

D—CANADA (Victorian Issues)

D1—1851-59, the Pence and Decimal Issues

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

D3—189702, Diamond Jubilee, Leaf, Numeral and Maps

E—CANADA (Early 20th Century)

E1—King Edward and Quebec Issues

E2—Admiral Issues and War Tax

E3—George V, 1927-35

F—CANADA (Modern Issues)

F1—George VI

F2—Elizabeth II, including Semi-Postals

F3—Officials, Overprinted or Perfin

F4—Special Delivery, Postage Due, Officially Sealed

G—AIRMAILS

G1—Newfoundland Airmails and/or Covers

G2—Canadian Semi-Official Airmails and/or Covers

G3—Canadian Government Issues and Flights

H—POSTAL SPECIALTIES

H1—Canadian and Newfoundland Booklets and Panes

H2—Canadian Coils, Miniature Sheets, Souvenir Cards, Plate Numbers and imprint studies

J—CANCELLATION STUDIES (on or off cover)

K—PRECANCELS, INCLUDING PRECANCELLED POSTAL STATIONERY

L—POSTAL STATIONERY OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

M—POSTAL HISTORY SPECIALTIES

N—REVENUES

O—NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED

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

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

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

Class III—Novice

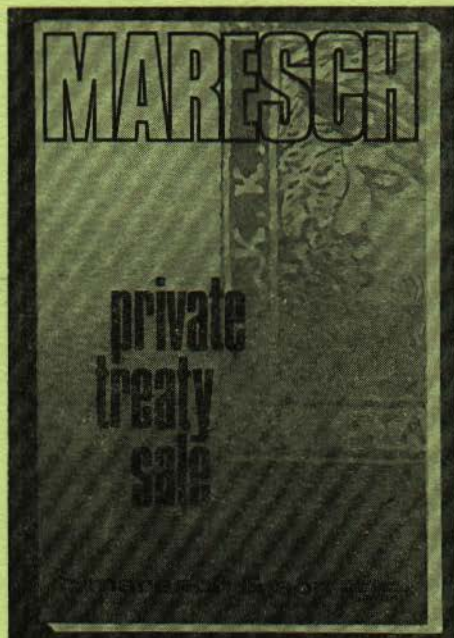
This special section has been allowed by the Board of Governors with the intent to encourage new exhibitors at the show and is open to any member who has not previously exhibited at a BNAPEX show.

This section is non-classified.

GENERAL

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

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



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