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BNA TOPICS

Official Journal of The British North America Philatelic Society

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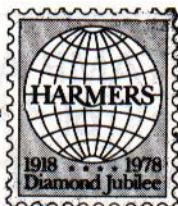
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Whole No. 364

ISSN 0045-3129

MARCH-APRIL

1978 Vol. 35, No. 2

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**FOR ELECTED OFFICERS SEE LISTING UNDER
"TOPICS: THE BUSINESS SIDE"**

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.

From P.O. Archives:

The story of the proposed King Edward VIII issue of Canada

King George V died on 20 January 1936. The Canada Post Office soon had a search made of its files to determine previous practice concerning new issues on the death of the Sovereign. There were few precedents, since King Edward VIII, the heir apparent, was only the third monarch to succeed to the throne since the introduction of postage stamps. While the search was continuing correspondence was exchanged between Vincent Massey, the Canadian High Commissioner in London, and the Post Office, to determine the intention of the British Post Office regarding any issue it intended to make. Massey was also requested to obtain an official photograph of the new King.

One misconception was soon put to rest. For some reason Canadian Postal Officials had been led to think that it would be necessary for the new Sovereign's head to face in the opposite direction to his predecessor's. This was determined to be applicable only to new coinage. Initially therefore no decision was taken to have the King's head face to the right in any new design.

When it was learned that the British Post Office intended to exhaust its stocks of George V stamps before producing a new series, any sense of urgency in Canada to issue a new set was alleviated. Nevertheless, when Massey sent the photograph it was despatched to the Canadian Bank Note Company, where it arrived on 20 May. From this photograph a model was prepared for a stamp. The only guidance that the Post Office gave to the Company was that the design was to be simple, and as a consequence it was decided that the stamps should be a medallion type



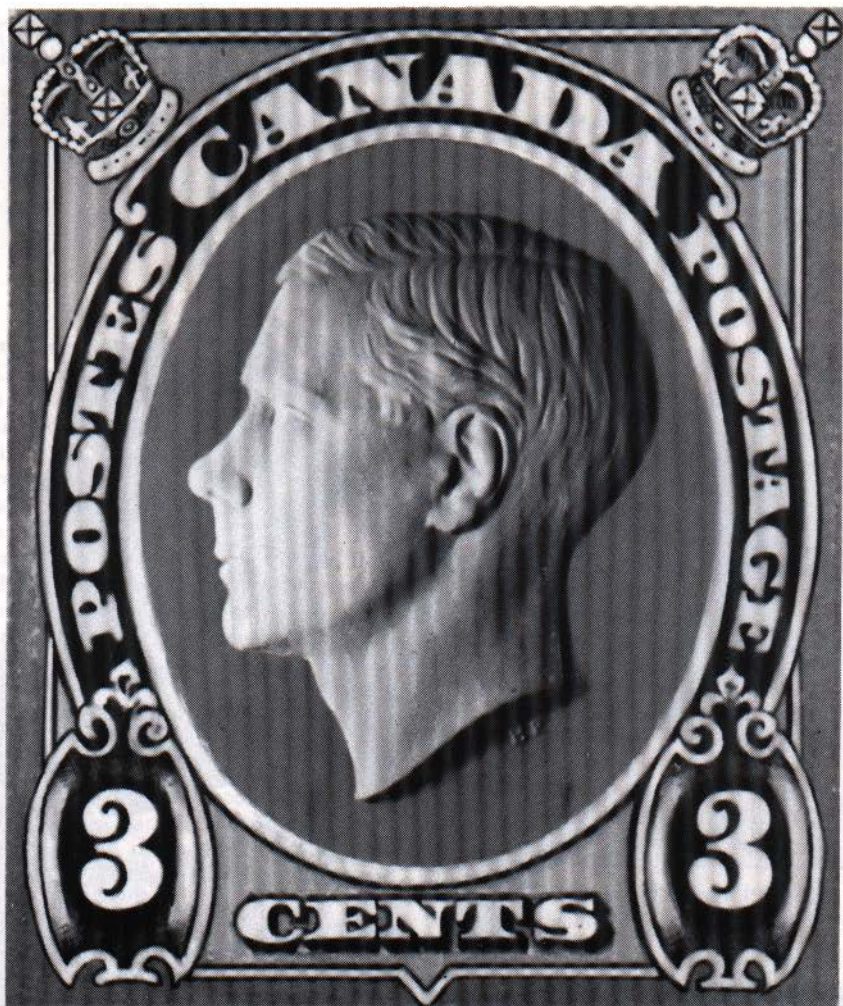
*Suggested design for Edward VIII stamp
submitted by Col. H. G. Reid.*

depicting only the King's head and shoulders.

The Canadian Bank Note Company delivered the first model to the Post Office on 22 June, although company representatives were not entirely satisfied with it because their engraver had not been able to obtain the proper relief effect from the photograph. The P.O. Department deliberated over the model for about a month, and finally requested the Bank Note Company to provide colour photographs of it. Four were despatched, three with the state crown in the upper corners and one without crowns. The first reaction of Post Office officials was that they were "highly pleased" with the model



received it. This he did, although *King Edward VIII* none of all the items was ordered



Reconstructed die proof submitted by Canadian Bank Note Company, approved by PMG and sent to England for the King's approval.

Photos courtesy National Postal Museum, Ottawa.

— except for two things. There was “too much of the neck and shoulders showing”, and the crowns appeared to be disproportionately large.

Finally, on 10 August the Post Office asked the company to submit another design, more similar to the medallion type of 1932. Two weeks later two more models were sent, one based on the original and the other incorporating the changes requested by the Post Office Department.

On 3 September the second design was approved by the Postmaster General with the proviso that the portrait be reversed so the King faced to the left. This was done because the engravers, for artistic reasons, wished to show the King's hair parted — and he combed his hair on the left. The Company was ordered to proceed on 11 September.

Post Office authorities were still not entirely satisfied with the design. After seeing a photograph of a model for the obverse of new Canadian coinage being planned they requested a copy of the original from the Royal Mint in Britain.

Meanwhile the Bank Note Company engravers continued their meticulous work. Between 16 and 24 November the Post Office Department received a 2-cent die proof in brown for approval. New models were also made based on a photograph of the plaster cast the Post Office was obtaining from the Royal Mint. The Postmaster General gave approval to continue in accordance with the 2-cent die proof on 27 November, and on 4 December the C.B.N.C. forwarded a “die impression of the new King Edward VIII — 3-cent postage stamp, 1937 issue, printed in red”. This die proof was sent to England aboard the S.S. “Lancastria” on 5 December for the new monarch's inspection and acceptance.

Even as the die proof was on the high seas all these efforts were rendered futile. King Edward VIII abdicated on 11 December, to marry Mrs. Wallis Simpson. The P.O. Department immediately telegraphed Massey, informing him of the impending arrival of the item and requesting him to return it as soon as he received it. This he did — although not

before Georges Vanier, his First Secretary, saw it. Vanier was impressed with the proof, and wrote to the Post Office requesting he be given a copy of it should others be printed.

When Vanier's request reached the special assistant to the Postmaster General he was intrigued by the idea and suggested that additional copies be printed for the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. H. E. Atwater, Financial Superintendent of the Post Office, was outraged at the idea. He compared it to “Farley's Follies” of recent notoriety in the United States and stated that such a practice would be much more “heinous an offence against the ethics of postage stamp collecting” than what the U.S. Postmaster General had done. Atwater wrote that if the Department agreed to the proposal it would “lose all the prestige and the good reputation which the Canadian Postal Service has built up over a long period of time”. Furthermore, he prophesied,

one thing is certain, and that is that the officials who, for some years past, have striven to keep the Canadian stamp issues above reproach from point of view of manipulation of stamp varieties, die proofs, etc., will have no further interest in doing so if any manipulation of the King Edward VIII issue takes place.

Atwater's protest was heard. Vanier was sent a note thanking him for his efforts on behalf of the Department, but he was told politely that his request could not be considered.

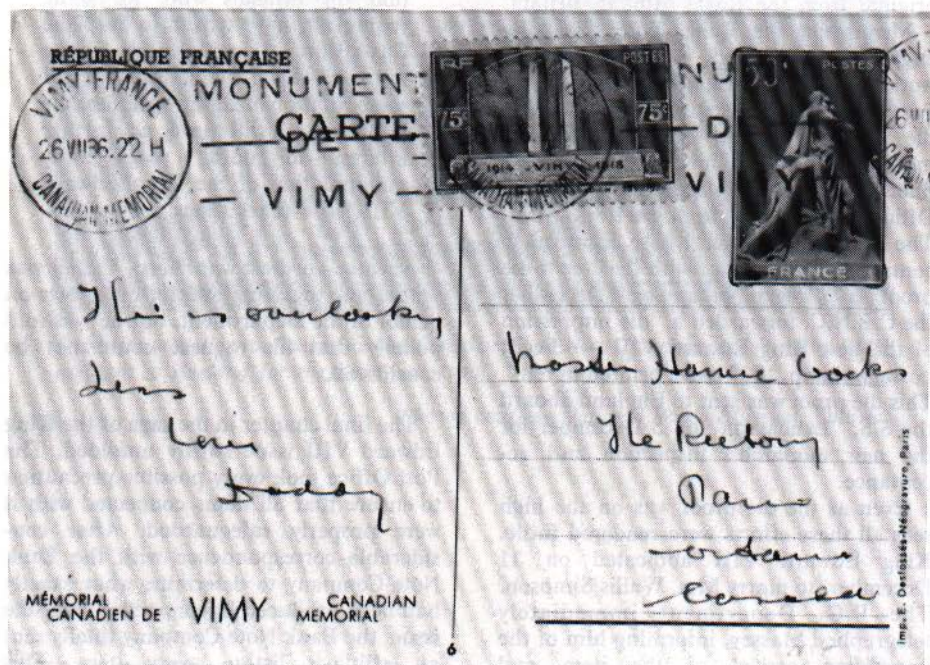
The final chapter in the saga of the King Edward VIII issue swiftly unfolded. The Post Office took every possible precaution to ensure that all items connected with it were properly safeguarded. After considerable correspondence with the Bank Note Company to determine what exactly had been produced in connection with the issue, the Bank Note Company finally sent an affidavit listing every item. This satisfied the Post Office, and the destruction of all the items was ordered.



Essay of proposed stamp by Canadian Bank Note Co., Ottawa.



Edward, Duke of Windsor



Canadian war memorial, Vimy, France. Probably the only act performed by King Edward VIII involving Canada was his dedication of this monument, 26 July 1936.

This was done on 27 January 1937, with three senior P.O. officials — including Atwater — and the vice-chairman of the Canadian Bank Note Company in attendance.

The destruction was complete, and the only items remaining from the episode are the correspondence from which this account has been taken, the first four miniature colour photographs, and the plaster bust the Department had ordered in the later stages. The only thing salvaged by the participants from all this trouble was the frame design of the stamp, which was used for the King George VI issue. The availability of this frame contributed

to the speed with which that issue was made ready. The 3-cent die proof which has been attributed to the King Edward VIII issue (Robson Lowe's **Encyclopaedia**, Vol. V, p. 261) is in fact an early stage in the production of the King George VI issue, for which the first model was produced on 21 January 1937.

The information for this article is all taken from files at the National Postal Museum. It supplements the Museum's display on this issue.

Topics is again indebted to the manager and staff of the National Postal Museum for contributing an original article to the magazine. — Ed.

Reports on Early Admiral Dates

A. L. STEINHART

No. 110 — 4c olive yellow — wet printing

—Sept. 29, 1922 — cover to St. John's Nfid. — R. Chaplin

—Aug. 12, 1922 — Hans Reiche — off cover

—Sept. 26, 1922 — Michael Dicketts

—Aug. 16, 1922 — on cover — A. STEINHART

dry printing

—Mar. 15, 1926 — on cover —

A. STEINHART

—July 22, 1926 — Mike Dicketts

—Oct. 14, 1926 — R. Chaplin

It appears the wet printing was put into use in Aug. 1922 and the dry printing about March, 1926.

No. 111 — 5c blue

—Mar. 23, 1912 — Ottawa — R. Chaplin

—April 10, 1912 — Mike Dicketts

—Jul. 29, 1912 — A. Steinhart — on cover

No real early dates have been reported

No. 112 — 5c violet — wet printing

—Mar. 22, 1922 — Mike Dicketts

—May 5, 1922 — Hans Reiche

—April 4, 1922 — R. Chaplin

—Mar. 15, 1922 — A. Steinhart — on cover

dry printing

—May 28, 1925 — pair — R. Chaplin

—Dec. 31, 1925 — Mike Dicketts

Other 5c violet reports are as follows

—retouched die — Jan. 14, 1927 — cover — H. Reiche

—thin paper — Oct. 22, 1924 — Ottawa — R. Chaplin

No. 113 — 7c yellow ochre or shades

—April 25, 1912 — single — R. Chaplin

—Feb. 20, 1912 — single — M. Dicketts

—Mar. 9, 1912 — cover — H. Reiche

No. 114 — 7c red brown — wet printing

- Aug. 19, 1925 — Winnipeg — cover — R. Chaplin
- May 30, 1925 — M. Dicketts
- Aug. 1925 — H. Reiche

No. 115 — 8c blue

- Jun. 2, 1927 — H. Reiche
- Nov. 14, 1925 — M. Dicketts — on cover from Quebec
- Mar. 8, 1926 — cover — A. Steinhart

No. 116 — 10c brown purple

- Aug. 20, 1912 — single — R. Chaplin
- Sept. 4, 1912 — cover — A. Steinhart
- Jan. 30, 1913 — M. Dicketts

No. 117 — 10c blue — wet printing

- Dec. 12, 1922 — Cover Toronto — M. Dicketts
- Aug. 19, 1922 — cover — A. Steinhart
- May 9, 1922 — single — R. Chaplin

dry printing

- July 7, 1925 — single — R. Chaplin
- Oct. 10, 1925 — cover — A. Steinhart

No. 118 — 10c brown

- Oct. 2, 1925 — H. Reiche
- Sept. 16, 1925 — Windsor cover — M. Dicketts
- Oct. 21, 1925 — Cover — A. Steinhart
- Nov. 25, 1925 — R. Chaplin — cover from London

No. 119 — 20c olive — wet printing

- Sept. 28, 1914 — single — R. Chaplin
- Aug. 15, 1914 — money packet cover — A. Steinhart
- May 6, 1914 — M. Dicketts

It appears there is no real early date established here for the years 1912 and 1913.

dry printing

- June 13, 1926 — H. Reiche
- Dec. 5, 1925 — M. Dicketts

No. 120 — 50c black brown — wet printing

- Sept. 18, 1913 — Montreal single — R. Chaplin
- Mar. 15, 1914 — cover — A. Steinhart
- Sept. 10, 1912 — M. Dicketts

dry printing

- Mar. 24, 1926 — H. Reiche
- Oct. 28, 1927 — M. Dicketts
- Aug. 27, 1926 — R. Chaplin

No. 122 — \$1 orange — wet printing

- Dec. 5, 1924 — Crimily — R. Chaplin
- Apr. 2, 1924 — M. Dicketts
- July 19, 1923 — H. Reiche

dry printing

- Oct. 28, 1927 — M. Dicketts
- Sept. 19, 1928 — Chatham — R. Chaplin

We definitely need more reports to help us get more early dates. On close study there is a great disparity of known dates on many of the above.

Mr. Andrew Duncanson has sent in some early dates from his collection. No. 104 — 1c green — Jan. 6, 1912 — This fits in perfectly with our previous reports. A new early 1c yellow die I wet date is reported of July 5, 1922 and July 9, 1925 is reported for the 1c yellow die II. Mr. Duncanson also reports a Dec. 15, 1911 date on the 2c carmine Admiral and this tends to confirm Mr. Reiche's dated copy. We also have a report of the 2c green, wet printing dated July 5, 1922, the 3c brown dated Aug. 26, 1918 and the 3c carmine dated Dec. 26, 1923.

We have also had a report from member J. Paul Hughes No. 2042 of some of his Admiral dates but unfortunately none of our previous dates have been pre-dated. In the next column we shall tackle coils, booklets and the war tax stamps.

MORE BRITISH COLUMBIA COLONIAL POST OFFICES

by Max Rosenthal

The first Hudson's Bay Company post west of the Rocky Mountains was Kootenae House, in 1810. It was replaced two years later by Fort Kootenay, which had various locations in the region of Tobacco Prairie, in southeastern British Columbia. Gold discoveries at White Horse Creek signalled the end of activities at this outpost. The company's post was moved to the new bonanza, 12 miles northeast of Cranbrook, in 1863. A year later J. Normansell opened Kootenay post office there.

Michael Philips, the new factor there, was the first homesteader in the enormous area of the East and West Kootenay Districts of the company. Gold was the magnet which drew men to Wild Horse Gulch in the early spring of 1864. After the Colonial Secretary, Arthur H. Birch paid a visit there, his report at the end of October was able to mention that a good-sized town had sprung up at the creek, with about 1,500 men. The rush continued spasmodically until 1870. David Griffiths washed gold there for over 50 years. In 1884 he became postmaster of Kootenay. When S. Griffiths took over in 1895 the post office became Wild Horse, but it closed four years later.

Fort Shepherd

After the Oregon Treaty of 1846 made the 49th parallel the dividing line between Canada and the United States, the Hudson's Bay Company had to find a new location for one of its forts north of it, if it was still to engage in trading on the upper Columbia River. The place selected by its Governor, Sir George Simpson, was on the banks of the Columbia, just north of the

international boundary, opposite the mouth of the Pond D'Oreille River. One reason for this selection was the discovery of gold near there, the first ever found on the mainland. Fort Pond D'Oreille was completed by 1839, when the name was changed to Fort Shepherd, after the company's governor.

In 1865 Fort Shepherd got a post office, the first steamboat sailed on the Columbia north of the border, the Dewdney Trail was completed, and gold was discovered on French Creek, a tributary of the Columbia above Revelstoke — the Big Bend gold rush. Next year J. White opened French Creek post office, but it was closed by 1871.

The Dewdney Trail was built along the valley of the Similkamoen River. From Princeton to the lower valley it stayed on the north bank, then it swung upcountry toward the Richter Pass, then on to the lakes region near Osoyoos, where it continued eastward into the hills of the boundary country, terminating at Wild Horse Creek, in the goldfields of eastern British Columbia.

At Rock Creek, 22 miles east of Osoyoos, a post office had been established at the early date of 1859, but it was closed in 1863, not to reopen until 1888.

The same year Similkamoen post office was opened, 38 miles southeast of Princeton by W. H. Monat, also to close by 1863, but not reopening until 1906. The river of the same name flows north from the United States into British Columbia, and flowing through Princeton, to join the Okanagan on the American side, the latter falling into the Columbia.

By 1860 the Hudson's Bay Company had established a semi-permanent post in the Similkamoen area, close to the Port Colville Trail. By 1866 the post had been permanently established, but by 1871 the fur trade had declined, and it was closed.

From 1866 to 1868 Fort Shepherd was the headquarters of a company district which included Kootenay (Tobacco Plains) and Similkamoen posts, but in the summer of 1870 chief factor Finlayson decided to close it, because it too was not a paying proposition.

Vancouver Island

Early days at the Victoria Post Office, BNA Topics Sept.-Oct. 1876, told of the first post office on Vancouver Island, indeed the first in all of British Columbia. Only three other postal establishments were provided for the island in colonial times.

A Captain Grant came with eight other men to the settlement about to be established on Vancouver Island under the Crown Grant of 1849. He selected 100 acres on Sooke Inlet, 17 miles west of Victoria, on the southwest corner of the island. The Sooke River flows into the harbor, and one of its main tributaries is the Leech River. Grant built a lumber mill, one of the first in all British Columbia, but in 1853 he sold his land to John Muir.

The year before Governor Douglas had a rough trail constructed between Fort Victoria and Sooke. In 1864 came the discovery of gold at Leech River, not far from Sooke, about seven miles up from the latter. The small river had been named for one of the party which made the discovery. Soon several steamers were in service between Sooke and Leech River.

A trail was built from Sooke to near the gold, and in September C. A. Bayloy began a daily wagon train to the diggings. An advertisement in the Victoria Colonist featured choice lots "at the new townsite in Sooke Harbour known as Thompson's Landing". By the autumn there were at least 500 men at Leech River. Lots were sold at the forks of the two rivers for \$100 each.

That first year of the gold rush was also its peak, and a post office had been opened in August at Sooke, by Elliott, Stuart & Co. In April of next year J. A. Mara established one at Leech River, but it closed in 1866. Soon the one at Sooke also went out of existence. January 1870 the Colonist, Victoria's newspaper, reported that "The inhabitants of Sooke are about to petition for the establishment of a post office and a mail coming at least once a week." In April it reported that "the Sooke settlers have received relief at last. The Sir James Douglas took down the mails yesterday morning and returned last evening."

The Colonist remarked that the area needed better communication with the capital than the steamer's monthly run. Finally the government decided to build a carriage road to Sooke. In July 1872 Michael Muir was appointed postmaster of the new post office at his home "Woodside". In September the Muirs completed the bridge over the Sooke River. At first Muir brought the mail on horseback, but, when the road became better, he used a wagon.

The other colonial post office of Vancouver Island was Comox, almost in the middle of its eastern shores. The first white settlers came to Comox Harbour in 1862, to begin cattle raising. The post office was opened on the north side of the harbor in 1868 by W. Alexander. The only means of communication with the outside was the visit of the steamship "Cariboo Fly" every two weeks.

Skeena

The Skeena River, approximately 350 miles long, drains 15,000 square miles in northwestern British Columbia, to make it its second largest river.

1870 saw a gold rush on the Skeena, with numerous strikes. The firm of Cunningham and Hankin were doing the bulk of the shipping. They chose a site for a trading post on the south bank of the Skeena just below the mouth of the Ecstall River, from which upriver transport would proceed. It had been the stopping place for Indians returning in the fall from fishing

and trapping. It became the entrance point for the Skeena area and gradually a small community grew up around the store.

Early in 1871 T. Hankin opened Skeena post office there, and J. Cunningham became postmaster in 1875. Robert Cunningham, however, called the community Port Essington, the name originally given by Captain George Vancouver to the whole Skeena estuary. He ran the post office from 1887 to 1901. In 1898 its name was changed to his original choice.

Along The Fraser River

Most colonial post offices on the Cariboo Road have already been mentioned in Cariboo Gold Rush Mails, *BNA Topics* July-August 1977.* However, three were not listed.

In October 1862 the first settlers arrived at what was to become Chilliwack, on the Fraser River, 35 miles east of New Westminster. James Codville came to the Scimas Valley, just to the southwest, two years later. He opened Codville Landing post office in 1865, on Nicomen Island, downstream from the town. It closed the next year, reopening in 1872 as Chilliwack.

In 1862, Thomas Spence built that section of the Cariboo Road between Boston Bar and Lytton — 32 miles. He then tendered successfully for the 21 miles of road to be built from Lytton to Cook's Ferry, on the Thompson River. In February 1864 he began a bridge across the river at Cook's Ferry, and that location has ever since been called Spence's Bridge. A post office with the new name was established in 1868, but was out of existence by 1871, reopening the next year as a Canadian post office.

In 1864 the Columbia River attracted the attention of gold seekers, and with the discovery of the yellow mineral in the Big Bend, a busy time came for Fort Kamloops, which was on the direct route of travel. The government opened a trail from there by way of Shuswap Lake, and in 1866 the wagon road was extended from Cache Creek to Savona, at the foot of Kamloops Lake. 45 miles northwest of

Kamloops, Cache Creek got a post office in 1868, on the Cariboo Road north of Spence's Bridge. It closed later, to be re-established in 1872.

Kamloops

In 1815, David Thompson, on his way back from the Pacific Fur Company's new post of Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River, descended the river which was to be named after him, and established Fort Thompson, afterwards renamed Fort Kamloops. British Columbia was then called New Caledonia, although by some only that portion of it north of Alexandria, the southern portion being named the Thompson District. Kamloops was the latter's capital. The first pioneers received their supplies overland from Montreal, via Fort William, by canoe and portage. The Pacific Fur Company had shown the possibility of taking supplies from the coast into the interior of the Thompson District, by way of the Columbia to Fort Okanagan, thence by pack animals to Kamloops. In 1821 a distributing station for the forts in New Caledonia was established at Alexandria, on the Fraser. Pack trains from Kamloops followed Kamloops Lake to Copper Creek, opposite the later Savona, ascending this stream and across the hills, and then by way of Loon and Green Lakes to Alexandria. To the latter came boats from posts at Forts George, James, etc., with the furs brought in at those northern forts. They were taken south, and ultimately reached Fort Vancouver, which in 1824 superseded the post at Astoria.

Until the 1850's the fur companies monopolized these regions. However, in 1852 chief factor McLean, at Fort Kamloops, purchased gold from the Indians, who had obtained it from the Thompson River, at Nicomen, between Spence's Bridge and Lytton. Then came reports of fresh discoveries, and in 1858 miners overran the Thompson above Lytton, as they were doing on the Fraser, 20,000 men along the two rivers, mostly between Hope and the Forks, where they joined. Hope was the point of departure for the Similkamoen-Nicola Trail.

By 1858 Francis Savona was well

established on the south side of Kamloops Lake, where he ran a ferry for miners and Hudson's Bay Company men. In 1861, the presence of gold in the North Thompson and its branches. This began to enliven the area around Fort Kamloops, and in 1862 there was a further addition by the arrival of a party which had made the long trip overland. The Big Bend rush of 1864 was followed next year by the first express sent in by Barnard in July. That year of 1865, J. W. McKay, running Fort Kamloops, built a steamboat. The following spring, when the gold rush began, it made regular trips from Savona to Seymour, at the head of Shuswap Lake. A short time after the wagon road was completed to Savona, it was decided to extend it to Kamloops.

It July 1866 post offices were opened at

Savona's Ferry and Seymour, but closed in 1870. The former re-opened in 1881, but across the lake, and shortened to Savona in 1896, the latter re-opened not until 1910, as Seymour Arm. In April 1866 there were about 20 houses in Seymour. Similkamoen's former postmaster, W. H. Movat ran the one at Seymour. Until 1870 Barnard's express stages, carrying the mail only ran as far as Savona, but the system was soon extended to Kamloops, and finally the Okanagan region. Kamloops finally got a post office that year, opened by W. Charles. 18 miles east, above Monte Creek, Duck and Pringles post office was also opened, by J. Duck. In 1896 it moved two miles west, to become Monte Creek.

*See also Postal Beginnings in British Columbia, BNA Topics, Jan.-Feb. 1977.

PERFIN Column No. 3

Michael Dicketts

An informal get-together of perfin collectors was held in Edmonton during BNAPEX '77 to exchange information and to generally enjoy the opportunity to meet each other. I had the chance to sound out others on ideas for future items in **Topics** and from remarks expressed gathered that there was a general increase in interest in our sideline specialty. It was a pleasure to meet with Ken Ellison, David Hodges, Doris McKay, Floyd McNey, Trelle Morrow, Joe Purcell, Dan Zukiwsky and Roman Zrobok and to share in their enthusiasm.

A number indicated they collected all possible perfin designs on certain issues only, and if they contact me perhaps I can get them to write something about their holdings for the column.

Through the kindness of BNAPSer Alec Price, we were able to examine CPR perforating machine C.26 at close range. Alec had borrowed it from the dusty storage vaults in Montreal, and for about

an hour we were all kept busy punching such current material as the 1c Caricature and Fleming / Bernier issues, and discovering that it takes some practice to obtain a centred strike. Seems there's an art to everything. To the unknown sender of the Fleming perfinned cover go my thanks for a pleasant surprise on my return home.

* * *

In the course of gathering background material I decided to re-read all of the columns written by Bob Woolley in **Topics**, and I prepared a bibliography of major items which Bob reported on. In hopes that others will find this of equal interest, and that they will go back through the old issues for information, I'm listing the following with apologies to Mike Squirell.

Survey of perfin machinesSept. 1954
How rarity factors were

decided July 1956, April 1961

and January 1963

- List of perfin postal stationery December 1969
- List of Perfin revenues June 1960
- List of precancelled Perfins August 1966, Jan. 1967, April 1970 & Oct. 1974

- Story of Sloper's invention Feb. 1968 & Oct. 1969
- Period of use defined October 1969
- How Newfoundland stamps were punched by Canadian users March 1971
- List of perfins on airmail stamps April 1974
- Perfins on the Map stamp issues June 1975

From the foregoing it will be seen that much remains to be researched. An up-to-date census of revenues could be undertaken; histories of some of the larger users (i.e. NYL, CNR) ought to be written. By contacting the public relations departments of major companies much information will come to light. I invite those interested to ferret out the facts and publish the results in this magazine.

* * *

For many years Major Joseph Balough of El Paso, Texas, has been a leading specialist in perfin circles, and was for some time the president of The Perfins Club. I'm glad to see that Joe has recently become a member of BNAPS, so perhaps we can persuade him to share some of his

knowledge through the medium of this column.

* * *

My final item for this column is the reporting of another unique Canadian perfin. Once again I have to thank Jon Johnson of Cassiar for being the first to come through with this distinctive item. Jon tells me his 2c Custom Duty stamp, punched CS / L / SA, was used by the Civil Service Supply Association of London, England. It's my understanding that the user is a well-known British department store and it would seem that in exporting their wares to Canada there was a need to pre-pay import duties.

This is the first foreign user, other than U.S. companies, to punch Canadian stamps to my knowledge, but there appears no reason why other British designs should not show up, given similar conditions. From the photograph it will be noted that the stamp received a triple strike, due no doubt to its size, as well as doubling on one pass through the machine. Jon's unusual item is recorded as follows, and will appear in any new addition of the handbook as:

C.41 CS/L/SA 3H6 Civil Service Supply Assoc. CD 100
London, England

The author's address is:

61 Alwington Ave.,
Kingston, Ont. K7L 4R4
Ed Richardson's Admirals in Toronto



SOME PICTURES FROM VINNIE G



Sen. Henry Hicks [left] and Les Davenport.



Ken Rowe [left], Vinnie Greene [centre] and Harry Sutherland [right].



Stan Lum [left] and George Wegg.



John H. M. Young [left] and Andrew Duncanson.

REENE'S 85TH BIRTHDAY PARTY



The assembled guests



Nels Pelletier [left], Bob Wooley [centre] and Dr. Norman Samuels



The guests greeting Fred Jarrett



Sen. Henry Hicks [left], Harry Sutherland, Q.C. [centre] and Col. Robert H. Pratt.



Derek Hayter [left], Bob Pratt, Allan Steinhart and John H. M. Young [right].



Fred Jarrett



Harry Sutherland presenting a bottle of Napoleon brandy.



Bill Maresch [left], Bob Wooley [centre] and Sen. Henry Hicks.



IN OLD CANADA

by FRED STULBERG

THOSE ENCIRCLED LETTERS OF KINGSTON AND HAMILTON

Every once in a while one comes across covers or cards with postal markings that seems to have no valid explanation for their existence. The encircled letters found on mailings addressed to Kingston and Hamilton fall into this class. (fig. 1.)

The town of Kingston appears to have been the first post office in Canada to use this type of marking which appeared there early in 1883 and continued throughout 1884. It is likely that devices existed with the letters A to F although, as yet, only B, C, D and F have been noted. All letters are enclosed in a single ring approximately 12½ mm. in diameter. These are found as often on the reverse of the mailing as on the face.

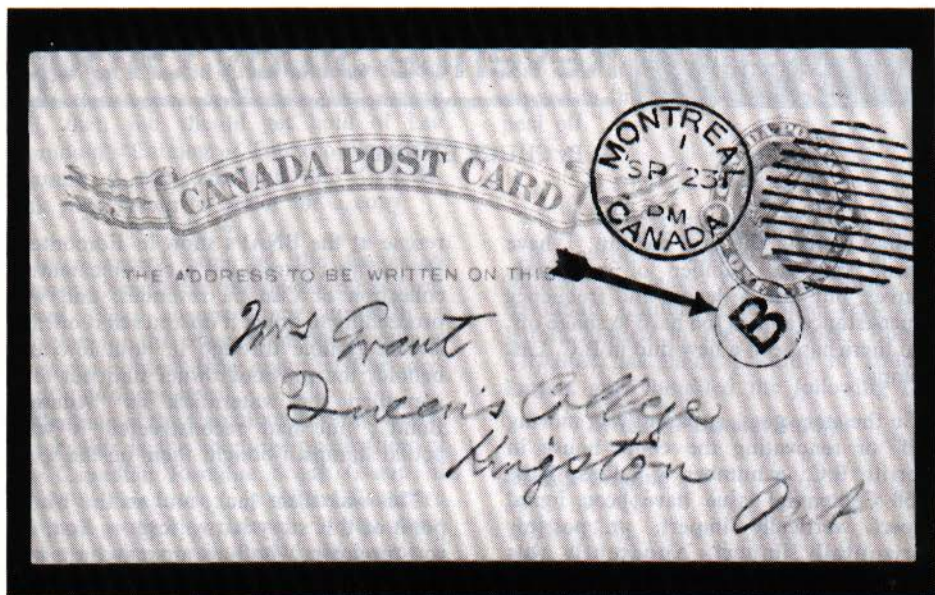
Usage at Hamilton was for a longer period of time than at Kingston, extending sporadically from 1887 to 1909. Devices include the letters A to D. These are all larger than the ones from Kingston, measuring 14½ to 15 mm. All but one (fig. 2) are single rings and, even at that, single ring C's are known. As one would expect, examples from Hamilton are more plentiful than those from Kingston. Also,

almost all known strikes at Hamilton are found on the face of the cover or card.

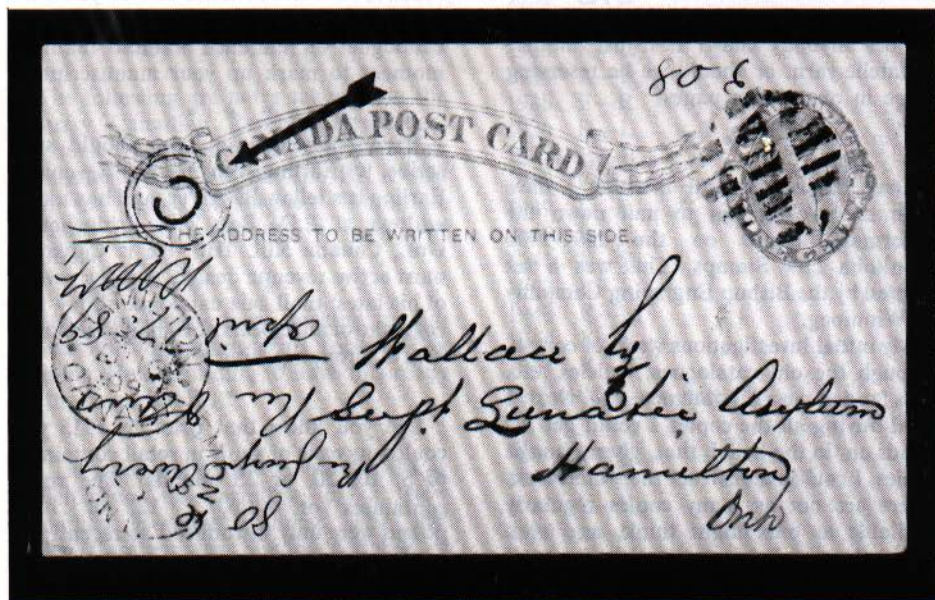
It must be noted that not all mail addressed to these two places during the period of usage received these marks. Hence a definite pattern cannot be established. Also, since they were used at only two post offices in Canada they were likely not officially sanctioned.

However, they all appear in incoming mail and can be considered part of the process of pre-delivery handling. Similar marks appear on nineteenth century mail of Great Britain and these are acknowledged to be the identification of the mail sorting clerks. Whether Kingston or Hamilton had that many sorting clerks at that time is not known but, until a better explanation comes along, this will have to do.

To be perfectly honest, one must mention that one other Canadian post office used an encircled letter similar to the type used at Kingston and Hamilton. It was a double ring C and was used at Ottawa — but mainly as a stamp canceller. Its story will be the subject of a future article.



From Montreal to Kingston — 1884



From Claremont to Hamilton — 1889



Revenue Study Group

— By CHUCK EMERY

Since writing the last column, I have heard, from a number of unreliable sources, but with a degree and frequency of persistence almost too hard to shake off, that there has been a new find in B.C. Law stamps.

So the story goes, apparently in moving and/or renovating the court house in Merritt, B.C., a number of values of the 1958 Centennial issue have been found imperf. vertically imperf. or possibly horizontally imperf. Apparently this material was spirited away in the night and placed in the hands of an unknown Vancouver collector, who kept a few items for himself, but sent the rest to an Eastern Canadian dealer. All this is supposed to have happened, say, in the last six months.

Does anybody know? Is it just another philatelic yarn, or should we be reserving space in our album pages?

* * *

Over the last several months, I have been on a campaign to nail down the watermark found on the 1897-1901 Manitoba Law Stamps. This was a set printed by the Bishop Engraving Company of Winnipeg.

My initial investigations were, of course, through the old catalogues, articles, etc. This landed me a big fat goose egg. Next, I tried buying all the copies I could get my hands on, in the belief, that, given enough copies, I could reconstruct the watermark. There are not as many copies regularly available as one might think, and even with a few copies to work with, I wasn't making any headway. A couple of collectors loaned me a few watermarked copies, but even a total of a dozen or so didn't help.

Finally, Bob Lee, a fellow BNAP'er, and a Canada specialist dealer, came to my

rescue at the BNAPs show in Edmonton. He had just purchased a rather extensive collection of Canada revenues, and was proceeding to break it up and sell it off. He let me ramble through it, and, low and behold, the previous owner had not only identified the watermark as "Adawan Bond", but had reconstructed it with actual stamps. I bought them on the spot.

This was sheer luck, and so the whole point of this story is two fold — first, all you revenuers who have or may have any interest in Manitoba Laws, for goodness sake, mark up your catalogue or reference files accordingly, so you'll know, and won't have to re-invent the wheel as I have done. Second, how about those few of you who are involved in the production of catalogues or reference manuals taking a moment to mark up your manuscript.

* * *

If you don't already, you should subscribe to Earling van Dam's Revenues. Earling is a fellow BNAP'er, and has a new address at P.O. Box 205, Bridgenorth, Ont., Canada K0L 1H0. He is Canada's most active revenue dealer. A quick review of his latest mail sale catalogue shows fair coverage of all aspects of Canada revenues. Worth dropping him a line.

* * *

Did you know that prior to 1915 you could buy cans of snuff in retail containers of 5, 10, 20, or 25 pounds? The small containers of 1/6, 1/12, or 1/8 pound were only introduced as recently as 1897, with the larger containers being discontinued in 1915.

You could figure this all out for yourself by studying the snuff excise stamps, starting with the Inland Revenue issue of 1880, and working up through the 1883 series, the 1897 series, the 1915 series, and

the 1939 and 1942 provisionals. If you have a few shoe boxes full of this material, and need to get it sorted out so you can exhibit them at our show in Florida this coming fall, then you should get hold of Lee Brandom's Catalog of Tobacco Tax Paid Stamps of Newfoundland and Canada. Ask your favourite dealer for a copy.

* * *

In a recent issue of the Canadian Revenue Newsletter, the question has been asked "Has anyone come up with a solution for the removal of liquor stamps from the bottles? How about it? Can anybody out there help?"

Speaking of the Canadian Revenue Newsletter, this is the monthly publication of the Canadian Revenue Study Group of BNAPS. This is the only official Canadian revenue group in existence. If you don't already belong, you should. Just drop a line to Bill Rockett, 2030 Overlook Rd., Willow Grove, Pa., USA 19090.

* * *

— By W. ROCKETT

The following are notes taken from the January Canadian Revenue Newsletter:

Chuck Emery at "ROYPEX" (New Westminster) won a Silver, an ARA Award and the James Shrimpton Trophy in October for his showing of B.C. Law Stamps.

* * *

Lee Brandom is busy working on additions and corrections to his Tobacco Tax Catalog. He is planning to have this ready in the near future.

* * *

It is understood that E. van DAM is anticipating the printing of a New Canadian Revenue Catalog. The last major Catalog was Sissons Catalog of 1969.

* * *

In answer to W. H. Howes query on how to remove the glue from liquor seals? Fred Vilter writes, "The answer (usually) is to soak the neck of the bottle in a water glass

full of alcohol. It generally takes about 15 minutes to loosen the seal. The back of the seal must then be rubbed with a cloth dipped in the alcohol and the "glue" will peel off."

* * *

"HIDDEN LETTERS"

It may be of interest to some of our students to learn that the Series C, Canadian Liquor Seals have very tiny letters hidden in the art work. Robert Thwaites has made a study of Hidden Letters and compiled the following list:

Series "C" Liquor Stamps

Orange Stamps

1924 M—N

1925 Y—X

1926

1927 F—C

1928 B—R

1929 B—S

1930 B—X

1931 C—B

1932 N—W

1933 K—G

1934 K—E

1935 E—R

1936 H—L

1937 H—R

1938 I—L

1939 L—E

1940 L—N

1941 K—B

1942 K—F

1943 K—M

1944 K—R

1944 K—W

Series "D" any date

Blue Stamps

1936 L—G

1937 L—H

1938 L—J

1939 K—I

1940 K—H

1941 K—O

1942 K—P

1943 K—X

New design and series any date.



Rounding Up Squared Circles

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

Column No. 142 — Two errors in Column No. 137 have been called to my attention: (1) OWEN SOUND — time marks are A, B, C not A, B, C, D.; and (2) LONDON, Type II — the late date for period IV is SP 17 / 54 and not NO 17 / 54 (the strike actually reads 71 / IX 17 / 54 but was incorrectly transcribed in my notes as 17 / XI 17 / 54). Several items of importance have been reported for towns already listed:

LONDON, Type II — a new early date for Period IV has been reported by Graham Noble, JU 7 / 46. With this new early Period IV date, and the above noted error in the late date, Period IV should now read JU 7 / 45 to SP 17 / 54. In addition, Jack Gordon has reported four dates later than the late date shown for Period I, which should now read FE 2 / 95 to OC 30 / 98. However, some still further change will be required, for Stan Cohen has reported the first example known to me of LONDON, Type II on Map Stamp. Clearly, this must be later than OC 30 / 98 but I do not have record of the date.

CLIFTON, NB — Stan Cohen has reported the first example known to me of this town on 3c Jubilee.

NEWPORT LANDING, NS — Nels Pelletier has reported the first example known to me of this town on Map Stamp.

BAIE-VERTE, NB — Harry Lambe has reported the first example known to me of this town on Admiral issue; the date is AP 4 / 12, a new late date for this town.

ROCKTON, ONT — Dr. Chaplin has shown me an Admiral cover with ROCKTON squared circle, DE 25 / 16. This is a new late date — almost five

years later than the late date listed in Column No. 139. Since Column 139 appeared in print, a new late date for Period I has been reported by Graham Noble: JU 30 / 02. Besides these, another date later than the Column 139 listing has been reported by Jeffrey Switt: MR 12 / 14 backstamp on cover. On the basis of these reports, and several others filling in some of the NSR's it would appear that the listings should be revised to:

Period I: AU 30 / 93 TO JU 30 / 02
(NSR: 96, 00)

Period II: AP 13 / 08 TO DE 25 / 16
(NSR: 09, 12, 13, 15)

* * *

The listings of earliest and latest recorded dates continues; normal time marks are shown in parentheses following dates, except in complex cases where they are discussed following the listings. Then I give years during the earliest-latest period for which I have no strikes recorded (NSR); if no NSR notation appears, then I do have record of one or more strikes for each year of the period. Please compare your strikes with these listings and let me know of any changes or additions which need to be made to the listings.

* * *

MORDEN — Period I: AP 9 / 94 to JY 28 / 03 (every year reported)

Period II: FE 27 / 12 to JA 16 / 13
Period III: 1917 on KGV (as reported in Hbk I)

Period IV: JA 30 / 23 to FE 13 / 23

Period V: DE 20 / 46 (only date reported this period)

Time mark slot invariably Blank except for certain dates in 1897, following

issuance of the Jubilees, when the number 37 appears. According to my records, 37 appears on JU 30; JY 3 and 20; AU 14, 21, and 31; SP 3, 4, and 25; DE 1. But the time mark slot was blank on SP 7 / 97 — probably because there were not enough 7's to put 37 in the upper slot. If this were the case, then the upper slot may have also been blank on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month. Please report JU through DE dates for 1897, stating whether slot contains 37 or is blank.

NEEPAWA — MR 26 / 94 to DE 3 / 00 (every year reported; blank only)

PIPESTONE — DE 7 / 93 to JA 23 / 99 (Blank only; NSR: 95)
1894 strikes known in violet.

ST. BONIFACE — DE 2 / 96 to AP 10 / 00 (every year reported). According to Handbook III, generally Blank, but AM, PM reported in '97 and '98. My records are sparse, but do not suggest "generally Blank"; perhaps additional data might support that conclusion. The earliest AM or PM mark I have record of is AM / DE 21 / 97, followed by AM / DE 31 / 97, AM / FE 3 / 98, AM / AP ? / 98, and PM / AP ? / 98. Curiously, the early date, DE 2 / 96 is more than 3 years later than the Proof Date listed in Handbook III. Please report all strikes, giving date and time mark, specifically stating Blank, if that happens to be the case; i.e., Blank / JA 5 / 97 etc.

SELKIRK — Period I OC 20 / 93 to FE 2 / 99 (every year reported)

Period II DE 10 / 19 (only date this period)

Blank in 1893, then AM, PM to end of Period I.

SOURIS — Period I OC 20 / 93 to AP 6 / 94 (Blank)

Period II JU 1 / 97 to MY 10 / 00 (Blank)

Was this really two distinct periods of use? I have no reports of use for the period MY / 94 through MY 97.

WINNIPEG — This is perhaps the most complex of all the Squared Circle towns. Four different hammers are known; except for several very brief periods

during which only a single hammer was in use, at least two, and sometimes three hammers were used on the same day. The chronology is being actively worked on by Glenn Hansen, Don Fraser, Harold Wilding and others who are very much interested in WINNIPEG. Of necessity, the summary is much briefer than would be really necessary to do justice to the town.

Hammer I — Earliest: AU 26 / 93

Latest: JY 5 / 98

Within the above time span, Hammer I was the only hammer in use from AU 26 / 93 to DE 31 / 93 and from AU 14 / 94 to JA 26 / 95. Present records indicate use of the hammer on most every day of these two periods. At other times it was used concurrently with Hammers II and / or III. It is seldom seen with dates from February, 1895 to July, 1897. Please report all Hammer I and complete date. Starting in July, 1897 and extending to mid-October, 1897 it was used quite regularly, along with Hammer III; from OC 26 / 97 through NO 1 / 97, Hammers I, II, and III were in use every day; from NO 2 / 97 to end of use, Hammer I was regularly used concurrently with Hammer II. Please report all strikes for 1898.

Hammer II — Earliest: JA 1 / 94

Latest: AU 20 / 98

There were long periods within the above span when Hammer II was evidently not in use. It was evidently in continuous use from JA 1 / 94 through AU 11 / 94; it is no more seen until a brief reappearance in late May, 1897 (MY 23 and 28), only to disappear again until early October, 1897 (OC 5) when it came back into use and remained in continuous use, evidently, until the latest date listed above, AU 20 / 98. Please report any Hammer II strikes with dates in the period AU 12 / 94 to OC 4 / 97.

Hammer III — Earliest: JA 28 / 95

Latest: NO 1 / 97

Continuous use during this period; concurrent, sporadic use of other hammers during this period.

Hammer IV — Period I: MY 27 / 95 to JU 14 / 95

Period II: NO 21 / 04 to NO 30 / 04

Period III: MR 22 / 05 (only date; three examples).

General comments: Time marks 1 through 10 may be regarded as "normal", or most commonly seen, for Hammers I, II, and III and Hammer IV, First Period only. All marks, 1 through 10, have been reported for Hammers I and III; mark 10 has never been reported for Hammer II, but marks 1 through 9 have been; marks 1, 4, 7, and 8 are reported for Hammer IV, First Period.

Abnormal time marks (only in the sense of relatively scarce compared to the more usual 1 through 10 numerals) are "Blank", and numerals greater than 10 (hourly time marks?). Those reported thus far are:

Hammer I — Blank, 14, 16, 18, 19

Hammer II — Blank, 16

Hammer III — Blank, 11, 12, 19

All time marks reported for Hammer IV, Second and Third Periods are numerals greater than 10, as follows:

Hammer IV, Period II — 13, 14, 16, 20, 21

Hammer IV, Period III — 17, 18

Various indicia errors are known. For Hammer I, January 1893 dates are known; these are prior to proofing date, and must be an error resulting from failure to change year date from 93 to 94 on JA 1 / 94. Specific dates reported are JA 6, 7, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20 / 93.

During the month of March, 1895, damage occurred to the type face of the month, MR, resulting in the "spread R". The letter "R" was undamaged on 5 / MR 27 / 95, but is damaged for 4 / MR 28 / 95. The month slug was in Hammer III when the damage occurred and remained in Hammer III through MR 31 / 95. The damaged "R" reappeared, again in Hammer III, for the entire month of March, 1896. It showed up again, for the entire month of March, 1897, but this time in Hammer I. Please check March 1898 strikes (which will probably mostly be Hammer I) to see if damaged MR occurs on any March 1898 dates.

Completely nude (devoid of any indicia) strikes are known, Hammer II only, on 1/2c and 1c Small Queen, and on 1c Wrapper.



The RPO Cowcatcher

Lewis M. Ludlow

Gamlen Far East, No. 6-17, Shibaura 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108, Japan

COWCATCHER COLUMN

NEW REPORTERS

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 162 Jeffrey Switt | 165 Norman Brassler |
| 163 W. D. Howes | 166 Marguerite Fortin |
| 164 R. L. Burton | 167 W. E. Watmough |
| 138A From Survey Sheets, by F. Belanger | |

| Shaw No. | Route | Type | Dir./Tr. | Period | R.F. | Reporter |
|----------|---|------|----------|--------|------|----------|
| N-38A | HEARTS CONTENT R.P.O./NEWFD | 4J | | 1946 | 200 | 16 |
| Q-46D | Train No./Levis & Mont. R.P.O. | 5I | 199 | 1920 | 200 | 142 |
| Q-140A | C. BEAUDOIN/Ry. Mail Clerk/ Montreal & Sherbrooke Ry./1901 Canada | 22D | East | 1901 | 200 | 145 |
| O-207A | TRAIN No./ORANGE. & TEES. R.P.O. No.2 | 5I | 745 | 1919 | 200 | 16 |
| O-256A | C.P.R. OTT. & ARTHUR M.C./7 (R.P.O. Crown Seal, bas relief in wax) | 1P | | 1891 | 200 | 164 |
| O-411C | TOR. STRAT. & GCH./T. W. BOYD | 7B | 29 | 1923 | 200 | 142 |
| W-16B | BURRARD INLET, B.C. | 24I | | 1957 | 150 | 151 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|---|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|
| W-23P | CAL. & EDM. R.P.O./ W. S. DOUGLAS | 23A | 526 | 1944 | 150 | 163 |
| W-26S | CAL. & VAN./ S. O. DODGE | 3C | 14 | (1945) | 150 | 163 |
| W-74C | MED. HAT & NELSON R.P.O. / P.C. MORRISON, M.C. | 3F | 513 | 1914 | 200 | 151 |
| W-160AR | VANCOUVER DISTRICT/ EMERGENCY | 24I | | 1973 | 150 | 151 |
| R-76F | INTERCOLONIAL RY./ CAUSAPSCAL | 3A | | 1889 | 200 | 142 |
| R-92A | NEW BRUNSWICK & CAN./ R.R./ McADAM JUNC. | 6F | | 1881 | 200 | 165 |
| R-111A | S.S. PRINCE GEORGE/ PURSER'S OFFICE | 23C | | 1973 | 170 | 151 |
| R-156B | SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY/ SUTTON JUNCT. | 6F | | 1873 | 200 | 142 |

CATALOGUE CORRECTIONS

| Shaw No. | Correction | Reporter |
|----------|---|-------------|
| N-13A | Delisted — Twin Town Cancel, not R.P.O. | 101 |
| N-66 | Change type to Type 7D | 151 |
| N-86A | Delete BAY | 101,160 |
| M-133B | Change "&" to "and" | 16 |
| Q-57 | Change DIV to DIVI. | 160 |
| Q-85 | Cancel | 142 |
| Q-86 | Add clerk name M. J. E. BLAIS | 142 |
| Q-176B | Change MONT. to MON. | 16 |
| Q-187B | Change RALPH to ALPH. | 16 |
| Q-245B | Cancel | 16, 142 |
| Q-245A | Change to read as follows Que. & Sherbrooke/ QUEBEC CENTRAL/ ALPH. GINGRAS/ M.C.Q.D. Type 1-O, North, South, 1897-1901, R.F. - 170 | 16, 142, 87 |
| O-336A | Delete slash between R.P.O. and TOR. | 142 |
| W-102F | add R.P.O. after JAW | 16, 4 |
| W-124C | Delist — impossible run | 56, 4 |
| W-144A | Delist — impossible run | 56, 4 |
| W-146F | Delist — reported in error from W-146 | 56 |
| W-160AQ | Change R.F. to 150 | 151, 16 |
| R-136 | Delist — error for R-137 or R-138 | 95 |
| R-146 | Delist — error for R-147 | 95 |
| R-150J | Change to Type 15C | 32, 101 |

ADDITIONAL CATALOGUE INPUT

| Shaw No. | Information | Reporter |
|----------|---|----------|
| M-121A | First reported strike — November 5, 1963, PM | 138 |
| Q-52B | Add clerk name REISNER, Train 2, Period - 1906 | 16 |
| Q-149A | Add clerk name P. A. ST. JACQUES, 1932 | 142 |
| R-19H | Add M. V. LEIF EIRIKSSON, July 16, 1970 | 151 |
| R-150F | Ass S.S. Princess Patricia, November 15, 1949 | 151 |
| Page 130 | Add Type 1-O — Double Line rectangle, outer line wavy, fluted or otherwise decorous, corners cut | 16 |
| Page 130 | Add Type 1P — Any R.P.O. Crown Seal used as a cancellation device or on cover as a bas relief seal in wax | 16 |

COLUMN UP-DATE

| Shaw No. | Hammer | New Information | Reporter |
|----------|--------|---------------------------------|----------|
| M-6 | II | Latest — October 29, 1920 | 16 |
| M-12 | XVIII | Latest — October 8, 1914 | 137 |
| M-26 | V | First Reported — August 6, 1963 | 138 |
| M-30 | I | Latest — May 4, 1886 | 16 |
| M-50 | I | Latest — July 26, 1900 | 138 |
| M-50 | II | Earliest — November 26, 1895 | 138 |
| M-52 | V | Latest — November 28, 1952 | 138 |
| M-62B | | Latest — February 26, 1958 | 16 |
| M-64 | II | Latest — November 7, 1912 | 138 |

| | | | |
|------|------------|---------------------------|------|
| M-64 | III | Latest — July 12, 1907 | 138 |
| M-64 | V | Earliest — June 28, 1912 | 138 |
| M-65 | 1st Period | Latest — August 27, 1924 | 156 |
| M-66 | I | Latest — May 28, 1940 | 138 |
| M-66 | III | Earliest — April 25, 1945 | 151 |
| M-66 | IV | Earliest — May 27, 1949 | 137 |
| M-67 | | Earliest — April 6, 1910 | 151 |
| M-81 | IV | Earliest — April 22, 1941 | 138A |
| M-83 | I | Latest — May 12, 1903 | 137 |

In the May-June, 1977, Topics issue of the Cowcatcher, pages 48/9, only four out of ten steps for the separation of M-64 hammers were printed; here are the remaining six steps:

- Step 5. Repeat Step 3 above. Hammer VII measures only 10 mm; the remaining seven hammers all measure 10½ mm or greater.
- Step 6. Repeat Step 4 above. Hammer X measures a full 7 mm; all of the remaining hammers are 6½ mm or less.
- Step 7. Measure the chordal distance from the bottom of the right leg of the first "A" of HALIFAX to the bottom of the "Y" of YARMOUTH; Hammer IV is just over 12 mm, while the remaining hammers measure from 10½ mm to 11¼ mm.
- Step 8. The hammers remaining to be separated are V, VI, VIII, IX and XI. Measure the direct line chord from the bottom of the right leg of the "X" of HALIFAX to the bottom of the of the left leg of "R" of YARMOUTH. Hammer XI measures 6+ mm; a 7 mm chord is Hammer IX. Hammers V, VI and VIII measure 6½ mm.
- Step 9. Measure the chordal distance from the bottom of the left leg of the "M" of YARMOUTH to the bottom of the "P" of R.P.O.; Hammer VIII measures over 12 mm, while Hammers V and VI are 11½ mm or less.
- Step 10. Repeat Step 7 above. Hammer V will have a chord of only 10½ mm, while that of Hammer VI will be over 11 mm.

A chart of ten chordal measurements for each hammer of M-64 is available upon request.

We have a new clerk and new hammer to report for M-45C.

M-45C

HX. DIG. & YAR./R.P.O./E. F. DART

Type 21F, One Hammer (Hammer V of M-45)

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: March 9, 1935

Latest: To be advised

Indicia: 98 only

Usage: Limited and scarce

R.F.: 150

Comments: Further to our previous report on M45C, clerk W. L. RYAN, this clerk, E. F. DART, submitted by Reporter R. L. Burton, is also a straight line tangent to the ring. More importantly, since the usage of the two is concurrent, is the determination that DART was used on Hammer V, while the known RYAN strike was used with Hammer VI. Burton has also submitted another cover dated July 1, 1935, with a clerk name that, alas, is unreadable, and this strike is Hammer VIII of M-45. Accordingly, it would appear that there was no overlap of clerks and hammers. Our thanks to Burton for submitting these covers which greatly helped to shed more light on these clerks of M-45C.

M-85

MONCTON & QUEBEC/M.C.

Four Hammers, Type 9E

Hammer I

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: June 21, 1897

Latest: September 26, 1897

Indicia: W-Common; E-Scarce

Usage: Limited to three months

R.F.: 120 (35%)

Comments: The four hammers were issued during the period for which we have no data on proof strikes.

During the indicated period, the hammer was quite dirty and occasionally we find letters and/or numbers of the hammer and indicia set with portions overinked within the exterior limits.

Hammer II

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: July 21, 1897

Latest: October 26, 1897

Indicia: E only

Usage: Very scarce within three months

R.F.: 120 (15%)

Comments: The percentage of occurrence for these four hammers is deceiving; for all four combined we have only observed 20 strikes, including partials. This rarity level seems quite justified. This is also a somewhat dirty, smudged hammer.

Hammer III

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: August 13, 1897

Latest: October 12, 1897

Indicia: E, W equally

Usage: Scarce during limited period

R.F.: 120 (25%)

Comments: Strikes of this hammer are faint to light, and sometimes somewhat smudgy. The need for four hammers for only four months use is obvious overkill; someone's plans must have gone awry.

Hammer IV

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: August 27, 1897

Latest: October 7, 1897

Indicia: W only

Usage: Scarce within the three months

R.F.: 120 (25%)

Comments: "9" for "97" on the earliest above. Comparatively, strikes of this hammer are clean and clear. Although there are missing areas on faint strikes, we found no significant and constant breaks on any of the four hammers.

SEPARATION OF THE M-85 HAMMERS

- Step 1. Hammer IV has a diameter of 26 mm while the other three hammers measure only 25½ mm.
- Step 2. Measure the chordal distance between the two base periods of M.C.; Hammer I is clearly 5 3/4 mm, less than 6 mm. The other three hammers are fully 6 mm or over.
- Step 3. Measure the chordal distance from the bottom of the "T" to the bottom of the right leg of the second "N", both of MONCTON. Hammer II is only 4 3/4 mm, less than 5 mm; the other three hammers are over 5 mm.
- Step 4. Measure the chordal distance from the bottom of the right leg of the "M" to the bottom of the left leg of the second "N", both of MONCTON. Hammer III measures only 10 mm, while Hammer IV is a full 11 mm.

A chart of chordal distances of M-85 is available on request.

M-85A

MONCTON & QUEBEC/M.C./W

One Hammer, Type 21D

Proofed: Unknown (Hammer I of M-85)

Earliest: August, 1897

Usage: One known strike

R.F.: 200

Comments: This unique R.P.O., discovered by Jim Lehr, has been subject to some discussion. It is only a partial strike; what is visible corresponds to Hammer I, M-85. However, we have full strikes of Hammer I in June and September, 1897; neither has the "W" external to the ring. Although improbable, the "W" could have been added, then removed between June and September. Could there be a fifth hammer of M-85? Possible, but unlikely; the existing four saw limited use. Here is a problem for students to probe; check out your copies of M-85.

M-86

MONCTON & ST. JOHN • R.P.O./ .

One Hammer, Type 17

Proofed: February 20, 1917

Earliest: November 7, 1932

Latest: April 25, 1949

Indicia: E, W to 1941; 19 in 1947; 44 in 1949

Usage: Intermittent and scarce

R.F.: 100

Comments: Although there were two strikes in the proof book, close measurement confirms only a single hammer. By 1947, this hammer was badly worn and clear strikes are not to be expected. Although earlier strikes undoubtedly will be found to close the gap with the proof strike, this run is far from common, and the rarity factor above is somewhat understated. A survey strike from Belanger confirms the use of E until at least 1941.

M-86A, MURRAY HARBOUR & SOURIS P.E.I., Type 4A, is a possible run, but not probable; as Gillam has indicated, if it exists it would have been a very circuitous route. Reported quite some time ago, this can no longer be confirmed, and no copies have since been reported. We are changing this run to

"DOUBTFUL", subject to any reports from our readers.

We have no copies of M-86B or M-86C; however, M-86B, MONCTON & SAINT JOHN/R.P.O. was proofed on December 22, 1951 and several copies have been inventoried. We ask our readers to submit copies of M-86B so that we may gather and report pertinent information in a future column. Only two strikes of M-86C have been reported and we are checking on these before reporting in our column.

M-86D

MONCTON & ST. JOHN. R.P.O./ .

One Hammer, Type 17

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: August 3, 1962

Latest: April 1, 1965

Indicia: 13; DO strike - 613 in 1968

Usage: Intermittent and scarce

R.F.: 100

Comments: This run is understated in the above rarity factor; only five strikes were reported in the recent inventory of some 30 collections. Known strikes are faint and smudged, indicating that the hammer was not well tended. A destruction order strike, dated October 6, 1968, shows considerable wear, and it may be that this run will appear more prominently as later material is evaluated.

M-86E

MONCTON & ST. JOHN R.P.O./ G. C. RAMSEY

One Hammer, Type 6E

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: December 27, 1929

Indicia: 43 only

Usage: One known strike

R.F.: 200

Comments: This rubber stamp clerk strike is but one of the many fine rarities that have been reported by John Siverts. Although we have reported one hammer, like all rubber stamps, more than one may exist. Train 43 on this strike is puzzling; there is no other usage of this number on any of the Moncton-St. John runs. A special train, perhaps?

Despite all efforts, we have been unable to confirm the existence of M-87, NEW GLAS. & Pt. HAWK, and Gillam agrees that such is doubtful; accordingly, we have delisted M-87.

M-87A

NEW. & FRED'TON. R.P.O./ .

One Hammer, Type 17

Proofed: July 4, 1946

Earliest: December 7, 1946

Latest: March 12, 1958

Indicia: 27, 28 to 1957; then 627, 628

Usage: Spotty but not uncommon

R.F.: 110

Comments: This run between Newcastle and Fredericton is part of the Canadian National.

The data above more precisely supplements the information on dates published by Gillam. We have no copies of M-87B; however, four strikes have been reported, and we are requesting all those having strikes of M-87B to forward copies to us so that we may report vital statistics in future columns.

PATRIOTIC POSTCARD

SERIES:

Habitant Life Studies

By W. L. GUTZMAN

This is a very colourful series, with a broad gold border and a green design etched therein. A gay red, white and blue flag and a Canada crest decorate the top. The scenes are in excellent colours, with true photographic shades.

All cards in the series were by The Valentine & Sons Publishing Co. Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Printed in Great Britain.

Early printings had undivided backs and were marked "Souvenir Post Card", while the later printings, with divided backs, showed the two hemispheres with "V & SONS" design. The early UDB's

have three lines printed for the address, whereas the DB's merely show a blank area.

All used copies I have seen are cancelled between 1910 and 1923.

At work in the Fields (Horizontal)

Evening Devotion (Vertical)

Familiar Scene in Quebec Province (H)

Hauling Hay to Market at Quebec (H)

The Bread Oven (H)

The Garden (V)

Typical Farm Scene in Quebec

Province (H)

Typical Home in Quebec Province (H)



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BNA SEMINAR PROGRAM

for CAPEX '78

THURSDAY, June 15th

1:30 p.m. Canadian Military Postal History

With special emphasis on the 1899-1903 Anglo-Boer War, and Siberian Expedition

3:00 p.m. Canadian Federal and Provincial Revenues

New Developments and Discoveries. New Issues. By panel of the Canadian Revenue Study Group.

10:15 a.m. Canadian Precancels

Discussion relating to the newly listed Precancelled Postal Stationery, and the progress being made on the Admiral specialized study.

FRIDAY, June 16th

10:15 a.m. BNA CANCELLATION FORUM

With panel of experts in the fields of R.P.O.s, Flags, Squared Circles, and other special fields of cancels.

Letters, Announcements, Reviews and Other Things

CAPEX '78 COMPLETES FINAL FRAME ALLOCATIONS

The Executive Committee of CAPEX '78 has completed the final allocation of frames in all of the various competitive classes.

Applications for over 4500 frames were received and the Selection Committee had a difficult job to reduce this figure down to the available 3200 frames.

All applicants have now been notified and Final Entry Forms are starting to come in for the final entry deadline.

The following is the breakdown of the number of frames provisionally assigned to the various categories:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| COURT OF HONOUR & SPECIAL CLASSES | 391 |
| BRITISH NORTH AMERICA | 288 |
| G.B. & COMMONWEALTH | 235 |
| UNITED STATES OF AMERICA | 257 |
| EUROPE | 792 |
| SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA | 244 |
| AFRICA & ASIA | 132 |
| AIRMAIL | 221 |
| POSTAL HISTORY | 587 |
| TOPICAL | 302 |
| MISC. | 51 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 3500 |

LITERATURE ENTRIES 155

* * *

April 28, 29 and 30, 1978. CAPEX '78
Annual Exhibition and Bourse of the
Calgary Philatelic Society, at the Palliser
Hotel.

For information or prospectus write to:

**E. A. Harris,
P.O. Box 1478,
CALGARY, Alberta**

A CANADIAN MILITARY POSTMARKS HANDBOOK

About three years ago at Stampex I noted a collector who carried around an extensive checklist for Canadian military covers and postmarks. At that time, I suggested other collectors could use something similar . . . well, he has taken me at my word and has produced a most useful handbook, the first of its kind for Canada. Its called **CANADIAN MILITARY POSTMARKS** by MAJOR W. J. BAILEY and the book has a wealth of information and details of over 800 collectible military postmarks. He describes postmarks from the BOER WAR to modern military cancels used by our MPOs in Canada and CFPO's overseas.

The section on the two World Wars is very extensive and includes details on the British Forces Post Offices used by the Canadian Forces overseas as well as the many types of Canadian postmarks. Also Royal Canadian Air Force Station postmarks and military slogan cancels round out the handbook.

The pages are set-up in a columnar format so that they can be used as checklists by the Military Postal History collector. At only four dollars a copy its a must for any Canadian philatelic library. The military postmark collector will want two, one for his library and another to carry as a checklist. The handbook should soon be available at most dealers or from the publisher:

The British Commonwealth
Stamp Exchange,
P.O. Box 5083, Station "F",
Ottawa, Ont.

Squared Circle Roundup

Gordon Jarrett writes:

In the September-October issue under Excerpts From the Squared Circle Newsletter, there is a sub title on squared circles on the Map Stamp.

There is a report of a finding of a squared circle on the Map Stamp from Cornwall, Ontario, which had not been known before.

In checking my collection I have found a squared circle on this stamp, date of July 5, 1899. A photograph is shown here.

Mr. Jarrett first submitted the stamp [top], and later the other two examples. — Ed.



NEWFOUNDLAND— A SIXPENNY MYSTERY

N. L. Clifford-Jones of Mitcham, U.K., writes:

Without doubt the rarest of the first issue of Newfoundland (the scarlet vermillions) on cover are the sixpence and eightpence values. Only one cover bearing examples of each value seems to have survived.

In the case of the eightpence this paid no rate in common usage at the time and the eightpence is most commonly known bisected to pay the fourpenny rate to the U.S.A. or in combination with the threepence to pay the sixpence halfpenny rate from the interior to the U.S.A. The example known was sold in the Dale Sale and paid the double rate to the U.S.A. This eightpence is a relatively common unused value existing in complete sheets and multiples.

The rarity of the sixpence is, however, an enigma as this was the single letter rate to England at that time and yet the only cover bearing the sixpence stamp (a pair and a single) was paying the rate to Rome and was recently sold at the Cartier sale in London for £12,000. Pre-stamp material to England is common; two separate sixpence covers bearing the sixpence orange vermillion (2nd issue) exist to England as do many bearing the sixpence rose stamps of the third and fourth issues. The twelve cent rate introduced in April 1865 to England is common, rather more so even than the local 5 cent rate, although it is easier to find examples of the twelve cent red brown first issue than the chestnut which followed on.

The sixpence scarlet vermillion is also a very rare stamp unused proving that there was a ready demand for that denomination for postal use.

It may be that some reader of this article knows of a single sixpence scarlet on cover in which case I would be most grateful to

hear of it. However, it seems more likely that this will remain an inexplicable mystery.

* * *

Topics invited Robert H. Pratt to comment on Mr. Clifford-Jones' observations. His reply:

There were several common usage rates involving the eightpence stamp at the time of its use. The rate to the U.S.A. changed from 8d sterling to 4d some time between 1 Jan. 1856 and 1 Jan. 1857. The stamps were ordered in 1855 in a letter to the Governor dated 31 August. Among the quantities ordered were . . . "United States, 8d . . . 7,050" thus proving the origin of the stamps.

On 1 January 1857 (the date that the scarlet vermilion stamps were issued) a British Postal Convention with France changed the rate to France through England to 8d sterling. Rates to other countries through England and France were additional. On 3 Sept. 1863 the rate to England by closed mail through the U.S.A. was reduced to 8d sterling. Thus there were many uses for the eightpence stamp throughout its existence.

The 6d presents quite a story. There were 5000 ordered and received. Only one cover remains as indicated by Clifford-Jones. This was the rate to England and most of the mail went to that country. The remaining cover was sent to Rome and the rate to Rome at that time was ½ stg. It is extremely doubtful that a Newfoundlander would overpay a letter by 4d stg. at that particular time. It is my feeling that the letter was sent properly paid at ½ with a pair of 6d (which on this cover are properly tied) and an added 2d which later fell off and was replaced with another 6d by someone who did not know the rate. The single 6d is not tied to the cover.

A single sixpence showing the proper use at the proper time has never appeared. This is indeed strange. Mr. Clifford-Jones should search the South Coast of England for one of these goodies.

The late Albert Perlin

With deep regret we learn of the death on January 19 of Albert B. Perlin, associate editor of The Daily News of St. John's, Nfld., and a keen Newfoundland philatelist. Col. Robert H. Pratt writes:

"Albert was the person who designed the air mail stamps of 1931, and also the featured speaker at our meeting in St. John's in 1972. He was the one person who knew Newfoundland history and in particular personally witnessed all of the early air mail flights that initiated in Newfoundland."

Among the first tributes were a lifelong friend, former premier Joseph R. Smallwood who described Albert Perlin as "one of the most dedicated, honorable and loyal Newfoundlanders I have ever known."

BEAVER CHATTER — PRAIRIE BEAVER

Stampless covers are a challenge

We still feel that a reasonably comprehensive collection of early stampless covers can be put together at modest cost. For example, at the November Maresch sale in Toronto there were some very high prices for 1859s, proofs, covers etc. However in this same sale there were a lot of DOUBLE CIRCLE Covers, twenty to the lot which went for \$290. Which is only about \$14.50 per cover in Canadian funds, approx. \$13.20 U.S. A lot like this would have made a wonderful start on a postal history collection of this material. Mind you these were not late stampless, but were all of the 1829-47 period.

There was another cover lot which we consider was a bargain for the lucky buyer. This contained twenty seven of the double split ring postmarks, all of the 1829-1845 period. It was sold for \$475 or about \$17.50 can. (\$15.90 U.S.) each.

* * *

Ed Richardson's Admirals in Toronto

Ed's Admiral Collection will be auc-

tioned by Wm. Maresch of Toronto sometime in the Spring — probably in April 1978.

Ed has agreed to supply the membership mailing list to the auction house so they can send you a copy of this particular auction.

Maresch has also agreed to supply Ed with sufficient copies of the "prices realized" in this sale, so that you will have both.

A few of the highlights of this collection were — the Three Admiral Tete-Beche Imperf. Booklets, one of the no more than seven sets that exist; A complete set of the

three FIRST PRINTING, PART PERFORATES from the COIL SHEETS, in BLOCKS of 12, with wide gutters between two blocks of 6; The Plate Number Blocks of 8 of the DOUBLE OVERPRINT of both the Single line and Double Line Overprint; A Block of TWELVE from the top of sheet, bearing the DOUBLE OVERPRINT, ONE INVERTED, along with THREE PAIRS with normal imprint Se-Tenent.

Also there were SEVEN LARGE DIE PROOFS, mostly of the War Tax, in both Black and in Colors of issue.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POST OFFICES

George H. Melvin

As you know I am the author of "The Post Offices of British Columbia 1858-1970" and the supplement to same 1970-75. Well changes are taking place daily in our Postal System and to go to printing and trying to sell supplements the cost to the interested readers would be prohibitive. So I have made the enclosed list of changes in B.C. for 1976-77 and if you would print this in **Topics** it would save me a lot of time and the readers an unnecessary cost.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POST OFFICE CHANGES

1976-77

By GEORGE H. MELVIN

- ABBOTSFORD S.O. 1.
Opened 18-8-76, closed 4-3-77
- ABBOTSFORD S.O. 5.
Opened 17-1-77
- ABBOTSFORD S.O. 7.
Closed due to fire 1-2-76

- Reopened 28-4-77
Closed 2-3-77
- ALTA LAKE
Name changed to WHISTLER
1-4-76
- BIG CREEK
Closed 20-11-75
- BRADNER
Closed 28-3-77
- CASTLEGAR S.O. SHOREACRES
Closed 24-7-75
Reopened 2-7-76
- CASTLEGAR S.O. THRUMS
Closed 7-5-76
- CRANBROOK S.O. 5.
Opened 16-6-77
- CRESCENT SPUR
Closed 9-3-77 (Temp.)
Reopened 6-9-77
- DAWSON CREEK S.O. 1.
Closed 7-5-76
- DAWSON CREEK S.O. 2.
Opened 21-6-76
Closed 31-5-77
- DELTA P.S. "A"
Opened 29-11-76

DELTA S.O. 1.
 Closed 30-10-76
 DELTA S.O. 10.
 Closed 31-12-76
 DELTA S.O. 11.
 Closed 27-8-76
 KAMLOOPS S.O. 4.
 Closed 31-3-76
 KAMLOOPS S.O. 5.
 Closed 15-10-76
 KAMLOOPS S.O. 11.
 Closed 7-5-76
 LEO CREEK
 Opened 15-9-76
 LOWER POST
 Closed 14-6-76 (Temp.)
 Reopened 24-5-77
 MAPLE RIDGE S.O. 1.
 Closed 28-9-77
 MARKTOSIS
 Not opened as yet.
 NAMU
 Closed 12-11-76 (Temp.)
 Reopened 10-2-77
 NANAIMO S.O. 3.
 Closed 31-7-76
 NANAIMO S.O. 4.
 Closed 4-1-77
 Reopened 7-6-77
 NANAIMO S.O. 12
 Opened 7-9-77
 NASS CAMP
 Opened 15-9-76
 NEMIAIAH VALLEY
 Opened 2-5-77
 NEW WESTMINSTER S.O. 8.
 Reopened 2-3-76
 NEW WESTMINSTER S.O. 39.
 Opened 5-7-77
 NORTH BEND
 Closed 15-10-76
 OWIKENO
 Not opened as yet.
 PENTICTON S.O. 7.
 Closed 28-10-76
 PENTICTON S.O. 8.
 Closed 5-5-76
 PINATAN LAKE
 Opened 3-11-76
 PORT ALBERNI S.O. 5.
 Closed 29-5-76
 POWELL RIVER S.O. 6.
 Closed 14-4-76
 PRESPATOU
 Opened 10-8-76
 PRINCE GEORGE S.O. 8.
 Closed 29-4-77
 PRINCE GEORGE S.O. 10.
 Opened 13-7-77
 RED PASS
 Closed 29-7-76 (Temp.)
 Closed 24-5-77 (Permanently)
 SAVARY ISLAND
 Reopened 6-5-76
 Closed 15-10-76
 Reopened 13-5-77
 SICAMOUS S.O. SEYMOUR ARM
 Closed 15-8-77
 THRUMS
 Opened 17-1-77 as former
 CASTLEGAR S.O. THRUMS
 TOBA
 Closed 4-11-76
 TRAIL S.O. 2.
 Closed 30-9-76
 VANCOUVER S.O. DOLLARTON
 Reopened 5-10-76
 VANCOUVER S.O. FRASER AVE.
 Closed 1-9-77 (Permanently)
 VANCOUVER S.O. GRIMMETT
 Closed 29-4-77
 VANCOUVER S.O. WADSLEY
 Closed 1-11-77
 VANCOUVER S.O. 42.
 Closed 3-3-77
 VANCOUVER S.O. 43.
 Opened 9-2-77
 VANCOUVER S.O. 49.
 Opened 14-9-77
 VANCOUVER S.O. 64.
 Closed 14-8-76
 VANCOUVER S.O. 73.
 Opened 8-6-77
 VANCOUVER S.O. 77.
 Closed 28-7-77
 VANCOUVER S.O. 93.
 Reopened 2-3-76
 Closed 8-7-76
 VANCOUVER S.O. 105.
 Opened 11-2-77
 VANCOUVER S.O. 109.
 Closed 26-4-76
 VANCOUVER S.O. 115.
 Closed 30-7-76
 VANCOUVER S.O. 131.
 Reopened 3-11-76

VANCOUVER S.O. 136.
 Reopened 2-6-76
 VANCOUVER S.O. 137.
 Closed 31-8-76
 VANCOUVER S.O. 142.
 Closed 30-6-76 (Temp.)
 Reopened 18-8-76
 VICTORIA S.O. 1.
 Closed 20-9-76
 VICTORIA S.O. 10.
 Closed 31-12-76
 VICTORIA S.O. 49.
 Closed 20-12-75
 Reopened 17-6-76
 WHISTLER
 Former ALTA LAKE 1-4-76
 WHITE ROCK
 Name changed to WHITE ROCK

POSTAL STATION 7-4-77
 TRANQUILLE
 Closed 2-12-77

For information as to Postmasters names, Office locations, names etc. on the foregoing please send a self-addressed and stamped envelope to:

GEORGE H. MELVIN
 APT. "B"
 1308-45th St.
 VERNON, B.C.
 V1T 7R3

NOTE: Delte from K. Ellison's unreported list of Post Offices ALBERT HEAD, BEAVERTON, BIG EDDY, HILTON, NICHOLL as cancels of these offices have been reported.

Rambling through the Records

By A. L. STEINHART

From Department Order No. 2, P.O.D. Ottawa, March 1, 1868

"To enable the Public to prepay conveniently by Postage Stamps the foregoing rates, the following denominations of Postage Stamps for use throughout the Dominion, have been prepared, and will be supplied to Postmasters for sale:

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Half cent Stamps | |
| One cent do | |
| Two cent do | All bearing, as a |
| Three cent do | device, the effigy |
| Six cent do | of Her Majesty |
| Twelve and a half cent do | |
| Fifteen cent do | |

* * *

"The Postage Stamps now in use in the several Provinces may be accepted, as at present, in prepayment of Letters, etc., for a reasonable time after the 1st of April; but from and after that date all issues and sales to the public will be of the new denomination."

From the July 22, 1950 Post Office Weekly Bulletin:

"Information has been received to the effect that some offices are retaining obsolete stamped postage supplies in stock. The items particularly noticed were the 2c picture post card, 1½c post card, 16c air mail-special delivery stamps and 20c special delivery stamps. Accounting Post Offices are advised to forward all obsolete items of the postage stamp issue to the Financial Branch, Post Office Department, Ottawa, Attention: Postage Stamp Division, by registered mail."

* * *

From Department Order No. 70, P.O.D., Ottawa, Feb. 12, 1867.

7. "When a letter is posted at an Office after the despatch of the mail for which it is intended, but on the same day, the Postmaster should mark it opposite the postmark, either by stamp or with pen and ink 'TOO LATE' to shew that the letter was posted too late for the Mail of the day of which it bears the post mark."

AN INTERESTING LETTER

From the Deputy Minister of Finance dated July 3, 1897 to the Deputy Postmaster General.

"I have the honour to inform you that by direction of the Honourable the Minister of Finance, I have asked the British American Bank Note Company to deliver to you as quickly as possible all dies, rolls and plates in the possession of the Company used by them in connection with work done by them for your Department, except such plates as may be required to complete unexpected orders, which plates may be retained until the completion of the orders and are then to be delivered. I shall be glad to hear from you at once the delivery is complete. The Minister of Finance suggests that it is desirable that on the receipt of the dies, etc., from the company they be forwarded to this department with the view of having them, as well as all other dies, etc., received from this co., cancelled and destroyed."

* * *

An interesting letter from the Queen's Printer to the D.P.M.G., Mr. Coulter on April 29, 1898:

"I send now for submission to the Hon. the Postmaster General, samples of the one-cent envelopes, only six are sent, because in the three-cent envelopes which you have, all questions outside of the stamp itself have been settled. The present question is solely of the die and design.

"This die has been made by De La Rue, and though it is more costly than the die made in the United States, it is certainly deeper and cleaner cut. Die sinking is not so well understood in the United States as in England.

"The design selected by the Hon. the Postmaster General has been strictly carried out, and as soon as it has been finally adopted I presume you will inform me, and will advise me as to the final designs for the three-cent and two-cent envelopes. You will no doubt keep in mind that I can continue the supply of the first design of the three-cent envelopes to any extent. The two-cent style has not yet been touched. Please remember that two months' time is required to make a die like this.

"As to the colour—the lighter the colour the weaker will be the effect. This colour is a close imitation of the postage stamp green, and the design shows upon it sharp and clear."

INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPONS

From the September, 1925, monthly Postal Guide Supplement:

"A new 40 centime international reply coupon which was authorized by the Stockholm Postal Union Convention last year will come into use on the 1st October next, to be sold to the public from that date at the rate of 9 cents per coupon. A supply of these coupons is on hand in the department now, and they can be obtained by postmasters upon requisition in the usual way. Similar reply coupons of other countries when presented by the public for payment are to be exchanged for Canadian stamps to the value of 8 cents, this being the international postage required on a one-ounce letter addressed to a foreign country after 1st Oct., 1925.

"On the introduction of the new 40 centime coupon, the present 25 centime coupons are no longer to be sold to the public, and postmasters are to return to the Department (addressed to the Postage Stamp Division of the Financial Branch) all unsold 25 centime coupons they have on hand on the 30th September, 1925. . . .

"Any 25 centime reply coupons which may be presented by the public for payment after the 1st October, 1925, are to be exchanged for Canadian postage stamps to the value of 4 cents only, instead of 5 cents as at present, up to the 31st March, 1926, and after this latter date are not to be accepted for payment at all.

"The 50 centime international reply coupons authorized by the Madrid Postal Convention, which are also in international circulation and which are at present exchanged for Canadian postage stamps to the value of 10 cents per coupon, will after the 1st October next, have a value of only 8 cents per coupon, instead of 10 cents."

* * *

From the November 1922 Monthly Postal Guide Supplement

"Postmasters are informed that the Department is issuing a new stamped envelope, size no. 10 (dimensions 9¼"x4½") in 1 cent, 2 cent and 3 cent denominations.

"Postmasters will please insert the following as an addition to section 175, page 44, of the 1922 Postal Guide, accordingly:

| | per 100 | per 50 | per 20 | per 10 | per 3 |
|-------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 cent env. | \$1.40 | \$0.70 | \$0.28 | \$0.14 | \$0.08 |
| 2 cent env. | 2.40 | 1.20 | 0.48 | 0.24 | 0.13 |
| 3 cent env. | 3.40 | 1.70 | 0.68 | 0.34 | 0.18 |

Free Franking

From the January, 1920, Monthly Postal Guide Supplement.

1. "Various Boards, Commissions, etc., established to meet conditions arising out of the war were granted franking privileges by Orders in Council passed under the War Measures Act, and Postmasters are informed that owing to the the repeal of these Orders in Council the franking privileges in question were cancelled on and from the 1st January, 1920.

"Postmasters will note, therefore, that on and from the 1st day of January, 1920, the following mail matter is no longer to be entitled to free transmission, and must be prepaid by postage stamps in the ordinary way:-

"Mail matter sent by or addressed to Provincial Registrars and Deputy Registrars appointed under the Military Service Act.

"Mail matter respecting war loans sent by or addressed to Dominion, Provincial or other Victory Loan headquarters.

"Mail matter sent by or addressed to Assistant Receivers General in connection with Victory Loan Bonds and National War Savings and Thrift Stamps.

"Mail matter addressed to or sent by the Chairman, National War Savings headquarters, Ottawa.

"Mail matter addressed to or sent by the Vice-Chairmen, National War Savings Committees at various points.

"Mail matter addressed to or sent by the Chairman, Trade Commission, Ottawa.

(2) "The privilege of free transmission by post which was granted to correspondence addressed to and sent from the 'Repatriation and Employment Committee' as well as the 'Canada Food Board' at Ottawa and its Provincial offices is cancelled as these bodies are no longer in operation."

No stamps other than Postage Stamps to be sold in Post Office.

From the March, 1917, Monthly Postal Guide Supplement:-

"The attention of the Department has been called to the fact that some postmasters having been selling the war tax stamps issued by the Department of

Inland Revenue to be used in paying the war tax on all proprietary or patent medicines, perfumery or cheques, and that the public have, through purchasing these stamps from post office officials, been led to believe that they could be used for the payment of postal charges, and, having used them for this purpose, have been seriously inconvenienced.

"The sale by postmasters of these stamps issued by the Inland Revenue Department must cease forthwith, and postmasters are hereby informed that, unless specially notified, they must not keep for sale, either through their own offices or stamp vendors, any stamps but postage stamps."

* * *

The following are the dates of destruction of some plates as revealed by a document found at the National Postal Museum from the Post Office records:

—On March 6, 1888:

6c, 2 plates, 2 plates, 2c, 2 plates, 3c, 2 plates, 5c, 1 plate, 12½c, 1 plate—Large Queens.

2c U.K. Postcard, 4 plates

1c Canada Postcard, 23 plates

—On March 10, 1896:

2c registration stamp, 1 plate

8c registration stamp, 1 plate

—On July 16, 1897:

20c stamp, 1 plate

50c stamp, 1 plate

1 plate and 1 die of the Postal Union Card

—On March 19, 1903:

20c and 50c stamp transfer rolls

The above information gives us the number of plates used for some of the above stamps.

A note from the secretary of the British American Bank Note Co., dated July 24, 1897 noted that "the 5 cent Registered Letter Stamp plates have been cancelled in the usual manner."

A further note from the same source dated Oct. 22, 1896, stated "that the old plate for the Postal Union Card has been destroyed by cancellation this day." This showed that there was only one plate of the 2c green U.P.U. card.

Winter Mails for the North Shore of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

From the November, 1933, Monthly Post Office Supplement:-

"During the coming winter season there will be three services along the North Shore of the River and Gulf St. Lawrence, viz.:-

"Service by canoes and dog-teams Betsiamites to Blanc Sablon. Frequency: weekly from Betsiamites, 12 times from Havre St. Pierre and 10 times from Natashquan to Blanc Sablon.

"Steamer Service from Pointe au Pic (end of C.N. Railway) semi-monthly as far as Havre St. Pierre during December and March; to Seven Islands in January and February.

"Air Mail Service: Quebec to Seven Islands, frequent trips to be performed during the season, subject to weather conditions and quantity of mails available at Quebec."

* * *

Theft in the Post Office

A letter from A. Proudfoot, P.M. at Trafalgar to Mr. Howard, the P.M. at York dated Sept. 26, 1833 in the author's collection.

"W. James — has called here this morning to make enquiry respecting a money letter mailed at this office on the 27th July for W. Ridout which it would appear has not been received by him. You will please inform him if the letter reached your office, the package contained a money letter for W. R—hurst also. There must be something wrong in the management of the post office — between this and York, and should be glad to see the matter investigated. I think measures may be taken to detect the person so as to bring it into a tangible shape that a public examination may be instituted — if you have the waybills before you have the goodness to inform me who were the different persons who opened the mail between this and York on the 16th, 20th, 23rd and 27th July — as it appears letters of that date are missing."

Regulations Governing The Use Of Precancelled Postage Stamps

From a circular of the Post Office dated March 11, 1904:-

"1. No request for precancelled stamps can be considered where the number of pieces to be prepaid thereby is less than 10,000 (minimum reduced to 10,000; see authority of Dep'y P.M.G. on letter of 27:10:04.)

"2. These stamps must be used only on the particular class of matter for which they have been issued.

"3. Care must be taken by Postmasters to see that each piece of matter is **properly prepaid** at the rate of postage applicable thereto; and, with that end in view, they should satisfy themselves that the pieces of matter for which any given lot of precancelled stamps has been obtained are in respect to class and kind identical; and that the stamps thereon are securely affixed and effectually precancelled.

"4. The applying Postmaster should send in a separate requisition for precancelled stamps, which in addition to expressing demand in usual way should state:

(a) Name of person or firm requiring precancelled stamps.

(b) Class or kind of matter to be prepaid by them.

(c) The total approximate number of pieces to be prepaid by each lot of precancelled stamps applied for.

(d) The period (approximately) during which these pieces shall be mailed."

* * *

Stamp Overlapping

From the August, 1929, Monthly Postal Guide Supplement:-

"It has come to the attention of the Department that postmasters are accepting mail matter with the postage stamps thereon overlapping.

"As this practice might easily lead to abuse, postmasters are requested to exercise every care to see that mail matter with stamps affixed in this manner is not accepted for mailing."

TOPICS: THE BUSINESS SIDE

BNAPS: ELECTED OFFICERS

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| PRESIDENT | Leo J. LaFrance, 27 Underhill Road, Ossining, N.Y. 10562 |
| PAST PRESIDENT | James J. Pike, 5805 Balsam St., Apt. 801, Vancouver, B.C. V6M 4B8 |
| VICE-PRESIDENT | Guy des Rivières, 71 rue St. Pierre, Quebec, P.Q. G1K 4A4 |
| 2nd VICE-PRESIDENT | Ed Richardson, P.O. Box 939, League City, Texas 77573 |
| TREASURER | Edmund A. Harris, 620 — 75 Avenue N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2K 0P9 |
| SECRETARY | Edward J. Whiting, 25 Kings Circle, Malvern, Pa. 19355 |
| BOARD OF GOVERNORS | Ten sittings: Five elected in the even numbered years for four year terms. |

Serving Until Dec. 31, 1978

Lee Brandom George B. Llewellyn
C. Russell McNeil Daniel Rosenblat
 Clarence Stillions

Serving Until Dec. 31, 1980

Robert H. Pratt (Chairman of Board)
Michael Dicketts James C. Lehr
William Simpson David Verity

FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Article IV of the Constitution — Section 3. ELECTIONS and CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

A President, both Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary shall be so elected by ballot biennially in the even-numbered years. Five (5) members of the Board of Governors shall be elected in the even-numbered years, for a term of four (4) years. Two (2) such members shall be from Canada, two (2) from the United States, and the fifth at large.

Nominations for the offices to be elected may be filed with the Secretary by any Regional Group of the Society or by any five (5) members in good standing in time, at least, for publication in BNA TOPICS scheduled for release ninety (90) days before the opening of the Convention and Annual Meeting of such election year.

Report of the NOMINATING COMMITTEE FOR 1978:

The BNAPS Nomination Committee for 1978 places in nomination for the 1978 election the following candidates:

For President Guy des Rivières of Québec
For 1st Vice-President James C. Lehr of Delaware
For 2nd Vice-President Edward A. Richardson of Texas
For Treasurer Edmund A. Harris of Alberta
For Secretary Edward J. Whiting of Pennsylvania

For Board of Governors (three to be elected)

Lee Brandom of Texas Garvin F. Lohman of California
Glenn Hansen of Manitoba Trelle Morrow of British Columbia
George B. Llewellyn of Pennsylvania Clarence Stillions of the District of Columbia
For the Committee, respectfully submitted, Edward A. Richardson, Chairman

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

It is with great regret that I have accepted the resignation of Dr. Fred Stulberg as first vice president. His many philatelic duties and occupation now demand such a great portion of his time

that additional duties would be a burden to him. Fred is an avid philatelist and has been most active in our councils. I am sorry to lose his advice and council.

We of the BNAPS have been fortunate

to secure the services of a fellow Canadian Guy des Rivieres to take his place. Guy has been on our board of governors and is well equipped to assume Fred's duties. This has created a vacancy on the board which will be filled with another Canadian to carry through the unexpired term of Guy's.

The ever present problem of timely

publication of **Topics** is again being considered and hopefully we will be able to do something to eliminate the harrassing delays in printing our magaizine.

I look forward to seeing many of you at CAPEX in June. We can use your help in our booth and meetings.

— **Robert H. Pratt,**
Chairman of the Board

MEMO FROM THE PRESIDENT

It has been some time since my last update to you — the members — and I ask your patience with some of the many problems we have had in recent months.

We are taking steps to try and improve the situation in getting **Topics** into your hands on a better schedule. Every time we think that things are going smoothly something pops up to alter the situation. Hopefully we will have good news with a solution to this problem very shortly.

Your Board of Directors met at Edmonton with many lengthy sessions in attempts to resolve many items on the agenda. In view of our many items needing solutions at an early date your Board is now going to schedule two meetings a year with the next one set during CAPEX.

Dr. Fred Stulberg resigned as 1st Vice-President and the Board has named Guy des Rivieres as his replacement.

John Payne resigned as Sales Manager and I have named Charles W. Aubin of Calgary as his replacement. While on the subject of our Circuit Sales dept. I would enjoy your help in this endeavour all you can by submitting books of your duplicates or other salable material to Mr. Aubin as they are desperately needed to supply

customer demands. His address appears on the masthead page of the Journal. So please let's pitch in and give him a helping hand.

Dr. R. V. C. Carr has resigned as Convention Chairman and I have not yet named his replacement.

After much deliberation I have decided to delete the Publicity department function for the present time. This is an area which will be explored at a future Board meeting.

With reference to CAPEX, we expect to have Seminars at a to be announced date and an informal get-together of the B.N.A.P.S. booth and make yourselves known. Our able Bill Rockett will be manning same and will be happy to see you.

It is also not too early to think about our next Annual Meeting which will be held at the Breakers in Bradenton, Fla., this coming October. More news of this in coming issues of **Topics**.

I would also like to see more participation by members in submitting articles for publication in **Topics** Remember the magazine is what you make it. Hoping that all have a very good 1978.

Leo J La France

From the Secretary

EDWARD J. WHITING
Malvern, Pa.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

3637 Adams, James M., 4001 - 49th St. N.W., Apt. 1303, Calgary, Alta. T3A 2C9

3034 Berman, Elliot A., c/o Midland Doherty Ltd., 40 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto, Ont. M4V 1M2

3233 Brahm, Harry C., P.O. Box 17369, Memphis, TN 38117

8 January 1978

- 1462 Busted, Frank F. MD, 10745 - 11th Ave. N.W., Seattle, WA 98177
 2701 Flewelling, Bert, 5087 Watling St., Burnaby, B.C. V5J 1W8
 2718 Hale, James, 1906 Malden Cr., Pickering, Ont. L1V 3G4
 3175 Harvey, Phillip J., 16 Burton Grove, Box 157, King City, Ont. L0G 1K0
 2751 Jackson, Lucius, P.O. Box 529, Burlington, VT 05402
 2852 Johnson, Charles, 31 Linden Terrace, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 1Z1
 1676 Kenyon, Stewart S., 8024 - 179A St., Edmonton, Alta. T5T 0T1
 3569 Laflin, Daniel J., 4835 S A1A, Melbourne Beach, FL 32951
 2959 MacKay, F. A., 4821 School Draw Ave., Box 2022, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2K6
 2335 Malot, Maj. Richard K. (Rtd.), 16 Harwick Cr., Ottawa, Ont. K2H 6R1
 1036 McLellan, Hubert M., 4540 - 8th Ave. N.W., No. 1206, Seattle, WA 98105
 3305 Miller, James E., Box 160, Cariboo College, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 5K6
 2568 Moodie, W. F. Craig, 35 Front St. S., Apt. 606, Mississauga, Ont. L5H 2C6
 3306 Moore, J. Sherrold, 710 Prospect Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2S 0M5
 2891 Newman, Skeith J., 214 Cottingham St., Toronto, Ont. M4V 1C5
 2770 Perry, Gordon F., 19 Glenridge Cr., St. John's, Nfld. A1A 1T4
 3594 Smith, Robert B., c/o Dames and Morre, 605 Parfet St., Lakewood, CO 80215
 1174 Tinker, Richard L., 1000 Lowry St., Apt. 2-E, Delray Beach, FL 33444
 2709 van Dam, Erling S. J., P.O. Box 205, Bridgenorth, Ont. K0L 1H0
 2525 Vicero, Ralph D., 8908 Canby Ave., Northridge, CA 91325
 2661 Wannacott, Dr. J. B., c/o Bellefonte Hospital, St. Christopher Dr., Ashland, KY 41101

REPLACED ON THE ROLLS

8 January 1978

- 2628 Tomlinson, John G., correspond through the Secretary

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- 3743 Read, David George, 4965 Elizabeth St., Port Alberni, B.C. V9Y 6M4 — C Canada and Provinces — Stamps — Cancels — Stampless covers. Proposed by E. J. Whiting L-61
 3744 Navary, James T., 2324 Dominion Ave., Norfolk, VA 23518 — C All B.N.A. Proposed by E. J. Whiting L-61
 3745 Feagan, R. Dennis, 2398 Drury Lane, Ottawa, Ont. K2C 1G5 — C B.N.A. — prior to George VI. Proposed by E. J. Whiting L-61
 3746 McLennan, James A. MD, 5750 Malvern Ave., Burnaby, B.C. V5E 3E4 — C Proposed by A. M. Unwin 3372, Seconded by F. R. Hadley 1274
 3747 Smith, Rev. John R., 491 Mill St., P.O. Box 285, Feeding Hills, MA 01030 — C B.N.A. stamps, cancels, covers and revenue stamps. Proposed by E.J. Whiting L-61

APPLICATIONS PENDING

8 January 1978

(Addresses for these appeared in the issue in which they were first listed as "Applications for Membership".)

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 3627 Tremblay, Roger Yves | 3703 Warren, Richard D. | 3723 Sheryer, Richard A. |
| 3684 Cunningham, Gerald J. | 3704 Gibbons, Edward S. | 3724 Kawamoto, Thomas M. |
| 3685 MacRae, Ian C. | 3705 Manchee, E. B. | 3725 Russell, Morton W. |
| 3686 Kennedy, Jack | 3706 Eldridge, John D. | 3726 Grosnick, William Sr. |
| 3687 Hillmer, John M. | 3707 Lundy, James B. | 3727 Rees, Mrs. Dorothy |
| 3688 Twan, Lyle D. | 3708 Wiseman, James P. | 3728 Kellett, Harold P. |
| 3689 Raunborg, John D. | 3709 Ericson, Richard G. | 3729 Evans, Jeffrey S. |
| 3690 Blackburn, Peggy M. | 3710 White, Virginia | 3730 Kitchen, Alfred J. |
| 3691 Hewitt, Maurice C. | 3711 Cooper, David | 3731 Root, William E. |
| 3692 Proulx, Daniel | 3712 Meis, Lester A. | 3732 Ritzer, Steve |
| 3693 Hutton, David Greig | 3713 Collier, Vera J. | 3733 Falla, Raymond J. |
| 3694 Caffrey, John G. | 3714 Richards, Wilfred S. | 3734 Kudish, Harold G. MD |
| 3695 Pefhany, Spetro | 3715 Elliot, J. Ross | 3735 Simard, Andre |
| 3696 Rudolph, Elmer E. | 3716 Legris, Yvon | 3736 Blood, John M. |
| 3697 Balough, Joseph J. | 3717 Romeo, Perry | 3737 Boyd, John N. H. |
| 3698 Kenyon, Bruce W. | 3718 Woodward, Len | 3738 Hecht, Donald S. |
| 3699 Cherry, Thomas J. | 3719 Whatling, Joan | 3739 Delwasse, Jean-Pierre |

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 3700 Cornelius, Gary L. | 3720 Adams, Christopher J. | 3740 Coutts, Cecil C. |
| 3701 Mitchell, Donald | 3721 Gilmour, William R. | 3741 Pharo, G. F. |
| 3702 Deaton, Suzan M. | 3722 Bollinger, J. P. | |

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED AND ACCEPTED

8 January 1978

2694 Carney, F. Douglas, Apt. 1108, 100 Queen St. N., Kitchener, Ont. N2H 2H6
 2031 Jones, Finley B., P.O. Box 335, Milford, DE 19963
 3646 Miller, James E., 2780 Temple St., Sarasota, FL 33579

MEMBERSHIP RECAP

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|-----------|
| Members as of 10 December 1977 | | 1,529 |
| Replaced on the rolls | 1 | <u>1</u> |
| | | 1,530 |
| Resignations | 3 | <u>3</u> |
| | | 1,527 |
| Members as of 8 January 1978 | | 1,527 |
| Applications pending | 59 | |
| New Applications | 5 | <u>64</u> |
| | | 1,591 |

Cover



A quick glance will tell any BNA philatelist what's wrong here. The owner of the cover (who wishes to remain anonymous) could have been charged 24c postage due had it been spotted by a PO sorter. And even though it has been franked, the delivery man enjoys the right to pen the stamp through — thus giving it the same treatment as an unfranked stamp. One other point: a bisected stamp constitutes a defaced stamp. Defacing is illegal.

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Edmonton, Alberta
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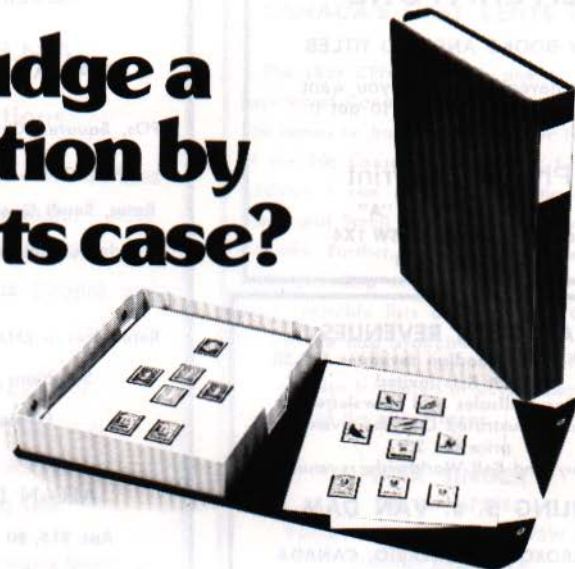
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