

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

“ORIGINAL” REGISTERED No. 536
Numéro original de recommandation

DATE OF POSTING March 12 58
Date du dépôt

RETURN TO M 315 Keale
Retourner à


Merou # 28

Place — Endroit

Post Office Department, Canada.
Administration des postes, Canada.

1-430,000-20-11-54.

COUNTRY — Pays



Background to AR's — page 4

BNA TOPICS

Official Journal of The British North America Philatelic Society

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

by ALLAN STEINHART

Acknowledgement of Receipt in postal history parlance was the sending of a form, with a registered item or afterwards, through the post office, which was signed by the recipient of the registered item and returned to the sender showing literally an acknowledgement of the receipt of the registered item by the addressee.

The first mention of acknowledgement of receipt in Canada that I have found is in a post office department circular of March 24, 1879 which became effective April 1, 1879, as a result of Canada's joining the Universal Postal Union. The circular mentioned that the fee for acknowledgement of receipt for a registered article was to be five cents per item and that a form for this purpose would be issued shortly. The issuance of this form for domestic use did not come about for a number of years.

As a result of this circular, the October, 1880, *Official Postal Guide* first mentioned acknowledgement of receipt. To quote from the *Postal Guide*: "The sender of a registered article addressed to the United Kingdom, any Foreign Country or British Colony in the Postal Union may obtain an acknowledgement of its due receipt by the addressee on payment of a fee of 5c in advance at the time of registration."

The next mention of A-R we find in the records giving us any new information is found in the January, 1893 *Postal Guide*. The section outlined in 1880 was changed to read as follows:

"The sender of a registered article addressed to any Postal Union country, may obtain an acknowledgement of its receipt by the addressee, on payment of a special fee of five cents in advance at the time of registration, the stamp representing the fee to be placed on the letter in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee. The letter or other registered article will then be stamped with the letters 'A-R' (signifying Acknowledgement of Receipt) and these letters will indicate to the office of destination that a special receipt is required. In like manner, Postmasters in Canada will require to send a receipt on the prescribed form to the office of despatch in every case in which a letter reaches their offices marked or stamped A.R."

The newly issued January 1, 1899 *Official Postal Guide* provided for an "Acknowledgement of receipt for registered articles as a result of the agreement reached at the Universal Postal Convention at Washington in 1897 concerning A-R receipts." This section went on to repeat the rule as outlined in the 1893 *Guide*.

This seems to be a contradiction of the October, 1880 *Guide*, which established the same rules and rates and there seems to be a conclusion can be drawn that although A-R was established by the 1879-1880 directives, it was not really introduced into usage until the latter period. I do not know of any Canadian A-R forms or frankings in the period 1879 to 1894.

The January, 1901 *Official Postal Guide* established a new A-R service. It allowed for the sending of an A-R form after the registered article had been sent, not as formerly only at the same time as the registered item had been sent. The rule was written as follows:

"A similar form similarly prepaid five cents may be sent forward after the letter has been despatched should the sender desire it."

The 1903 *Official Postal Guide* again broke new ground. For the first time acknowledgement of receipt for internal registered mail in Canada was mentioned and the *Guide* went into more detail on the manner postmasters were to handle A-R mail and receipts. The *Guide* said:

"The sender of a registered article posted in Canada for delivery in Canada or in any other Postal Union Country, may obtain an acknowledgement by the addressee at a cost of 5 cents in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees. The form of acknowledgement will be prepared by the Postmaster of the office at which the article is posted, and will be forwarded with it. Postmasters will be careful to stamp registered articles with which forms for acknowledgement are sent with the letters 'A.R.' (Acknowledgment of Receipt). Postmasters who receive registered articles which have been posted in Canada, in the United States, or in any other country, accompanied by a form for acknowledgement

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA
ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DU CANADA

Stamp of the
office of origin.



ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

(A. R. FORM.)



Timbre du bureau
expéditeur.

of a Registered { letter } entered under No. 116 { and addressed to
{ article } { et adressé à
(d'une lettre recommandée) enregistré sous le N^o (d'un objet recommandé)

M. Otto Anderson
(name)
1st Natl Bank Bldg.
(street and number) on the 13 Aug 1920
Mt Vernon Wash
(Post Office address) le

The undersigned acknowledges that a Registered { letter } addressed as above
{ article }

Le soussigné déclare (qu'une lettre recommandée) à l'adresse sus-mentionnée
(qu'un objet recommandé)

Stamp of the
office of destination



Timbre du bureau
distributeur.

and posted at NEW WESTMINSTER B.C.
et provenant de

was duly delivered on the 19
a été dament livré le

Signature (*)

of the addressee:
du destinataire:

of the Postmaster of the office of destination:
du chef du bureau distributeur:

(*) This advice of delivery should have date of delivery filled in, be signed by the addressee, and by the Postmaster of the office of destination, date stamped and then transmitted, by the first mail to the office of posting of the article to which it relates.

(*) Cet avis de réception doit être signé par le destinataire et par le maître de poste du bureau distributeur, après y avoir inséré la date de distribution, et l'avoir timbré avec le timbre à date, puis être envoyé par le premier courrier, au bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.

39 B.-100,000-24-6-18.

Fig. 1 Acknowledgement for receipt form No. 39B.-100,000-24-6-18, used in 1920 prepaying 5c A-R fee.

of receipt will be careful to have the form duly signed by the person to whom the article is delivered, and will then send the form to the Inspector of the Division to be returned to the office of origin."

In the same Postal Guide in the foreign letter section we find the first mention of the fact that the 5c stamp for the A-R fee is no longer to be affixed to the envelope, but is to be attached to the A-R form. To quote from the section, it says "the form of acknowledgement will be prepared by the postmaster at the office at which the letter is posted, and a stamp or stamps to the value of five cents will be affixed thereto. This form is then to be tied to the registered article, which will itself be marked with the letters 'A.R.' (Acknowledgement of Receipt), and will go forward with it."

Apparently postmasters were not too clear on where to affix the stamps paying the A.R. fee. The 1906 *Postal Guide* informed postal employees that "the postage stamp or stamps representing the fee of 5 cents for acknowledgement of receipt of a registered article should in all cases be affixed to the form for acknowledgement and not to the registered article itself."

The October 1908 *Postal Guide Supplement* noted a change in procedure in handling A.R. forms. This Guide noted that the sending of a completed A.R. form to the Inspector of the Division to be returned to the office of origin was changed so that the A.R. forms were to be sent "in ordinary

(unregistered) mail" to the office of origin. From this time on A.R. forms were returned directly from the post office of the addressee to the sender by first class mail.

The next mention of new information in regard acknowledgement of receipt is found in the April, 1911 quarterly supplement to the *Official Guide*. It gives us some information as to who could sign for an acknowledgement of receipt. The section in the supplement said that "a question having been raised as to the signature to be accepted on an A.R. form accompanying a registered article addressed to one person in the care of another, or in care of a Company or Firm, Postmasters are informed that the signature of either of the persons whose names appear in the address, or of any person duly authorized to receive their registered mail, or the registered mail of the Company or Firm mentioned, is ordinarily to be accepted by the Post Office as a satisfactory quittance. If, however, the sender should specially request the signature of the person for whom the registered article is intended, the Post Office delivering the article should make an effort to obtain that person's signature."

The 1913 *Official Postal Guide* gave us the following information in regards the handling of A.R. forms used in the international mails. It said "as, however, the special envelopes in which the Acknowledgement of Receipt (A.R.) forms should be returned from Canada to the country of

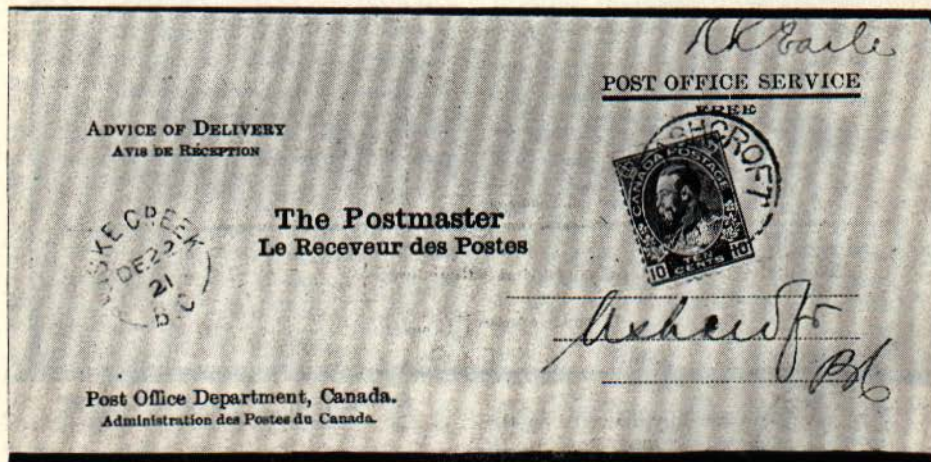


Fig. 2 A-R form 39B-100,000-19-4-14, 10c A-R fee if A-R form sent after the sending of the registered article. Paid by single 10c plum Admiral.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

"ORIGINAL" REGISTERED No. 536
Numéro original de recommandation

DATE OF POSTING) March 12/28
Date du dépôt

RETURN TO M BW Keale
Retourner à

Merritt 39

PLACE — Endroit

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.
Administration des postes, Canada.

COUNTRY — Pays

1-130,000-20-11-24.




Fig. 3 Two 10c brown Admirals paying 10c per A-R when sent after the sending of the registered article.

origin are only supplied to the Canadian Exchange Post Offices which make up British mails, A.R. forms which are to be returned to the United States should be forwarded in ordinary mail to one of these offices. (The A.R. forms for Great Britain and other countries—except United States—reach the Exchange Offices in the ordinary course of the post when they are simply addressed to the office of origin)".

The July 1914 *Official Guide* quarterly supplement added the following information in regard the treatment of lost A.R. cards or cases where no A.R. card was sent. The rule said that "in case a registered article is received bearing an indication that a return receipt or acknowledgement of receipt is desired, but is not accompanied by the necessary A.R. form, the Postmaster will prepare a substitute A.R. form and have it duly filled in, signed, date-stamped, etc., and then will have it sent to the office where the registered article was posted, in the regular way."

In late 1921 a new acknowledgement of receipt card replaced the old A.R. form. The August, 1921 *Official Postal Guide* monthly supplement noted that "Postmasters are informed that the Department has prepared a card to take the place of the form for Acknowledgement of Receipt for registered

articles posted in Canada, which is now in use (Form 39-B). . . . The A.R. card after being duly filled in is to be returned, without covering envelope, direct to the sender, free of postage." This meant free of additional postage than that already paid.

In 1921 the Acknowledgement of Receipt fees were charged effective October 1, 1921. This resulted from agreements reached at the Universal Postal Union Congress of 1920 at Madrid, Spain and these rates were announced in the October, 1921 *Official Postal Guide* monthly supplement. The change as announced in the supplement said that "the fee for an Acknowledgement of Receipt of a registered article addressed to any place, whether within or outside of Canada, will be 10 cents, if the Acknowledgement of Receipt is requested at the time of posting of the registered article. The fee will be 20 cents if the Acknowledgement of Receipt is requested after the posting of the registered article."

The March, 1926 *Official Postal Guide* monthly supplement gave some information on the methods of handling "sent after" A.R. cards. The supplement said that "in such a case the postmaster after filling in the information required upon the card (care being taken to see that the 'original number' given the article at the office of

posting and the date on which it was posted, are endorsed thereon), will send the card to the District Superintendent of Postal Service."

The December, 1934, *Official Postal Guide* Supplement announced a change in A.R. rules as a result of the 1934 U.P.U. congress in Cairo, Egypt. This change became effective January 1, 1935. The change was that "avis de reception" or "A.R." had to appear on the address side of a registered article addressed to places outside of Canada in respect of which an advice of delivery was requested.

The next A.R. rule change occurred as a result of the 1939 U.P.U. Congress at Buenos Aires. This was announced in the July, 1940 *Official Postal Guide* monthly supplement and became effective July 1, 1940. The new rule said "the sender's name and address in Roman characters must appear on the outside of a registered article addressed to places outside of Canada in respect which an advice of delivery is requested."

The same supplement went on to note that "in calculating the prepaid rate on a registered article addressed to places outside Canada, in respect of which an advice of delivery is requested, the weight of the 'A.R.' form is not to be taken into consideration."

The Post Office *Weekly Bulletin* of June 10, 1953 announced a new A.R. rate as a result of the Brussels U.P.U. Congress of 1952. This rate became effective July 1, 1953. The sender of a registered article re-

questing an A.R. card could have the card returned by airmail on payment of the appropriate airmail postage rate. This airmail A.R. rate also applied to A.R. cards requested after the posting of a registered item.

The July, 1953, *Postal Guide* Supplement went into much greater detail in treating airmail A.R. cards. To quote from the supplement the procedures were as follows:

"If the sender requests that an A.R. card sent subsequent of despatch of a surface or airmail registered item be forwarded and returned by air mail, it would be liable to double the air mail rate applicable to the country of destination. Such postage must be prepaid and affixed to the card. This is in addition to the normal fee of 20c for the card if sent by surface mail. A 'By Air Mail' sticker must be affixed and the should be endorsed 'Renvoi par avion'."

"If the sender requests that an A.R. card accompanying a surface or air mail registered item be returned by air mail, the air mail rate applicable to the country of destination must be prepaid and postage affixed to the card. This is in addition to the normal fee of 10c for the card. The card should be endorsed 'Renvoi par avion' (Return by Air Mail)."

Effective June 1, 1967, the A.R. fees were increased and the fees for A.R. when sent with a registered article became 15c. The fee for an A.R. card sent after the despatch of a registered article was raised to 25c.

This completes the changes in acknowledgement of receipt up to January 1, 1970.



The RPO Cowcatcher

Lewis M. Ludlow

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

M-112

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

One Hammer, Type 17H

Proofed: October 16, 1919

Earliest: May 25, 1928

Latest: June 8, 1933

Indicia: E throughout; 102 in 1931

Usage: Spotty and incomplete

R.F.: 100

Comments: There is much about this run that we do not know, and the data above is put forward only as a starting point for completing our story. Two strikes were shown in the proof book, and two hammers

are probable; however, such cannot be discerned from our strikes. We wonder how much closer we can get our earliest known strike to the proof date; perhaps our Admiral specialists can be of help.

M-112A

St. JOHN & VANCEBORO · R.P.O./.

Two Hammers, Type 17

Hammer I

Proofed: Unknown
Earliest: January 24, 1906
Latest: March 29, 1911
Indicia: W—common; E—scarce
Usage: Intermittent without pattern
R.F.: 170 (70%)

Comments: Strikes of this hammer are invariably poor, occasionally overinked and the hammer wore badly. Sometime before September, 1909, we get a major break in the bottom of the "V" of VANCEBORO; when present, it identifies Hammer I. Hammer I appears to have been replaced by Hammer II; we have seen no overlap.

Hammer II

Proofed: June 15, 1912
Earliest: May 5, 1914
Latest: July 19, 1916
Indicia: W—common; E—uncommon
Usage: Sporadic
R.F.: 170 (30%)

Comments: The Hammer II replacement of Hammer I in its worn state is understandable; the latter had seen better days. However, the existence of Hammer II is far from prolific, and yet its strikes are clear and show no signs of wear. Perhaps this run was used by a substitute clerk. The chordal distance from the lower right corner of the "N" of JOHN to the bottom of the left leg of the "A" of VANCEBORO measures almost 6mm for Hammer I, while only 4¾mm for Hammer II. We have a 12-year gap between the 1916 latest above and the 1928 earliest of M-112; it will be interesting to see how much this can be narrowed.

M-112B

St. JOHN & VANCEBORO · R.P.O./.

Two Hammers, Type 17

Hammer I

Proofed: April 19, 1923
Earliest: Not yet reported
Indicia: Blank in proof strike
Usage: Unknown
R.F.: 200

Hammer II

Proofed: April 19, 1923
Earliest: Not yet reported
Indicia: Blank in proof strike
Usage: Unknown
R.F.: 200

Comments: Two hammers were struck on the proof date above, but neither have been discovered in use; M-112, ostensibly available during this time frame, is also unreported for the early 1920s. The hammers are remarkably similar in characteristics; however, the chordal distance from the bottom of the left leg of the "H" of JOHN to the bottom of the right leg of the "A" in VANCEBORO measures a full 9½mm for Hammer I and only 9mm for Hammer II.

We consider all of the St. John and Vanceboro runs difficult to find and desirable additions to an R.P.O. collection. For a total of nine runs and sixteen hammers, only 120 strikes combined have been reported in the R.P.O. Study Group inventory. The following is the percentage breakdown of the 120 strikes:

M-109	20.0%	M-111	6.7%
M-110	20.8	M-111A	1.7
M-110A	5.0	M-112	13.3
M-110B	20.0	M-112A	12.5
		M-112B	0.0

M-113

St. STEPHEN & EDMUNDSTON · R.P.O./.

Eight Hammers, Type 17

Hammer I

Proofed: March 6, 1909
Earliest: March 12, 1909
Latest: April 8, 1933
Indicia: N—common, S—scarce through 1927; from 1928 on, 152—common, 151—scarce, 3 (inverted)—one known April 13, 1912
Usage: Common and continuous throughout period
R.F.: 130 (25.7%)

Comments: Total indicia and date set are completely inverted on February 14, 1912 and for the period, April 1918, to June, 1919. Although the proof book showed six strikes of M-113 on the above proof date, from breaks in the letters and other characteristics we have established that four of these six strikes came from Hammer I. These breaks carry forward clearly on early Hammer I strikes on the Edwards; however, with wear later strikes have the tendency to ink over these breaks.

Those strikes that show a break at the connection of the "T" of St., a double break across the "N" of STEPHEN, a break in the lower right corner of the "U" and the upper right of the second "D" of EDMUNDSTON, with a corresponding rim break over this "D", are undoubtedly Hammer I. When Whitehead presented his Grand Award Exhibit of R.P.O.s on Edwards over 30 years ago, without benefit of detailed hammer analysis he visually recognized at least three different hammers of M-113, a tribute to his detailed and skilled approach. With hammer analysis and chordal measurement, it has now been established that at most four hammers of M-113 were used during the Edward period.

Hammer II

Proofed: Unknown
Earliest: March 19, 1909
Latest: March 23, 1924
Indicia: S—common, N—very scarce
Usage: Continuous through 1918; then the single latest above
R.F.: 130 (13.2%)

Comments: Total indicia and date inversion on July 16, 1917 and April 27, August 19, and August 26, 1918 but the set was normal on January 2, May 21, and November 16, 1917 and June 8, 1918; accordingly, we conclude that there was no particular pattern to these inversions. Although we have no proof strike of this hammer, we are assured that this hammer was delivered at the same time as Hammer I; we believe that the three extra strikes of Hammer I in the proof book were applied in lieu of the actual strikes of Hammers II, III and IV. Hammer II loses the base period under the "T" of ST early in 1910, not to return. About the same time, the middle bar of the first "E" of STEPHEN disappears from all but the strongest strikes.

Hammer III

Proofed: Unknown
Earliest: May 3, 1909
Latest: June 28, 1928
Indicia: S—common, N—very scarce
Usage: Continuous to 1919, then sporadic
R.F.: (11.8%)

Comments: Total indicia inverted on May 12, 1910. This hammer was concurrent with Hammers I, II and IV and was probably proofed on March 6, 1909. M-113 as a run superseded M-72, McAdam and Edmundston, where the latest known strike

was February 20, 1909. The wear of the middle bar of the first "E" of STEPHEN was similar to that of Hammer II, but not quite as severe. A break in the top of the first "D" of EDMUNDSTON is not consistent.

Hammer IV

Proofed: Unknown
Earliest: May 26, 1909
Latest: March 1, 1933
Indicia: S—common, N—scarce; in 1931/33, one each of 151 and 152
Usage: Continuous through 1921, then spotty
R.F.: 130 (14.3%)

Comments: Total inversion of center set 1913 to 1915, end of 1917 to early 1920 and a single strike in October, 1921; however, the set was normal prior to 1913, most of 1916 and 1917, August 1920, and all strikes after 1921. This is the last of what we believe were the four hammers struck on March 6, 1909, but represented by four strikes of Hammer I in the proof book. The top of the first "D" of EDMUNDSTON shows an inconsistent break, similar to Hammer III. Before 1911, there is an inconsistent break in the left leg of the "M" of EDMUNDSTON; however, from 1911, this break is always present and gets larger with time.

Hammer V

Proofed: March 6, 1909
Earliest: April 21, 1913
Latest: December 27, 1932
Indicia: S—common, N—scarce; 151—
one only, 1932
Usage: Continuous through 1925, then 1932 only
R.F.: 130 (10.0%)

Comments: Both normal and inverted indicia are known interwoven in 1913, 1914, 1917 and 1918; there is no consistency to this error. Part to much of the bottom of the first "D" of EDMUNDSTON is missing on most strikes of this hammer, for which this break is indicative.

Hammer VI

Proofed: March 6, 1909
Earliest: October 26, 1923
Latest: July 18, 1933
Indicia: S—common, N—scarce, 152—
common
Usage: Intermittent throughout period
R.F.: 130 (6.1%)

Comment: It is an appropriate question

to ask why this hammer, issued in 1909, is not known in use for more than 14 years after it was delivered. How did they keep from losing it in all that time? Will earlier strikes show up? Possibly, but it is not probable. We examined over 100 M-113 strikes on Edward and all were confined to Hammers I-IV. A Survey Strike of 1956 showed this as one of four hammers being used between St. John and Edmundston, the other three being M-102 hammers; however, no strikes of such late usage have yet been reported.

Hammer VII

Proofed: Unknown

	1st Period	2nd Period
Earliest:	Sept. 26, 1913	Dec. 21, 1943
Latest:	Dec. 7, 1927	Not yet reported
Indicia:	S-common,	S only

N-very scarce

Usage: Full thru 1919, 1 reported strike then spotty

R.F.:

130 (18.9%)

Comments: This hammer was probably struck about the same time as Hammer VIII, for which there were two strikes in the proof book. If previous theories are correct, then the proof date for Hammer VII should also be May 29, 1913. "3" for "43" on cover for the 2nd Period earliest above, a more than 15-year gap from the 1st Period usage. The bottom of the third leg of the "M" of EDMUNDSTON is missing on most strikes.

Hammer VIII

Proofed: May 29, 1913

Earliest: Not yet reported

Indicia: S in proof strike

Usage: Unknown in use

R.F.: 130 (0.0%)

Comments: We believe this hammer was delivered, but never used; perhaps it was lost, strayed or stolen, or just plain unnecessary. In any case, there can be no confusion with Hammer VII; both chordal measurements and circular measurements confirm two separate hammers. Can any of our readers spot Hammer VIII?

SEPARATION OF M-113 HAMMERS

STEP 1. Check the space between EDMUNDSTON and R.P.O.; a mid-vertical dot between the "N" and "R" confirms Hammer VII or VIII, while absence of same is indicative of Hammers I-VI inclusive.

STEP 2. Measure the chordal distance between the base period after the "R" and the base period after the "O", both of R.P.O.; Hammer VII is a full 4½mm, while Hammer VIII is only 4mm.

STEP 3. As confirmation, measure the chordal distance from the bottom of the left leg of the last "N" of EDMUNDSTON to the bottom of the right leg of the "R" of R.P.O.; a full 3½mm chord confirms Hammer VII, while only 3mm proves Hammer VIII.

STEP 4. To begin the separation of the first six hammers, measure the chord from the base period after the "R" to the base period after the "P", both of R.P.O.; a distance of less than 2mm is Hammer IV. (The remaining five hammers will measure more than 2mm.)

STEP 5. Measure the chordal distance from the lower left corner of the "E" to the bottom of the right leg of the "M", both of EDMUNDSTON. Hammer VI is significantly less than 5mm, while the remaining four hammers are a full 5mm or more.

STEP 6. We have remaining Hammers I, II, III and V. Measure the chordal distance between the bottom of the left leg of the "N" of STEPHEN and the bottom of the right leg of the first "N" of EDMUNDSTON. Hammer I will measure only slightly over 11mm, while Hammer V is a full 12½mm; these two hammers are thus identified. Hammers II and III measure just 12mm.

STEP 7. To separate Hammers II and III, take the chordal distance from the bottom of the left leg of the "N" of STEPHEN to the bottom of the right leg of the "M" of EDMUNDSTON. Hammer II is only 9mm, while Hammer III is a full 9½mm.

Separation of the eight hammers of M-113 is somewhat complicated. The process of separation described above requires full clear strikes. For separation of partial strikes, a chart of 15 chordal measurements for each of the eight hammers is available on request. In using this chart, special attention should be given to measurement of letters for which some portions are missing.

All of our efforts to locate M-114 and M-114A have come to naught. We believe that M-114 was probably reported in error for one of the St. John and Vanceboro runs. The type given for M-114A is not consistent for the Maritimes for which there is no other known Type 17B; we believe this

was reported in error for M-114B, perhaps from a partial strike. We are herewith delisting both M-114 and M-114A. If either of these runs is ever reported and confirmed, they will be reinstated.

M-114B

SACKVILLE & MONCTON / R.P.O. •

One Hammer, Type 17H

Proofed: November 5, 1938

Earliest: February 6, 1941

Latest: March 4, 1947

Indicia: E—1941; 40—1947

Usage: Two reported copies — Rare

R.F.: 170

Comments: The two strikes above were the only ones reported in the R.P.O. Study Group inventory; we have no idea why this run should be so rare, but Gillam suspects that it may have been an emergency war use. We have a Survey Strike from Belanger dated April 21, 1941, Direction—E; at that time, the assigned clerk for this hammer was J. E. Allaby.

M-115

SALISBURY & HARVEY / M.C.

One Hammer, Type 9E

Proofed: July 26, 1894

Earliest: May 17, 1895

Latest: November 11, 1912

Indicia: N—common, NO—rare; no S

Usage: Continuous; known in every year of period

R.F.: 150

Comments: One hammer, used for almost 20 years, shows only average wear, and later strikes are usually smudged and dirty. There are no significant breaks, but protruding indicia plugs frequently cause inner portions of adjacent letters to miss contact at time of hitting the strike. Full clear strikes are the exception. We have a most extraordinary piece from the Whitehead collection—a reconstructed pane of the 2c Edward booklet with five strikes of M-115; he picked up the outside block of four, and then two years later he acquired the inner vertical pair from a completely different source!

M-116, SALISBURY & H. BANK, was considered doubtful by Shaw, and this opinion has been confirmed by Gillam. If something of this sort does exist, we have been completely unable to establish any specific details or even a remote connection; accordingly, we herewith delist M-116.

Shaw also believed that M-117, S'SIDE & PT. DU CHENE, was of doubtful existence; if it ever should be discovered, Gillam feels that it would be a reflection of the

water service between Summerside and Point du Chene. We are of the opinion that this run does not exist, at least in this form, and as a consequence, M-117 is now delisted.

The listings of M-116 and M-117 were originally reported in Jarrett but they are not detailed either as to type or period. Experience has shown that listings from this particular group of Jarrett's Railway Section are general rather than specific and may have been itemized from official records rather than from actual cancellations.

The listing of M-117A is in error. In notes on his collection, Whitehead commented that M-117A was originally listed from a misreading of two partial strikes of M-117B when his holdings were being reviewed prior to the preparation of Shaw's 1944 catalogue; apparently his prime showing of SUMMERSIDE & TIGNISH R.P.O./., Type 17, was overlooked at this time. In view of this information, M-117A, as currently shown, is herewith delisted and M-117B is herewith reclassified as M-117A.

M-117A

SUMMERSIDE & TIGNISH R.P.O. / •

One Hammer, Type 17

Proofed: November 2, 1908

Earliest: February 1, 1909

Latest: May 2, 1910

Indicia: Blank only

Usage: Limited — less than two years; however, fully represented in this period

R.F.: 170

Comments: The day is inverted on June 17, 1909. Specific and constant breaks in the first "E" and "D" of SUMMERSIDE, the "T", "N" and "H" of TIGNISH and the "R" and "P" of R.P.O. all confirm that only one hammer was used for this run. M-117A is only known over a 15-month period, and essentially all reported strikes were found in one specific lot of 2c Edwards by Whitehead. Strikes are generally poor, light and partial.

No copies of M-118, SYDNEY & PT. TUPPER R.P.O./., Type 17, have been reported in the R.P.O. Study Group inventory. Further, the origin of this listing is unknown. Since this run is the reciprocal of the known M-95, although not as to type, we are maintaining this listing for the time being; any information which our readers can send us on M-118, either as to cancellations or official records, will be appreciated.

TOPICS: THE BUSINESS SIDE

BNAPS ELECTED OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
PAST PRESIDENT
VICE-PRESIDENT
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT
TREASURER
SECRETARY
BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Guy des Rivières, 71 rue St. Pierre, Québec, P.Q. G1K 4A4
Leo J. LaFrance, 27 Underhill Road, Ossining, N.Y. 1062
James C. Lehr, 2918 Cheshire Rd., Devon, Wilmington, DE 19810
Ed Richardson, P.O. Box 939, League City, Texas 77573
Edmund A. Harris, 620-75 Avenue N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2K 0P9
Edward J. Whiting, 25 Kings Circle, Malvern, Pa. 19355
Ten sittings: Five elected in the even numbered years for four year terms.

Serving Until Dec. 31, 1980

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

Serving until Dec. 31, 1982

Glenn Hansen
Trelle Morrow
Clarence Stillions
Lee Brandom
Garvin Lohman

From the Secretary

EDWARD J. WHITING
25 Kings Circle
Malvern, Pa. 19355 U.S.A.

APPLICATIONS FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP

January 15, 1979

- L-2711 Arcand, Paul J., P.O. Box 55, Sillery, Que. G1T 2P7
L-1200 McDonald, Susan M., 2030 Glenmont Ave. N.W., Canton, OH 44708
L-13898 Wright, E. H. c/o George S. Wegg Ltd., 36 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont. M5C 2N8, Canada.
Proposed by G. Wegg, 308; seconded by J. Talman, 2884.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

- 3885 COHEN, Morrie M., 65 Forden Ave., Westmount, Que. H3Y 2Z1—C. All Canadian material but mostly the classics. Proposed by G. des Rivières, 1077; seconded by C. Mangold, 1572.
3886 MACHUM, Harry Wilfred, 200 Anderson Dr., Box 1062, Lively, Ont. P0M 2E0—Ccx. Admirals, Canada general, slogan cancels. Proposed by M. Squirell, L-3272; seconded by R. Boudignon, 2526.
3887 WILSON, John E., 59 Beston Dr., Hamilton, Ont. L8T 4W6—Ccx. Canada and provinces general. Proposed by N. Sheklian, 3399.
3888 BRONSTEIN, Peter A., 1304 Green Ave., Westmount, Que. H3Z 2B1—Dcx. Admirals, Map. Proposed by G. des Rivières, 1077, seconded by C. Mangold, 1572.
3889 GIORGI, Julian, 4495 Sherbrooke St. W., Westmount, Que. H3Z 1E7—C. Canada general, postal history, philatelic literature. Proposed by G. des Rivières, 1077, seconded by C. Mangold, 1572.
3890 BRAYLEY, W. Grant, 1 Paddock Cr., Willowdale, Ont. M2L 2A7—C. Canada. Proposed by J. McMurrich, 2670, seconded by C. R. McNeil, L-649.
3891 HISCOCK, Reginald J., 57 Drayton Rd., Pointe Claire, Que. H9S 4V4—C. Canada. Proposed by W. Curtis, 2100, seconded by J. Linder, 2472.
3892 MOLNAR, John A., 14 Abbey Rd., Brampton, Ont. L6W 2T8—Ccx. Illustrated/Advertising Covers, Canadian Exhibition and Fair Covers, Hotel corner card covers. Proposed by D. Bastedo, 3536, seconded by D. Jorgensen, 3373.
3893 HAMON, Donald G., 1269 Langmuir Ave., London, Ont. N5W 2G4—Cc. Canada Federal Revenues, Officials (OHMS/G), George VI. Proposed by W. Rockett, 249, seconded by E. Vilter, 2658.
3894 CARRILLO, Juanita J., 4198 Country Dr., Fremont, CA 94536—Ccx. Canada general, philatelic literature, pence, Large Queens. Proposed by E. Whiting, L-61.
3895 KILLEEN, Larry G., P.O. Box 266, Prince George, B.C. V2L 4S1—C. Canada mint and used, cancellations, post cards. Proposed by E. Richardson, 168, seconded by T. Morrow, 2890.
3896 SMYTHIES, Dr. John R., 4245 Stone River Rd., Birmingham, AL 35213—Ccx. Large Queens, Small Queens, Official (OHMS/G). Proposed by M. Squirell, L-2372.
3897 BRACKEN, James A., 16 Wedgewood Dr., Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2J8—Cx. Canada general, commemoratives, tagged/luminescent. Proposed by N. Sheklian, 3399.
3899 CLELAND, Fred D., P.O. Box 118, South Durham, Que. J0H 2C0—Ccx. Canada general, plate blocks, mint singles. Proposed by G. des Rivières, 1077. Seconded by C. Mangold, 1572.

APPLICATIONS FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP PENDING

L-2971 Gallichen, Fred W., 2650 E. 53 Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V5S 1V9.
 L-3628 Kriz, John Jerome III, 3306 Hayes St., Evanston, IL 60201

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP PENDING

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

3731 Root, William E.	3854 Higgins, Terrence	3870 Josephson, Dr. David R
3745 Feagan, R. Dennis	3855 Tremblay, Yvon Marc	3871 Chafetz, Melvin M.
3762 Lindsay, W. G.	3856 Green, Kenneth L.	3872 Forest, Jean-Pierre
3768 Gendron, Raynald	3857 Bradley, Whitney L.	3873 Bednar, Mike (Sr.)
3792 Sevigny, Yves J.	3858 Rowe, Kenneth	3874 Parker, C. Angus
3823 Crossman, Craig	3859 Semple, Dr. Robert K.	3875 McElfresh, Sonja Z.
3831 Bradbury, Ramon E.	3860 Seward, Anthony W.	3876 Gates, Clarence A.
3839 Oigny, Michel	3861 Williams, Henry N.	3877 Worley, John F.
3841 Bennett, Robert I.	3862 Ramsay, Donald R. Dr.	3878 Brown, Robert G.
3845 Stephens, Walter T.	3863 Dusel, John P.	3879 Hudson, Anthony
3848 Street, H. Michael	3864 Shaken, Dr. Ross	3880 Lagueux, Paul
3849 Smith, Robert C.	3865 Brasnett, Miss Sandra	3881 Graham, W. Bruce
3850 Kanai, Hiroyuki	3866 Peill, Joanne MacG.	3882 Arslanian, Michel
3851 Oooley, Boyd	3867 Paige, Mrs. Marva A.	3883 Rigler, Yaakov
3752 St. Martin, Stephen R.	3868 Tardif, Michael John	3884 Soper, Robert B.
3853 Barnhiser, Thomas M.	3869 Josephson, Dr. Robert L.	

RETURNED MAIL

(Information to correct address needed — this is address of record presently)
 (In parentheses after address is the Post Office remark)

L-2990 Johnson, Jonathan C., P.O. Box 799, Terrace, B.C. V8G 4R1 (unknown)
3562 Kense, Francois J., 219 Jackson P., N.W., Calgary, Alta. T3B 2V3 (moved, address unknown)
2068 Martin, Harry B. Jr., 35 Wynford Hgts. Cr., No. 604, Don Mills, Ont. M3C 1K9 (moved)
3318 Miller, W. Barry, 1025 N.E. 8th Pl., Gainesville, FL 32601 (no such number)
1490 Moore, Ralph R., P.O. Box 1092, Chautauqua, NY 14722 (undeliverable as addressed)
1574 O'Neill, W. Paul Jr., 7000 Glenbrook Rd., Bethesda, MD 20014 (undeliverable as addressed)
3663 Peroff, Dr. John, 360 Camelot Dr., North Bay, Ont. P1A 3K7 (unknown)
3743 Read, David George, 4965 Elizabeth St., Port Alberni, B.C. V9Y 6N4 (moved, address unknown)
2176 Sanguinetti, Haughton E., 7108 Partridge Hill Row, New Port Richey, FL 33552 (not deliverable as addressed — unable to forward)
702 Tiede, R. W., 14351 Indian Creek Trail, Cleveland, OH 44130 (Not deliverable as addressed — no forwarding order on file)

NEW MEMBERS

3771 Aubrey, Joseph M., Box 866, Golden, B.C. V0A 1H0
3773 Reiling, Charles J., 1 Barbuda Rd., Englewood, FL 33533
3774 Huang, Eddy, 23 Parkglan Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K2G 3G7
3778 Foss, Dr. Elwood T., 102—104 Professional Bldg., Swift Current, Sask. S9H 0A9
3779 Plaskiewicz, Richard J., USS Preble, ODG-46, CPO Mess, c/o FPO San Francisco, CA 96601
3782 Rome, Jeffrey O., 191 Winthrop Rd., Brookline, MA 02146
3783 Tomasson, Gary Dale, 427—48 Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2S 1E3
3786 Komorowski, Richard J., M.P.O. Box 5181, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 4B3
3787 Bassett, Steven, 417 Tulip La., Madison, WI 53713
3788 Desaulniers, Louis W., C. p. 154, Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Que. H9G 2H8
3794 Shorting, Donald H. L., Box 5164, Station B, Victoria, B.C. V8R 6N4
3796 Frick, Miss Shirley Ann, 35—740 Fifteenth Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2R 0R6
3797 Burden, William G., 20 Aspen Ct., Truro, N.S. B2N 5S1
3798 P.O. Box 654, Bay Roberts, Nfld. A0A 1C0
3799 Cuthbert, Ronald W., Box 2381, Station 'A', London, Ont. N6A 4C3
3800 Isbrucker, Mike P., 123 Chartwell Cr., Beaconsfield, Que. H9W 1C2
3801 McDonald, Alex A., Box 303, Marathon, Ont. P0T 2E0
3802 Macneall, P. Norman, 39 Heatherside Dr., Scarborough, Ont. M1W 1T6
3803 Prince, Robert W., 52 Rose St., Barrie, Ont. L4M 2T2
3804 Singer, Irving, 2027 Bel Air Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K2C 0X2
3805 Crocker, David G., P.O. Box 482, Florida, Transvaal, South Africa
3806 Mirabelli, Robert, 9 Dobie Ave., Town of Mount Royal, Que. H3I 1R0
3807 Taylor, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane, 455 Roslyn Ave., Westmount, Que. H3Y 2T6
3808 MacDonald, Willis A., Box 13, Newington, Ont. K0C 1Y0
3809 Morgan, Timothy R., Box 1559P, G.P.O., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3001
3810 Money, John D., 25 Orangewood Cr., Agincourt, Ont. M1W 1C5
3811 Playter, Glenn D., 157 Main St., Newmarket, Ont. L3Y 3Y9
3812 Hacker, John W., 132 Holly Dr., Horsham, PA 19044
3813 Menich, Stephen J., 28 Idlewood Dr., Kitchener, Ont. N2A 1J1
3814 Chung, Andrew, McMaster University, P.O. Box 299, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 1C0
3815 Woodard, Lane B., 315 N. 27th Ave., Yakima, WA 98902
3816 Halverson, Mrs. Marilyn, 1400 Chamberlain Dr., Dawson Creek, B.C. V1G 2S3

- 3817 Engstrom, Victor E., 195C Newport Rd., Cranbury, NJ 08512
 3818 Mills, Dr. George R., 530 Meadow Lane Rd., Dearborn, MI 48124
 3819 Osterhoff, Robert J., 6 S. 441 Bridlespur Dr., Naperville, IL 60540
 3820 Adams, Ms Jeanette, 7910 N. College Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46240
 3821 Maltais, Norman E., 3050 Portland Blvd., Sherbrooke, Que. J1L 1K1
 3822 Frith, John E., P.O. Box 286, Copper Cliff, Ont. P0M 1N0
 3824 Cooke, Dewar B., 3637 Alexandra St., Vancouver, B.C. V6J 4C1
 3825 Watt, James H., 1223 Richmond St. N., Apt. 412, London, Ont. N6A 3L8
 3827 Johnston, Alan, R.R.#2, Sebright, Ont. L0K 1W0
 3828 Thompson, Christopher C., 7 Crescent Pl., Apt. 2103, Toronto, Ont. M4C 5L7
 3830 Stone, Percival K., 811 Brice Rd., Rockville, MD 20852
 3832 Asselstine, Robert R., 1313 Maitland Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K2C 2C4
 3833 Kertcher, Melville C., 155 Navy St., Apt. 604, Oakville, Ont. L6J 2Z7
 3834 Mida, Hymie, 178 York Mills Rd., Willowdale, Ont. M2L 1K7
 3835 Little, R. Marcus H., 2103—50 Hillsboro Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 1S8
 3836 Skwarczynski, Peter W., 43 Rose Ave., Apt. 3, Toronto, Ontario M4X 1N8
 3837 Atwell, Steve, 3315 East 27th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V5R 1P8
 3838 Renfrow, John A., P.O. Box 32382, Louisville, KY 40232
 3840 Crane, Mrs. Anne C., 15 Moorland Dr., Grosse Pointe Shores, MI 48236
 3842 Decarie, Maurice A., 6667—19th Ave., Montreal, Que. H1X 2L8
 3843 Rourke, Robert F., P.O. Box 137, Island Heights, NJ 08732
 3844 Robinson, William J., P.O. Box 83, Uxbridge, Ont. L0C 1K0
 3846 Weill, Raymond H., 407 Royal St., New Orleans, LA 70130
 3847 Ross, Edward J., P.O. Box 65, Granite Springs, NY 10527

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 3720 Adams, Christopher J., C.F.S. Shelburne, N.S. B0T 1W0
 3510 Alden, Philip S., 28 Fernview Ave., Apt. 9, North Andover, MA 01845
 3049 Eaudet, Leopold, 1386 Louis Lane, Ottawa, Ont. K1B 3P3
 2912 Berg Charles Jr., 4850 South Lake Park, Apt. 1610, Chicago, IL 60615
 3678 Burns, Patrick J., 1217 Kilmer Rd., North Vancouver, B.C. V7K 1P9
 3713 Collier, Vera J., P.O. Box 486, Donna, TX 78537
 3260 Cox, Richard P., c/o Bank of Montreal, Smiths Falls, Ont. K7A 4J1
 3702 Deaton, Suzan M., 206 West 13, Austin, TX 78701
 3128 Girt, Neil A., 26 Monterey Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K2H 7A6
 2220 Gross, Jar, M 9 Kvetua E 143, 379 Oi Trebon 11 Kopecek, Czechoslovakia SSR
 L-3395 Hayter, Derek, R.R. 3, Newmarket, Ont. L3Y 4W1...
 1095 Hill, Gordon M., 320 Silvergrove Bay N.W., Calgary, Alta. T3B 4R5
 L-3506 Holschauer, George W., Room 506 c/o Colonial Stamp Co., 5410 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90036
 2117 Howe, John E., 8 Laura Secord Pl., Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont. L0S 1J0
 3263 Jenkins, Sydney S., 8219 Coleman St., S.S.#1, Mission, B.C. V2V 5V6
 774 Kraemer, James E., 17 Commanche Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K2E 6E8
 3163 Middleton, Erick, 3607 Greystone Dr., Apt. 1113, Austin, TX 78731
 3591 Pawlucky, Roy N., P.O. Box 1197, Station A., Delta, B.C. V4M 3T3
 1350 Perkins, Thomas J., 5100 Kirk Lane, Apt. #3, San Pablo, CA 94806
 2881 Stanley, W. J., Box 301, Paris, Ont. N3L 3G2
 1773 Stonier, Dr. Peter F., 13718—28 Ave., Surrey, B.C. V4A 2R2
 L-2461 Tannenbaum, Dr. Martin M., 6542 Alderton St., Forest Hills, NY 11374
 2374 Wagner, Dr. Norman E., 1356 Montreal Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2T 0Z5

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND ACCEPTED

- 1414 Davis, George H., 82 Soundview Rd., Ridgefield, CT 06877
 2713 Burt, John M., 509½ E. Walnut, Bloomington, IL 61701
 3709 Ericson, Richard G., 1313 Como Park Way, Modesto, CA 95305
 2311 O'Connor, Robert J., M.D., 33 Valencia Ave., Staten Island, NY 10301
 964 Rushton, Eric, Box 685, Port Elgin, Ont. N0H 2C0
 3448 Thompson, Rae T., 384 E. Ralston Ave., San Bernardino, CA 92404
 3574 Townsend, Howard R., Brookfield Center, CT 06805

MEMBERSHIP RECAP

Members as of November 19, 1978	1504	
New Members	56	
		1560
Resignations	8	
Deceased	2	10
Members as of January 15, 1979		1550

JUBILEE JOTTINGS

by ALFRED P. COOK

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Under this heading from week to week we expect to publish late information concerning the stamps of all countries, comparatives, descriptions of counterfeits, reprints, etc., together with the opinions of the press on important topics of the day.

* * *

CANADA

From the Boston Stamp Book:

The recent issue of stamps by the Canadian government commemorating the Queen's Jubilee has caused a great deal of commotion in philatelic circles. There seems to be a prevailing notion among stamp collectors that their wishes and desires ought to be consulted by governments intending to issue a new line of stamps, and in the case of the Canadian stamps this notion finds expression in various fault-finders which to any sensible person sound not a little childish and silly. That governments should issue stamps of high denominations which are seemingly uncalled for in the postal service strikes the collector as a direct attack upon his purse, and the immediate results of this sentiment is a number of printed protests wherein one may read of the schemes of these sharp-witted government officials to increase their revenues by taxing the harmless collectors throughout the world.

Looking at the matter sensibly two things are perfectly apparent; first, it is eminently proper for a government to issue stamps whenever it wishes to do so, and to make them of any denomination it cares to, whether such denominations be necessary or not; secondly, it must be observed that post-office officials have learned by long experience that stamp collectors are in general unreasonable and enthusiastic to the verge of gullibility.

Just so long as collectors tumble over one another's heads to secure sets of stamps which include denominations of from one to five dollars, so long will enterprising governments continue to indulge them. Encouragement is given generously to these stamp-issuing governments by the very col-

lectors who are clamorous in their protestations.

Of course there is good reason why collectors should feel disappointed in these circumstances, just as a party of picnickers might grieve over a rainy day, but when it comes to putting this disappointment into an array of resolutions the whole thing assumes an air of comedy.

If you don't want \$5 Canadian Jubilee stamps, don't buy them! If you can't get the ½c and 6c without expending 17 dollars, keep your money and let the government languish and grow poor! When governments find that stamp collectors have some restraint and a fair amount of common sense they will probably be content to increase their revenues by other means.

There is no such thing as compulsion in stamp buying; buy what you want and at such prices as you care to pay, and let other things go.

The philatelic enthusiast who paid \$6 for an unused \$1 Columbian has had a long period wherein to reflect upon his mental condition, and he who squanders money on ½- and 6- and 8-cent Canadian "Jubilees" will later find out that even a Jubilee is not calculated to make jubilant one of his short-sightedness.

* * *

CORRESPONDENCE

Council Bluffs, Ia., Sept. 9, 1897

Editor Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News:

Dear Sir: Thinking the enclosed would interest many collectors of the Canadian Jubilee stamps, I enclose your letter from the high-mucky-mucks at Ottawa. The question I asked was this: "Can I use the stamps of \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5 on mail matter to prepay postage at 1c per ounce or letter postage to the value of all these issues?" The reply will settle many reports I see in philatelic papers to the effect that \$1.85 is the highest rate of first class postage that can be used in Canada. I enclose you a stamped envelope for the return of the communication when you are through with it.

Very truly yours,
T. G. Saunders

Post-Office Department, Canada
Ottawa, 7th September 1897

Sir: Referring to your communication of the 30th ulto., enquiring whether you may mail matter sent you from Canada prepaid by means of \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5 jubilee postage stamps, I am directed to say that the stamps in question may legally be used in payment of postage, but that in view of their value the Postmaster-General would hesitate to recommend you to place them on letters. If so used, it would be well to take the precaution of registering the letters, so that there might be record of their treatment in course of post.

Your obedient servant,
(Signature illegible)
Secretary

T. G. Saunders, Esq.
Council Bluffs, Iowa

* * *

CANADIAN NOTES

By REA

Never in the whole history of philately in Canada has there been so much fault found with the business methods of our dealers as there has been the last few months. Nearly all the dealers in Toronto who did anything at all in the jubilee issue, have been considered by at least a few individuals as swindlers of the first water. In almost every case, indeed in every case with but one exception, the Toronto dealers have acted honestly with all their customers. The trouble in almost every instance arose from the irregular ways in which the stamps were placed on sale at the post-office. There would be an interview with the Postmaster-General reported in some of the papers, in which he would be expressed as saying that certain stamps would be placed on sale at such and such a time. Or there would be a report at the post-office that new sets would be placed on sale on a certain day. In many cases the dealers would advertise these stamps, expecting them to be put on sale at the stated time. The appointed day would come and with it the information that the stamps would not be placed on sale "until next week." When "next week" came, there would be a delay "until Saturday." When Saturday came the stamps might be put on sale or might be delayed another month or six weeks. In the meantime Toronto dealers had received hundreds of dollars from all

over the world. When the stamps were not immediately sent the parties sending the money immediately became anxious and wrote to friends, post-office inspectors, lawyers, account collectors, commercial agencies and the detective department to find out if they were being victimized. When it is considered that thousands of dollars from thousands of collectors were sent to Toronto to buy jubilee stamps, it is not to be wondered at that some mistakes were made. Some disagreements arose. I am making no attempts to defend one Toronto dealer, who was recently advertised as a fraud.

* * *

CANADIAN NOTES

By Rea

The report that Canada's new issue was already printed and would shortly be placed on sale is now considered authentic. Rumor has it that the new set will only have the same varieties as the old ones, that is from ½c up to 50c. The design will be similar to one of the pictures of her Majesty on the jubilee stamps, the picture representing the Queen in 1897. The corners of the new stamps will also be adorned with the maple leaf.

* * *

CANADIAN NOTES

By REA

The September number of the YOUNG COLLECTOR contains the following paragraph: "The great conundrum in the stamp world is "What has become of the Jubilee ½cent stamps of Canada? 150,000 were printed; 25,000 were saved for complete sets, leaving 125,000 to be sold singly. So far, the largest number known to have been sold to any one person is ten. I have been at considerable trouble and expense to discover the whereabouts of the remainder. I have written to 100 postmasters of large towns and every one has informed me that none were issued to their office except in sets. Fully 100,000 are unaccounted for. They may have been secured without notoriety, but they cannot be sold the same way."

While everyone has a right to his opinions, I think that the writer in the YOUNG COLLECTOR is entirely wrong in this particular. In the beginning of the sale of the Jubilee stamps there were thousands sold otherwise than in sets. Every town in Can-

ada of any size had a hundred halves or so. It was only when the authorities saw that an attempt was being made to buy up certain of the denominations that postmasters were directed to sell them in sets. Then a great many more than 25,000 halves were sold in sets. Over half that number were sold in Toronto alone in sets, counting the large and small sets. Besides these, many were sold to newspaper publishers who used the stamps bona fide in sending out their publications. I would like to ask this writer for a list of the names of 50 of the 100 post-offices to which he wrote and was informed that they had only been sold in sets.

* * *

FROM STANLEY GIBBONS' MONTHLY JOURNAL

The first act of the Suppression Committee, as now constituted, will be, we trust, to blacklist all those discreditable emissions which, from a philatelic point of view, have marred the Diamond Jubilee of our Queen. First, and worst of all for shameless dishonesty, is the Canadian jubilee issue, about which so much has already been written. The authorities of this great colony, in their haste to rake in the dollars, appear to have overlooked the fact that a government stamp is a piece of government paper, a kind of note, either promising the performance of certain services, or indicating the payment of or receivable for, certain taxes. A considerable portion of the price of the highest two values of this precious issue—labels which have been actually forced upon purchasers of the lower values—is simply a robbery of everyone who bought them. Each \$4 and \$5 stamp, as soon as ever it has passed into the possession of a private individual, is at once reduced to the value of \$3.59, a reduction of ten per cent on the price paid for the one, and of nearly thirty per cent on the price paid for the other. For it seems that \$3.59 is the highest amount of postage that can possibly be paid upon a packet in Canada under existing regulations. The issue of these high values is, therefore, not merely unnecessary, but, as we have said, actual robbery. At the same time, the government declines to redeem in cash these promissory notes, which it cannot redeem in any other way, an act which would be equivalent to a declaration of bankruptcy on the part of any business firm! It seems a curious posi-

tion for the government of an important colony to assume, and that in honor (?) of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

* * *

CANADIAN JOTTINGS

By B. G. Hamilton
Collingwood, Ont., Nov. 26, 1897

The supply of jubilee stamps at this office has been sold out for some months, so the postmaster informs me, but letters are still posted prepaid with stamps of this class, showing that many were bought by persons not intending them for immediate use.

An occasional speculator who bought stamps in the rush presents one of the higher denominations which he asks to have exchanged for smaller value of the present issue; owing to the foresight on the part of the government prohibiting the exchange of these, but their request is refused and they go away sadder, but wiser people in regard to the buying of postage stamps.

Source: MEKEEL'S, Vol. 10
7 October and 23 December 1897

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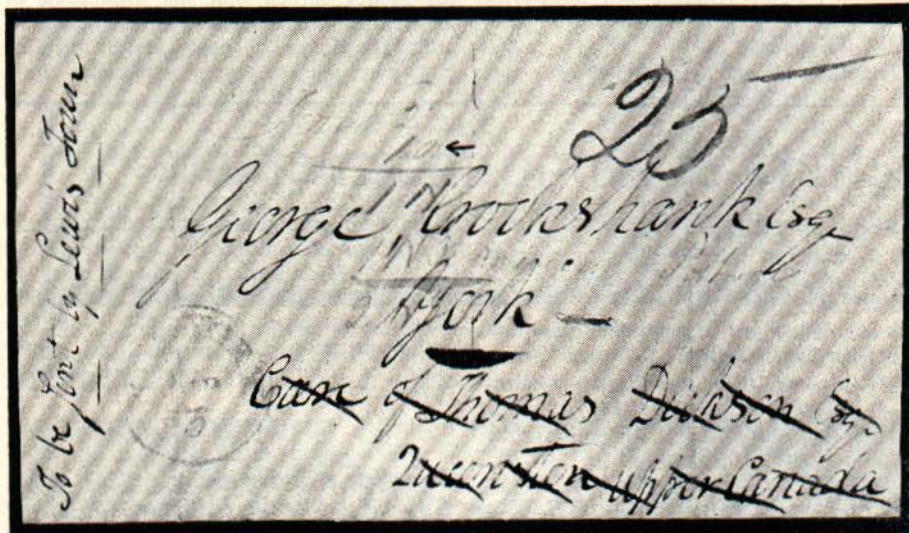
Bankers: Canadian Imperial Bank of Canada
Bayview Village Center
Willowdale, Ontario



IN OLD CANADA

The Errors of Postmasters

by FRED STULBERG



Philatelic Photographic Service, Toronto

One of the greatest misconceptions that postal historians must overcome is the inveterate feeling that the postmasters of the nineteenth century were both infallible and honest. All too often, when confronted with a cover showing a rate or route that defies a logical explanation, the collector will set out to establish a theory, sometimes strained, that makes the mailing conform with established knowledge. All too often, he is proven wrong.

There is no evidence to show that the postal people of yesteryear were an exceptional breed who made no mistakes or were beyond a touch of larceny. Almost all of them obtained their position through political association and, as often as not, had only basic formal education. Hence, multiple rates, especially involving conversion of foreign currency, frequently lost something in the translation. Letters destined for London, Ontario would sometimes find themselves routed through London, England. The absence of instant communication would often find a postmaster, espe-

cially at a small post office, observing regulations that had become obsolete. Many were lazy (or arthritic) and procrastinated when it came to changing the date in their postal devices thus making it appear as though mailings were exceptionally fast or slow. Others were not beyond overcharging and pocketing the difference. The illustration (fig. 1) is an example of this irregularity.

This mailing originated at New York on September 3, 1817 directed through Lewis Town (Lewiston, N.Y.) and Queenston, Upper Canada to York (now Toronto). The "25" in the upper right corner represents the U.S. postage, in cents, from New York to the U.S.-Canada border and is correct. To the left of this mark there is a column of figures headed by the notation "Ferry 2d.". This entry is also proper and covers the postage, in pence, for ferrying the letter across the Niagara River from Lewiston to Queenston. Below this, we see the figure "10" (arrow) and it is here that the incongruity arises.

The postage, at that time, from Queens-
ton to York was 7 pence overland or 4½
pence by water. Hence, no matter how hard
we try, we cannot rationalize this postage
entity and the problem is solved only when
we discover that there was 'hanky panky' at
the York Post Office for several years prior
to 1820 (BNA *Topics*, Nov.-Dec., 1977).
Apparently, postmaster William Allan and
his assistant James Howard were not above
setting their own scale of rates and pocket-
ing the difference.

Continuing down the column we find

that the total Canadian postage was one
shilling (1N). To this was added the Cana-
dian currency equivalent of the 25 cents
U.S. postage (1N3) to a total collect post-
age of 2 shillings/3 pence (2N3). This, of
course, includes the overcharge of at least
3 pence which did not have to show in the
accounts ledger.

It is interesting that William Allan's bent
for figures earned him the presidency of
the Bank of Upper Canada and James How-
ard's knowledge of postal rates qualified
him to become the next postmaster at York.

Letters & Announcements

Through the Ceiling

A sampling of prices realized in a mid-
January sale probably even surprised the
auction house concerned, Harmers of New
York Inc. The word "exceptional" describes
these Canadian items:

1857 ½p o.g. from the Caspary Collec-
tion — \$1,000 (cat. \$425); 1897 Jubilee
\$1, o.g. — \$1,100 (\$375); \$1,000 for 1851
laid paper 6p grayish purple (\$425); \$1,100
for 1868-76 ½c on thin paper in a n.h.
block of four (\$270+); \$3,300 for Jubilee
\$1 block of four, two stamps n.h. two l.h.
(\$1,500+); \$1,700 for 1928-29 50c Blue-
nose, n.h. corner block of four (\$900);
\$4,500 for imperforate varieties, 1c, 2c,

5c in tete-beche panes of 12, l.h. (\$2,250
by Canada Specialized Catalogue); \$1,150
for 1932 Medallion n.h. imperf. pairs 1c
to 8c (\$660); \$1,600 for 1935 Champlain
\$1, n.h. Plate block of 10 (\$650+); \$2,600
for Registration 1875-78 8c, n.h. corner
block of four, with negligible wrinkle
(\$700+).

* * *

Canadian Military Mail

We thank Kenneth V. Ellison for a copy
of this Study Group's latest seven-page
newsletter. For details of the Group write
Mr. Ellison at RR 1, Oyama, B.C. V0H 1W0,
Canada.



Stadacona Insurance Co.,

Charlottetown, 29th June, 1877.

Sir:--

In consequence of the late St. John Fire, we are requested by the above Company, to notify you to insure elsewhere. The unearned premiums will be refunded.

All outstanding claims against the Company, will be paid in full.

CARVELL BROS.,

Agents.

James A. Pike submitted this unusual post card, pointing out that it is not often that a serious business message has been delivered by registered mail at a total cost of three cents.



Topics' article, *Final Word on CAPEX* (last issue), was premature. The CAPEX Executive Committee (above) have announced that the exhibition was a financial success. All pledges have been returned to the guarantors. Pictured, l to r, are: Andrew Hinrichs, Kenneth Rowe, Harold Gosney, Harry Sutherland, Alan McKanna, William Slate, Vincent G. Greene, Guy des Rivieres, Roddie Gould, Gustave Snels, William Ayre, Michael Madesker and Fredrick Stulberg.

THE MEDALLION ISSUE - A Record of the Printing Orders

by ALLAN L. STEINHART

PART III

A Record of the Printing Orders

Requisition No. 135 of May 19, 1934 ordered more stamps, coils and stationery

- 20,000,000 1c stamps
- 25,000,000 2c stamps
- 50,000,000 3c stamps
- 500,000 4c stamps
- 5,000,000 5c stamps
- 500,000 8c stamps
- 3,000 1c coil rolls, precancelled
- 100,000 1c post bands
- 500,000 1c Advertising post cards, 8 on a sheet
- 25,000 1c + 1c Bilingual reply post cards
- 25,000 1c + 1c English reply post cards
- 100,000 1c special wrappers

Requisition No. 136 of May 29, 1934 was for 70,000 2c English special post cards 5 15/32" x 4" as previous.

Requisition No. 137 June 1, was for 200,000 1c post bands.

Requisition No. 138 of May 31 was for 27,200 1c advertising cards, 32 on a sheet.

Requisition No. 140 of June 30, 1934 was again a large order for medallion items.

- 25,000,000 2c stamps
- 100,000,000 3c stamps
- 5,000,000 5c stamps
- 25,000 Combination booklets in English
- 200,000 3c English booklets
- 500,000 1c Post bands
- 200,000 1/2c English single business reply cards
- 300,000 1c Bilingual post cards
- 1,000,000 1c English post cards
- 300,000 2c Advertising post cards, 16 on a sheet
- 500,000 1c Advertising post cards, 8 on a sheet
- 100,000 2c Advertising post cards, 8 on a sheet
- 50,000 1c Advertising post cards, single
- 100,000 1c + 1/2c English reply post cards
- 100,000 1c Special wrappers

Requisition No. 141 of July 6, 1934 was for 10,000 1c special post cards, 3 3/4" by 6 1/2", inscribed "Private Card Canadian

Club of Vancouver".

Requisition No. 143 of Aug. 7, 1934 was for a large number of medallion items.

- 25,000,000 1c stamps
- 25,000,000 2c stamps
- 500,000 4c stamps
- 2,000 1c coil rolls
- 5,000 2c coil rolls
- 2,000 3c coil rolls
- 2,000 1c coil rolls, precancelled
- 300,000 1/2c English Business reply cards, 8 on a sheet
- 100,000 2c Bilingual post cards
- 25,000 1c + 1c English reply post cards
- 100,000 1c Special wrappers
- 25,000 Combination booklets in English

Requisition No. 145 of August 14, 1934 was for 500,000 1c post bands.

Requisition No. 147 of August 20, 1934 was for another 500,000 1c post bands.

Requisition No. 149 of Sept. 7, 1934 was again for varied medallion items.

- 25,000,000 1c stamps
 - 25,000,000 2c stamps
 - 500,000 4c stamps
 - 5,000,000 5c stamps
 - 25,000 3c French booklets
 - 300,000 3c English booklets
 - 2,000 1c coil rolls
 - 3,000 2c coil rolls
 - 3,000 3c coil rolls
 - 2,000 1c coil rolls, precancelled
 - 300,000 1c post bands
 - 300,000 1c Bilingual post cards
 - 1,000,000 1c English cards
 - 200,000 2c Bilingual post cards
 - 500,000 2c English post cards
 - 200,000 2c Advertising post cards, 8 on a sheet
 - 100,000 1c + 1/2c English reply cards
- Requisition No. 152 of October 2, 1934 again requested more medallion items.
- 30,000,000 1c stamps
 - 25,000,000 2c stamps
 - 50,000,000 3c stamps
 - 1,000,000 4c stamps
 - 500,000 8c stamps
 - 10,000 Combination French booklets
 - 50,000 Combination English booklets
 - 3,000 1c coil rolls
 - 300,000 1/2c English reply post cards, 8 on a sheet

- 500,000 1c French post cards
- 200,000 2c French post cards
- 1,000,000 2c English post cards
- 200,000 2c Advertising post cards,
16 on a sheet

Requisition No. 153 of October 2, 1934 was for special order stationery; Ivory post cards, 80,000 single and 120,000—three on a sheet.

Requisition No. 154 of October 19, 1934 was for 1,500 Reply post cards bearing a 2c postage impression on each part of the card. This is unlisted in Webb's.

Requisition No. 155 of October 19, 1934 was for 6,500 1c post cards, size 9 13/16" x 5 7/8" with one cent stamp only printed thereon. This is also unlisted in Webb's.

AN ATTEMPT TO PLATE THE 7½d (CANADA NO. 9)

by JIM WATT

The following is a continuation of Mr. Watt's research. His text and first series of illustrations appeared in *Topics* November-December 1978.

#55



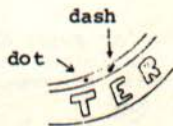
Dot in frame
is at left edge
of "7".



#56



Same dot as
in #44.



#57 Short transfer at top.

#58

upper left



lower right.



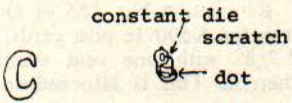
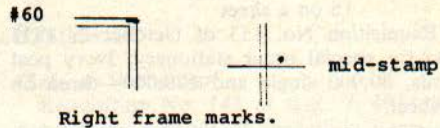
"t" of "2" of 4.
Sig. in upper right. X

Dot in frame is between
"g" and the period.



Plate Varieties

#59 constant die scratch #60 mid-stamp

Right frame marks.

Plate Varieties (Lower left 1/4 sheet)

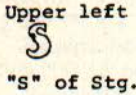


#61 #62




Dot is midway between outer oval and frame. Also in stamp #74.



#63 #64 Very clear dash here.

Upper left "S" of Stg. Right frame. Scratch above "N" of Pence also in #66.

#65 #66 Dot here.

mid-stamp. Faint dot right frame.

#73 Part of imprint at lower left selvage.

#74 Appears as a straight line.






Plate Varieties

#75



"E" of Postage.

#76

Scratch through "E" and inner oval.



#77



"G" of Postage.

#78

Right margin guide dot.



#85 Major part of imprint at the left.

#86



Lower left "6".



Forehead



#87 Stroke through "TA" of Postage.

#88 Stroke from first "E" of Pence to Queen Victoria's crown. (line becomes very fine)

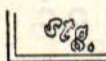


#89

#90

Found in #89, #101, & #113.

Strong guideline in "E" of Postage.



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BEAUTIFUL BRANDON SQUARE CIRCLE — First day of issue July 19, 1897 on No. 53. Any offers? Also hundreds of other different, including circular date stamps from all provinces. Send your want list. Joy Stamps, P.O. Box 2394, Kitchener, Ontario N2H 6M3.

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Patriotic Postcard Series

by W. L. GUTZMAN

Original Owners of Our Country

This is a beautifully coloured set of Canadian Patriotic cards, which was very popular during the fall of 1905. All the used copies which I have seen were in fact post-marked between August and November of that year.

Two Indians in brilliant shades of blue and red adorn the right side of the card. A wigwam in brown and an iron kettle in gray complete the picture, while a stately pine tree in brown and green decorates the left side. The entire scene is labelled "Original Owners of our Country". Black and white scenes, in a circular frame, are mostly from Nova Scotia or from Alberta, but two Quebec scenes have also been reported, as well as a Muskoka scene from Ontario.

These cards were very early divided backs, and a Post Office Regulation is clearly printed in the proper space for cor-

respondence, as follows: "For Inland Postage only this space may be used for Communication". The words "Private Postal Card" are printed in black.

All the reported cards were published by Young Bros., Toronto, Canada. All the Alberta cards are marked: published "for J. D. Higginbotham & Co., Lethbridge".

Bala Falls, Muskoka
Cut Bank, near Lethbridge
Digby, N.S. — Drive along the Water
Front and Oldest House in Digby
Gooseberry Island, Chester, N.S.
Lighthouse, Yarmouth, N.S.
Looking up the Arm, Halifax, N.S.
On the Milford Lakes, Annapolis, N.S.
River Scene, near Lethbridge
St. Louis Gate, Quebec
The Chateau, from Market, Quebec
Traffic Bridge, Lethbridge
Yachting, Chester, N.S.



Philately In Print, Toronto

A Typical Canadian Girl

We illustrate a set of cards for which we seek information, because so few copies have been reported. The colourful maple leaves in all shades of green, yellow, orange and red make this a truly "Canadian" card,

while the blonde, touse-haired girl in Victorian dress no doubt illustrated the "Typical Canadian Girl".

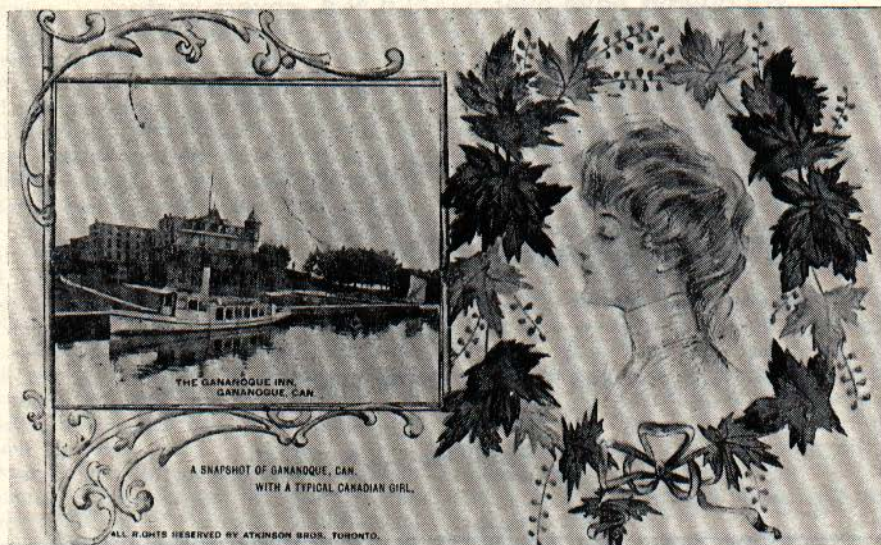
Reported cards are divided backs, and labelled simply "Post Card" in black. The message side is indicated by "This Space

May be used for Correspondence". All available used cards were postmarked in 1908.

Publishers were Atkinson Bros., Toronto. Only four scenes have been reported. New Court House, Sherbrooke, Quebec

Presque Isle Point, Brighton, Ont.
St. Louis Gate, Quebec, Que.
The Gananoque Inn, Gananoque, Canada.

All reports of other scenes will be much appreciated by the writer.



The Postal History and Stamps of Bermuda

M. H. LUDINGTON

\$40.00 postpaid

This new revised edition of the original 1962 edition incorporates the latest research and additions. The 1968 Supplement from *The London Philatelist* has been integrated where possible into the text as well as the 1975 serialization of the King George V high value stamps. Several chapters have been completely rewritten.

The work is divided into two books in a single volume containing 26 chapters, 11 appendices with a supplement and a comprehensive Postal History Index. All aspects of the Postmarks, Postal History, Stamps and Postal Stationery are covered in scholarly detail from the Stockdale Postal Services of 1784-1812 up until the Commemorative Issues of 1946-1949.

This 432 page, hard bound, buckram volume is the standard reference in its field and a mandatory addition to the library of the specialist.

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Revenue Ramblings

by CHUCK EMERY

Somehow it appears that one or two recent columns have gone astray in our Great Canadian Postal System. Rather than wait on them forever, I'll push on to items of current interest, and perhaps the rest will show up later.

If the mails have been treating you at all well, then you will have by now seen the prices realized for Tom Perkins' material in Wolfers' auction—once again the quality material brought new record high prices.

I had a short note from Bill Rockett a while back about various items of interest, and figure I should pass on a couple of notes.

First, in the 1918 Quebec registration set, all values R155 through R167 do come both perf 11 and perf 12. I have, within the past year, seen three complete sets, two which I owned, and one which was offered to me for sale.

Also, in the current Saskatchewan Laws, rouletted, there does not yet appear to be either a 20c or a 75c value, although all other values have been issued. If anyone has seen either of these two values, would they please report them to me or to Bill.

* * *

Most revenueurs will by now also have received van Dam's mail auction sale #17. If you don't have it, drop him a line at P.O. Box 30, Bridgenorth, Ontario, Canada, K0L 1H0, and get on the list for next time.

It is interesting to note the number of proofs, specimens, essays, and varieties which have appeared this time around. Be sure to note all of these in your record book.

For those of you who are new to Cana-

dian Revenues, a piece of advice in this regard. There is no complete and comprehensive catalogue of Canadian revenues, so what most serious revenueurs do, is to keep a personal record book of all material not listed in Sissons', indicating whether they own it, have seen it, or have read about it, thus developing a personal manual.

Our reference manual to be released this coming June is probably still going to be incomplete, and we are hoping that those with personal record books will tell us of their findings, even if it's only one item.

* * *

The war tax and excise tax issues can be found with precancel overprints, and someone has asked what they stand for. Of those I am aware of, they are as follows:

1. A.P.C. Co.—American Playing Card Co.
2. C.P.C. Co.—Canadian Playing Card Co.
3. LM Co.—Canada Litho Manufacturing Company.
4. CG & S Ltd.—Canada Game and Stationery Co.
5. International—International Card Co.
6. USPC Co.—United States Playing Card Company.

I'll leave it to your imagination as to what these precancels were used for.

* * *

In another area of interest, there are some forged overprints around of the "War Tax" overprint—R223 to R225. I have just acquired a copy of the 5c, backstamped "FORGERY / ANDRE FRODEL". There are also others with no backstamp, and yet again a set backstamped "Forged/Surch". In these last items, there are also copies of both the 5c and 50c with inverted overprint.

PERFIN COLUMN No. 4

by MICHAEL DICKETTS

Although ten months have gone by since column No. 3 appeared, and no new designs have come to my attention, perfin collectors have done their fair share of writing in this magazine. Perhaps heeding my suggestion that research be undertaken into some of the individual users of perfin devices, Jack Benning and Jon Johnson

published in-depth accounts of two organizations last year. Their articles made fascinating reading and provided us with a detailed summary of the evolution of the usage of perforating devices. May their example encourage others to tackle a similar project.

* * *

In mentioning the activities of others, I cannot let this occasion pass without reference to the unusual designed reported on by Ken Rose in his *Tagging Along* column of last July. Shortly after it was written Joe Purcell contacted me, indicating that he, too, had an example of the mysterious JR in a circle on one of the Caricature definitives. Always a bit of a sleuth in tracking down things philatelic, Joe subsequently identified the source. By the same mail I heard that Ken had also discovered the answer to his own question. To set the matter at rest a Calgary collector applied a device, using his own initials, to a small quantity of stamps on correspondence to other collectors. Being outside the scope of private perfins, as represented by those listed in the Handbook, no further action will be taken by this writer.

It need hardly be added that personal activities such as briefly described above often involves a great waste of time by serious collectors in trying to track down information concerning their appearance. I'm sure I speak for many when I say that if people choose to apply personal identification to stamps, the least they can do is to make their actions known in the philatelic press. It would certainly save a great deal of recrimination by the many who are opposed to this kind of activity.

* * *

Despite the many years that have gone by since collectors first became interested in collecting perfins, there still remains more than 15 designs that have not yet

been identified. Confirmation of users is best achieved through covers bearing both the stamp and sender's name and address. As you know, there has been a marked increase in recent times in cover collecting and dealers have responded by offering covers for sale in greater numbers. Herein possibly lies the answer to many an unsolved perfin problems. Collectors should be alert to the chance of picking up that elusive cover that will give us the answer. They should also check their cover holdings in case of an unsuspected find previously passed by. Partial identification of users can sometimes be achieved through town-dated copies and anyone finding such clues is urged to write to me. For starters, can anyone report either a cover or town dated copy of D.3, assigned to Dennison Manufacturing Company but whose place of origin is not listed in the Handbook. A similar situation applies to M.5, Michigan Central Railroad, which could be either St. Thomas, Ont., Detroit or New York City?

* * *

A note in from Hans Reiche reports that he knows of a copy of a 50c Jubilee bearing the design S.8, the first of the three Sun Life Assurance perfins. Hans is right when he remarks that it must be rare, and I'm sure there must be many similar examples of unusual perfed stamps lying in people's collections. It might be fun to compile a listing if anyone is interested in taking on the role?

DEATHS

The Late C.B.D. Garrett

James A. Pike writes:

C. B. D. Garrett, No. 15, one more of the old originals of BNAPS, passed away on January 1, 1979 at the age of 96 years and 1 day. He was a man with many interests and collected many things. In addition to stamp collecting, he was an accomplished entomologist in some lines, an ornithologist and a taxidermist.

His stamp collecting covered practically all branches of the hobby. His articles on

Canadian Postal Slogan Cancellations were published in *Topics* from 1945 to 1948. Other interests were Canadian Meter Stamps, Stationery, Pre-Cancels, B.C. Laws and Flag Cancellations. Latterly in his bedroom he proudly displayed a Bronze Medal he had won for a Flag Cancellation exhibit at BNAPEX '69.

He preferred to work all night without interruptions, retiring about 5:00 a.m., and rising for breakfast around 2:00 p.m. Fortunately, through the kindness of friends, his last few years were comfortable.

B.N.A.

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**TOPICS
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MORE LETTERS
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ETC.**

Canada Domestic Rates and Postmarks

by CHARLES P. DE VOLPI

PART IV (1775-1781)

Commencing in 1775, the post office not only eliminated the Troy markings com-

pletely on domestic mail, but also the currency ratings, and adopted sterling. This system stayed in effect until about April 1, 1777.

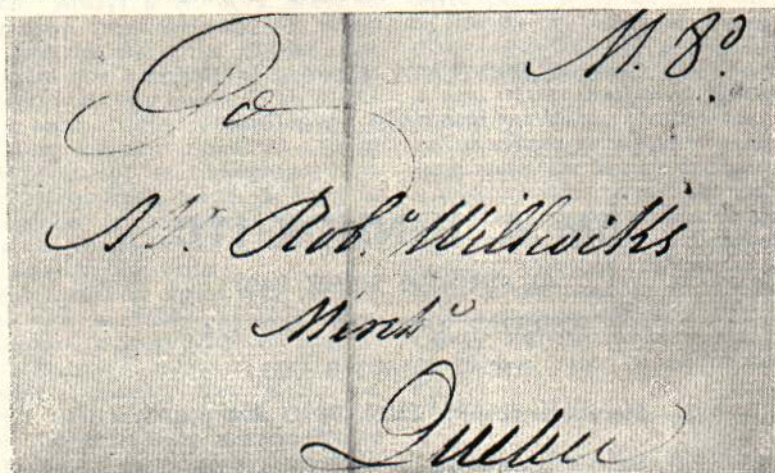


Fig. 13 — From Montreal, May 1, 1775, to Quebec — 180 Miles. Rated 8d (sterling).
Rate applicable to distance of 101 to 200 miles.

The American Revolution started in April 1775, and continued until September 3, 1783. Montreal was occupied by the continental army under General Montgomery, November 12, 1775. The city remained in their hands until June 21, 1776. Quebec, although never captured, was under siege from December of 1775 to May 6, 1776.

Records in the Archives in Ottawa indicate no mail handled by the Canadian Post Office from November 7, 1775 to

June 21, 1776.

The latest cover I have seen prior to the occupation is September 14, 1775. The earliest after the occupation is July 8, 1776.

During the occupation, the Continental Congress established a post office at Montreal and appointed George Measam deputy post-master. The Ledger of Benjamin Franklin, p. 39, shows that during the period of operation the revenue was £161-16S. 5-3/4d.

IV — (1775-1781)

The Postage scale set up was:

New York

2:16	Albany			
4:00	3:08	Montreal		
4:16	4:00	2:00	Three Rivers	
5:08	4:16	2:16	2:00	Quebec

Per single sheet

Covers of this period must be of the greatest rarity. I have seen one only, and this unfortunately not dated, but it must have been written between April 30 and May 7, 1776.

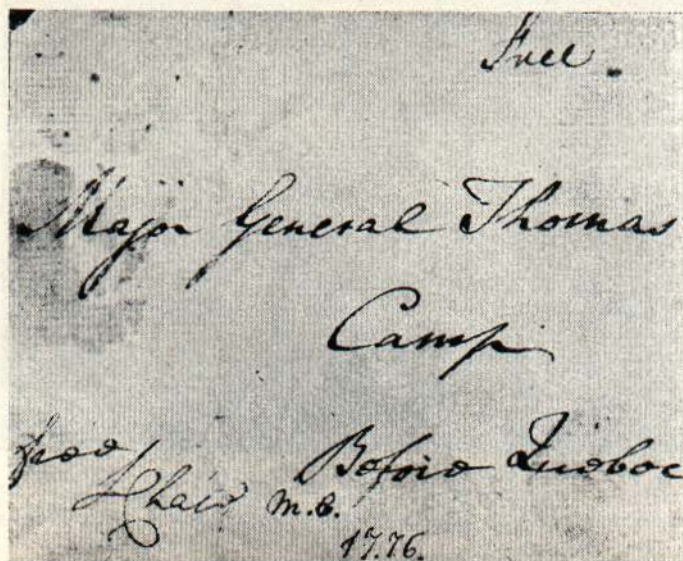


Fig. 14 — From Montreal, between April 30 and May 7, 1776.
Addressed to Major General Thomas — Camp before Quebec
Free — Franked by Samuel Chase.

The same rate structure applied upon the reopening of the post office and continued until March 29, 1777, when Guy Carleton, Governor General of Canada stated in a decree "An ordinance for regulating the currency of the province" (Quebec Gazette April 10, 1777) that the value of the shilling sterling was established at one shilling one pence currency.

This did not change the basic sterling rates of postage established by ACT of 5 GEO III CAP. XXV, but it did lower the currency rate per letter as per this schedule;

DISTANCE	STERLING		CURRENCY	
	S	D	S	D
Under 60 Miles	0	4	0	4½
61 to 100 Miles	0	6	0	7
101 to 200 Miles	0	8	0	9
201 to 300 Miles	0	10	0	11
301 to 400 Miles	1	0	1	1
401 to 500 Miles	1	2	1	3
501 to 600 Miles	1	4	1	5
601 to 700 Miles	1	6	1	8
701 to 800 Miles	1	8	1	10
801 to 900 Miles	1	10	2	0
901 to 1000 Miles	2	0	2	2



Fig. 15 — From Montreal, April 27, 1777, to Quebec — 180 miles.
 Rated 9 pence Currency — Rate applicable
 to distance of 101 to 200 miles.

In April 1777, straight currency markings were employed. The earliest I have seen is April 27, 1777. The latest is November 17, 1777. These are exceptionally rare since combined sterling and currency markings were employed in 1778, the currency in the upper right hand corner and the sterling on the upper left.

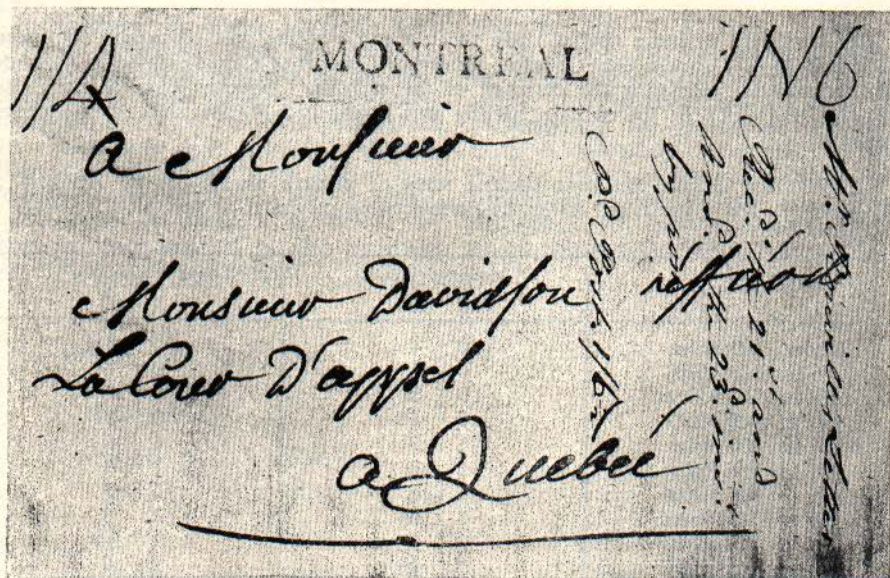


Fig. 16 — From Montreal, August 19, 1779, to Quebec — 180 miles. Rated
 1/4 (sterling) — IN6 (currency) double rate of 8 pence sterling equal to
 9 pence currency. Rate applicable to distance of 101 to 200 miles.

A Monsieur
Mons Joseph Debarrats
Marché aux
Trois Rivières

Fig. 17 — From Quebec, December 30, 1779, to Three Rivers—90 miles. Rated 6 pence (sterling)—7 pence currency—rate applicable to distance of 61-100 miles.

A Monsieur
Monsieur Perault
L'ancien négociant
a Quebec

Fig. 18 — From Montreal, August 17, 1778, to Quebec—180 miles. Rated 8 pence (sterling)—9 pence currency—rate applicable to 101 to 200 miles.



Fig. 19 — From Montreal, September 29, 1779, to Quebec — 180 miles. Rated 3 oz. 8/- (8 shillings sterling) — 8N11 (8 shillings 11 pence currency). Rated 3 oz. 8/-

BOOK REVIEWS

The Postal History and Stamps of Bermuda, by M. H. Ludington. Revised edition by Quarterman Publications, 432 pp, price \$40.

Bermuda collectors have for 40 years been in debt to Moris Ludington. His 1939 articles on Bermuda Postal Markings were consolidated and advanced in his "Hand-struck Stamps and Cancellations" (1956), and yielded a fund of knowledge on Bermuda's postal history and markings. His study of the "Ship" type, which appeared in 1955, guided many through the intricacies of that popular issue which appeared from 1910 to 1935, with countless printings, shades, papers, perforations, flaws, fresh entries and retouches.

Then his "Bermuda: The Post Office, Postal Markings and Adhesive Stamps" (1962) appeared in a limited edition of 265 copies — and the demand for this work (long out of print) has pushed the price for individual copies to £100 (\$240) or beyond. It was partly updated by a supplement in 1968. In 1971, he co-authored a study of the Royal Mail Steam Packets to

Bermuda and the Bahamas, and in 1975 his definitive study of the King George V high values was printed in *The London Philatelist*. Meanwhile, in 1973, the 5th volume of Robson Lowe's *Encyclopaedia* appeared, acknowledging Mr. Ludington's invaluable help in the Bermuda section.

It is small wonder, then, that Bermuda enthusiasts awaited eagerly the publication of the "new Ludington". It is a shame that — except in very limited ways — this enthusiasm has been so little justified by the content of the book.

Let me first of all agree that having most of Mr. Ludington's earlier work presented in one readily available volume is a great convenience. No serious Bermuda collector who does not have the earlier volumes can afford to be without this one. But the informed collector who is looking to the new edition to bring him up to 1979 will look in vain, for Ludington does not deal with the Elizabethan issues. Moreover, if he is looking to increase his knowledge of pre-1953 Bermuda, he will find that — with

very rare exceptions — the new edition will help only where he overlooked the earlier publications.

Only three of the 26 chapters are really different from the original edition. The rest are reprinted from it, with the very occasional addition of a few words in footnotes. In places, sections from the 1968 supplement are included in the text. This is obviously done only where the publisher found it convenient. Where he did not, the 1968 supplementary material is left as a supplement.

Surely Mr. Ludington has learned much about many aspects of his subject since 1962 or even since 1968. I am sure he would have liked to share this knowledge with us. But the published work is such a cut-and-paste creation, that the economies of production have obviously prevailed over any such consideration for the reader.

These should be quibbles, of course, to any collector coming upon Mr. Ludington's work for the first time. He is the prospector who has found the mother lode. The fascination of the available specialties lie spread before him. Now he can search his collection, if not for the Postmaster Stamps, then at least for the varieties and flaws and ranges of colour of all the Victorian issues. He can immerse himself in the complications of the "Ship" stamps — almost all of which are still available at reasonable prices. Or he can gaze longingly at the well-illustrated frame and head plate flaws of the King George V high values, or find guid-

ance to the intricacies of their various printings. Even in the King George VI high values he can find useful leads, although what he reads here he will learn to modify by consulting the more detailed research available from the King George VI Collectors' Society, which Ludington inexplicably ignores.

So for those wishing convenience or coming reasonably fresh to the joys of Bermuda collecting, Mr. Ludington's new edition is a must. For the advanced and informed Bermuda collector who possesses the earlier publications, it offers almost nothing new.

— Hugh Rowan

The Caricatures and Landscapes Definitives of Canada, by David Gronbeck-Jones. 44 pages, illustrated, price \$4 (U.S. funds \$3.50). Available from dealers or the author: Box 147, Petawawa, Ont., Canada K8H 2X2.

The book is described as Volume 2 in the Canadian Specialists' Handbooks series (Volume 1 being the Centennial Definitives). In a preface to his book, Mr. Gronbeck-Jones states that most collectors want to know why varieties in the Caricatures and Landscapes issue exist. His book attempts to explain in more detail than a checklist could give.

For the specialist in this area: a careful compilation of facts and statistics.

— D.H.

Early Comox Valley Post Offices

by MAX ROSENTHAL

When a post office was opened one mile north of Courtenay, on Vancouver Island, in 1889, its founding postmaster was listed as E. Duncan in the postal records. It is not often that one can read of the early days reminiscences actually written by a pioneer postmaster, but Sandwick's official turns out to be Eric Duncan who in 1937 wrote a book *From Shetland to Vancouver Island*, (published by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh and London). On the north side of Tsolum River, on the east coast, 65 miles northwest of Nanaimo, Duncan named it after his Shetland Islands parish. He writes:

"It was early May 1877 when I left Shetland for Vancouver Island. At Comox, the steamer anchored inside the spit. The first settlers had only been 15 years ahead of me, and the huge trees crowded each other almost to the head of the wharf, which was new, and much narrower than at present. Rodello's store stood under the rugged firs east of the wharf. Farther west was James Robb's rough log residence."

Comox

The beginnings of Comox, including the establishment of a colonial post office there, three miles east of Courtenay, were told in "More British Columbia Colonial Post Of-

fices," *B.N.A. Topics*, March-April 1978. The Comox Valley was first settled by white people in the summer of 1862. They had been attracted by the Cariboo gold rush of 1858, but the excitement had gone out of that, and they were advised in Victoria to try farming at Comox. About 60 of these immigrants from the United Kingdom did so.

The Isolon is the main river of the valley. Comox Landing was the only possible location in the valley for a wharf for steamers. James Robb and his son took land on both sides of the expected wharf. Joseph Rodello, who had been one off Garibaldi's soldiers, was the first important customer for Robb's lots. He bought the land on both sides of the road at the head of the wharf, and built on the east side a large, rambling hotel.

When Comox became a Canadian post office, after British Columbia joined Confederation in 1872, Rodello was made postmaster. He held this position until 1881, except when J. Robb took over in the summer of 1875 for a few months, and George Fawcett Drabble did likewise from the beginning of 1877 to the spring of next year. Drabble, a civil engineer from Derbyshire, had originally been Government Agent, laying out all the main roads, and surveying the farm lines. He had a farm in the middle of the valley.

There were two other postmasters at Comox before J. B. Holmes held that position for the first half of 1888. He had come from London and joined Rodello later, taking on the business when the latter left.

Nanaimo

Nanaimo's beginnings as a colonial post office have been related in "Early Vancouver Island Post Offices," *B.N.A. Topics*, November-December 1978. In his book, Duncan mentions the man who ran its post office from 1875 to 1890:

"The post-office was a compartment in the second-hand store of a queer codger named William Earl, near where the Windsor Hotel now stands. As soon as the weekly mail was landed by boat from Victoria the two or three bags were brought up, and Earl stood up inside the open wicket — while a whole crowd waited outside — and began to read out the addresses like a

schoolmaster calling the roll, and each addressee would shout 'Here!' and the letter or article would be passed out to him. If he stopped for a minute, probably to untie a bundle of letters, someone would remark, 'Now he's reading a post card.' One evening I mailed a letter to a friend in New Zealand, putting on what I had been told at Comox was the necessary postage. Passing two or three evenings after, I saw the letter stuck in the window. I went in and asked what was the matter. 'Not enough postage,' he said. I told him it was enough at Comox, and asked to see his postal guide. So we went over it together, and grumblingly he had to admit he had made a mistake."

The next section quotes directly from Duncan's book:

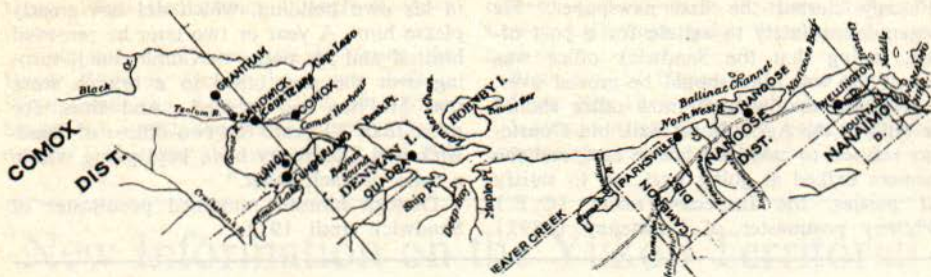
Sandwich Post Office

"In 1889 I got married, and about this time several new men entered the Valley, and the settlement stretched up through the woods to Black Creek and beyond. These men and others objected to going eight or nine miles to Comox landing for their letters, and wanted post offices farther up the Valley, and also if possible, a weekly mail.

"The matter of improved mail service through the Comox district was taken up with the authorities at Ottawa by D. W. Gordon, who then represented the whole of the Island outside of Victoria. He wanted me to take charge of a mail delivery at the 'Mission Corner', as it was then called, and John Grant, who had rented Gordon's farm in the Upper Valley, took charge of another office there which was called Grant-ham after him¹. Shortly before this the Provincial Post Office Inspectorship, which had been hitherto combined with the Post-mastership of Victoria, was divorced from that office, and the first independent Inspector was the well-known and efficient Everard Hyde Fletcher.

"When Inspector Fletcher came around to open the office he told me there were several other 'Missions' in the province, which would cause trouble in the delivery of mail. He also had just started a 'Duncan' [Station] office at Cowichan, and he wanted a name that would not make confusion. When William Duncan first wrote to Shet-

¹ However, official records say that Grantham, four miles east of Courtenay, was opened by H. Grieve, and George Melvin states in "The Post Offices of British Columbia" that it was named after F. C. Grantham, lime-juice maker!



land after locating here, he had named the section after his native parish, and had told us to address, 'William Duncan, Sandwich Farm, Comox District, Victoria, Vancouver Island'. This old-fashioned address had been long forgotten, and Comox, British Columbia would find us here from any part of the world. But the Inspector's call for a name that was 'different' refreshed my memory, and I mentioned the old forum name. 'Sandwich will do fine,' he said, and so that was settled. Yet we have had letters here intended for a place in Illinois of the same name, besides, of course, the Ontario 'Sandwich', but that spells differently.

"The first mail carrier, William Chandler Smith, was an Ontario man who settled in the Upper Valley bush. He drove an ancient white horse and a two-wheeled spring-cart. He attended at Comox Wharf when the steamer came in from Nanaimo, and brought up the Sandwich and Grantham bags, which had been sorted there, and he took them back the following week when he went down. The Grantham office was soon discontinued for lack of patronage [closed 1894, reopened 1909] — but Sandwich held on, and for a time outdid Comox in business, according to the Inspector, Comox post office began to go begging. Neither Holmes nor McPhee, the leading merchants of the district, would be bothered with it, though it was landed at their doors, and the captain of the steamer threatened to take it back to Nanaimo. At last a man who lived nearly a mile from the wharf took charge of it.²

"It got to be inconvenient to have so many people calling at the house, and we thought of putting up a separate building, where we might keep a few goods, as the postmaster of the parish of Sandwich had done. The bottom of the lot below the

house was occupied by a grove of young spruce, which we cleared away, and erected what is now the main store building. The whole business of farm and store was run together, I doing farm work morning and evening, and often through the day. There being few people around except on the weekly mail-day when I was always there, my wife could easily attend to callers at other times."

Courtenay

"Right then," continues Duncan, "the Cumberland coal mines were opened, and either my brother William or I made weekly trips up there selling farm produce." The Cumberland mines developed in 1889, and a post office called Union was established there; in 1898 it was renamed Cumberland. At first Cumberland was a "closed town", with all the houses belonging to the company, which rented them to the occupants. Some of the miners wanted to own their own houses, and the nearest location for this was on the Courtenay River, five miles to the northwest.

In 1865 Reginald Pidcock had become the first resident on the west bank of that stream. He wanted to make it the business centre of the Valley, instead of Comox Landing, and in 1885 he began to build a steamer which was to carry mail, freight and passengers, but it was beyond his means. Joseph McPhee, Comox merchant, had claims against him for supplies which he could not meet, so he took in McPhee as part owner of the land. When the Cumberland mines developed, Pidcock and McPhee sent surveyor Drabble to lay out a townsite, and sold a few lots to miners. Duncan elaborates in his book:

"A few houses and the Riverside Hotel went up, and an elderly American named

² However it was closed from 1891 for two decades.

Whitney started the first newspaper. He began immediately to agitate for a post office, saying that the Sandwick office was out of the way, and should be moved over. I proposed that a small new office should be built at the Agricultural Hall, but Courtenay refused to cross the bridge east, and the farmers balked at going west, so, to satisfy all parties, the Inspector made [C. F.] Whitney postmaster of Courtenay [1893]

in his own building, which did not greatly please him. A year or two later he removed himself and his paper to Cumberland, turning over the post office to a branch store that McPhee had erected. And thus, for more than 40 years the two offices of Sandwick and Courtenay have kept going within a mile of each other."

Duncan himself remained postmaster of Sandwick until 1912.

Some Identification Notes for Plates of the 1 cent War Tax Green

by HANS REICHE

The plate inscription material of the 1 Cent War Tax green stamps is still reasonably common. The first day of issue for this stamp was 25 March 1915. A total of 267,500,000 stamps was issued which is a very large quantity. Eighteen plates were laid down of which the last two, Plates 17 and 18, showed the Lathework Type B in the bottom margin.

Although these identification notes are not complete, they are indicative of the types of inscription variations one can find. The normal inscriptions of the early plates have the manufacturing order number, then a dash, then Ottawa, then again a dash, followed by No, then a handstruck large A, another dash and the plate number. Later plates show the word Ottawa, a dash followed by No, another dash and then the plate number. The manufacturing order number is completely separate.

Plate 1 Upper inscription is 59mm long, the Lower Left is 58mm long.

Plate No. 2 Upper Left inscription is 54mm, the Upper Right is 58mm and the Plate number 2 shows an identifiable wrong entry below the number. The Lower Right is 53.5mm.

Plate No. 3 Upper Left is 56mm and the Lower Right is 55mm.

Plate No. 4 Upper Left is 58mm, the Upper Right is 55mm. The Lower Left measures 55mm.

Plate No. 5 Upper Left is 54mm and the Upper Right 55mm, the Lower Left is 54mm and the Lower Right is 55mm. Here the manufacturing order number 295 can be found crossed out and sometimes replaced by a single heavy numeral 7.

Plate No. 6 Upper Left is 66mm and the Lower is 55mm.

Plate No. 7 Upper Right is 44mm showing hairline cracks in the margin.

Plate No. 8 Upper is only 42mm long, again with hairlines in the margin. The Lower Right measures the same.

Plate No. 11 Upper Left is 35mm, the Lower Right is 30.5mm.

Plate No. 12 Upper Left is 34mm, the Upper Right is 32.5mm which exists also with the manufacturing order number 295 crossed out or not and a separate large number 7 entered. For the Lower Left the inscription is 32mm and Lower Right is 31.5mm.

Plate No. 13 Upper Left is 32.5mm with the original manufacturing order number 347 or crossed out and a 366 entered. The Upper Right is 31mm and again with either 347 or crossed out and 366 entered. Lower Right is 30.5mm with either 347 or crossed out and the 366, also a single 3 below stamp 98. Above the inscription there is a line from either a cracked plate or a scratch.

Plate No. 14 Upper Left is 33mm, Upper Right is 32.5mm, Lower Left is 35mm and Lower Right is 36mm. Here again one finds the original manufacturing order number 347 or the 366 with crossed out 347.

Plate No. 15 Upper Left measures 32mm, Upper Right is 32mm, the Lower Left is 32mm and the Lower Right is 32.5mm. The difference between the two upper positions is that the right inscription is 6mm above the design, the left 6.2mm. The original manufacturing order number 366 can be found crossed out and 909 entered. The

Upper Right also carries a single 9 above stamp 2.

Plate No. 16 Upper Left is 30mm, the Upper Right is 31mm, the Lower Left is 31mm and the Lower Right is 32mm. Stamp No. 91 has the major re-entry. Order number 366 exists also crossed out and 909

entered with a single 9 below stamp 97 Lower Left, and order number 366 not crossed out.

Plate No. 17 Upper Right is 31mm.

Plate No. 18 Upper Right is 31mm.

Information to fill in the gaps would be appreciated by the author.

New Information on the Yukon Territorial Law Stamps

by IAN McTAGGART COWAN

The basic facts about the 19 stamps issued to serve the needs of Yukon Territory have been well known to students of Canadian Revenue stamps. However, there are few details available concerning the origin of the stamps and the routines established to guide their use.

Concerning the overprinted values of most recent use there have been no details as to numbers printed nor dates on which the different printings came into use. During a recent visit to the Yukon Archives and to the Yukon Public Records Office I was able to obtain information on each of these topics. I express my appreciation to Mr. Brian Spiers, Territorial Archivist and Jennifer F. Heron of the Archives and to Mr. Ronald Smyth, Records Manager, Whitehorse, Y.T.

The delivery of the stamps for use in the Territorial Court and the companion series for use in the Dawson Mining Court attracted much interest in the Yukon Territory and was commented on in each of the Territorial newspapers. The *Morning Sun*, Dawson, Y.T. in its issue of May 22, 1902 reproduced the Order in Council of April 15, 1902 authorizing the production and use of the stamps. It contains significant information and is reprinted here.

PAYABLE IN LAW STAMPS

*Writ and Process Fees
of Territorial Clerk*

COMPTROLLER IS SUPPLIED

And Are for Sale in Denominations of 10, 25 and 50 Cents, and \$1 and \$3 — Same Regulation Applies to Fees of Court Stenographers

Here is an order in council passed recently that did not come to Dawson over the wire as such generally do, but which has not been given to the public heretofore:

At the Government House at Ottawa, Tuesday, the 15th day of April, 1902.

Present, His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On a memorandum dated 4th March, 1902, from the minister of justice recommending:

1. That the fees payable on writs and process issued out of the office of the clerk of the Yukon territorial court and all other fees and charges payable to the said clerk, or to the court stenographers, shall be paid in law stamps, and that the said clerk be provided with a perforating canceling machine with which all stamps shall be cancelled as soon as they are used.

2. That law stamps be printed and sent to the comptroller of the Yukon Territory for sale of the following denominations, and of such pattern and color as may be approved by the minister of justice, namely, \$2000 worth of 10-cent stamps, \$5000 worth each of 25-cent, 50-cent and \$1 stamps, and \$2000 worth of \$3 stamps. And that hereafter such quantities and denominations of law stamps be printed and supplied to the said comptroller as may from time to time be required.

3. That the law stamps be kept on sale at the office of the said comptroller under such regulations as may from time to time be made by the comptroller, but the comptroller shall not be obliged to sell such stamps in less quantities than \$10 worth at any one sale.

4. That solicitors and other requiring

copies of evidence or other reports taken by the court stenographers shall file a precipe with the clerk of the court setting out the style of cause, the document and number of copies required. The clerk is then to instruct the court stenographers to prepare what is so asked for and have an extra copy made. This extra copy shall be attached to the precipe and filed in the clerk's office with the other papers in the suit, and the fees shall be paid in stamps which shall be affixed to the copy filed and cancelled.

5. That the comptroller of the Yukon Territory be directed to see that the necessary arrangements and regulations are made for the carrying out of the above rules.

6. That the changes herein mentioned shall take effect on, from and after the 1st day of July, 1902.

The committee submit the same for his excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Yukon Territorial Law Stamps were produced by British America Bank Note Company, Ottawa. I inquired of them as to any information concerning the dates and numbers of the values produced in 1902. Their early records have been discarded so information from that source is not available. However the Order in Council states that 20,000 of each of the 10 cents and 25 cents; 10,000—50c, 5,000—\$1.00 and 666 (\$2000 worth) of the \$3.00 value were to be produced. The absence of mention of the \$2.00 value suggests a typographical error. I suspect that 1,000 of the \$2.00 value were produced and perhaps the same number of the \$3.00 value.

The Yukon Records Office contains clean, well organized files of all documents turned over to it on its inauguration. There are few documents for the period prior to 1940. Mrs. E. L. Waddington, a long time resident of Whitehorse at one time worked as a Court Reporter there. In a letter dated September 18, 1978 she writes that while she was working with the courts large cartons of documents dating back to the gold rush days were hauled to the garbage dump. She says "I was last in the line-up and followed suit salvaging some stamps and documents. Knowing what I do today I could have had eight or so cartons, (after the pillage) but hadn't the room to store them".

This event explains the relative abundance of the Yukon Law Stamps Nos. 7-17, and the absence from today's archives of any substantial amount of documentation of the pre 1940 period.

From that time on, however, the significant documents are probably almost all present. I was permitted to examine them in search for information as to when the overprinted issues came into use. I was not able to complete my search of the files for 1969-1971. That I will do on my next visit.

Information obtained so far is:

#Y13—the 25c surcharged on the 10c (Y7) in silver. The first document bearing this stamp is dated January 1946, the regular 25c Y8 was still in use in early 1946, the two forms thus overlapping in date. It can be assumed that Y13 was produced in late 1945.

#Y14—\$1.00 surcharged on 50c (Y9) in blue was used first on April 1, 1965 and remained in use into 1969. The last usage of Y10 which the new stamp replaced was on February 2, 1965.

#Y15—\$2.00 surcharged on 50c (Y9) in black was first used on July 25, 1956, and remained in use into 1967.

#Y16—\$3.00 surcharged on 50c (Y9) in black. This stamp remains a mystery. The unsurcharged Y12 was still in use until April 25, 1967 and I have seen no documents bearing the \$3.00 surcharged.

#Y17—\$5.00 surcharged on 50c (Y9) in blue first appears on a document dated June 18, 1959, and I noted its use into February 1964.

#Y18—\$5.00 surcharged on 50c (Y9) in black appears first on February 14, 1969. (see below)

#Y19—\$20.00 surcharged on 50c (Y9) in black was probably first used on April 2 or 10, 1969. These documents bear a \$20 cost but the stamps have been removed as a number of others during the period 1967-1969. Y19 continued in use into 1970.

Using the indications obtained from the court records I wrote to the British American Bank Note Company asking for any information they had as to the production of the surcharged stamps. Under date of January 4, 1977 Mr. R. C. Lanoue wrote stating: "In November of 1966 British American Bank Note Company Limited received an order to surprint the following:

2500—50c stamps—surcharged to \$3.00.
2500—50c stamps—surcharged to \$5.00.

In September of 1968 we received an order for surcharging of 2000—50c stamps to \$20.00.

As close as we can determine in checking our records these are all that were done.

It is quite unfortunate but we do not have any sample book or a copy of the purchase order for these stamps."

Further inquiry for any records of the production of the earlier surcharges produced nothing.

The surcharging was apparently the result of several different orders, the 25c Y13 probably in 1945; the \$2.00 Y15 in 1956; the \$5.00 Y17 in 1959; the \$1.00 Y14 in 1964 or 1965, and the final two orders in 1966 and 1968 as detailed above. The colour of the ink used was probably printer's convenience.

Beginning in 1959 some documents had the tariff paid applied with a rubber stamp. In 1959 I noted \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 values so applied; in January 1964 a \$5.00 rubber stamp came into use and in April 1969 a \$20 value. In 1977 the Assistant Registrar at the Court Registry in Whitehorse told me that all costs paid were then indicated by the rubber stamp and she provided me with examples.

One major mystery remains. In 1966 \$7500 worth of \$3.00 stamps and \$12,500 worth of \$5.00 stamps were produced and apparently delivered to Whitehorse. I have not seen any of the \$3.00 on documents in the files. However Garnishee Summons, Writ of Execution and some other services called for a \$3.00 tariff at that time. Some of these documents may not be filed in the Records Office.

The \$5.00 value was used until stamps were discontinued in late 1970 or early 1971 but probably not more than a few hundred in total. Then in 1968 \$40,000 face value of the \$20.00 stamps were produced, with the use terminating in 1970. In October 1967 a flat fee of \$20.00 per action or for a divorce petition came into effect in the Yukon, while the fee for late registration and for adoption remained \$5.00 and change of name ordinance \$10.00. It is probable that 500-600 of the \$20.00 stamps were used as close to 200 cases were

being heard per year.

Even so there must have been substantial remainders of these three stamps. In attempt to ascertain their fate I have enquired of all relevant offices in Whitehorse, and in Ottawa of the National Postal Museum, the Department of Justice and Customs and Excise Division of Revenue Canada. There are no records as to the destruction of the stamps — but I am told such records would be maintained only five years. I have discussed the matter with the Court Registrar of the day, now retired, and he has no information. Thus we can only conjecture that remainders were destroyed.

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