

THE RE-ENTRIES OF THE 50¢ WIDOWED QUEEN



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BNA TOPICS

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THE EDITOR'S PAGE

by MIKE STREET

There are essentially three ways a collector can become a victim of crime: directly through robbery or burglary, indirectly through the purchase of stolen material, or again directly through fraud. The first situation was covered in this space in the January-February issue and the second will be the subject of an article in one of the next two issues. The third problem area – fraud – was well covered in a speech by Harry Lussey to the BNAPEX '83 banquet in Winnipeg, and I asked him to prepare the following guest editorial. – M.S.

OUTLINING SOME OF THE MOVES BY PHILATELIC CROOKS

by Harry W. Lussey, OTB

It is probable that 99% of all dealers and collectors are completely honest; that remaining very small percentage, however, will stop at nothing in order to get their hands into your pocket. There are some collectors who fall into this category, but the short talk delivered at the Winnipeg banquet was limited to pointing out some of the things that collectors should be aware of when doing business with dealers, or part time dealers, about whom they know little, if anything. Since this article is based upon the notes of that talk, it is limited to that theme.

Fortunately, there are steps which can be taken to combat the unsavory element, thereby minimizing our losses. Before doing business with anyone it should be ascertained that they have such credentials as membership in the CSDA or ASDA, or in some recognized major philatelic society. Taking someone's word is not enough - if they are part of the thieving element their word is absolutely worthless. You must check them out, and even this may not be sufficient to guard against those who managed to get into an Association or Society through gross misrepresentation. One or two discreet inquiries directed to established professionals or the officers of major philatelic societies may prove fruitful. One major weakness in the society area is that some fail to verify with the proposer or seconder that they did sign the membership application received by the society. This must be done BE-FORE the application is reported in the society magazine, otherwise a dishonest applicant will have established some semblance of credibility because his name appeared in the society magazine. There have also been cases where ads have appeared in a magazine because the advertising manager failed to check with the membership chairman to be sure that the applicant had been accepted before accepting his advertising.

Collectors must never lose sight of the fact that human greed is the greatest ally of the philatelic crook. The more an offering looks like a real 'steal', the greater the chances that all is not gold that glitters. If you are asked to put up a sizable amount, regardless of your credit record or references, before certain material is sent to you, that should be a RED flag. If you are asked to submit very fine material for an offer, WATCH OUT. Trouble in these areas usually comes from answering an ad in some philatelic publication which is primarily interested in selling ad space and does little, if anything, about checking on the integrity of its advertisers. Here are a few of the stunts a thieving, so-called dealer, can pull on a collector:

The 'Big Bargain' racket - You see an ad and send a check for \$500,00 for a very fine mint never hinged set of the Admirals, including both shades of the 5¢ and 50¢ values - a real buy! You hear nothing for at least two weeks as the dealer wants to be sure your check has cleared and you will not be able to stop payment. At last the set arrives, and guess what? The 10¢ Plum and the 50¢ Black are missing, or maybe all of the better items either have thin spots or are way off center. What can you do? You can write complaining about the set you received and tell him you want to return the stamps for a refund. Forget it - he has your money and you are stuck, but good. Complain to the Postal Authorities? Save your time and postage. Get a lawyer and sue him? Great, but you will have to sue him in his home area. If you do so he will run you ragged with interrogatories, court postponements and enough other delays that you will decide to give up. Another thing you might have to contend with is the threat, or more, of a counter suit based on a claim that your suit constitutes defamation of his character. Remember that the smart thief will usually know as much, or more, about the law as it applies to such a situation as will any lawyer you retain.

The 'Deposit' racket - A dealer asks for a deposit of \$250.00 against the \$500.00 Admiral set mentioned above, which he will send with a guarantee to refund your money if you are not satisfied. You send a check for \$250.00 and after the usual delay of at least two weeks, the set comes in and it is made up out of a lot of seconds. Remembering the money back guarantee, you send the material back registered mail and ask for a refund. Hello Sucker! He has your money as well as the stamps he had sent you, and furthermore he threatens to sue you for substituting junk for the superb material he had sent you. Now you have a headache, as well as no money - and no stamps either. The Postal Authorities cannot help. A lawyer would be very expensive. Socooo-

The 'A fantastic buy from a huge virgin accumulation' racket - A dealer advertises that he has acquired this tremendous holding of unsorted and unmounted Small Cents and will make up approval selections against deposits of \$500.00, \$750.00 or \$1,000.00 with the selections being worth at least three times the amount of the deposit sent in, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bang! Outgoes your check for \$750,00. A few days later you begin to worry and instruct your bank to stop When the check payment on your check. bounces the dealer calls you and hits the roof, demanding that you reimburse him for ten hours labor at \$50,00 per hour in preparing the selection and tells you he is going to sue you for that amount. If you were unable to stop payment of your check, the so called selection would come in and it would be pure junk, worth far less than the deposit you sent in. In that case he would have your money and you the junk, but he values it at a minimum of \$2,000.00 and threatens to sue you. Being a real nice fellow, he will compromise and withdraw his legal action if you will send an additional \$250.00 - once again you have had it.

The 'Mail sale' racket - You receive a listing of the items in a so-called mail sale. In it are a number of intriguing lots, some of which are photo copied showing superb centering. You send in bids and the sale is, of course, governed by the terms which specify that successful bidders will be notified and the lots will be forwarded upon receipt of payment. You were lucky enough to win a lot comprising superb mint singles of the Scroll issue of which the top values had been illustrated. You get your check into the mail and then wait - and wait - and wait. Finally the registered letter arrives and you rip it open to see your treasures which are neatly set up on an approval card but there is no 50¢ Bluenose or \$1.00 Parliament. Finally you reach the dealer by phone. He insists that the entire set was mailed to you on two approval cards and that you must have lost one of them. High and dry again. There is no way you can prove mail fraud and you have been had!

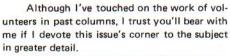
The 'I need to buy \$50,000.00 in superb mint material for my clientele' racket - The ad states that 'top dollar' will be paid. A short list of highly marketable items is presented as being the primary needs, but "Please write first describing what you have for sale and your offering price." You have a Quebec set in blocks of four you want to sell, so you offer them at \$2,850.00. A few days later you get a phone call to send them in as the dealer feels certain one of his clients will take them. This is great, so off goes the set by registered mail. A few days later comes another phone call - telling you that there is a tear in the 20¢ value and a thin spot on the 10¢, but the customer likes the centering and has made a very fair offer of \$2,000.00 as is. The dealer urges you to take it. Once again you are in the bag as the dealer has your stamps, and there is no way he is going to return them. You are either going to take the \$2,000.00 (and pray that the check is going to be paid), or you could end up in a nasty prolonged battle and come away with zero.

If you think that these examples are merely figments of my imagination, let me assure you that they are based upon correspondence I have had with people who have been taken. Their recoveries have been fractional to say the least. You can avoid similar experiences if you will only remember — DO NOT TAKE CHANCES.

Encourage Friends To Join BNAPS

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Mike Dicketts



It is a truism to state that without the devotion of the officers of our Society to maintaining services to members, BNAPS would cease to function within a month. It's all too easy for us to take things for granted — just pay annual dues and rely on someone to bend over backwards whenever we need guidance, help, or a particular service.

BNAPS has survived because members have collectively, down through the years, given of their knowledge and their time to further the aims of this orgaization. Anyone who has attended our annual conventions will have experienced that tremendous sense of members sharing with others, whether it be philatelic knowledge or in organizational skills. It is unfortunate that the latter is often taken too much for granted; yet it is only through the gift of hours and hours of work by volunteers that a covention, regional meeting, or service division can be hailed as a success.



Most of our volunteer organizors and officers are not retirees but active men and women earning a living and having many interests. Their one common trait is a willingness to help others by serving BNAPS in whatever function they feel best will benefit the membership as a whole. Because there is always a percentage of 'burn-out' among incumbents, there is a constant need for new people to fill positions.

I would like to appeal to anyone who is interested in taking a more active role in running BNAPS to put their names forward. Please write to me at 61 Alwington Avenue, Kingston, Ontario K7L 4R4 if you would like to serve as a director or officer in the future, and your interest will be kept on file. If you have any questions about a position I'll be glad to answer them, and I'll also be happy to discuss how you can be a more active member and help shape the future direction and growth of BNAPS.

Volunteering is the life-blood of an active organisation like ours. It offers the reward of personal satisfaction which money cannot buy. To all members who give that little bit extra go my personal thanks for their unselfish approach to membership.

LETTERS

5∉ CARIBOU REBUTTAL

I read the article on the Newfoundland 5 cents Caribou by Mr. Derek Paul in the March-April edition of BNA TOPICS with great interest. However, as a collector of the Industrial issue of Newfoundland, I have a number of problems with his assertions and conclusions.

First, while the catalogues typically give the

comb perforation gauge for the Industrial issue as 13%, the stamps will actually measure 13.3, 13.4 or 13.5 depending on which Instanta guage is used (see page 50 in Meyerson's Newfoundland Specialized). Also, Marshall Kay's study of the Industrial issue (BNA TOPICS March 1958) found all comb perforated Industrials have the same number of holes (19) between comb teeth and almost the same number of holes in the

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teeth (15 or 16). In other words, all comb perforated Industrials are the same gauge. The catalogues have simply rounded the perforation measurement off to 13½.

Second, the differences in width can be due to several printing causes. One difference results from using the wet (damp) paper as opposed to dry paper. The wet printed stamps shrink relative to stamps printed on dry paper. Another cause of differences is the use of rotary presses as opposed to flat bed presses. Curving the printing plate causes the image to be stretched in the direction of curvature. Thus stamps printed from curved plates are slightly larger in one dimension than stamps printed from flat plates. The Industrial series was printed on rotary presses by both Perkins Bacon firms and by Waterlow & Sons. The differences in width measured by Mr. Paul are due entirely to paper shrinkage and are not a significant characteristic of the variety that he has studied.

Who produced this stamp is my next problem. It is known that the stamps of Newfoundland were produced by the second Perkins Bacon firm until 10 May 1941 when their printing plant was destroyed during the German air bombardment of London (see Robert H. Pratt's *The 1941 War Issue of Newfoundland*, ESSAY—PROOF JOURNAL, vol. 22, no. 1, 1965). Waterlow & Sons then picked up the production of Newfoundland stamps. But, their records indicate the 5 cents Caribou was first printed in February 1942 (see John Ayshford's *The Last Stamps of Newfoundland* Robson Lowe Ltd., 1978). So, from May 1941 till February 1942 who produced Newfoundland's stamps?

Part of the answer is the Canadian Bank Note Company, who provided the Grenfell issue. With Perkins Bacon's plant destroyed and Waterlow not yet geared-up, it is not at all surprising that the Grenfell issue almost totally displaces the Caribou during the winter of 1941-42. The rest of the answer requires a lot more research than has been done to date.

The kind of research Mr. Paul has done is the kind of work a Newfoundland Study Group should be doing. Towards the establishment of such a study group I offer myself as the contact person. I would be most interested in hearing from anyone interested in Newfoundland philately in general or the 1932-1947 Industrials specifically.

C. A. Stillions Washington, D.C.

HERITAGE DEFINITIVE CHANGES

For The Record (May-June) discussed some of the recent changes in the 'Heritage' definitives. Besides the change of printer, from Ashton Potter Ltd. of Toronto to Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd. of Ottawa, there are other changes which might be of interest to members.

One significant difference between the work of the two companies (as evidence by the 2¢ Fishing Spear) is the perforation gauge. The Canada Post specification is the usual '13+', which doesn't really mean much to collectors. Ashton Potter used a gauge of 14 x 13½, so catalogues will have to identify the CBN printing as a minor number.

There is also a visual difference between the

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Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5C 1J4 work of the two security printers. The CBN printing of the green color is a warmer tone, and the gray portion is 'muddier' or less defined or highlighted by detail. The imprint on philatelic stock panes, of course, states very plainly which printer did the work, and no plate numbers are imprinted in either version.

As noted in TOPICS, the CBN printing is on Clark paper, an 'offshore' paper, whereas all the Ashton Potter low values were on domestic paper only. The only way to tell the offshore paper is by its tendency to curl up.

> David Gronbeck-Jones Orleans, Ont.

CORRECTIONS

VENDING MACHINE ENVELOPES

In For The Record, TOPICS, July-August 1983, the last sentence of the electronic vending machine item states "Later envelopes have only the bilingual 'Collect Canadian Stamps' slogan, with no quantity or value printed, and are used in all machines."

This statement is wrong. Later envelopes, at least those used up to May 1984, carry no printing whatsoever.

TOPICS' 1983 INDEX

Readers are asked to note that the 1983 index for TOPICS, v hich was inserted in the January-February 1984 issue, incorrectly says 'Volume 38'. It should, of course, read 'Index to Volume 40'.

LETTERS BETWEEN BNA AND FRANCE

Our apologies to Maggie Toms and our read-

ers for two errors in the article which appeared in the May-June TOPICS.

The first appears at the top left of page 19. "If the British claim of 6d stg per ½ oz..." should read "If the British claim of 6d stg per ¼ oz...".

In the paragraph at the top left of page 20, two lines were omitted. The end of the paragraph should read "...give the Imperial Post Office credit on each % oz letter sent by the British packets the whole sterling rate less %d, or when sent by Canadian packet the whole sterling rate less 2%d."

QUEBEC FIRE

In the last paragraph of Canadian Postal Guide Illustrated, TOPICS March-Ipril 1983, Page 34, T. A. Stayner is quoted as saying, in a report to Sir Charles Bagot, Governor-General of Canada, ". . . the fire which destroyed the General Post Office on the 29 November 1842 . . .". Readers are asked to note that the fire occurred in 1841.

NOTES

49 FRAMES AT PRAIRIE BEAVER EXHIBITION

The first non-competitive exhibition of the Texas Praire Beavers Regional Group was held in April at the Wineburgh Philatelic Library at the University of Texas. Sixteen members contributed nineteen exhibits, a total of 49 frames. The exhibits covered everything from Quebec Stampless Covers through Semi-Official Airmails to Newfoundland Stationery. Group members were very pleased with both the turnout and the quality of the exhibits.

LYMANS ADOPTS NEW NUMBERING SYSTEM

The 39th edition of The Lyman Standard Catalogue of Canada-BNA Postage Stamps, using the new Canadian Numbering System, has been released. More details will be found in the Literature Review section of this issue of TOPICS.

PROUDFOOT CORRESPONDENCE STOLEN

Word of another archives theft was received just as TOPICS was going to press. Approximately 246 stampless letters, dated between 1832 and 1850 and addressed to Rev. William Proudfoot in London, Upper Canada, have been stolen from the archives of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. Fortunately, all were recorded on microfilm so identification will not be difficult. More information will follow in the next *TOPICS*. Anyone with items from this correspondence can contact the RPSC Anti-Theft Committee, P.O. Box 745, Barrie, Ontario L4M 4Y5 or phone (705) 726-5019 (English) or (418) 687-4935 (French).

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BNAPS - CSDA - RPSC

THE RE-ENTRIES OF THE 50¢ WIDOWED QUEEN

by George Arfken



Positions 6-10, 16-20, 26-30.

Canada Specialized #36a (old 47i), major re-entry. What is it? Where is it? Or, better, what are they and where are they?

Figure 1 shows a used block of 15 of the 50d Widowed Queen, purchased by the author a number of years ago. The dealer explained that the upper left stamp had the re-entry, and indeed there is a doubling of the upper frame line. (Unfortunately the re-entry details get lost in the photography-printing processes and do not show in Figure 1 or in subsequent photographs.) But what is the plate position? The block in Figure 1 has no selvage to give a clue.

This re-entry has been known for over half a century. R.W.T. Jones mentioned it in a 1928 article (3). The re-entry was noted by Jarrett, citing Jones, but no position was given (2). In 1961 Hans Reiche gave a more detailed description and assigned the re-entry to position #5 (6), and this position assignment was repeated by Robson Lowe (7) and by Hillson (1).

Meanwhile, stamp dealers and at least one exhibitor were giving a different position assignment. From an imprint strip of four Wm. H. P.

Maresch noted that the re-entry was under the right end of the imprint (4), which is position #6. Figure 2 shows positions #5 and #6 and the imprint. J. N. Sissons noted the position of the reentry on a top imprint pair (10). Another imprint block of four in a Maresch auction again publicized the assignment to position #6 (5). In his award winning exhibit at CAPEX '78 Robert H. Jamieson noted that the re-entry was in position #6, and also called attention to re-entries in positions 7 and 9. A 1980 advertisement from Saskatoon Coin and Stamp Centre, offering imperforate top imprint blocks of both the 20¢ and the 50¢ Widowed Queen, explicitly called attention to the major re-entry in position #6 (8). These imperforate blocks later appeared in Robert Siegel's '1982 Rarities of the World' sale (9), and again the stamp in position #6 was identified as the stamp having the major re-entry.

From the imprint blocks and strips the identification of the location of the re-entry is quite conclusive, it is in position #6. Thus the block shown in Figure 1 contains stamps 6-10, 16-20 and 26-30.



Positions 5 and 6 of a top imprint strip. Position 6 has a strong re-entry.



Positions 8, 9 and 10. Position 9 has a strong re-entry almost identical to that of position 6



Top imprint strip of ten.

TABLE 1

POSITION	UPPER LEFT	TOP FRAME LINES	UPPER RIGHT
	CORNER LINES		CORNER LINES
1	sharp	sharp	faint
2	broadened	2 lines, closely spaced, about equal width	slightly broadened
3	broadened	3 lines, top line is very fine	slightly broadened
4	broadened	3 fine lines (above final A of 'CANADA'), rest of top frame line simply broadened	broadened
5	slightly broadened	very slight broadening	sharp
6	broadened	2 lines, closely spaced, top line is fine	broadened
7	broadened	2 lines, closely spaced, top line is slightly weaker	slightly broadened
8	broadened	faint trace of re-entry above P of 'POSTAGE'	broadened
9	broadened	2 lines, closely spaced, top line is fine	sharp
10	sharp	sharp	sharp

However, the re-entry situation is much more complicated than the assignment of just one simple strong re-entry to its proper position. Jamieson's exhibit at CAPEX indicated additional re-entries; in a conversation, Wm. H. P. Maresch elaborated on this, stating that most of the stamps in the top row show re-entries.

A short while later this author purchased the strip of three shown in Figure 3. The dealer stated that the middle stamp was position #6 because it had the major re-entry, so naturally the first move was to compare it with the block in Figure 1. The middle stamp of the strip matched the upper left stamp (#6) of the block very closely, but the right hand stamp of the strip did not match position #7 of the block! Consternation. Then, at last, the other top row stamps of the 5 x 3 block got the attention they deserved. The middle stamp of the strip matched position #9, and the outer stamps of the strip matched #8 and #10, of the block.

Conclusion: either #9 has a re-entry almost indistinguishable from #6 OR the block in Figure 1 is 3-7, 13-17, 23-27 and position #3 has a reentry almost indistinguishable from #6. The first alternative turned out to the correct one.

The resolution of the top row re-entry problem came when Art Leggett very kindly made available the top mint strip of ten (Figure 4) for detailed study and photographs. Table 1 is the result of the careful examination of this

Position 2	Top Frame Lire
3	
4	
6	
7	
9	

An enlarged drawing showing the doubling and tripling of the upper frame lines in positions 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9.

strip using a 10 power Hastings triplet lens.

Figure 5 is a drawing intended to illustrate the re-entries in the top frame line (above 'A PO') as listed in Table 1. The difference between positions 3 and 4 may well be a result of the printing process, less complete wiping of the ink from position 4.

Now, some comments on Table 1 and Figure 5. The re-entry in #9 is almost identical to that in #6. Clearly #6 has received publicity because of the relative easy recognition of its position below the imprint, but if one of these reentries deserves to be called a major re-entry, the other does also. Positions #2 and #7 are quite similar to each other, each showing a strong reentry. Positions #3 and #4 each exhibit three (fine) top frame lines, triple entries! Certainly they have a claim for recognition. (Ironically, #5 is relatively sharp and clean.) Any one of the positions 2,3,4,6,7 and 9 could be called a major re-entry. The Canada Specialized Catalogue does not specify position or distinguish among these very similar re-entries. This seems to be a reasonable solution.

R. H. Jamieson believes that position 8 deserves special mention and this author agrees. In position 8 the two small circles at the right edge of the top frame line each show a curious upward pointed tail on the right side. In Jamieson's words they are 'comet tails', or inverted apostrophes.

In addition to re-entries the 50¢ Widowed Queen plate also shows guide lines. These are listed for help in identifying the position of a stamp.

In the top row, position #1 shows a horizontal line through the 'ST' of 'POSTAGE'. There is a faint horizontal line in the right margin just below the center of the medallion. Along the right edge of the stamp there is a vertical guide line. Similarly, #2 shows a horizontal line through 'DA POS'; #5 has a horizontal line through the 'E' of 'POSTAGE' and into the left margin of the #6, and the central horizontal line of #1 reappears in the right margin; on #6 there is a horizontal line through the 'C' of 'CANADA' and the central horizontal line appears in both margins; #7 has the central horizontal line in the left margin; #9 has the central horizontal line in the right margin, and #10 has the horizontal line in the right margin.

Examination of a large used block shows that central horizontal guide lines are also present in the third, fourth and fifth rows of the plate. While the stamps the author has examined from the lower rows of the plate do not seem to have major re-entries, some positions do show a slight doubling of the top frame line and a broadening or smudging of the corner lines.

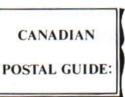
Finally, all copies of the 50¢ Widowed Queen show a small dash in the lower right corner. These dashes could be the analogs of the more familiar lower left position dots of the Small Queens, but in this case the dashes might well have entered as a defect in the die passed on to the transfer roll and then to the plate. Interestingly, the 20¢ Widowed Queen does not show these lower right dashes.

The author wishes to thank Mr. Art Leggett for permitting him to study the magnificent top strip of 10 in Figure 4, which was essential to resolving the problem of the re-entries of the 50¢ Widowed Queen.

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Encourage Friends To Join BNAPS





by C.R. Mc Guire

Newspaper Postage

10. Printers and publishers should send their papers to the Post Office put up in a manner to admit of their being readily assorted for mailing, and, if necessary, withdrawn from their covers for examination. The newspapers for each Post Office of destination should be made up in strong paper, in a separate parcel, which should be plainly addressed.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

BOOK 13

..., This book is the property of the Canada Post Office. When it is filled in it must be returned to the Post Office where issued and it will be replaced by a new one. The used topy must then be at once forwarded to the Post Office Department enclosed with the Cash Account.

No. 1 (Province.)

Record of postage collected on specimen copies of newspapers and periodicals printed in Canada, published npt, less frequently than once a month-rid posted at the office of the place of publication for delivery in Canada, the United States or Newfoundland, and all periodical publications printed and pasted as above but published less frequently than once a month, also on British and foreign periodicals posted by newsagents to regular subscribers in Canada.

This matter is subject to the bulk rate of 1 cent a bound or fraction thereof, which must be prepaid by postage stamps in the following manner. The clerk receiving the matter will weigh it and enter the weight at the head of the page and initial the entry. The person posting will then attach stamps of the value of the required postage below this entry and return to the clerk who will cancel the stamps with a clear well inked impression of the dated and cancelling stamp of the office and return the book to the sender. The above matter posted for local delivery where there is a free delivery by letter carrier must be premainly by stamps affixed to each packet at the rate of 1 cent per 4 ounces.

 R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Obverse and reverse of the cover of a book used to record bulk mailings by Bryant Press, Toronto. This book was printed, in a quantity of 300, on 14 January 1899.

NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL STATIONERY AND OTHER STAMPED PAPER

by Robert H. Pratt, OTB

Part Ia - The Newfoundland Postcards

(Installment 1 of a Series)

INTRODUCTION

Post cards; stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers (post bands); dead letter office stamps; revenue stamps; customs duty stamps — this material, often relegated to the 'back of the book', all comes within the purview of matters postal. Much that will be stated here is new information, previously undisclosed. In some cases the data will revise listed 'dates of issue'; and in other cases the data will reveal, for the first time, quantities of material ordered and delivered.

This narrative about Newfoundland stamped paper will continue to the end of factual in-

formation found in official records which still exist. This information fade out occurs, for stationery, soon after the post card issue of 1915 came into being, although that style of cards were in use until 1930. In Part II, where revenue stamps are under review, that data continues until 1938, which was the demise of the 1910 issue of stamps. During this period the first issue of customs duty stamps was prepared by the same printer. The termination of the issues of cards and revenue stamps was also the conclusion of a period of purchase from one company. Contractor Whitehead Morris and printer De La Rue now combined their capabilities and the British American Bank Note Company concluded their con-



#1 - 1873 - 1d Post Card

Contractor — American Bank Note Company Number of Printings — Probably three Quantity — Probably 100,000 Stamp — As 1d American Bank Note Stamp of

1871

Color – Green on vellowish card (first printing)

Green on white card (later printing)
 Size — 114 x 72 mm.

Die Proofs - Green on India (separated from card backing)

Plate or Color Trial Proofs — Brown, Orange, Tan, Green

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tracts with the Newfoundland Government for post cards and revenue stamps. The sub groups for this series will be:

- Part I a) The Newfoundland Post Cards
 - The Newfoundland Stamped Envelopes
 - The Newfoundland Newspaper Wrappers
 - d) The Newfoundland Officially Sealed Stamp
 - e) The Newfoundland Postmaster General's Post Cards and Other Post Office Documents
- Part II a) The Early Newfoundland Revenue Stamps
 - b) The Initial Newfoundland Customs Duty Stamps

THE 1¢ POST CARD OF 1873

Postmaster General Delaney began pressing for post cards in his report for 1871, dated 26 February 1872. He stated: "I have had it in contemplation for some time to bring under the no-

tice of the government a new system of correspondence lately introduced into the post office departments of the United States, Dominion of Canada and Great Britain, styled 'Post Cards', a specimen of which is sent herewith;..." The plea was successful and authorization was obtained to procure a supply of the new communication forms for Newfoundland. This species of open correspondence was established to provide a cheap and quick method of sending information between two local points.

The report for 1872, dated 1 March 1873, contained the information that the new post cards had been forwarded to the Island on 24 January 1873 and were received shortly after 1 March. The report for 1873, prepared in 1874, shows that \$400.00 worth of post cards must have been received. The 11 March 1873 Royal Gazette carried the following announcement: "We have been favored by John Delaney, Postmaster General, with specimens of the new postal cards about to be put into service in Newfoundland. The cards are printed in green, are beautifully executed, and bear the impress of the New-



#2 - 1879 - 2d Post Card

Contractor — American Bank Note Company Number of Printings — Probably one Quantity — Unknown, probably 30,000 or less Stamp — Similar to 3d & 6d value of 1870, but value 2d Color — Vermillion on white card
Size — 129 x 80 mm.
Die Proofs — Vermillion on India on cardboard
Subgroup — Re-entry in 'Company' bottom

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imprint

foundland one-cent stamp. The introduction of the postal cards into this colony will, no doubt, as elsewhere, be found of great public convenience, and in our postal system, reflects much credit upon the Postmaster General." The new cards must have been put into circulation between the seventh and fifteenth of March 1873 as Delaney had said that they would be placed in use immediately after receipt.

The Postal Convention with the United States came into being on 1 December 1872. A notice placed in the 23 September 1873 Royal Gazette announced that Newfoundland Post Cards could be sent to the United States after 1 October 1873, if prepaid at a rate of 2¢ each. The placing of a 1¢ stamp on the card in addition to the printed stamp was specified. A reciprocal 2d rate was also placed into effect from the United States to Newfoundland. During 1876, according to the Postmaster General's report, a further supply of post cards was obtained from the American Bank Note Company. This shipment consisted of 30,000 cards, or \$300.00 worth. Probably one more shipment of 30,000 cards was received prior to the shift of the printing contract to the British American Bank Note Company in 1880. This is somewhat verified by the report of George LeMessurier, acting Postmaster General in 1883, who stated: "The number of postal cards circulating is trifling; although ten years in use, the sales have not reached 100,000 for the whole time". The third printing was probably made in 1879 coincident with the production of the 2¢ card for U.P.U. use. The 1¢ cards are still known used in 1880.

THE 2¢ UPU CARD OF 1879

Newfoundland was finally admitted into the Universal Postal Union on 1 January 1879, the political objections of France having been at long last overcome. The standard post card rate between U.P.U. countries was 2¢, and Newfoundland did not possess such a card. While no record can be found to substantiate the date, it is fairly certain that a new 2¢ card was issued in early 1879 to allow post cards to be mailed to foreign countries. A UPU card in the Campbell collection, sent to Liverpool, England, is dated 7 August 1879; a similar card in the Pratt collection is



#3 - 1882 - 2d Post Card

Contractor — British American Bank Note
Company, Montreal
Number of Printings — unknown
Quantity — unknown
Stamp — Portrait of Queen Victoria in Widows
Weeds, similar to Canadian bill stamps

and 20d Canada stamp of 1893

Color — Orange vermillion on white card

— Orange vermillion on light buff card

Size — 125 x 83 mm.

Plate or Color Trial Proofs — Green, Orange

dated 27 June 1879.

THE 2€ POST CARD OF 1882

In 1880 the stamp contract was transferred from the American Bank Note Company in New York to the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa and Montreal. It is known that some postage stamps were prepared and sent to Newfoundland in 1880; it is suspected that others were not made until 1882.

In addition to the postage stamps, post cards were printed by the new company. The first use

of the new cards seems to be the 2¢ value, which are known through the mails in November 1882. Unfortunately factual records of the span of manufacture by the new Canadian company are not available; therefore the number of times postcards were made, the quantities and dates when they were sent to the colony are for the most part unknown. Die proofs exist in the files of the British American Bank Note Company. They are numbered 122 for the 2¢ value and 123 for the 1¢, probably indicating the order of engraving and printing.

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NEWS From The BNAPS Library



by Don Makinen

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- C1-34 The Canadian Specialist's Digest and Check List-#2, Coil Stamps of the Admiral Issue.
- F-117 Canadian Coil Stamps of 1935, by J. Armstrong, 1938
- F-145 Canadian Coil Stamps of 1926, by F. W. Pollock. 1942
- F-189 Mis-alignment of Canadian Coil Stamps, by "F.B.", 1951
- F-442 Canadian Coil or Vending Machine Stamps, by W. T. Jackson, 1957

- F-501 The Canadian Imperforate Between Coil Stamps of 1926, by L. Shoemaker, 1926
- F-693 A Classification of Privately Perforated
 Coil Stamps, by F. Hutchings, 1934
- F-955 Canadian Coils of 1935, by A. Burns, 1941
- D-15 Coil Postage Stamps of Canada

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FOR THE RECORD

Telepost Markings



FWD
TELEPOST
NOV1 6 1982
HAMHTON, ONT.

TELEPOST, Canada Post's new electronic mail service, has its own markings. They are similar to those used for Special Delivery service — a 'clock' with an indicating arrow, with the city name, date and other information in the center.

In Hamilton the 'CITY/VILLE' mark, in

red, is used for Telepost messages to be delivered within the metropolitan area. The 'FWD' mark, in black, indicates a message dispatched to a Post Office near Hamilton, such as Grimsby or Caledonia. Both are treated as Special Delivery letters.

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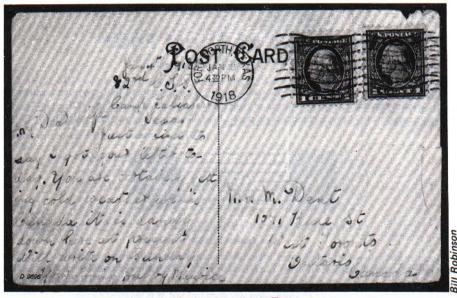
Published five times per year

WRITE FOR SPECIMEN COPY

FOLLOW-UP

CANADIAN AVIATION CADET TRAINING IN TEXAS 1917-18

TOPICS: January-February 1984



A card from a Canadian in Texas

Following the article which appeared earlier this year, Ed Richardson was pleased to receive news of the postcard illustrated, and other pertinent information, from Bill Robinson in Van-

couver. Other members wrote to Ed with information as well, and all of it will apear in the revised articles which will be published some time after the series in TOPICS ends.



Stamp: The Canadian Red Cross Society

75th Anniversary

Denomination: 32¢

Date of Issue: 28 May 1984

Design: William Tibbles, Clive Webster Printer: Ashton-Potter Ltd., Toronto

Quantity: 20,000,000*

Dimensions: 30mm x 36mm (vertical)

Perforations: 13+ Gum Type: PVA

Paper Type: Coated one side, litho (Clark)
Printing Process: Lithography in five colors

Pane Layout: 50 stamps

Tagging: All general tagged
*Does not include printing overruns or stamps

destroyed after withdrawal from sale (if any).

THE IMPERIAL MACHINE CANCELLATIONS 1896 TO 1900

by Geoff. Newman With Anatole Walker

The Saga of Short Foot

(A Tale of Five Killers by A. Kidder)

Ah! what tales could be told! If only the cancelling devices would talk, the most fascinating story of all would be the attempted murder of Hub One. How he lost part of his 'L' foot will probably always remain a mystery, but there is no doubt that the incident earned him the name of 'Short Foot'.



The first mug shot - Hub One and Black Bart

Back in the days when Palmer was the godfather in Montreal he imported, from the Boston mob, Hub One and Black Bart to carry out his contracts. As most people know, Black Bart did a messy job of killing, and when Bart was turned over to the authorities, it was expected he would be retired for 'life'. Court records of the period are sketchy, but it is believed he pleaded guilty to a manslaughter charge, which would explain why he was seen again within nine months. His subsequent return to Montreal, after Hub One had retired, means that he cannot be ruled out as a suspect.



Our Hero gets together with Cousin Flag

Palmer was very satisfied with the way Hub One was recording all the killings, so to Hub One fell the task of finding a new killer. He imported his cousin Flag One. After only four known killings, the Montreal mob became uneasy with Flag, who talked too much. They wisely shipped him to Ottawa, where an unscrupulous loudmouth would be lost in the crowd.



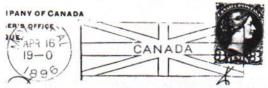
The Soon-to-be Victim and Wavy Line on an outing

Palmer is known to have personally brought the next killer, Wavy Line, to the Montreal scene. Wavy Line was subtler and quieter about the work he was doing, and all went well until the night of April 8-9. We may never discover what really happened, nor exactly when it happened, but we do know that Hub One recorded a killing at 10 a.m. on the 8th of April.



Short Foot arrives on the scene!

At 4 p.m. the next day he recorded another killing, and at this time most of his 'L' foot was missing!! As can be seen from the evidence we have, he cleverly tried to hide his injury. Did some member of Palmer's mob do the dirty deed, or was it a killer he worked with? We do know that Hub One forever after was called 'Short Foot'. Wavy Line must be considered a prime suspect, because he withdrew from the scene within 48 hours.



Short Foot meets Straight Jack

Straight Jack took over from Wavy Line on April 11. A Britisher such as Straight Jack would not last long in Montreal — it 'appears' he was employed only while an investigation into Short Foot's 'accident' was conducted. It is well known that Straight Jack left town around noon April 22, never to be heard from again.



Reunited with Wavy Line

With Straight Jack's departure, Short Foot again teamed up with Wavy Line. Now this would lead most people to believe that Wavy Line was 'not guilty' in the matter of Short Foot's 'loss', however subsequent events have left doubts in many paoples' minds.

Palmer, being very satisfied with how the mob's efficiency had improved business, arranged to import five more teams from the U.S.; in each case the killer turned out to be related to Wavy Line. Lingering doubts were just too much for Palmer and the hard working Short Foot, however. Within days Wavy and his five relatives were disposed of post haste, and the six Drapeau brothers moved in. The arrival in Montreal of AI, Ben, Cy, Dan, Ed and Fred has made the name Drapeau one to be reckoned with in Montreal to this very day.



Short Foot's last partner - Fred Drapeau

Our hero Short Foot teamed up with Fred, the fifth killer he worked with in his first four months; for the remainder of the year they quietly and efficiently went about their business.

Short Foot's deal with Palmer was scheduled to end at midnight 31 December 1896. He left early that day in order to attend a New Year's Eve Party, and then quietly retired from 'the business'. Thus ends the Saga of Short Foot and the five killers with whom he worked.

SO WHO DUNNIT?????????

Was it Black Bart while out on bail?? He had a reputation for making a mess of things....

Or was it Flag One, taking his revenge for being sent to the boondocks??....

Or was it the snaky Mr. Line trying to crawl to the top of the organization??....

Or was it the elusive Englishman, who just happened to show up so soon after (?) the event??....

Of course it was none of these. (The butler did it!!!!!)



The Postal History Society of Canada

invites applicants for membership

The PHSC publishes a quarterly Journal, sponsors seminars on Canadian postal history, and awards a prize for the best Canadian postal history exhibit at a number of different shows across Canada.

For a copy of the Journal at \$2, or a membership application, please write to the Secretary,

A.M. PALOCHIK

BOX 3461, STN. 'C' - OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA K1Y 4J6



Stamp: New Brunswick Bicentennial

Denomination: 32¢

Date of Issue: 18 June 1984

Design: Peter Dorn

Printer: British American Bank Note Co.Ltd.

Quantity: 20,000,000*

Dimensions: 30mm x 36mm (vertical)

Perforations: 13+

Gum Type: PVA

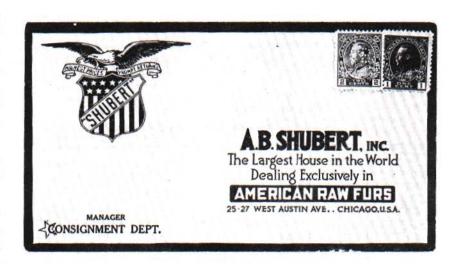
Paper Type: Coated one side, gravure (Harrison)
Printing Process: Steel engraving (one color)

with gravure (four colors)
Pane Layout: 50 stamps

Tagging: All general tagged

*Does not include printing overruns or stamps destroyed after withdrawal from sale (if any).

BNA PERFINS STUDY GROUP A New Canadian Perfin



ABS is a new (previously unlisted) Canadian Perfin used by A. B. Shubert, Inc., 'The Largest House in the World Dealing Exclusively in AMERICAN RAW FURS', of Chicago, Illinois.

The ABS perfin was known on United States stamps, but the U.S. Perfin Club had no informa-

tion on its origin, other than a Chicago post mark, until the cover illustrated above surfaced recently, making it an important discovery on both sides of the border.

-Reported by Jim Catterick



Stamp: Tall Ships Visit Denomination: 32¢

Date of Issue: 18 May 1984 Design: O. K. Schenk

Printer: Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto

Quantity: 20,000,000*

Dimensions: 30mm x 40mm (vertical)

Perforations: 13+ Gum Type: PVA

Paper Type: Coated one side, litho (Harrison)
Printing Process: Lithography in four colors

Pane Layout: 50 stamps Tagging: Tagged four sides

*Does not include printing overruns or stamps destroyed after withdrawal from sale (if any).

A WORD FROM THE CIRCULATION MANAGER

by E. R. (Ritch) Toop

Back issues of BNA Topics as advertised in the Jan/Feb 1984 issue are mostly still available. If any member has extra and unwanted copies of any issues, and would like to help the Society financially, they can be sent to me so that I can make them available for sale to other members.

Be sure to see ads, elsewhere in this issue, for bound copies of this year's TOPICS. Some complete volumes of past years are also available.

BACK ISSUES OF BNA TOPICS MAGAZINE AVAILABLE AS OF 1 JULY 1984

	Nu1.19	/Vol.20	Vol 22	Vol.22/Vol.23/Vol.24/ 1965/ 1966/ 1967/			/Vol 26	/vol. 2	/vol 28	/vol 2	y/vol.3
	1962	1963	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	19/0	1971	19/2	197
January					4		1				1
february							4	1	1	1	1
March	4				4	1	4		1	1	1
April					4	1	1	1	1	1	
May					1	-	1			1	1
June		V			11		11	11	11	1	1
July		1 1			1		1	J	1	1	1
August		1			4		1	1	4	1	1
September					1	4	1	1	1	1	
October	4	1			1	1 1	4	1	4	1	
November						1	1		1	-	1
December				1	1		1		1	1	1

	Vol.31	19/5	Vol 33	19//	Vol.35	Vol.36	1980	Vol.38	Val.39 1982	1983	Vol.4
January	1	1	\	1		1	1	1	} ,	} <	1
February	-	1	,	1		,	1	,	,	,	,
March	- 1	1	11		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
April	- 1	1	1		1	5	1	1	1	1	,
Hay	-	1	11	1	17	1	1	1_	1	1.	1.
June	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July		1	11	1	1	1.4	1	1	1	11	3 x
August	1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
September	1		1 /	1	1	11	11	11	14	1	
October	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	
Nuvember	1	1 /	1		11	31	11	1.	11		
December	1	1	1		1	7	1	1	1	7	

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SEND ORDERS TO THE CIRCULATION MANAGER

E.R. Toop, P.O. Box 9026, Ottawa, Ont. Canada K1G 3T8





The RPO Cowcatcher

Lewis M. Ludlow
Gamlen Japan, No. 303, No. 1 Iwata Bldg.
10-18 Higashi Gotanda 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Toyko 141, Japan

SILVER-BRONZE FOR CATALOGUE

We have been holding off writing this Cowcatcher pending news from Spain on the R.P.O. Catalogue entry in the International. It is now the end of July, and we had just about given up, when word arrived today from Madrid - silver bronze. I am not sure what we expected, but that is probably about right for this type of working handbook. There were 168 entries of literature in four sections - studies, magazines, articles and general catalogues; as might have been expected from the title of the R.P.O. tome, our catalogue was assigned to the latter section, along with 46 others, mostly the professionals with their basic catalogues. It might have been more appropriately placed in the Studies Section, 64 entries, including a two-volume work on the Postal History of Greek Railways and Station Cancellations, but expect the result would have been the same. We have not been advised of any others of the awards at Espana 84. In any case, our objective of exposing some of the rest of the world to our Canadian R.P.O. speciality has been partially realized; on now to Melbourne and Seoul for the literature sections in these two Internationals, and we will report the results in due course.

MOVING!!!

We have had a new and major development in our on-going, long-standing Asian scenario. Having reached an appropriate age — and after an aggregate of 20 years residence in Japan — we will be retiring at the end of the year and returning home to America; our only problem is that right now we do not know where home is since we own no abode in the United States. Between now and when we pack up in December, we will be quite busy; in the midst of attending BNA-PEX '84 in San Francisco and AUSIPEX '84 in Melbourne, we will have to decide where we want to live and then to buy a house in that location. It promises to be an active period of time.

Have vowed to our editor that we will not

miss any columns during this transaction; our only previous major lapse, for those of you with long memories, was our first move back to California in 1973. A couple of suggestions to our readers will help in this respect:

- Please do not send mail to us in Japan that would arrive after the end of November 1984; such would just increase our packing-out responsibilities.
- As soon as we are relocated, our new address will appear on the masthead of this column, and then you can start the flow of mail again.

As many of you would anticipate, this move in no way diminishes our enthusiasm for the Canadian R.P.O.s; in fact, we expect such to be more active in the future.

ANNEX

Annex II was put to bed last month, and already we are well into Annex III; since you last heard from us, we have had 23 more letters sending in varying quantities of new R.P.O. data. Having now finished mounting our exhibit for BNAPEX and AUSIPEX, we are now into the process of getting caught up on this correspondence. All of those who have written will have replies well before we leave Japan. If things continue this way, we will have another full Annex to give you next June.

KEY CONTRIBUTION

Our key contributor for this month is Graham Noble, with one new listing, two confirmations and one unknown. As reported in Annex, we have the new listing TS-94i INTERCOLONIAL RY. / SAYABEC STATION, Type 5D, May 30, 1891 as illustrated; this one comes together for almost a complete strike through the mock-up of three 3¢ Small Queens. Since we originally reported TS-94h, SAYABEC only at the bottom, we had to recheck to be sure there was not an overlap. No problem; this latest from Noble is a new — and quite rare — listing.





Next is Noble's confirming strike of TS-82, now changed to read GRAND TRUNK R'Y / ST. DOMINIQUE, ????? 24, 1882, on which previously we had no report. As seen above, it is obvious from the spacing that the first word on top is GRAND, not GD; we would still like to see a full strike to determine if DOMINIQUE is preceded by 'ST.' or 'St.'

For years we struggled to make a correct listing of Q-5 A. DELISLE, / ARTK. & 3 RIVIÈRES, Type 3B, from several partial strikes on the 2¢ Edward; now Noble has submitted



the complete cancellation — the first that I have ever seen — on a cut square from a 2d red Edward envelope (Boggs PS10). This find confirmed our reconstruction; however, in the new catalogue, add a comma after DELISLE and put an accent on the first 'E' of 'RIVIÈRES'.



Finally, we have an unknown clerk strike from Noble on which we hope our readers can help complete the identification for listing. The cancellation, on a 3d Small Queen, is box-shaped (perhaps a Type 23A) and has a full date, 1896 / JUN 6 East. On top is 'Richmond' in lower case letters; the front end terminal is missing, but Levis, Montreal and Quebec, or abbreviations thereof, come to mind, with the latter two favored by the date. Island Pond and Sherbrooke are also possibilities, but - based on date - not probabilities. At the bottom is 'ROUTHIER',; being followed by a comma implies something following, perhaps 'M. C.'. If this is true, then balance would require something at the beginning, perhaps the clerk initials. Can anybody help on this?

Looking forward to much R.P.O. conversation with our Study Group in San Francisco!!!

Encourage Friends To Join BNAPS

The Study Group CENTERLINE

by Frank Waite

STUDY GROUP COORDINATOR: John T. Burnett, 757 Parkwood St., Sidney, OH 45365

CANADIAN REVENUES: Wilmer C. Rockett, 2030 Overlook Avenue, Willowgrove, PA 19090

R.P.O.'s: David L. McKain, 5 Meadowcrest, Parkersburg, WV 26101 CANADIAN MILITARY MAIL: Ken Ellison, Oyama, B.C. VOH 1W0

SQUARED CIRCLES: Gary D. Arnold, 5509 East St. Joe Hwy, Grand Ledge, MI 48837

FLAG CANCELS: Larry R. Paige, 1145 Shillelagh Road, Chesapeake, VA 23323

SMALL QUEENS: Don Fraser, 1183 Warsaw Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. R3M 1C5 BNA PERFINS: Joe Purcell, 6 Richardson Drive, Kingston, Ontario K7M 2S6

CENTENNIAL DEFINITIVES: D. Irwin, 2250 Lawrence Ave. E., #406, Scarborough, Ont. M1P 2P9

CANADIAN RE-ENTRIES: Ralph E. Trimble, P.O. Box 532, Stn. A, Scarborough, Ont. M1K 5C3

POSTAL STATIONERY: Robert Lemire, P.O. Box 549, Pinawa, Man. R0E 1L0 MAP STAMP: W. L. Bradley, 122 Sherwood Ave., Kitchener, Ontario N2B 1K1

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DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS OF BNA: Robert A. Lee, Box 937, Vernon, B.C. V1T 6N8

1972-78 'CARICATURE' AND LANDSCAPES DEFINITIVE ISSUE: Dan Moore, Box 29, Aylesford, N.S. BOP 1C0

ON THE FRINGES

I have always been intrigued by one particular aspect of philately, the contagiousness of someone else's specialty. I wonder how often one of our specialists was introduced to his or her subject by reading an article, seeing an exhibit or perhaps as the result of examining a friend's collection. Such is the insidiousness of Study Group newsletters, the Perfin group's being a great illustration.

I confess to being old enough to have a built-in prejudice against stamps with holes in them, and I can well remember when such stamps could be purchased at a huge discount. This is still the case with foreign stamps, but not so true for Canadian Perfins. The Perfin people are as avid in pursuit of their specialty as the Squared Circle or RPO nuts.

While I shall continue to give away any perfins I may acquire because I'm too old to undertake a new field, I am deeply impressed by the scholarly approach and meticulousness of the work displayed in the Perfin group's newletter. An article on International Harvester Co. perfins by Jack Benningen is a classic example of true philatelic research. In the same issue our esteemed President, Mike Dicketts, has a thought-provoking article on some rare perfins.

I would guess that the person responsible for detailing the program of the 1972-78 Def-

initives and Landscapes Study Group has had technical experience. The program is laid out in such a logical manner that others could well review it. I'm sure that Mike Street is licking his chops at the thought of the articles that should be forthcoming.

The Canadian Military Mail Study Group has a fascinating newsletter. Articles on Siberian Expedition Censorship, Canadian Veterinary Forces of World War I and Postal Markings on letters from a World War II Canadian Nurses Group stationed in South Africa are all included in just one issue. The illustrated covers are lovely and I wonder, with envy, at the source of this beautiful material. The articles are by Robert C. Smith, Colin Campbell and Brian Plain respectively.

The Study Groups are the research limb of BNAPS. They are a source of specialized information for all members. Do you avail yourself of this talent? That military cover with the odd marking, or that RPO cover you do not understand, can probably be interpreted and explained by the appropriate Study Group. The expertise is available at the addresses above. Submit a clear photocopy or the item itself. Note that they frown on inquiries merely as to value. I am constantly amazed at the wealth of knowledge possessed by BNAPSers.

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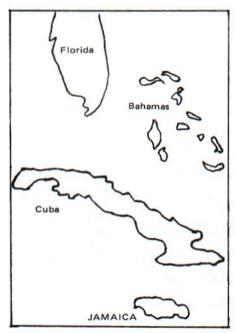
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CANADIAN MILITARY POSTAL HISTORY

by Ed Richardson, OTB

Canadian ''Y'' Force in Jamaica (1940 — 1946)



Possibly the best known, philatelically, Canadian Military Force of WWII was "Y" Force, stationed in Jamaica from June 1940 until April 1946. Certainly material from this Force is very popular with Canadian Military Postal Historians, most of whom have probably managed to obtain at least a small representative showing of the interesting covers with their variety of markings.

Many Canadian, British and American philatelists collect the stamps and postal history material of Jamaica, and Canadian "Y" Force covers provide an excellent military speciality for their collections as well.

Personally, I find the Postal History of the "Y" Force in Jamaica and the "C" Force in Hong Kong to be two somewhat related, and most fascinating, areas of World War II Canadian Military Postal History, and for this reason plan to include them both in this series.

BACKGROUND

Because of its strategic location in the Caribbean, where they had many colonies and other interests, the British had for a long time garrisoned troops, including an infantry battalion, in Jamaica. With the severe war reverses of 1939-40 the British felt the urgent need to recall at least part of those troops, the infantry battalion, to Britain to strengthen the home defences.

In May 1940 an agreement was worked out with the Canadian Government by which Canada agreed to provide a battalion to replace the British Infantry Unit. In the same agreement Canada agreed to replace British troops in British Guiana. Iceland and Spitzbergen.

In accordance with this agreement, Canada sent a battalion — the Winnipeg Grenadiers — to Jamaica to relieve the British. The Grenadiers arrived in Jamaica on 20 June 1940. The cover shown in Fig. 1 was posted at Kingston, Jamaica — after first passing the Military Censor as noted by the handstamp struck in black at the upper left — on 8 July 1940, just 18 days after their arrival.

The Canadian Army Units that served in Jamaica will be discussed in some detail separately, so it will suffice now just to list the units and their tours of duty in Jamaica. (1) Winnipeg Grenadiers—

June 20/40 to September 13/41 Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders—

September 10/41 to May 20/43 Irish Fusiliers (Vancouver)—

May 13/43 to August 6/44

Brockville Rifles-

August 5/44 to April 1946

All of these units were stationed at Up Park Camp, near Cross Roads, not far from Kingston.



1. An early "Y" Force cover, dated 8 July 1940

In addition, a detachment, at least of the Winnipeg Grenadiers, was stationed at Newcastle in the Blue Mountains.

CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENTS

Fig. 4 illustrates a cover postmarked 29 October 1940, but bearing a letter dated 15 October from Major Trist to Capt. Ian Morgan (an early member of the BNAPS Board of Gover-

nors). Major Trist points out the difficulties they had been having with the Jamaican authorities regarding customs:

"... we have only just managed after several months fight to get the local government to admit parcels to the troops free of duty. --- the duty paid on parcels was very heavy and in the case of cigarettes about twice what they originally cost at home."

If the Kingston Post Office had delayed in



2. An airmail cover with marks CJ-3 and PJC-3.

POSTAL, MILITARY AND CENSORSHIP MARKINGS CIVILIAN POSTMARKS



1942 MAICE



PJC-2

PJC-1 Used at Kingston and Newcastle; Spanish Town known only as receiver.





PJC-4 (not shown) - Slogan. All machine cancels known from Kingston only.

CIVILIAN REGISTRATION MARKINGS AND LABELS



REGISTERED.

RJC-1

C-1 RJC-2
Kingston only known for both RJC-1 and RJC-2.



RLJC-1 Known for Kingston also.



RLJM-1

MILITARY POSTMARKS

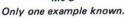


PJM-1 May be of British origin.

CANADIAN ARMI OVERSEAS,

Known only on stampless covers.







MJ-2 Also known for "A", "B", "C" and "D" Companies, typed as MJ-2a, b, c and d respectively. Type used only by A&S Highlanders.

MI. TARY CENSORSHIP



CJ-1 Used only by Winnipeg Grenadiers.



CJ-2 Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8 seen. No. 3 reported.



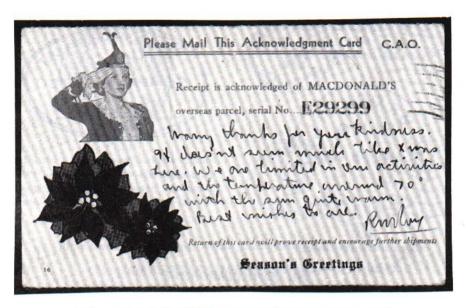
CJ-2A No. 4 only known.



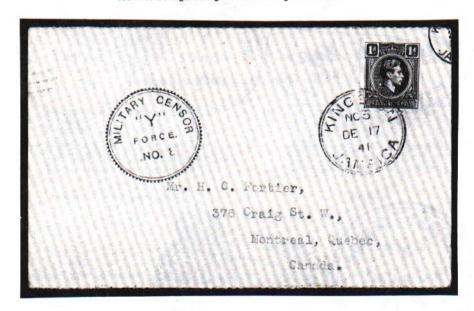
CJ-3 No. 10 only known



CJ-4 Used by Irish Fusiliers and Brockville Rifles. No. 325 reported.



 Postcards mailed by "Y" force personnel are not common; most seem to be cigarette gift acknowledgement cards.



making delivery of their parcels until after the agreement on the duty free arrangement had been worked out, some of the troops would have been happy. Otherwise, some gifts turned out to be quite expensive!

POSTAGE RATES

"Postal facilities were not provided for the Canadians, and most mail required Jamaican postage stamps. The mails were sent through regular civil channels." (1) Exceptions to this general rule will be dealt with under Stampless or Free Franked mail.

The following postage rate data is derived from the study of some 50 "Y" Force covers, 35 of which are in the author's collection.

Airmail — All covers seen dated 1940, 1941 and January to April 1942 were prepaid with 1/postage. From June 1942 on all covers were prepaid with 6d postage. Thomas Foster claims that the date of the change from 1/ to 6d was 17 May 1942. (2) Between 60-70% of all "Y" Force mail addressed to Canada seems to have been sent by Airmail. (Fig. 2)

Post Cards — These are not common from Jamaica. Most seem to be cigarette acknowledgement cards. In all cases seen to date, the postage rate was 1d. (Fig. 3)

Surface Mail — Foster states that the rate was "2½d per oz. on surface mail letters, but by 20 May 1942, the ...rate had been reduced to 2d per oz.". My study, however, indicates that, starting with the earliest covers of 1940 (see Fig. 1), the rate the troops had been consistently prepaying was 2d. (2)

We have one exception to this 2d rate — a cover passing, probably in error, for 1d. It is from the Winnipeg Grenadiers, dated 9 April 1941, with the red "Y" Force #4 Censor marking, and no sign of postage due being assessed.

Registration — Foster states that the registration fee was 3d. (2) Registered covers from Canadian troops in Jamaica are quite scarce. I have seen only the one illustrated in Fig. 4. This is the only known Canadian "Y" Force Registered cover, posted at Newcastle. Either the fee paid was 4d, or there was an overpayment of 1d. I would like to hear from owners of other Registered covers, if any, so this point can be definitely cleared.

Stampless or Free Franked — One naturally wonders why stampless — free franked — covers from "Y" Force are so very scarce. One explanation is the fact that, as has been pointed out, there were no regular military postal facilities provided for the Canadians.

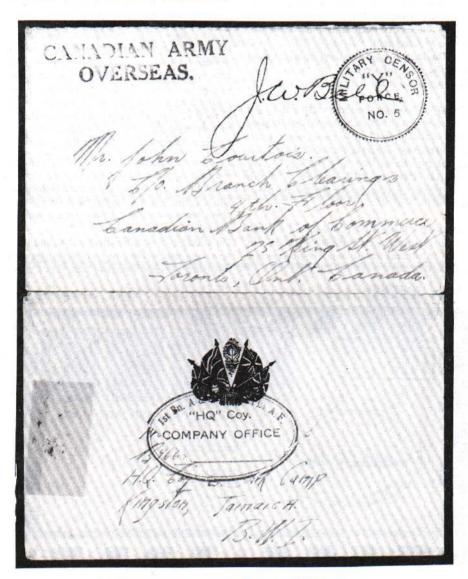
On a number of occasions during 1941 and 1942, however, mail was shipped out to Canada without going thru the Jamaican Civil Post Offices.



4. The only known Registered "Y" Force cover to Canada.

"These covers may have been bagged at the camps and sent as bulk mail to Canada." (1) These bags may have been made up on special occasions when it was possible to fly them out, 'outside the mails'. As far as the Canadian Post Office was concerned, they were treated as free franked soldier's letters.

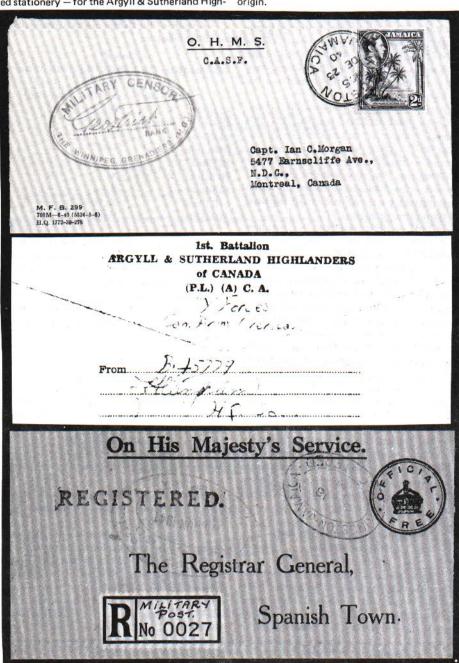
We have seen several of these, all with the 2-line handstamp, in black, 'CANADIAN ARMY / OVERSEAS'. The two in my collection also carry, on the flap, the Argyll & Sutherland Highlander 'COMPANY OFFICE' Oval handstamp, of which there are five varieties. Fig. 5 shows an example bearing the "HQ" Coy Handstamp. There is no date stamp of any kind on this cover. Some of the stampless covers are known to bear the 'MILITARY POST / UP PARK CAMP' oval dated handstamp, which may be of British origin. These covers do bear a date.



5. Both sides of an undated stampless "Y" Force cover.

SPECIAL STATIONERY

We have seen only one type of special printed stationery — for the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, with a 4-line Unit designation on the envelope flap, and a three line space for name, etc. below. The O.H.M.S. items may be of British origin.



The FOUR BATTALIONS

The Winnipeg Grenadiers

The Winnipeg Grenadiers were the first Canadian Battalion to replace the British infantry unit doing garrison duty at Jamaica. They arrived on 20 June 1940. While the bulk of the troops were stationed at Up Park Camp, near Kingston, some were sent to Newcastle in the Blue Mountains.

Almost immediately this unit put into use the Censor marking CJ-1. (see Fig. 1) This marking continued in use until at least 20 December 1940. All this collector has seen from Kingston are struck in black. The one example from Newcastle (Fig. 4) was struck in blue. If there was more than one handstamp, it would appear that they were all made from the same die. We note no varieties.

In 1941 we find covers from the Grenadiers bearing Censor markings CJ-2 and CJ-2a. I have not seen a CJ-1 used in 1941.

Fig. 7 shows a cover bearing CJ-2 (No. 5, in black), on an O.H.M.S. envelope similar to the one shown above under *Special Stationery*. Here, however, O.H.M.S is not underlined, and the 2nd line at lower left reads "1200M-9-40(6783-4-5). This cover was posted and cancelled with Military Post (PJM-1) 10 JUN 1941 in purple. The author also has a CJ-2a (#4) in red dated 9 APR 1941, posted at Kingston with PJC-3.

Foster also reports a CJ-2 (No. 3, in black) but gives no details. (2) We have never seen a #3 used by the Grenadiers.

On 13 September 1941 the Winnipeg Grenadiers left Jamaica, just three days after the arrival of the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders. The Battalion was returned to Canada and most of the men were granted a short leave in October. About November 1 they sailed from Victoria Naval Station for Hong Kong.

THE ARGYLL & SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS

The second unit to go to Jamaica for a tour of garrison duty, arriving 10 September 1941, was the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Of all the Canadian units, the A & S Highlanders produced by far the greatest number of existing covers. It may be that because most of them bear the CJ-2, 2a or 3 Censor marks so prized by collectors, covers from this unit were more often saved. Whatever the reason, they are today the most plentiful.

A study of the Censor marks is summarized in the Table below:

Table #1 Censor Marks CJ-2, 2a & 3 — Periods of Use 1941 1942 1943

	1941	1942	1943
1	Oct-Dec)		(Jan-Feb)
#2 Black	X	X	×
#2 Red	X rare	_	_
#4 Black	_	X	_
#4 Purple	X rare	-	_
#5 Black	X	-	_
#6 Black	X	X	×
#8 Black	X	X	-
#10 Black	_	X	-
#10 Red	-	X rare	-

This study is based on 53 covers recorded or in the writer's collection. A further study of a like number of additional covers will probably change the table very little.

A further study of the Jamaican Postmarks used on Canadian Military covers during the A & S Highlander period was made, with the following results:

Table #2 Kingston Civil P.O. Postmarks used during A. & S. Highlander Era

	1941	1942	1943
	(Oct-Dec)		(Jan-Feb)
PCJ-1	Dec. only	Occasional	No report
PJC-2	Dec. only	Common	Feb.
PJC-3	Common	Occasional	Jan.
PJC-4	No Report	Rarely	No report

Again, the above results were based on the study of 53 covers, many of which are in the author's collection.

Fig. 8 shows both the front and reverse of what I consider to be the most interesting of my Highlander covers. First, it is stampless — not having gone through the Jamaican Civil Post Office. In fact, this cover bears no post mark except the receiving mark. It does carry the two line MJ-1 in black, and the nice A & S Highlander 'COMPANY OFFICE' MJ-2d from "D" Coy.

Opposite: 7. A Winnipeg Grenadier cover with the 'MILITARY POST/UP PARK CAMP' mark. 8. Both sides of a cover from a "Y" Force soldier to his father, a member of the Veterans Guard serving at Neys Camp.

O. H. M. S.

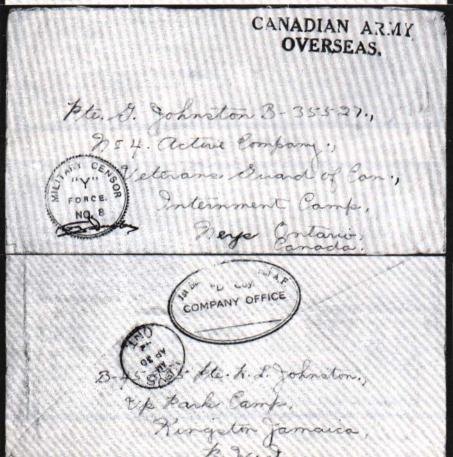
CANADIAN ARMY OVERSEAS





Capt. Ian Morgan 5477 Earnscliffe Ave., N.D.G., Montreal, Canada

M. F. B. 200 1200M--9-40 (6783-4-5) H.Q. 1772-39-276





9. A scarce Irish Fusiliers cover.



10. A Brockville Rifles cover, also scarce.

All this in addition to CJ-2 (No. 8, in black).

Nice, but the best feature is that it is addressed to the Canadian Internment Camp at Neys, Ont. — a cover from a son, in Jamaica, to his father, a member of the Canadian Veterans Guard doing service at Neys. This is the type of cover that fits into so many different collections that you wish they were in multiples!

Only one example of the Highlander envelope – illustrated above under *Special Stationery* has been seen, this dated 30 October 1941, less than two months after arrival. We also have one cover bearing, on the reverse, a personal return address handstamp: HON. MAJOR P. J. DYKES / SERIAL 300 / — — "Y" FORCE — — / CANADIAN ARMY OVERSEAS. We have seen at least one example where the name was crossed out and another written in. This was dated 8 January 1943.

While I have no covers bearing Canadian YMCA Corner Cards used from Jamaica, I suspect they exist. I can report that the Highlanders used the familiar Canadian Legion Services envelope (Fig. 2).

The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders left Jamaica on 20 May 1943 and were replaced by the Irish Fusiliers.

THE IRISH FUSILIERS

This Battalion, from Vancouver, B.C., was the third Canadian military unit to do garrison duty on Jamaica. They arrived on 13 May 1943, just one week before the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders left the colony and remained until 6 August 1944, leaving just one day after the arrival of the Brockville Rifles.

Covers from this battalion are very scarce, and this collector has but two to report. The first is dated 19 JLY 1943, a late use of CJ-2 (No. 2, in pale blue), posted Airmail, with 6d postage, at Kingston with PJC-3, addressed to Vancouver. (Fig. 9) This may well be the latest date known for use of "Y" (types CJ-2, 2a and 3) Censor markings. The second cover is dated 18 MY 1944, and carries CJ-4 (#316, in Black). Posted at Kingston with PJC-1, it is addressed to Chicago, III. USA, prepaid 6d for Airmail.

41st BROCKVILLE BATTALION OF RIFLES

This battalion, better known as the 'Brockville Rifles', was first organized as a county volunteer Militia in 1866. The Brockville Rifles arrived in Jamaica on 5 August 1944, just one day before the Irish Fusiliers departed, and remained until sometime in April 1946, when they were at last replaced as the British again took over the garrison duties in the colony.

Covers from this unit are also very scarce, although we suspect that there are still many not in collector's hands. None are known with the "Y" Force Censor Marks (CJ-2, 2a & 3).

This collector has only one cover from this unit, shown in fig. 10. The cover bears CJ-4 (#316, in light blue) at upper left, and was posted at Kingston 12 NOV 1944. Airmail with 6d postage, it carries PJC-3.

It has been reported that CJ-4 is also known with #325. (1) Foster also reported one known example of MJ-3, dated 29 MAR 1945 in black, which, although addressed to Canada, carried no censor markings of any kind. (2)

REFERENCES

- Military Study Group Newsletters, various issues.
- Postal History of the Canadian Forces in Jamaica, 1940 – 1946, by Thomas Foster, Maple Leaves, October 1975, Vol. 15 No.11
- MILITARY POSTAL HISTORY of JAMAICA, by A.P.D. Sutcliffe. (Contains a chapter on Canada's role there).
- The Wartime Mails and Stamps Canada 1939 — 46, by H. E. Guertin has very brief mention of markings and of the "Y" Force.

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THE 'Q' DATESTAMPS

by Lawrence A. Walker and Ferdinand Belanger

The formation of the Canadian Confederation meant the end of the division into Canada East and Canada West. This is why, soon after 1 July 1867, specifically on 10 August, George William White, secretary to the Postmaster General (then Sir Hector Louis Langevin), requested Berri of London to replace the letters 'C.E' and 'C.W.' by 'Q' and 'Ont'. At the same time he included his requision No. 102 (Fig. 1) for 6 datestamps with 'Q'. It is to be noted that two types of datestamps were then requested: Stamps' and 'Common Stamps'. Each of the former must have been accompanied by a set of date slugs, while the latter, most probably for economic reasons, were to receive manuscript dates.

Other requisitions in the RG-3 collection at the Public Archives in Ottawa have been scrutinized. The series continues up to No. 106, dated 17 January 1868, but there are others, unnumbered, whose dates are given in the accom-

panying chart which represents our present knowledge of the 'Q' Datestamps.

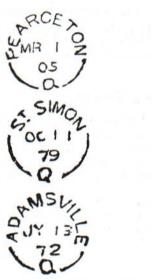
The particular case of Franklin Centre must be dealt with. No requisition has been found for this post office, which was opened on the same day as St-Mathieu and St-Tite-des-Caps, 1 February 1868. Franklin Centre received a 'O' datestamp, but apparently not the other two. Were they not candidates for the same datestamp? To these two must be added the names of Danford Lake, Lake Matapedia and St-Edouard-de-Frampton, whose post offices were established during the same period. Opening dates for other post offices, although not essential to the purpose of this article, have been added to complete their individual stories.

The production, if not the use, of 'Q' datestamps was shortlived. Starting with 1868 no lists accompanying the requisitions can be found, and the proof impression books up to 1876 have yet to be unearthed. 'Q' was succeeded by 'QUE',

Regaination (Dated Clampy aston Hation . Q. Blaveton Out. Boy Mil- Latte with the Loto Frankly & Ommunistaning Grantley & Station and & Station of the Stat

1. The first requisition for 'Q' datestamps

46/	POST OFFICE	OPENING DATE	REQ. NO.	REQ. DATE	EXISTING COLLECTIONS	REMARKS
BNA	ADAMSVILLE	1852-10-06		1867-10-15	1872, 1899 1910	'QUE' strike known in 1894, but 'Q' handstamp returned; 'QUE' handstamp proofed 1880-06-21,
7	ASTON STATION	1867-08-01	102	1867-08-10		'QUE' handstamp proofed 1880-06-21.
P	BERTHIER	1832-01-06	10.07	1867-08-23	1882	This is Berthier-en-Bas.
$\bar{\Omega}$	BOYNTON	1867-08-01	102	1867-08-10		
S / SE	CHELSEA	1837-02-06	106	1868-01-17	1874	Recorded by Campbell, 'Q' handstamp proofed 1889-06-21, 'Recut'.
P	DANFORD LAKE	1868-04-01				A 'Q' datestamp is possible.
EMB.	ESCUMINAC				1875	Recorded by Campbell. 'QUE' handstamp proofed 1880-03-02.
Ē	FATHER POINT	1863		1867-12-31	1897, 1900	
- 11	FRANKLIN CENTRE	1867-02-01			1871, 1883	
00	FROST VILLAGE	1836	105	1867-12-20		
TOPICS / SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1984	GRANTLEY	1867-10-01	102	1867-08-10	1876	Recorded by Carstairs. This post office was, how- ever, located in Ontario. Handstamp was ordered as a 'Common stamp'.
D	LAKEMATABEDIA	1007 10 01				
19	LAKE MATAPEDIA	1867-10-01	102	1007 10 04	1869-1877	A 'Q' datestamp is possible.
84	MELBOURNE	1835-07-05	103 105	1867-10-04 1867-12-20	1009-10//	'Q' handstamp proofed 1877-12-03.
	MONTREAL NAPIERVILLE	1763 1832-08-06	106	1868-01-17	1868	'QUE' datestamp proofed 1876-06-07.
	NORTH NATION	1867-08-01	102	1867-08-10	1875	Recorded by Carstairs, 'QUE' handstamp proofed
	MILLS				(1) (T. C) (T.)	1892-09-02.
	PARKHURST	1868-01-01	106	1868-01-17	1890	
	PEARCETON	1867-09-01	103	1867-10-04	1899, 1905	Annual contraction of the second contraction
	PIMLICO ST-EDOUARD-DE- FRAMPTON	1867-08-01 1868-03-01	103	1867-10-04		Ordered as 'Common stamp'. A 'Q' datestamp is possible.
	ST-JEAN-BAPTISTE- DE-MONTREAL	1868-01-01	106	1868-01-17		Recorded by Campbell.
	ST-JEAN-BAPTISTE- DE-ROUVILLE	1837-02-06	106	1868-01-17	1875	Recorded by Carstairs.
	ST-LEONARD	1868-08-01	102	1867-08-10	1868, 1875	Ordered as 'Common stamp'.
	ST-MATHIEU	1868-02-01			520/2000/2000/2000/2000/2000/2000/2000/	A 'Q' datestamp is possible.
	ST-SIMON	1846		1868-01-31	1879-1880	This is St-Simon-en-Haut.
	ST-TITE-DES-CAPS	1868-02-01				A 'Q' datestamp is possible.
	ST-WENCESLAS	1867-08-01	102	1867-08-10		Ordered as a 'Common stamp'.
	WRIGHT	1861-07-01	103	1867-10-04		CONTRACTOR







2. Reproductions of some of the postmarks in the Authors' collections.

and when possible the proof dates of the latter have been given. As for the 'P.Q.' datestamps, they appear in mid-September 1912 in the Pritchard & Andrews proof impression books.

The postmarks above, taken mostly from our own collections, illustrate some 'Q' datestamps. We feel sure that the chart compiling our data is incomplete, and we invite anyone with pertinent information to contact us via the magazine.

REFERENCES:

- Record Group 3, Post Office Department; Public Archives, Ottawa.
- The 'Q' datestamps, Dr. M. W. Carstairs, Maple Leaves, Vol. 15 #11

(Editor's Note: The French version of this article was published in the June-July 1984 issue of La Philatelie Au Quebec.)



3. The Berthier 'Q' Postmark



Revenue Study Group

Edited by Ian McTaggart Cowan

Weights and Measures Issues

The Inspection Stamps (Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity) are second only to the Supreme Court Law Stamps in the elegance of their design and engraving. In the opinion of many there is nothing among the postal issues to rival them, and they are understandably popular with collectors.

An Act of Parliament assented to on 23 May 1873 established an Inspection Service to cover all weighing and measuring devices used in Canada. An Order in Council dated 26 July 1875 established a schedule of fees for the inspection of all weighing scales used commercially. Over the years since then, Federal standards have been set for all types of devices used commercially for weighing and metering solids and liquids other than water, and have been included in the inspection requirements.

When a device was inspected and approved, a certificate was left bearing stamps to validate it and to confirm payment of the inspection fee. For obvious reasons, uncancelled stamps were carefully guarded. It was illegal for anyone other than an officer of the Inspection Service to possess them. Some of the earlier Revenue Stamp catalogues include a caution to this effect.

The sequence of the series of Weights and Measures stamps issued are well illustrated and summarized in the van Dam catalogue, but there are additional details of interest to collectors. The first series appeared in 1876. I am not sure

by Ian McTaggart-Cowan

of the exact date of issue, but I have stamps cancelled in November of that year. The series included 11 values, from 1¢ to \$2.00, and bore control numbers about 4½mm in height in red (Fig. 1).

A second series, identical in design to the first, was produced in 1878. There were 9 values in this series, from 1¢ to \$1.00, and all bore control numbers 3½mm high in red. Presumably the two higher values were still available from the first issue.

In 1895 the same design was used but the control numbers were in blue. It is interesting to note that for each value the control numbers are one continuous series from 1876 to the last use of the 1895 issue. Through this period the stamps were produced by the British American Bank Note Company.

A new series of Weights and Measures stamps was designed in 1897 as part of the celebration of Queen Victoria's sixty years on the throne. Each of the 10 values is of different design from the others, but all bear the same portrait of the Queen (Fig. 2). Incorporated somewhere in the design of each stamp is 'Series 1897'. The control numbers are in red and start again at 000001 for each value. In the lower margin of each stamp is the inscription of the American Bank Note Company. Bond, in Canadian Revenue Society Publication #1, 1949, states that this series was not issued until 1900. Only a



search for dated copies can establish the earliest dates of use. In 1902 the \$1.50 value with the white number panel was added.

All values except the 20¢ and the \$2.00 later appeared with the control numbers in purple and in blue. Bond, in the same article, states that the stamps with purple numbers were produced in 1917 by the American Bank Note Co., and those with the blue numbers were produced in 1923 by the Canadian Bank Note Co.

In 1906 \$5.00 and \$10.00 values were required. On these the portrait of Edward VII was substituted for that of Queen Victoria, but the stamps still bear the 'Series 1897' designation (Fig. 3). The original control numbers were red, but later these stamps appeared with purple and then blue numbers along with the rest of the 1897 series.

In 1915 a decision was made to bring out a new series of Weights and Measures stamps bearing the portrait of George V. The engraving bears that date. A \$2.00 stamp (Fig. 4) with red control numbers was released in 1916 and a 20¢

was added somewhat later. In 1917, when the 1897 series appeared with purple controls, the two stamps of the 1915 series were included. The same occurred when the blue controls were used in 1923. The 20¢ and \$2.00 values were all that appeared of the 1915 series.

It is interesting that all catalogues of these stamps differentiate in their numbering between stamps with red control numbers and those with either purple or blue, even though the differences between the stamps is only the colour of the numbers. There is good evidence that the purple and blue control numbers also represent different printings, and thus both should be just as acceptable candidates for catalogue recognition.

The final series of Weights and Measures stamps was released in 1930 (Fig. 5). There were 12 values, from 5¢ to \$10.00; all are identical in design, bearing the portrait of George V and blue control numbers. The series began a new sequence of control numbers. They were produced by the Canadian Bank Note Company.

SKETCHes of BNAPSers

by Dr. Robert V. C. Carr

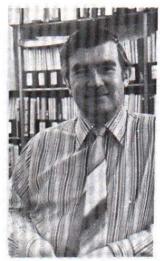
SKETCH No. 201 COLIN GEOFFREY BANFIELD

At Virginia Beach in 1982 I met a charming family from England, and felt that I must SKETCH him — Colin Banfield. He and his wife, June, daughter Caroline and son David live in Essex. This was Colin's second convention, having been at Ottawa the year before.

Colin is an architect with a London firm. He received his education at the University of London, and served in the Army in the Royal Engineers.

Philatelically, he was a childhood collector whose father was keen on British Colonials. In addition to collecting Postal History of London, cancels, and stationery cards, he does collect BNA — Squared Circles, Machine and Flag Cancels, and the Jubilees. Besides awards in England, he has received awards at BNAPEX two years in a row.

Colin is a very active member of the CPS of GB, holding many offices over the years. He also golfs and does the cricket bit, as well as being



an active Rotarian. The Banfields hope to see us all at Calgary next year.

LITERATURE REVIEWS BNA Philately in Print

THE EDWARD VII ISSUE 1903—1912; David F. Sessions; Canadian Stamp Handbooks, Michael Milos, Editor; Unitrade Associates, Toronto, 1984. Loose Leaf, 12pp, \$2.95.

Prepared by David F. Sessions, the noted author of *The Early Rapid Cancelling Machines of Canada* and a leading authority on flag cancellations, this loose-leaf handbook is the third release in the Canadian Stamp Handbooks Series.

The Edward VII Issue 1903-1912 is printed on durable, quality paper and contains information on the technical aspects of the Edward VII issue including date of issue, imprints, gum, plates, dies and printers, as well as a comprehensive listing (using Scott numbers) of the regular issues and varieties. The listing of the stamps and their prices is followed by illustrations, using half-tone plates, to clearly depict the stamps and varieties enumerated in the detailed listings. The work is a concise presentation of most of the important basic information on this popular issue. Although one or two of the illustrations do not show what is intended because of poor reproduction, on the whole it is well done.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE ATLANTIC — A photo-illustrated history of early aviation in Harbor Grace, Newfoundland; Bill Parsons with Bill Bowman; Robinson-Blackmore Book Publishers, Newfoundland, 1983. 135pp. Price unknown, probably available from Dicks & Co. Ltd. Book Store, Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.

A gift from a dear friend in St. John's, this book immediately caught my attention. It is replete with photographic data and thumbnail descriptions of all the flights that originated or passed over Harbor Grace during the early transatlantic attempts to be the first to do something aerially dangerous. The tragedy of the loss of many pilots and planes is remembered, as are the triumphs. The author and his father were present at the Harbor Grace events, and the photos are authentic and reminiscent

of the times.

The first eleven pages are devoted to pictorial description, with a short text, of Harbor Grace during the period 1900 to 1930. The authors then recount, in a brief and dramatic manner, data on the pilots, the machines and the details of twenty three flights that originated or ended at Harbor Grace. The sixty large pictures describe a great portion of the story. The longest account is devoted to a telling recitation of the exploits and final loss of Amelia Earhart. All the important activities and all of the lesser attempts are told in detail. (This book is not directed toward philately and little mention is made of mail carried. The Dalwick-Harmer book, Newfoundland Air Mails 1919-1936, published in 1953 by H. R. Harmer Ltd., 41 New Bond Street, London W1A 4EH contains all the necessary philatelic information.)

There are two appendices. The first is a detailed account of the flight of the German airplane *Bremen* which made the earliest westward crossing of the Atlantic, but due to fog and lack of gas missed its goal at New York and landed dramatically at Greenly Island near Blanc Sablon, Quebec, on the boundary with Newfoundland's Labrador. It is an interesting experience to fly with Colonel James Fitzmaurice from Ireland to North America. The second appendix contains a catalogue of all the flights, East or West bound, from 1919 to 1936, with a short description of each.

Although not a philatelic book, anyone interested in Transatlantic Aerophilately will find this book to be of the greatest interest. Its story is compelling and will be a welcome addition to any aerial library.

-R.H.P.

THE POST OFFICES AND POSTMARKS OF LONDON, ONTARIO; Stan Shantz and Don Demaray; Unitrade Press, Toronto, 1983. Soft cover, 20pp, \$2.50

Covering the period 1828 to approximately 1920, this booklet gives some of the history of the development of the Post Office by identifying, dating and illustrating the many different cancelling hammers used in all post offices, large and small, in what is now London, Ontario. Hammers of the small offices in villages, most of which either closed with the advent of rural delivery or became official sub-offices of the main London post office, are included. The early International machine cancellations are also shown. For anyone interested in London postal history, this booklet is a good starting point.

NOTE: This booklet is a reprint of an article in *Philately in London 1825–1967*, published in 1967 by the London Philatelic Society. It was originally titled *The Post Offices in London – A Brief History*. A later version, incorporating some corrections, was printed in the *PHSC Journal*, Number 29. The corrections in the *PHSC version are* not included in the Unitrade Press edition.

SIR SANDFORD FLEMING AND THE UN-FOLDING OF CANADA (1845–1915) – A PHILATELIC STUDY; R. E. Bowley; The Peterborough Historical Society, 270 Brock St., Peterborough, Ont. K9H 2P9. Paperback, 20pp, \$3.00.

This booklet is essentially a brief outline of Canadian history and biography of Sandford Fleming, profusely illustrated with stamps, postmarks and covers, mostly Canadian, to convey the story visually. Included are covers to and from Fleming himself as well as members of his family. The reprouctions, though small, are surprisingly clear and sharp in most cases.

Proceeds from the sale of the booklet go to the upkeep of the Hutchison House Museum which has a Fleming room, where he stayed when he first came to Canada.



POSTMARK: TORONTO; Canada Post Corporation, Toronto, 1984. Paperback, 46 pp, \$9.95. (Also available in French.)

Quoting from a letter to guests invited by Canada Post to the launching of the publication, Postmark: Toronto "has been produced by Canada Post Corporation's York Division as a tribute to the City of Toronto during its Sesquicentennial. It is an account of Toronto's postal history, illustrated with nostalgic photographs and full-colour reproductions of stamps relating to Toronto and those persons and organizations who have helped make it great... Postmark: Toronto is endorsed by the Toronto Sesquicentennial Board and sold at no profit to Canada Post Corporation. Three dollars from the sale of each copy will go to the Variety Club of Ontario to help needy kids."

Technically, this large (12" x 9") glossy booklet — 46 pages does not qualify as a book — is a gem. The photo reproductions, both black and white and coloured; the layout and design; and the printing and production are superb.

In terms of telling the story of the Canadian Post Office in Toronto since the 1790's with a certain amount of promotion of the present day Crown Corporation, the choice of illustrations of stamps, covers, personalities, sites, postal operations and miscellania is, again, superb. If you want something to use to tell the story of the Post Office in Canada to your child — or to your Aunt Tillie — Postmark: Toronto is the vehicle. The price is steep, but there is no doubt that it was expensive to produce; the fact that some of the money goes to aid needy kids helps lessen the financial pain.

Canada Post Corporation, however, deserves to be chastized for calling the work 'postal history'. Just as Canada Post normally misuses, and abuses, the word 'philatelic', the producers of this effort lacked understanding of what the real philatelic community means by the term 'postal history', particularly when it comes to accuracy.

The short text contains many errors, both of commission and omission. On page 11, for example, we are misinformed that, in the stampless period, "Often as not, a postmaster would simply open a letter to deduce what the charges should be." Ridiculous! On page 14, the incorrect statement is made that "Prepaid charges were marked in red on the back of the letter.", but only two pages later there is a photo of a cover with the prepaid marking correctly placed on the front! There are others. Why, with so many knowledgeable Canadian Postal Historians right in their own back yard, could those responsible not have had the text checked by someone

MS

make Canada Post look bad - again!

Caveat aside, Postmark: Toronto is still worth owning. Orders, accompanied by a certified cheque or a money order for \$9.95 CDN, may be sent to: Postmark: Toronto, Canada Post Corporation, Room 456, 21 Front Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5J 1A5. Be sure to specify the English or French version.

Toronto's 120 postal stations also have copies for sale, as does Toronto's First Post Office at 260 Adelaide Street East.

MS

THE LYMAN STANDARD CATALOGUE OF CANADA-BNA POSTAGE STAMPS 39th E-DITION: The Charlton Press, Toronto, 1984. Softcover, 174 pp, \$5.00.

Following their survey of collectors last year, Lymans has bitten the bullet. The 39th edition of this popular catalogue has converted to what is called the CANADIAN NUMBERING SYSTEM. A full page ad in Canadian Stamp News announced that from now on both Lymans and Canada Specialized will use the new Canadian Numbering System. The cat is definitely amongst the pigeons!

A quick check shows differences in numbering between Lymans 39th and the 1984 Canada Specialized, so it is to be assumed that the 1985 version of C.S. will revise some numbers to swing into line. All new systems require revisions, but for the sake of collectors this should be the last change. The numbering of the \$1.00 Glacier National Park and next year's expected changes in the Maple Leaf and Queen Elizabeth definitives (assuming new rates and no changes in design) will be the acid test of the new system's credibility and viability. Lymans does not give a cross reference list going from Scott numbers to the new numbers, as Canadian Specialized does and this defect should be remedied.

The Publisher notes, in a press release, that "Also appearing for the first time is The Lyman Market Update, a new feature found only in Lymans. This update will help define, for both the collector and dealer, the current market trends that are reflected in the pricing of Canadian material found elsewhere in the catalogue." The first update is primarily a justification for price increases in some of the modern issues, and not a summary of market trends. Such a summary would be welcome in the future. Lymans has STANDARD CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN BOOKLET STAMPS 1985; Bill McCann; Unitrade Press, Toronto, 1984. Softcover, 58 pp.

Those who know Bill McCann, or have seen his exhibits, are aware of his single-minded dedication to the booklets of Canada and BNA. Now the fruit of his labor is in print.

The Standard Catalogue of Canadian Booklet Stamps 1985 features: major and minor varities of both complete booklets and panes, including variations in printed information, configuration, gum and tagging; detailed printing quanti-'up-to-date' market values for complete booklets as well as mint and used panes; and photographs to illustrate it all.

The catalogue is reasonably well laid out and fairly easy to follow, with notification and pricing for English, French and counter booklets where applicable. The major flaw lies in the quality and format of the photographs. Many photos are too dark, and virtually all suffer from being reduced too much. The long booklets of the centennials, for instance, would have been better served by being shown lengthwise on the pages, instead of horizontally.

For the next edition, perhaps, information could be given on booklet stamps on cover - dealers are putting small premiums on them, so any help for the collector would be welcome.

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- OCTOBER 6, Kitchener, Ontario—K-W Octoberfest Stamp Show. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Queen & Weber Sts. Information: P.O. Box 8101, Bridgeport, Ontario, N2K 2B6.
- OCTOBER 12 14, TORONTO, ONTARIO PHILEX, International dealer's bourse, seminars.

 Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Place (CNE). Information: David B. Bastedo, Box 980, Stn. K, Toronto, Ont. M4P 2V3.
- OCTOBER 13 14, CALGARY, ALBERTA CALTAPEX '84, Exhibition and bourse. Marlborough Inn, 1316—33rd St. N.E. Information: Box 1641, Calgary, Alta. T2P 2L7.
- OCTOBER 13, GUELPH, ONTARIO GUELPHPEX 84, exhibition and bourse. St. James Junior High School, 57 Victoria Rd. N. Information: GUELPHPEX, 54 Lyon Ave., Guelph, Ont. N1H 5C6.
- OCTOBER 20-21, Vancouver, B.C.—Exhibition and bourse sponsored by the British Columbia Philatelic Society in conjunction with the American Stamp Dealers Association's INPEX. Sheraton Landmark Hotel, Robson St. Information: P.O. Box 2356, Main P.O., Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3W5.
- OCTOBER 25-28, Montreal, Quebec—CANADA 84, National Philatelic Exhibition sponsored by Canada Post Corporation. Place Bonaventure. Information: CANADA 84, 110 Rue Saint-Pierre, Montreal, Quebec H2Y 2L7.
- NOVEMBER 3 4, KELOWNA, B.C. The first exhibition and bourse held by the Okanagan Mainline Philatelic Association. Lodge Motor Inn. Information: Sid Bedwell, Box 206, Salmon Arm, B.C. VOE 2TO.
- NOVEMBER 9-11, Virginia Beach, VA—VAPEX '84, annual exhibition and bourse of the Virginia Philatelic Federation. Virginia Beach Pavilion Convention Center. Information: VAPEX '84, P.O. Box 5367, Virginia Beach, VA 23455. BNAPS' Mid-Atlantic Regional Group fall meeting will be held at VAPEX.
- NOVEMBER 17, LONDON, ONTARIO—MIDDPEX '84, annual exhibition and bourse of the Midulesex Stamp Circle. Dundas Street Centre United Church Gymnasium, 482 Dundas St. Information: G. Mills, 177 Millbank Dr., London, Ont. N6C 4V6
- NOVEMBER 25, TORONTO, ONTARIO—BNAPS Golden Horseshoe Regional Group meeting, 2:00 pm. Fort York Armouries, 660 Fleet St. (West of Strachan), Toronto. Guest Speaker: Jim A. Hennok 2-Ring Numberal Cancellations
- DECEMBER 1,STONEY CREEK, ONTARIO—Annual exhibition and bourse of the Stoney Creek Stamp Club. Fiesta Mall, Hwy. 8. Information: A. Ward, 11 Rose Cres., Stoney Creek, Ont. L8G 3W6.

1985

- JANUARY 11 13, TORONTO, ONTARIO PHILEX, International dealer's bourse, seminars. Sheraton Centre. Informationa: David B. Bastedo, Box 980, Stn. K, Toronto, Ont. M4P 2V3.
- MAY 15-22, Tel Aviv, Israel ISRAPHIL '85, FIP sanctioned International Exhibition. Canadian Commissioner: R. K. Malott, 16 Harwick Cres., Nepean, Ont. K2H 6R1.
- JUNE 7-9, Vancouver, B.C.—PIPEX '85, the 1985 show of the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs. Sheraton Landmark Hotel, Robson St. Information: PIPEX '85, P.O. Box 2356, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3W5.
- BNAPEX '85: SEPTEMBER 12-14, BNAPS' annual convention. Westin Hotel, 4th Ave.

 calgary
 at 3rd St. S. W. Information: BNAPEX '85, P.O. Box 1478, Calgary, Alberta,
 T2P 2L6.

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CONVENTIONS: Chairman: C. Ronald McGuire HANDBOOKS: Chairman: Allan L. Steinhart

HISTORIAN: Edward J. Whiting BNA TOPICS: See Page 2 ASS'T. SECRETARY: John Graper

Jack Wallace

one-time six consecutive

SALES CIRCUIT: Manager: R.H. Jamieson, P.O. Box 2, Sta. A., Islington, Ontario M9A 4X1 BOOK DEPARTMENT: Manager: Dave Clare, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, Ontario L6J 5E9

LIBRARY: Librarian: Don Makinen, RT. 2, Box 38, Freeport TX 77541

REGIONAL GROUPS

REGIONAL GROUP COORDINATOR: Robert V. C. Carr (Address-See Executive)

CALGARY: Philip Wolf, 10515 Shillington Cr. S.W., Calgary, Alta, T2W 0N8 NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: W.L. Wright, 2724 Doris Court, Carmichael, CA 95608 MID-ATLANTIC: Richard A. Colberg, 1050 Helen Ave., Lancaster, PA 17601

PRAIRIE BEAVERS: E.A. Richardson, P.O. Box 939, League City TX 77573

EDMONTON: Stewart Kenyon, P.O. Box 5152, Sta. E. Edmonton, Alta. T5P 4C1

GOLDEN HORSESHOE: Andrew Chung, P.O. Box 5071, Stn. E. Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4K9 DETROIT-WINDSOR REGIONAL GROUP: Mike Barie, P.O. Box 1445, Detroit, MI 48231

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(See The Study Group CENTERLINE in this issue)

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Effective 1 January, 1984

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From the Secretary

P.O. Box 1070
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Members are asked to note that two SIGNATURES on an application for membership hastens approval of new applications

REPORT DATE: 1 August 1984 APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Objections MUST be filed with the Secretary IMMEDIATELY upon publication

4370	MAYO, Edward, 352 Waterloo Street, Winnipeg, Man. R3N 0S6
	C Canada, Air Mail, Semi-Officials, Booklets, Coils, Cancels
	Proposed by Bill Pawluk 2578, seconded by Beverlie Clark L-3667
4371	NEWROTH, Dr. Peter R., 3669 Dartmouth Place, Victoria, B.C. V8P 2C4 C New Brunswick, Canada Pre-1900
	Proposed by J. M. Wallace L-950, seconded by Gerald E. Wellburn E-538
4372	GREEN, Joe M., 13815 Rolling Hills Ln., Dallas, TX 75240
	C Precancels, Revenues, Postal Stationery, General Canada
	Proposed by W. C. Rockett E-249, seconded by Harry F. Dingenthal 3602
4373	POMFRET, Colin, R.R. 1, Millgrove, Ont. LOR 1V0
	C Small Queens, Private Perfins, Military Mail
	Proposed by Robert Wyse 2808, seconded by William E. Day 3917
4374	EATON, Fredrick R., 7025 Carnarvon St., Vancouver, B.C. V6N 1K4
	D F. E. EATON & SONS LTD.
	C Pence Issues, 1859 Cents Issue, Admirals
	Proposed by Wm. G. Robinson L-2982, seconded by Daniel L. Eaton 4293
4375	KALABZA, Stanley J., 2310 SO. 61st Ave., Cicero, IL 60650
	C Winnipeg Tagging Errors & Tags, RPO's, Town Cancels
	Proposed by Secretary
4376	ARNELL, Dr. John C., P.O. Box HM 1263, Hamilton S., Bermuda C Transatlantic Stampless Mail

NEW MEMBERS

SCHOOLER, Andrew M., Apt 3, 401 Catherine St., Thunder Bay, Ont. P7A 1K9

4287	THORNBURGH, William N.	4333	McCALLUM, Bruce
4294	MAYER, John C.	4334	HOLMES, Bruce E.
4330	STANLEY, Robert G.	4335	RICHARDS, Vernon A. J.
4331	WARD, Mrs. Kathryn M.		Fig. 1997 (Apr. 1997) Apr. 1997 (Apr. 1997) Apr. 1997 (Apr. 1997) Apr. 1997 (Apr. 1997)

Proposed by J. A. Pike 1361, seconded by W. G. Robinson L-2982

C Newfoundland, Map Stamp, 1967 and 1973 Definitive Issues

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP PENDING

Applications previously published and awaiting concurrence of the Membership Committee

4285	HOTCHKISS, Ronald R.	4340	KENDLE, James W.
4320	GUTTMAN, Hershel	4341	HAEFELI, Jack P.
4329	SPENCLEY, Mary J.	4342	ALLEN, James L.
4332	BULLEN, Thomas G.	4343	CLOUTIER, J.
4336	LEMAY, J. P.	4344	TOZER, Peter R.
4337	PERKINS, Clive M.	4345	DICK, Victor R.
4338	KENDLE, Frank E.	4347	WALTHER, Ralph W.
4339	PARKER, Everett L.	4348	LUNN, Ronald V.

4377

4349	LETOURNEAU, Michel	4360	TRACY, Douglas
4350	GLEZEN, John M.	4361	RAMSEY, Robert G.
4351	SWINFORD, David N.	4362	FINN, Warren T.
4352	RATHBUN, Hugh D.	4363	MURRAY, Joan E.
4353	CARSON, Richard H.	4364	GODFREY, William M.
4354	BEAULIEU, G. Hertel	4365	DENISON, Susan L.
4355	LATTER, John R. B.	4366	LEWIS, Ronald A.
4356	MACBAIN, Cameron J.	4367	BASTEDO, David B.
4357	SHAW, Robert M.	4368	TRASEWICK, Laura P. A.
4358	DRYDEN, Dwain E.	4369	WEINBERGER, William A.
4359	REYNOLDS, John R.		

LIFE MEMBERS

L-4030 EGGETT, P. K. (effective Jan. 1984)

DECEASED

E-68 MOLL, A., NY

4170

3610

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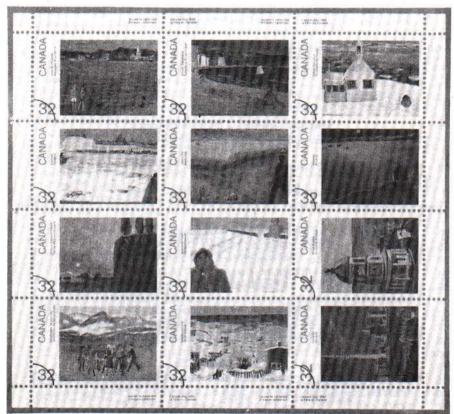
AASLAND J M 24 Hawkwood Cres N W Calgary AB T3G 1X5

4170	AASLAND, J. M., 24 Hawkwood Cres. N. W., Calgary, AB 13G 1AS	
4065	BINNEY, W. Paul, 966 Lalonde St., Timmins, Ont. P4P 1B8	
3999	BOONE, Mel, P.O. Box 284, Slemon Park, CFB Summerside, P.E.I. C0B 2A0	
3624	BOWEN, Don, Box 1737 Stn. M., Calgary, AB T2P 2L7	
4299	BRACKEN, Richard G., 3A Chateauguay Park, Kingston, Ont. K7K 5M9	
4209	BROWNING, Geoffrey R., 18-132 Woodridge Cresc., Nepean, Ont. K2B 7S9	
L-3217	ECKHARDT, Walter, Alte Falterstr. 20, D-6230 Frankfurt 80 West Germany	
4317	GAUTHIER, Pierre, 51 Angelview Court #27, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 4X4	
3856	GREEN, Kenneth L., 10823 N. 42nd Place, Phoenix, AZ 85028	
L-164	HEDLEY, Richard P., 120 Hedge Row Dr., Hamburg, NY 14075	
4017	LARSON, Dennis W., P.O. Box 1828, Winnipeg, Man. R3C 3R1	
3835	LITTLE, R. Marcus H., 30 Wellington St. E., Apt 1504, Toronto, Ont. M5E 1S3	
3770	LOOTEN, Ken G., 314-2938 11th St. N.E., Calgary AB T2E 5Z4	
3742	LOVE, Larry D., 6211 Lewis Dr. S.W., Calgary, AB T3E 5Z4	
2834	MARK, Kenneth Y., 65 Broadway Ave, #2318, Toronto, Ont. M4P 1T9	
4188	MILLER, Randy R., 5 Nash Crescent, Mount Pearl, Nfld. A1N 3G6	
2568	MOODIE, Craig, 1575 Woodeden Drive, Mississauga, Ont. L5H 3V5	
3549	PENTON, Henry S., 12222 Balboa Drive, Sun City, AZ 85351	
L-2656	PROWSE, Rev. G. David, 1028 Chantenay Dr., Gloucester, Ont. K1C 2K9	
4275	SKREPNEK, Raymond J., Aspen Grove, 8205-98 St., Peace River, AB TOH 2X0	
3747	SMITH, Rev. John R., R. #3, 29 Puddin La., Willimantic, CT 06226	
2807	THOMASON, Hugh M., 1353 State St., Bowling Green, KY 42101	
3855	TREMBLAY, Yvon Marc, 71 White Oak Cres. S.W., Calgary, AB T3C 3J9	
2431	WALTON, Dr. Wayne, Jr., 4810A Warren, Fort Worth, TX 76122	
3825	WATT, Dr. James H., 843 Temperance St., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0N2	
3398	WILSON, Ross E., 12-577 Cranbrook Rd., London, Ont. N6K 2Y4	

RIESENFELD, Sanford, 26 Cather Ave., Dix Hills, NY 11746

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Total Membership as of T June 1984 (Corrected from July-August TOPICS)	1393
New Members added 1 August 1984	7
Resigned	_
Deceased	1
Total Membership as of 1 August 1984	1399
Applications Pending	37
New Applications	8



Stamp: Canada Day 1984 (Miniature Sheet of 12 Stamps)

Denomination: 32¢

Date of Issue: 29 June 1984
Design: Jean Morin/Tom Yakobina
Paintings: Jean Paul Lemieux

Printer: Canadian Bank Note Co., Ottawa Quantity: 52,800,000 (4,400,000 of each

design) *

Dimensions: 27.5mm x 40mm (horizontal) Perforations: 13

Gum Type: PVA

Paper Type: Coated one side, litho (Clark)
Printing Process: Lithography in 5 colors
Pane Layout: 12 stamps with 12 designs

se tenant

Tagging: All general tagged

*Does not include printing overruns or stamps destroyed after withdrawal from sale (if any).

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- CANADIAN POSTAL STATIONERY—Special order envelopes and cards; railway view cards; precancelled; freaks; forgeries; essays; proofs. Registered postage paid both ways if not purchased. Earle Covert, Box 1070, Hay River, N.W.T. X0E 0R0.
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- STAMP DONATIONS for 'Stamp Whiz Kids' junior collectors of St. Francis Xavier School. Send c/o Kathy Ward, 11 Rose Crescent, Stoney Creek, Ontario, L8G 3W6.
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NEW MEMBERS FOR BNAPS — be sure to use the membership applications enclosed with the March-April 1984 issue of TOPICS.

YOUR CLASSIFIED AD COULD BE IN THIS SPACE

Contact the Advertising Manager



Stamp: St. Lawrence Seaway-25th

Anniversary

Denomination: 32¢

Date of Issue: 26 June 1984 Design: Ernst Barenscher

Printer: Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa

Quantity: 20,000,000*

Dimensions: 56mm x 26mm (horizontal)

Perforations: 13+ Gum Type: PVA

Paper Type: Coated one side, litho (Clark)
Printing Process: Lithography in six colors

Pane Layout: 25 stamps

Tagging: Tagged on all four sides

*Does not include printing overruns or stamps destroyed after withdrawal from sale (if any).

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