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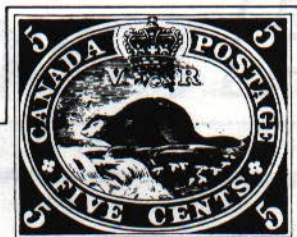
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THE EDITOR'S PAGE

by Mike Street

THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE PHILATELIC APOCALYPSE

On the surface, the controversy which erupted over the judging at last year's CAPEX would appear to be far removed from the controversy which erupted over the judging at BNAPEX '85 in Calgary. In fact, the only difference is the scale of the uproar. The basic elements are the same.

While it is true that the majority of collectors never visit an exhibition, and that of those who do the majority never look at the exhibits, exhibitions nevertheless are the focus of philately, the place where all the disparate elements of this normally enjoyable pastime come together.

When you cut away all the rhetoric, what are the real causes of the problem? Based on an even dozen years of participation in and observing of the exhibition scene, I offer the following.

WINNING IS EVERYTHING

Without exhibitors, there would be no exhibitions. This is true, as far as it goes, but it is also true that farsighted people who wanted to spread the philatelic gospel realized that showing material from collections to the public was a good method. It is likely that the first exhibitors were all coerced into it!

Most people think that there are only two types of exhibitor — the fierce competitor, and the individual who only wants others to see and enjoy that which has afforded much pleasure. The former, who cannot admit, even for a moment, that someone else's work might be just a little bit better, to whom the level of the medal is the only measure of a person's worth, is one of the scourges of the hobby. If not scared off in the meantime, the latter will be there to help rebuild if the house of cards collapses.

There is a third type of exhibitor, a cross between the other two. This is the 'working' exhibitor, an individual actively learning all there is to know about a particular field who wants to see how these efforts stack up against those of others, and in the process spread the word about the particular specialty. We should be most concerned about these people, who are responsible

for most of the growth in the hobby, lest they be driven away.

ELITISM

Elitism in philately shows up in several ways. The most obvious and, on occasion, most blatant form of elitism is the type that dismisses one field of study or another as 'unimportant', at the same time belittling the collector involved. A different version is the 'expert' in a field who will admit no opinions but his or her own.

The worst type of elitism, more insidious and much, much more dangerous, usually turns up in the seats of philatelic power. This kind arrogates authority and perks to a select few, deliberately keeping out others with skill and/or talent, on the basis of social position, collecting interests, viewpoint or personality. The 'Only we know what is right' philosophy of these people, by preventing new blood and new thoughts from infusing the hobby, is another scourge of philately. The results of inbreeding are well known.

NATIONALISM

Of all the people in the world, Americans are the worst when it comes to nationalism. Right?

WRONG! Americans have their moments, but they are far from having a monopoly. At CANADA '82 I watched a European judge fight hard to get a Gold for a compatriot, whose exhibit did not really rate that level of award. When questioned about this, his only reason was, '(My country) must have a Gold at this level.'! At CAPEX last year, an exhibitor was badgered into entering an exhibit, months after the official closing date for entries, because exhibition officials wanted to 'keep up the side'. The anger of those whose exhibits suffered in the judging as a result of this move was palpable — and justified. How many people decided not to exhibit because of it?

FORM vs. CONTENT

If left to their own devices those in power in the multi-faceted world of Topicals are going to kill a golden egg layer. How? By their insis-

tence on what I term 'Form vs. Content'. Topical judges are more concerned with *how* the material is displayed, with adherence to arcane definitions of *subject* and *thematic* exhibits, than with *what* material is displayed.

If the judges don't like the way a topical exhibitor decides to 'tell the story', or if there are more or less covers or stamps on a page than the 'norm', an exhibit — and too often the exhibitor — can be trashed. It matters little if the exhibit contains unique items which are undoubtedly pertinent to the topic. The result can be as sad as an exhibit made up primarily of modern, commercially cacheted, covers winning a 'Best of the Year in the World' award.

Why pick on Topicals? It is my opinion that Topicals offer the best hope of attracting new collectors to philately. Topical collecting is not the most important aspect of the hobby, far from it, but it is infinitely more difficult to generate interest in what is called classical philately or in postal history, than in birds or airplanes or mushrooms on stamps. The important point is that Topicals can draw — if they are not used in a way that repels.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Exhibition judging is supposed to be conducted so that medals are awarded on a 'show level' basis. That is, a Gold in United States or Canada or Swiss Classics is supposed to be equivalent to a Gold in Topicals or Aerophilately or Postal History. The CAPEX judging was proof that this ideal — good in itself in the days when the borders of philately were much narrower — has fallen into a state of chaos. Everyone who monitored the judging knows of at least one example where the principle was not applied.

It is obviously time for a serious look at the problem. In my view, the starting point must be the material itself — what is available, what is in the collection, and what the collector does with it. The imperative to compare collections in one area with those in dissimilar areas must be left by the wayside.

The second thing which must be done is to curb the spread of the diverse things which are driving people away. Philately has grown in many ways in the last thirty or forty years. It is time that the norms and attitudes of earlier times give way to those of today.

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THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by E.A. Harris



Editor's Note: Two weeks past deadline and no President's Column. Looks like Ed got caught up in Olympomania in Calgary.

LETTERS

PEI POST OFFICE ERRORS

I am writing with some comments on Walter Horne's article, *The Lots of Prince Edward Island*, in the July-August 1987 TOPICS. There are several inaccuracies in the chart on page 13, as follows:

- Bedeque — PO is closed — unofficially
- Carleton Siding — PO closed in 1972
- Stanhope-by-the-Sea — a summer office only
- Morell — one r — this was often misspelled in records
- Baldwin's Road — closed in 1919
- Wood Islands — a summer office only
- Pownal (misspelled) — closed unofficially since 1979
- Portage — PO is closed — unofficially

The following offices, still open, are not listed: Humber River (22), Lennox Island (12), Montague (59), North Wilshire (31), St. Peter's Bay (41), Slemon Park (17), Summerside (17). He has not listed Georgetown either but like Charlottetown, it is not in a lot. Charlottetown, Georgetown and Princeton were in 'royalties', originally designated as the county seats of the three counties.

In the lot post offices he lists, I have found none for 27, 31, 44 or 46. There was definitely one in lot 40, and others he does not list for 13, 54, 55, 60; there were two in some and three in one. I refer readers to TOPICS, Vol. 33, No. 2,

Pg. 8 for my research, which postdates that by Campbell referred to. I cannot relate to his listing of the number of offices per lot because my total is 610 offices for P.E.I. which include changes of name.

Doug Murray
Charlottetown

Correction — Japanese Internee Mail

Reading over my letter on Japanese Internee Mail in the November-December 1987 TOPICS, I see that one wrong word made the ninth paragraph of the letter come out as utter nonsense. The word is 'by'. The sentence reads, "At some point after his service he received a letter from the Canadian government offering him land at Delta, B.C. that had been seized (by) the Japanese." What I should have written was "seized FROM the Japanese."

I'd like the readers to know that this was my mistake not the Editor's. Moral to writers: proof read what you write carefully. I will now stand at the blackboard and write 100 times, 'I will proofread my letters more carefully from now on.'

Matt Hedley
San Mateo, CA

Editor's Note: Having read Matt's letter at least five times in the process of preparing the issue, I cannot completely escape blame — or punishment. 'I shall proofread letters even more care-

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fully from now on.' 'I shall proofread letters even more carefully from now on.' . . .

MISPLACED ENTRIES ON THE ONE CENT NUMERAL

I was very pleased to see Warren Bosch's fine article in the Sept.-Oct. '87 issue on *MISPLACED ENTRIES ON THE ONE CENT NUMERAL* and was happy to see how well my photographs reproduced.

I would like to report that, since Warren submitted this article to *TOPICS*, I have determined that the third stamp he refers to, Photo C on p.30, is indeed a Double Denomination and not simply a Misplaced Entry as Warren concludes! Following careful measurements and comparisons to other values in the Numeral Issue, I am now totally convinced that what we have here is a 10¢/1¢ variety!!

This determination was made by photographing the area in question on the stamp with the 'misplaced details' as well as the L.R. corner of the 10¢ value at identical magnifications. I then photocopied both photos and superimposed these sheets one on top of the other. Holding both up to a strong light I was able to move the sheets around until the pertinent details were matched up — and they fit PERFECTLY! The "triangle of colour" that Warren described always appeared to me as being curved, and it fit exactly into the lower inner curve of the '0' in the '10'. The 'clincher' though has to do with a detail that Warren fails to mention in his article, and that is the presence of a short vertical line in the white oval surrounding the portrait, just to the L.R. of

the back of the veil. The only thing this could POSSIBLY be is the inner vertical line of the RNB [right numeral box]. However, if you examine the photo you will note that although the entire misplaced design is shifted strongly to the right, this vertical line appears directly above the inner vertical line of the 1¢ design below. i.e. IT IS NOT SHIFTED TO THE RIGHT AS IT SHOULD BE! This detail really had me puzzled and was one of the main reasons I suspected a Double Denomination in the first place! Well, with the details in the photocopies lined up precisely so that the 'triangle of colour' was nestled into the '0' of the '10', this vertical line lined up EXACTLY with the inner vertical line of the RNB of the 10¢ design!!! All of the other details matched up as well — the bottom line of the RNB, the bottom framelines and the right corner of the framelines.

All of this, to me, is overwhelming evidence that this stamp is indeed another example of the wrong transfer roll being used to repair a plate similar to the famous 5¢ on 6¢ S.Q.! Indeed, in this case the error could have been even easier to make, as the designs are practically identical and both denominations have 1's in them, whereas in the case of the 5¢/6¢ S.Q. we have two completely different designs and denominations!

If any member would care to have copies of the four pages that have appeared in the Re-entry Group Newsletter on this stamp, please send me a S.A.S.E. and I will be happy to send you copies.

Ralph E. Trimble
Scarborough, ON

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NOTICE TO MEMBERS

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CALENDAR

CALENDAR lists exhibitions and bourses with significant BNA content, and BNAPS Regional Group functions. Information/prospectus must reach the Editor at least 3 months in advance.

APRIL 9, BURLINGTON, ONTARIO — YOUTH STAMPEX '88, show and bourse featuring stamp exhibits by students, with introductory workshops, prizes and games. White Oaks Secondary School, Trafalgar Road (north of QEW), Oakville, ON. Information: Jim Stanley, (416) 878-2379.

APRIL 9, LONDON, ONTARIO — LONPEX 96, annual London Philatelic Society show and bourse. St. Paul's Cathedral, Richmond St. N.. Information: Arnold Benjaminson, 298 Neville Dr., London, ON N6G 1C3.

APRIL 22-24, BLASDELL, NEW YORK — NIAGARA FRONTIER STAMP EXPO -88, show and bourse held by the Niagara Frontier Federation of Stamp Clubs. Possible BNAPS Golden Horseshoe & Mid-Atlantic Regional Group joint meeting. McKinley Park Inn, Blasdell, NY. Information: Col. R. McCready, 60 Huxley Dr., Snyder, NY 14226.

APRIL 30 - MAY 1, OTTAWA, ONTARIO — ORAPEX '88, R.A. Stamp Club show and bourse. RA Center, 2451 Riverside Dr. Four BNAPS Study Group meetings. Information: D. Lingard, 2425 Blackstone Cr., Ottawa, ON K1B 4H3.

MAY 27-29, EUGENE, OREGON — PIPEX '88, Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs show and bourse. RPSC and APS accredited, National level. BNAPS Regional Group participation. Information: PIPEX '87, P.O. Box 734, Eugene, OR 97405.

JUNE 1-12, HELSINKI, FINLAND — FINLANDIA '88. FIP sanctioned International Exhibition. Canadian Commissioner: David Dixon, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, ON L6J 5E9.

JUNE 16-18, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA — ROYAL '88, national level exhibition and bourse & annual convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. Hosted by the Winnipeg Philatelic Society. Westin Hotel. Information: ROYAL '88, P.O. Box 1425, Winnipeg, MB R3C 2Z1.

JUNE 17-19, TORONTO, ONTARIO — first annual exhibition and bourse sponsored by the Canadian Stamp Dealer's Association. This year including TOPEX, annual show of the American Topical Association. Sheraton Centre. Information (Bourse): Philatelic Exhibition Consultants Inc., 157 Clifton Ave., Downsview, ON M3H 4L6.

AUGUST 25-28, DETROIT, MICHIGAN — STAMPSHOW '87, annual convention and exhibition of the American Philatelic Society. Cobo Hall. Information: APS, P.O. Box 8000, State College, PA 16803

BNAPEX '88

VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA, September 8-10, BNAPS' Annual Convention. Virginia Beach Resort and Convention Center. Publicity: C.A. Stillions, 5031 Eskridge Terrace N.W., Washington, DC 20016. Reservations: Marva Paige, 1145 Shillelagh Road, Chesapeake, Virginia 23323.

OCTOBER 5-8, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND — the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain's annual convention. Post House Hotel. Information: Brian Stalker, Secretary, 3 Rutherford Way, Tonbridge, Kent, England TN10 4RH

1989-1991

BNAPEX '89

HAMILTON, ONTARIO, September 22-24, BNAPS' Annual Convention. Sheraton Hamilton. Bourse (refundable deposit: \$50) and hotel suite reservations are now being accepted. Chairman: Mike Street, P.O. Box 7230, Ancaster, ON L9G 3N6

OCTOBER 4-8, AYR, SCOTLAND — the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain's annual convention. Station Hotel. Information: John Hillson, 52 Stamperland Gardens, Clarkston, Glasgow, Scotland G76 8HG.

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CANADIAN LETTER MAIL TO FRANCE THE SMALL QUEEN ERA 1870-1897

by Maggie Toms and George B. Arfken

Part 4 — Rate Changes of 1876 and 1878



Figure 7. LA PATRIE, QUE., MY 4 76. 10¢ per ½ oz

The January 1876 Postal Guide brought in a new rate schedule: 10¢ for each ½ oz or fraction (Canadian packet). A considerable simplification over the 1870 rate structure, it also represented a major reduction in the sense of doubling the basic weight from ¼ oz to ½ oz. This reduction was made possible when the newly formed General Postal Union adopted 15 grams (approximately ½ oz) as the weight unit for single letters. The ½ oz weight unit for single letters exchanged between Great Britain and France no longer applied. This continuing reduction of postal rates was characteristic of the Small Queen era. Figure 7 illustrates a cover from La Patrie, Que., dated 4 May 1876, that may have weighed as much as ½ oz, for which 10¢ postage was paid with two newly issued 5¢ Small Queens.

The cover shown in Figure 8, mailed from Hamilton, C.W. to France on 8 August 1876, illustrates an interesting Canadian regulation regarding Registered Letter Stamps and also the treatment of incompletely prepaid mail in this time period.

From the time of their introduction in

November 1875 the Post Office had insisted that Registered Letter Stamps were to be used only for paying registration fees and were not valid for paying postage. This was stated very emphatically in Post Office Department Order No. 18, 7 January 1876: "(Registration stamps) are not intended to be used under any circumstances for prepaying any ordinary postage rate." In the July 1876 *Postal Guide*, p. xvii, this regulation appeared as: "Registration stamps are only to be used in payment of *Registration Fees*, and must not be used in prepayment of postage.

There are no marks on the cover in Figure 8 to indicate that it was registered. Apparently the 8¢ Registered Letter Stamp was affixed in an attempt to prepay postage. As this was contrary to regulations, the cover was stamped *INSUFFICIENTLY PAID*. Not being fully prepaid, the cover was treated as totally unpaid. With a blue '30', Great Britain claimed 30 centimes for sea transit. France claimed 60 centimes (their 30 centime General Postal Union rate, doubled for penalty on an unpaid letter). The total to be collected from the addressee, 90 centimes or 9



Figure 8. HAMILTON, C.W., AU 876. Registered letter stamp not accepted in payment for postage: INSUFFICIENTLY PAID.

decimes, was marked with a characteristic 9 by the French postal authorities (9 decimes was equivalent to 18¢). [10]

On 1 August 1878 Canada adhered to the Universal Postal Union rate schedule [9]. The rate to France dropped to 5¢ per half oz, for both Canadian and non Canadian packets. The Cunard surtax on mail to France was eliminated. There were also changes in the way underpaid letters were rated. By 1878 the UPU rule had become simply double the deficiency. This was the same penalty formula that Canada had used on underpaid domestic mail since October 1875.

Figure 9 shows an example of underpaid mail to France and the doubling penalty. This cover, mailed from Toronto in May 1892, was prepaid only the 3¢ domestic rate rather than the 5¢ UPU rate. The deficiency was 2¢ or 10 centimes. The Canadian Post Office indicated that the letter was underpaid with the international symbol 'T' (from the French 'Taxe') and marked the amount of the deficiency with a '10' (centimes). Under UPU regulations the deficiency was doubled, and the French properly collected 20 centimes postage due.

Notice the French postage due stamps. The



Figure 9. TORONTO 1892. Prepaid 3¢ domestic rate instead of 5¢ UPU rate. 2¢ deficiency doubled.



Figure 10. QUEBEC AU 15 90. 5c UPU rate paid by 5c Small Queen. 'LEGISLATURE' handstamp not valid for postage on international mail.

French were the first to use postage due stamps — for accountability — in 1859. The primary purpose of the postage due stamps was to insure that the local postmaster collecting the money due would turn it over to the post office. Canada followed in 1906, 47 years later.

Figure 10 shows a letter to France with the 5c UPU rate fully paid — the 'LEGISLATURE' stamp was valid only for domestic mail, not for international mail.

Summarizing postage charges for the Small Queen era:

Letter Mail to France via Canadian Mail Steamer to the United Kingdom

Postage	0-¼ oz	¼-½ oz	½-¾ oz	¾-1 oz
pre Oct 70	17c	34c	51c	68c
Oct 1870	10c	16c	26c	32c
Jan 1876	10c	10c	20c	20c
Aug 1878	5c	5c	10c	10c

(To be continued)

REFERENCES:

[9] *Canada Adheres to the Universal Postal Union*, George B. Arfken, *BNA TOPICS* 40, 35-38, March-April 1983.

[10] For a translation of the French postage due numerals see reference [1], p. 6.

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Just about when you think you have everything well under control, something comes unstuck. From more than 20 years of study of the Provincial railway cancellations of Canada, we were reasonably sure that all such had been identified and listed; not true at all! Last fall a long time student, Ted Bowen, Reporter 10, sent a strike that confirmed one of our 'no report' listings, **Q-161A MONT. & TORONTO G.T.R. MAIL CLERK / No. 5, Type 6D**. As illustrated, this strike would win no beauty contest, but enough is readable to assure identification. Of more than 50 provincial listings, only two others, 0-42 & 0-44, have the words 'MAIL CLERK' on the right side of the cancellation, and both of these are Brockville & Ottawa. There is no question that Bowen's strike begins with 'MONT.' The spacing precludes 'MONTREAL', so we have confirmed Q-161A for Ted. However, reflecting the vestige of an inner ring on the original, we have changed the type to Type 6D. 'B / UP / DEC 10 / 1859' reflects the inner set. Although

this hammer has seen lots of wear (we expect that earlier usage between Montreal and Toronto was comparatively extensive), up to this time Bowen's report represents a unique listing.

Some time ago, John Siverts sent us an obvious clerk strike on 1¢ Small Queens; it matched nothing we knew and there was not enough to create a new listing. At BNAPEX '87 in Charlottetown, Siverts gave it back to us, along with a 3¢ Small Queen with what appeared to be a similar strike. As can be seen in the illustration, Siverts had an exact match and we were able to establish a rare new listing from his submissions, **Q-224A Quebec & Richmond Ry. / A. ROUTHIER, Type 23A, East**. The 'Ry.' is supposition, but the balance of the cancellation is fully readable. While the strike on the 1¢ is some date in August, from the 3¢ Small Queen we can fix a firm date of 'SEP 5, 1894'. As a devotee of clerk strikes on stamps, to us this new discovery is a delight to behold. It only came about from the merging of partial strikes. If any of our read-

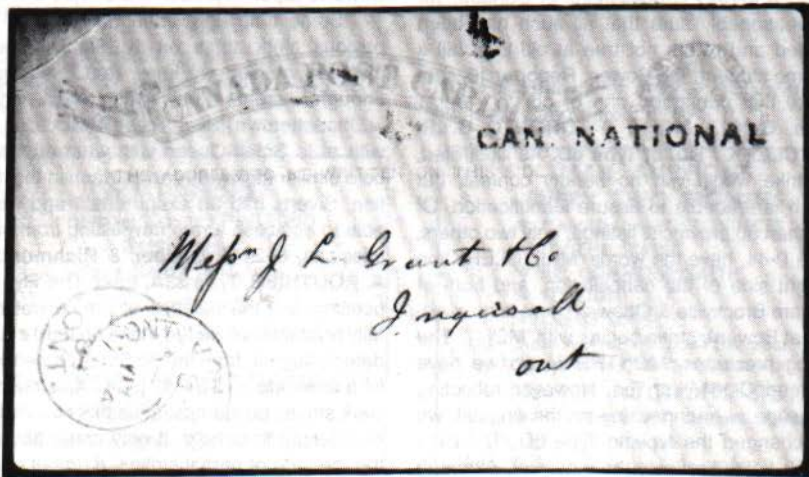


ers have significant partials of unknown strikes, we will be glad to take a crack at their identification.

Some years ago, in a fit of exhaustion, we listed **RR-20, CAN NATIONAL, Type 22** and to date have recorded three strikes, all in a two month period, June / July, 1888. Lionel Gillam advises that he does not really know the origin of this but stresses that it cannot be Canadian National Railway since the latter was only incorporated in 1919. We are hopeful that someone can give us the meaning of *CAN. NATIONAL* in 1888 before we take a delisting knife to this entry;

unfortunately, nothing on the reverse of this card gives us a clue.

We had an enquiry about why we only showed use of **0-382A TORONTO & NORTH BAY MCC T.R. / No.** in 1943-1944, when it appeared that there were strikes around the turn of the century. It is difficult to describe in words the difference between the 'C' error of 0-382A and the regular 'G' of 0-382 but the accompanying illustrations clearly show the visual difference. In 0-382, two strikes in 1895 and 1899, the 'G' of 'G.T.R.' has no cross bar but has a distinct tail to the base line. In the two strikes of





0-382A, both 1943, the 'C' error does not have this tail. Note also in 0-382 the base periods in 'M.C.G.', the angular ampersand, and the flat top on the '3'; 0-382A, on the other hand, has

only one base period after 'MCC.', has a round ampersand and a rounded top on the '3'. An interesting bit of identification.

A STUDY OF THE TELEGRAPH COVERS OF CANADA

by Wilmer C. Rockett, OTB and Leo J. LaFrance, OTB

DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

(Continued)



Around 1880 the Dominion Telegraph Company's envelopes changed again. Type XIII sported a new company symbol, a coloured oval with two inner ovals framed by white lines, embossed on wove paper. The innermost oval carries a white silhouette of a delivery man carrying an envelope in his right hand and lightning bolts in the left. Between the two white ovals, below

the delivery man, are three white stars, and starting at the lower left, going around the top and down the right side, is 'DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY', again in white. The flap edges were curved, showing that Knife #3 was used to cut the sheets. Colours of the main oval vary from slate to emerald blue. These envelopes are known used from 1880 to 1885.



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THE CANADIAN AIRGRAPH SERVICE

(Compiled From Dormant Post Office Records)

PART V — Conclusion

by E.R. Toop

AIRGRAPH SERVICE FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

Consideration was given, as early as December 1941, to the question of introducing an interchange of correspondence by means of Airgraph between Canadian prisoners of war held in Germany and their families in Canada, and also between enemy prisoners of war in Canada and their families in Germany.

It was contemplated that, if an agreement were reached, messages would be sent from Canada by air to England, thence by air to Lisbon and from Lisbon by German air service to Stuttgart. The same route would be followed for messages from Germany. Another suggestion was that the film from Canada could be developed and the prints made in England, and then forwarded to Germany by air via Lisbon.

Information was received, however, to the effect that it was not considered probable Germany would agree to produce airgraphs. There was no positive knowledge that photographic apparatus corresponding to types used in this country was actually available in Germany, or whether they would be willing or able to provide the necessary prints, but it was known that Germany had already shown reluctance to supply film for the purpose of photographing groups of prisoners of war for the benefit of their next of kin. This did not encourage the hope that they would be prepared to supply the greater quantity of film and other materials which would be needed to maintain an Airgraph service.

There was also the question of German censorship to be considered. Taking into account the reduced size of the Airgraph message in print form, it was thought that this feature might very possibly result in further delay in treatment and final delivery of messages to the addressees.

Information was received in December 1943 that the proposal was being put to the German Government by Great Britain through the protecting power, and that as soon as there was any development Canada would be duly notified. Owing to the existing Italian situation the propo-

sition was considered in terms of Germany only.

The matter rested there until 8 February 1944 when the Department of External Affairs advised the Post Office Department that, for several months, arrangements had been in effect in the United Kingdom by which people there could use the Airgraph system for corresponding with Italian prisoners of war and internees in East Africa. It was added that the High Commissioner for Canada in London had stated that the United Kingdom would like to extend this service to include the Dominions, India and Southern Rhodesia. The Post Office was asked to say whether or not there would be any objection to this service being extended to the small number of Italian internees in Canada.

The Post Office replied that there would be no objection to this being done. Such Airgraph messages would be addressed to an Internment Camp (giving its number) c/o Base Post Office, Canada, and in accordance with the practice followed with other letter mail, would be diverted to the Chief Postal Censor, Ottawa, for examination. Upon return to the Base Post Office, the Airgraph messages would be despatched to the proper Internment Camp in the usual manner.

Apparently the whole matter of inaugurating an Airgraph service for the convenience of Allied prisoners of war and their families and friends at home was dropped, as the subject was not brought up again before the close of the war.

CENSORSHIP

Except in the case of Airgraph messages written by merchant seamen to their families and friends in the United Kingdom, and messages from personnel of the Royal Australian Air Force and Royal New Zealand Air Force whose messages were censored at Toronto, there was no censorship of Airgraph messages in Canada.

At the request of the Chief Postal Censor, Ottawa, messages written in Hindustani were forwarded in their original form to the United Kingdom so that they could be censored there before being filmed.

Messages originating in Newfoundland were censored before being despatched to Toronto (Airgraph).

RECIPROCAL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

Following the introduction of the new Airgraph form in 1943, negotiations were concluded with the United States Army Postal Service at Washington and a reciprocal agreement reached. Residents of Canada were allowed to use the new Airgraph form for communicating with a member of the United States Armed Forces serving overseas. Similarly, a person living in the United States could use the United States V-Mail form when corresponding with a member of the Canadian Armed Forces overseas.

Senders in Canada addressed the Airgraph form, in both the inside and outside address panels, with name, rank, organization and Army Post Office (A.P.O.), in care of the Postmaster either at New York or San Francisco. The forms were then put in the normal international stream.

PLACES FOR WHICH AIRGRAPH MESSAGES WERE ACCEPTED

(a) To Armed Forces serving in the United Kingdom and the following:

Middle East Force	India
(Cyprus, Egypt	Iraq
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan,	Madagascar
Syria, Palestine	Malta
and Transjordan)	Mauritius
British North African Force	New Hebrides
East African Force	New Zealand
(Kenya, Uganda,	Northern Rhodesia
Tanganyika and	Nyasaland
Zanzibar	Reunion
Persia Iraq Force	Seychelles
(PAIFORCE, PAIF	South Africa
Or PIF)	South East Asia
Aden	Command
Australia	South West Pacific
Belgian Congo	Area
British Somaliland	Southern Rhodesia
Central Mediterranean	Occupied Territory
Force	of Italian
Ceylon	Somaliland
Eritrea	(Somalia)
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	Tonga (Friendly
Fiji Islands	Islands)
	Turkey

(b) To Civilians in the United Kingdom and the following:

Aden	Madagascar
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Mauritius

Australia	New Hebrides
Bahrein	New Zealand
Belgian Congo	Nigeria
British Somaliland	Northern Rhodesia
Cameroons	Nyuasaland
(British Sphere)	Palestine
Ceylon	Reunion
Cyprus	Seychelles
Cyrenaica	Sierra Leone
Egypt	South Africa
Eire	Southern Rhodesia
Eritrea	Syria
Fiji Islands	Tanganykia Territory
Gambia	Togo (British Sphere)
Gold Coast Colony	Tonga (Friendly Islands)
India	Transjordan
Iran (Persia)	Tripolitania
Iraq	Turkey
Kenya and Uganda	Zanzibar

CHARGES FOR FILMING AIRGRAPH MESSAGES

The contract entered into between the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and Canadian Kodak Sales Limited, Toronto, called for the photographing and supplying of a negative on 16 mm film of each Airgraph message and the furnishing, in the United Kingdom, of a proper print from each negative, at a charge of 4 cents each.

When the westbound service from the United Kingdom was brought into operation and Airgraphs were accepted in Canada from civilians for civilians, the charge was reduced to 3½ cents each for messages intended for or sent by members of the Armed Forces. The charge for messages from civilians to civilians was fixed at 4 cents each. Commencing 1 April 1944 the charges were further reduced, to 2½ cents each for the Armed Forces and 3 cents each for civilian messages. All of these charges applied no matter to what country the films were despatched.

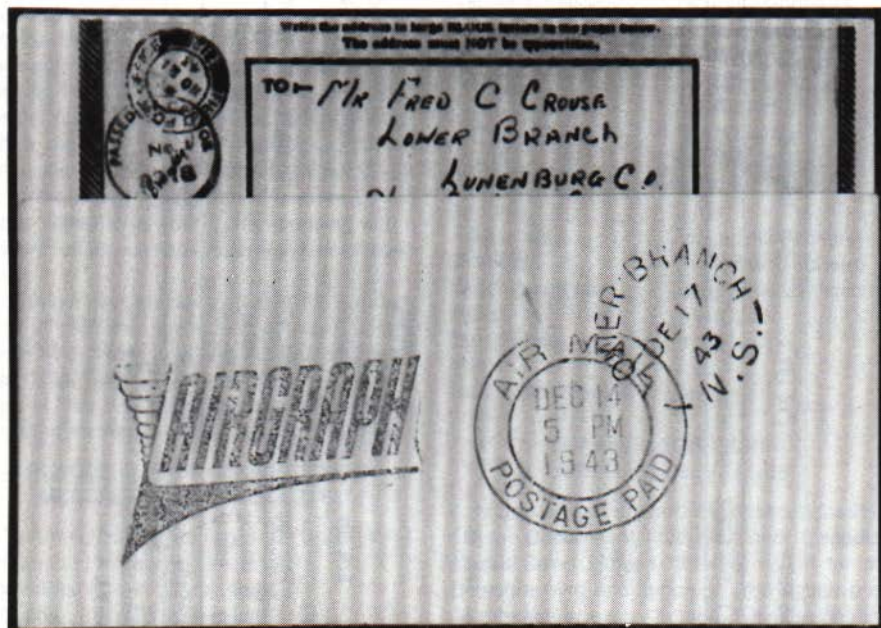
DESTRUCTION OF ORIGINAL AIRGRAPH MESSAGES

During the period of the Airgraph Service — 15 November 1941 to 31 July 1945 — over eight and a half million Airgraph messages were despatched from Canada.

After being filmed, the original messages were stored away in case the film did not for any reason reach destination. Soon, however owing to the quantity of messages handled and the space required for storage, it became imperative

TABLE I
AIRGRAPH MESSAGES DESPATCHED FROM CANADA

Sent to	1941-42		1942-43		1943-44		1944-45		April-July 1945		TOTALS	TOTALS
	Armed Forces	Civilians	Armed Forces	Civilians	Armed Forces	Civilians	Armed Forces	Civilians	Armed Forces	Civilians		
United Kingdom	213,300		824,150		1,560,594		932,932		148,862		3,679,838	
				531,951		1,801,117		932,748		90,402	3,356,218	7,036,056
Middle East and Beyond	2,000		56,934		407,878		120,324		2,781		589,917	
				4,598		35,073		39,321		6,392	85,384	675,301
Australia			37,001		210,537		210,693		14,064		472,295	
								16,150		6,795	22,945	495,240
New Zealand			7,208		50,794		93,699		2,340		154,041	
								6,357		2,189	8,546	162,587
India							41,562		3,665		45,227	
								25,234		11,872	37,106	82,333
Ceylon							2,764		634		3,398	
								405		312	717	4,115
Naples							186,299		15,826		202,125	
												202,125
TOTALS	215,300		925,293	536,549	2,229,803	1,836,190	1,588,273	1,020,215	188,172	117,962	8,657,757	8,657,757
COMBINED TOTALS	215,300		1,461,842		4,065,993		2,608,488		306,134			8,657,757
GRAND TOTAL												8,657,757



In 1944 special equipment was devised to fold, apply adhesive, seal and postmark Airgraph prints in one operation, thus doing away with the need for individual envelopes.

TABLE II
AIRGRAPH MESSAGES RECEIVED IN CANADA FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

RECEIVED FROM	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945 April to July	TOTALS
United Kingdom	1,729,247	4,253,300	1,527,300	119,000	7,628,847
Cairo (B.A.P.O. 4)	40,828	69,925			110,753
New Zealand	2,229	60,433	111,493	5,128	179,283
Australia		174,819	217,749	20,551	413,119
India		203,475	144,035	15,975	363,485
Algiers (B.A.P.O. 5)		591,300	168,868		760,168
Naples (B.A.P.O. 15)			258,692	1,286	259,978
Ceylon			9,165	584	9,749
TOTALS	1,772,304	5,353,252	2,437,302	162,524	9,725,382

to dispose of them. Thereafter, from time to time the District Director of Postal Services, Toronto, was instructed to notify Canadian Kodak that certain quantities of original messages, according to serial numbers, might be destroyed. When this was done the Kodak people furnished the Department with certificates of destruction.

To ensure that reprints would be available if called for, original messages were not destroyed until the periods of time shown in the table had elapsed. The periods were calculated from the time the prints were placed in the mail or reached the countries of destination for despatch to the addressees.

**MINIMUM LENGTH OF TIME BEFORE
CANADIAN KODAK WERE REQUESTED TO
DESTROY ORIGINAL AIRGRAPH MESSAGES**

Film Destination	Minimum Holding Time
United Kingdom	3 weeks
Australia	2 months
New Zealand	2 months
Algiers	1 month
India	2 months
Ceylon	2 months
Naples	1 month

STATISTICS

Table I shows the number of Airgraph messages despatched from Canada during each fiscal year the Airgraph service was in operation, by country to which films were sent. Table II shows the number received in Canada from other countries. These figures have been made up from the daily advices received by the Post Office from Toronto (Airgraph).

The total number of messages despatched from Canada, from 18 November 1941 to 1 August 1945, was 8,657,757. The total number of Airgraph messages received in Canada from other countries amounted to 9,725,382.

TORONTO (AIRGRAPH)

With the inception of the Airgraph System, it was necessary to build up a staff at the Toronto Post Office to perform the extra work thrown on that office. The handling of outgoing and incoming messages required straightening out the forms, examining them to see if they were properly prepaid and sufficiently addressed, sorting and consecutively numbering them according to the films on which they were to be photographed, and generally preparing them for conveyance to Canadian Kodak. Subsequently, the films had to

be made up and despatched via various routings.

The treatment of incoming Airgraph messages included the conveyance of the films to the Kodak plant to be developed and printed, folding of the prints, enveloping, sealing, post-marking and transfer to the sorters. To facilitate this work Toronto (Airgraph) was provided with a mechanical numbering machine, folding machines, sealing and cancelling machines.

In 1944 special equipment was devised to fold, apply adhesive, seal and postmark the prints in one operation.

With a view to expediting despatch of the prints, in 1944 a gum-spotting machine was developed to place two spots of a special kind of mucilage on each side of the print. This secured the privacy of the message and eliminated the requirement for envelopes. The machine, in the same operation, also folded and postmarked the prints.

An average employee could handle about 550 folded prints and envelopes per hour. The gum-spotting machine averaged approximately 4,450 an hour. The machine required two employees to operate it, but it saved the time of six employees placing prints in envelopes by hand.

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THE AMERICAN BANKNOTE COMPANY'S B.N.A. SPECIMEN PLATE PROOFS

by Norman Boyd FRPSL, FRPSC

PART IV- CONCLUSION

PLATE NUMBER 7 (SPECIMEN) — 1860 — WITHOUT SERIFS

Plate Number 7, with SPECIMEN set diagonally, occurs only on the Nova Scotia DECIMAL issue. The plate was made from hand set type, exactly or very similar to the non-serifed type of Plate Number 6. Unfortunately, no complete sheet of this SPECIMEN overprint has survived. I suspect that Plate Number 6 was broken up to make the new Plate Number 7. The same 'thick' and 'thin' lettering occurs. To date no one has reported this SPECIMEN without a period, unlike the Variety 'B' of Plate 6. Just as the diagonal SPECIMEN of Plate Number 3 is longer than the vertical and horizontal SPECIMEN of Plate Number 1 (due to justification), Plate Number 7 is longer than Plate Number 6.

Plate Number 7, Variety 'A' — the letters (see upper row of block illustrated) are 'thin' when compared to the letters in the next row down. The type appears to be identical with that used for Variety 'A' of Plate Number 6, except for being set on the diagonal.

Plate Number 7, Variety 'C' — the letters are 'thick' (compared to those in the row above in the illustration). The type appears to be identical to that used for Variety 'C' of Plate Number 6. (Note: I have left open the possibility of a Plate Number 7, Variety 'B', i.e. SPECIMEN with a period.)

I am also satisfied that Plate Number 7 was made in a 5 x 10 format similar to that of Plate Number 6, which was used on the New Brunswick Decimals and the 12½ cent Canada issued about 1860. The Decimal issue of Nova Scotia appeared about 6 months after that of New Brunswick.

'Thick' and 'thin' se-tenants occur vertically, but I have never seen one horizontally. This implies that identical type was used for all overprints in a given row. One thickness does not appear to be much rarer than the other, so it is

reasonable to conclude that the 'thick' and 'thin' rows were equal, or nearly equal in number.

At one time I worked on the hypothesis that the rows of 'thick' and 'thin' type of Plate Number 7 alternated, but I am now convinced that the two different thicknesses of type were not laid out that way. I have identified the right upper corner block as all Variety 'A' ('thin'). This is confirmed by other marginal blocks of semi-identified positions. Similarly, the lower two rows have been indentified as Variety 'C' ('thick') by a lower central marginal block which carries the marginal inscription.

Two non-marginal blocks have also helped in the deciphering of Plate Number 7. One block has two 'thin' above two 'thick'; the second block has the opposite. The latter block is of very great assistance as it has a misalignment of the word SPECIMEN, very similar to that discussed under Plate Number 6. Argenti's list of constant plate varieties was, surprisingly, of little value, but his locations of the marginal inscriptions helped a great deal.

With this evidence, I propose that there were two 5 x 10 printings of the overprint on each 10 x 10 sheet of stamps. Further, I can see no other arrangement that will satisfy the multiples in my possession than the following: the upper three rows of Plate Number 7 were Variety 'A' ('thin'), the lower two rows were Variety 'C' ('thick'). If anyone has multiples of any of the values of the Nova Scotia non-serifed diagonals, I would appreciate confirmation (or otherwise) that this arrangement fits those multiples. All marginal inscriptions must match as well.

THE END OF SPECIMEN PLATE PROOFS

About the end of 1860 the production of SPECIMEN proofs suddenly stopped. The last regular issues with full plates of SPECIMEN proofs were the 1860 New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Decimals. The Connell fiasco took place at exactly this time, and I am sure that the post



- PLATE NUMBER 7 (SPECIMEN) — WITHOUT SERIFS
 — DIAGONAL (reading upwards)
 — MEASUREMENTS 20 x 3 mm
- Variety A — THIN LETTERS - WITH PERIOD
 Variety B — MAY NOT EXIST
 Variety C — THICK LETTERS - WITH PERIOD

office departments came under close scrutiny as a result of the major political consequences of that scandal. I suspect that the favour distribution of SPECIMEN proofs, of which I am sure the authorities were aware, frightened political leaders everywhere into ending this unofficial petty graft immediately.

The Nova Scotia 2c was issued in mid-summer 1863, the first BNA American Banknote Company stamp issued after the Connell scandal. The SPECIMEN plate proof printings must

have been greatly reduced. Argenti reports having seen a Plate Number 2 SPECIMEN on this stamp, but none of the other diagonals. The *Essay Proof Catalogue* lists a Plate Number 6 SPECIMEN, Variety 'A', but does not list Argenti's diagonal with serifs. The postal authorities 'act' was certainly cleaned up.

In New Brunswick, where the scandal took place, things were even stricter. The 2c printed early in 1864 was 'squeaky' clean; Argenti says there were no SPECIMEN overprints made at

all. The *Essay Proof Catalogue* lists a 11.5 x 2.5 SPECIMEN that appeared once or twice on a sheet, which implies a handstamp.

The same took place on the 2 cent Canada of 1864. What SPECIMEN overprints that are found were hand-stamped and may be official, unofficial or fraudulent.

CONCLUSION

I find it difficult to include 'PROOF' overprints with SPECIMEN overprints, although the former started almost immediately when SPECIMENS were discontinued. It appears that the 'PROOF' overprints fulfilled the original need, i.e. a sample sheet of stamps for inspection by the authorities that could not be misused for postal purposes. I have never seen a pair or a block of 'PROOF' overprints, and have seen no

evidence that a plate of 'PROOF' overprints was ever assembled. It appears that one or two or three stamps on a sheet were overprinted individually, hence I shall not classify the 'PROOF' overprints with Plate SPECIMEN overprints without more evidence.

I have never seen a diagonal SPECIMEN without serifs on any New Brunswick stamp. I doubt if it exists, despite the *Essay Proof Society* listing (8P3S-Ed.) If it does exist it would be a New Brunswick with a Nova Scotia SPECIMEN overprint.

When the Provinces joined Confederation their issues were discontinued. The printing of Canadian stamps was transferred to the British American Banknote Company of Ottawa and Montreal, and the era of the SPECIMEN overprints was over.

RAMBLING THROUGH THE RECORDS

by Allan L. Steinhart, OTB

1851 — CANADA'S FIRST POSTAGE STAMPS

Department Order No. 4 P.O. Dept. - Toronto
April 21, 1851

"Postage Stamps are about to be issued, one representing the Beaver, of the denomination of Three Pence; the second representing the head of Prince Albert, of the denomination of Six pence; and the third representing the head of Her Majesty, of the denomination of One Shilling; which will shortly be transmitted to the Post-Masters at important points, for sale.

"Any Letter or Packet, with one or more Stamps affixed, equal in amount to the Postage properly chargeable thereon, may be mailed and forwarded from any Office as a pre-paid Letter or Packet; but if the Stamps affixed be not adequate to the proper Postage, the Post-master, receiving the Letter or Packet for transmission, will rate it with the amount deficient in addition — this Regulation concerning Letters short paid, has reference only to Letters passing within the Province.

"Stamps so affixed are to be immediately cancelled in the Office in which the Letter or Packet may be deposited, with an instrument to be furnished for that purpose. In Post Offices not so furnished, the Stamps must be cancelled by making a cross [x] on each with a pen. If the cancelling has been omitted on the mailing of

the Letter, the Post-Master delivering it will cancel the Stamp in the manner directed and immediately report the Post-Master who may have been delinquent to the Department. Bear in mind that Stamps must invariably be cancelled before mailing the Letters to which they are affixed."

1898 — IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE

Letter: August 11, 1898 — Canadian High Commission, London to the Postmaster General, The Duke of Norfolk, in London.

"Permit me to thank your Grace for your communication of this date stating that subject to the conditions 'that the reduction must be restricted to the half-ounce scale and that there must be no attempt to have it extended to the ounce letter', Her Majesty's Government is prepared to fix Christmas Day next as the date on which the new rate of postage of one penny per half ounce between Canada and the United Kingdom shall come into effect.

"I desire to express on my own behalf, and on that of the Government of Canada, the gratification which we feel at this most satisfactory result of the recent Postal Conference in London and to which due effect will be given by Canada on the date named."

This was Canada's approval for Imperial Penny Postage.

LITERATURE REVIEWS

BNA Philately in Print

FACETS OF CANADIAN PHILATELY; C.R. McGuire; Canada Post Corporation, Ottawa, 1987. Soft cover, 52pp, \$1.00. Available in English or French from the National Postal Museum Library, 365 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa, ON K1P 5K2.

This booklet was prepared as a companion to and souvenir of Canada Post's theme exhibit at last year's CAPEX '87 in Toronto. With show attendance being lower than projected, extra copies of the publication have been made available for a nominal charge to the public and to collectors who were unable to visit the exhibition.

The 22 sections of the booklet repeat highlights of the text portion of the various parts of the exhibit, from 'Benjamin Franklin, the First Deputy Postmaster General of Canada', through 'Newfoundland — a Key in the Development of Transatlantic Airmail', to 'Canadian Postmarking Devices' and 'Postal Weigh Scales'.

While the text alone would be worth having, the booklet is made by the illustrations. Many of the covers, documents and collateral pieces shown to CAPEX visitors are reproduced, allowing one to savour again some of the better items.

A nice addition to a BNA philatelic library.

HANDBOOK ON TRANSATLANTIC MAIL; J.C. Arnell, FRPSC, Ed.; BNAPS Transatlantic Study Group, Toronto, 1987. Soft cover, 70pp, \$10.00 (\$8.50 to BNAPS members).

Most handbooks are prepared, bit by bit, and then presented to the publisher as a complete package. The process usually takes forever. Jack Arnell and the members of the BNAPS Transatlantic Mail Study Group have decided to get as much information as possible out to the philatelic community as soon as possible. This volume, the first produced by the group, is actually a working document. It presents information gathered to date, and states clearly that a revised edition, with updates or corrections as required, and additional information if available, is likely.

An Historical Summary is followed by sections on Postage Rates (British, BNA and American), a table of known Falmouth Packet Sailing Dates (1787-1840), a brief history of the Ameri-

can Packets, and a section on Ferriage. Section VI is a table of known sailing dates of early steamers of all flags, while Sections VII and VIII cover Freight Money and BNA Postage Rate Hand-stamps respectively.

Anyone interested in Transatlantic mail probably already belongs to the group and has a copy of the Handbook. Anyone who dabbles in early BNA postal history in any way may find it useful to own a copy as well.

CANADIAN MILITARY POST OFFICES TO 1986; W.J. Bailey & E.R. Toop; The Unitrade Press, Toronto, 1987. Soft cover, 96pp, \$14.95.

There is some confusion surrounding why this book was updated and republished. The publisher's 'blurb' states that "this is the first major handbook and checklist of Canadian Military post offices throughout the world." Not true. The same authors' *The Canadian Military Posts, Volume 1, Colonial Period to 1919* published in 1984 by E.B. Proud, was the first. Two more Proud volumes are in preparation, and another book illustrating all known Canadian Military Post Marks is apparently in the works. The observer is led to ask, "Who's on first?"

The volume at hand is, essentially, a list of all Military Post Offices, with opening and closing dates where known, which were strictly Canadian, or had some version of 'Canada' or 'Canadian' in postmarks used. The only exception is the inclusion of World War II post offices which used 'British type' markings. Unfortunately, this brings to light a glaring omission — all the World War I post offices which used 'British type' markings. Since 90% or more of WWI Canadian Forces mail carried these markings, since Canadians handled most of the mail, and since the information is available, it should have been included.

The checklist at the back gives a summary of all the offices included in the book, and provides a box for 14 different types of postmark — split ring, circle date stamp, roller, registered, etc. Again unfortunately, the reader is given no assistance in knowing which of the possible types were actually issued to a given post office. The list gives the impression that every box could

receive a check mark, which is simply not the case.

Given the vast number of Canadian Military Post Offices, a good checklist would be a most valuable tool. Perhaps it would have been better to hold this book until the others mentioned above were published, and then list only devices known or proofed, including the WWI 'British types'.

GENERAL INTEREST

THE MODERN WORLD, Today's Atlas for Stamp Collectors; Kenneth Wood; Van Dahl Publications, Box 10, Albany, OR 97321; 1987. Hard cover, 256 pp, \$US24.95 postpaid.

Every stamp issuing country in the world is discussed in this atlas which is more than an atlas. A capsule history of each includes type of government, major resources, per capita income and literacy rate. Coverage also includes a map of the country, a larger scale map showing its location within a geographical area, a brief description of its stamp issuing policy, and the address of the main philatelic bureau. The index identifies the many countries which have changed their names in the past, so the book is really up to date. The author, who could be described as an 'old pro', has managed to pack an amazing amount of easily readable detail into very little space.

This book arrived a little too late for review in time for 1987's Christmas shopping season, but it is worth including on this year's list, either for a junior or an avid worldwide collector.

KWIK SORT STAMP FINDER: Douglas Tracy; privately published, Toronto, 1987. Soft cover, 69pp, \$3.95. Available from the author, 50 Mississauga Valley Blvd., Unit 916, Mississauga, ON L5A 3S2.

This aid to collectors, a preview edition of which was reviewed in the March-April 1986 TOPICS, has been expanded to include stamps of both Canada and the United States. The premise of the finder is simple — What was the face value of the stamp? Go to the appropriate page for that value, and keep looking until you find it.

Stamps with identifiable inscriptions are listed first, those without (mostly definitives) are illustrated. Catalogue numbers are also given for coil, booklet pane, precancelled and official versions of stamps. Postage dues are included. Both Scott and Stanley Gibbons catalogue numbers are given for each stamp.

Print and illustrations are clear for the most part. Switches of column width and placement of boxes are jarring to the eye. There are people who will find this work useful. Time will tell if the idea will catch on.

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ENTRIES ARE LIMITED No exhibit may be larger than four frames and no exhibit may be smaller than two frames.
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Three experienced judges, all members of BNAPS, will be selected by the Host Group.

No judge may enter the exhibition.

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A special award, the Ed and Mickey Richardson award, sponsored by the Prairie Beavers Regional Group is to be presented to the exhibit which is judged to have the most outstanding degree of originality in concept and/or execution.

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The Study Group CENTERLINE

by Frank Waite

STUDY GROUP COORDINATOR: Jonathan C. Johnson, P.O. Box 6118, Calgary, AB T2P 2C7

STUDY GROUP REPORTER: Frank Waite, 110 E. McMillan St., Newberry, MI 49868

BNA PERFINS: Michael Hargraft, Trinity College School (Staff), Port Hope, ON L1A 3W2

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

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

FLAG CANCELS: Robert Heasman, 8 Wandering Rill, Irvine, CA 92715

MAP STAMP: W.L. Bradley, 122 Sherwood Ave., Kitchener, ON N2B 1K1

MILITARY MAIL: Ken Ellison, R.R. #1, Oyama, BC V0H 1W0

NEWFOUNDLAND: C.A. Stillions, 5031 Eskridge Terrace, N.W., Washington, DC 20016

POSTAGE DUES: Calvin Cole, 3839 Ezrie St., San Jose, CA 95111

POSTAL STATIONERY: Robert Lemire, P.O. Box 549, Pinawa, MB R0E 1L0

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: James C. Lehr, 2918 Cheshire Rd., Wilmington, DE 19810

RE-ENTRIES: Ralph E. Trimble, P.O. Box 532, Str. A, Scarborough, ON M1K 5C3

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

ROLLER CANCELS: Robert A. Lee, P.O. Box 937, Vernon, BC, V1T 6N8

R.P.O.'s: W.G. Robinson, 5830 Cartier St., Vancouver, BC V8M 3A7

SEMI-OFFICIAL AIRMAILS: Robert Marcello, P.O. Box 961, Boston, MA 02103

SMALL QUEENS: Bill Burden, P.O. Box 152, Truro, NS B2N 5C1

SQUARED CIRCLES: Gary D. Arnold, 10533 Countryside Dr., Grand Ledge, MI 48837

1972-78 DEFINITIVES & LANDSCAPES: D.J. Moore, Box 29, Aylesford, NS B0P 1C0

TRANSATLANTIC MAIL: Dr. J. Arnell, Box HM 1263, Hamilton, Bermuda

NEW GROUPS FORMING

FANCY CANCELS: Dave Lacelle, 369 Fullerton Ave., Ottawa, ON K1K 1K1

GEORGE VI RATES: Dave Dixon, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, ON L6J 5E9

SLOGAN CANCELS: Jeff Switt, 3962 Belford, Fort Worth, TX 76103

ON THE FRINGES

Once again it is time to review our newsletters. They bring a breath of excitement amidst the contemplation of the snowbanks of Newberry. One of the exciting items, of which I have just learned, is that Dave Lacelle is trying to form a **Fancy Cancel** study group. Any member interested, and that should include most of you, must write to Dave. His address is above.

Many study groups, after completing a big project, lapse into the doldrums. Bob Lee's **Duplex** group is an exception. They are already planning the second edition — probably in 1992. Already they have hundreds of updates, numerous new listings and a few deletions to improve the current book. Most of these are from Ross Irwin, Allan Steinhart and Steve Thorning. Besides the aforementioned, two photo copies of duplexes

are shown. Both are new, but one is a bit of a mystery. For the studious, Dave Lacelle has provided a list of hundreds of articles on duplex cancels from many publications.

Doug Lingard, interim editor of the *Flag Pole*, happily announces that the **Flag** group has secured an Editor. Tom Almond (of England) has agreed to assume the job with assistance from Doug. The study group, fittingly, has made Ed Richardson an honorary member. The bulk of the newsletter consists of an extensive update to Ed Richardson's original compilation of the 'Enlist Now' flag cancels. This is a fine article with lists of early and late dates, illustrations, hub differences, etc. Wally Gutzman, Ron McGuire, Larry Paige, Wilmer Rockett and David Sessions provided the information. I suspect

Doug also contributed. The *Flag Pole* closes with a survey requesting updates to this list.

Whit Bradley, the **Map** group *Doyen*, gives you the impression that you might be conversing with him in front of the fireplace of his home. He discusses cooperation among the study groups. The RPO group, via Lew Ludlow and Bill Robinson, furnished a list of RPOs likely to be found on Map stamps. Whit addressed the Re-Entry Study group at P.E.I., and showed slides that illustrated the re-entries on Map stamps. Bob Lee has given the Map group a list of the Duplexes that should be found on the Maps. Jim Felton is the author of two fine articles on the 'Orb' cancels on Map stamps; one on Hamilton usage, and one on London usage. Whit includes an article on a seal from the Buffalo Pan American Exposition which obviously was inspired by the Map stamp. He tells of a visit to the National Postal Museum with Jim Kraemer. While there, he was allowed to see a proof sheet of the unused Plate #4. He relates several bits of trivia, and then finishes the newsletter with notes on recent correspondence.

Two **Military** newsletters are at hand from Ken Ellison. The first has a list, from Bill Bailey, of Canadian Hospital and Repatriation Depot Posts. Wilf Whitehouse presents an illustrated article on Royal Canadian Navy Christmas Cards. Kim Dodwell sent the Editor a cover which inspired an article on the Royal Navy at Esquimalt. The second newsletter reveals, courtesy of Ron Kitchen, the revenue from several military post offices for 1938. There are several excerpts from the *Vernon (B.C.) News*, which detail special postage rates to the front (World War I), and the possibility of war prisoners coming to Vernon. There is an illustration of a nice 1851 cover and its contents from the 79th Highland Regiment of Quebec. This is from Jim Goblen. The Military group illustrate pages from the collections of members — other Editors take note. This issue has a page from Steven Luciuk with a cover having a Paymaster/Mil'y District marking from Calgary. Bill Robinson's two pages are of a cover with a new 'Canadian Base/Shorn-cliffe' cancel, and of a cover from the Canadian Forces Post, Karachi, India. Colin Campbell gives the results of the survey on the usages of the five Valcartier Militia cancels. He also contributes a photocopy of a violently (scissors) censored postcard from Anchorage, Alaska (World War II).

Editor Stillions of the **Newfie** newsletter must be a bit of a romantic. He prefaces his

newsletter with a poem, *Newfoundland*, by Charles Jenny, from the *Canadian Philatelist*. The meat of the newsletter is the illustrated story of the Halifax Air Mail Flight of 1921-22 by Bertram C.J. Warr, Jr. The complete story of this ill-fated flight, its stamps and its covers is presented. This is most interesting. It would be an excellent article for *TOPICS*.

The *Perforator* Editor, Jim Catterick, has two newsletters. The first has additions to the lists of Greenshields Ltd. and International Harvester Co. **Perfins**, and updates of the Perfin Handbook. Mike Hargraft has made a specialty of perfins on straight edged stamps and lists those he has. M.B. Fennell discusses an admittedly fake OHMS perfin he purchased. The Editor mentions reports he has received concerning William Rennie Co. perfins. Data has been received from Bruce Holmes, Bob Traquair and Jack Benningen. The Editor encountered three stamps with very small Ayre perfins and requests information concerning these. Mike Hargraft provides an index by design, and an index by subject, for *Perforator* readers. The second newsletter reports that there have been 97 responses to the Newfoundland perfin survey. M.B. Fennell questions the catalog numbers used in the handbook. He feels that if on a variety (subnumbered in the Scott Canada Specialized) this should be noted. Conrad Tremblay raises several questions concerning perfins of the London Branch of the International Harvester Co. Several members have expressed an interest in exhibiting at Virginia Beach. I hope they do. Perhaps our exhibition may evolve such that the entire exhibit is by study group members showing their specialties. There are more additions to the list of International Harvester Co. perfins. The last two pages illustrate 48 lots of perfins to be auctioned. The proceeds will go toward postal costs of the study group. Perhaps other study groups could help defray postage costs in this manner.

Robert Lemire of the **Postal Stationery** group will print ads from members on a special page. The page will be mailed with the newsletter when it will not increase the postal cost to the membership. John Aitken illustrates two varieties of the 2¢ Red Admiral Die IA on postal cards. Robert Lemire was able to confirm this from his own material. Horace Harrison furnishes photocopies of three cards used by Canadian National Railways. The first, a freight advice card, he contends should be included in the Webb listed views. The other two cards are 'black views'

and predate any listed. A complete, updated list of ERPs for the CPR Railway view cards is included. Mark Arons sent the Editor two examples of the 8c #10 Centennial envelope on which the position of the security printing differs with reference to the flap. Additions and corrections are made to the Christmas Seal Card list, and to the list of Canadian Precancelled postal stationery envelopes. George Manley is responsible for this data.

Two RPO newsletters, also, from Bill Robinson. A picture, from Whit Bradley, of the Sydney and Louisburg Railway Museum at Louisburg graces the November issue. A lovely cover, from Geoff Walburn, with strikes of both W-49 and W-208, is pictured. Bill comments about a cover, sent to him by Jerry Carr, from 'Ann Arbor'. Bill, don't play fast and loose with the name of my old home town. It's Ann Arbor. Railway pictures, also from Jerry Carr, are interspersed with photo-stats of a 1905 timetable of the Boston and Maine Railroad and a map of the route in Canada. Ed Maloney submits copies of pages from the Post Office magazine, *Communication '71*. The history of, and some very interesting anecdotes about, the Railway Mail Service are portrayed. Reproduction of an article from the Corner Brook *Western Star* describes construction of the Newfoundland Railway. The December issue congratulates Peter McCarthy, who was awarded two silver medals at Boston's STAMPSHOW '87 for his newspaper columns. Seymour Bloomfield lists the RPOs he has on high value stamps (10c and up). The excellent paper, delivered at Charlottetown by G. Douglas Murray on the P.E.I. Railway, is reproduced. Iain Neighbor submits a timetable and details of a railway excursion in Wales. The newsletter concludes with an analysis, by Lew Ludlow, of the ten hammers of RR-23.

The **Re-entry** people are pleased by little things — such as a tiny line. Ralph Trimble, their Editor, is ecstatic as he describes a *quintuple* entry on a 1c Numeral. He displays beautifully detailed photos of his discovery. Ralph also pictures and describes the 'Portcullis' retouch on the 5c K.E. He and Steve Raine also found a re-entry on this variety. There are photos of a 1c Green Admiral, with a retouch, from Warren Bosch, and a re-entry of Ralph's on the 13c Charlottetown Conference stamp. A questionnaire is appended to the newsletter.


Bob Lee, our duplex whirlwind, has launched a new study group — **Roller Cancels**.

Eleven charter members met at P.E.I. and planned their initial objectives — good luck.

To round up the newsletters we have that of the **Squared Circle** group. There are reports of new early dates, late dates and indicia errors from Tom Almond, Jerry Carr, Pierre Dussault, Jim Karr, Ted Kerzner, Jim Miller and Bill Wegman. Allan Steinhart sent in a lovely cover; not only is it a military cover, but it has a Prince Albert squared circle tying a 1c and 2c Admiral. Jack Gordon reports on his collection of matched dates of London squared circles and three ring cancels. He also reports other data from his collection. Tom Southey details a York Street time mark study. Jim Felton does likewise for Paris time marks. Emerson Clark sent a copy of a pretty 1900 cover from Jamaica with a Williamston squared circle backstamp. Editor Gary Arnold discusses correspondence from Whit Bradley, Alex Csucs, Ted Kerzner, Wilmer Rockett and Tom Southey. He concludes by asking for input.

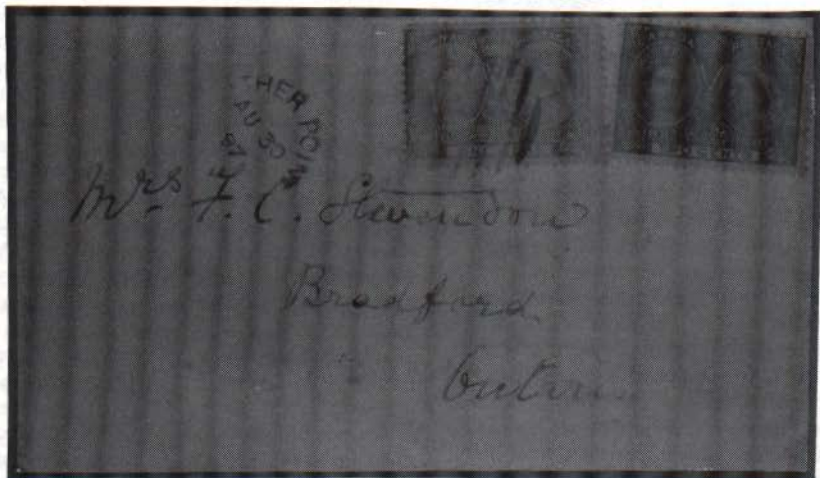
Anyone looking for an extra excuse to visit ORAPEX in Ottawa on the April 30-May 1 weekend should take note of the fact that there are four (count 'em — 4) BNAPS Study Group meetings scheduled. Clay Rubec is looking after Revenues and Doug Lingard has the Flag Cancels, both on Saturday, while on Sunday Dave Lacelle gets the Fancy Cancels going and Ritch Toop marshals the Military group.

This also concludes my report. I wish to commend John Burnett for a wonderful job, and to wish Jon Johnson, the new Study Group Coordinator, all the success in the world.

	COVERS
	AND
	STAMPS
	Free Price List
	CANADA AND PROVINCES
	J. C. MICHAUD
	P.O. BOX 5178 - ARMDALE, N.S. B3L 4M7
	<i>Satisfaction Guaranteed</i>

by C. R. McGuire
BNAPS LIFE MEMBER

21. LETTERS POSTED AT SEA



Posted 30 August 1897 at Father Point, the first port on the St. Lawrence for incoming ships. The backflap of the envelope carries the 'Beaver Line' name and symbol.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO. (BEAVER LINE)

Passengers:
Mabel C. Barlee - H. A. Alderley
Helen & Parker - Mrs. Brown
Herbert & Alice Albert Kniffmann Kendall
Mary Edith Barlee
Henrietta F. Wyatt
H. A. Dumble - St. Thomas
R. A. Phelps - Weymouth
H. F. Wyatt - Montreal
R. A. Phillimore -
C. D. Spooner

SAILING FROM LIVERPOOL EVERY TUESDAY

Wm Stewart, S.S. Lake Champlain Oct 1902

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS TO CANADA & UNITED STATES.

Vertical text on the left: Montreal to Toronto

9. Letters, etc., mailed on a vessel at sea may be prepaid by means of postage stamps of the country whose flag the ship carries; but letters mailed on a vessel in port must be prepaid by stamps of the country to which the port belongs.

Since the Beaver Line's S.S. *Lake Ontario* left Liverpool August 21 and arrived at Quebec August 30, it may be assumed the letter opposite was written on board that ship while at sea and mailed when the vessel stopped at Father Point. The sender could have used British stamps as the ship was registered in the United Kingdom. Early examples of identifiable ship mail are not common.

MORE SKETCHes of BNAPSers

By Dr. R.V.C. Carr

SKETCH 222

EARLE L. COVERT

I just don't know how Earle Covert does it — being a busy physician out in the wilds of the Northwest Territories and being an efficient Secretary of BNAPS!

You should see the story in the bulletin of the Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada on their, and our, 'Frontier Doctor'. It is most interesting and puts our Doctor/Secretary in a new light — a dedicated Christian serving mankind and his church.

Earle came from a well educated family living in Toronto where he was born. He received his medical degree at Queens University in Kingston, Ontario. After internship, he and his wife Audrey left for Hay River in the Northwest Territories to become the second doctor in the second largest community in the area. (Later, for a time, he was the only doctor.) Besides a busy family practice, Earle is Chief of Medicine at the H.H. Williams Hospital in Hay River, and Medical Officer of Health for a good chunk of the Territories. The Coverts have a son, Lawrence, and a daughter, Cindy.

Earle collects Canada — stamps, revenues, postal stationery, post cards, aerogrammes and tax and duty paid stamps! He has written five articles for *BNA TOPICS* and *Postal Stationery*, and has exhibited more than sixty times in Canada and the USA. It can safely be said that Earle's work went a long way towards 'legitimizing' Postal Stationery at Canadian exhibitions.

Doris McKay and Bill Walton were early helpers. Doris showed Earle around an Edmonton Stamp Club exhibition, which led indirectly to Earle's interest in postal stationery. Copies of *Webb's Canada and Newfoundland Postal Stationery Catalogue* tucked under their arms



served as identifiers when Earle and Bill met, for the first time, at New York's J.F.K. Airport. Today Earle and Bill are the joint owners of *Webb's*, with the first edition under their aegis due out momentarily.

Incidentally, Earle also collects native Indian art work and Canadian Pacific Railroad memorabilia.

Earle is now completing his third and final term as Secretary. The computerizing of BNAPS' files, largely done under his guidance, will be a lasting legacy of his term in office. We are sorry to see him retiring as Secretary this year, but he assures us that he will be around to help in other ways.

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1987 HUNTING LICENCE STAMPS AND THEIR USES

by Ian McTaggart-Cowan

Figure 1

After four years of issuing hunting licence stamps for deer only (McT.-Cowan, 1987) British Columbia, in 1987, discontinued the 1982 series and instituted its first series of adhesive hunting licence stamps for all big game species.

It is customary in Canada for the Provincial Governments to apply different fees for hunting licences to the three different categories of hunters; residents, Canadians not resident in the issuing Province, and non resident aliens. For many years Alberta has issued separate series of licence stamps for each of these categories. The Northwest Territories, on the other hand, issued just one series of stamps. These bore no value designation; when the licence was issued the different categories of hunters were charged different fees, but the same licence stamp was used for all categories. The stamp served to certify that the appropriate licence fee had been paid. The actual fee paid was written by the issuer onto the licence certificate.

The 1987 series of British Columbia is different from either of the above in that it is issued to serve resident hunters only. No fee is shown on the stamp, nor is there a year date. The fee paid and the year of validation are written else-

where on the licence certificate. I am informed that the omission of date and fee from the stamp is intended to permit the use of the same stamp and licence booklet designs for more than one year. From the standpoint of the collector of these revenue stamps it is probable that there will now be fewer British Columbia issues than those of Alberta, where new issues in each of the three categories still occur each year.

Not only are the new B.C. stamps novel in design but they are made available and used in new ways. As issued to the vendor (i.e., Government Agent, sporting goods dealer or other authorized outlet) each individual stamp is printed as part of a separate card. There are two types of cards, a Resident Hunting Licence card and a Species Licence card. To hunt any big game species, the hunter requires both a hunting licence and a game species licence. The Hunting Licence card (Fig. 1) bears, at its lower right corner, a peel off, self adhesive stamp or label, which, upon payment of the fee for a hunting licence (\$11.00), is removed from the card and applied to the appropriate blank space on page 3 of the Resident Hunting and Species Licence Booklet (Figs. 2 & 3). The Hunting Licence Card



Figure 2

HUNTING LICENCE

LICENCE IS VALID FROM
'DATE OF ISSUE'
TO
MARCH 31st, 19 88
NON REFUNDABLE

AGENCY CODE: V1 B.C. RESIDENT HUNTER NO.: 741384

BIRTH DATE			ISSUE DATE		
<u>10</u>	<u>06</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>09</u>	<u>14</u>
YEAR	MO.	DAY	YEAR	MO.	DAY

PRINT — DO NOT WRITE

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	INITIAL
<u>MCTAGGART</u>	<u>-COWAN</u>	<u>IAN</u>

British Columbia
HUNTING LICENCE
RHC 395934
RH 4 29886

THE PERSON NAMED IN THIS LICENCE CERTIFICATE, BY HIS SIGNATURE BELOW, THAT HE IS A RESIDENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AS DEFINED UNDER THE WILDLIFE ACT.

SIGNATURE *Ian McCaggart Cowan*

Figure 3

Province of
British Columbia

RESIDENT
SPECIES LICENCE
CARD

B.C. RESIDENT HUNTER NO.

FEE: \$.00

MULE DEER

PRINT - DO NOT WRITE

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	INITIAL

ISSUE DATE

YEAR	MO.	DAY

AGENCY CODE

SPECIMEN

DEM U 100012

British Columbia
Mule Deer Licence
DEM U 100012

SIGNATURE OF LICENCEE

Figure 4



Figure 5

from which the stamp has been removed is returned by the vendor to the Wildlife Branch of the Ministry of Environment and Parks for statistical and accounting purposes.

The hunter can now buy one or more species licences, each authorizing the holder to hunt for and take a particular species. Species licence stamps are handled in the same way as the hunting licence stamps. Each is produced separately as part of a Resident Species Licence Card. Figure 4 shows the Mule Deer licence card with the stamp on the lower right. On the purchase of the species licence the stamp is peeled from the card and applied to the blank space on one of the five species licence pages in the Resident Hunting and Species Licence Booklet. Figure 5 depicts a species licence page with the stamp in place.

The Hunting Licence Stamp is red in colour and measures 44 x 12.5 mm. Printed on it in black, in three lines, are 'British Columbia /Hunting Licence/ RHC' and the licence number. For security purposes two circles, each about 5 mm. in diameter are cut into the stamp in such a way that they will tear out if an attempt is made to remove the stamp from the hunting licence page. These circles are clearly visible in Fig 6.

There are eleven different species stamps in the series, each of about the same dimensions as the Hunting Licence stamp. The species stamps are: Mule Deer - green; White-tailed Deer - olive; Queen Charlotte Island Deer - brown; Moose - orange; Elk - blue; Black Bear - lavender; Caribou - striped red; Mountain Goat - striped blue; Mountain Sheep - striped orange; Cougar - striped lavender; Grizzly Bear - striped



Figure 6

purple.

The stamps differ in the information printed on them. The first nine species in the list above have 'British Columbia/(species name) Licence/computer acronym and licence number'. These are in three lines on the stamps for mule deer, moose, elk, caribou and black bear, and in four lines on the stamps for mountain sheep, mountain goat, white-tailed deer and Queen-Charlotte Island deer. I have been unable to ascertain why the cougar and grizzly bear stamps lack the licence number (Fig. 6).

This new series of revenue stamps of British Columbia is starkly functional in design. It is obvious that no thought was given to make them visually attractive. They will probably prove to be as challenging to collect as the other Provincial wildlife or hunting stamps. There are only two ways to obtain the stamps, buy them at full price as a hunter or ask a hunter friend to save the expired licence booklet. At the end of the year I will obtain the numbers of each of the species licences that were sold in 1987-88. Very few li-

cences are available to hunt caribou, goat and grizzly, and there are few demands for cougar licences, so the species stamps for these four will be especially scarce.

A further word about the Queen Charlotte Island Deer Licence. This is not a species licence but a regional one, the only such issued in the Province. The deer on these islands are Sitka black-tailed deer, and, like the closely similar Columbian black-tailed deer, they are classified in the same species as the mule deer. The deer were introduced onto the Queen Charlotte Islands and have become so numerous that they are damaging the young forest trees. Hunters are allowed to shoot several of these deer a year. For administrative purposes a special Resident Queen Charlotte Islands Deer Species Booklet is used on the Islands and the special licence stamp is required for each deer taken (Fig. 6).

Literature cited: McTaggart-Cowan, Ian 1987. Some new developments in Canadian Wildlife Revenue Stamps. *BNA Topics* 44 # 6:22-25.

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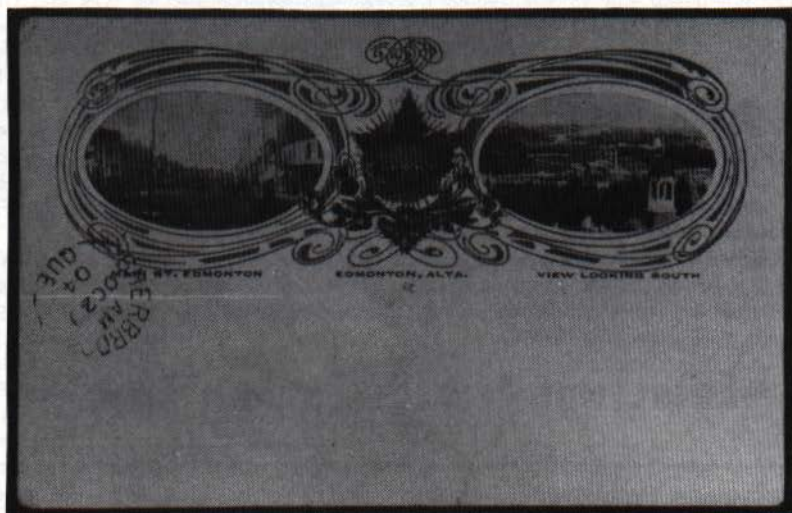
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CANADA PATRIOTIC POST CARDS

by Wally Gutzman

Since publication of the *The Canadian Patriotic Post Card Handbook*, considerable additional information has been received from post card collectors. We appreciate these additions to our listings, and encourage you to continue to send any new data you may have. Three new designs have been reported, and we are pleased to show these here. If you can add other titles to these, please do.



UPU 5 — THE EYEGGLASS VIEWS

Address Side — Type UPU A in dark blue

Period of Use — Mid-1904 on.

Colouring — Black and white views framed by gold-coloured oval frames which resemble eyeglasses. Green maple leaf with gold beaver between ovals.

Rarity Factor — D

Titles: Archbishop's Palace, Church of England/Winnipeg — Soldiers Graves, Riel Rebellion, Winnipeg

Wesley College, Methodist, Winnipeg — St. John's College, Winnipeg

Main St. Edmonton/Edmonton, Alta. — View looking south

R.C. Church, Fort Saskatchewan — The Barracks, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta

View of High River/High River, Alta. — View of C.P.R. Bridge

BB5 B B LONDON — OVAL VIEW IN FLAG

Address site — Type BB A in pale gray

Colouring — Brightly coloured ensign. Oval view with gold frame in flag. View in brown. Writing in blue and gold.

Rarity Factor — C

Titles: A Canadian Park in Winter. (People on horse-drawn sled)

Canada River Scene. (Canoe on water. Mountains in background)



TORONTO LITHO 1 — MAPLE LEAF SERIES (for J.T. Henderson, Montreal)

Address Side — Plain. In black "Private Post Card".

Period of Use — Sept. 1904 on.

Colouring — Maple leaf in green, red and yellow. Background in light gray-green. Fancy design in black and white at upper left. Some cards have Merry Christmas or Greetings in French.

Rarity Factor — F - G

Titles: Lacrosse

Snow Shoeing 'on the run'

Skating
 Show Shoeing
 Traine Sauvage



REGIONAL GROUP RAMBLINGS

by Jim Goben

REGIONAL GROUP COORDINATOR: Dr. Robert V.C. Carr, 117 Robin Hood Way, Youngstown, OH 44511

REGIONAL GROUP REPORTER: Jim Goben, 304 W. Lincoln St., Bloomington, IL 61701

PRAIRIE BEAVERS: Howard Twichell, 5200 Keller Springs, No. 530, Dallas, TX 75248

CALGARY: Phillip Wolf, 636 Woodbine Blvd. S.W., Calgary, AB, T2W 4W4

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: Garvin Lohman, 1541 Sacramento St., Apt. 3, San Francisco, CA 94109

MID-ATLANTIC: G.H. Davis, Box 7, Fawn Dr., Lebanon, NJ 08833

GOLDEN HORSESHOE: Eugene Labiuk, P.O. Box 1193, Str. B, Mississauga, ON L4Y 3W5

DETROIT-WINDSOR: Mike Barie, P.O. Box 1445, Detroit, MI 48231

MANITOBA-NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO: Robert Lemire, P.O. Box 549, Pinawa, MB, R0E 1L0

PACIFIC-NORTHWEST: Brian Plain, 230 Robson Rd. W., Kelowna, BC V1X 3C8

Do you live in the Winnipeg area? If so join the **Manitoba-Northwestern Ontario** Group. They have some very interesting and informative meetings. For instance, in June Percy Graham, Irvine Rosborough, Walter Beatty, Ted Mayo, Dave Whitely, Robert Lemire, and Don Fraser each brought and discussed interesting items from their collections. In November Robin Harris spoke on 'Computers and Philately', a very current topic. After each meeting refreshments are served and all attendees enjoy the time together.

G.H. Davis, Secretary and editor of the **Mid-Atlantic** Group is spending a great deal of his time in London, England at the request of his employer. So far he has been able to keep up with his duties to the group. G.H. has not wasted his time in London as he was awarded a Silver medal at the British National Philatelic Exhibit.

The October newsletter contained a history of the Group. The Mid-Atlantic Group was formed at BALPEX '78 with John Burnett and Dick Colberg as founders. The geographic area of the group is quite large, as it takes in eight states and the District of Columbia. The group, which meets twice each year in conjunction with a show, has shown a dedication to BNA Philately. Eight members have been officers and/or directors of BNAPS; six are members of the Order of the Beaver. Not a bad showing.

The next meeting of the Mid-Atlantic Group will be May 28, 1988 at NAPEX. They will also take an active part in our convention at Virginia Beach.

The **Pacific Northwest** Regional Group is looking at the idea of using one newsletter per year to publish articles, outlines of new finds, research results, information request and regional interest items.

In October, fifty-two people attended the group's dinner in Kelowna, a nice turn out. It is nice to note that BNAPS President Ed Harris and Mrs. Harris were in attendance.

This group announces some new members: Randy Koenig, David Crone, and Rev. Max Preisler. These additions make the Pacific-Northwest Group the leader in number of members. The rest of the groups have some catching up to do. Several members have recent publications available. Bill Robinson and Bill Topping authored *Saskatchewan Post Offices*, Bob Lee published the *Catalogue of Canadian Duplex Cancellations*, and Dan Eaton put out an illustrated volume of *The Wellburn Collection*.

The July 1987 newsletter of the **Prairie Beaver** Chapter contains a nice article by Vic Willson, *Canadian Rates to Newfoundland, 1859-1898*. There was also a report on Jim Henok's plans to publish more photocopy volumes of major postal history exhibits. These will include Anglo-Boer War, Military Postal History 1812-1885, and other topics.

The December *Beaver Chatter* carried some nice articles. Included were a team effort by Vic Willson and Clint Phillips, *Location Shifts for 2-Ring Numerals 52 and 59*, *The Case of the Reversed Split 'S'* by Clinton A. Phillips, and *The Canada War Tax of 1915* by Vic Willson. A lot of good reading in one issue.

The **Golden Horseshoe** Group met on December 13 in Toronto. Dave Dixon spoke on 'Post Offices of Halton County. First 100 Years.' The November newsletter reported that Andrew Chung has retired after five years as Editor. His efforts were appreciated by all. Well done Andrew!

The January meeting was cancelled due to

a conflict at the meeting place and was re-scheduled for February 14, at Fort York Armouries in Toronto. Since retiring as editor, Andrew Chung has taken on the duties of program director, another big job. His first effort brought Allan Steinhart as the speaker for February. The topic of Allan's program was 'Foreign Admiral Rates'.

Dave Bartlett has become the Vice-President of the Golden Horseshoe Group. Two new members have been added to the group; Mike Anderman and Pat Durbano. Our groups are growing, as should be the case for they have so

much to offer.

After being coerced to exhibit by several of my friends, I managed to uphold the honor of BNAPS by taking a Grand Award at Chicago's COMPLEX this last spring. My exhibit of Canadian Postal History must have caught the eye of the judges. I would still like to hear from BNAPSers in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri to form a regional group.

Remember to have all newsletters and/or information to me by May 15, for the July-August issue. I know it is difficult to plan long range, but I would like to have "news" early.

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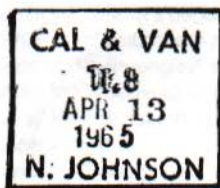
THOSE MINIATURE RUBBER HANDSTAMPS - III

By Wm. G. Robinson, OTB

In the September-October 1986 *TOPICS*, Whole No. 415, Bruce D. Murduck listed examples of miniature rubber handstamps which he had found, in addition to those listed by Joe Purcell in *TOPICS* No. 357, January-February 1977. He also stated what appears to be the correct use of these markings, i.e. to mark mail bag tags or labels. This appears to be basically correct, but the great majority of examples seen by collectors reflect other, irregular, uses.

In addition to the towns listed by both Purcell and Murduck, I would like to report the following:

LACHUTE / P.Q.	16 XI 1971	On a parcel
MONTREAL / R-(no.)	1958 to 1964	Registered B/S, Nos. 1 to 14 noted.
MONT-JOLI / P.Q.	16 XI 1977	Oversize letter
QUEBEC, P.Q. / Fwd-1-	10 II 1974	Letter
QUEBEC, P.Q. / FWD.No. 1	5 II 1976	17mm, Letter
QUEBEC, P.Q. / FWD-1-	26 V 1976	24mm, Letter
Quebec, P.Q. / FWD.No.2	16 VII 1969	24mm, Letter
QUEBEC, P.Q. / FWD-3-	10 VII 1966	24mm, Letter
ST.JEAN / P.Q.	13 V 1966	2½mm letters
ST.JEAN / P.Q.	21 X 1968	1½mm letters
VAL D'OR / P.Q.	17 II 1968	
BELLEVILLE/ONTARIO	22 IX 1982	Parcel
GEORGETOWN/ONTARIO	16 V 1978	Parcel
Hamilton, Ont.	8 III 1968	On 10c stamp
KITCHENER/ONTARIO	14 VII 1976	Oversize letter
Niagara Falls/ONTARIO	18 X 1982	Letter
PORT ARTHUR /ONT.	10 V 1961	Receiving on Air SD
St.Catharines/ONTARIO	? 1981	Parcel
TORONTO,ONT./No.1 FWD.	3 VI 1971	Oversize letter
Toronto,Ont./No.1 FWD.	3 X 1977	Letter
Toronto,Ont./No.2 FWD.	3 XII 1963	Parcel
WELLAND/ONTARIO	26 IX 1967	Letter
SAINTE JOHN / N.B.	3 VIII 1961	Airmail SD to GB.
Humboldt/Sask.	26 VIII 1968	Postcard
REGINA,SASK./No.15 FWD.	11 I 1968	Letter Bill
SASKATOON/REG.SEC.	24 X 1966	Parcel
CALGARY/ALTA.	3 VII 1965	5c Stamp
PENTICTON / B.C.	30 VIII 1962	Airmail letter
TRAIL / B.C.	1962 to 1971	3 Hammers



The following R.P.O. clerk hammers are similar and should be reported, as several of these were actually used on bag tags:

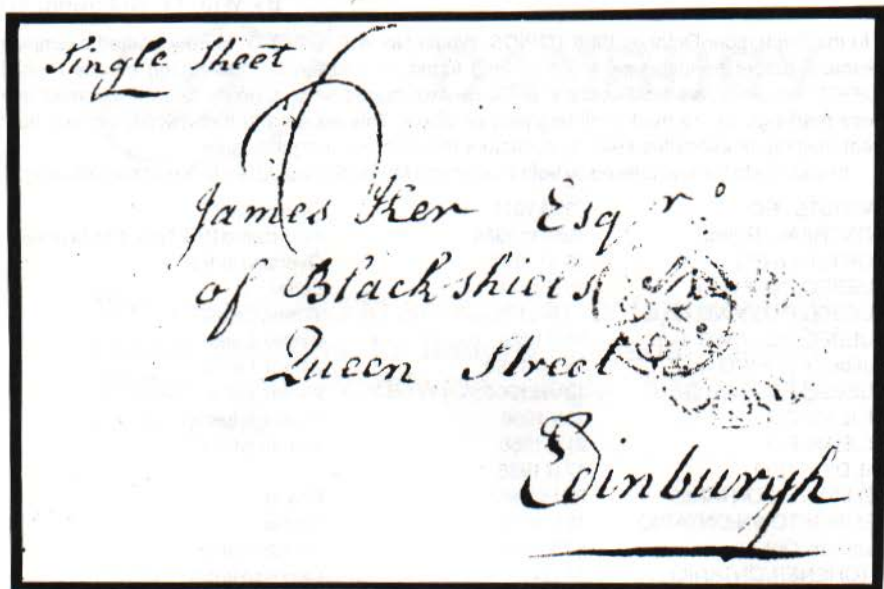
CAL.&VAN.R.P.O./L.V.R.ASTORIA 1960 to 1965

(Ludlow W-26Ja)

STORIES BEHIND MY COVERS

by Jack Arnell

6. A SEIGNEUR'S LETTER FROM MURRAY BAY



On 1 March 1799, John Nairne, the Seigneur of Murray Bay, wrote a very long letter to James Ker of Edinburgh, a relative and the designated executor of his Will. The main purpose of the letter was to acquaint him with a codicil to the Will, which he had signed on 15 December 1798, reducing the legacy to his older son Jack, who was a Lieutenant in the British Army. This was because "after the many advices and directions he has had to subsist himself solely upon his pay which is quite sufficient for that purpose his wasting money so idly is a proof to me of his being deficient in understanding so far that he will probably never be fit to have the charge of a family." Nairne would have been judged a wealthy man in his day, for he listed in the codicil: Scottish property worth £4,000; the Seigneurie of Murray Bay, £1,000; two houses in Quebec, £450; and a loan to Capt. Alexander Fraser of Beauchamp, near Quebec, £630.

Having dealt with this matter and given some family news, he discussed the problems of settling Lower Canada. He wrote in part:

"We are here at great distance from War, or any War's alarms, being on the very best terms with our American Neigh-

bours and the numbers of people in this Province increase greatly, only our Roman Catholic Subjects are yet as in the far back Centuries, which I often regret for this place from their losing a great deal of time by holy days and on idleness which for new Settlers on woody lanes and with numbers of Children most of them (far from being able to pay me any thing for Such lands yet) require assistance . . . I have told you that our house is one of the best and largest in this part of the Country, though not to be compared to yours at Woodburn, and am likewise proud of my Garden, though Christine Scorns to look at it, and she holds us too cheap — We have no news in this Province, only of an instance which is unusual, that our Governor (Gen^l Prescott) and his Council cannot agree (are even at great variance) about granting away, what is called, the Waste lands of the Crown, to numbers of applicants who present themselves, that is of people applying for Lots of land, or Townships, in this vast woody Country which is so ex-

tensive in this Province, the boundaries are yet unknown. They differ in opinion about the value of such lands, whom of the applicants to reject (being mostly from the American States and afraid of bad Subjects) and whom to prefer &c. The members of the Council are unanimous in opinion against the Governour on that Subject and the public are unanimous in differing from the Council, judging the Governour's ideas the best. It seems that most Gentlemen from Europe cannot easily comprehend a certain fact, in judging lands in this Country, which is that these (what they call) waste lands of the Crown till such time as expensive labour is bestowed upon them and roads opened are absolutely of no value, worth nothing and that it is of the greatest Service to the public in general to encourage Settlers upon them — This dispute must be referred to further instructions from home and it's to be hoped the British Government will decide that matter in a liberal manner and allow this Western World to be peopled as quickly as possible."

This letter had opened with an acknowledgement of a letter from Ker in London dated 26 April 1798, which he noted had been received in October, together with a letter from his sister Marie dated 20 March 1798, which he did "not intend to answer till the Autumn by our fleet, being the surest Conveyance." This probably referred to the annual convoy of trading vessels

from Quebec, escorted by Royal Navy ships returning to Britain for the winter. These letters gave Nairne "a particular Satisfaction, having been the first accounts (he) had from Scotland that year, by some accident they had been very long by the way." He expressed the hope that his two children who were studying in Scotland would write their parents "a short letter" once a year.

John Nairne must have been a well-educated man and one interested in improving himself. Knowing the remoteness of Murray Bay even today from any centre of culture, I find it incredible that almost two hundred years ago he could have written in a postscript: "The Encyclopedia Britanica is no doubt completely finished by this time. I have recieved here as far as the 17th Vol^m Part 1st, but being so valuable a Book, would not choose to risk the other Volumes to be sent out here till the War is finished, as the Ships, for this Country are sometimes taken by the french = farewell"

One can only speculate how this letter travelled from Murray Bay to Edinburgh. It was probably kept until the spring break-up of the St. Lawrence River ice and delivered to one of the first trading vessels coming down from Quebec and heading for Scotland, for it was landed at Greenock and struck with a circular "GREENOCK SHIP LRE" and rated 6d. Stg. postage due. On arrival at Edinburgh it was dated stamped on 25 July. As 6d. was the correct inland postage from Greenock to Edinburgh, it would appear that the 4d. ship letter fee was overlooked.

ARE YOU GOING TO VIRGINIA BEACH?

(Continued from page 45)

CAL. & VAN. R.P.O./T.G. McNAMES	* 1941 to 1946	(Ludlow W-26M)
CAL. & VAN. R.P.O./S.D. SCHERK	1962 to 1965	(Ludlow W-26R)
CAL. & VAN./R.H. BUSCH	1962 to 1965	(Ludlow W-27b)
CAL. & VAN./J. GIPSON	1941 to 1954	(Ludlow W-27d)
CAL. & VAN./N. JOHNSON	1957 to 1965	(Ludlow W-27f)
CAL. & VAN./H.F. HATTE	* 1941 to 1946	(Ludlow W-27F)
C. & V.R.P.O./E.W. Elliott, Jr.	1963 to 1965	(Ludlow W-28Ba)
C. & V.R.P.O./G.S. KETCHESON	1935 to 1946	(Ludlow W-28Bb)

There are many others listed by Ludlow which, no doubt, fulfilled the same purpose. The items marked by an asterisk above have no outer frame line, but are otherwise identical in shape and content to the other stamps.

This little-known type of cancel appears to need a detailed study.

THE STORY BEHIND MARLER'S EDWARD BOOK

by Harry W. Lussey, OTB, FRPSC

George Marler bought many thousands of the 1 cent and 2 cent Edward values when Reford's holdings were auctioned off, and he subsequently acquired other large accumulations. These enabled him to locate the various types, and also to discover numerous retouches, reentries, etcetera. Concurrently, Dr. Hollingsworth in England was working on the Edwards, but his interest was primarily in the 5 cent value.

George realized that in order to duplicate his effort on the Admirals and publish a book on the Edwards, it was necessary to have available a good collection of plate material. The opportunity was presented when the George Lee Estate decided to dispose of his holdings of the Edwards via the auction route through H.R. Harmer. Marler had Jim Sissons bid for him.

I had noticed the material in the auction catalog and examined it. The catalog did not describe the holdings as a collection, but as more of an accumulation. When I found that the album contained examples of all but 10 plates of the 1 cent and 2 cent values, I was a little shook up. In addition, when arriving at an approximate value, the auction house did not count any strips of less than four, even in the 5 cent, 7 cent and 10 cent values.

There was a second lot, in a stock book, described as "123 strips with heavy duplication." A rough check told me two things — first, there were 231 strips, not 123; second, the heavy duplication consisted in large part of different positions. When asked if I was interested in the lots I said I doubted if I would bid because of the heavy duplication. On the day of the auction I entered the room when I heard the collection being offered, topped Sissons' bid of \$1,200 and got the collection. The stock book opened at \$275.00 and I bid it in at \$300.00.

George wrote me on 27 November 1967 stating he was the under bidder and would buy the collection from me if I cared to sell. On December 11 I replied that it was not for sale, but that after I had made a study and remounted the collection to show what was really there, he could have it on loan if he wanted to write a book.

On 8 January 1968 George sent me a xerox

of the notes he had made years previously during an examination of the plate proofs in Ottawa. This was extremely helpful in remounting the collection. During 1968-69 we exchanged information. I also examined Clare Jephcotts' holdings with him in his home shortly before he died and took many notes. When I concluded the remounting late in 1971, I took the collection to George in Montreal. He worked on it for over a year.

In January 1972 a supply of plate material came on the market and I purchased a substantial part to fill out missing positions. In September 1972 George contacted the editor of the London Philatelist to see if they would be interested in publishing a book on the Edwards. In working with the new material a number of new facts came to light regarding the 1¢ and 2¢ values.

Also late in 1972, David Sessions wrote a series of articles in *Maple Leaves* on the Edwards. He posed many questions, but primarily listed the results of the group's efforts to learn something about the issue largely from a study of used material. I felt that my collection contained much information which would be of help to Dave and his group and sent them xerox copies of part of my holdings. I received an extremely nice letter in return. Dave's final article on the Edwards for *Maple Leaves* included references to what the xerox copies had brought to light.

The Royal of London, in the meantime, was more or less 'on the fence' as regards the Edward book. Finally, on 15 March 1973 the Chairman of the Publications Committee wrote to George Marler. In the letter he expressed concern about the book being worthy of the Royal. He further stated that the book must be authoritative, and sent a copy of Dave Sessions' articles, suggesting that George read them in conjunction with his manuscript.

When George sent me a copy of the letter from the Royal I wrote back to him saying I found it difficult to comment — except on asbestos. I did state "The Chairman and his associates are concerned about the book being worthy of the Royal. I wonder if the result of all your hard work

and original research has not resulted in a book that the Royal would not be worthy of." I obtained an estimate of production costs in the United States, and it was well below that mentioned by the Royal. At the BNAPS convention that fall I was complaining about the Royal so Sam Nickle said "How about speaking to Jim Kraemer about the National Postal Museum taking on the job." A week later, after a few phone calls, the Museum was definitely interested.

This created a problem, as the Royal had a sort of option. George had made many revisions to accommodate some of the criticisms of the Publications Committee and had sent a final draft to the Royal on 30 April 1973. In his covering letter he stated that Jim Sissons had strongly suggested that 1500 copies should be printed, rather than the 1000 proposed by the Royal. George also rephrased my blow-up about the Royal, saying, "Your committee's concern that the book be worthy of the Royal is no less than my own determination that the book be worthy of me."

George also outlined his relationship with the Bank Note company and told the Royal about having had access to my 'unmatched' collection. He concluded, "It must be obvious that no other author has had access to such a wealth of material. It should be clear that the book is authoritative." On another point he stated, "I am not prepared to omit all references to those who were the first to draw attention to some point related to the issue." As a parting shot he added, "I trust

that your committee will find it possible to come to an early decision. I am under some pressure to have the book published on this side of the Atlantic."

On 19 June 1973 George wrote me that he was looking forward to hearing from the Museum and had no news from the Royal. On 30 June he wrote me again, saying that the Royal was interested in publishing the book and would write further. This was immediately after the April 1973 issue of *Maple Leaves* was distributed. In that, Dave Sessions discussed in a very flattering manner the amount of material and information he had found in the xerox copies of my collection. This may have influenced the decision by the Royal.

On 10 September 1973 George wrote me that he had written to the Royal of the Museum's interest and their proposal re publishing the book. This letter crossed one from the Royal accepting the book. Shortly thereafter the Chairman of the Publications Committee wrote that the Royal was willing to bow out in favour of the Museum.

In January 1974 the Museum decided on coloured photos, to be reproduced in actual colour photographs rather than from black and white photos being printed in coloured ink. Two months later George came down to New York with his photo equipment and photographed in colour the items from my collection which were to appear in the book.

And that's the story of the Edward book.

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Membership Secretary:

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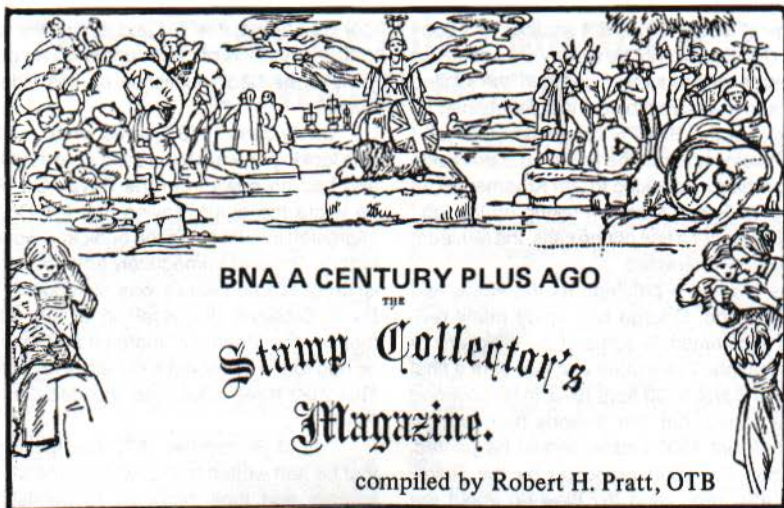
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Magazine.

compiled by Robert H. Pratt, OTB

Vol. 1, July 1, 1863, Page 94

ADDENDA TO MOUNT BROWN'S
CATALOGUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS,

Comprising notes, additions and emendations

By C. W. Viner, A. M., PH.D.

NOVA SCOTIA

The 1d, 5c, and 10c, black and 12½c red, essays of this colony are added in the last edition; and we refer our readers to a detailed description of another choice essay in our own album, to be found in last months magazine. —

CANADIAN POSTAL STATISTICS

During the last year 32 new Post offices were established and 9 offices closed. The number of post offices in operation on the 30th of September, 1862, was 1,858. During the year there were added to the service 319 miles of new post routes, and 137,463 miles of annual mail travel. The increase in the number of letters passing by post was comparatively greater in 1862 than has been observed for several past years. The number has exactly doubled since the year 1854.

The correspondence between CANADA and Europe by the CANADIAN steamers continues to increase, the number of letters carried in the year 1862 having been 800,000, showing a comparative advance of nearly twenty per cent.

Five hundred and twenty thousand letters are estimated to have passed through the mails last year, being in excess of any previous enum-

eration. The number in 1856 was 35,000; in 1857, 150,000; in 1858, 450,000; in 1860, 480,000; and in 1862, 520,000. There are twenty seven cases of alleged losses or abstractions affecting registered letters during the year 1862. In 1861 the number of such cases was thirty-seven.

The number of parcels forwarded by mail during the year, at parcel post rate, is estimated to have been somewhat over 5,000. This is an advance upon the result of last year. — *Postmaster-General's Report for the year ending September, 1862.*

Vol. 1, July 1863, Page 97

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. Braithwaite. — Most of the 12½c, blue, of CANADA may be 'duffers', but we understand they have been printed in that colour occasionally.

Vol. 1, Aug. 1, 1863, Page 107

ADDENDA TO MOUNT BROWN'S
CATALOGUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Comprising notes, additions, and emendations,

By C. W. Viner, A. M., PH.D.

The stamps of this Colony, with those of Jamaica, Holland and Mecklenberg, have never undergone a change.

INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS

BNAPS ELECTED OFFICERS EXECUTIVE

PRESIDENT	Edmund A. Harris, P.O. Box 1478, Calgary, AB T2P 2L6
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BNA TOPICS: See Page 2

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Annual membership fees are \$20CDN or \$15US (or the equivalent in £). A one-time application fee of \$3CDN is payable by new applicants. Mail new applications, with payment, to the Secretary.

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STAMPS NEWLY ISSUED,
OR FIRST DESCRIBED.

An engraving of the Costa Rica is subjoined. This stamp does much credit to the printers of the American Bank-Note Company, to whom also are due the NOVA SCOTIA stamps, and we believe those of Nicaragua.

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REVIEWS of POSTAL PUBLICATIONS

Postage-Stamp Album. Illustrated with Maps. By Justin Lallier, Member of the Archaeological Societies of Orleans and Sens, and

of the French Society for the Preservation of Historical Monuments. Second Edition, revised, corrected and enlarged. Paris: A Lenègre.

The mythical NEWFOUNDLAND halfpenny is of course still quoted, although non-existent, and never-existent. To make things square, however, he omits the well known fourpenny and sixpenny of that island. And here we may take occasion to own we were mistaken in supposing the twopenny has not been printed in the new dark colour. We saw one this morning in Mr. Thornton Lewe's choice collection of unused specimens; also one of much deeper colour than they now are. We suppose Mons. Lallier ignores colour.

From the Secretary

EARLE L. COVERT M.D.

P.O. Box 1070
HAY RIVER, NWT
CANADA X0E 0R0

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

REPORT DATE: 15 February 1988
APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Objections MUST be filed with the Secretary IMMEDIATELY upon publication.

- R4668 VAN SOMEREN, Randall W., P.O. Box 459, Coupeville, WA, USA 98239
C Canada & Provinces. Revenues, Varieties
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4669 WHITE, Rev. E.G. James, 681 Garnet, Kamloops, BC, Canada V2B 6K2
C BC Cancels, Perfins, General Canada
Proposed by: Robert A. Lee, 2470; Seconded by: P.M. Wells, 4414
- R4670 JONES, Garth, P.O. Box 941, Russell, ON, Canada K0A 3B0
C Canadian Provinces
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4671 VAN STADEN, John W., Box 604, Station J, Calgary, AB, Canada T2A 4X8
C Can-M&U, FDC, Cinderellas, Military-1945 on espec. Peace Keeping
Proposed by: Edmund A. Harris, 729; Seconded by: Michael Reid, 3795
- R4672 WILSON, William J.F., Physics Dept., U. of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada T2N 1N4
C Postal Rate History (primarily 20th Century) on Cover
Proposed by: Edmund A. Harris, 729; Seconded by: Michael Reid, 3795
- R4673 MOORE, Robin J., P.O. Box 13964, St. John's, NF, Canada A1B 4G8
C Newfoundland Stamps and Covers
Proposed by: John Butt, 4566; Seconded by: John Walsh, 3499
- R4674 HOBDEN, David L., #204-504 Glenhelm Cres., Waterloo, ON, Canada
C Small Queens
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4675 CROKER, John E., The Retreat, Flax Bourton, Nr Bristol, Avon, England BS19 3QJ
C Newfoundland Postal History, Stamps & Airmail
Proposed by: T.E. Almond, 4054; Seconded by: B.T. Stalker, 4400
- R4676 TIBALL, William D., 2030 Stirling PL., Kelowna, BC, Canada V1Y 2G8
C Postmarks on Cover & First Flight Covers - BC only
Proposed by: J.C. Campbell, 2986; Seconded by: J.D. Hannan, 4555
- R4677 SCOTT, Andrew P., 2339 West Crockett Street, Seattle, WA, USA 98199
C BC Postal History - All Periods
Proposed by: Robert A. Lee, 2470; Seconded by: W.G. Robinson, L2982
- R4678 ATTRELL, John R., 8420-14 Ave., Edmonton, AB, Canada T6K 1X4
D/C Postal History, BNA Covers, BNA Stationery
Proposed by: Robert Jamieson, 2118; Seconded by: E. Covert, L2698
- R4679 MARIO, Dean W., P.O. Box #342 M.P.O., Saskatoon, SK, Canada S7K 3L3
C Can M, Post Hist, Cross Border, Ad Covers. Newfld M & Post Hist
Proposed by: Robert A. Lee, 2470; Seconded by: K.M. Robertson, 1535
- R4680 DUNFIELD, Stanley G., 2793 George Dauphinee Ave., Halifax, NS, Canada B3L 3S5
C Canada Used, Registered, Postage Dues, Revenues
Proposed by: J.C. Michaud, 3144; Seconded by: C.A. Jones, 533
- R4681 LEARY, Robert E., 34597 Pearl Ave., Matsqui, BC, Canada V2S 2V7
C Province of Canada, Map Stamp, Forgeries
Proposed by: T.W. Southey, 2287; Seconded by: Cecil Coutts, 3740

NEW MEMBERS

R4660 SCOTT, Lawrence B.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP PENDING

Applications previously published and awaiting the concurrence of the Admissions Committee

R4665 PILKINGTON, James Edward

R4667 WALSH, Donal M.

R4666 BENNETT, Gerald B.

REINSTATED

Includes previous 'Mail Returned' — address now supplied

R4608 NEU, Arthur M., Box 106, New York, NY, USA 10034

RESIGNATIONS

R1061 TODD, Horace D.

R4129 IRELAND, Peter S.

R2889 MAX, Harry

R4313 FISHER, George Y.

R2981 SCHOLDRA, Dr. Roman

R4330 STANLEY, Robert G.

R3289 REID, Suzanne

R4503 ERICSEN, Richard G.

CHANGES/CORRECTIONS

Notice of change MUST BE SENT TO THE SECRETARY —

Any other office causes delay

L1501 HARRISON, Horace W., 1802 Indian Head Road, Ruxton, MD, USA 21204

R1676 KENYON, Stewart S., #411 Country Gardens, 14810-51 Ave, Edmonton, AB, Canada T6H 5G5

R2118 JAMIESON, Robert H., 7700 Bayview #116, Box 518, Thornhill, ON, Canada L3T 5W1

R2307 PEPPAR, David, 16415 Glenside Place, Surrey, BC, Canada V3R 9R2

R2332 FLEMMING, William B., Box 3655 Lilac Drive, SS 3, Stroud, ON, Canada L0L 2M0

R2661 WONNACOTT, Dr. J. Brian, 2015 W. 34th Street, Ste 177, Houston, TX, USA 77018

R2664 FIRBY, Charles G., 290 E. Maple, Birmingham, MI, USA 48011

R2718 HALE, James, 823 Bem Ave., Pickering, ON, Canada L1W 1X2

R2983 VARRIN, Lawrence M., 1006 Oak Crescent, Cornwall, ON, Canada K6J 2N1

R3286 MUTTERA, William H., 15973 Alta Vista Dr. #A, La Mirada, CA, USA 90639-3225

R3362 BROWN, Ltc. Jerry M., Box 1321, Springfield, VA, USA 22151

R3462 MURDUCK, Bruce, 820 Allum Ave., Kingston, ON, Canada K7M 7A1

R3695 PEFHANY, Spehro, 3449 Bertrand Road, Mississauga, ON, Canada L5L 3S9

R3697 BALOUGH, Maj. Joseph J., P.O. Box 26140, El Paso, TX, USA 79926

R3727 REES, Mrs. Dorothy, 804 Valley View Drive, Moose Jaw, SK, Canada S6H 5S2

R3857 BRADLEY, Whitney L., Box 6, Honey Harbour, ON, Canada P0E 1E0

R3903 SUTRETT, Cynthia M., R.R. #1, Lombardy, ON, Canada K0G 1L0

R4016 PEOPLES, Dennis S., 8141 Springwater Drive West, Indianapolis, IN, USA 46256-1611

R4196 FIEDLER, Brian C., 283 Pharmacy Ave., Apt. 304, Scarborough, ON, Canada M1L 3G1

L4293 EATON, Daniel L., 1860-One Bentall Centre, 505 Burrard St., Vancouver, BC, Canada V7X 1M6

R4301 DORVAL, Pierre, C.P. 40, St. Lambert de Levis, Quebec, QC, Canada G0S 2W0

R4374 EATON, Frederick R., 1860-One Bentall Centre, 505 Burrard St., Vancouver, BC, Canada V7X 1M6

R4386 MAJORS, Ronald E., 1226 Chanticleer Dr., Cherry Hill, NJ, USA 08003

R4451 DAULT, Michael C., 229 Hillside Ave., Timmins, ON, Canada P4N 4J8

R4499 AIKMAN, K. Murray, Box 306, Red Lake, ON, Canada P0V 2M0

R4504 GRANTDUFF, Brian N., 803-The Sterling Tower, 372 Bay St., Toronto, ON, Canada M5H 2W3

- R4546 HASKETT, James P., 23 Seneca Place W., Lethbridge, AB Canada T1K 4M7
 R4561 SKUCAS, Algis, 3200 - 4th Street South, Cranbrook, BC, Canada V1C 5N5
 R4570 BELLACK, George L., Rushmere, The Green, Hartfield Rd., Forest Row, E. Sussex,
 United Kingdom

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Total membership as of last report	1432
New members added in this report	1
Reinstated	1
Resigned	8
Total membership as of this report	1426
Previous application(s) pending	3
New application(s)	14

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