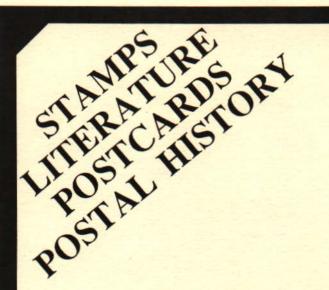


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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY LTD.

VOL. 50, NO. 2

MARCH-APRIL 1993

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PHILATELIC MEANDERINGS

Some philatelists stick to the straight and narrow when it comes to collecting, while others wander a drunkard's path from topic to topic. Who's right? The clear answer is that both are, since hobbies do not have "the right answer," unlike many areas of inquiry. Political correctness is not a new concept, even though as a term it is. Some philatelists, usually senior and advanced in both collecting and pocketbook, tend to try a form of political correctness by specifying what can be collected, how it can be presented, what is acceptable, and the like. Similarly, tradition can tend to ossify thinking about how things are done in organizations. Through the years the political correctness of various collecting areas is reflected in what is studied, exhibited, given awards, and verbally abused. Let's list a few areas that have not been exactly highlighted in the last few decades.

Postal meter impressions. When do we see these shown or written about? There is a Canadian catalog about them. They pay the same tax as stamps, and are sometimes the best way to show a rate. I have a few items in my collection that are every bit as attractive as any stamped cover - how about a blue ink printed matter rate to China in the 1930's? So they are common today; those from the 1920's are not. Besides, they are extremely affordable, and can often be obtained from offices for free.

Tobacco tax paids. Here is another area which has finally seen some action in the last few years. If you want to see spectacular stamps, look at the various 1897 issues with the

Vic Willson

wonderful engine turnings and engravings of Victoria. How about the diamond shapes of the early issues? I think these have been rejected because of the long strip stamps; they are hard to mount and to display. Nevertheless, they tell a fascinating story about man's love of tobacco.

Air mail covers. Everyone knows the glamour of the pioneer mails and the semi officials, but the real story of Canadian aviation over the last 60 years is just now being told. Are you too late for the really good international mails probably before 1945. But there are rates and routes galore to be delved into in the 1940's and 1950's. Try the stamps as part of that story. Collect them in their uses as well as their production.

Junk mail. I have been having a great deal of fun finding material that we now call junk mail - printed matter, samples, packets, etc. Every era from the beginning of Canadian stamps can be collected, both domestic and foreign. Try something in the 20th century such as the 1930's. There are many things to do here.

Used stamps in multiples. It is not quite possible to complete a Canadian collection of used blocks, but you can come pretty close; if you omit Sc. #'s 1-3 and the paper varieties, you can do well with this. Getting picky, go for socked-on-the-nose cancels on the blocks.

Incoming to Canada. Not very many people except the postage due people even look at this material, but think of the fun you can have collecting everything under the sun as long as it goes to Canada. Try every country in the UPU at a given time period, say 1960, or to particular destinations. You don't even need to cover the world - select one area, such as the

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typewritten in double spacing, or neatly handprinted. Electronic formats include 5 1/4" floppy diskette for IBM (or IBM compatibles) with ASCII format; 3 1/2 inch hard diskette for IBM of any current system in ASCII format; or Macintosh 3 1/2 inch diskette using a major word processing system currently available. All electronic text should be typed flush left margin with right margin left free (no right margin justify). Do not indent paragraphs, an extra line between paragraphs is optional. Do not use special print characters for italics, bold, or underscore (indicate on hard copy in pen or pencil), and do not use automatic footnoting.

Opinons expressed are those of the writer and do not necessarily represent those of the Society or the publisher.

Caribbean. This one might cover a time period.

NEW ADMINISTRATIONS

New BNAPS President Chuck Firby visited the Prairie Beavers in the Dallas area the beginning of February and sounded some of his new ideas on the membership. These will also be presented in the pages of this journal. All members, old and new, should read what I said above when they consider proposals. There is nothing sacred about what has been done in the past. Age gives respectability to many things that may not warrant it under any other criteria. One of the better quotes from the Deming inspired Total Quality Management philosophy being implemented in many businesses today in the U.S. (and perhaps Canada, but I am not familiar about it there) is that every organization is perfectly designed to get the results it gets. If an organization makes metaphorical buggywhips well, or loses money every year, the way it does those things is probably oriented toward those ends. If BNAPS members want BNAPS to do some things well and not do other things, and they are not perfectly satisfied with the results of today, then the organization must change to get the desired results. Please think rationally about these things; unthinking reaction is rarely beneficial.

QUESTIONNAIRE AND BALLOT FOR SOCIETY NAME CHANGE

The Directors of the Society voted that the membership should consider a change in name for the Society. The proposed names are listed on the ballot provided. To be counted a ballot should be postmarked no later than May 1, 1993. The questionnaire printed with the ballot is intended to both update Society records and to assist members in using the services of the Society. All information is optional and will be kept confidential.

Reasons for the name change are based on several considerations: 1), that the Society has lost membership back to where it was twenty years ago; 2), that the current name does not convey well what we are about; and 3), that a name better communicating what we collect will increase our visibility and attract new members.

BNAPS BOOSTER PROGRAM

That's right.... And individuals earning credit may use it toward the purchase of any BNAPS service or product. Use it to pay for advertising in BNA *TOPICS*, sales circuit purchases, handbooks, item purchases etc.. Credit also may be used for membership dues, or toward the purchase of life membership or at our annual convention to pay for Registration fee.

For every six (6) new members obtained during the same calendar year, you receive one year's regular member dues **free**, or the equivalent credit of US\$18. For 12 new members the credit would be US\$36; for 18 members \$54, etc.. After you have proposed the 6th member you will be sent a *Booster Voucher* which can be used in any cash transaction within BNAPS as listed above. It's easy to earn credit by using BNAPS Business Reply Card (BBRC provided at no charge by the Membership Chairman). Simply stamp your name and BNAPS number on each card in the space provided for a referral endorsement and then enclose them in your mailings of invoices, price lists, solicitations, auction catalogs, club bulletins, etc..

Individuals interested in learning about the advantages of BNAPS membership may then complete the cards and mail them to the BNAPS Membership Chairman who will then send the enquirer an application kit. Your name will be entered as the sponsor on all membership applications received with payment. Or you may bypass the above and have an applicant complete the application directly. When submitted to the Secretary (with the first year's dues payment) your account will be credited immediately if you have included your name and BNAPS number as proposer.

You can request your supply of BNAPS Business Reply Cards and application forms from Paul Burega, Box 15765 Merivale Depot, Nepean, ON T2M 2B4. We will supply cards in any quantity, provided you agree to distribute them.

The President's Corner

As announced in the last *TOPICS*, the Ambassador and Speakers programs are being launched in this issue. Please examine your role in the Society and if either of these new programs appeals to you - do not hesitate to

sign on. Paul Burega has accepted the task of heading up this important program and will be pleased to hear from you. Remember that in addition to keeping our current members -Recruitment is job one.

Your Board of Directors recently voted on a number of issues via mail ballot. In addition to approving two books for publication, the Board also approved the creation of a BNAPS award to be presented to the best BNA exhibit at National Level Shows throughout Canada and the US.

In addition the BNAPS Booster program was also approved. This program will reward members that introduce new members to BNAPS by providing an US\$18.00 cash credit for every six (6) members signed up. This represents a 15% rebate to those members who help the Society to meet its recruitment goals. The credits may be used to pay for annual dues, purchases from the book or sales departments, advertising, convention registration etc. Remember, if each current member sponsors only ONE new member we will double our membership. Our achievable goal is 120 new members this year. Please help.

As you know, the Society's annual meeting is usually conducted on the morning of the last day of the convention. In the past, comments and questions from the membership have always been welcomed after the executive reports were concluded. The Board has now approved to set aside adequate time after this meeting to permit a more formalized discussion format, an open forum if you will, between the members, executives and directors. This new forum will differ in that it will be scheduled and publicized to the convention attendees. We believe that our membership has alot to say about the Society and we want to learn. You are welcome to participate even if you are unable to attend the convention. Relay your thoughts to a Board member or another that will be in attendance.

LIBRARY. The last item on the ballot was not quite as pleasant as those previously commented on: The topic being whether or not to disperse the Society's library. I must regrettably report that your Board voted 12 to 2 (with one abstention) for dispersement.

The discussion on the library topic began prior to our annual meeting in St. Charles. An analysis centered around three areas: The usefulness of the library to the membership, the newly needed expense to maintain proper library standards and the problems encountered with the Canadian GST. I will address these one at a time, so as to familiarize you with the reasons for the Board's action.

In the past several years the requests for our librarian's services has dropped to virtually nil and in fact only a very few members ever used the service at all. After having examined the program your Board came to the conclusion that in order to maintain an adequate library program for those few we would need to install a computer, fax machine and photocopier (at an obviously high expense to the Society). The reality of having to locate a new librarian in the near future as well as to physically transfer the library were also factored into this difficult decision.

The last of the problems with maintaining the library is the recently enacted Canadian Goods and Services Tax (GST). For those of you unfamiliar with this tax I will give a brief explanation. The GST is a consumption tax to be applied to the end user on virtually every product and service sold in Canada. It affects BNAPS when we attempt to send our circuit books or library books into Canada. Any goods coming into Canada are to have this GST (currently 7%) charged to the recipient; The value of the item being determined by the examiner if no invoice is enclosed. (The recipient can, however, recover the tax collected from the recipient by filing the proper papers after the item leaves Canada, but obviously, a



great deal of paperwork is involved, not to mention the length of time before refund is received.) In many cases the recipient is further required to pick up the package at the Post Office. In addition, a \$5.00 opening? collection? charge has been applied by Canada Post to many packages. These fees are obviously a detriment to our members and have prompted many to not even bother to request items from the library.

The sad fact is it appears that due to lack of interest, the library has outlived its usefulness. Having recognized the above problems, your Board then examined alternatives to continue providing our members with the research capability they require. The findings and end result of this research is positive, I believe.

Discussions with Gini Horn of the American Philatelic Research Library, in Pennsylvania and Cimon Morin of the Canada Archives who represents the National Library in Ottawa (these organizations are actually in the business of lending books) proved promising. Both assured us that our members would be able to withdraw books through each country's interlibrary loan program, thus assuring our members of continued access to this information. In addition, on site research at each of these facilities is welcomed by their trained staff. Thus the difficult decision to disperse the library was reached.

In the near future, both above listed librarians will be provided with a listing of our libraries contents and will be asked to identify the items they do not currently possess. The selected items will then be forwarded as a donation to both libraries from your Society.

The remainder of the library will be put up for auction, perhaps as early as this fall and you will of course receive a catalog and be invited to add to your own library.

Although this action regarding the library may seem wrong to you at first, I ask you to think honestly as to whether it really affects you in a negative way at all. The fact is that the BNAPS member who was the library's greatest user, George Arfken, voted as a Board member to disperse.



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BNAPS SPEAKERS BUREAU

A BNAPS Speakers Bureau is being developed. It is intended to provide a constant flow of Canada-related philatelic knowledge by providing speakers for organized philatelic shows or other meetings scheduled by BNAPS in order to spread the word. Long term recruitment is the goal, second, it is intended to organize a continent wide group of dedicated BNAPSers who enjoy sharing their philatelic knowledge and experiences with others. The Bureau will help educate and entertain collectors who are unfamiliar with the various topics of BNA related subjects presented, and instill interest in Canadian-related philately. Finally, the Bureau will promote the BNAPS Society as a meeting place for collectors and researchers of Canada's stamps.

BNAPS Speakers in good standing will be so noted by inclusion of the letter "S" following their membership number. Speakers are also eligible to earn "BOOSTERS" free dues (the equivalent of one year's free dues for ever six new members admitted) by signing up new members (enter Proposer's number on applicant's application form in order to be counted). A Speaker has an added opportunity for signing new members and thus earning credits. Speakers will be provided with an outline of their responsibilities, procedures, and provided with a Society name badge to identify their position. Speakers are expected to recognize their importance in promoting positively both Canadian Philately and BNAPS.

The Bureau will provide a continent-wide contingent of dedicated BNAPSers trained to staff a Society table at various stamp shows. They will be expected to provide information by talking to prospective members as well as providing pamphlets on BNAPS. They will be able to accept payments and applications and to forward to the Secretary.

Ambassadors in good standing will be so noted by inclusion of the letter "A" following their membership number. Ambassadors will be provided with information outlining their job responsibilities and procedures. They will be provided with a Society name badge to identify their position, and will be expected to understand that they are an integral part of this great Society. Ambassadors will be eligible to earn "Boosters" free dues (One year for every six new members admitted) by signing up new members (enter Proposer's number on application form.)

THE BNAPS AMBASSADORSHIP PROGRAM

Will provide a continent-wide contingent of dedicated BNAPSers trained to staff a Society table at various stamp shows. They will be expected to provide information by talking to prospective members as well as providing pamphlets on BNAPS. They will be able to accept payments and applications and to forward to the Secretary.

Ambassadors in good standing will be so noted by inclusion of the letter "A" following their

membership number. Ambassadors will be provided with information outlining their job responsibilities and procedures. They will be provided with a Society name badge to identify their position, and will be expected to understand that they are an integral part of this great Society. Ambassadors will be eligible to earn "Boosters" free dues (one year for every six new members admitted) by signing up new members (enter Proposer's number on application form).

Members interested in either program should reguest an application from Paul Burega, Box 15765 Merivale Depot, Nepean, ON K2C 3S7



BNAPEX '93

TORONTO, ONTARIO

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 3-5, 1993

Exhibition Rules and Entry Form

EXHIBITION RULES - BNAPEX '93

Who May Enter

- The Exhibition is restricted to members in good standing of BNAPS.

What May Be Exhibited

The Exhibition is restricted to British North America material as outlined in the classification.
The widest possible spectrum of exhibits is encouraged.

Entries Are Limited

- No exhibitor may have more than one entry in any group or sub-group.
- All entries must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor.
- Entries shall consist of no less than two frames (32 pgs). Except in special cases, with the approval in advance of the Host Group, entries shall consist of no more than ten frames (160 pgs).
- The Host Group has the right to restrict the number of frames for any one entry, but in no case will the restriction be less than four frames.
- All entries will consist of complete frames.
- No entry which has received the Grand Award at a previous BNAPEX may compete in open competition again. The exhibitor is restricted, however, only in that group or subgroup in which the Grand Award was won.

Exhibition Type

- Open Show basis.

Judges

 Three experienced judges, all members of BNAPS, have been selected by the Host Group. No judge may enter the competition.

AWARDS

The classification which follows is for purposes of properly organizing the exhibition, and also for the purpose of restricting previous Grand Award winners. It has no other purpose in determining awards.

The Exhibition is to be judged on an open-show basis, using modified International standards. There will be five levels of award: Gold, Vermeil, Silver, Silver-Bronze and Bronze. Special emphasis will be placed on recognizing research and study evidenced in an exhibit, whether it is in a traditional or specialty area of the classification.

The number of awards in total, and by grades, shall be determined only by the quality of the exhibits on display.

In no way should it be interpreted that any given number of awards must be given to any group or combination of groups.

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BNAPS EXHIBITION CLASSIFICATION

CLASS I - COURT OF HONOUR

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

CLASS II - COMPETITIVE

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

- B COVERS OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND AND/OR ANY BNA PROVINCE(S)
 - B1 19th Century to (1851 to 1897)
 - B2 20th Century (from 1897)
- C STAMPS OF THE PROVINCES AND NEWFOUNDLAND
 - C1 British Columbia and Vancouver Island
 - C2 New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island
 - C3 Newfoundland
- D STAMPS OF CANADA (VICTORIAN ISSUES)
 - D1 1851-1859 Pence and Decimal Issues
 - D2 1868-1897 Large and Small Queens, Widow Weeds and Registration Issues
 - D3 1897-1902 Diamond Jubilee, Leaf, Numeral and Map Issues
- E STAMPS OF CANADA (EARLY 20th CENTURY)
 - E1 1902-1907 King Edward Issues
 - E2 1912-1927 King George V Admiral Issues, including War Tax
- E3 1928-37 King George V Issues F STAMPS OF CANADA (MODERN ERA)
 - - F1 1938-1951 King George VI Issues
 - F2 1952 to date Queen Elizabeth II Issues, including Semi-Postals
 - F3 Officials (G or OHMS), Overprinted or Perfin
 - F4 Special Delivery, Postage Due, Officially Sealed
- G AIRMAILS
 - G1 Newfoundland Airmails and/or Covers
 - G2 Canadian Semi-Official Airmails and/or Covers
 - G3 Canadian Government Issues and/or Covers, including Inaugural and First Flights
- H POSTAGE STAMP SPECIALTIES
 - H1 Canadian and Newfoundland Booklets and Panes
- H2 Canadian Coils, Miniature Sheets, Souvenir Sheets/Cards, Plate Numbers and Imprint studies J - CANCELLATION STUDIES (ON OR OFF COVER)
- K PRIVATE PERFIN OR PRECANCELLED STAMPS AND/OR COVERS
- L POSTAL STATIONERY OF CANADA AND/OR NEWFOUNDLAND (INCLUDING PRECANCELLED)
- M POSTAL HISTORY SPECIALTIES
- N REVENUES
- **O NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED**

NOTES:

1) Proofs and Essays should be entered in the group to which they belong; thus Pence and Decimal Canadian proofs would be entered under II-D1. However, if the exhibit includes all 19th century proofs then it should be entered under II-D. This applies to freaks, plate varieties, and similar specialties.

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

CLASS III - NOVICE

This special section is intended to encourage new exhibitors. It is open to any member who has not previously exhibited at a BNAPEX exhibition. This section is not classified.

INSURANCE

Insurance shall be the responsibility of the exhibitor. While the Host Group will take every reasonable step to provide security for the exhibition, there shall be no responsibility or liability attached to the Society, its officers, committees, or members, or to the Host group, its officers, committees, or members, for any loss or damage to any exhibit or part of any exhibit for any reason whatsoever. The Host Group recommends that exhibits be personally delivered rather than being sent through the mails.

The exhibitor, by his or her signature on the exhibition application, agrees to accept these rules and regulations.

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BNAPEX '93 - TORONTO, ONTARIO SEPTEMBER 3,4,5

Joanne & Cliff Guile Deputy Co-Chairpersons

CONVENTION COMMENTS

* January/February '93 issue of BNA TOPICS contained:

- * Details of the Convention Schedule
- * Royal York Hotel Registration Form
- * Official Airlines Information
- * Publicity on Toronto and the Royal York Hotel

* Judges for the BNAPEX '93 Exhibition: We are pleased to announce that the following BNAPS Members have agreed to act as Judges this year:

- * Chuck Firby of Waterford, Michigan
- * Bill Pawluk of Calgary, Alberta
- * Gray Scrimageour of Victoria, B.C.

Exhibition Rules and Entry Form are included with this issue of BNA *TOPICS*.

* Royal York Hotel Parking Costs: Since the Hotel is in a prime, downtown location, overnight parking costs are not cheap. Overnight rates are as follows:

- * \$17.00 for each week night
- * \$10.00 for each of Saturday and Sunday

* Next Issue (May/June '93): Watch for the following:

- * BNAPEX '93 Convention Schedule
- * Details on the social and tour events in this Convention Schedule.
- * Pre-Registration Form for the Convention events - including the optional activities.

TORONTO TRAVEL TIPS

"Toronto" is the Huron Indian word for "meeting place"; the area was well-used by native people with its protected harbour and location at the end of the shortcut between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron. Toronto was established as a French fur trading post in 1750, the British colonized it in 1793, and the city was named "York". However, the "Toronto" name was revived when the city was incorporated in 1834.

Thus, when you come to BNAPEX '93, we

will be celebrating two anniversaries - (1) the 50th anniversary of the founding of BNAPS, and (2) as you can see by the above dates, the 200th anniversary of the founding of York. It should be noted that the city recognizes its roots by designating the area with street signs marked "Town of York" - all within walking distance, just to the east of the Royal York Hotel.

It is the original meaning of "Toronto", however, that we hope you will experience at BNAPEX '93 - namely, a place where we will all meet to renew old friendships and make many new ones. The Convention Schedule (included in the January/February '93 issue of BNA *TOPICS*) was planned to allow maximum time for, not only philatelic activities, but also for socializing and touring - i.e., time for meeting people!

Just steps away from the Convention's Royal York Hotel are city attractions, theatres and sports facilities. Toronto's remarkable underground shopping network and transportation system start right on the Hotel's doorstep.

More specifically, within a short walk or by a quick ride on either bus, subway or streetcar, are numerous activities, which you can enjoy during the informal touring sessions allocated in the Convention Schedule. For example:

- * Harbourfront this lakeside area offers a 7day a week variety of cultural, recreational and leisure activities. At the west end is the Antique Market; permanent home to 100 dealers with another 100 added on Sundays. At the east end are the ferry docks, which offer transportation to our Toronto Islands' park system, as well as to one-hour boat tours of the waterfront and Islands.
- * Art A range of galleries and exhibit spaces, from large institutions to artist-run co-ops, contribute to the exciting diversity of Toronto's art scene. The Art Gallery of Ontario (AGO) has just undergone major renovations, which are more like a rebirth with 30 new and 20 renovated galleries. The AGO is known for its old masters, Group of Seven and Henry Moore Collections. Closer to the Hotel is the smaller, private Thomson Gal-

lery, which contains wonderful examples of 19th and 20th Century Canadian art - especially the Group of Seven.

- Museums The Royal Ontario Museum (ROM) is one of the 5 most popular museums in North America. It is also Canada's largest, home to an enormous variety of treasures. We will visit part of this complex on Friday, September 3rd, when we visit the Ceramic museum. However, the Museum also has Chinese, Egyptian and Greek ancient treasures - and even a dinosaur gallery and "bat cave". An example of one of Toronto's smaller, downtown Museums is the Museum of Textiles. its collection of 16,000 pieces is devoted to the study and exhibition of the worldwide heritage of historic and handmade textiles and carpets.
- * Shopping Downtown Toronto offers excellent and varied shopping adventures in places such as the Eaton Centre, Hazelton Lanes, Bloor Street, Kensington Market and the Queen's Quay Terminal at Harbourfront.

If the three or four days of Convention does not allow you enough time to partake of Toronto's many activities, why not come early or stay on afterwards? Some additional attractions worthy of consideration are:

- * Toronto Theatre Toronto has the third-largest theatre industry in the English-speaking world (after London and New York). This is because Toronto is a theatre-going city, where its inhabitants crowd the 40 - odd theatres. Two high-profile productions that may interest you are:
- * "Miss Saigon" at the new "Princess of Wales" Theatre (4 blocks from the Royal York Hotel); Call (416)827-1212, if you wish to order tickets. (A note of caution: This production opens in May 1993, so tickets will be scarce.)
- * "The Phantom of the Opera" at the "Pantages" Theatre (3 Subway stops from the Royal York Hotel): Call (416)872-2222 for tickets. (Note: As of January, they were only booking to the end of July. We will monitor this, and announce in the next issue if the production will be extended, as we expect.)
- * Toronto Blue Jay Games For baseball fans who want to see our 1992 World Series Winners in action at the SkyDome Stadium, the Team will be playing 6 home games, immediately following BNAPEX '93.

Details are:

Day	Date	Time	Opponents
Tues.	Sept. 7	7:35 pm	Oakland
Wed.	• 8		
Thurs.	. 9		
Fri.	• 10	H	California
Sat.	* 11	1:35 pm	
Sun.	• 12		

To order tickets by mail, write: Blue Jay Tickets, One Blue Jays Way, Box 3200, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5V 1J1. For additional information, call (416)341-1111.

[Note: 7-day a week tours of SkyDome (2 blocks form the Royal York Hotel) are also available, event schedule permitting.]

For those who do not want to wait until BNAPEX '93 to receive tourist information on our great city, the Metropolitan Toronto Convention & Visitors Association (MTCVA) offers a 32page "Visitor's Guide" for 1993. Free copies can be obtained by calling 1-800-363-1990 or writing to the MTCVA, P.O. Box 126, Queens Quay West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5V 1A7

ONTARIO OUTINGS

Webster's Dictionary describes an "outing" as a pleasure-trip and a holiday away from home. Ontario certainly offers a variety of outings to help you fulfill this definition.

For those travelling to BNAPEX '93 from the south and east, the St. Lawrence Parks System and historic cities, such as Kingston with its 19th century limestone buildings, offer not only beauty, but history as well. The 1000 Islands can be toured by boat from Gananoque, and, coming west a bit, the shoreline around Picton creates dunes of white sands, in points, that are 30 metres high.

For those coming form the other direction, Southwestern Ontario offers a warm lush land that rolls gently between two great lakes. Here is the stage for North America's finest Shakespearean festival, held each year in a town called Stratford (see below). Also nestled in the pastoral landscape are gracious towns such as Grand Bend, Bayfield and Goderich, and peaceful spots such as Point Pelee National Park.

Just to the south and west of Toronto is Festival Country, best known for the mighty Niagara Falls that roar majestically to the delight of all visitors. Down the River Road, just a 20-minute drive away, is the lovingly preserved town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, with its superb Shaw Festival (see below), held every summer. There is plenty of terrific touring country in this area also. just follow the highways and side roads through the vineyards, farms and tobacco fields and up over the escarpment to the land of the Mennonites.

Space prevents us from going into more details on the above 3 Travel Areas, or discussing other Areas within an easy driving distance of Toronto. However, the Ontario Department of Tourism & Recreation offers a terrific 120-page book, which divides the Province into 12 Travel Areas. This free book, called TRAVEL ON-TARIO can be obtained from Ontario Travel by calling 1-800-ONTARIO (668-2746) from anywhere in Canada and the Continental U.S.A. You may also write to the Department at Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M7A 2E5 to request this book.

For those members interested in out-of-town theatre, we recommend the two Festivals, that we mentioned briefly above.

* Shaw Festival in Niagara-on-the-Lake (123

km/74 miles/ 1½-2 hours from Toronto by car) - Information on this enjoyable Festival can be obtained by calling: 1-800-267-4795 from Canada and 1-800-724-2934 from the USA. Information can also be obtained by writing to the Shaw Festival, P.O. Box 774, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, LOS 1J0. Their free brochure will not only provide you with descriptions of the 9 plays for the 1993 season, but will also give you information on accommodation and restaurants.

* Stratford Festival in Stratford (150 km/90 miles/ 2-2½ hours from Toronto by car) - Information on this long-running Festival, featuring both works by Shakespeare and more contemporary playwrights, can be obtained by calling 1-800-567-1600. You may also write to the Stratford Festival, 55 Queen Street, P.O. Box 520, Stratford, Ontario, N5A 6V2 to obtain information. Their booklet describes the 10 productions offered for the 1993 season, and provides information on their Accommodation Book-ing service for Festival visitors.

NEW JUDGING COORDINATOR BILL PAWLUCK

President Chuck Firby appointed Bill Pawluck as Judging Coordinator, a new position designed to provide continuity and consistency in BNAPEX exhibition judging. This will relieve the local committees of the task of recruiting judges for the annual exhibitions. It will also allow BNAPS to develop a pool of judges and standardize to a greater degree the orientation of judging at BNAPEX shows. Bill will seek members' input regarding these matters.

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Notes

ROYAL 1993 ROYALE

Attention all stamp collectors, philatelists and hockey enthusiasts! Mark your 1993 calendar now for the biggest philatelic exhibition and convention during 1993 in Canada - Royal 1993 Royale - to be held in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, Friday, 30 April to Sunday 2 May 1993.

The convention hotel is the centrally located Rad-

isson Hotel at 100 Kent Street. The co- chairmen of Royal 1993 Royale are Paul Burega and Charles Verge, both experienced administrators, organizers and philatelists.

Royal 1993 Royale will be two exhibitions, the regular exhibition of Royal 1993 Royale, and Canada's Second National Philatelic Literature Exhibition.

Continued on page 18

CONSOIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1992 IN U.S. FUNDS

CURRENT ASSETS

TOTAL ASSETS

Cash in banks	33,743.35
Cash held by dept. heads	15,576.76
Investments	83,369.95
Accounts receivable, advert	ising 224.90
Book inventory	6,003.19
Library	100.00

LIABILITIES

	Sales circuits payable	13,998.26
	Prepaid advertising	0.00
	Prepaid dues - 1993	19,762.38
	Prepaid life member dues	7,797.07
	TOTAL LIABILITIES	41,557.71
	EQUITY	
	BNAPS Foundation funds	42,840.22
	Members equity	54,620.22
15	TOTAL EQUITY	97,460.44

TOTAL LIABILITY AND EQUITY 139,018.15

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1992 IN U.S. FUNDS

139,018.1

	N CALLER AND A TO A
INCOME	(Westing)
Advertising income	5,365.07
Bequests and gifts	6,630.71
Book department sales	3,453.56
Funds transfer gain/loss	617.32
Interest income	4,921.39
Membership dues	20,354.35
Other income	81.55
Sales circuit income	527.49
Topics sales income	105.01
TOTAL INCOME	42,056.45
EXPENSES	
Advertising	25.00
Bank charges	16.90
BNAPS meeting, convention	s, 376.32
Cost of books sold	2,405.52

EXPENSES cont.

Insurance	1,137.00
Library	310.81
Medals and plaques	922.93
Misc. expenses	90.70
Postage	1,601.30
Prepaid member. expense	0.00
Professional fees	60.00
Sales circuit expenses	192.70
Stationery and supplies	1,535.94
Study Groups expenses	1,258.10
Telephone expense	779.43
BNA TOPICS printing	
and distribution	23,988.10
TOTAL EXPENSES	34,700.75

NET INCOME

7,355.70

14 / BNA TOPICS / MARCH-APRIL 1993

BRIDGEWATER, ONTARIO?

Volume 50, Number 1... January-February issue of BNA *TOPICS* received this morning. It's lookin' good and the size increase is enjoyable.

I read with interest the *letters* section and noted that Fred Fawn, North York, Ontario states there is no Bridgewater in Ontario. My reference *Ghost and Post Offices of Ontario* by Floreen Carter, published in 1986 states otherwise on pages 105 and 106.

BRIDGEWATER #1 (page 105)... Thurlow Township, Hastings County. Office established as Bridgewater on January 6, 1853. First Postmaster Jesse F. Byam. In December of 1854 the name of the post office was changed to CANNIFTON by Jonas Canniff, the new postmaster. The official change date was January 1, 1855 and the post office was still in operation in 1986.

BRIDGEWATER #2 (page 106)... Ilsevir Township, Hastings County. Office established as Bridgewater at Troy hamlet on November 1, 1858 and its first postmaster was James Colwell. The post office name was changed to ACTINOLITE on March 1, 1895 and the office closed January 13, 1970.

However, regarding First Day Covers of the Imperial Postage (Map Stamp) issue, there can be no such items from Bridgewater.

> Jack Davis Peterborogh, Ontario

QUERIES TO JOHN SCHMIDT

First, I must tell you that I've really enjoyed, and appreciated, your publications on the Canadian definitives - going all the way back to your excellent articles on the Caricatures and Landscapes of 1979. I've only recently begun to specialize in this very interesting area, and have found the results of your extensive research most helpful.

I'm taking the liberty of forwarding the attached critique of your three most recent articles, published in the Canadian Philatelist and in BNA TOPICS. I prefer sending this directly to you, rather than as Letters to the Editors. I'd venture we both have the same objective - to clear up the considerable confusion caused by Canada Post with unannounced printing changes, and aggravated by Scott with their illogical numbering systems.

Thus, I hope you will take my criticism as constructive and, unless you prefer otherwise, will leave it to you to bring any corrections to the attention of the publishers. In any case, I do hope you will send me your responses to any items which are questioned, or where you disagree, so that I may correct my records where necessary.

I look forward to your continuing publications, and to corresponding with you.

Canadian Philatelist, 43(3) p.208-210, (May-Jun 1992)

- #1 the 1¢ decoy on Clark paper is <u>917a</u>, not 917
- #2 Coated paper was also used for the later printings of some of the Mamals/Architecture series-the 1¢ (1155), 2¢ (1156), 10¢ (1160), 25¢ (1161), \$1 (1181), \$2 (1182) and \$5(1183)-probably after you submitted your article.
- #3 unless Unitrade has changed the numbers, the 35¢ Christmas booklet is <u>Bk. 133</u> Not (135), and the 40¢, 46¢ and 80¢ stamps are, respectively, numbers 1339, 1340 and 1341.
- #4 Bk. 129, the 80¢ caribou, is perf. 12.5x13 (not 12.5x12).
- #5 no doubt subsequent to the submission of your article, most 1992 issues are printed on Coated paper - exceptions to date being the Quick Sticks, both the Winter and Summer Olympic booklets, the Canada '92 sheets (except the Souvenir sheet), Alaska Highway and the NHL booklet. Canada Post's Stamp Details No. 5-1992 indicates that both the 42¢ Flag and QE sheet stamps were printed on Peterborough paper-l've seen them only on Coated paper. Also, this same publication shows the Flag coil stamp on Coated paper, while their Collections of Canada lists it as Peterborough - my copies indicate the latter is correct. Have you seen, or confirmed, the alternate varieties of any of these last three?

Canadian Philatelist, 43(4) p.289-291, (Jul-Aug 1992)

- #6 following up on the last comment above, you seem to agree that the 42¢ Flag and QE sheet stamps are on Coated paper only. However, you also show the 42¢ coil on Coated paper only, which is in opposition to my finding.
- #7 there have been literature references to the 46¢ wolverine, 63¢ porpoise and 80¢ caribou perforated both 14x14 (probably 13.8x 13.9) and 13½x13 (probably 13.8x13.1) - I haven't been able to locate, or confirm any of them. I currently have letters out to some of the major dealers, in an attempt to resolve this controversy. I do have the 44¢ walrus perforated 13.8x13.1, but have a similar problem locating the perf. 13.1x13.1 which is supposed to exist, as it does for the others in that year group (59¢ musk ox and 76¢ grizzly).
- #8 the 39¢ Flag is perf. 13.6x13.1, for both printings - probably a typographical error.
- #9 the 39¢ Flag was also issued perf. 12.7x13.1 (1161i).
- #10 the 1-5-39¢ combination booklet (Bk. 111) was also issued perf. 12.5x13.0 (Bk. 111A).
- #11 the 39¢ QE booklet (Bk. 113) was also issued perf. 13.1x12.7.

BNA Topics, 49(5) p.34-36, (Sep-Oct.1992)

- #12 p.34, note #5 Values from 10¢ to 80¢ are tagged on four sides, <u>except the Coat-</u> ed paper printings of the 10¢ and the 25¢ which are untagged.
- #13 the 25¢ Beaver also exists APL (C) NL (Insp) - Coated paper.
- #14 the perf. 14.3x13.8 varieties of the 46¢ (1172A), 63¢ (1176) and 80¢ (1180) are (Insp) - inscription blocks.
- #15 the 61¢ timber wolf (1175i) perf. 13x13 is printed on Slater paper, no inscription (Blk).
- #16 the 74¢ Wapiti has been found on Rolland paper - I saw a number of them at George Wegg's, when I was in Toronto a few weeks ago. I did not see a corner block, so cannot confirm whether it is inscripted, but it probably would be, to be consistent with others in that first issue.
- #17 footnote #1 just one more of Scott's (unitrade) numbering puzzles, which may eventually be resolved. Wegg's GM-154 lists the 10¢ Skunk Coated paper variety (no perf. change) as 1160i, and the new

perf. 13.1x12.7 (on Slater paper) as 1160iiwhich is as it should, and hopefully, will be.

- #18 footnote #2 they did it again the correct perf. for the 44¢ walrus is 13.75x13.1, as shown by Wegg. There are reports of a 13.1x13.1 (see note above) which I haven't seen - nor had Wegg's, when I was there. I do not have either of these in my collection.
- #19 footnote #3 I can confirm the 59¢ musk ox (1174i) - I have one in front of me, but my copy does not have an inscription others may.
- #20 footnote #5 76¢ grizzly (1178ii) same comment as just above, for footnote #3.
- #21 footnote #6 for a change, Unitrade is correct. My copy of the 80¢ caribou perf. 13.1x13.1 (1180i) is inscripted.
- #22 the \$1, \$2 and \$5 values, as I'm sure you're now aware, have been printed on Coated paper - same perfs., all Plate #2.
- #23 for the 46¢ and 80¢ booklets, according to Collections of Canada (all four issues-Spring 1991 until Winter 1991), the back cover inscription is 1990 Souvenir Collection.

Samuel Rock Metuchen, NJ

REPLY TO COMMENTS OF SAM ROCK

[Before I reply, let me mention that I used Unitrade's Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps, 1992 Edition, for Scott numbers.]

Canadian Philatelist, 43(3) p.208-210, (May-Jun 1992

#1 Let me quote the following from a Canada Post stamp bulletin: At the time of the postal rate change, the demand for 1-cent stamps was higher than anticipated, and the supply of 1-cent stamps printed on Harrison paper was exhausted. In order to meet operational needs for 1-cent stamps quickly, it was necessary to print the 1-cent stamp on the only available postage stamp paper-Clark paper-and to print the entire quantity as "field stock" (no marginal inscription in the borders of the panes). Additional quantities of the 1-cent stamp were later printed on Harrison paper when it was received. After the Harrison 1-cent stamps became available, the remaining small quantity of the non-inscribed Clark 1-cent stamps was reserved for philatelic sale.

Date of release: August 6, 1985.

No mention is made of who the printer was, however, 917a is listed in Unitrade's catalogue as being printed by CBN. (My copy of 917a has CBN in the inscription.) I should also point out that my numbering of the 1¢ Decoy as "917" was only for reference. As you know, Unitrade does not list with separate numbers all the various papers used in a particular denomination. Take the 1¢ Decoy as an example. There were four different papers used; first Abitibi was used, then Harrison paper, then Clark paper, and last Rolland paper. Unitrade only mentions ... on Canadian-made stamp paper. Later printings are on Clark or Harrison (See page 148 of the 1992 Edition.) Notice no mention of Rolland paper.

- #2 When you get your copy of the Sep-Oct 1992 issue of Canadian Philatelist, you'll notice on pages 384 & 385 that I've included those stamps printed on Coated papers, with the exception of the \$1, \$2, & \$5. (Will write a letter to Steve and include any mistakes or omissions I find in the article.)
- #3 You are correct. Thank you.
- #4 Again you are correct. In a later edition of the article, I list the perf as 12.5x13.1. This is how it appears in the Sep-Oct 1992 issue of the Canadian Philatelist.
- #5 My copies of the 42¢ Flag and 42¢ Queen Elizabeth II (sheet stamps only) are also on Coated papers. Will have to recheck my 42¢ Flag coil to see if it is in fact printed on Peterborough paper. Will let you know later.

Canadian Philatelist, 43(4) p.289-291, (Jul-Aug 1992

#6 See my comments on #5 above.

- #7 The closest I come to 14x14 is 14.4x13.8 for the 46¢ Wolverine, 63¢ Harbour Porpoise, and 80¢ Peary Caribou. As for the other perforation of 13³/₂x13, I've no copies of those. Further I do not have the 44¢ Walrus in perforations 13.8x13.1 or 13.1x13.1. Will try George Wegg for all three, the 44¢ Walrus (both), 59¢ Musk Ox (the 13.8x13.1), and 76¢ Grizzly (both).
- #8 Yes it was. My copy of the article shows 13.6x13.1 for all 39¢ Flag stamps, with the exception of the 50¢ booklet.
- #9 I do not have the 39¢ Flag perforated 12.7x13.1. I think you mean (1166i) according to the 1992 edition. Do you have that perforation?

- #10 I do not have BK 111A, perforated 12.5x13.0. Do you have that booklet?
- #11 I do not have the 39¢ QE Booklet perforated 13.1x12.7. Do you have that booklet?

BNA Topics, 49(5) p.34-36, (Sep-Oct 1992)

#12 Again you are correct.

- #13 Wrote a letter to Vic Wilson dated October 19th in which I mentioned several additions to the Wildlife series. When I'm finished with your letter I'll update (or revise) my letter to him. Thanks again.
- #14 In my latest article on Wildlife, I have indicated that the 46¢ is an Insp block. Thanks for the information that the 63¢ and 80¢ (perf 14.3x13.8) are also Insp blocks. Will let Vic Wilson know of the change in the letter mentioned above.
- #15 Thanks for the information that 61¢ (perf 13x13) is in fact a blank corner block.
- #16 I'll have to contact George Wegg to see if I can get a corner block of the 74¢ Wapiti. I'll also ask for an Inscription block.
- #17 This presents a problem. I agree with your comment on Unitrade's assignment of 13x12½ as being incorrect. Solving the formula for N, the dimensions of the stamp give a perforation of 13.1 (horiz) with 17 teeth and 12.7 (vert) with 14 teeth. I'm assuming that Unitrade rounded down to the nearest fraction, making the perforation 13x12½. The Slater paper is the real problem, and I'll try to obtain an Inscription block from George Wegg. Will let you know the results.
- #18 I agree with your calculations; there could be a 13.75x13.1 (I would round it up to 13.8) with 22 teeth along the horizontal edge of the stamp and 17 teeth along the vertical edge of the stamp. Also there could be a 13.1x13.1 with 21 teeth along the horizontal edge and 17 teeth along the vertical edge. Now all I have to do is obtain confirming copies for my collection. Again I'll contact George Wegg. (I should point out that I like to see for myself relative to perforation changes. In other words, I want those stamps in my hands or in my collection. I don't like to report on rumours.)
- #19 Thank you for confirming the existence of 1174i on Slater paper with a perforation of 14.3x13.8. Inscription or Blank corner block is still up in the air.
- #20 Again, thanks for confirming the existence of 1178ii. Blank or Inscription block is still

up in the air.

- #21 Will try to obtain an Insp block for perf 14.3x13.8 from George Wegg. Thanks for the confirmation.
- #22 I mentioned this in my comment #2 above.
- #23 That information was good to know. Next time I will not remove the booklet panes from their covers.

As you can see I've followed your comments and added numbers to a Xerox copy of those comments. Thanks again for all the help.

> John Schmidt Fort Collins, CO

UPDATE ON FOREIGN CANCELS ON BNA STAMPS

- 5 cent SQ LITTLE METIS QUE () JY 1?/95 w/LONDON N?
 - Sc 11:15 AM AU 1/95
- #86 type 8 flag cancel w/BRIGHTON 8 10:15 PM AU 22/00 CDS double ringed CDS inner & outer ring CDS w/heavy side bars common type of UK canceller.
- 5 cent Jubilee 150 MILE HOUSE B.C. split ring OC 2/97 HASELMERE (UK) duplex #481?? PM OC 21/97
- 5 cent Jubilee CDN CDS faint unknown place or date BOSTON (UK) squared circle 1*P JY 14/97 lovely strike. This hammer came into use in 1894 accord to lit on British SC.
- 3 cent Jubilee NEW YORK oval parcel post cancel with P.O. in centre. No cdn cancel evident.
- 2 cent Edward. Liverpool (UK) partial N/10-81 RPO E Jun 27, 1904.

Data provided by Joe Smith.

Dave Lacelle

FIRST DAY COVER ADDITIONS

As a follow-up to the article in Volume 49, No. 3: Part 1 - First Day Covers of the Queen Victoria Drained Jubilee Commemorative Issue of 1897. I wish to offer the following additions to the tables provided by the authors based on examples in my collection.

TABLE II -III)

3 cent first DAY COVERS WOLFVILLE, Nova Scotia - Squared circle

TABLE III - FDI - Off cover III) - 3 cent Magog, Quebec - squared circle Bracebridge, ON - "" Kingston, ON - "" Truro, NS - "" Quebec, Quebec - CDS + Duplex Toronto, ON - 3 Ring ORB St. Elmo, ON - Split ring

- IV) #60 50¢ Ultramarine Fruitland, ON* - split ring
- VII) #54 5¢ Deep Blue Fruitland, ON* - split ring

* These 2 strikes were formerly in the A.P. Cook collection, and were purchased through a J.N. Sissons auction in the fall of 1985. If my recollection is correct, there was at least one other FDI from Fruitland offered,... I believe it was on the 8¢ value. Research into the A.P. Cook sales catalogue from Sissons (October 1985) would surely shed some additional light.

I also have in my collection an F.D.I. cancellation which I understand to be bogus. It is a CDS for Toronto, Ontario with indicia *Saturday*, *June 19,1897*. I have this cancellation on 1¢, 2¢, 3¢ and 5¢ values and have seen it on the 6¢ value.

> Cam Lindsay New Westminster, BC

SEMI-OFFICIAL AIRMAIL STUDY GROUP DEMISE INCORRECT

The Semi Official Airmail Study Group was incorrectly reported by the editor in the last issue of *TOPICS* to be dissolved. This is incorrect, as Study Group Coordinator Bob Marcello indignantly responded, a la Mark Twain. Members interested in the study group can contact Bob at Box 961, Boston MA 02103.

AUXILIARY SERVICE COVERS OF THE CANADIAN ARMED FORCES

Bob Bayes

M. +2.04 ON SERVICE FOR THE KING BER IF NOT CALLED FOR RETURN TO SEPSC TIONAL COUNCIL Y. M. C. A. 0 2=PM 15 TORONTO STREET. TORONTO C. 9. 9. on Brack NIL Quele a Red starting miss Gladys handless 211 Humberide 229/14 yorni

Fig. 1: Earliest Canadian YMCA cover of WW I. Written by O.D. Irwin, aboard the ZEALAND en-route to England with the 1st Canadian Contingent.

For a long time I have been trying to make a complete listing of the Canadian Auxiliary covers of W.W. I. Articles in *TOPICS* by Richardson and Sharpe failed to help in this regard, so I have taken it upon myself to attempt to classify them, subject to such criticism as may

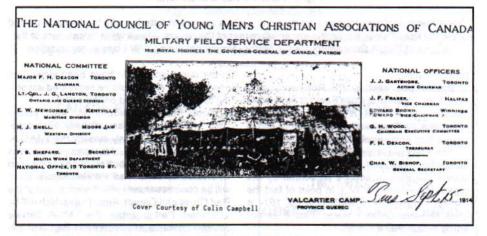


Fig. 2: The Earliest Dated Stationery of WW I. Courtesy of Colin Pomfret.

Sough B. Con al St Batt MICITIA FIELD SERVICE DEPARIMENT National Council Y.M.C.A MILITIA FIELD SERVICE DEPARTMENT ON.QA MATIGNALCOY FEBIC 10a IS TORONTO ST ... TORON MILITIA FIELD SERVICE DEPARTMENT ATIONAL COUNCIL Y. M. C. A's OF CANADA Maritime Division Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, HALIFAX CJAN 31 1130PM MILITIA FIELD SERVICE DEPARTMENT National Council Y.M.C.A. WESTERN OFFICE . CALGARY, ALBERTA The Fired

Fig. 3: Field Service Department.

YMCA National Council Covers are found in various colours of lettering with the legends printed in lines of from Two to Six on the upper left corner of the covers. These were forerunners to the millions of YMCA Covers provided to Military Personnel during WW I by this organization.

be forthcoming.

Photocopies sent by Bill Robinson, John Frith, Ken Ellison and Colin Pomfret have been used to verify the various Y.M.C.A. types I had separated. All have been grouped according to type setting and envelope colour.

The National Council Covers would seem to be the forerunners of the millions of Y.M.C.A. covers provided to service personnel by the organization during W.W. I. In point of fact the earliest known date of *September 30, 1914* is on a National Council cover. Part 1 of this article details these covers.

Covers with the various Secretaries names

in the upper left corner have been viewed as one type, but each could be separated according to the name printed on the cover.

Notes have been added with each photocopy to help identify and classify each type. Initially I intended to only classify the Y.M.C.A. material from W.W. I. However, it has now grown to include the Salvation Army and Church Army as well as the Red Cross. Each will be done separately with the exception of the Red Cross and Church Army Huts which will be combined. Part 2 details the YMCA Service covers. Addenda are covered in Part 3 of this series.

on active service anadian Nationa! Conncil Y.M.C. J. PEQUEGNAT. niss Gileen Mente Canadian National Council Y.M.C.A. HILITARY FIELD SERVICE DEPARTMENT. C. G. ARMOUR, Sec anadian National Council Y.M.C.A. BILITARY FIELD SERVICE DEPARTMENT. F. HANCOCK, Secretary. s. C. Des 16 2 marlborou Sundanstall

Fig. 4: National Council Covers.

15 Secretaries went to France with the Soldiers of the 1st three Contingents, it would only seem logical that a like number of National Council Covers exist, all with the names of these Secretaries.

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Fig. 5: Canadian use of British YMCA Stationery

Stationery and Envelope are British in Origin but were used at Pond Farm Camp, Salisbury Plain by a Soldier from the 10th Battalion, 3rd Brigade on 26 October, 1914. This was the earliest form of material available to the troops in England.



Robert A. Lee Philatelist

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SMALL QUEENS AND REVENUES: DEBUNKING PERFORATION MYTHS

Harry W. Lussey

INTRODUCTION

Differences in opinion have long existed regarding available perforation gauges and their usefulness. If one is a general collector, and is merely interested in determining whether a stamp is approximately a 'perf' 11 or 12, most gauges will prove satisfactory. In the field of specialization, however, an approximation is not acceptable; here a relatively small variation in perforation can identify a scarce, and possibly valuable, variety. If you are exhibiting competitively it can be rather embarassing to be informed by the judging panel that one, or more, of the gems in your exhibit is not what you thought it was.

Recently two authors have advanced somewhat unusual theories concerning perforations on older Canadian issues. One suggested that sharpening of the pins on the perforating wheel would alter the perforation 'gauge' on a stamp. The other stated, in fairly strong terms, that 'compound' perforations do not exist on certain Revenue stamps.

The purpose of this article is to present facts which render these theories or conclusions questionable. To do this, we must first trace the history of the equipment used in perforating the Canadian stamps in question, where it came from and how it was modified. It is hoped that the article will also serve to correct some of the misconceptions regarding these machines. This is only possible by drawing heavily upon the very well researched, and documented, writings of my good friend, the late Win Boggs.

THE PERFORATING EQUIPMENT, IT'S SOURCE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURE

There are two basic types of perforating machines, stroke and rotary. Stroke machines, which used pins moving up and down, were favored by British and European stamp manufacturers. The pins used on the rotary type were fixed around the circumference of a wheel and meshed with the holes in the counterpart wheel (see illustrations below). Despite its higher cost the rotary type, invented by the Bemrose Brothers of Derby, England, attracted the attention of Toppan, Carpenter & Co. of Philadelphia. This organization acquired a rotary machine in 1857. It was, originally, a 'slitter' rather than a perforator. Subsequently the slitting wheel was replaced by a wheel with fixed pins, and holes replaced the slits in the counterpart wheel, converting it from a rouletter to a perforator.

It is not clear whether Bemrose performed the conversion for Toppan & Carpenter, or if it was done by a U.S. firm. This machine, used to perforate the 1857 issue of U.S. stamps, had "19½ holes per inch", or a perforation 'gauge' of about 15.5; it was the only perforator of this 'gauge' used by the producers of American stamps and was never used to perforate Canadian postage or revenue issues.

The Bemrose rotary machine, and all others subsequently built in the U.S., were designed to have a certain number of pins in the perforating wheel, with matching holes in the counterpart wheel, with a predetermined spacing in thousandths of an inch. Feet and inches, not centimetres, were the standard forms of measure in both England and the United States.

The holes per inch theory of gauging perforations was the result of philatelists adapting to European originated gauges then available, which were arbitrarily based upon the number of perforations in 2 centimeters. The acceptance of these 'gauges' had absolutely nothing to do with how the perforating equipment was manufactured in North America.

CANADA MOVES TO PERFORATIONS

Early in 1854 W.H. Griffin of the Canadian Post Office Department noticed that Great Britain was using perforated stamps. On Nov. 13, 1854 Griffin wrote to Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, the producers of Canadian stamps at the time, asking if they would perforate Canadian stamps. RWH&E replied that they were unable to do so. A few years later Griffin became aware that several other countries were turning to perforated stamps, so he wrote again. This time RWH&E replied, on April 6, 1858, that it would be necessary to import a machine from England to do the work as no reliable equipment was available in the U.S.

Then, on May 1, 1858, eight bank note companies in the U.S. merged to form the

American Bank Note Co. (ABNC), which was essentially a holding company. The eight included Toppan & Carpenter, which had a rotary perforator, and RWH&E. On July 21, 1858 ABNC contacted the Canadian Authorities on behalf of its subsidiary, RWH&E, stating that they were having a machine built in the U.S. and that they would be able to perforate Canadian stamps. This new machine was a modified version of the Bemrose which Toppan & Carpenter had purchased. Bemrose had no patent protection in the U.S. and this was more or less standard procedure at the time.

The first U.S. produced machine, with a *specific* pin spacing of '14.5 to 15 pins per inch', had larger perforating wheels than the Bemrose. Additional rotary perforators had somewhat larger perforating and counterpart wheels, possibly from 6" to 12" in diameter, and correspondingly larger counterpart wheels. A perforating wheel 12" in diameter would be somewhat more that 36" in circumference; at 16 holes to the inch, it would have held 576 pins, with an identical number of holes in the counterpart wheel.

The 14.5 to 15 pins per inch of the fist American built machine work out to roughly an 11.60 'gauge'. The second U.S. built machine came into use late in 1861 with a 'gauge' of 11.85 and a third, possibly late in 1862, had a 'gauge' of 11.95. These 'gauges' are approximations only, since it is not known how the mechanics interpreted 14.5 to 15 'holes to the inch'. The inch could have been measured beginning at the edge of, or at the center of, a counterpart wheel hole. The difference between the two interpretations could amount to roughly 3 perforation in terms of the 'gauge'. One could speculate as to how or why the American Bank Note Co. arrived at the pin or hole spacing, but this is really immaterial as we are only concerned with the spacing of the holes in the counterpart wheels on the machines which were actually manufactured.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY ENTERS THE PICTURE

In 1868 there was a change in the supplier of postage and revenue stamps to the Canadian Government. It is understandable that the Canadian Authorities were interested in having Canadian stamps produced by a Canadian Company in Canada. Early in 1866 two companies were formed in Canada, Burland & L'Africain and Matthews & Smillie. Both submitted bids. Upon the *expressed wish of the Government* the two firms merged, becoming the British American Bank Note Co. (BABNC), and submitted a proposal to engrave and print stamps for a period of ten years. Matthews & Smillie had the engraving and printing knowhow and Burland, L'Africain held a patent on colors which afforded protection against fraud.

The Government prepared a proposal along these lines, requiring that the work be done at Montreal or Ottawa, and that it be comparable in quality to that of the American Bank Note Co. Another important provision was that "the Government will admit all the necessary machinery duty free".

W.C. Smillie and B. Chamberlain signed the contract for the BABNC. It is significant that an officer of the Company was sent to New York to make himself acquainted with the checks and safeguards in use there for similar work. It is also worthy of note that Smillie, the President, Jones, Vice President & Secretary, and Earle, Treasurer, were all former American Bank Note Co. men. Further evidence of a tie-in between the two companies was that the ABNC provided the BABNC with 183 die proofs of transfer rolls bearing various vignettes, pending the engraving of new ones by the BABNC. Similarly, rotary perforators used by the BABNC were produced in the same manner as those which had been used by the ABNC.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE KIUSALAS GAUGE

The U.S. Specialists Group knew two very important facts about the spacing between the holes in the counterpart wheels of the rotary perforating equipment: 1) the spacing had to be uniform, with some tolerance essential to permit the pins to fit into the holes as the two wheels rotated, and 2) the spacings had to be in thousandths of an inch, as that was the standard form of measurement in both England and the United States.

The Specialists also knew that the 1859 postage issue, 1864 Lower Canada Laws and Registrations, Ontario Laws of 1864 and the Second Bill Stamp issue, as well as the 1860 New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and 1865 Newfoundland stamps were perforated by ABNC subsidiaries, using three perforators with slightly different spacings.

With this factual information the group determined that for these issues the spacing between the holes in the counterpart wheel had been 65/1000s, 66/1000s & 67/1000s of an inch. This was proven by checking the perforations on the issued stamps.

Perforators with 63/1000s and 68/1000s spacing were used in the BABNC printings of the Small Cents and other issues, and one with 64/1000s spacing was used on Plate #2 of the Registered Letter Stamps and the 3¢ Small Cents produced in Ottawa during 1888.

With this background available the Specialists Group cooperated with Kiusalas in the production of a gauge, made of aluminum to minimize shrinkage, with rows of black dots *duplicating exactly the spacings between the holes in the counterpart wheels of the rotary perforators.* The first such gauge was made for specialists in U.S. stamps, with the Canadian gauge following shortly thereafter. The latter, which shows every perforation used in the production of Canadian stamps through 1956, appears in the illustration below. As can be seen, as many as four pin spacings can appear to be the same 'gauge' on the European based scale.

ADVANTAGES OF THE KIUSALAS GAUGE

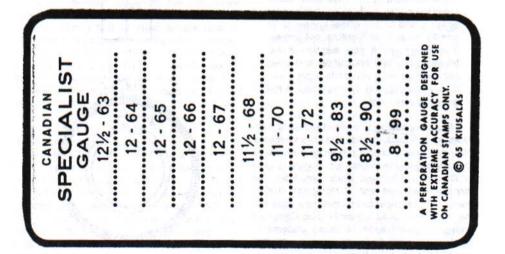
Because the Kiusalas gauge reproduces exactly the spacing between the holes in the counterpart wheels of the various rotary perforators used by ABNC and BABNC in the production of Canadian stamps, *its function is to identify, not to measure*, perforations.Un f o r tunately too many philatelists ignore, or do not understand, this fact. Every 19th Century Canadian stamp, with the exception of the First Bill Issue, was perforated by one or more of the six perforators with hole spacings ranging from 63/1000s to 68/1000s. The Kiusalas identifies the wheels which were used and therefore, at times, scarce varieties. Other gauges are purely measuring devices.

In some cases minor variations will be found in the width of the spacing between the perforation holes on a stamp. This may be due to paper stress during the perforating. Variations in the thickness of the paper and moisture content at the time of printing may also be a factor. Pin wear is not a contributing factor as the pins fit, to their full extent, into the counterpart holes.

Despite the very minor irregularities which will be noted infrequently, the Kiusalas will still do the job it was designed to do - identify the wheel which was used to perforate the stamp. It might be found, for example, that a stamp was very slightly off (with stress on the 'very') the 65/1000s line of dots. When checked against the 64/1000s and 66/1000s spacings, however, it will be 'off' to a noticeably greater extent. Under such circumstances it would be evident that the stamp had been perforated by the 65/1000s wheel (12.11) and that factors such as those mentioned above were responsible for the deviation.

Stamps on cover appear to present a problem, but this can be overcome with ease - off cover items which have been identified can in turn be used to check the perforations on cover material.

There are also such things as 'perforation



finished' stamps. The high values of early 1930 issues, 14 out of 50 of which have a straight edge, rarely show up with a straight edge. Why? You know as well as I do. Most of the devices used in this type of perforating were prepared under the assumption that there were exactly 12 perfs in 2 centimeters. Fortunately there has never been a perfect 'perf 12'. There is an 11.93 and a 12.11 but NEVER a 12.00, so the Kiusalas might just be able to ferret out a reperforated stamp. My gauge helped me catch a phony part perforate pair of the 2¢ Edward that was carrying a most impressive price tag.

HUMAN NATURE

Despite all the available facts regarding the manufacture of rotary perforators and their use on Canadian stamps, there are those who persist in expressing views which just do not match the facts. Some brush aside the Kiusalas without even having tried one. Others insist that some of the perforations which we know were used by the bank note companies do not exist.

As an example I offer an excerpt from a letter I received during the summer of 1976 which related, in part, to the Kiusalas gauge.

"One thing which I am certain is not correct, although mentioned by you and many others, is that U.S. and Canada never made machine tools with metric. As a matter of fact the initial perforation wheels which were used here in Canada most likely came from Europe and were not made here at all. They were made using the metric systems as divisions for spacing pins on the wheel appear to lie exactly on tenth millimeters, not inches. The gauge which you mention is extremely poor and inaccurate and does not even cover many perforation spacings. I can only say Thank God it is not available any more".

I find it impossible to understand what motivates an individual to make such statements. After the finest possible reference material on the subject became available, in Bogg's Stamps of Canada (1946) and Early American Perforating Machines and Perforations (1956), there could no longer be any question regarding the equipment used for perforating Canadian stamps. Nevertheless rambling statements continue to make their appearance with little regard as to what the facts really are.

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SHARPENED PINS

The September 1992 Small Queen Study Group Newsletter carried an article by R.D. Leith regarding a 10¢ Small Cents perforated 12½ x 12. In exploring the conditions under which the 12½ perf could have occurred, the author states, "The third option is that one or more of the horizontal pin wheels were sharpened two or three times. Each sharpening shortens the pin length resulting in an increased perforation value of approximately 0.10 metric units, depending on how agressive the grinding.

This theory is fine - up to a point. It is true that if you sharpen, and thereby shorten, the pins and then roll a lightly inked perforating wheel across a sheet of paper, the space between the marks left by the wheel will show an extremely slight reduction in size. But this is not the way stamps are perforated!

Drawings which were incorporated in the patent papers filed by Bemrose Brothers in England appear below. Figure 4 is an edge view of the counterpart wheel. Figures 5 & 6 are side and edge views respectively of the per-

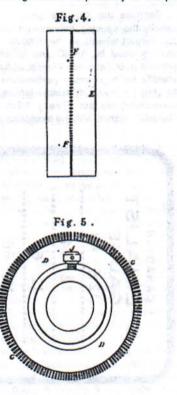




Fig.12.



forating wheel. Figure 12 shows how the perforating pins fit, to their full length, into the holes in the counterpart wheel as the two press together while the paper is fed through.

It is obvious that, in order for the pins to enter the holes smoothly as the wheels rotate, there must be very tight tolerances in the diameters of the pins and the counterpart holes. It should be equally obvious that sharpening, thereby shortening, the pins could not, in any way, affect the spacing of the holes. The holes in the counterpart wheel were drilled or punched, at a predetermined thousandth of an inch apart; this spacing never changes.

So where did the 12½ perf on the 10¢ Small Cents come from? This perforation is well known as having been used on an 1870 printing of the 3¢ Small Cents, and also on an 1870 printing of several values of the 1870-1911 Ontario Law stamps. I have not examined any 'perf 12½', 63/1000s spacing items used later than 1872, but that does not mean they cannot exist. Some 'perf 12½s' have, on careful examination, proven to be 'perf 12.30', the 64/1000s spacing items produced in 1888.

While the 'sharpened pin' theory is intriguing, collectors would probably be wasting their time searching for 'pin sharpening' varieties.

COMPLEX PERFORATIONS

In the Revenue Study Group Newsletter several items submitted by Ed Zaluski have appeared under the initial heading of *In Search* of Compound Perforations. One reference was to a \$5.00 Supreme Court Young Queen Law Stamp bearing the control #0197, which had been reported a number of years ago as being perforated 12 x 11½ x 12 x 12. Mr. Zaluski's remarks regarding this particular stamp, as well as others produced at the same time were:

"I have reached the conclusion that compound perforations of the type reported DO NOT EXIST. ... Using the Ruler method I have measured many low serial numbered stamps of all six values of Canada's Young Queen Laws and have not found any that deviate from perforation 12 x 12 3/4 normally found on these issues".

Ordinarily I would have dismissed such statements as representing one individual's unusual approach to checking perforations on a stamp. However in May 1991 I received a letter from Mr. Zaluski which included the following passages:

"I noted the Law Stamp information and photocopies that you placed within Rockett's January 1989 Newsletter. In my opinion, this is not 'information'; rather it is 'disinformation', for it perpetuates a myth started many years ago with the perforation variety supposedly discovered on the \$5.00 value that displays the serial number 0197. Assuming that the photocopies within the Newsletter are nearly exact, I counted the perforation holes on each vertical side of stamps displayed at the center of the page. The results revealed very nearly identical spacing to the two sides. Specifically, I found the following:

0062 Left side - 42 perfs in a length of 71.6mm; Result: Perf 11.732, rounded to 11.75.

0062 Right side - 42 holes in a length of

71.5mm; Result: Perf 11.748, rounded to 11.75 (Only one of the three examples are shown, all are similar).

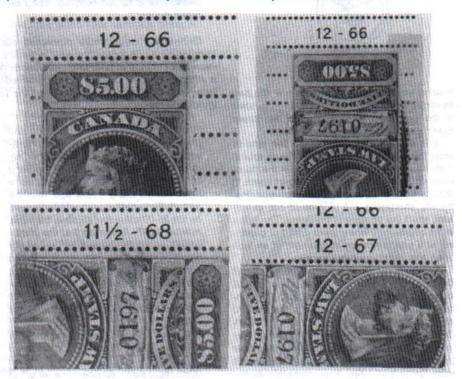
"Similar albeit slightly different measurements and conclusions apply to the other stamps. In other words, all match or deviate only slightly from perf 11.75, a measurement which best describes the vertical perforation gauge for these stamps. Such differences are not worth mentioning and fully justify the statements made by Williams in their Fundamentals of Philately. For further information on this, see footnote 11 on page 119 and 120 of my first reference manual, specifically the narrative at the top of page 119. There my beliefs on perforation measurements are clearly stated, beliefs which no one has to this day ever written to me about or made any attempt to disprove."

I am not familiar with the Williams publication, and have never seen any of the 'manuals' Mr. Zaluski refers to. Furthermore I have no intention of commenting upon, or attempting to disprove, his beliefs. He has developed a method of 'perfing' stamps with which he is quite satisfied, and that is fine.

In view of his remarks regarding 'disinformation', however, I feel it necessary to provide evidence in support of my statements in the January 1989 Revenue Group Newsletter.

A normal, or regular, perforation occurs when a stamp has all sides perforated by a single machine, or by two machines with identical pin spacings. A 'Compound' perforation is the result of a stamp being perforated in one direction by one machine and in the other direction by another machine having a different hole spacing. A 'Complex' perforation is the result of a stamp being perforated in one direction by a machine having one spacing (say 65/1000s), and in the other direction by a machine having a combination of wheels with different hole spacings, perhaps some with 66-/1000 and others with 67/1000 spacings. This could be the result of replacing a damaged pair of wheels with another having different hole spacings.

The \$5.00 Law stamp #0197 was the first 'Complex' perforation to be reported. Let us start with #0197 even though it was not included in my 1989 article.



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Shown opposite are four enlarged photographs of stamp #0197, each superimposed upon a Kiusalas gauge. The upper row shows both the Top and Bottom perfs meeting the 66/1000s spacing on the Kiusalas, for a perf of 11.93. The lower row shows the Right side perforations meeting the 68/1000s spacing (perf 11.58), and the Left side meeting the 67/1000s spacing, for a perf of 11.75.

I believe these photos support my contention that this 'Complex' perforation variety has somewhat more substance than a 'myth'. It remains questionable, as I pointed out in the Jan. 1989 Newsletter, if these varieties approach rarity status. They exist in various quantities on all values and qualify as legitimate collectible varieties, definitely scarcer than the regular Compound 11.93 x 11.58 perf items. It is not known whether the original setup on the 'Complex perforator' had two different wheel spacings, or whether the 67/1000s wheels were replacements for damaged 68/1000s wheels.



Let us now consider the stamps presented in my January 1989 article. The first of these is a 10¢ value bearing control #1444. Since all values are perforated Top and Bottom with the 66/1000s spacing wheel for a perf of 11.93, it is only necessary to check the Right and Left side perforations. In the Newsletter I classified this stamp as being perforated $11.93 \times 11.75 \times 11.93 \times 11.58$. The photos above show that, despite some irregular perforations, the Right side matches the 67/1000s spacing, or 11.75, while the Left side, also with some irregular perforations, matches the 68/1000s pin spacing, for an 11.58 perf.



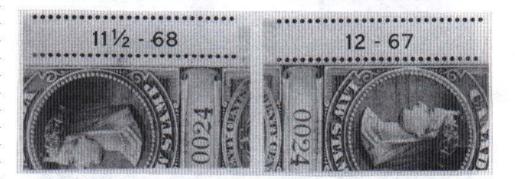
A 50¢ value, #0091, was described in the article as being perforated $11.93 \times 11.75 \times 11.93 \times 11.58$. Mr. Zaluski concluded that both Right and Left sides were perforated 11.75. The

photographs show the Right side perforations matching the 67/1000s spacing, or 11.75. The Left side matches the 68/1000s spacing for a perf of 11.58. How can this be disinformation?



The \$5.00 value, #0062, was described in the Jan. 1989 Newsletter as being perforated 11.93 x 11.75 x 11.93 x 11.58. Mr. Zaluski, via his 'Ruler Method', classified both vertical perforations as being an 11.75 gauge. The photographs above show the Right side perforations of #0062 matching the 67/1000s spacing on the Kiusalas, for an 11.75 perf, and the Left side perforations matching the 68/1000s spacing, for an 11.58 perf. In the photo at right the Left side perforations of #0062 are superimposed on the Kiusalas 67/1000s spacing, clearly showing that the Left side could **NOT** have been perforated by a 67/1000s spacing wheel. Again, how could this kind of evidence be 'disinformation'?





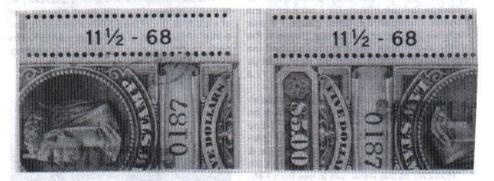
It is obvious that if some stamps exist with the 67/1000s spacing on the Right side, others must exist with the same spacing on the Left side. One such example is a 20¢ value with control #0024, also illustrated in the Jan. 1989 Newsletter. The photos immediately above show the Right side matching the 68/1000s spacing for a perf of 11.58, and the Left side perforations matching the 67/1000s spacing for a perf of 11.75. The next photo (next page, top right) shows the Right side perforations superimposed upon the Kiusalas 67/1000s spacing. Just as for stamp #0062, the illustration proves that the Right side could **NOT** have been perforated by the 67/1000s wheel. The control number identifies this item as having come from the eighth vertical row on the sheet, the extreme right hand row. Thus there is evidence, with this value at least, that the seventh vertical gutter in the sheet was perforated by the 67/1000s wheel for an 11.75 perf.





The next set of photos, above, show the \$5.00 value with control #02591. The Right side matches the 68/1000s spacing, for an 11.58

perf, and the Left side meets the 67/1000s spacing, for an 11.75 perf, as stated in the 1989 Newsletter article.



An interesting item is the \$5.00 value with control #0187, which comes from the same 8 x 5 fully perforated sheet of eight as the first item discussed, #0197. The control number places it in the third vertical row. The photos show that both sides were perforated with the 68/1000s pin spacing wheel. This means that the second and third vertical gutters were perforated 11.58. The original discovery item, #0197, from the fifth vertical row, had the 11.75 perforation on the Left side and 11.58 on the Right. Thus the fourth vertical gutter was perforated 11.75 and the Fifth vertical Gutter 11.58. This accounts for four of the vertical gutters. Remember also that

the 20¢, #0024, was perforated 11.75 on the left, which *could* indicate that the seventh vertical gutter of all values *may have been perforated* 11.75. I am stopping right here because I realize that some sheets may have been fed into the perforator in an inverted position - then what?

THE THIRD BILL ISSUE

There is one other point in the *In Search of Compound Perforations* article which requires clarification, to say the least. The following is the quotation:

"Note: My actual results produced measurements averaging 12.00 x 11.68, with deviations of plus or minus 0.05; since this measurement is very close to 11 3/4 or 11.75, that perforation for simplicity has been assigned as the vertical perforation also applies to the horizontal edge of those Third Issue Bill Stamps that are normally but incorrectly identified by the 11.5 perforation, since both stamp issues were produced by the British American Bank Note Co. Montreal."

Having put together several specialized collections of postage issues, as well as Federal and Provincial Revenues, I find it difficult to accept terminology such as 'averaging', 'deviations', 'very close to', and 'for simplicity' when determining what perforations were applied to a stamp. Perhaps that is why I have used the Kiusalas Canadian Specialist gauge - it was designed with extreme accuracy. However the phrase in the 'Note' which really disturbed me was the reference to Third Bill Issue stamps being "... Incorrectly identified by the 11.5 perforation".

I happen to have a fairly acceptable specialized collection of Third Bills with emphasis on perforation and major paper varieties. If one considers only the early printings, the perforations will be restricted to the 65/1000s & 66/1000s spacings, or perfs of 12.11 and 11.93.

However as this issue was in use from February 1868 until 1882, there were many printings. The spacing of 68/1000s came into use during the mid 1870s. There are many very well informed philatelists with important collections who have long recognized the existence of this 11½ perforation, actually an 11.58. The photographs which follow speak for themselves. In the first group is part of a mint block of the 3¢

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value and mint singles of the 40¢ and 50¢, all clearly showing the 68/1000s spacing.



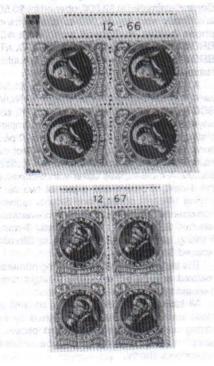
The next group of photographs includes part of a strip of four of the 10¢ dated 20/2/80, part of a block of four of the \$1.00 dated 9/6/79, and a strip of three of the \$3.00 dated 1/8/81. The perfs on all three match the 68/1000s spacing.



הנכת עלבים איזיים באליג און ייי ווי ביאן ולבות הייד בדיי דע איזיים באליג און ייי ווי ביאן ולבות



The final photographs also have to do with the \$3.00 value shown in the previous group of 68/1000s spacing stamps. The thin paper variety of the \$3 is apparently only known with the 66/1000s spacing, or perf 11.93. The thick paper



variety of the \$3 was perforated with the 67/1000s spacing, for a perf of 11.75. Thus three different wheels were used to perforate the \$3.00 value of the Third Bill issue.

CONCLUSION

There has been little pleasure in preparing this article, and I wish to repeat that I have no interest in confronting anyone on the subject of perforations. Mr. Zaluski has developed his own procedure and there is no reason why he should abandon it. For my part I have chosen the Kiusalas.

However I don't think anyone is going to be elated when they read that "they have provided misinformation" to other philatelists, or that the stamps in their collection **Do Not Exist** with the perforations which they describe the stamps as having. The factual evidence supplied above clearly supports my descriptions of the perforations on the various stamps discussed.

In the case of the Third Issue Bill stamps it is possible Mr. Zaluski may not have had material from the later printings; the photographs provide adequate proof that the 11.58 perf does exist. Perhaps the most important accomplishment has been to place before philatelists information regarding the Kiusalas gauge which they had been unaware of up to this point.

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Sold for \$28,600 - Maresch Dec. 9th & 10th Auction from the Lubke Estate.

A very active and International group of buyers participated in the sale of the HENRY LUBKE Jr. collections (Part III) of CANADA PENCE and CENTS ISSUES on December 9th, when R. MARESCH & SON OF TORON-TO dispersed the final portion of this collection at auction.

The realizations for the material in this outstanding collection prove the strength of the market at this time, when the economy is in the doldrums. Realizations are in Canadian funds and include the Buyers Premium.

The star of the evening session was the lovely registered cover with two copies of the 74d and 3d's from BARRIE U.C. to LONDON. ENGLAND, Photographed in Boggs (P6 159) it was the gem of the Lubke collection. Estimated at \$12,500 it opened at \$14,000 and after only a few seconds of heated bidding found a new home for \$28,600. A nice 6d and 3d combination, the preceding lot paying p[ostage and registration with a v.f. 6d and 3d realized \$4,950, its provenance was DeVOLPI and the FOXBRIDGE collections. A perforated SIX PENCE on cover opened at \$3,250 and brought \$4,950. A 5-cent Beaver with the major re-entry estimated at \$250 sold for \$600. The complete printing orders of the 10-cent Prince

Consort estimated at \$2,000, opened for \$3,500 and finally sold for \$6,050 to a determined phone bidder. A Consort pair, in BLACK BROWN realized \$1,540 and the CHOCOLATE BROWN shade (both lots on cover) brought a reasonable \$1,155.

A 12¹/₂ cent green on cover sold for \$1,540 as it was an inter-provincial usage to NOVA SCOTIA whereas others used to the U.K. sold anywhere from \$100 to \$300 each. A complete plating of the 17-cent Cartier in all its 100 positions sold for \$2,970, while a strip of 4 of this stamp on a large cover to France realized \$3,300. A multi-franked cover with 6 copies of the 1-cent, a 5-cent and a pair of two cents paying 10-cents postage and 5-cents registration opened innocently at \$375 and eventually reached \$2,750. A 1, 5 & 17-cents, 3-colour franking, paying the 23-cent rate to Gibraltar realized \$4,125.

The large Queen issue with 4-ring numerals realized anywhere from twice to eight times their estimated values.

All bidders attending the sale, as well as those on the phone were astonished by the strong competition and the record prices. A complete list of prices realized will be mailed to subscribers shortly. The next auction by R. Maresh & Son will feature the extensive collections of BARBADOS and OTTAWA POSTAL HISTORY formed by the late COLIN BAYLEY. Further information for buyers and vendors may be obtained from R. Maresch & Son directly at 330 Bay St., Suite 703, Toronto On M5H 2S8 416-363-7777.

JOHN E. YOUNG POSTAL HISTORY

The International Gold Medal Collection of Canadian Postal History, of stampless covers, the Estate of JOHN EDWIN YOUNG, came up for sale at unreserved auction as one session in R. Maresch & Son's December Sale. A very active and international group of buyers from the U.S.A., Latin America, the United Kingdom & most Canadian Provinces were present or were represented by Agents, as well as several additional overseas Buyers on the phone. It was the best Postal History to come up for Auction since the name sales such as GLASSCO, DeVOLPI, HALLIDAY and GREENE were sold and this collection contained many lots acquired from these great collections. Prices quoted are in Canadian Funds and include the 10% Buyers Premium.

The very first lot, showed what was to happen throughout the session, when a very fine NEW YORK Straight Line of 1767 (still under British control), rated in sterling and currency estimated at \$250, opened at \$375 and sold for \$600. An exceptional strike of the QUEBEC BISHOPMARK (CS Type III) estimated at \$1,000, opened at \$450 and after much competition realized \$1700. A very fine strike of the Annapolis, N.S. Ship Letter, in red (lot 7 catalogued \$1000), opened at \$1250 and brought \$3575, and the next lot, a Halifax Ship Letter originating in Detroit (still under British rule in 1795) estimated for \$1500 finally sold for \$4125, no doubt due to the fact that the letter mentioned it was being sent by an indian runner. A Miramichi Ship Letter undated but 1841-69 usage, rated in cents, sold for \$1870. A Newfoundland Ship Letter cat \$750 reached \$1815. A Steamboat Letter Kingston (CS Type III) cat \$300 sold for \$687 and the next lot, a Steamboat Letter Montreal (CS IV) opened at \$350 and brought \$1155. The rare Q in double lined triangle, a Quebec Ship Letter mark and only recognized as such a few years ago, unpriced, unlisted, opened up at \$1600 and sold quite reasonably for \$2100. The oval

Steamboat Letter M, a fine strike (for this) sold for \$900 (cat \$400).

The *Prince Edward Island*, lots 28-33, estimated at \$1300 sold for \$2700, over double their pre-sale values. A lovely *Fredericton N.B.* straight line (cat \$400) opened at \$600 and realized \$2035.

The postmarks of *Nova Scotia* (lots 43-75) were highly competed for and resulted in many new record realizations. A rare *Antigonish* straight line, lot 48, opened at \$1500 and realized \$3850 after fierce competition, whereas the preceding lot, a choice *Annapolis* straight line opened at \$425 and reached \$1600. A very fine *Digby* straight line on a letter originating in the *Bahamas* in 1801 opened innocently at \$550 and went for \$3575. A *Digby* without the *Y* (CS III) opened at \$325 and brought \$1815. A *Halifax* boxed *Ship Letter* sold for \$1650 and a double semi-circle *Halifax* 1793, the next lot started at \$280 and realized \$1705.

The Yarmouth straight lines offered in lots 60, 61 and 62 (catalogued \$500, \$350 & \$350) sold for \$1155, \$1375 and \$2750 respectively.

The large Double Circles of Nova Scotia with Post Office at the bottom, lots 63-72 estimated between \$200 and \$300 each, or \$2650 in total, after heated bidding sold for \$8125, more than triple their pre-sale values.

One of the highlights of this sale was lot 75, the rare *Keefler's Reading Room Halifax*, *N.S.*, which opened at \$700 and after very spirited and prolonged bidding finally sold to an overseas buyer for \$7975.

The Lower and Upper Canada Postmarks, in comparison, sold very reasonably, simply because not very much has been written about them. The Maritime Postmarks have not only the Jephcott, Greene and Young Book, but Dr. J.J. MacDonald's as well. Here are a few realizations: a Hatley straight line, inspite of being crossed out by pen strokes opened at \$180 and sold for \$1600. The very rare Kamourasks "K". of 1786 with sterling and penny weight rates from the Glassco collection, sold very reasonably for \$1200 even though it could be unique. Lot 86 a Montreal Paid 2.16, brought \$2000 and another similar one, the next lot, reached \$1700, both with the fascinating content of 1772. Another Montreal with a straight line Ship Letter lot 91, opening at \$375 realized \$1400. A rare directional straight line (via) American Port opened at \$625 and finally realized \$2750.

In the Lower Canada Section a straight line Sherbrooke of 1827 opened at only \$110 and found a new home at \$685. Lot 127 the unique *Brantford* straight line only realized \$660, a most reasonable price for the purchaser. Two straight line *Niagara*, lots 143 and 144 sold very reasonably at \$1210 and \$1100 respectively.

The rare Port Talbot (one of 2 recorded) realized \$1210, while the unique Vittoria, lot 157 sold for \$1700, both very reasonably. A straight line York in red opened at \$900 and sold for \$1485. The Oval Postmarks too sold very reasonably, the Grimsby (one of 3 known) selling for \$1155.

All bidders attending the auction, as well as

distant ones bidding by phone were astonished by the strong competition and the record prices. A complete list of Prices Realized will be mailed to subscribers shortly. Requests by phone for a few prices realized can be made anytime.

In the early spring, R. Maresch & Son will be offering the collection of *Ottawa Postal History*, with many interesting lots, from the *Colin Bayley* estate as well as the extensive collection of *Barbados*, which arrived housed in 40 volumes. Further information can be obtained from R. Maresch & Son directly at 330 Bay St., Suite 703, Toronto, ON M5H 2S8.

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.

1993

- APRIL 17, WATERLOO, ON KITCHENER-WATERLOO STAMPFEST '93. Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Dr., Waterloo. 20 dealers Bourse, 100 frame Exhibition, Youth Activities area. 10:00 AM - 4:00 PM. Information: Betty Martin, Box 1676, Kitchener, ON N2G 4R2. Phone: (519) 578-7782.
- APRIL 23-25, WINNIPEG, MB WINNIPEG '93. Winnipeg Philatelic Society, Union Centre, Winnipeg. Theme: Youth and Stamp Collecting. Exhibition and Bourse. Data from Chairman, Winnipeg Philatelic Society, Box 1425, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3C 2Z1. No Admission Fee.
- APRIL 24, CALGARY, AB CALGARY REGIONAL GROUP BNAPS Regional Meeting -Mariborough Inn, 1316-33 Street NE, Calgary, Alberta. A full day of BNA seminars, stamp trading, cloths line exhibit, socializing and annual banquet. The Calgary Philatelic Society Stamp Day is on the following day - April 25 (Dealer Bourse and Exhibits). Information from Chairman: J.R. Taylor, 2335 Paliswood Road SW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2V 3P6.
- APRIL 30 MAY 2, ROYAL '93/ORAPEX '93, OTTAWA. Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and RA Stamp Club. Radisson Hotel. Both national philatelic and literature exhibitions. Information: Paul Burega, 16 Aldgate Crescent, Nepean ON K2J 2G4.
- MAY 7-9, VANCOUVER, BC PIPEX '93. Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs. Information from: William J. Davidson, PIPEX '93, P.O. Box 60009, 6417 Fraser Street, Vancouver B.C. V5W 3A0.
- JUNE 11-13, TORONTO, ON STAMPEX '93. Sheraton Centre 123 Queen St. W. Annual National level exhibition and bourse. Exhibit applications from Ted Nixon Box 204 Station Q, Toronto, Ont. M4T 2M1.
- SEPTEMBER 3-5, TORONTO, ON BNAPEX '93. The Royal York Hotel. Information: Al Steinhart, 35 Church Street, Toronto, ON M5E 1T3.
- SEPTEMBER 29 OCTOBER 2, CPSGB ANNUAL CONVENTION, CHESTER, ENGLAND. Queen's Hotel, Chester, England, accessible from Manchester, Liverpool. Entry form in CPSG Journal Maple Leaves; Information: C. A. King, 10 St. Leonard's Road, Claygate Esher, Surrey KT10 0EL England.

New Issues

1992 was a year of firsts: Canada's first hologram stamp, first diamond-shaped stamp, and first continuous design across a sheet in the Berries stamps. After all this the year closed out with yet another first: the 42¢ Christmas sheet stamp is Canada's first stamp regularly issued with a perforation that doesn't fit the stamp. The vertical combs are too short to reach up to the next horizontal row of perforations, leaving a short "imperforate" seqment with no perforation hole at the top of each stamp. Normally comb perforations have regularly-spaced holes which meet at the corners of the stamp. Since the unperforated segment is not wide enough to fit a hole into and maintain proper spacing, the vertical gauge is in fact "wrong" for the height of the stamp, in addition to the combs not being long enough. In contrast, the 48¢ and 84¢ stamps, as well as the 42¢ Stamp Pack, have "correct" gauges with combs of the right length.

New definitives were released December 30/92 for the January 1/93 rate increases. The 49¢ Delicious apple and 65¢ beaked hazelnut continue themes from last year - apples for the U.S. rate and nuts for the domestic 30 - 50 g rate. The 86¢ stamp for the international rate has a Bartlett pear replacing the Stanley plum on last year's 84¢.

A new release in the Small Mammals stamps slipped by me in 1992 - the 25¢ Beaver was released on Coated Papers paper on April 22, 1992, replacing the original Slater paper. The paper, gum and flourescence are as described for the 1¢, 2¢ and 10¢ in this column in the January-February 1992 *TOPICS*. The 25¢ is tagged on the Slater paper and untagged on Coated Papers, as was the 10¢.

Information on the roll stamp and Quick Stick booklet will be given in the next issue.

The data in the following table have been taken from the stamp selvedge and Canada Post announcement cards, since Canada's Stamp Details was not available. Stamp sizes, perforations and number of teeth are my own measurements, and are given as (HORIZO-NTAL) x (VERTICAL). Information on the stamp packs follows the table. Abbreviations are listed at the end.

All stamps have PVA gum and four-sided general tagging. The definitives are continuous printing; the quantities for the Christmas sheet stamps are given with the booklets.

Issue:	Christmas: 42¢ 48¢ 84¢ sheet stamp	Christmas: 37¢ stamp pack	43¢ Queen 43¢ Flag sheet stamp	49¢ Apple 67¢ Hazlenut 86¢ Pear
Туре:	Commem.	Commem.	Definitive	Definitive
Issued:	13 Nov 1992	13 Nov 1992	30 Dec 1992	30 Dec 1992
Printer:	A-P	A-P	Queen: CBN Flag: A-P	A-P
Size (mm)	30 x 36	40 x 26	26 x 22*	32 x 26
Paper:	42¢, 84¢ H 48¢ C	c	Queen: C Flag: P	C
Process:	5CL	5CL	5CL	5CL
Pane:	50	10	100	50
Perf.:	••	12.5 x 13.1	13.1x13.6*	13.1 x 13.1
Teeth:		25 x 17	17 x 15*	21 x 17

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* the numbers are for the Queen; for the Flag the numbers are reversed; e.g., 15 x 17 teeth.

** 42¢: 19 x 22 teeth, including the wide tooth at the top; perf. 12.7 x 12.6. 48¢, 84¢: 20 x 24 teeth, perf. 13.3 x 13.3.

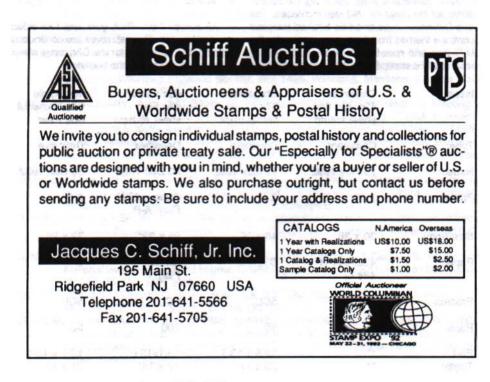
Stamp Packs:

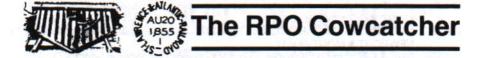
43¢ Queen and 43¢ Flag: packs of 10 (Flag also packs of 25); both the Queen and the Flag stamp packs are printed by Ashton-Potter on Coated Papers stock; otherwise the data are the same as for the sheet stamps.

49¢ Delicious apple (U.S. rate), 86¢ Bartlett pear (international rate): packs of 5, perf. 14.4 x 13.8 (23 x N/A teeth), size 32 x N/A mm. Other data are as for the sheet stamps. (Each booklet single has a straight edge top or bottom, so the size and number of teeth vertically can vary depending on how the stamp was trimmed). No stamp packs were issued for the 7¢ beaked hazelnut (30-50 g domestic rate).

Quantities of Christmas stamps: 37¢: 5.8MM stamp packs; 42¢: 2.5MM stamp packs, 45MM stamps in sheets; 48¢: 600,000 stamp packs, 8MM in sheets; 84¢: 600,000 stamp packs, 8MM in sheets.

ABBREVIATIONS: 5CL = five-colour lithography; A-P = Ashton-Potter; C = Coated Papers; H = Harrison paper; MM = million; P = Peterborough paper.





A Guest Column by William G. Robinson, OTB 5830 Cartier Street Vancouver, B.C. V6M 3A7

Sometimes we can look right at something for years, and not see an obvious error. This can happen with new reports of markings, and with reports which have been recorded for years.



One has just popped out at your reporter. Entry W-150A has been shown as S.O.& WMP. R.P.O. - Type 17 for ten years. Some time ago a proof strike came to light, and it was pasted into the catalogue adjacent to the listing. No light dawned. Then, several months ago Lionel Gillam suggested listing and checking the Type 17A markings used in the Western Region. The starting point was to list all the known proofs of these markings as shown in the Hughes book -Volume XVII.

Here it became obvious - W-150A is actually Type 17A, with No. 2 at the bottom of the strike. This will appear in Annex XI to the Catalogue later this year, but you may wish to insert the amendment now.

When looking at this long-standing error, it became obvious that after ten years there are still many "Unconfirmed" listings in the Catalogue which have not been confirmed despite this long public exposure. We propose to list these in this column with possible explanations for the reports. If anyone can actually substantiate any of these listings, please send the writer copies of the strikes, and the listings will be confirmed. If no confirmations are received, we propose to de-list these numbers in Annex XI during the coming summer. Those we question are as follows:

MA-258	TRURO & SYDNEY R.P.O Type 17 -probably reported in error for MA-240 -
	SYDNEY & TRURO R.P.O.
Q-3	ARTHABASKA & 3 RIVERS R.P.OType 17 - probably reported in error for Q-2 - ARTHABASKA & TROIS RIVIERES R.P.O.
Q-19	HERVEY JC. & LA TUQUE/ M.C Type 9E - probably reported in error for Q-19 - HERVEY JCT. & LA TUQUE R.P.O.
Q-37	LEVIS & CAMP'B'TON R.P.O Type 17 - probably reported in error for Q-38 - LEVIS & CAMP'B'TON EXP.R.P.O.
Q-39	LEVIS & CAMP'B'TON LOCAL R.P.O Type 17L - proboably also reported in error for Q-38.
Q-62	MON & BR G.R.T Type 1 - "Illustrated in Jarrett". Where has it disappeared? Does it exist?
Q-64	MON. & BROCK.GRD.TRK.RWY./MAIL CLERK - Type 6c - probably reported in error for Q-63 - MON.& BROCK.GRD.TRK.R.W./MAIL COND'R No. 1.
Q-109	MONTREAL & MALONE R.P.O Type 17 - probably reported in error for Q-54 - MALONE & MONTREAL R.P.O.
Q-125A	MONT.& QUE.G.T.RWY/No Type 8A - probably reported in error for Q-165 - MONT.& TOR.G.T.Ry./#.
Q-154	MONTREAL & TORONTO/ M.C Type 9E - probably reported in error for Q-156A -

- MONTREAL & TORONTO/ M.C. Type 9E probably reported in error for Q-156A -MONTREAL & TORONTO/ R.P.O.
- Q-161 MONT.&TORONTO G.T.R. WAY MAIL/ No. Type 6D probably reported in error for Q -161A - MONT.&TORONTO G.T.R.MAIL CLERK/ No.

- Q-163 MONT.& TORONTO R.P.O./No. Type 17A probably reported in error for Q-162 -MONT. & TORONTO R.P.O.
- Q-177C NEWPORT & MONT. R.P.O./No. Type 17A probably reported in error for Q-177 -NEWPORT & MONT./R.P.O.
- Q-197B QUE.& CAMP.M.C.LOCAL/No. Type 9H probably reported in error for Q-197 -Type 2.

Q-216 QUEBEC & MONTREAL C.P.R.M.C./ No. - Type 10B - probably reported in error for Q-219 - QUEBEC & MONTREAL C.P.R. R.P.O.

Q-292 Q.C.R. SHERBROOKE & STANSTEAD M.C. - Type 10F - probably reported in error for Q-290 - SHERBROOKE & STANSTEAD/M.C.

These are the Maritimes and Quebec unconfirmed listings for normal type hammers. They do not include any Clerk hammers, which will be treated separately. Future columns will cover listings from other regions. If you have any of these "Unconfirmed" items, please send copies to the writer at the above address. If no replies are received, they will be de-listed as mentioned above. Good Hunting.

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Annual membership fees are \$24CDN or \$18US or £12 stirling. Membership applications submitted during the 2nd or 3rd quarter of the year should be accompanied by 75% or 50% respectively of the annual fee. Applications submitted during the 4th quarter of the year should be accompanied by 25% of the annual fee plus the full fee for the coming year. A onetime application fee of \$3CDN is payable regardless of the date of the application. Send application form and cheque or money order to the Secretary, Jerome Jarnick, 108 Duncan Drive, Troy, MI 48098

From the Secretary

JEROME C. JARNICK 108 Duncan Drive Troy, MI 48098 USA

P	Please note that the signature of both a proposer and a seconder on an application for membership will hasten its approval
	REPORT DATE: 15 February 1993
	APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP
	Objections MUST be filed with the Secretary IMMEDIATELY upon publication
R5090	ARMITAGE, David A., 7, Ashwells Meadow, Earls Colne, Colchester, , U.K. C06 2RF C Postage dues, Special Delivery, Blackout cancels
R5091	Proposed by: Secretary FRASER, Robert A., 211-5th Concession E, R.R.#1, Watertown, ON,Canada L0R 2H1 C Fancy cancels
R5092	Proposed by: Secretary MILDREN, William E., 5110 River Road, Vienna, WV, USA 26105 C General, U.S. blocks and sheets
R5093	Proposed by: A. Klass, 4298; Seconded by: J. Jarnick, 277 SCOTT, Martin W., 328 Sawyer Road, Oakville, ON, Canada L6L 3N7 C Admiral issue, Large Queens, R.P.O.s
R5094	Proposed by: J. Hennok, 2447; Seconded by: C. Guile, 2124
R5095	Proposed by: Secretary TOOMBS, Robert, 1914 - 148th Street, Surrey, BC, Canada V4A 6R3 C/D Used 1901-46, military mail, F.P.O., United Nations
R5096	Proposed by: J. Longbourne, 4839; Seconded by: C. Coutts, 3740
R5097	Proposed by: J. Kendle, 4338; Seconded by: A. Steinhart, 2010
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DEADA	

R5081	BARTLETT, Bill
R5082	GATECLIFF, John S.
L5083	GAUDET, Peter J.
R5085	WELCH, Peter D.

R5086 LIASKAS, William J. R5087 VILLEMAGNE, Jean-Marc R5088 WALKER, Robert C.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP PENDING

Applications previously published and awaiting the concurrence of the Admissions Committee

R5084 KALMAN, Maxwell M. R5089 WILBEE, Barrie D.

DECEASED

E0791 HANSELMAN, Mae M. R4393 STEEVES, Carleton E. R4604 BARKER, Al R4825 CRANE, Allan C.

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RESIGNATIONS

R1723	MacCORMACK, Harold P.
R4664	KUNG, Christop P.
R4917	CANNON, Brian R.
R4921	ARSENAULT, Daniel E.
R4940	CORSON, Bruce
R5069	YAFCHAK, Jr., Joseph J.
R3690	BLACKBURN, Peggy M.

R4581	HIPWELL, John F.
R2007	POND, George E.
R2235	PARKEN, Derrick
R3027	RICHARDSON, Sidney T.
R3135	BENSON, Gordon W.
R4574	SMITH, Michael J.

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

R1348 LAIRD, William W. R1415 DE MASE, Vincent A. R1422 HIGGINBOTHAM, Sibley R1445 ROSENBLAT, Daniel G. R1537 COGIN, Willard H. R1706 WANNERTON, John R1745 CORLESS, Robert D. R1778 PADBURY, Melvern H. R1995 GAREAU, John M. R2009 ROBERTS, Anthony F. R2176 SANGUINETTI, Haughton E. R2399 MARKOVITS, Robert L. R2425 MILLS, Guy W. R2428 TODD, Elizabeth M. R2442 DEAN, John M. R2446 GILL, Laurence McCULLOCH, J. Douglas R2451 R2534 GIBBARD, Glen A. R2749 DE MENT, Lex C. R2757 HUNTER, D.R. R2765 CARON, Mrs. Lola R2749 DE MENT, Lex C. R2830 GRONBECK-JONES, David R2836 McLURE, Gordon R2845 ZROBOK, Roman R3056 MOREIRA, Arthur R. R3144 MICHAUD, Jean-Claude R3160 KENNEDY, Peter R. R3224 MENZEL, Mary Jane R3262 FORBES, Jr., J.A. R3299 LABIUK, Eugene M. R3300 MacDONALD, Kenneth C. R3303 GSCHWENDTNER, Joseph G. PILLAR, Jr., William B. R3443 R3521 HURST, Donald D. R3531 COLBERG, Richard A R3552 DILLAWAY, Guy R. HOFFMAN, Daniel R. R3563 R3624 BOWEN, Donald R3671 ARNDT, F. Jeffrey Scott R3676 WOLF, Philip R3721 GILMOUR, William R. R3725 RUSSELL, Morton W. R3753 BURGERS, Hendrik

R4451	DAULT, Michael C.
R4462	DENOBILE, Louis
R4488	MOREAU, Pierre G.
R4528	STANLEY, Jim E.
R4562	PIERCEY, John
R4606	DURBANO, Patrick
R4612	MANDEL, Frank
R4632	CASSIE, Marilyn J.
R4633	SAINTONGE, Ray M.
R4634	ZAKLAD, Rafael
R4637	ROBINSON, David G.
R4654	CLAUGHTON, Simon F.
R4682	LEBEL, Pierre J.
R4686	FINNIE, Alexander
R4689	BARRY, William R.
R4706	HUFFMAN, Dan D.
R4721	ROBERTS, John Dudley
R4729	GRAVES, Stuart F.
R4732	BEDDOWS, John G.
R4733	GIGNAC, Claude
R4759	DUFFY, Thomas J.
R4781	NEGUS, D. V.
R4788	KOLFAGE, Don C.
R4806	WAUGH, Peter W.
R4816	BOSWELL, Keith M.
R4826	KOLSTER, Arno
R4838	WASSERMAN, Bruce A.
R4840	GREEN, Ronald F.
R4841	LINHART, Lawrence L.
R4842	MESCHTER, Elwood
R4843	McCABE, James M.
R4847	GANNON, Marion E.
R4870	HARRINGTON, Glenn L.
R4875	SIMSON, James P.
R4891	SEGEBERG, Edward W.
R4897	BAIGIONI, John J.
R4911	HART, Richard H.
R4912	JAMES, John R.
R4915	CHARETTE, Michael F.
R4918	FAIRMAN, Christopher L.
R4920	WEBER, Richard E.
R4924	BLOOMER, Stephen F.
R4926	PERRY-HOOKER, John H.

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R3784			R4941	HUDSON, Michael J.
R3797	BURDEN, William G.		R4945	BERNIER, Douglas R.
R3819	OSTERHOFF, Robert J.		R4949	TUCKER, John C.
R3832	ASSELSTINE, Robert R.		R4967	PERCEY, Madeliene Eva
R3846	WEILL, Raymond H.		R4982	MOSS, James R.
R3859	SEMPLE, Robert Keith		R4983	ANTHONY, Wilfred L.
R3868	TARDIF, Michael John	12,1 2141	R4987	RICHARDS, Kenwyn G.
R3904	VOSS, Harry J.		R4992	BAILEY, Ken R.
R3928	GLADWIN, Michael A.		R4999	FALLE, Michael B.
R3948	LEARY, Jr., James F.		R5001	PALMER, Mark Charles
R3988	YORK, David A.		R5013	MACKEY, James A.
R4012	STELZER, George P.		R5014	PENCO, Livio V.
R4022	REED, James P.		R5024	IANNONE, Ronald A.
R4107	GIFFEN, Bentley B.		R5025	BURM, John L.
R4116	COOK, John M.		R5027	REID, Hoover S.
R4132	BEDFORD, Darrell		R5028	ATKIN, George H.
R4180	STIRLING, Glen E.		R5031	ROSSITER, John Roger
R4225	COVERT, Audrey M.		R5032	RONDEAU, Maurice
R4235	TOWE, Brian A.		R5038	SHEEDY, Mike M.
R4295	McCABE, Robert C.		R5041	CZYRUK, Michael A.
R4312	WILLIS, Jesse G.		R5044	MEACOCK, Ronald H.
R4321	CONLAND, Henry H.		R5045	MILLER, Charles D.
R4334	HOLMES, Bruce E.		R5049	GARDENOUR, BIII A.
R4341	HAEFELI, Jack		R5052	COOPER, Jim
R4374	EATON, Frederick R.		R5061	NIXON, Dennis W.
R4409	GRIFFIS, Gary	- SHORESA .	R5062	CACHIA, Edward M.
R4423	GAIN, Peter Barnes		R5065	McLELLAN, Edith
	and a state of the state		R5066	PARISIEN, Robert

CHANGES/CORRECTIONS

Notice of change MUST BE SENT TO THE SECRETARY - Any other office causes delay

- R1471 POOLE, Charles, P. O. Box 1068, De Leon Springs, FL, USA 32130
- R1621 HARMER, Bernard D., One Wargrave Hall, High Street, Wargrave, Berks, U.K. RG10 8DA
- R2104 HARPER, J. B., 1103 Jalana Blvd, Unit 1602, London, ON, Canada N6E 2W8
- R2272 MILLER, John P., 820 Burnhamthorpe Rd, Apt 1502, Etobicoke, ON, Canada M9C 4W2
- R2471 LEGGETT, Arthur W., 264 Queens Quay, West #310, Toronto, ON, Canada M5J 1B5
- R2524 TOWNSEND, L. J. Len, 738 Canyon Cres., Qualicum Beach, BC, Canada V9K 1L2
- L2711 ARCAND, Paul J., C.P.51002, C.S.P. G.Roy, Quebec, PQ, Canada G1K 8Z7
- R2908 SIMONS, Gordon C., Box 1, Comp. 9, Thomasville, NS, Canada BOW 1A0
- R3180 REED, John W., P. O. Box 39, Delaware, ON, Canada NOL 1E0
- R3229 OLSON, Jr., George T., 1427 Brookshire Court, New Brighton, MN, USA 55112-6390
- R3362 BROWN, Jerry M., Box 5362, Anderson, SC, USA 29623-5362
- R3581 WENER, Edward, Box 331209, Takapuna 9, Auckland, New Zealand
- R3602 DINGENTHAL, Harry F., Box 472777, Garland, TX, USA 75047-2777
- R3720 ADAMS, Christopher J., 5681 Rhuland St, Apt 513, Halifax, NS, Canada B3H 4J6
- R3793 McKAIN, David Leonard, 824 Lakeview Drive, #303C, Parkersburg, WV, USA 26104-1649
- R3991 BROWN, Keith C. W., Clyde Vincett Ltd,7053 E Farrell Rd, SE, Calgary, AB Canada T2H 0Z3
- R4095 NEWSWANGER, Carl K., 1970 Engel Ct, NW, Salem, OR, USA 97304

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- R4124 BUREGA, Paul M., 16 Aldgate Crescent, Nepean, ON, Canada K2J 2G4
- R4177 BOWEN, Edward H., 1623 Bulgarmarsh Road, Tiverton, RI, USA 02878-2513
- R4184 PAUL, Derek, 11 Thornwood Road, Toronto, ON, Canada M4W 2R8
- R4224 STEELE, Gary W., 51 Sidhu Drive, Beaverbrook, NS, Canada B4G 1B8
- R4548 CREIGHTON, Richard W., 8515 112 St, Apt 1412, Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 1K7
- R4579 STOWELL, Miss Leslie D., Dunbar, P.O. Box 45015, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6S 2M8
- R4583 KIDD, Terence R., Box 20013, Cambridge, ON, Canada N1R 8C8
- R4624 FINLEY, Don D., 11990 Grant St, #400, Denver, CO, USA 80233
- R4690 LAFONTAINE, George L., 37 Kensington Rd, Apt 7, Charlottetown, PE, Canada C1A 5H6
- R4822 ROLCZEWSKI, Gary, 1 Greensboro Drive, #306, Etobicoke, ON, Canada M9W 1C8
- R4903 TRENERRY, Walter N., P.O. Box 4698, Fort Myers, FL, USA 33918-4698
- R4996 PIERCEY, Chris G., 32 John Street, East, Brampton, ON, Canada L6W 1Y9

MAIL RETURNED - UNDELIVERABLE

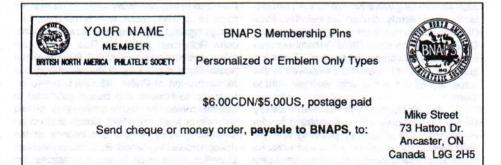
Last given address shown - please notify Secretary of any changes known

E1114 HORNE, Brien, 222 Eagle Ridge Dr. S.W., Apt. #2, Calgary, AB, Canada T2V 2V7 R4742 ARNOLD, Charles P., 249 West 15th Street, North Vancouver, BC, Canada V7M 1S3 R5064 HEWITT, Maurice C., 4 Anglesev Boulevard - Apt 205, Islington, ON, Canada

MOUGA TEWITT, Maurice C., 4 Anglesey Boulevard - Apt 205, Islington, ON, Canada M9A 3B3

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Total membership as of last report	2068
New members added in this report	7
Deceased	4
Resigned	13
Dropped for non-payment of dues	141
Total membership as of this report	1927
Previous application(s) pending	2
New application(s)	8



Study Group Centerline

Peter McCarthy

VICE PRESIDENT FOR STUDY GROUPS: Jon C. Johnson, 717 25th Ave. NW, Calgary, AB T2M 2B4 STUDY GROUP REPORTER: Peter McCarthy, 182 Cleevemont, Box 688, Richmond, Quebec J0B 2H0

AIR MAIL: Basil Burrell, 911 Huckleberry Lane, Glenview, IL 60025 B.C. POSTAL HISTORY: Bill Topping, 7430 Angus Drive, Vancouver, BC V6B 5K2 BLACKOUT CANCELS: Ron Leith, Box 1507, Sumas, WA 98295-1507, or Box 430, Abbotsford, BC V2S 5Z5 BNA PERFINS: Michael Dicketts, 61 Alwington Ave., Kingston, ON K7L 4R4 CENTENNIAL DEFINITIVES: Leonard Kruczynski, 19 Petersfield Place, Winnipeg, MB R3T 3V5 DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS OF BNA: Robert A. Lee, #203-1139 Sutherland Ave. Kelowna, BC V1Y 5Y2 FANCY CANCELS: Dave Lacelle, 369 Fullerton Ave., Ottawa, ON K1K 1K1 FLAG CANCELS: John G. Robertson, 10 Pergola Rd., Rexdale, ON M9W 5K5 CANADIAN KLUSSENDORF STUDY GROUP: Allan Steinhart, 35 Church St. Suite 305, Toronto, ON Canada M5E 1T3 MILITARY MAIL: Ken Ellison, R.R. #1, Oyama, BC V0H 1W0 NEWFOUNDLAND: C.A. Stillions, 2010-48th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007-1552. PHILATELIC LITERATURE: Paul Burega, Box 15765 Merivale Depot, Nepean, ON K2C 3S7 POSTAL STATIONERY: Robert Lemire, P.O. Box 549, Pinawa, MB R0E 1L0 RE-ENTRIES: Ralph E. Trimble, P.O. Box 26556, Markville P.O., Markham, ON L3R 0M4

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

R.P.O.'s: W.G. Robinson, 5830 Cartier St., Vancouver, BC V6M 3A7

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

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

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

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

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

NEW GROUPS FORMING

DEAD LETTER POSTMARKS: Gary Steele, Comp 5 Golden Birches, RR #1 Lower Sackville, NS Canada B4C 2S6

ELIZABETHAN: John D. Am, N. 17708 Saddle Hill Rd., Colbert, WA U.S.A. 99005

ON THE FRINGES

It's the day after New Year's and it's very cold in this part of the country. Congratulations are in order to all of you who entered PHILITEX '92. Three of our newsletters won awards. Ralph Trimble's **Canadian Re-entry Study Group Newsletter** was awarded a silver, while Jack Arnell was given a Bronze for the **Transatlantic Mail Study Group Newsletter**. Paul Burega also won a bronze for **Philateliography Canada**. Several other BNAPS members also won medals for various publications. There are quite a number of newsletters reviewed in this issue so, without further ado, we'll get right to them.

Wilmer Rockett of the **Revenue Study Group** is hard pressed for something for the news letter and is actually pleading with the membership for an article or two as he thanks those who have made donations throughout the year.

jumped in with both feet, never having previously edited anything in his life. He has decisively taken the bull by the horns and deserves a great deal credit. He states that help will be needed from every member to keep the Flag Pole interesting and informative. With regards to the revised handbook, work is being done by Doug Lingard, Larry Paige and David Sessions. John Robertson welcomes Bob as the new editor and reports on BNAPEX '92. There is a possibility of a mock-up of the new handbook for discussion at Philex '93. John is also attempting to have a flag cancel produced to commemorate the 100th anniversary of flag cancels in March of 1996. Bob has done an interesting story on the observance of the Joseph Howe Flag cancel, illustrations included. Dan Rosenblat chips in with two articles; the first dealing with Flag type 43 - Diamond Jubilee

Bob Thome, the new editor of The Flag Pole

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of Confederation concerning the Regina, Saskatchewan die. The second is about Flags 71 and 72 of the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. David Sessions elaborates on an article by Jo Smith dealing with the Montreal flag of 1897 and continues with the "B. Baker" philatelic covers featuring the type 5 Jubilee flag. Apparently Bob's listing of modern flags has created quite an amount of dialogue among the membership. Bob has done an excellent job of his first newsletter. If this is an indication of what's to come then the membership is to be well served.

From the Squared Circle Study Group comes the Round-Up Annex edited by Gary Arnold. Gary opens the October issue with additional comments from Tom Southey covering the use of hammers in various cities and towns in Eastern Canada. It's a great piece of reference material. Ted Kerzner then revisits the usage periods of the Cheltenham Canal with listed material from his own collection, including a couple of nice illustrations. The November newsletter starts with a new Matane, Quebec, discovery by Bruce Kalbfleisch. August 2, 1893 is apparently an early date of use. Jim Miller rounds out the newsletter with Discussion #5 on the ORBS. This one has to do with Toronto, Canada Station B. Pertinent data and illustrations accompany the article. Isn't a nicely applied squared circle a thing of beauty. Good iob Garv!

The Fancy Cancel Study Group newsletter edited by Dave Lacelle begins by reminding the membership that dues must be paid. Work on the book continues and as Dave puts it, "there's light at the end of the Alphabet". This is a bits and pieces newsletter with letters from Frank Waite on early days of the Small Queen Study Group, a subgroup tracing fancy cancels. H.W. Lussey provided some more original photos from the 1961 fancy cancel group that resulted in the D & S publication. Dave next lists revisions to previous newsletters. What an array of correspondence from the membership. Jerry Carr, Peter Geoffrey, Dr. N. Escott, Ray Horning, Don Kolfage, Brian Noble, Les Porter, Dr. J. Sendbuehler and Claude Usher all send in items. Dave does guite an article on SCAR-IFYING cancels. He doesn't believe they have ever been written up before and therefore hints that possibly this portion of the newsletter should appear in TOPICS as an article. Dave describes them as cancels with an attitude namely sharp. I didn't mention that Dave is

looking for photocopies of the D&H 225 cancel on cover or any example for that matter. Ray Horning and Jerry Carr, the major sources of information regarding fancy cancels on Map Stamps, illustrate in this issue nine examples. Following is a list of all the star or cross cancels on registered stamps. The last two pages are from material sent in by Frank Waite giving some indication of the original source of D & S illustrations. The newsletter wound up with footnotes with a great illustration of a cancelling device and a story behind the instruments. Boy, what a busy newsletter.

The greatest Canadian connection of all was rail and mail, and Bill Robinson, editor of the R.P.O. Newsletter, tells us all how the mail was carried by rail. This is issue number 100. A special definitive issue commemorating number 100 is expected shortly. Reports on the "Moose Jaw and Empress", and the "Swift Current and Empress", strikes are sent in by David Harding and Dr. Alex Campbell. Bill reports on the "Rouses Point and Montreal R.P.O." Two articles are sent in by Ken Ellison on the Countess of Dufferin while Dr. Frank Scheer sends in a story of The USPS Corporate Automation Plan of 2045? taken from MAIL: The Journal of Communication Distribution. The article in question is written by Dr. Scheer. Ross Gray has sent in an amazing number of cancellations with either early usage, new train numbers, late usage and new directions, most of which are maritime cancellations. Ross also reports on an early date and new direction of a rare "C.P.RY / Mont & Sher" cancellation. Bill ends the newsletter with a list of the membership and a financial report.

In the January issue of the R.P.O. newsletter, Bill Robinson lets the membership know that work on the special issue to commemorate issue 100 is well under way and should appear in the spring. Alex Price sent in a photo of a train wreck given to him by former clerk Rennie Keron. Malcolm Jones sent in a better example of a postcard that appeared in issue number 98. Photos of the guardhouse at Cisco and the two bridges were also sent in. A nice story is reproduced here of late Honourary member Gerry Wellburn. From the American Philatelist appears an article on Travelling Post Offices with an illustration of some cancellations. The fact that the C.P.R. has applied to abandon rail service to the Maritimes made big news lately. A Financial Post article by Deborah Jones appears in the newsletter. This was once a major connection with the east coast and figured prominently in mail services. Dr. John McCrea sent in RMS schedules of Western Districts. Don Wilson sent in part three of "A Chronological list 1898 to 1987 of Vessels in Newfoundland Gulf & Coastal Service." Parts one and two may be found in earlier issues. If you are relatively new to the group, I'm sure Bill will send these issues to you for a minimal fee. From Brian Stalker is a concluding report on strikes N-39 and N-39A. The last item has created somewhat of a mystery that the membership has been asked to help solve. It's a card sent in by Tom Almond with four Royal Train strikes in purple and signed by A.B. Stuart for R.W. Hale. Doug Lingard, do you have any comments?

Henk Burgers, in his Editorial Ramblings in the Canadian Military Mail Study Group newsletter commends Canada Post for promoting philately among young people and reminds older and established collectors that they should be involved in recruiting new blood for our hobby, Henk dedicates the October-November issue to our peacekeepers, past and present. He then does an article entitled "Peacekeeping: A Canadian Contribution To The World". W. Whitehouse then writes an update on H.M.C.S. Restigouche on U.N. Service complete with lovely illustrations of postal items. From Henk comes a story on United Nations Postage Agreement and another entitled Postal Services Under the U.N. Flag. This last complete with illustrations including one of Pte. H. Shean in Rafah, Egypt in 1957 on his pet donkey delivering mail to Canadian troops. Rich Toop, study group chairman for life reports on BNAPEX '92 with the last page reserved for small ads.

Henk's Christmas issue of the Military Mail newsletter begins with a couple of corrections and Season's Greetings to all. Steven Luciuk has an article entitled "Paper Witness: Notes on a World War Two Military Christmas Postcard." I like Steven's final words to the article. To add my own - I have a piece of W.W. I military mail that is headed 'Somewhere In France'. His is 'Somewhere In Holland'. What a feeling of loneliness given the situation of the day. For those interested in Military history, there are a few new books out and they are listed in the newsletter for your benefit. Colin Campbell sent in a couple of articles, 'Season's Greetings From the Western Calvary', and 'Another Link With the First Canadian Contingent.' THE OB-

SERVER is none other than Henk looking for and finding interesting pieces in other publications. In this issue he presents Beamsville Camp FPO, courtesy of Vance Carmichael. Those of you who receive Vance Auction catalogues will no doubt recognize the article. From Philatelia comes an article that is nicely illustrated titled "Christmas Greetings From the Canadian Forestry Corps." How much response will Henk get from the last little offering - Christmas Football?

Paul Burega, Editor of Philiography Canada tells the membership in large bold print that the newsletter was awarded a bronze at Philitex '92. And why not, It's hard work winning an award. Paul reports on BNAPEX '92 and also the availability of the publication PLN International. The Ed. Richardson library originally left to Cornell University upon his death is up for sale. Ralph Mitchener, a large silver award winner at Philitex '92 will become editorial consultant. Paul talks about the Laird and Hennock sales and the catalogues they produced. The second page deals with Canadian Philatelic Literature in the Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society, R.J. Duncan does the index to Philatelia, The Hobbyist, The Collectors Magazine, and Le Collectioneur, Al Steinhart sent in his list of Holmes Catalogues that has allowed Paul to do an update. Also enclosed with the newsletter is the Index to BNA TOPICS volume 1 - 1944 to volume 48 - 1991 as compiled by Paul Burega. This is a supplement to Philiography Canada volume 2. What a job! Just great, Paul.

Jack Arnell, the editor of the **Transatlantic Mail Study Group** newsletter and winner of a bronze award at PHILITEX begins the November issue with a lengthy article based on a slide/talk given at BNAPEX '92. "Postage to the Lines in Lower Canada". While covered in handbook No. 1, attendees suggested that it be done with illustrations in a newsletter. It basically deals with the exchange office with the U.S.P.O. for mail going overseas from Montreal via New York before and after the war of 1812. Malcolm Montgomery sent in an article with illustrations on "Fines On Non-Existent 'Parcel Post' and Underpaid Letters." An index accompanies the newsletter for numbers 25 to 31.

Jack begins the January newsletter with an article on the "Problems with Red Ink". It's hard to realize the difficulties postmasters in the mid 1800's went through simply to do their jobs properly. In the second article, Jack invites comment that may be published in future newsletters on "New York Packet Agent's Fee." Allan Steinhart sent in a cover with a story, "TOO Late - It Missed The Liverpool Mail." Allan also sent in a note that lists the only recorded cover between Russia and Prince Edward Island in its period. Jack has enclosed a photocopy of an American Sailing Packet Passenger Ticket complete with allowances. Most interesting. Bernard Biales is assembling a free price list of about 500 stampless ocean mail covers. That's it from Jack for this offering.

From one award winner to another as we get into Ralph Trimble's Re-Entry newsletter. All of Ralph's articles are of course accompanied with illustrations from his exquisite photographs. The first article is The Major Re-Entry on the 15¢ Large Queen. Ralph photographed this scarcity thanks to Horace Harrison. He next goes on to the Major Re-Entry on the 6¢ Yellow Brown Small Queen, and also a Re-Entered Misplaced Entry on the 6¢ Small Queen from Bill Simpson. He shows two modern re-entries first on the War Memorial of the 1939 Royal Visit issue and the second is on the 1935 stamp of Princess Elizabeth. Another Re-entry is shown on the Royal Family issue of Newfoundland. It is Scott #111. Ralph is now preparing for BNAPEX '93 which is to be held in Toronto, Do you know what is amazing? Ralph prepared a complete index for the membership that includes Volume 1, number 1 to Volume 11, number 5. That's a period spanning 1981 to 1992. And it's free for the asking. Fantastic.

In the Centennial group letter, John Aitken reports on BNAPEX '92 and commends Scott Traquair for the job he did on the auction. Speaking of auctions, the Centennial group and the Elizabethan group are joining forces for an auction. An article written by Montrealer Larry McInnis for Linn's has brought some interesting response from Ray Metcalf and Mike Painter; Bruce Perkins and David Platt send in first day cachets. Robert Lemire does a little article on Archives Notes - Proofs of 3 cent and 4 cent Postal Cards, and a New CP Express Card was found by Dick Staecker. Mike Painter has done quite an article about "Dots Across Six Cent Orange Sheets". Two novelty cards were sent in by Rick Penko and Andrew Chung. From David platt comes "Some Statistics on Ontario Post Office Openings and Closings". Gilbert Kennedy sent in an article entitled "New Forest Stamp Service". That ends the first of two newsletters. The first item of the December issue of the Centennial newsletter includes Len Kruczynski's update on the Keane and Hughes table, and Mike Painter on Dark Paper Fibres, more than likely the results of recycling. He then contributes a great deal on the next few pages showing doublings and dots in flaws in stamp R1/10 of the 6¢ with a follow up note and two pages of selvedge and margin flaws in the Centennials. Several of the membership sent in illustrations of mesperfs and paper folds. Amazing what's out there. B. Perkins, Doug Irwin, Scott Traquair, Andrew Chung and Doug Irwin all sent in example items. These two newsletters show that this is an extremely active and dedicated group. To non-members of this study group, I would strongly recommend that you hang on to the Centennial material you may have and seriously consider membership. If one has intentions of recruiting young people to the hobby, this is a fine place to start.

Bill Topping, Editor of the British Columbia Postal History Research Group newsletter begins with the latest addition to the special anniversary cancels by illustrating C.F.B. Chilliwack. Bill states that these are unfortunately produced without advance notice. He then continues with the British Columbia update. Canada Post apparently makes many changes without advance notice. Many of the changes are listed and more are expected to be published in future newsletters. I'm sure Bill would appreciate hearing from anyone who can keep abreast of the noted changes in their area. From Mike Painter - gosh, where have we seen that name before - comes a most interesting and again well illustrated story of the "Okanagon Mission Post Office: The first 120 years." A few little news clips are reproduced here for the membership as useful items of postal history. From Andrew Scott, Chairman of the B.C. Research Group has enclosed a response form for information from the membership regarding the Queen Charlotte Islands postmarks.

Corgi Times edited by John Arn opens by talking about PHILITEX and congratulates the group members who won awards. He then talks about the new form of exhibiting - sixteen page or one frame. ROYAL '93 has a Mophilia class that should fit in nicely for the **Elizabethan group**. A copy of the Bibliography of the Flowers, Trees and Street Scenes is enclosed, compliments of Mr. Monteiro. A very nice gesture as is the Special Addendum to the Elizabethan issues supplied by Ian MaCaulay. Paper Trails, a regular item by Rick Penko answers a

question by Bob Hourihan on Aniline Ink Varieties. The Cameo Issues in section II in this issue is a discussion on C.O.D. - A Hard-To-Find Special Rate Service. Jon Johnson raises the question - why is the twelve cent of the 1977-83 Definitives precancelled in red when the other precancels in the series are done in black. The correct answer will be awarded a nice prize. Howard Ness donated a copy of Scott #386, 1959 Royal Visit with a paper crease. It will be in the upcoming sale. Mr. Ness asks if anyone can supply the adjoining stamps. The new Hologram is discussed and it is found that varieties exist, information thanks to Kasimir Bileski. John Aitken sent in another C.O.D. cover within the 1982-87 definitive era. John supplies Rate information and questions 1987 C.O.D. procedure. Paul Fisher has supplied a grouping of S.O.N. cancellations with illustrations. It's a beginning to additional work needed to properly classify cancellations. Paul offers this type of collecting as a challenge. The newsletter concludes with the Marketplace. I mentioned that the Centennials was a good place to introduce young collectors to the hobby. Well, what about this study group? The material is easily attainable at reasonable prices. Nothing like young blood spices up a group.

A covering letter by then President of BNAPS Bill Robinson is joined by Jon Johnson in welcoming a new study group to the fold. It is known as the Canadian Airmail Study Group and was formed by some members of the former Semi-Official Airmail Study Group that unfortunately no longer exists. The group will cover all facets of airmail including Semi-Official. The new executive is as follows: Chairman - Ed Christman Jr., Secretary Treasurer -Basil Burrell. The position of editor is yet to be filled. This will be left to the annual meeting to be held in Toronto next September, Meanwhile, the interim editors will be Bill Topping and Mike Painter. You are reminded by Ed Christman that if the group is to succeed, you the members will have to submit material. It can't all be left to the editor. Bill Topping does an article titled "When is a First Flight not a First Flight", and provides an illustration of a lovely cover with a British Columbia Airways Limited stamp plus a two cent Admiral that is actually a second flight. To close the first newsletter Mike Painter has done an article including his usual lovely illustrations of the "Guidelines on the Canadian Airways Ltd. Semi Official Airmails." The members are invited to add to this article with Xerox copies of stamps with similar guidelines.

Dan Rosenblat, editor of The Slogan Box opens the newsletter with the Chairman's message wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Dan Huffman also announces the resignation of Jeff Switt as Secretary/ Treasurer and thanks him for the formation of the Slogan Box and for his positive output. Details will be published in the next issue. Daniel - that's how I will refer to Dan Rosenblat in order to avoid confusion - in his message talks of the slogan HELP THE RED CROSS that was featured in Issue number 25 and revisions to it in issue 26 with more information by Doug Lingard and Len Harris. Daniel then provides a report and proof book pages of the slogan BUY A DOMINION GOVERNMENT ANNUITY ASK POSTMASTER FOR A BOOK-LET. Since the appearance of the slogan STAMP OUT SYPHILIS IN SASKATCHEWAN and STAMP OUT V.D. or STAMP OUT VD in issue 26 several members have supplied additional information to warrant a complete revision. Much of this information thanks to Cecil Coutts. Daniel does an article entitled "The Centre Fold" and it has to do with illustrated U.S. slogans related to Stamp collecting. Sorry Folks, the illustrations do not come from 'Playboy'. CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR is the next topic beautifully illustrated. Daniel talks of the four slogans depicting the fight against cancer, and slogans about REDUCING UNEMPLOYMENT. Post Office directives as to properly addressed mail slogans have been of interest to me for some time. I don't know why, I just like them. Daniel talks about three of them in this issue and I'm all eyes. The last article in the Slogan Box is entitled Early Winnipeg Proprietary Use with Winnipeg being among the first to use such a slogan, the SELKIRK CENTENNIAL - WIN-NIPEG JUL 10/20 1912. Slogans are interesting, and you don't have to collect them all. That's the beauty of a study group such as this. Look into it, you might actually enjoy it.

If you don't belong to a study group, you just don't know what you are missing. Any one of these newsletters alone is capable of re-generating interest. I sincerely hope that all of the editors will enter their works in ROYAL '93. There is to be a literature exhibit. Write to Paul Burega for more information. It's not so much the award that is won as it is the benefits received from the critique.

Regional Group Ramblings

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, II 61701

CALGARY: Phillip Wolf, 636 Woodbine Blvd. S.W., Calgary, AB T2W 4W4 GOLDEN HORSESHOE: Marilyn J. Cassie, General Delivery, Port Carling, ON L1S 2T6 MANITOBA-NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO: Robert Lemire, P.O. Box 549, Pinawa, MB R0E 1L0 MID-AMERICA: Robert Schlesinger, 523 Highland Grove Dr., Buffalo Grove, IL 60089 MID-ATLANTIC: To be announced NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: Garvin Lohman, 1541 Sacramento St., Apt. 3, San Francisco, CA 94109 PACIFIC-NORTHWEST: Ron Leith, P.O. Box 430, Abbotsford, BC V2S 525 PRAIRIE BEAVERS: Victor Willson, P.O. Box 10420, College Station TX 77842 ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY: Rich Toop, P.O. Box 9026 Stn. T, Ottawa, ON K1G 3T8

The **Mid-American Group** has recovered from hosting the convention. A lot of work but also a lot of fun. The group did well in the hardware department. This reporter and Maurice Nymeyer each received a bronze and G.H. Davis took the grand award home. Look for us at COMPEX in Chicago. More details later.

The Pacific Northwest Regional Group reports 99 members and growing. Group President John Keenlyside reported that the group passed two important resolutions last March. First a trust fund has been established with the objective of benefitting the hobby in their region. Second a B.C. Postal History research group has been established and two newsletters have been published. The fall meeting held on October 2-3, 1992, in Kelowna, B.C., starting at 5:00 pm on the second till after a 7:15 pm dinner on the third. A full agenda was enjoyed by all in attendance.



Robert Lemire - Presentation: Stationery and Stamp Box.

June 13, 1992, was the day the **Manitoba Regional Group** held a luncheon to wish good luck and farewell to Robert and Alberta Lemire as they leave for Deep River, Ontario. There were presentations made by the **Manitoba Group** and the Winnipeg Philatelic Society. (PHOTO) The May 2, 1992, meeting was held in conjunction with the Winnipeg Philatelic Society show. Fritz Angst spoke on *Canadian Revenues*. Fritz discussed issues of Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas stamps and finished with Supreme Court stamps of 1876.

April 24, 1993 is the next meeting of the **Calgary Regional Group**. The Marlborough Inn, 1316-33 St. N.E., Calgary is the place. A full day of seminars, trading, clothesline exhibit and banquet will make the day for those coming. The next day is the Calgary Philatelic Society Stamp Day. So go and enjoy a fun weekend.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Group held an informal dinner meeting on November 14, 1992. No business meeting or planned speaker, just a good meal and a lot of socializing. I will bet a lot of the talk was about BNA material.

The **Prairie Beavers** have been busy as usual. An October 17, 1992, meeting was hosted by Martin Shelton and Ed Christman. Jeff Switt gave a program on *Canadian Mourning Covers* and Vic Willson gave a program on *New Brunswick/Nova Scotia/Canada Postal Operations*, 1867. A roundtable discussion on *Elements of Pricing Covers* was held.

The February 6, 1993 meeting was highlighted by a visit from President Chuck Firby. Chuck discussed *BNAPS*, *The Next Two Years*. Clint Phillips gave a book review, Vic Willson handled a Small Queen Fantasy Auction. This was run as a contest with items from his collection put up for pretend auction. Each was valued by him and the bidder closest to the value below who did not exceed it received a point. The winner with most points received \$10 in material from Vic's trade box. Jeff Switt presented a program on *Collecting a Single Stamp, (Specializing on a Budget)*. He showed the 16¢ Air Mail Special Delivery stamp. Vic also gave a program on *Foreign Rate Junk Mail of the 19th Century*. As usual several keeper articles were included in the newsletter. In addition, the group purchased alot of covers from Wild Rose Stamps. Everyone participating had to put up a share and received credit toward purchases based on regular auction, which Firby handled. The auction raised about \$100 and all but one member spent his share or more. Everyone seemed satisfied and requested it be tried again. The auction both brought in material to be purchased and stimulated club interaction and participation.

If you do not belong to a Regional Group, join one near you or start a group in your area. Don't miss out on the fun and fellowship.



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WANTED

- NWT POCON's on cover, multiples or piece, especially parcel rates. CLEAR strikes and commercial mail please. David Piercey, 2424-117 St., Edmonton, AB T6J 3S3 693
- NFLD corks and other fancies on #'s 24-86, and on same period covers or postal stationary. David Piercey, 2424-117 St., Edmonton, AB T6J 3S3 693
- WANTED, any covers, cut squares or stamps with postal cancels on 459 or 468a 6¢ orange Centennial, covering 1968-70 dates. Prefer Ontario but interested in all Canada. Write to C.D. Platt, RR #1, Elgin, ON K0G 1E0 293
- BUYING 100% Canadian Commemoratives recent 4 years on close paper, no damaged seconds. \$12.00 Canadian pound. G.M. Saikaley, 1881 Main St., Lefaivre, Ontario, Canada K0B 1J0 593
- TORONTO LITTLE NORWAY and LITTLE NORWAY, everything of interest. Also wanted covers/cards from Norway to Canada and from Canada to Norway pre 1950. Ola Ellingbo, Ollelokkv. 14, 1390 Vollen, Norway 293
- 10¢, 20¢, AND 50¢ Admiral Issue as single stamp use dated 1912 on cover, circular slip or any type of use. Larry Paige, 1145 Shillelagh Rd., Chesapeake, VA, 23323 293
- NEED ADMIRAL COILS on cover for first year of use. (125-1912)(131-1913)(132-1913) (129-1918)(131b-1918)(134-1921)(128-1922)(133-1924) Larry Paige, 1145 Shillelagh Rd., Chesapeake, VA, 23323 293
- NEED \$1.00 ADMIRAL as single stamp use on bulk mail receipt, would also like single stamp use on Cancelled check both for use

WANTED

WANTED

during 1923. Also need #118 - 10¢ Brown paying 10¢ U.P.U. rate during August-September 1925. Larry Paige, 1145 Shillelagh Rd., Chesapeake, VA, USA 23323 293 NEED TYPE 1 FLAG CANCEL die "B C & F" for June 6, 1896. Will pay \$100.00 each for nice clear date with full Imprint of flag cancel.Larry Paige, 1145 Shillelagh Rd., Chesapeake, VA, USA 23323 293

WWI MILITARY MEDICAL COVERS. To or from Cdn. hospital, field ambulance, casualty clearing station, hygiene station, dental company. Interested in any era. Jon Johnson, 717 25th Ave. NW, Calgary, AB T2M 2B4 693

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