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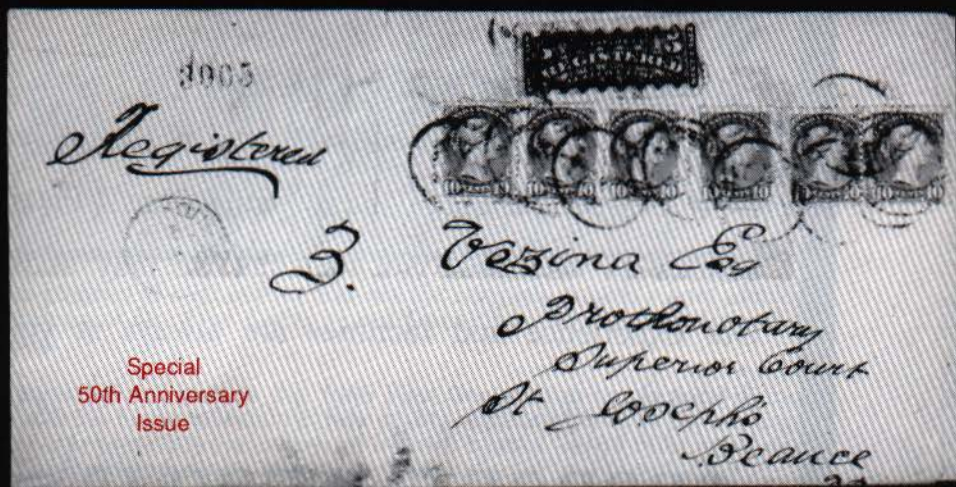
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Topics

VOL 50 NO 5

WHOLE NO 457



FEATURING:

POSTAL USAGE OF CANADA'S 10¢ SMALL QUEEN

BY GEORGE B. ARFKEN

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VOL 10

NO 5

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CONTENTS

ARTICLES

Editorial Page	Vic Willson	3
The Postal Markings St. John's General Post Office and Sub Offices 1840-1949	John Butt	6
The Printing of Specimen Overprints by SPECIMEN Plate #5	Norman Boyd	14
Perforations of the Large Queen Stamps of Canada	S. J. Menich	16
X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis of Early Canadian Stamps (1851-1897) Part 3	Dr. John E. Milks & Dr. Robert L. Kugel	28
Postal Usage of Canada's 10¢ Small Queen	George B. Arfken	32
Early Exhibition Covers of British Columbia	Ken V. Ellison	48
Study Group Newsletter Excerpts - Newfoundland Presentation Cards	Jerome C. Jarnik	50
The RPO Cowcatcher	Brian T. Stalker	52
First Day Covers of the Classic Issues of Canada Part 8	Melvin L. Baron & Stan Lum	56
Canadian Partially Flown Mail to Great Britain 1931-1945	Walter Plomish	64
Canada & Newfoundland, World War II Registered by Censor	John N. Tyacke	69
New Issues	William J. F. Wilson	73
Registered Parcel Post...a truly unique rate	Jeffrey Switt	75
Study Group Newsletter Excerpts - Canada Post's New Ink Jet Prototype Markings	Dean Mario	78
Executive, Directors and Officers		82
Membership Fees		83
Classified		84

continued on page 83

50th ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

This marks almost to the month the fiftieth year anniversary of TOPICS. The first issues were monthly and quite brief, yet conveyed the character of the new membership, who were oriented both toward philately and fellowship. BNAPS was started at least in part to avoid the stuffier aspects of philately in the 1930's and 1940's. There is no doubt that the snobbery from that earlier time remains at all levels of philately and can be found in BNAPS, although I honestly do not think it is prevalent. BNAPS is about enjoying a wonderful hobby and the people who indulge in it. Most of who read this are members of our society and can appreciate the sentiment.

Looking back on the fifty years of TOPICS, we can honestly say that the quality of the journal has increased; the articles are more scholarly and carefully done, and there is more to read. Nevertheless, many of the early works in the journal are well worth reading and remain useful today, although most have been superseded. Some of the approaches were more reminiscent of the early decades of this century than the latter, such as Phil Attuks, a nom de plum used to make criticisms of the current leadership in a column. Also, contributors seemed more interested in current philately than today, perhaps an indicator that less government intrusion and uniformity, never mind greater numbers of items, existed at that time. I always smile when I see ads by a young naval officer named

Siverts asking for 2 ring numeral cancels, or items by our now senior members such as Lussey. It saddens me to see so many names now stilled but very much alive to their philatelic times, such as Levine, Jarrett, or Myerson. What wonderful richness they and their many contemporaries have contributed to our lives by creating and developing BNAPS.

Of all the BNAPS members, only two have attended all the annual meetings, although they are not founding members: Harry Lussey (# 167) and Wil Rockett (# 249). What wonderful stories they can tell about our history, and occasionally do. Their parade of memories are our history, and a proud one it is.

I do not think it immodest to suggest that much of the knowledge about BNA philately has circulated in our pages, which either stimulated or supported other permanent forms of knowledge repose such as books and handbooks. Our study groups have been the nucleus for many specialized areas of investigation. It is noteworthy and amusing that our organization developed just before W. Boggs' encyclopedic work on Canadian philately. Amusing because some reviewers, in hyperbolic overkill, announced that no further study in Canadian philately was necessary - it was all there. An equivalent work today would require at least ten times as much page space. In only the pence area is the work still the major resource. In every other there are better, newer references that incorporate all the learning since that time.

Most would require a significant rewrite of Boggs' work to adequately develop the topics he covered. This takes nothing away from the work but does indicate why we had a specialist society, and suggests why BNAPS is as relevant and necessary today. If anyone thinks that all to be known about Canadian philately already exists, he has only to read our study group newsletters to think better of the idea. TOPICS will continue to reflect its members' study of BNA and to be the primary medium of communication with the philatelic and academic world at large. I expect even more knowledge, proportionately, to be found in TOPICS during the next fifty years, although I do not expect to see all of it. Even half would be nice, though.

ABOUT THIS ISSUE

This issue is somewhat different from its predecessors. The obvious is the extra page spaces and proportionately greater space devoted to articles. The issue represents a movement toward electronic publishing. About one third of the pages

came to me electronically, and the rest were converted from paper by Jack Schmidt of Ft. Collins, for whom the process has become a journey of learning about computers, desktop publishing, and frustration. It is also a collaboration with our publishers, Rushliff Pub. Co. of Dundas, ONT., who are helping us in our shift toward providing camera ready copy. Jeff Switt has helped with developing publish-ready half tones of the photos and photocopies sent us, and Chuck Firby has assisted in numerous ways, including the use of his secretary to help us figure out fonts, type size, and the use of WP 6.0.

The first issue was late, as we got our sea legs. I foresee no delay for the next issue, which should arrive to you in early February. As the use of E-Mail increases, we expect to send all our text down the electronic highways, reserving for the mails only photos at present. Even those may be digitized some time in the future. It is within the realm of possibility that the entire journal will be offered to computer-oriented members electronically ahead of the mails, initially sans photos, but eventually in toto.

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1914

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.Jul 9
.Oct 1 22
.Dec 17

1917

Jan 14
Mar 11 25
Jun 10 17 24
Aug 12 19
Oct 7

.Feb 11 25
.May 6 20 27
.Jul 15 29
.Sept 16 23 30
.Dec 30

1918

Jan 17 19 20
Feb 9
Mar 10 30 31
Apr 14
May 5 17 26
Jun 4 6 9 23
Jul 14 26 28
Aug 11 12 18 21 22 23 24 25
Sept 1 2 15 19 20 21 26 28 29
Oct 2 9 10 11 20 27
Nov 10 23 24 29
Dec 18 26

1919

Jan 5 12 19 26
Feb 16
Mar 2 9 18 22 30
Apr 6 22 27
May 4 11 18 29
Jun 4 8 15 18 19 22 28 29
Jul 4 19 26 27
Aug 4 14 17 22 25
Sept 7 28
Oct 5 6 12 19
Nov 2 9 15
Dec 25

1920

Jan 11 24 25
Feb 1 4 5 8 14 15 16 19 20 26
Mar 7 14 21 26
Apr 2 4 11 25
May 8 9 12 15 23
Jun 3 13 20 27 29
Jul 4 9 10 11 15 18 19 25
Aug 1 8 15 16 17 18 22
Sept 2 5 6 12 24 26 27
Oct 3 5 13 21 28 29 31
Nov 7 10 28
Dec 5 7 12 19 23 25 26

1921

Jan 2 9 11 13 14 15 16 23 30
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25 26 27
Mar 3 7 10 13 19 20 21 25 26 27
28 31
Apr 1 2 3 4 10 17 18 24 26
May 1 2 5 8 9 13 15 16 21 22
28 29 31
Jun 3 4 5 8 12 14 18 19 26 29
Jul 10 11 24 25 29 31
Aug 14 28
Sept 2 4 11 14 18 22 24 25
Oct 16 23 25 26 28 30
Nov 9 23 25 26 27
Dec 4 5 9 11 18 21 25 28

1922

Jan 1 5 12 14 17 28 29 30
Feb 9 10 21 25
Mar 2 5 8 12 14 17 18 19 26
Apr 1 2 9 12 15 18 23
May 5 7 14 19 21 22 24 26 27
28
Jun 2 11 15 17 18 23 25 27

The Postal Markings St. John's General Post Office and Sub Offices 1840-1949

John Butt

Ancillary Markings

When I first began studying the Postal Markings of the St. John's, Nfld., G.P.O., it was not my intention to also research ancillary markings. While viewing the half dozen major postal history collections in St. John's, I noticed that there was a fair number of ancillary markings among them. I began to photostat any covers which contained unusual markings, for future reference. As one can see by the following lists, several years of collecting photostats of these markings has produced a surprising number.

I have divided the markings into sections. Although a fair number of obliterators are listed, there are probably several more, especially of the fancy types with town name. The parcel post section was the most difficult part, with most on stamps, and seldom, on notice cards. This section, I am sure, will be greatly expanded upon in the future. I am also sure the balance of the markings are not complete, but with time they will be expanded upon.

This preliminary listing of ancillary markings is being presented perhaps sooner than it should, but for a good reason. Some of these markings are one of a kind, so the author would like other postal history collectors in

B.N.A.P.S., to provide any new data for the markings shown and copies of any markings not listed.

Any new markings found will be posted in an addendum, when the articles are completed. I already have received ten new markings to be added to those contained in my earlier article. Also included will be acknowledgements and bibliography for the completed article. Therefore, I sincerely hope there will be response from the collectors of Newfoundland Postal History, so that all postal markings of the St. John's General Post Office will be shown in "Topics".

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"Obliterators"

The first obliterators were sent from England to the colony in 1857. The device had ten bar killer cancel, and it was a common obliterator used in all early Newfoundland Post Offices. These devices were used to cancel the stamps so that they could not be used on other mail. Other devices were used to cancel stamps by inefficient postal clerks, such as pens, crayons, thumb prints, etc.

The examples listed and illustrated were all used in St. John's from 1840-

1938. Late in 1918, electric cancelling machines began to cancel mail with a slogan and date stamp in one stroke. These machines were used to cancel mail until Confederation with Canada in 1949. The absence of "killer cancels" from 1918-1949 was caused by these machines, as I have found only two obliterators that were used during this period.

Any information other than the shown would be welcomed by the writer.

OB1 - 10 Bar Killer	1858-1881
OB2 - Quartered Cork	1862-1881
OB3 - Geometric Design	1865-1874
OB4 - Flower Design	1865-1872
OB5 - Quartered Cork with Town Name	1869-1871
OB6 - Numeral Cancel	1865-1896
OB7 - Geometric Design with Town Name	1869-1873
OB8 - Geometric Design with Town Name	1868-1873
OB9 - Quartered Cork with Town Name	1871-1881
OB10 - Leaf Design with Town Name	1871-1881
OB11 - 5 Bar Killer	1877-1890
OB12 - Geometric Design	1877-1883
OB13 - Three Ring Target	1891
OB14 - 9 Bar Killer	1888-1897
OB15 - Roller (No Number)	1890-1905
OB16 - Roller (No. 2)	1895-1905
OB17 - 10 Bar Killer	1893-1902
OB18 - 8 Bar Killer	1921-1937
OB19 - Large Sunburst	1938

"Obliterators"



OB1



OB2



OB3



OB4



OB5



OB6



OB7



OB8



OB9



OB10



OB11



OB12



OB13



OB14



OB15



OB16



OB17



OB18



OB19

"Dead Letter Offices"

A system for the disposal of "Dead Letters" was in place at the St. John's G.P.O. as early as 1851. The first postal marking I have seen is in the Pritchard-Andrews proof books. It is a split ring dated November 6, 1907. I have found only four actual date stamps from the D.L.O. but I have included related material from the St. John's Office.

The advertised marks were stamped on "Dead Letters" to show that an advertisement had been placed in the local papers to let the public know that they were available for

pickup. After a period of time they would be dropped from the list and filed away.

The "Officially Sealed" labels were used to seal up letters that were opened at the G.P.O. by postal officials, to acquire any information on the "addressee" or the "sender".

The "Unclaimed" marking is from the late 1920's and shows that the letter should go to the D.L.O. for inspection.

If any collector has any markings other than those shown, the writer would be glad to hear from you.

DL01 - 1907	Split Ring
DL02 - 1908-1912	Rectangle (large letters)
DL03 - 1914	Rectangle (small letters)
DL04 - 1938-1947	Double Oval
DL05 - 1904	George V Label
DL06 - 1923	Rectangular Label
DL07 - 1937	Nfld. Crest Label
DL08 - 1901-1908	Rectangle (large letters)
DL09 - 1917	Rectangle (small letters)
DL10 - 1928	Unclaimed

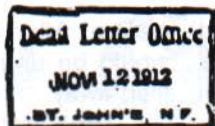
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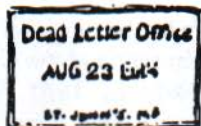
"Dead Letter Office"



DL01



DL02



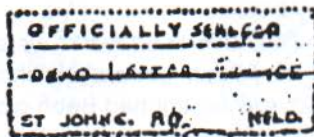
DL03



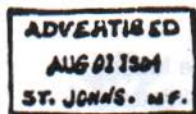
DL04



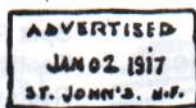
DL05



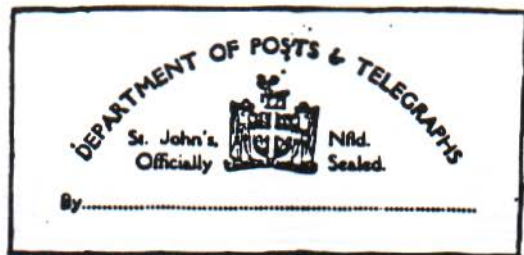
DL06



DL07



DL08



DL09

UNCLAIMED
St John's, N.F.

DL010

"Money Order Office"

A Money Order Office was established in St. John's in 1864. The first date stamp shown (MO1) was found in an envelope full of 1863-1865 date stamps cut from a G.P.O. recording ledger. The obvious difference from the Pritchard-Andrews proof strike (MO2) being the short "T" in St. John's.

For the 1864-1949 time period, I have recorded only nine different date stamps from St. John's and one from St. John's East, obviously not an overworked department. If any date stamps are missing from the list, the writer would be appreciative of the same.

MO1 - Double Ring (23.5mm)	1864
MO2 - Double Ring (24mm)	1879
MO3 - Oval (Nfld.)	1894-1903
MO4 - Oval (NEWF'LD)	1903
MO5 - Large Double Ring (M.O.B.)	1912
MO6 - Box	1924
MO7 - Large Double Ring (M.O.D.)	1928-1932
MO8 - Oval (Sup. Office)	1926-1935
MO9 - Single Circle	1938
MO10 - Double Circle (St. Johns East)	1944

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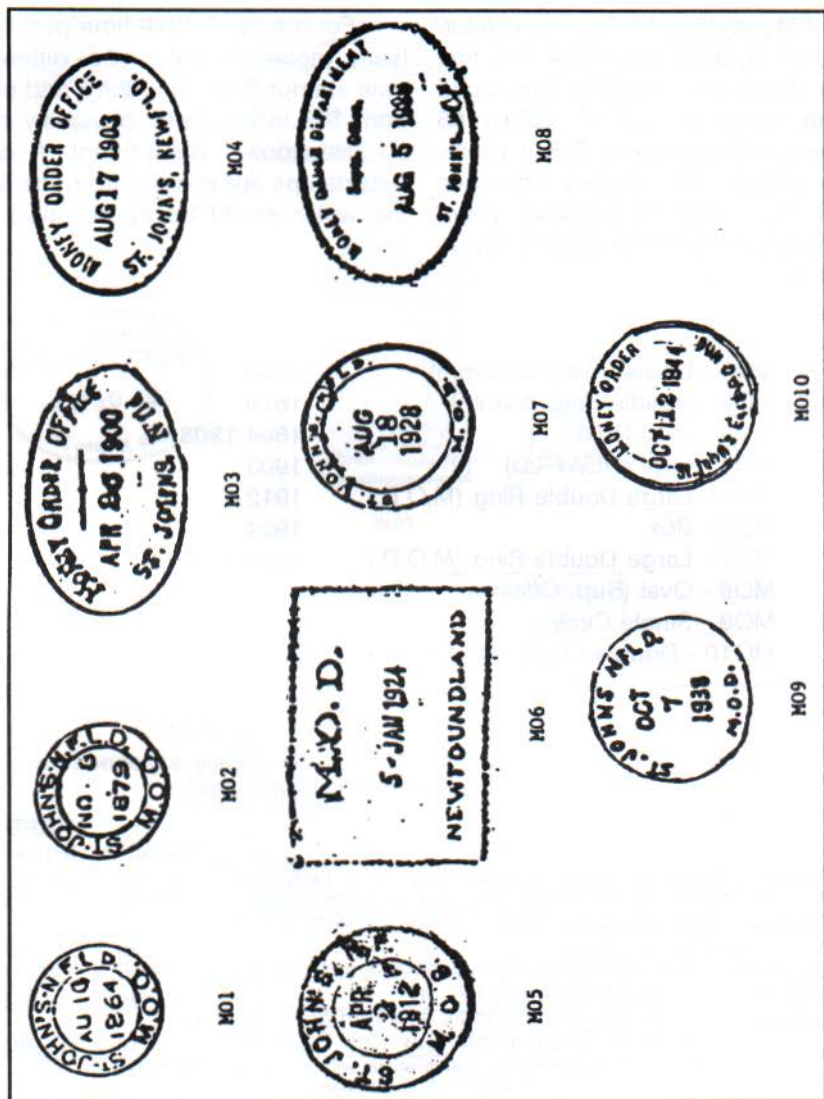
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The Printing of Specimen Overprints by SPECIMEN Plate #5

Norman Boyd, BNAPS #1468, FRPSC *

The impact of opening of the archives of the American Bank Note Company seems to be endless. Mr. Jamieson of Saskatoon Stamp Centre obtained three sheets of Nova Scotia SPECIMEN overprints which had not been described as such in their catalogue. These three sheets were the diagonal non-serifed SPECIMEN Plate #5 on the 1 cent, 10 cent, and 12 1/2 cent. He very kindly has let me examine them and photograph parts I have felt pertinent to this article.

In my monograph, "Specimen Overprints of British North America", published by B.N.A.P.S. and still available from their book department, I reached certain conclusions that fell just short of what I considered absolute proof of the following:

That Plate #5 (Boyd), used exclusively on the Nova Scotia decimal issue of 1860, was also a 10 x 5 plate similar to Plate #4 made from similar thick and thin loose type fonts without serifs, but of course diagonal and similarly double struck on the proof sheets. The first three horizontal rows were THIN, THIN, THIN, THIN, THIN, THIN, THIN, THIN, THIN, THIN and the bottom two rows similarly THICK. The only real landmarks were the "Raised S" error in position 4 and the "Long Specimen" 18.0 mm instead of 16.5 mm and of course the marginal markings well identified and located by Argenti.

In spite of much searching for multiples, I could not conclusively prove

that these two errors were in positions 54, 61, 62, 63, and 64 as well as 4, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

The illustrated block shows positions photographed from the sheet:

51, 52, 53, 54, 55
61, 62, 63, 64, 65
71, 72, 73, 74, 75

with the marginal imprint opposite the gutter between the fifth and sixth row (see Argenti). The 5th row is THICK, the bottom row of the plate. The 6th row is the top row of the plate and shows the "Raised S", first reported by J.J. Macdonald in position 4 and 64. The 7th row shows the "Long Specimen", in positions 71, 72, 73, and 74. The 8th row is THIN (not illustrated). The alignment of the second strike on the bottom half of the proof sheet is remarkably well positioned, not showing the gross misalignment so apparent on the vertical SPECIMEN's of Plate #4 on the New Brunswick decimals and the Canada 12 1/2 cent. The overprints on the 1 cent values are identically even in the degree of misalignment, which is strong evidence that all the values were overprinted as a group with the same sheet positionings of the hand fed platen press.

I now consider the plating of SPECIMEN Plate #5 (Boyd) and, for that matter, all five of the Specimen Overprint plates firmly established.

* Deceased.



Figure of partial Plate #5 overprinted SPECIMEN

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Perforations of the Large Queen Stamps of Canada

S. J. Menich

A study of perforations is useful if it helps the collector to allocate a stamp to its correct printing or period, as well as giving the ability to detect reperfornated stamps. Large Queens are found in a wide range of perforations that by themselves do not enable a collector to allocate a stamp to its correct printing or period. A combination of perforation, color, shade, gum, paper, image size, and sharpness of the impression is needed.

This article is based on the perforation part of a 15 year study of the Large Queen stamps of Canada. Supported by accurate measurements of study material. it is given to show the significance of perfs. in the ultimate goal of identification of a stamp's printing or period and genuineness.

Care should be taken in classifying to recognize that where the change in perf. dimension (gauge) is not intentional the value of various perfs. is a matter for collectors to decide.

There are two systems, inherently different, to measure or identify perfs. for 19th Century Canadian stamps:

A Metric system - arbitrarily adopted in 1866 by philatelists the world over as the number of perfs. in two centimeters. Represented by the Stanley Gibbons "Instanta" gauge.

An Imperial system - measuring the centre to centre spacing of perfs. in fractions of an inch. Represented by the "Kiusalas" gauge.

For accuracy of measuring perfs., it doesn't matter whether the original perforating devices were fabricated within a Metric, Imperial, or any other system of measurement. The distance between perfs. is not changed by the measuring instrument used, whether Metric or Imperial. The accuracy of measuring perfs. is related to the accuracy of the measuring gauge and the measuring skill of its' user.

Within the perf. range of the Large Queen stamps, the Kiusalas and the "old" Instanta gauges are accurate to within two or three one hundredth (.02 to .03) of a perforation. This is extreme accuracy that far exceeds the ordinary requirements for philatelic purposes, and exceeds the keenness of perception of most measurers.

It should, however, be noted that the readings of the "new" Instanta gauge are 0.180 perfs. higher than the "old", and typically 0.15 perfs. higher than the "perfect" value. This deviation requires a correction to the reading to be useful in helping to allocate a stamp to its correct printing or period, as well as giving the ability to detect possible reperfornated stamps.

The Kiusalas gauge cannot directly measure actual perf. values that fall

between the marked scales, such as perf. 12. A best judgement must be made to project or infer such a perf. value, with a corresponding risk of reduced accuracy.

Both Instanta gauges have the advantage of providing an infinite number of measurements directly with very fine differences. In addition, the skilled user of the "old" Instanta gauge may directly discern and measure at a high precision level beyond most philatelic needs.

The Kiusalas gauge closely displays the configuration of perf. holes made by the printer, the dots showing the perf. holes being almost the exact diameter of the genuine holes on the issues. This is a good feature, useful in identifying reperforations.

Perforation gauge shrinkage and expansion

During the process of manufacturing a perf. gauge, internal stresses develop in the material used that cause minute dimension changes in the finished product. For the Instanta and Kiusalas gauges these changes will mostly be stabilized within two months and are so slight that they cannot be detected by a regular philatelic measuring system.

Another factor affecting the accuracy of a perf. gauge is a change in temperature. Table 1 shows the accuracy of the Kiusalas and the Instanta gauges stabilized at a room temperature of 68° F. The gauges will expand as the room temperature rises and shrink as the room temperature falls. A corresponding larger or smaller perf. value will be read, since the stamp itself will not change in size, (measurably).

The change in gauge size and the resulting perf. reading can be determined from the coefficient of thermal expansion of the material used to make the perf. gauge.

An example of perf. gauge readings as temperature changes in F°s:

Temperature	Kiusalas	Instanta (old & new)
58°F	P. 11.983	P. 11.996
68°F	P. 12.000	P. 12.000
78°F	P. 12.017	P. 12.003
88°F	P. 12.033	P. 12.007
98°F	P. 12.050	P. 12.012

Notes:

1. 68°F is considered a "normal" room temperature.
2. The example above is for P. 12 at 68°F. All other perf. values change in a like manner, i.e. for each rise of 10°Fs the Kiusalas gauge expands and measures 0.017 more perfs., both Instanta gauges expand and measure 0.0033 more perfs.

3. The coefficients of thermal expansion used are deemed to be very close to those of the materials used in the perf. gauges. The

exact coefficients are not known by this author.

Table 2 provides the basic perf. information to help allocate a stamp to its correct printing or period. Following common practice, perf. measurements were taken with an 'old' Instanta gauge and listed uncorrected for the .02 to .03 lower readings by the high precision optical comparator (column [7], Table 1).

Perfs. between the gauges identified at the top of column [3] to [11] inclusive (Table 2) are rounded to the nearest perf. value. For example, perf. 11.93 x 11.93 is recorded as perf. 11.9 x 11.9.

The 1¢ value includes 65 red brown or brown red plus 56 orange, yellow orange, or yellow shades.

Table 2 records the perfs. of 822 Large Queen stamps selected for in-depth study from approximately 3,000 because they include the classifications recorded by leading authors and are examples of a printing or period, with few controversial specimens. Not included in Table 2, but recorded elsewhere, is the color, shade, gum, paper and its measured thickness, image size, sharpness of the impression, and dated cancel if any, in order to allocate each stamp to its correct printing or period.

The %'s shown in Table 2 relate to the number of stamps recorded in column [2]. For example, 68 three cent stamps perf. 11.9 x 11.9 are listed in column [6]. This is 70% of the 98 three cent stamps used in this study.

Study of Tables 2 and 3 indicates that perfs. may be sorted into three categories: regular, variant, and compound.

Regular perfs. are considered as the most usual or expected for a printing and are shown in Table 3 as the predominant perf. A nominal size is implied that allows for practical variance from the standard. Columns [4] and [7] of Table 3 show this nominal size as:

Perf. 11.9 x 11.9 for the 1st Ottawa printings. (Rounded to perf. 12.0 in stamp catalogues.)

Perf. 12.0 x 12.0 for the Montreal printings.

Perf. 12.0 x 12.0 for the 2nd Ottawa printings.

Variant perfs. are unintentional and owe their existence to the imperfections of production. They are a size that falls beyond the nominal value, occur sporadically, and are occurrences of no support in themselves in identifying a printing or period.

In this study are three copies of the 6¢ yellow brown L. Q. on plate 2, identical in paper, shade, and impression. One is dated 31 MR 71. All are on thin paper measuring .0028" (.0711mm) with the identical pronounced horizontal weave and diagonal ribbing characteristic of the wove paper of a later First Ottawa printing. It seems quite certain that all three belong to the same printing.

When measured, three different perf. gauges are found: 11.9 x 11.9, 11.9 x 11.7, 11.7 x 11.7, during a period when 98% of the 6¢ stamps had perfs. between 11.8 and 12.0 (see Table 2 and add 2% + 9% + 70% + 17%). The stamps perforated 11.7 x 11.7 and 11.9 x 11.7 are examples of a random variant. The stamps perforated 11.9 x 11.9 has regular perfs. that usually are rounded in stamp catalogues, handbooks, and journal articles to perf. 12. The printing and period of the three stamps are the same.

Compound perfs. have a horizontal gauge different from the vertical gauge and are normal for a specific printing or part of a printing. The perfs. are intentional and a help in classifying.

A few ½¢ L. Q.'s from the 1st Ottawa period, perforated 11½ x 12, have been noted, including two in this study (see Table 2). Introduced in 1873 they were printed prior to June 1868 at a time when 97% of the L. Q. stamps were perforated within 0.1 perfs. of 11.9 (see Table 3). It is not established whether these 11½ x 12 perfs. were planned as a trail gauge or were a manufacturing error.

Compound perfs. had been previously used by the Province of Canada from late 1862 to early 1865, during the First Decimal Issue. A change to a nominal perf. 11.9 x 11.9 (Perforating wheel 66 on the Kiusalas scale) was then adopted and used until the Large Queen Issue of 1868. The nominal perf. 11.9 x 11.9 was retained as the manufacturing standard during the First Ottawa printing period of the British American Bank Note Co., the first printer for the new Dominion of Canada, (see Table 3, column [4]).

In late 1874 the B.A.B.N.Co. moved its printing facility to Montreal and compound perfs. were adopted in production. In 1875 the compound perfs. appeared with the first of the Montreal printings and were used for all ½¢ and 15¢ printings up to 1878, as well as for most of the new 5¢ L. Q. issued Oct. 1, 1875. (Table 2).

A change back to perf. 12 x 12 took place early in 1879, but a number of sheets, sometimes within the same printing order, were perforated to the compound standard until mid 1882.

Perforating Wheels and "Regular" Perfs.

The perf. gauge readings of the issued stamps show a gradation of intermediate values. This is to be expected since these readings include a range of minor variations due to paper stress, moisture, etc., permitted in maintaining reasonable perf. dimensions. The perforating wheels were accurately made and held to close tolerances.

Examination of the perfs. in this study indicates that four different gauge perforating wheels, with equivalent metric gauges of 12.11, 11.93, 11.75, and 11.58, corresponding to Kiusalas scales of 65, 66, 67, and 68 respectively, were used in the production of most of the First Montreal Printings. Direct scale readings (Table 2), taken with an "Old" Instanta, show that 88% of the stamps of this period carried an 11.9 perf. (Table 3) ($11.9 + .02 = 11.92$

corrected) on at least one side, indicating heavy use of perforating wheel gauge 11.93 (Kiusalas scale 66).

After the B.A.B.N.Co. moved to Montreal, it was found that 83% of the stamps examined carried perf. 12 ($12.0 + .02 = 12.02$ corrected) on at least one side, during the Montreal Printing period (Table 3).

After the B.A.B.N.Co. again moved, back to Ottawa, it was found that 96% of the stamps examined carried perf 12 on at least one side during the Second Ottawa Printing period (Table 3).

The long use and consistent quality of the perf. 12 value suggests that a dedicated perforating wheel with a metric equivalent gauge close to 12.02 was added to perforate most of the Large Queen stamps of the Montreal and Second Ottawa printings, and some of the First Ottawa printings.

The 5¢ Large Queen is one of the two items most often submitted to the Vincent Graves Green Philatelic Research Foundation Expert Committee. Invariably the request for a Certificate of Authenticity includes certification of the perfs. as 12 x 12.

This is a rare example of a perf. significantly increasing the commercial value of a stamp and so explains the frequent submissions.

Table 2 shows that the perfs. of the 5¢ issue vary widely, from a compound perf. of 11.5 x 12.0 to the nominal perf. of 12 x 12 of the Montreal printing period (Table 3), with many combinations between. All of these are from the same printing order and issued Oct. 1, 1875, with a short official use of four months.

If the broad range of 5¢ perfs. is separated according to the perforating wheel(s) that produced them, three perf. varieties emerge from those examined:

Perf. variety	P. 11½ x 12	P. 11¾ x 12	P. 12 x 12	Total
Number Examined	42	77	7	126
% of total	33%	61%	6%	100%

Note: 5¢ L.Q.'s from another known study were added to those listed in Table 2 in order to examine a statistical larger sample.

The 5¢ L.Q. has no papermaker's watermark, re-entries, significant paper varieties, or much difference in shades - unlike the other L.Q. values. Rare 5¢ examples do exist that have horizontal rather than the vertical grain normally found during this printing. This difference is not because it is another variety of paper, but rather in the way the paper was cut up by the maker or printer.

Reperforations vie with regumming as the easiest and most common way to attempt to produce a more valuable stamp. Reperforators want to improve a stamp's appearance and condition, or create a variety, by changing the perfs. on one or more sides. Their deception is becoming more frequent and more skilled as detection techniques become better known and understood.

There are certain things that will protect a collector from reperforations. One is to learn more about the stamps collected. Another is to have a better understanding of how to look at stamps for possible problem reperfs.

An exemplary feature on reperforation by the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation is presented in the Autumn 1991 issue of the Philatelic Foundation Quarterly. While concentrating on the stamps of the U.S., the advice given is generally applicable to the stamps issued by Canada and so is not included in this study.

Conclusions: Today's desire for precise perf. measurements was not shared by the printer of the Large Queen stamps, who was mostly concerned with function over consistency in product, not having the next century's precision manufacturing and quality assurance facilities within a batch and batch to batch. As a result there are substantial variations of the perf. gauge (between perf. 11.5 and perf. 12.1) and the color, paper, shade, and sharpness of the impression. The function as a government adhesive stamp for use on mail as evidence of prepayment was still maintained.



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Table 1: Accuracy of perforation readings of the Kiusalas and Instanta gauges compared with a high precision optical comparator reading.

Kiusalas Gauge		Readings of the Kiusalas Gauge by:			Difference from Optical Comparator		
[1] Kiusalas Gauge	[2] Equivalent Metric Gauge	[3] Optical Comparator	[4] "Old" Instanta Gauge	[5] "New" Instanta Gauge	[6] Kiusalas Gauge	[7] "Old" Instanta Gauge	[8] "New" Instanta Gauge
63	12.50	12.40	12.40	12.58	+ .10	0	+ .18
64	12.30	12.23	12.20	12.38	+ .07	-.03	+ .15
65	12.11	12.08	12.05	12.22	+ .03	-.03	+ .14
66	11.93	11.90	11.88	12.06	+ .03	-.02	+ .16
67	11.75	11.73	11.71	11.88	+ .02	-.02	+ .15
68	11.58	11.55	11.53	11.70	+ .03	-.02	+ .15

[1] Lists the Kiusalas scale positions measured.

[2] Shows the corresponding metric equivalent of the Kiusalas scale. This perf. value used by those that have adopted the Kiusalas gauge.

[3] Lists the readings taken by a high precision optical comparator of the Kiusalas scale.

[4] & [5] Readings taken by the "Old" and "New" Instanta gauges.

[6] Shows the perforation difference of the Kiusalas gauge from "perfection."

[7] & [8] Shows the perforation difference of the two Instanta gauges from "perfection."

Note: The "Old" Instanta perf. gauge is .062" thick, firm and yellowish. At the bottom right it is noted "C.P.Rang Inv." The "New" Instanta perf. gauge is .029" thick, flexible, and clear. At the bottom right is noted "Made in England." "The Kiusalas gauge is not a gauge to measure perforations but is a gauge to identify which perforating wheel or machine was used."

Table 2: Perforations of 822 Selected Large Queen Stamps.

The First Ottawa Printings - 56,000,000 Introduced in the Spring of 1868.								
[1] Value	[2] Number Examined	[3] 12.1x12.1 12.0x12.1 12.1x12.0	[4] 12.0x12.0	[5] 12.0x11.9 11.9x12.0	[6] 11.9x11.9	[7] 11.9x11.8 11.8x11.9	[8] 11.5-11.7x 11.7-12.0	[9] 11.5 x 11.8-12.0
½¢	67		18(27%)	2(3%)	42(67%)	1(1%)	2(2%)	2(3%)
1¢	121		4(5%)	11(9%)	96(79%)	7(6%)	3(2%)	
2¢	82		12(15%)	3(4%)	59(72%)	5(6%)	3(3%)	
3¢	98		9(9%)	6(6%)	68(70%)	13(13%)	2(2%)	
6¢	82		2(2%)	7(9%)	57(70%)	14(17%)	2(2%)	
12½¢	76		2(3%)	5(7%)	62(81%)	6(8%)	1(1%)	
15¢	91	4(4%)	7(8%)	10(11%)	58(64%)	11(12%)	1(1%)	
Total	617	4(0.6%)	54(8.8%)	44(7.1%)	442(71.6%)	57(9.2%)	14(2.3%)	2(0.3%)

Note: Table 2 Continued on next page.

Table 2 Continued.

The Montreal Printings 5,800,000						
	[1] Value	[2] Number Exam'd.	[3] 12.1x12.1 12.0x12.1 12.1x12.0	[4] 12.0x12.0	[5] 12.0x11.9 11.9x12.0	[6] 11.9x11.9
1875 to Mid '82	½¢	9				
End '78 Mid '82	½¢	6	1	1	4	
1875 to Mid '82	15¢	42	2(5%)	3(7%)	7(17%)	4(9%)
Mid '82 to 1887	15¢	62	28(45%)	33(53%)	1(2%)	
	Total	119	31(26.1%)	37(31.1%)	12(10.1%)	4(3.4%)

Continuation of Table 2.

The Montreal Printings - 5,800,000						
	[1] Value	[2] Number Exam'd	[8] 11.5-11.7 x 11.7-12.0	[9] 11.5 x 11.8-12.0	[10] 11.6 x 12.0-12.1	[11] 11.6-11.7 x 11.9-12.0
1875 to Mid '82	½¢	9	2	4		3
1875 to Mid '82	15¢	42		7(17%)	7(17%)	12(28%)
		see above	2(1.7%)	11(9.2%)	7(5.9%)	15 (12.6%)

Continuation of Table 2.

The Second Ottawa Printings - 724,000						
	[1] Value	[2] Number Exam'd	[3] 12.1x12.1 12.0x12.1 12.1x12.0	[4] 12.0x12.0	[5] 12.0x11.9 11.9x12.0	[6] 11.9x11.9
1888- 1894	15¢	55	4(7%)	48(87%)	1(2%)	2(4%)

Continuation of Table 2.

The Montreal Printing of the 5¢ Large Queen 1,250,000						
Late '75 Feb. '76	[2] Number Exam'd	11.5x11.9 11.6x11.9	11.5x12.0 11.6x12.0	11.7x11.9 11.8x11.9	11.8x12.0	12 x 12
	31	9(29%)	13(42%)	6(19%)	1(3%)	2 6%

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Table 3: Summarizes the Predominant Perf Values as a Percent of the Total Issued.

[1] Printing	[2] 11.9x11.9	[3] 11.9 on at least one side	[4] 11.9±.1x 11.9±.1	[5] 12x12	[6] 12.0 on at least one side	[7] 12.0±.1x 12.0±.1	[8] 12.1 on at least one side
1st Ottawa	72%	88%	97%	9%	16%	N.A.	1%
Montreal	5%	19%	N.A.	44%	83%	100%	12%
2nd Ottawa	4%	6%	N.A.	87%	96%	100%	7%

Table 3 complies information from table 2 to establish the working standard and manufacturing tolerance used by the printer. Combination perfs. and the 5¢ value are not included in table 3, but are discussed separately.

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X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis of Early Canadian Stamps (1851-1897)

Part 3. Six Cent Large Queen

by Dr. John E. Milks X-ray spectra by Dr. Robert L. Kugel

Although the surface colour of a stamp may change with time due to handling and environmental conditions, the composition of the pigments employed to print the stamp should not have changed from the time the stamp was printed. The present work is a continuation of earlier studies (1,2) directed to assessing if colour differences in catalogue varieties could have resulted from normal variations which occurred when the inks were prepared by the printers, or to fundamental changes in the composition of the ink.

As with the two earlier articles, the term "printing" refers to the production of stamps from a single ink composition and not to stamps assigned to a particular Post Office order. If a decision had been made by the printing company to adjust the properties of the ink at the end of an order because of some deficiency in the production process, then the stamps prepared from the re-formulated ink are ones from a difference printing.

X-ray fluorescence analysis (3) is a non-destructive method which provides information on the composition of the pigments used to prepare the ink. A spectrum is produced by subjecting the stamp to a broad range of X-rays. Some of the energy is absorbed by the atoms of the ink as well as the paper and is subsequently re-emitted at fixed energies which are characteristic of the atoms present. Elements such as carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen show little detectable fluorescence. Elements for which fluorescence can be seen do not have the same amount of re-emitted energy per atom and hence standards must be run in order to obtain an esti-

mate of the quantities of each of the pigments present in the ink.

X-ray studies have revealed that five different printings were used to complete the 6¢ Large Queen issue, the characteristics of which are summarized in Table 1. It can be seen that colours alone according to catalogue listings do not reveal complexities of the issue, particularly when stamps are described as either a dark brown or a black brown, and, when the stamp is neither of these shades it is referred to as the yellow brown variety.

With the exception of the yellow brown shade, brown colours were produced primarily by mixing carbon black (Ward black) with red lead (orange lead). Identification of these colourants comes from a copy of a recipe page in Boggs' book on Canadian stamps (4) and from spectra depicted in Figs. 1-4. The X-ray spectrum for lead is seen at 10.55 and 12.61 KEV with satellite peaks at 9.20 and 14.80 KEV in all the figures. The presence of Ward black is not discernible since carbon atoms produce a spectrum too weak to be seen. The dark brown shade of the first printing has been described as redder than the black brown shade. This difference comes from the presence of an unidentified red dye on barium sulfate (blanc fixe) also found in other Canadian and United States stamps in this period. Barium atoms are characterized by a triplet at 4.46, 4.83, and 5.2 KEV.

The second and third printings are of the black brown variety. The red dye in the ink of the first printing was eliminated judging by the absence of any barium in the spectra 2 and 3. Although a large amount of iron oxide (Venetian red) has

Table 1.
Printings of the 6¢ Large Queen

Figure	Plate	Order Date	Shade	Paper
1	1	Dec. 23, 1867	Dark Brown	Thin, vert. wove
2	1	Dec. 23, 1867 May 22, 1868	Black brown	Horiz. wove
3	1	Oct. 8, 1868 (or Oct. 23)	Black brown	Wmk. letter Horiz. wove
4	2	July 8, 1869	Light brown Brown Black brown	Horiz. wove
5	1,2	Mar. 6, 1870 Aug. 4, 1870 May 15, 1871 June 19, 1871	Yellow brn.	Horiz. wove

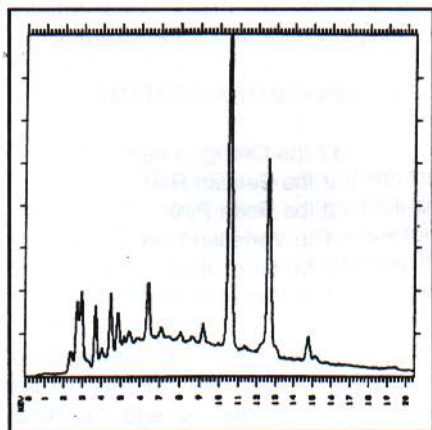


Figure 1

been added to the ink for the third printing, printings 2 and 3 are not distinguishable by colour due to the over riding influence of the carbon black. The presence of iron is shown by the major peak at 6.4 KEV and a minor one at 7.06 KEV.

Shades are found in both printings since variations occurred in the quantities

of carbon black and red lead used in the many batches of ink employed for each of the printings. A difference in shade was seen in stamps on watermarked paper which was found from X-ray analysis to have originated when the printers used a smaller amount of the finely ground pigments to admix with the viscous varnish required to produce the ink. In this case a distinct lightening of the colour took place. A history of the manufacture of printing inks as late as 1832 (5) indicates that varnishes for early Canadian stamps were probably prepared from linseed oil and wood rosin.

As shown by Table 1, the third printing was made to fill an order submitted on one of the dates in October 1868 when orders had been placed for additional quantities of the other values of the Large Queens. Although neither Boggs (4) nor the Duckworths (6) found evidence that such an order existed, a request for 1,000,000 stamps must have been made at that time to account for all of the 6¢ Large Queens produced by the British American Bank Note Company. The order

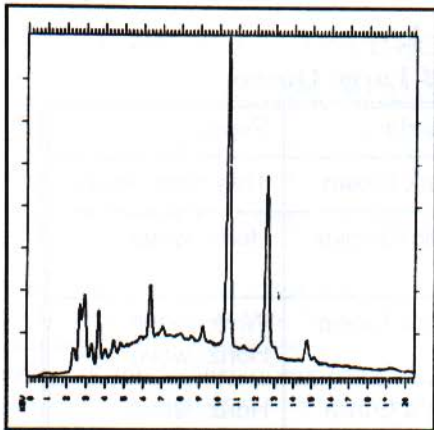


Figure 2
is consistent with the appearance of watermarked paper in January 1869

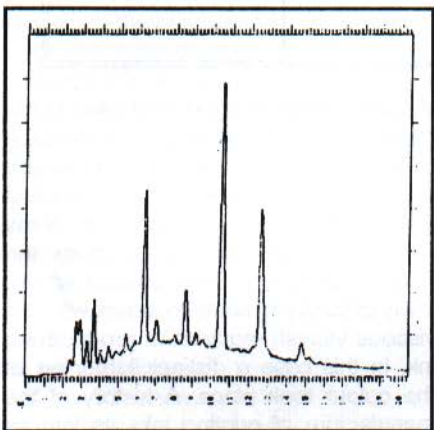


Figure 3
which amounted to 5% of the Large Queens or 465,000 stamps (6). The remainder of the printing appears to have been made on horizontal wove paper. That the Post Office Department did not record the order is not unreasonable, since a survey of the production tables in the Duckworths' book for each denomination of Large Queens shows various instances where entries for orders to BABN Co. were actually dated after the date of receipt. Also, there were numerous instances where stamps delivered to

the POD in July, after the June 30 fiscal year ended, were invoiced as having been by the end of the fiscal year. When these allocations were corrected it was found that of the 9,400,000 stamps requested by the POD, 9,300,000 had been sent by the BABN Co. as of June 30, 1871. The next order for 6¢ stamps was made on October 23, 1871 for 1,000,000 stamps. These presumably were for the Small Queen type and 125,000 were on hand by early December 1871 for issue in January 1872.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of the first three printings is that each was printed from Plate 1, except for a small number of the third printing which came from Plate 2 in the spring of 1869 on soft white paper (7).

The fourth printing was made to fill a July 8, 1869 order for 2,000,000 stamps, and all were prepared from Plate 2. The pigments used for the ink are shown by Boggs in a picture of pages from a recipe book for mixing inks for the printing of Large and Small Queens.

6¢ CANADA POSTAGE

- 17 lbs Orange Lead
- 2 lbs Persian Red
- 2 lbs Rose Pink
- 1 lb Venetian Red
- 1 lb Ward Black
- 1 lb Patent Dryer

Earlier X-ray studies (2) were consistent with a late 1869 date for the recipes which included the 1¢ and 3¢ Small Queens. Although the Duckworths concluded that the 1¢ Small Queen was printed before June 30, 1869, an examination of the production table for 1¢ Large and Small Queens shows that the same errors in dates for orders and invoices occurred. When corrections are made it would appear that none of the 1¢ Large Queens was received from BABN Co. after June 30, 1869 and the first batch of the 1¢ Small Queens was

delivered on November 30, 1869.

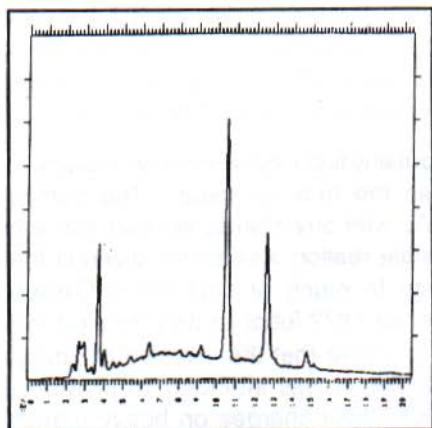


Figure 4

Unlike the first three printings, the fourth printing was produced from an ink containing Rose Pink, a pigment formed by precipitating a red dye from Brazilwood onto calcium carbonate as a support. The prominent calcium peaks appear at 3.39 and 4.01 KEV in Figure 4. The smaller calcium peaks in Figures 1-3 come from calcium salts remaining from the papermaking process.

For the fifth printing, beginning with the March 6, 1870 order, the printers took an entirely different approach to manufacturing the required colour for the stamps. In this case, the yellow brown variety was produced by replacing carbon black with either burnt umber or burnt sienna, which are iron oxides containing manganese dioxide. The presence of either one is revealed by the manganese peak at 5.89 KEV which is superimposed on the weaker of the two chromium peaks shown at 5.41 and 5.95 KEV and coming from Persian red. Although Harrison (7) identified a light brown shade from Plate 1, which appeared in September 1870, X-ray spectra of two examples purported to be the light brown shade were the same as that for the yellow brown shade.

It is noteworthy that the ink developed for the fifth printing was not only in use at

the time the decision was made to withdraw the 6¢ Large Queen from further usage, but was also in use continuously from March 8, 1870 order until 1889. This continuity in the printing was one of the reasons for suggesting that all operations were transferred to Montreal immediately after the fire in Ottawa in the spring of 1870 and prior to the production of the yellow brown variety (2).

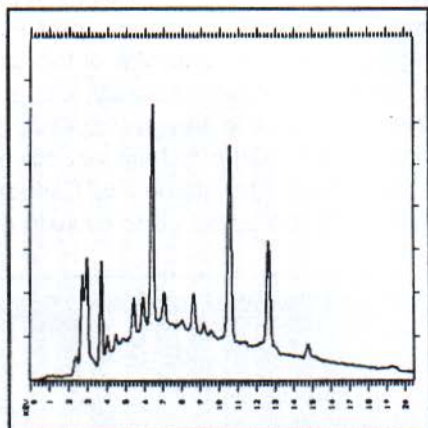


Figure 5

References:

1. MAPLE LEAVES 22 (3), 83 (1991)
2. MAPLE LEAVES 22 (4), 133 (1991)
3. The authors are indebted to King Industries Inc. of Norwalk, CT for permission to use its X-ray fluorescence spectrometer for this study.
4. The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada by Winthrop S. Boggs, 1945.
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Postal Usage of Canada's 10¢ Small Queen

George B. Arfken

The Ten Cent Small Queen.

The 10¢ Small Queen appeared without any first day ceremony. Howes [1, p.123] suggested November 1, 1874 as the date of issue. The earliest recorded cover is dated NO 2 74 [2]. As with any stamp, we can ask why this particular stamp was issued. A plausible reason sometimes given is that there was a 10¢ per ½ oz. preUPU rate to much of continental Europe. Figure 1 shows an example of this usage, an 1877 letter to Italy franked with a 10¢ Small Queen. Actually, it is quite possible that the 10¢ Small Queen was not issued to pay any specific rate, that it was intended to provide a higher value stamp to help pay for higher postal charges on heavy parcels and packets. This stamp was Canada's first step in developing the 10¢, 20¢, 50¢ and \$1.00 pattern that evolved over the next few decades.



Figure 1. The 10¢ Small Queen paid the preUPU rate to Italy. There is no posting date stamp but the cover is dated by a red LONDON PAID 8 MR 77. The red ms. "2½" is a British accountancy mark crediting Britain with 2½ d for forwarding the cover to Italy and debiting Canada with 2½d.

The yearly number of 10¢ Small Queens issued was given by the annual Reports of the Postmaster General. These numbers (stamps issued per fiscal year) have been tabulated by Boggs [3, p.791] and by Hillson [4, p.102].

Adding the annual numbers issued leads to a total of 4,277,450 10¢ Small Queens issued. This is a relatively small number of stamps compared to the one and a third billion 3¢ Small Queens. For each 10¢ Small Queen, there were over 300 3¢ Small Queens. The numbers issued per year are shown graphically in Figure 2. There are fluctuations, including a significant drop in 1879 but overall the picture is one of a fairly steady rise in quantities issued.

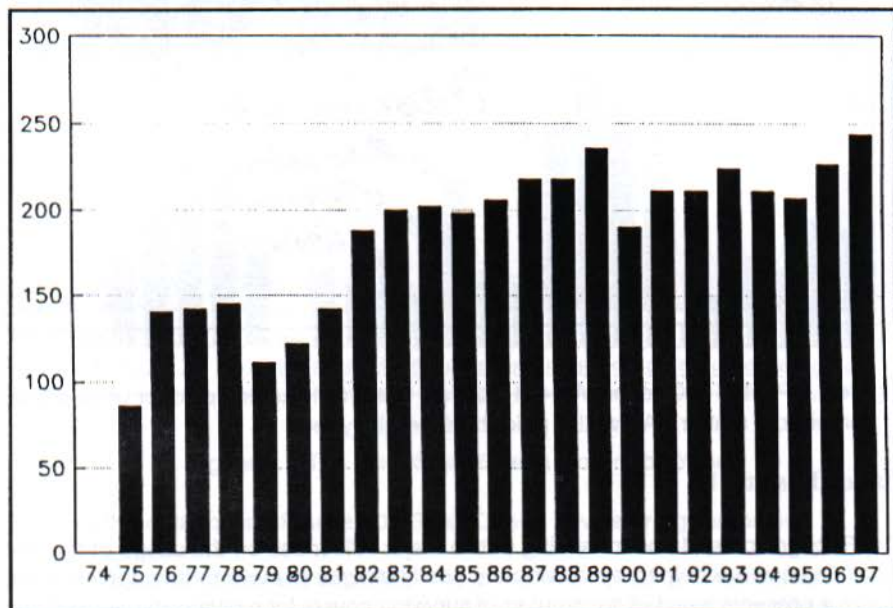


Figure 2. - Ten Cent Small Queens Issued to Postmasters

How Was the Ten Cent Small Queen Used?

We cannot answer this question directly. We can seek to learn what 10¢ Small Queen material survived. Survival depended upon (1) usage and (2) preservation. The preservation factor sharply skews the results as will be seen later in the section Survey Results II. Let's consider what 10¢ Small Queen material has survived. Table 1 presents the results of a lengthy survey; 240 letter mail covers franked with one or more 10¢ Small Queens (and possibly other stamps). Auction references have been included partly to provide a record of the cover, a provenance, and partly because many of the auction catalogues provide an illustration of at least a portion of the cover. (Table 1 is included at the end of the article.)

In addition to these 240 letter mail covers, the survey recorded 16 parcel post covers/wrappers (five of which were registered) and 2 newspaper bulk payment receipts. As a guess, parcel post wrappings would be much less likely to be preserved than letter mail envelopes. So parcel post usage might be much greater than these numbers would suggest. Figure 3 offers a spectacular example of a 10¢

Small Queen parcel post cover.

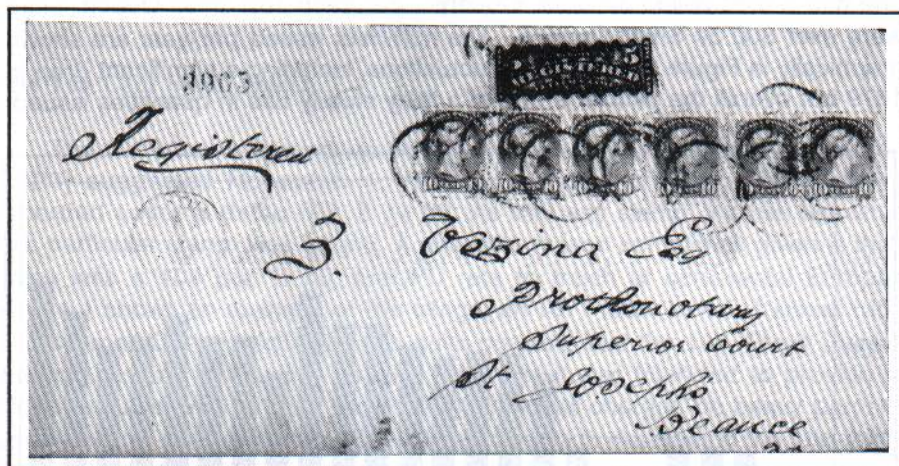




Figure 3. - Posted in Quebec, AP 4 (1882), six 10¢ Small Queens paid for up to 40 oz. of parcel post matter. A 5¢ RLS paid the 5¢ registry fee.

Survey Results I

Recognition and understanding of two major influences on the usage of the 10¢ Small Queens are helped by viewing the yearly usages (survivors) in graphical form. Figure 4 presents a plot of the number of surviving covers for a given year against that year. (Calendar year, in this case.)

Notice the build up in numbers for the years 1875 - 1878 and then the sharp drop in 1879. Canada adhered to the General Postal Union / Universal Postal Union August 1, 1878. The 10¢ rate to France, Italy and most other countries in continental Europe became the UPU 5¢ per ½ oz. and this reason for using a 10¢ Small Queen disappeared. Canada's adherence to the GPU / UPU rate schedule was the first major influence on 10¢ Small Queen usage. This was probably the reason for the drop in number issued in fiscal 1879 as seen in Figure 2.

 YOUR NAME MEMBER BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY	BNAPS Membership Pins Personalized or Emblem Only Types	
\$6.00CDN/\$5.00US, postage paid		
Send cheque or money order, payable to BNAPS , to:		
		Mike Street 73 Hatton Dr. Ancaster, ON Canada L9G 2H5

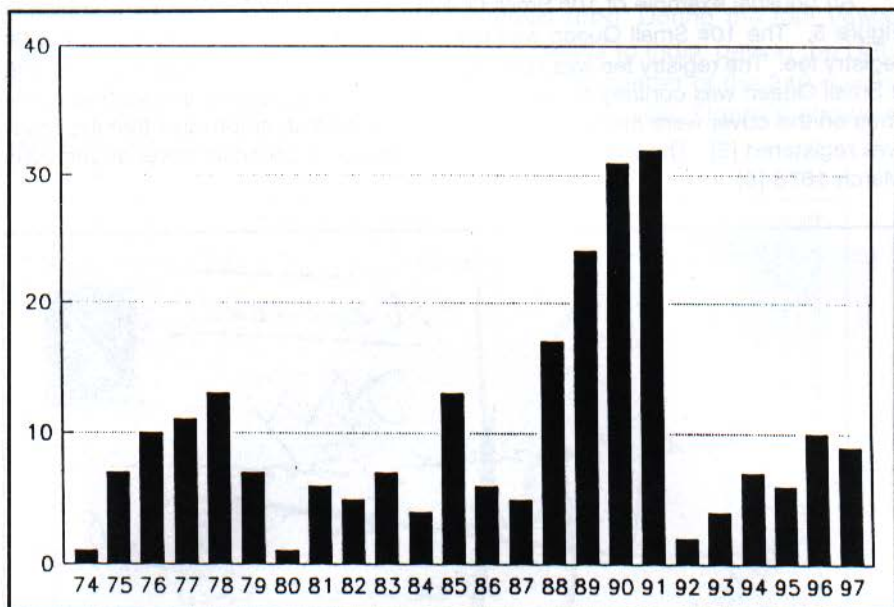


Figure 4. - Ten Cent Small Queen Covers by Year

Some of the categories of these 10¢ Small Queen covers are given below:

37 preUPU covers (pre August 1878) 9 to the UK, including 3 registered,
28 to the rest of the overseas world,
including 2 registered

13 preUPU covers (post August 1878) 12 to Australia, New Zealand
1 to Uruguay

40 UPU covers to the UK, including 12 registered

38 UPU covers (excluding UPU surtax covers) to the rest of the overseas world.
(19 of these 38 covers were registered.)

70 UPU surtax covers to the rest of the overseas world.
(69 of these 70 covers went to India.
None of the 70 covers was registered.)

30 domestic covers, including 8 registered.

9 covers to the US, including 4 registered.

There was relatively little use of the 10¢ Small Queen on domestic letters or on letters to the US. The 10¢ denomination was more or less incompatible with 3 rates.

An unusual example of 10¢ Small Queen usage on mail to England is shown in Figure 5. The 10¢ Small Queen was used to pay both the 5¢ postage and the 5¢ registry fee. The registry fee was supposed to be paid with the 5¢ RLS. Payment with a Small Queen was contrary to postal regulations. The horizontal and vertical (blue) lines on the cover were marked by a British postal clerk to emphasize that the cover was registered [5]. The earliest reported blue lines on a Canadian cover appeared in March 1878 [6].



Figure 5. - From Cornwall, Ont., Ju 19 85, to London, England. The 10¢ Small Queen paid both the 5¢ UPU postage and the 5¢ registry fee. The cover was accepted as a registered cover and forwarded despite the absence of the required 5¢ RLS.

Table 2. - Summary of 10¢ Small Queen Covers by Destination and Registration.

Destination	Not Registered	Registered	Total	Percent of
Domestic	22 *	8	30	12.6 %
U.S.	5	4	9	3.8 %
U.K.	34	15	49	20.5 %
Rest of world	128	21	149	62.3 %
Unidentified	2	0	2	0.8 %
Totals	191	48	239	100.0 %

* At least two of these may be parcel post.

Survey Results II

The bar graph of Figure 4 shows relatively large numbers of surviving

covers for 1888 - 1891 and then a precipitous drop. During the four years, 1888 - 1891, there were 69 10¢ Small Queen covers to India, paying the UPU authorized surtax [6]. 53 of these covers, almost a quarter of the 240 covers listed in Table 1, were addressed to Miss A.E.Baskerville. Figure 6 shows a typical Baskerville cover.



Figure 6. - Posted in Dundas, Ont., AU 6 91, to Miss A.E.Baskerville, Cocanada, India. A 10¢ Small Queen paid the 10¢ UPU surtax rate. Indian Sea Post Office backstamp.

The address, Baptist Station, Cocanada, Madras Presidency, suggests that Miss Baskerville was a Baptist missionary. Note the "Via Brindisi." This was really unnecessary. Since October 1880, all mail from England to India had been sent via Brindisi. The dates of the Baskerville covers show an interesting pattern. Almost all of the 1888 - 1889 Baskerville covers were posted on Wednesdays. Almost all of the 1890 - 1891 covers were posted on Thursdays. Why the change from Wednesday to Thursday? The regularity of the mailings suggests that there may be more than 100 Baskerville covers unaccounted for.

The 10¢ Small Queen covers to India started on MY 14 1888. The missionary 10¢ SQ covers ended in December 1892. Figure 4 shows a precipitous drop in 1892. Why? The answer is that the British Post Office decided to stop using the UPU authorized surtax on covers to India. This was the second of the two major influences mentioned earlier. Dropping the UPU

surtax meant a significant drop in transit charges. In response, the January 1892 Canadian Official Postal Guide included the notice:

"A uniform rate of postage has been adopted for the whole postal union..."

The postal rate to India dropped from 10¢ to the UPU standard 5¢ per 1/2 oz. Letters from Dundas, Ont. to Miss Baskerville continued but in 1892 they were franked with 5¢ Small Queen instead of a 10¢ Small Queen. The 10¢ Small Queen was no longer needed on the Baskerville correspondence.

A final note on preservation. Here is the factor that keeps Table 1 from being a random sample of 10¢ Small Queen usage. Here is where the actions of one individual or one family may make a major difference. For the years 1888 - 1891, 103 10¢ Small Queen covers have been recorded. Miss Baskerville accounts for 53 of these 103 covers, 51 %. If Miss Baskerville had not preserved her 53 covers, the bars in Figure 4 for 1888 - 1891 would be only about half as high.

Acknowledgements:

This survey has been greatly assisted by many collectors. I am deeply grateful to William G. Burden, Horace W. Harrison, John S. Keenlyside, Arthur W. Leggett, Garvin F. Lohman, Harry W. Lussey, J. Graham McCleave, J. Edward Nixon, Preston A. Pope, Michael Rixon, Andre Rondeau, William L. Simpson, Allan L. Steinhart, and Victor L. Willson for the help they have given to this project.

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- [1] "Canadian Postage Stamps and Stationery," Clifton A. Howes, The New England Stamp Co., 1991, Quarterman Publications, Inc. reprint, 1974.
- [2] Simpson Small Queen Sale, Lot 564, Stanley Gibbons, New York, November 18, 1980.
- [3] "The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada," Winthrop S. Boggs, Chambers Publishing Co., Quarterman Publications, Inc. reprint, 1974.
- [4] "The Small Queens of Canada," John Hillson, Christie's - Robson Lowe, 1989.
- [5] "The UPU Registration Mark Mandate," George B. Arfken, PHSC Jour. #66, pp. 69 - 71, June 1991.

[6] "The 8¢ Registration Stamp on Cover - But What Kind of Cover?" Harry W. Lussey, BNA Topics vol. 43, pp. 12 -15, Sept.-Oct. 1986.

[7] "Letter Mail to India during the Small Queen Era, The UPU Authorized Surtax," George B. Arfken, BNA Topics vol. 46, pp. 20 - 25, Sept.-Oct. 1989.

The following list of auction abbreviations is used in conjunction with the listing of 10¢ Large Queen envelopes in Table 1.

Auction Abbreviations:

C	Cavendish auction
D	Danam auction
HR	Harmer, Rooke auction
K	Kaufmann, Robt. auction
Ki	Kimmerly auction
L	Lee, Robt. A. auction
M	Maresch auction
RL	Robson Lowe auction
S	Sissons auction
SGNY	Stanley Gibbons, New York
SPT	Sissons private treaty

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Table 1 - Ten Cent Small Queen Covers

Date	Stamps	From	To	Ref.
NO 2 74	10(2) +++	Montreal	Safford, England	SGNY564, 11/18/80
FE 12 75	10		France	
JU 26 75	10	Sydney, NS	Brest, France	
JY 13 75	10		Norway	
JY 23 75	10(3)	Halifax, NS	Tonsberg, Norway	
SP 9 75	10 +?	Paisley, Ont	Edinburgh, Scotland	M139-856, 2/04/82
SP 20 75	10(2), 2(3)		Brockville	M167-1065, 2/23/84
DE 16 75	10(3), 3	Seaforth	Goderich, Ont.	M163-323, 10/27/83
JA 10 76	10	Quebec	Scotland	S186-689, 1/25/61
MR 2 76	10, 8RLS	London, Ont	London, England	
MR 31 76	10(2)	Montreal	Paris, France	S250-364, 6/15/66
MY 30 76	10	St. Hughes	Bourg St. An. France	M245-462, 10/17/90
AU 6 76	10(2), 3(4)	Chatham, Ont.	Ripley, Miss., U.S.	
AU 11 76	10(2), 2(2)	Quebec	Leipzig, Germany	M245-463, 10/17/90
NO 10 76	10		France	
NO 24 76	10		France	
NO 29 76	10(2)	Rimouski, C.E.	France	
DE 15 76	10		France	
JA 17 77	10	Ottawa	Courtrai, Belgium	S242-032, 1/26/66
FE 77	10		Modena, Italy	
FE 6 77	10	Brantford	Le Havre, France	S510-734, 6/18/90
FE 18 77	10	Brantford	Le Havre, France	SGNY570, 11/18/80
MR 8 77	10		Italy	
MR 21 77	10, 8RLS	Chatham, NB	Cumberland, England	
MR 29 77	10, 8RLS	Hamilton	Speyer, Germany	M159-1014, 9/23/83
AU 20 77	10, 10, 5	Montreal, Que	Springfield, NSW	
SP 28 77	10 on 1cPC	Montreal, C.E.	England	
NO 77	10	Chatham, NB	Genoa, Italy	
DE 26 77	10	Lachine, Que	Paris, France	M245-464, 10/17/90
	78	Toronto, Ont	Munich, Bavaria	
JA 7 78	10, 3(4), 2	Montreal, Que	Mons, Belgium	
FE 4 78	10	Montreal, Que	Edinburgh, Scotland	
FE 4 78	10, 2	Napanee	Mons, Belgium	M163-341, 10/27/83

Date	Stamps	From	To	Ref.
FE 11 78	10		France	
FE 15 78	10,2	Charlottetown	Paris, France	S348-533, 2/12/75
FE 25 78	10,10,2,2	Montreal, Que	Mons, Belgium	M139-857, 2/04/82
MR 7 78	10	Charlottetown, PEI	Paris, France	M239-347, 6/19/90
MR 7 78	10		Belgium	S150-463, 6/25/58
MR 17 78	10		France	
JU 8 78	10	Halifax, NS	London, England	M238-555, 2/28/90
JY 5 78	10(3)	Scotstown, Que	Glasgow, Scotland	SPT384 5/01/86
OC 15 78	10	Toronto	Suez	S365-438, 10/06/76
FE 27 79	10(2),5,2	Canning, NS	Montevideo, Uruguay	M163-391, 10/27/83
AP 7 79	10	Ottawa	Sydney, NSW	S442-928, 8/13/85
OC 15 79	10(4)	Orangeville		M163-317, 10/27/83
OC 19 79	10	Toronto	Scotland	S186-686, 1/25/61
DE 6 79	10	Halifax	Mile Gully, Jamaica	M227-1147, 5/18/89
DE 10 79	10,5	St. John, NB	Wellington, NZ	S347-537, 2/11/75
DE 21 79	10	Halifax	Mile Gully, Jamaica	S242-085, 1/26/66
JU 14 80	10	Montreal	Liverpool, England	M163-321, 10/27/83
FE 21 81	10(2)	Montreal	Ichang, China	S365-439, 10/06/76
MR 14 81	10(3)	Victoria, BC	Manaimo, BC	M167-1066, 2/23/84
MR 23 81	10,5RLS	Toronto, Ont	Scarborough, England	M139-953, 2/04/82
JY 18 81	10,5RLS	Winnipeg	England	S239-279, 10/27/65
JY 23 81	10	Lachine	New York	S461-379, 1/13/87
NO 30 81	10	Belleville	Madoc, Ont.	M150-1229, 12/01/82
JY 5 82	10,5(4),8RLS	Montreal	Paris, France	S214-264, 12/05/62
AU 17 82	10	Wallaceburg, Ont	Kingston, Jamaica	
SP 19 82	10	Halifax	Hamilton, Bermuda	M163-343, 10/27/83
NO 28 82	10	Hamilton	Birmingham, England	M238-556, 2/28/90
NO 30 82	10(3),5,1,2RLS	Bracebridge, Ont	Toronto	
	83 15LQ,10,2,2RLS			S173-475, 2/03/60
JA 6 83	10,10,3,1	St. Thomas	Quebec	S186-688, 1/25/61
FE 24 83	10,5(2),3(4),2(2)	Sherbrooke	St. Joseph Beauce	M150-1228, 12/01/82
MR 9 83	10	Halifax, NS	England	
NO 17 83	10	Montreal	Vienna, Austria	S216-254, 2/13/63
JU 19 83	10	Ottawa	Glasgow, Scotland	M235-446, 11/01/89
DE 25 83	10,6,3,3	Montreal	Toronto	M139-858, 2/04/82

Date	Stamps	From	To	Ref.
JA 9 84	10,5	Ingersoll RPO	Ballarat, Vic	M139-859, 2/04/82
MY 3 84	10	Delhi, Ont	Sable Falls, Ont.	
MY 20 84	10,5	Quebec	St. Joseph Beauce	M231-443, 9/27/89
AU 29 84	10	Ottawa	HenleyonThames, Eng.	
JA 5 85	15LQ,10	Ottawa	London, England	S317-382, 11/01/72
FE 4 85	10,5	Guelph	Sydney, NSW	
MR 23 85	10	Ottawa	Hadleigh, England	
AP 22 85	10,5	St. Francis Beauce	St. Joseph Beauce	M150-1227, 12/01/82
JY 5 85	15LQ,10	Ottawa	London, England	M202-217, 5/27/87
JU 19 85	10	Cornwall	London, England	M139-861, 2/04/82
JY 9 85	10(2),6,1	Rat Portage	Toronto	M163-319, 10/27/83
JY 18 85	10(2),5,1(2)		St. Johnsbury, Que	S461-380, 1/13/87
SP 2 85	10	Montreal	Vienna, Austria	M163-331, 10/27/83
SP 18 85	10	Moosomin, NWT	Andover, England	M249-746, 12/19/90
SP 22 85	10,10,5,5	Guelph	Auckland, NZ	M139-862, 2/04/82
NO 30 85	10	Ottawa	Healy, England	S512-488, 8/09/90
DE 21 85	10,2	Quebec	St. Joseph Beauce	S461-381, 1/13/87
JA 9 86	10,5RLS	Halifax, NS	Austria	S242-056, 1/26/66
JA 23 86	10,5RLS	Halifax	Bulgaria	HR862, 1/25/56
FE 22 86	10	Quebec	St. Joseph Beauce	
MR 15 86	10(2),2(2)	Quebec	St. Joseph Beauce	S461-382, 1/13/87
AU 9 86	10,5RLS	Halifax	Austria	M136-954, 2/03/82
DE 2 86	10,6,3,1cEN,5RLS	Halifax, NS	Shanghai, China	SGNY571, 11/18/80
	87 10		England	C399-432, 10/18/86
MY 87	10,5	Lloydtown	Sydney, NSW	M167-1068, 2/23/84
MY 30 87	10,2,2RLS	Colbourne	Cobourg	M167-1067, 2/23/84
JU 22 87	10,5	Brantford	Melbourne, Vic	M169-748, 5/30/84
JY 14 87	10,1(2)	Halifax	Moncton	S233-392, 3/10/65
	88 10	Ottawa, Ont	US	M92-472, 5/17/77
JA 7 88	10,5RLS	Victoria, BC	England	
JA 22 88	10,3,1	Belleville	Bushington, NJ	M169-749, 5/30/84
AP 11 88	10,5RLS	Hamilton	Nanking, China	
MY 14 88	10	Dundas ?	Winchester, India	S164-205, 7/22/59
JY 10 88	10,5RLS	London, Ont	Charleroi, Belgium	M139-955, 2/04/82
JY 15 88	10	West Winchester	India	M139-863, 2/04/82

Date	Stamps	From	To	Ref.
JY 24 88	10,5RLS	Reinland, Man	Germany	
OC 17 88	10	Dundas	India	S420-139, 8/19/82
OC 23 88	10	Sydney	Ireland	S239-273, 10/27/65
NO 3 88	10	Woodstock	India	S175-328, 3/30/60
NO 14 88	10	Dundas, Ont	Madras, India	M92-470, 5/17/77
NO 28 88	10	Dundas, Ont	Madras, India	M92-471, 5/17/77
NO 30 88	10	Montreal	Argentina	S356-067, 1/28/76
DE 6 88	10	St. Stephen	Birmingham, England	C399-584, 10/18/86
DE 17 88	10,5	Colborne, Ont	New Town, Tasmania	
DE 19 88	10	Dundas	Madras, India	M139-864, 2/04/82
JA 8 89	10,5RLS	Montreal, Que.	Paris, France	M92-473, 5/17/77
JA 9 89	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S238-203, 8/18/65
JA 16 89	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S363-144, 7/08/76
JA 23 89	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S250-368, 6/15/66
FE 89	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	K42-1843, 11/22/85
FE 27 89	10	Dundas	India	K129-1084 10/08/92
MR 4 89	10,5	Regina, Assa	New Town, Tasmania	
MR 13 89	10	Dundas	India	S267-431, 2/14/68
MR 20 89	10	Dundas	India	M139-865, 2/04/82
AP 10 89	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	
JU 18 89	10	Dundas	India	S273-407, 7/24/68
JU 19 89	10	Dundas	India	M139-866, 2/04/82
JY 3 89	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S264-346, 11/08/67
JY 10 89	10	Dundas	Madras, India	S442-929, 8/13/85
JY 17 89	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S260-517, 4/12/67
AU 14 89	10	Dundas, Ont	Cocanada, India	S273-406, 7/24/68
SP 11 89	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S233-439, 3/10/65
OC 16 89	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	M180-561, 10/02/85
OC 30 89	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S175-327, 3/30/60
DE 4 89	10	Dundas, Ont	Cocanada, India	S502-575, 2/20/90
DE 10 89	10	Wolfville, NS	India	D39-361, 7/16/81
DE 18 89	10	Wolfville, NS	Bobbili, India	
DE 25 89	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S363-144, 7/08/76
DE 89	10,2	Parry Sound	Toronto	S466-422, 5/12/87
JA 6 90	10(3),5,2(2),1,2RLS	Victoria, BC	England	M159-960, 9/23/83

Date	Stamps	From	To	Ref.
JA 9 90	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S442-932, 8/13/85
JA 27 90	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S238-202, 8/18/65
FE 8 90	10,15,8RLS		Portugal	RL2249-334 4/02/63
FE 10 90	10	St. John, NB	Bobbilli, India	M169-750, 5/30/84
FE 20 90	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S248-569, 4/13/66
MR 6 90	10,2	Newmarket, Ont	Auckland, NZ	Ki29-1082 10/08/92
MR 18 90	10	Montreal	England	
MR 24 90	10	Wolfville, NS	India	
AP 30 90	10(2)		Toronto	M150-1259,12/01/82
MY 1 90	10	Dundas, Ont	Cocanada, India	S504-701, 3/20/90
MY 5 90	10	Wolfville	Madras, India	S246-1304, 1/27/66
JU 19 90	10	Dundas	India	C409-355 10/03/87
JU 21 90	10	Wolfville	Madras, India	S246-1305, 1/27/66
JY 3 90	10	Dundas	India	S273-404, 7/24/68
JY 21 90	10	Wolfville, NS	Bobbilli, India	M163-363, 10/27/83
JY 24 90	10	Dundas ?	Cocanada, India	S238-200, 8/18/65
JY 31 90	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S248-568, 4/13/66
AU 90	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S242-076, 1/26/66
SP 90	10	Ottawa	Switzerland	C389-302, 11/09/85
SP 9 90	10	Wolfville, NS	India	S175-326, 3/30/60
SP 18 90	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	M201-939, 4/09/87
SP 25 90	10	Dundas, Ont	Cocanada, India	
OC 8 90	10,1,1	Guelph	Auckland, NZ	M139-868, 2/04/82
OC 9 90	10	Dundas ?	Cocanada, India	S250-367, 6/15/66
OC 16 90	10	Yorkville	Indore, India	M150-1260,12/01/82
OC 30 90	10,10	Montreal	Paris, France	
NO 6 90	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S442-931, 8/13/85
NO 13 90	10	Dundas, Ont	Cocanada, India	S519-173, 1/16/91
DE 10 90	10,5(6),8RLS		Turkey	RL2249-335 4/02/63
DE 25 90	10	Dundas	India	C409-354 10/03/87
JA 91	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S262-205, 8/16/67
JA 2 91	10(2),3,1	Brantford	Wellington, NZ	M169-751, 5/30/84
JA 8 91	10	Dundas, Ont	Cocanada, India	S512-489, 8/09/90
JA 12 91	10	Montreal	England	S420-140, 8/19/82
FE 12 91	10,5RLS	Halifax	Paris, France	S443-1044, 8/14/85

Date	Stamps	From	To	Ref.
FE 24 91	10	Wolfsville	India	M139-869, 2/04/82
MR 2 91	10	Ottawa	England	
MR 8 91	10	Wolfville, NS	Yellamanchili, India	M238-557, 2/28/90
MR 26 91	10	Dundas	India	S273-408, 7/24/68
AP 2 91	10	Ottawa	England	
AP 17 91	10	Yorkville, Ont	Belfast, Ireland	
MY 14 91	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	M150-1261, 12/01/82
JU 8 91	10	Wolfville, NS	Yellamanchili, India	
JU 24 91	10	Ottawa	England	
JY 2 91	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	M150-1262, 12/01/82
Jy 23 91	10	Dundas	Cocnada, India	S250-365, 6/15/66
AU 6 91	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	M168-754, 5/30/84
AU 8 91	10	Moncton, NB	Havelock	M169-752, 5/30/84
AU 13 91	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S248-567, 4/13/66
AU 20 91	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S363-144, 7/08/76
AU 27 91	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S260-516, 4/12/67
SP 2 91	10, 5RLS	Ottawa	London, England	
SP 3 91	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S250-366, 6/15/66
SP 10 91	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S442-930, 8/13/85
SP 17 91	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	M169-753, 5/30/84
SP 18 91	10	Montreal	London, England	M222-465, 1/11/89
SP 25 91	10	Dundas	India	S273-409, 7/24/68
SP 29 91	10	Montreal	London, England	S348-561, 2/12/75
OC 22 91	10, 5RLS	Halifax	England	S484-261, 12/06/88
NO 91	10	Dundas	Cocanada, India	S365-487, 10/06/76
NO 18 91	10(3)	Quebec	Stockholm, Sweden	M217-575, 6/15/88
DE 16 91	10	Wolfville, NS	Bobbilli, India	S512-490, 8/09/90
AP 26 92	10	Victoria, BC	Schwyz, Switzerland	M167-1070, 2/23/84
NO 8 92	10(2), 5RLS	Montreal	St. Johns, Nfld.	
JA 23 93	10	Guelph	Calcutta, India	M227-1148, 5/18/89
FE 93	10(2), 1, 5RLS		Brooklyn, NY	S237-717, 5/27/65
FE 20 93	10	Ottawa	Bermuda	L1242 2/13/93
JU 3 93	10, 5RLS	Halifax, NS	England	
JA 9 94	10(3)	Montreal	England	M163-324, 10/27/83
JA 29 94	10	Montreal	Belgium	

Date	Stamps	From	To	Ref.
AP 4 94	10	Berlin	Horn, Germany	M169-754, 5/30/84
AP 26 94	10,5RLS	Charlottetown, PEI	England	RL2249-336 4/02/63
NO 16 94	10	Woodford, Ont	Toronto	M180-562, 10/02/85
NO 19 94	10(2)	Quebec	England	M163-316, 10/27/83
DE 21 94	10(2)	Charlottetown, PEI	Birmingham, England	S442-927, 8/13/85
FE 12 95	10,5	Montreal	Germany	RL2249-337 4/02/63
FE 13 95	10, 1cEN5	Belleville		M163-318, 10/27/83
NO 25 95	10,2	Newmarket, Ont	Seaforth, Ont	L1246 2/13/93
DE 6 95	10	Ottawa	Barbados	M163-339, 10/27/83
DE 24 95	10	Ottawa	England	M150-1263, 12/01/82
DE 95	10,5	Montreal	England	
	96 10		Denmark	S186-756, 1/25/61
FE 19 96	10,1	Moncton	USA	
MR 14 96	10,1	Montreal	Cleveland, Ohio	M227-1149, 5/18/89
MY 6 96	10 +++	Hamilton, Ont	Stapleton, NJ	M163-325, 10/27/83
MY 9 96	10,2,1(2),h(2)	New Westminster,	BC Wales	M34-818, 9/30/81
AU 7 96	10	Montreal	Scotland	S175-325, 3/30/60
AU 21 96	10	Halifax	Montreal	M146-1159, 9/30/82
SP 30 96	10,5	TPO	Paris, France	S348-562, 2/12/75
NO 16 96	10	St. John	Montreal	S186-754, 1/25/61
NO 19 96	10	Toronto	Scotland	S237-716, 5/27/65
	97 10	Ottawa	England	S233-440, 3/10/65
JA 16 97	10 +++	New Glasgow, NS	Halifax	M150-1265, 12/01/82
JA 18 97	10	Winnipeg	Turks Islands	
FE 5 97	10,1	Brockville	Lockport, NY	S461-383, 1/13/87
MY 6 97	10(2),5	Halifax	London, England	S239-282, 10/27/65
JU 1 97	10	Montreal	Mexico	S175-329, 3/30/60
JU 5 97	10	Montreal	Mexico City, Mexico	S242-091, 1/26/66
JY 13 97	10	Drummondville, East	Richmond, PQ	M231-444, 9/27/89
JY 26 97	10,20	Ottawa	Germany	RL2249-339 4/02/63
SP 30 97	10	Montreal	Milan, Italy	S242-084, 1/26/66
OC 15 98	10	Riviere du Loup	France	

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Early Exhibition Covers of British Columbia

Ken V. Ellison

NEW WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION 1905



The Dominion Exhibition of 1905 in New Westminster was the largest held there to that date and it was also the largest in British Columbia.

The year of 1905 saw many different exhibition covers produced for this one show. (See TOPICS, Nov-Dec 1990, page 39) Here is an entirely different design which pictures 'CANADA' sitting atop the Rockies and beckoning the rest of the country to come to British Columbia's Dominion Exhibition in New Westminster.

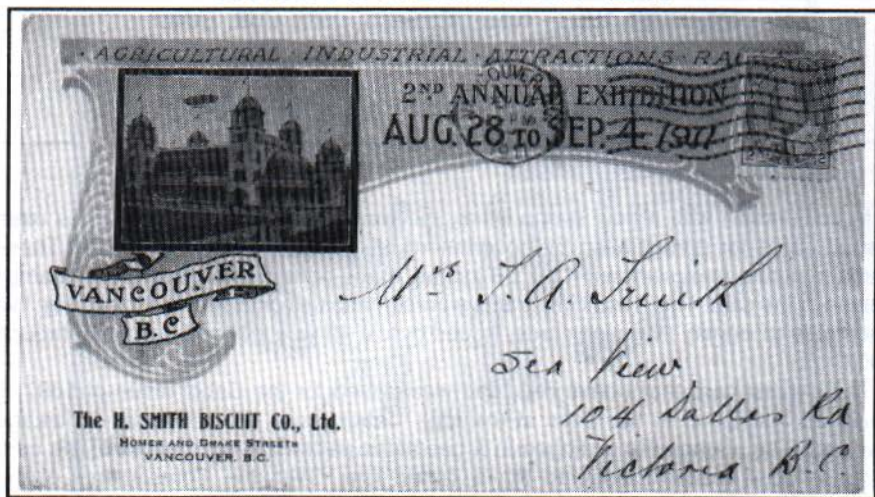
VANCOUVER EXHIBITION 1911

By the time of the second annual Vancouver Exhibition, held from 28 August to 4 September 1911, the facilities had been greatly improved at Hastings Park. In fact the location was starting to be called Exhibition Park. The new buildings allowed the Directors to better handle the increasing attendance. Mr. J. J. Miller was the Fair's first President and he held this position for 14 years.

As was common then, this advertising cover of the second exhibition at Vancouver was used by a city merchant, the H. Smith Biscuit Company, to promote the Exhibition and Vancouver. Inset is showing one of the new fair

buildings at the park.

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STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER EXCERPTS - THE NEWFIE NEWSLETTER

May/June 1993 - Newfoundland, John Butt, Editor

NEWFOUNDLAND PRESENTATION CARDS

Jerome C. Jarnik

In conjunction with a new stamp issue, the Newfoundland Government has often issued cards for presentation by government officials to various individuals. These cards measure approximately 11½ x 9 inches, made of heavy cardboard with stamps pasted to the card. They result in attractive presentation piece, suitable for framing. I've been able to identify five such cards, issued over a 40 year period from 1897 through 1937.

The earliest card that I have recorded was issued for the Cabot issue of 1897. It bears an inscription in two lines at the top, "Cabot Issue" "Newfoundland Postage Stamps". The stamps are arranged in a geometric pattern. At the bottom of the card the inscription reads "Presented to", a dotted line, "With the Compliments of the Newfoundland Government." A signature line follows, with the identification "Colonial Secretary." One of these cards was illustrated in Richard Wolfers auction catalog of December 1977. Another appears in Jim Hennok's catalog for May 1991.

The second card was issued for the 1910 John Guy issue. The card is much more ornate and colorful than the 1897 card. The card bears the imprint of "Whitehead, Morris & Co. Ltd., London E.C." This card is shown in Fig. 1.

The following year, 1911, saw the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII. The Newfoundland Post Office issued a set of eleven stamps honoring the Coronation. Whitehead, Morris again prepared the presentation card. This card is very similar to the one produced for the 1910 Guy issue. It is illustrated as Fig. 2.

The next card was produced for the 1928 Publicity Issue. The card bears the Coat of Arms. I have not seen this card but found it listed in two of J. N. Sission's catalogs. The last was in 1985.

The fifth and final card was produced for the 1937 Long Coronation set of His Majesty King George VI. This card differs from the others in that it is oriented vertically. A copy of the card exists in the collection of C. A. Stillions. The card is inscribed at the top, "Newfoundland - Coronation issue of postage stamps" in one line underneath a small Coat of Arms. The stamps are affixed in the center of the card. A line beneath the stamps reads "With the compliments of:-" and bears the signature of the Secretary, Department of Posts and Telegraphs. This is followed by a rubber stamped date "12 May 1937" in the lower right hand corner.

I doubt that this is a complete list. If any collector can add to my knowledge of these cards, I would appreciate hearing from him. My address is 108 Duncan Drive, Troy, MI 48098, U.S.A.



Figure 1



Figure 2



The RPO Cowcatcher

A Guest Column by Brian T. Stalker, FCPS
"Glaramara" Parc Bryn Coch Upper
Bryn Coch, Mold, Clwyd, Wales CH7 1PU

In the March 1993 R.P.O. Newsletter No. 103, we published the following hammer analysis by Lew Ludlow of Run N-57, N.N.&W. RAILWAY T.P.O./NEWF'D. Type 4J (split circle):

N-57 (N-63) Hammer Analysis May 1988

N-57 N.N.& W. RAILWAY T.P.O. / NEWF'D., Type 4J, Two Hammers.

Hammer I

Earliest: October 20, 1898
Latest: November 29, 1903
Indicia: A Only
R.F. : 250 (45%)

Hammer II

Earliest: November 20, 1898
Latest: June 19, 1903
Indicia: A,C,D, C & D Reversed
R.F. : 250 (55%)

Comments: We have now had an opportunity to examine 46 more covers, all between July 1901 and June 1903. After detailed examination we can still only identify two hammers, not as per our original report. See Page 9 of Newsletter Volume 8 No. 4, August 1980. With wear, Hammer I becomes difficult to measure, and accordingly, we are revising our steps of identification to be more all inclusive.

Step 1 - Measure the chordal distance from the bottom of the left leg of the first "N" to the bottom of the right leg of the "W", both of "N.N.&W."

Hammer I measure 9.5mm, while Hammer II is only 8.5mm.

Step 2 - Measure the distance from the bottom of the left leg of the second "N" of "N.N.&W." to the bottom of the right leg of the "R" in "RAILWAY".

Hammer I is distinctly over 9mm, while Hammer II is only 8.5mm.

Step 3 - Carefully measure the distance from the bottom of the "T" of "T.P.O." to the upper left corner of the "D" of "NEWF'D".

Hammer I is only 8.5mm, while Hammer II is a full 9mm.

If any Study Group members can provide new data on these two hammers, please send same to this writer, with a photocopy of the strike involved.

N-57 N.N.&W. RAILWAY T.P.O. / NEWF'D

Herewith my comments on Lew Ludlow's hammer analysis of N-57 as per Newsletter 103.

My analysis is based on 16 fair to good strikes in my possession and supplementary date/indicia information provided by Don Wilson. I have come to the conclusion that there were at least four hammers of this postmark as tabulated and illustrated below.

Chordal Dimensions:		N.N. & W. RAILWAY T.P.O. / NEWF'D				
		← a →			← c →	
		← b →				
Hammer	'a'	'b'	'c'	Y·T	Indicia	
I	9½	9+	8½	dot	A	
II	8½+	8½+	9+	no	D D rev'd	
III	10	10	9	no	A	
IV	9	9	8	dot	C	

My conclusion is partly corroborated by documentary evidence as detailed below:

*June 28, 1898: train mail clerks employed as follows:

Charles Nichol Port aux Basques to Bay of Islands
 Mark Davis Bay of Islands to Norris Arm
 John Mesher Norris Arm to Brigus Junction

*1899 PMG's Report: tri-weekly mail services to and from Port aux Basques; mail carried on Express and Accommodation services; recommended increasing mail clerks from three to six.

*Jan 27, 1900: postal car and mails destroyed in railroad wreck near Cape Ray.

*Apr 6, 1900: many letters burned in railroad wreck near Little River, Codroy.

*1901 postal records show Isaac Evelly, Thomas Vavasour, and James Gushue employed as mail clerks on N.N.&W. Railway (in addition to earlier three).

*1903 Timetable identifies three Express and three Accom/Mixed services in each direction per week.

A likely train roster for the 1903 main line service is shown and the Express section indicates that two TPOs could have supported the service. However, I suggest that each of the original three mail clerks had a personal hammer for postmarking the mail, using indicia A, C, and D.

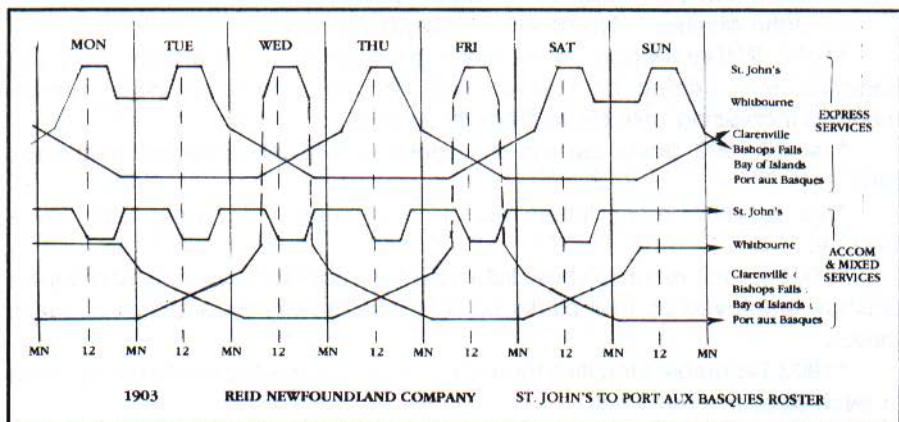
Examination of the incidence, by month, of dated copies known to me reveals a two-year gap for indicia "A" and no copies of indicia "C" after 1900. Supposition on the basis of such a limited sample can be misleading, but is it likely that one or both of those hammers were lost or damaged in the accidents of early 1900? Was there intermittent use of hammer IV of Halls Bay RTPO No 2 during the period 1899/1900? Hopefully other members will be able to add further dated copies to this analysis.

Were the additional mail clerks taken on to work alongside the original three or did they operate a TPO service on the Accom/Mixed service? Did the latter carry only bagged mail? Referral to my roster diagram illustrates how four TPO cars could have covered the combined services, supplemented by the Conception Bay TPO covering the St. John's - Brigus Junction - Whitbourne section of the line.

Would the doubling up of the service or the doubling of the mail clerks account for the higher incidence of dated copies from mid 1901 onwards? The total quantity of mail is unlikely to have increased so dramatically so the inference must be that more mail was sorted en-route.

Was indicia "B" used before 1903? Was that yet another hammer? The two reported dates are from Don Wilson but I have not seen copies for comparison purposes.

As always, I would welcome reports supporting or disproving my theories and I will undertake to provide feedback in about six months time.



N. N. & W. RAILWAY T.P.O. / NEWF'D		INCIDENCE OF DATED COPIES					
		1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
A		•••		••	•••••	•••	•••••
B							•••••
C			••				•••••
D		••	•••	•	•••••	•••••	•••••

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First Day Covers of The Classic Issues of Canada

Melvin L. Baron and Stan Lum

PART 8 - FIRST DAY COVERS OF THE KING GEORGE V ADMIRAL DEFINITIVE ISSUE OF 1911-25 AND 1931

On May 6, 1910, the accession of King George V to the British throne necessitated the issue of a new series of postage stamps bearing his portrait. The denominations of this new definitive issue which appeared in 1911 were the same as those for the King Edward VII Regular Issue of 1903-08.

The stamp design consists of a portrait of King George V in an oval frame. The King is in the uniform of an admiral. The portrait is a composite from photographs by Walter Barnett and W. and D. Downey of London. The series of stamps bearing this design is usually referred to as the King George V Admiral issue. It is a very fascinating and complex issue, rich in color varieties, plate varieties such as retouches and re-entries, a tremendous field of plate inscriptions and numbers, marginal markings such as lathe work, R-gauges, Pyramid guidelines and postal history rates of every description. The Admiral issue extends from 1911 to 1925. One additional three cents stamp with this design was also issued in 1931.

In addition to the original issue of seven stamps, many additional stamps with this design were issued. The many changes were brought on by the implementation of the one cent War Tax, and by rate changes due primarily to changes in Universal Postal Union regulations. These Universal Postal Union regulation changes required color changes in the various new stamps that were issued. The full issue consists of eighteen different regular postage stamps issued in the 1911-1925 period. In addition, three imperforate stamps, two provisional

overprinted stamps with one and two line surcharges respectively, the three cents perforated 12 by 8 issue of 1931 and several war tax stamps were issued.

A number of coil stamps and booklet panes were also issued during the 1911-1925 period. A detailed discussion of the First Day of Issue dates and the known First Day Covers for the regular issue stamps, the imperforates, the overprinted provisional and the war tax stamps will appear in this and the next several articles in the Classic Issue of Canada series. The First Day of Issue dates for the coil stamps and booklet panes is beyond the scope of these articles.

Before starting the discussion of First Day of Issue dates for the King George V Admiral series, the authors feel that a brief description of the chronology of the issue will be useful. The initial set of seven stamps were issued as follows:

Sc. 104	1¢ Green (1911)
Sc. 106	2¢ Carmine (1911)
Sc. 111	5¢ Dark Blue (1912)
Sc. 113	7¢ Yellow Ochre (1912)
Sc. 116	10¢ Plum (1912)
Sc. 119	20¢ Olive Green (1912)
Sc. 120	50¢ Black Brown (1912)

A two cent red plus one cent war tax Admiral stamp was issued in 1916. This three cents stamp gave rise to complaints from the public who mistook it for a two cents stamp. To rectify this, a three cent brown stamp was issued in 1918:

Sc. 108 3¢ Brown (1918)

The Madrid, Spain Conference of the Universal Postal Union (1920) adopted new international postal rates which were to go into effect on October 1, 1921. The new rates necessitated changes in the colors of several of the Admiral stamps, namely the one cent green to yellow, the two cent carmine to green and the ten cents plum to blue. The five cents blue stamp was changed to violet to avoid having two stamps of different denominations with the same color. The following four stamps appeared in 1922:

Sc. 105 1¢ yellow (1922)
Sc. 107 2¢ yellow green (1922)
Sc. 112 5¢ violet (1922)
Sc. 117 10¢ blue (1922)

A need for stamps in denominations of four cents and one dollar resulted in two more issues:

Sc. 110 4¢ olive bistre (1922)
Sc. 122 \$1.00 orange (1923)

When the domestic letter rate which required the stamp to be red, was increased to three cents, the three cents brown stamp (Sc 108) was re-issued in carmine:

Sc. 109 3¢ Carmine (1923)

Also, as the seven cents yellow ochre stamp (Sc. 113) was quite similar to the four cents olive bistre stamp (Sc. 110), a seven cent red brown stamp was issued in 1924:

Sc. 114 7¢ red brown (1924)

Finally, a reduction in the international letter rate to eight cents on October 1, 1925 required a new eight cent stamp in blue:

Sc. 115 8¢ blue (1925)

Consequently, the ten cent blue stamp (Sc. 117) was reissued in a bistre brown color:

Sc. 118 10¢ bistre brown (1925)

Thus, in the span of the years 1911-1925, the eighteen different regular postage stamps of the King George V Admiral series were issued. The authors have presented the aforementioned historical data in an attempt to make a logical explanation of the events requiring the issue of the various stamps in the series and the existence of the different color varieties for several of the denominations.

The major source of information on the King George V Admiral stamps is the monumental work: "The Admiral Issue of Canada", by George C. Marler [1]. In this book, Mr. Marler described in great detail the regular issues and varieties of this series. In particular, he presented information on the First Day of Issue for each of the George V Admiral stamps. These dates were given to Mr. Marler by the Philatelic Agency of the Canadian Post Office. In what follows, the authors will also refer to the papers "Canada, the Admiral Stamps of 1911 to 1925" [2] and "Canada, the Admiral Stamps of 1911 to 1925, Part 2" [3] by Hans Reiche.

In several cases, Mr. Marler indicated that the dates supplied by the Philatelic Agency are obviously in error. He presented evidence to prove the dates are in error and gives corrected dates based on his and other peoples' research.

Table I lists the First Day dates for each of the George V Admiral stamps as given by Marler [1]. Ottawa, Ontario is the First Day of Issue city for the series. Special comments for those cases for which Marler has changed the dates from those given to him by the Philatelic Agency are presented in the paragraphs following Table I. For the 7¢ yellow ochre stamp, Sc. 113, the First Day of Issue Date has been established by Reiche [2].

Table I

1912

**King George V Admiral Issue
First Day Issue Dates
Ottawa, Ontario - First Day City**Sc. 117 10¢ Blue - February 20,
1922Sc. 118 10¢ ✓ Bistre Brown -
August 1, 1925Sc. 119 20¢ Olive Green - January
23, 1912Sc. 120 50¢ Black Brown -
January 26, 1912Sc. 122 \$1.00 Orange - July 22,
1923Note: E.K.U. - Earliest known use
cancellation.✓ - indicate stamps which are
known on First Day Cover.**Special Comments on Table I****Sc. 106 - 2¢ Carmine**

The First Day of Issue date given to Marler by the Philatelic Agency is December 22, 1911. He also discussed the existence of two earlier cancellations reported to him by Hans Reiche, one of November 25, 1911, and the other of December 3, 1911. Marler stated that he confirmed that the Plates 1-4 for this stamp were only approved on December 4, 1911, and that consequently he concluded that the two early cancellations were backdated, [1] Pgs. 223-224.

He also discussed a Railway Post Office cancellation of December 15, 1911. This cancellation is mentioned in [3] by Hans Reiche. Marler stated that the cancellation appears to be genuine and that "One can only wonder if some post office sheets were carried or released prematurely prior to December 22, 1911, the date of issue established by the Philatelic Agency."

Sc. 104 1¢ Green - December 22,
1911Sc. 105 1¢ Yellow - June 7,
1922Sc. 106 2¢ Carmine - December
22, 1911Sc. 107 2¢ Yellow Green - April
5, 1922 (E.K.U.)Sc. 108 3¢ Brown - August 6,
1918Sc. 109 3¢ Carmine - December
18, 1923Sc. 110 4¢ Olive Bistre - July 7,
1922Sc. 111 5¢ Dark Blue - January
17, 1912 (E.K.U.)Sc. 112 5¢ Violet - February 2,
1922Sc. 113 7¢ Yellow Ochre -
January 12, 1912 (Reiche)Sc. 114 7¢ Red Brown -
December 12, 1924Sc. 115 8¢ ✓ Blue - September 1,
1925

Sc. 116 10¢ Plum - January 12,

A second single canceled December 15, 1911 has been listed by Steinhart [4].

Sc. 107 - 2¢ Yellow Green

The Philatelic Agency specified June 6, 1922 as the First Day of Issue but Marler felt that this date is incorrect. He had copies off cover dated April 5, 1922, May 3, 1922, and May 18, 1922, and hence, he felt that the stamps were put on sale at a date earlier than that listed the Philatelic Agency.

Hans Reiche reported a copy of this stamp with an October 6, 1921, cancellation but recognized the possibility that this is an error in canceling. Marler pointed out that the Proof for this stamp submitted to the Post Office Department was approved for color on October 28, 1921, thus proving the October 6, 1921 cancellation to be an error.

The authors have consequently included April 5, 1922 in Table I as the earliest known cancellation for the stamp.

Sc. 111 - 5¢ Dark Blue

While the Philatelic Agency fixed the date of issue as December 29, 1911 [1], Pg. 350, Marler thought that the actual First Day of Issue date was later. He pointed out that a proof sheet of 100 subjects was approved on that date and initialed by Dr. Coulter, the Deputy Postmaster General. Also proofs of Plates 1 and 2 were known to have been approved by the American Banknote Company on that date. Marler concluded that it is therefore highly improbable that supplies of this stamp were available to the public on December 29, 1911. He believed that the stamp was probably issued in mid-January 1912, as time would have been required to print, gum and distribute the stamps following the approval of the proofs. He gave the earliest known cancellation of this stamp as February 15, 1912 although, Patrick [5] and Scott [6] gave January 17, 1912 as

the Earliest Known Use date.

Sc. 113 - 7¢ Yellow Ochre

When Marler wrote his original "Notes on the 1911-1925 Issues", [7], the date of issue given by the Philatelic Agency was December 27, 1911. This date has subsequently been shown to be incorrect, since the first plates from which the stamps were printed were approved on January 4, 1912.

Hans Reiche [2] reported that in some private notes, Mr. A.S. Deauville, formerly the Superintendent of the Philatelic Agency had indicated the First Day of Issue date to be January 12, 1912. Reiche also mentioned that he had two copies of stamps with cancellations of January 10, 1912 and January 11, 1912, respectively, and concluded that these are probably early releases of the stamp. The authors have included January 12, 1912 in Table I as the First Day of Issue for Sc. 113.

First Day Covers for any of the King George V Admiral issue stamps listed in Table I are extremely rare. The only such covers that are known to the authors are those for Sc. 115, the eight cent blue stamp, and Sc. 118, the ten cent bistre brown stamp. Both covers were made by T.R. Legault, Accountant in Charge, Postage Stamp Division of the Canadian Post Office Department.

The Legault First Day Cover for Sc. 115, the eight cent blue stamp is shown in Figure 1. The registered cover bears a single of Sc. 115 plus a single four cents olive yellow stamp (Sc. 110) to make up the twelve cents registered mail rate. It is canceled at Ottawa, Ontario. The stamps are affixed to a large official OHMS Post Office Department envelope. Legault often used these envelopes for the First Day Covers that he prepared. This is the only First Day Cover for this stamp that is known to the authors.

The Legault First Day Cover for Sc. 118, the ten cent bistre brown stamp is

shown in Figure 2. The registered cover bears a single of Sc. 118 plus a single two cents green stamp (Sc. 107) to make up the twelve cents registered mail rate. It is canceled at Ottawa, Ontario. The stamps are affixed to a large official OHMS Post Office Department envelope. This is the only First Day Cover for this stamp that is known to the authors.

Blocks or plate blocks on First Day Cover are not known for any of the stamps listed in Table I. No cacheted First Day Covers are known for this issue.

It is worth noting that First Day Covers are known to the authors for only two of the eighteen King George V Admiral stamps listed in Table I. The readers are urged to communicate with the authors if they can authenticate other stamps of this issue on First Day Cover.

THREE CENT KING GEORGE V PROVISIONAL ISSUE OF 1931 PERFORATED 12 X 8

A change in the international postal rates, effective July 1, 1931, required the use of a three-cent red stamp to pay the first class rate on one ounce letters. Since all of the three-cent carmine stamps of the 1928 (George V Dominion) series had already been used and no die for a three-cent stamp of the 1930 (George V Maple Leaf) series had been prepared, the Post Office Department, using stamp stock that was currently available, provisionally issued a three-cent carmine stamp, Sc. 184, of the December 1923 King George V Admiral design.

Marler [1] gives an interesting explanation of why these three cent carmine King George V Admiral stamps were available in the Post Office stock in 1931. It appears that these stamps originated from partially perforated sheets (imperforate horizontally x 8) which were originally intended for making coils (of the type of Sc. 130). In 1926, when the rate for domestic postage was reduced from three cents to two cents, a number of

these sheets were perforated 12 horizontally and placed in the Post Office stock.

In a letter dated November 25, 1954, Marler, in his capacity as Minister of Transport, wrote to the Postmaster General, Mr. A. Cote, inquiring whether the three cents carmine imperforate horizontally and perforated 8 vertically, stamps had ever been produced by the dry paper process. Mr. Cote queried the Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited which while answering the question on the coils in sheet form also noted, "6,200,000 3¢ postage stamps were dry printed from roll postage plates, and were delivered in sheet form as 3¢ regular postage perforated in two directions in October 1926." (See Marler, [1], Pg. 531). Since as previously mentioned, the domestic rate had been reduced from three cents to two cents per ounce in July 1, 1926, it appears that the Post Office Department, anticipating a greatly reduced demand for three-cent stamps, put the 12 x 8 perforated three-cent carmine sheets into stock in 1926. It then held them for five years, before making them available to the public in 1931 when the three-cent first class rate was restored.

These King George V Admiral 12 x 8 perforated three-cent stamps were in use for a relatively short time. On July 13, 1931, the new three cent carmine stamp of the King George V "Maple Leaf" series, Sc. 167, was issued and became the current definitive for first class postage.

Marler [1] gives the First Day of Issue date of the three cents King George V Admiral provisional issue as June 24, 1931. This date is verified by the two T.R. Legault First Day Covers that are cancelled at Ottawa, Ontario on this date, Fig. 3 and 4. A study of the records of the Post Office Department fails to show that any formal announcement of the release of this stamp was made to collectors. First Day Covers of this issue are therefore very rare and are only known from Ottawa, Ontario which must be considered to be the official city for this stamp.

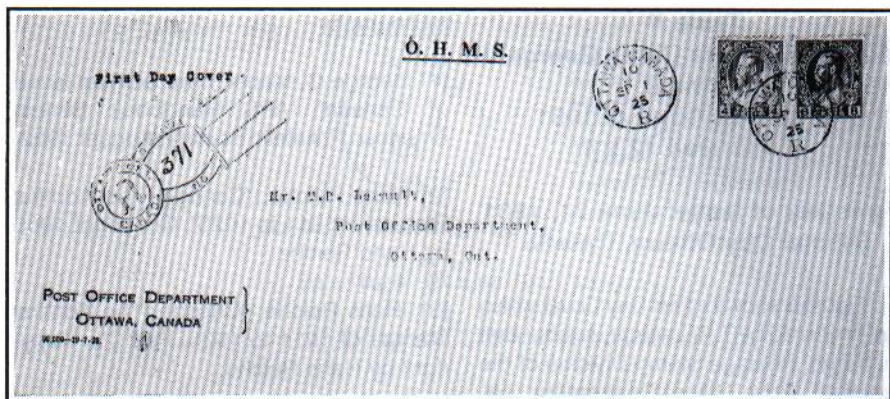


Figure 1 Very rare Legault First Day Cover of Sc. 115, the eight cent blue King George V Admiral issue, cancelled at Ottawa, Ontario.

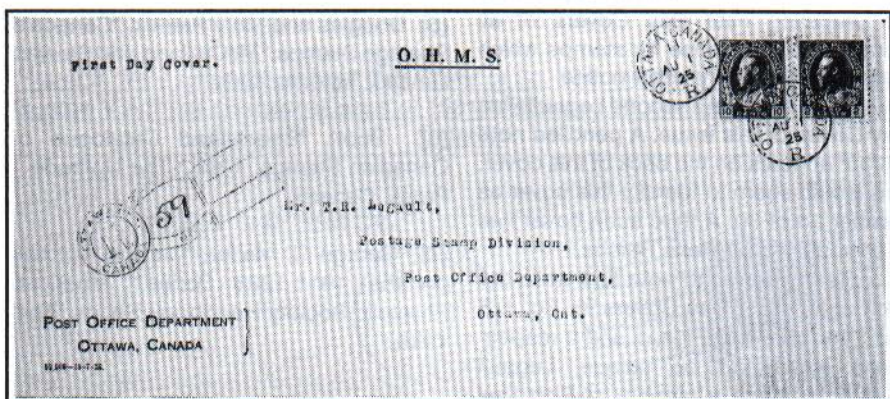


Figure 2 Very rare Legault First Day Cover of Sc. 118, the ten cent bistre brown King George V Admiral issue, cancelled at Ottawa, Ontario.

Table II
Scott 184 - Three Cents George V
Admiral
Provisional Issue of 1931
Perforated 12 x 8

First Day of Issue: June 24, 1931
Official City: Ottawa, Ontario

Figure 3 shows a First Day Cover which was prepared by T.R. Legault, Accountant in Charge, Postage Stamp Division of the Canadian Post Office Department. Mr. Legault was responsible for making First Day Covers of many of the classic issues of Canada during the mid-1920-1940 period. His position in the Postage Stamp Division gave him a unique opportunity for preparing First Day Covers of all issues, including those for stamps which were issued on very short notice.

Figure 4 shows a second Legault First Day Cover for this issue. A penciled note "28/30" appears on the back of this cover. This would seem to identify this cover as number 28 of 30. A third such cover has been reported by Hans Reiche.

It is of interest to note that while the two Legault First Day Covers for Sc. 115 and 118 (shown in Figs. 1 and 2 respectively) appear to be unique, Legault apparently made a number of First Day Covers for this provisional issue, Sc. 184.

No multiples of this issue on First Day Cover are known to the authors. No cachets are known for this issue.

First Day Covers of the imperforate King George V Admiral issue, Sc. 136 - 138, will be discussed in Part 9 of this series.

Bibliography

- [1] George C. Marler, "The Admiral Issue of Canada", APS Handbook Series, American Philatelic Society, August 1982.
- [2] Hans Reiche, "Canada, The Admiral Stamps of 1911 to 1925", Copyright 1965 by Hans Reiche.
- [3] Hans Reiche, "Canada, The Admiral Stamps of 1911 to 1925, Part 2", Copyright by Hans Reiche.
- [4] A.L. Steinhart, "Reports on Early Admiral Dates," BNA Topics, British North American Philatelic Society, March-April 1978.
- [5] Douglas and Mary Patrick, "Canada's Postage Stamps," McClelland and Stewart Limited, Toronto 1964.
- [6] Scott, "Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps, 1989," The Unitrade Press, Canada.
- [7] George C. Marler, "Canada - Notes on the 1911-1925 Series," American Philatelic Society Handbook Series, April 1949.

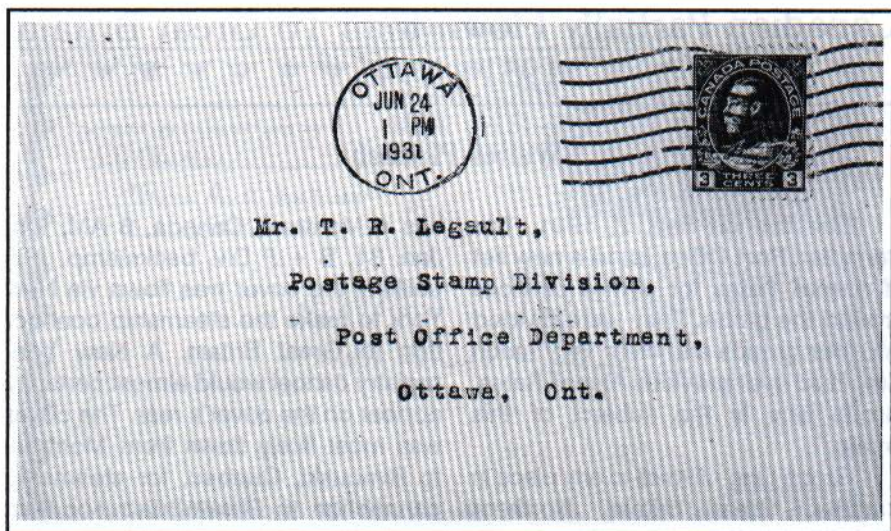


Figure 3 Very rare Legault First Day Cover of Sc. 184, the three cent carmine King George V Admiral provisional issue of 1931, perforated 12 x 8, cancelled at Ottawa, Ontario.

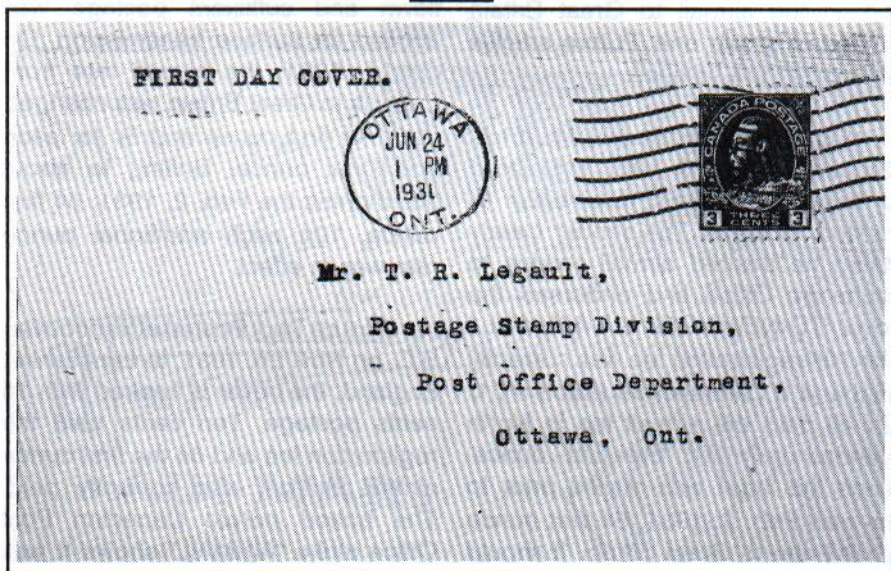


Figure 4 A similar cover to that of Figure 3 with the notation "28/30" on the back in pencil.

Canadian Partially Flown Mail To Great Britain 1931 - 1945

Walter Plomish

Effective on Feb. 2, 1931, The Canadian Post Office listed a new set of Airmail Rates for airmail services around the globe. They were divided into four groups and were very much simplified over previous Airmail Rates. Group one is the subject of this article.

Group One - Airmail to any place in Canada, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Newfoundland, and U.S.A. The airmail and surface charges were all inclusive at 5¢ for first ounce, 10¢ for each additional ounce. This article will explain the airmail to Great Britain portion of group one. Future articles will explain the balance.

Figure One. Posted at Montreal, Quebec, on Jan. 6, 1931, registered to London, England. The cover is franked 15 cents. The sender clearly stated he desired airmail service to Exchange Office and endorsed the cover "TO NEW YORK VIA AIR MAIL." The 10¢ registration fee was correctly paid and a Canadian 5¢ (Scott #C1) airmail paid the airmail fee in North America only for the first ounce. Since the letter was mailed prior to the new Feb. 2, 1931, 5¢ first ounce airmail rate to Great Britain, it should have been franked 7¢ first ounce plus 10¢ registration fee. It is clearly 2¢ short paid and should have been taxed double deficiency, or 4¢ due, but was not. The rear of the cover

has a Montreal, Canada, 8 AM, 7th. Jan. 31, B + F Div. backstamp. It is unlikely the cover was flown via New York to make the steamship connection to Great Britain. A New York registry cancel would almost certainly appear on the cover's rear. The cover was most likely flown from Montreal to Rimouski, Quebec, for steamship connection to Great Britain, or sent by surface means to Rimouski, but the lack of evidence on the cover makes it impossible to know for sure. In any case, it was not taxed, either as an oversight or because it was not flown and sufficient postage was applied for surface transmission. On July 1, 1931, the airmail rate from Canada to Great Britain was changed to 6¢ for first ounce and 5¢ for each additional ounce, limiting to about five months the Feb. 2, 1931, 5¢ first ounce, 10¢ each additional ounce rate was in effect.

Figure Two. Posted at Vancouver, B.C. on Nov. 25, 1931, to Lancashire, England, the cover is franked with 16 cents postage. Ten cents paid the registration fee and 6¢ the first ounce airmail charge, also correctly paid. The boxed purple Canadian Post Office strike "AIRMAIL" shows it was flown and a New York Nov. 30, 1931, registry cancel confirms the New York steamship connection to Great Britain.

Figure One

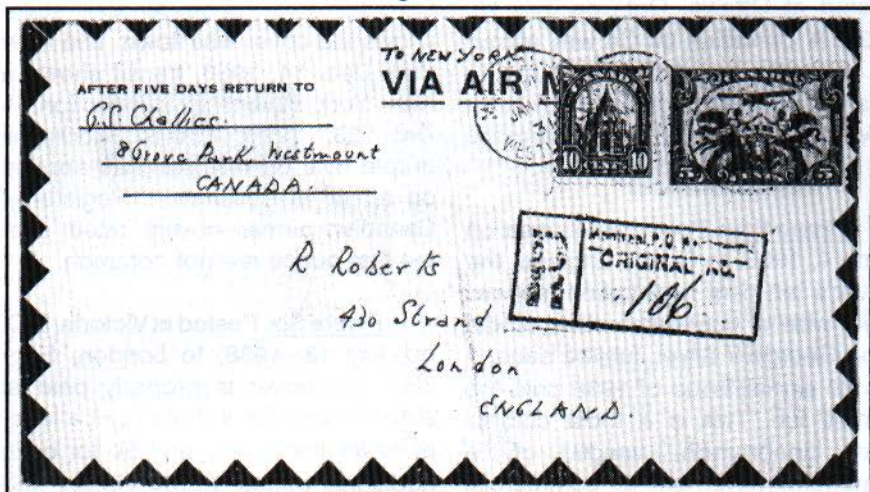


Figure Two



Figure Three. The cover was posted at Ottawa, Ont., on July 20, 1932. A Canadian 6¢ C4 was affixed to correctly pay the airmail fee to Sussex, England. Commercially flown covers with the Ottawa Conference C4 are quite hard to find.

Figure Four. Posted at Montreal on June 4, 1936, to Essex, England, the cover's ten cent registration fee was paid with a commemorative of the King George V Silver Jubilee issue. A C5 6¢ airmail issue of 1935 paid the airmail fee. This is a most colorful and uncommon usage of a commemorative on a commercial airmail cover.

Figure Five. The cover was posted at Vancouver, B.C., on Dec. 12, 1936, to England. The 10¢ registration fee, plus 6¢ first ounce plus 5¢ for second ounce airmail fee make up an odd

twenty-one cent rate. The boxed Canadian Post Office "Air Mail" strike shows the cover was flown. The New York Dec. 14, 1936, transit shows a New York steamship connection. A Dec. 23, 1936, Pinner Middlesex purple oval on the rear was applied on arrival at destination. Registered Canadian airmail covers rated over the first ounce are not common.

Figure Six. Posted at Victoria, B.C. on July 18, 1938, to London, England, the cover is properly paid at sixteen cents for a three ounce letter at 6¢ for first ounce and 5¢ for each additional ounce. A 10¢ Library and 6¢ C6 airmail make up a seldom seen airmail rate and combination of stamps. The "6¢ for first ounce and 5¢ for each additional ounce" rate remained in effect until 1945.

Figure Three



Figure Six



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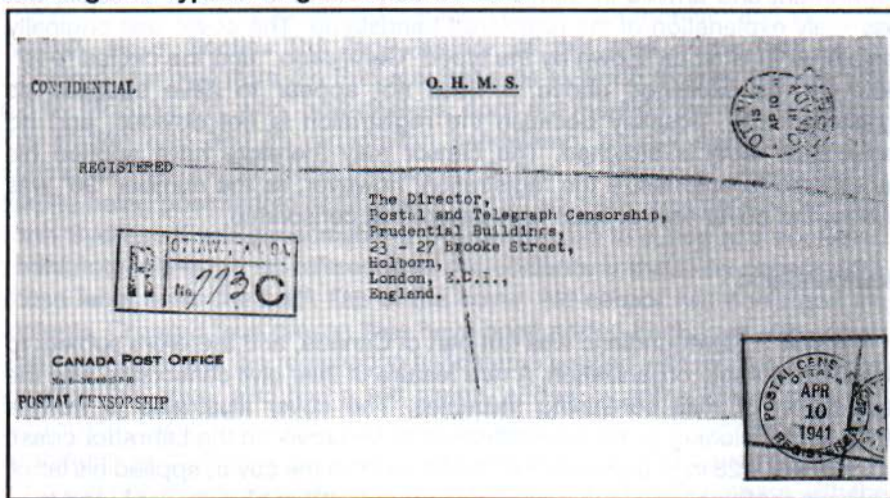
Canada & Newfoundland, World War II Registered by Censor

John N. Tyacke

In WW I Canadian civil censors would occasionally register a piece of ordinary mail that was found to contain something of value. This is well described and illustrated by Steinhart [1] p. 36-42. He describes 13 such covers and, since publication, the total reported is still only 20. The practice appears to have been standard as it is reported from five different censor stations. In some cases the valuable contents were listed on the cover; the idea was clearly to protect the censor who had opened the cover from any complaints if the contents had gone missing. Usually the normal post office registration "R" in oval was applied, as there appears to have been no special censor office registration handstamp. No charge appears to have been raised or collected for this service, although a Toronto cover has had a 5¢ stamp added which was cancelled by the "R" in oval.

Allan Steinhart and I have looked hard for similar covers from WW II but until now, with no success. I have searched the Chief Censor's files in Archives Canada in Ottawa in some detail, but although I did not find any reference to registration by censor, it seemed such an obvious thing to do, particularly as so many censors served in both wars, and as the Supervisor of the Vancouver censor station was the same person in both wars.

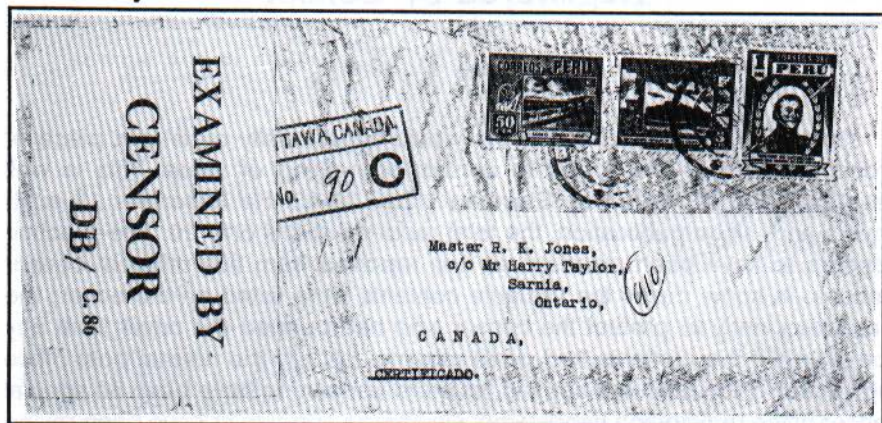
In addition to that there were two registration handstamps used only by head office censorship in Ottawa. A cover addressed to British censorship showing their typical usage is shown below.



Other examples I have were used to return philatelic material to dealers,

and on correspondence to a POW Camp commandant.

Recently discovered by Allan is the cover shown below post marked Lima, Peru 17 July 1942.

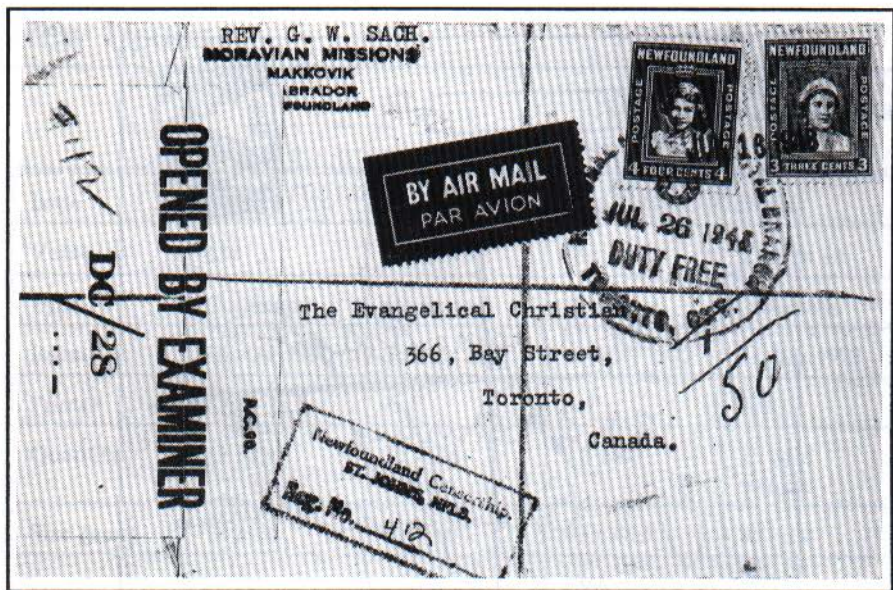


It appears to have travelled ordinary mail to Ottawa [as there are no registered handstamps before arrival in censorship], where, on being opened by censor #86, it was found to contain something of value. Perhaps the sender "S K Jones" sent his young relation "Master R K Jones" some cash for his birthday. The censor handstamped the cover with the Censorship registration marking, although he then inadvertently covered the "R" with his label. It was entered in the censorship office registration book as #90 [some of these registration books are still in the archives.] It then received the "Ottawa Canada R Jul 22 42" handstamp of the Ottawa registration department and arrived in Sarnia on 23 July. There is another possible but less likely explanation of the registered handstamp. The cover was originally registered in Lima as shown by the typed "Certificado." and the circled "910", although, as explained above, it does not appear to have travelled as registered mail, possibly because the registration is not obvious, and no registration label is attached. The censor may therefore have applied his handstamp to emphasize the registration; however, as the number "90" was added, the cover was at least re-registered at censorship.

Newfoundland

In WW II Newfoundland was not part of Canada, and therefore subject to British censorship organization. A rare feature of their civil censorship was the registration of mail containing valuables. The cover illustrated is from a Moravian Missionary in the tiny settlement of Makkovik on the Labrador coast.

Censor #28 in St John's found "\$5.00 cash" in the cover, applied his label, received confirmation of the contents [censor "#42" in blue crayon], and then applied the rectangular boxed "Newfoundland Censorship./St. John's, Nfld./Reg. No" handstamp in black, with ms #412. Note the blue crayon



registration lines crossing back and front of the cover, including label, and the "T/50". This attempt to collect twice the registration fee of 25¢ does not appear to have been enforced. I know of one similar cover, two months earlier in May 1943, with the same procedure followed by censor #29, \$10.00 cash, confirmed by censor #27, registration #Z48. Another cover of September 1943 airmail to UK has the same handstamp. This rare marking was not reported by Gayle Mayo in her articles [2].

A remarkable feature of North American close cooperation on censorship in WW II was the Newfoundland censor station on Canadian soil at North Sydney, Nova Scotia. The long history of this mail office, set up to accommodate mail from the Port-aux-Basques to North Sydney ferry, is well told by McGuire [3], who, nevertheless, does not mention the censor station. This station also had its registration handstamp, usually stamped in red, reading "REGISTERED/ North Sydney C./ R. No.....". The cover shown below, despite being postmarked at St John's on 19 Dec 1943, was not opened until North Sydney. It was presumably a Christmas card to a boy and contained a banknote, although no reference to the contents is made by censor #37, whose label seals the back flap of the cover. No censor has confirmed the contents. Crossed blue crayon lines have been added back [over the censor label] and front, and the registration handstamp applied with ms "1945". When acquired this cover also had a 10¢ stamp, added by some former owner to "improve" it, which was between the 5¢ stamp and just slightly over the handstamp and obscuring the St John's machine cancel. I have removed it, as it does not appear to have been added at North Sydney [compare with the Toronto added 5¢ stamp in WW I]. Doug Hannan has informed me of three other covers with this handstamp, all dated in 1944. In February a cover from



Nfld to Los Angeles, censor #38, confirmed by #35; in March from US Navy Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, Calif. to Nfld, censor #41 confirmed by #20; in July from Port-aux-Basques, Nfld to Sydney, NS, censor #27.

It would be surprising if similar procedures were not followed in other British commonwealth civil censorship stations, to protect the censors as well as the recipients, but I cannot recall having seen them reported.

[1] Steinhart, Allan I. "Civil Censorship in Canada During World War I". The Unitrade Press, Toronto 1986.

[2] Mayo, Gayle. "Civil Censorship in Newfoundland - World War II". Civil Censorship Study Group Bulletin, Vol 1, No 3. of April 1974, and "An Update" in Vol 8, page 22 of December 1980.

[3] McGuire, C.R. "The Newfoundland Post Office Mail Assorting Office, North Sydney, Nova Scotia 1906 - 1949", 1980, private reprint of the article originally published in the Postal History Society Journal #20.

Issue	Stanley Cup	Textiles	"The Owl"	Hotels
Value	43¢	5 x 43¢ s-t	86¢	5 x 43¢ s-t
Type	Commem.	Commem.	Commem.	Commem.
Issued	16 Apr 1993	30 Apr 1993	17 May 1993	14 Jun 1993
Printer	CBN	A-P	A-P	A-P
Quantity	15 MM	15 MM stamps	8.8 MM	15 MM stamps
Size (mm)	30 x 36	41 x 40	40 x 48.5	35 x 30
Gum	PVA	PVA	PVA	PVA
Paper	CP	H	H	H
Process	6CL	6CL	6CL + 1 colour foil	6CL
Pane	25	10 (booklet)	16	10 (booklet)
Tagging	G (4 sides)	G (4 sides)	G (4 sides)	G (4 sides)
Perf.	13.3 x 13.3	13.2 x 12.5	12.5 x 13.2	13.3 x 13.3
Teeth	24 x 20	27 x N/A	25 x 32	24 x N/A

Provincial/Territorial Parks (Canada Day sheet): 12 x 43¢ s-t; Commem; 30 Jun 1993; CBN; 15MM stamps; 40 x 26 mm; PVA; CP; 7CL; 12; G (4 sides) perf. 13.0 x 13.1; 24 x 20 teeth.

ABBREVIATIONS: 6(7)CL = six (seven) colour lithography; A-P = Ashton-Potter; CBN = Canadian Bank Note Company; CP - Coated Papers; G = general tagging; H = Harrison; MM = million; N/A = not applicable (depends on how the booklet was trimmed); s-t = se-tenant.

Kenojuak Ashevak's "Drawing for The Owl" is the sixth stamp in the annual Masterpieces of Canadian Art series. It is certainly well done. There are two changes from the previous stamps: the foil colour has been changed to gold from silver, and the rate is the 86¢

international letter rate rather than the previous generic 50¢ value. Being an actual rate, it will see greater use by the general public, which is good; but its primary use takes it out of the country, which may make it hard for North American collectors to find used.

The Hand-crafted Textiles and Hotels booklets and the Parks sheet are also well done.

Canada Post seems to be keeping the number of stamp issues per year to a reasonable number, but the number of individual commemoratives in those issues is large. In the first half of 1993 there were 4 designs in the Canadian women se-tenant issue, 5 in the textiles booklet, 5 more in the Historic Hotels booklet and 12 in the Canada Day sheet, plus one Stanley Cup stamp and one art stamp - a total of 28 individual commemoratives in six months (an average of more than one a week). While not difficult to get hold of mint, the used collector certainly faces a challenge.

There is an error in the Summer 1993 (No. 10) Canada's Stamp Details and Summer 1993 Collections of Canada

publications, since both list the Historic Hotels as being printed on Coated Paper. In fact, they are on Harrison paper, as indicated by the philatelic selvedge on the stamps and (if you look closely) the "Presenting" card. Direct comparison of the paper with other stamps printed on Harrison and Coated Paper (paper shade, thickness and transparency, and gum colour) confirms that it is Harrison paper.

The following information is taken from Canada Post's booklet Canada's Stamp Details (but see above), with the exception of stamp sizes, perforations and number of teeth. These are my own measurements, and are given as (HORIZONTAL) x (VERTICAL).

The data for the Canada Day sheet (Parks issue) are given after the table, followed by a list of abbreviations.

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Jeffrey Switt

Figure 1 shows a postal tag clearly pre-printed "Parcel Post" along with a rectangular registration marking. But, section 167 of the Canada Official Postal Guide (1959) states, "Articles prepaid at parcel post rates cannot be registered but may be insured." So how can there be registered parcel post?

The answer lies in section 306 of the same guide in which the postal treatment of Ballot Boxes is discussed. This section addresses three situations; (1) ballot boxes sent prior to a Federal election, (2) ballot boxes sent after a Federal election, and (3) ballot boxes used in provincial elections. Just which directive applies to the tag in question requires a little investigation.

Paragraph 1: "Ballot boxes sent prior to a Federal election...by Returning Officers addressed to Deputy Returning Officers are liable to postage at parcel post rates. Returning Officers may, if they desire, send ballot boxes registered at parcel post rates, plus the registration fee."

Since the tag is clearly addressed to a Returning Officer from a Deputy Returning Officer, this box must have been sent following an election, not prior to one, so the instructions in the first paragraph do not apply.

Paragraph 2: "Ballot boxes used in Federal elections or for Canada Temperance Act votes, may, on or subsequent to polling day, be mailed by Deputy Returning Officers to Returning Officers registered, free of postage..."

As the tag clearly contains postage in the amount of \$1.07 (Figure 2) paragraph number two does not apply as this

paragraph authorizes the subsequent registered return of such a ballot box FREE of postage. Note in addition that the tag bears the inscription "Registered Free under Section 50-(11) of the Canada Election Act". (This writer would appreciate receiving a copy of this section from any reader who can provide same.)

Paragraph 3: "Ballot boxes used in provincial elections and plebiscites may be mailed at parcel post rates and registered on payment of the registration fee." This, by process of elimination, is the likely application.

Now let us turn to the \$1.07 postage and discover how this rate was determined. First, the domestic registration fee for minimum value was set at 20 cents between April 2, 1951 and November 1, 1963. Our tag is dated June 19, 1962, within this span of years, so that leaves 87 cents yet to be accounted for.

Our tag was posted at Thurso, Quebec and is addressed to St. Andre-Avellin, Quebec a town just over 20 road miles away. Figure 3 reproduces the parcel post rates of postage on parcels originating within the province of Quebec. If we refer to the second horizontal row of rates assigned to "Any post office beyond 20 miles but within the Province of Quebec" we will find the closest listed rate not exceeding 87 cents to be 82 cents for just a 12 pound parcel. Now by referring to the third footnote line we find that parcels were liable to additional postage of 1 cent per additional ounce on excess weight over the even pound rate until the next pound rate is reached. Thus the difference between the 82 cent

posted rate and the 87 cents in postage is accounted for by the ballot box weighing 5 ounces (thus 5 cents) in excess of 12 pounds.

This writer acknowledges that this may be a bit esoteric for many readers. It is, however, these unusual and elusive examples of postal history minutia which help to make out hobby more interesting.

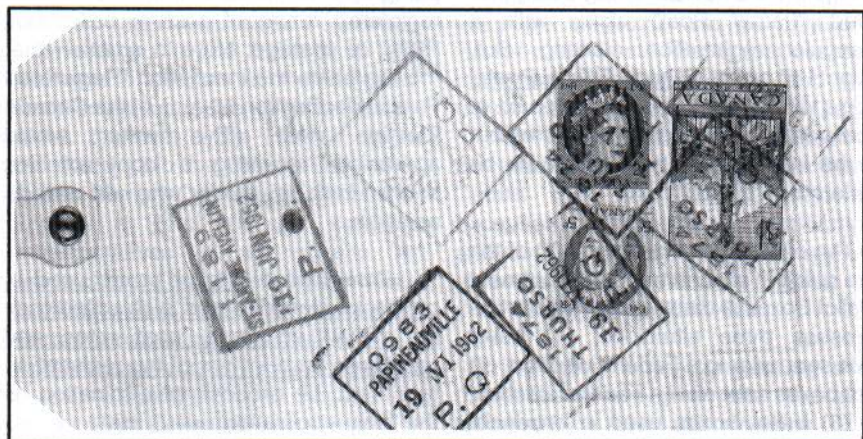


Figure 1

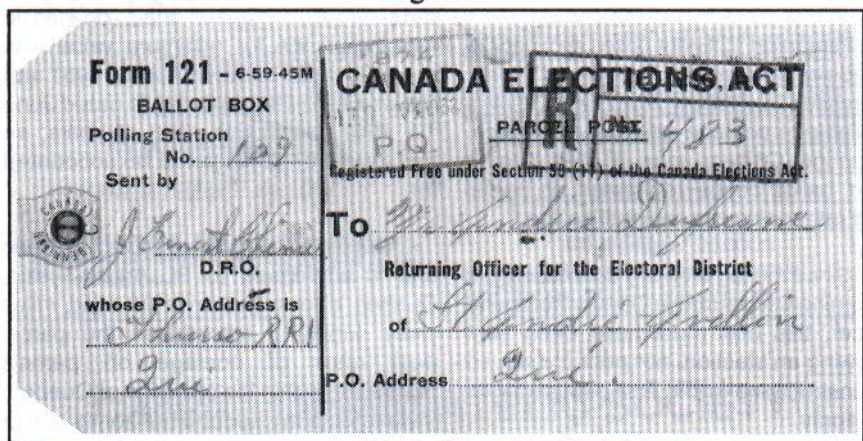


Figure 2

RATES OF AIR POSTAGE ON PARCELS MAILED IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Addressed to	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Over 10 lb. and up to 25 lb.	
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.		
Any Post Office within the Province of Quebec.....	\$.40	\$.40	\$.60	\$.80	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.80	\$ 2.00	per pound	.20
Any Post Office in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, or Ontario.....	.50	.50	.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50		.25
Any Post Office in Newfoundland or Manitoba.....	.60	.60	.90	1.20	1.50	1.80	2.10	2.40	2.70	3.00		.30
Any Post Office in Saskatchewan.....	.70	.90	1.35	1.80	2.25	2.70	3.15	3.60	4.05	4.50		.45
Any Post Office in Alberta.....	.80	1.20	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	4.20	4.80	5.40	6.00		.60
Any Post Office in British Columbia or the Yukon.....	.90	1.50	2.25	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.25	6.00	6.75	7.50		.75

DOMESTIC MAILS, AIR PARCEL POST

77

Air parcels or packets weighing 15 ounces or less may be paid at the rate of 2¢ for the first ounce and 5¢ for each additional ounce or fraction if the sender so desires.

Air parcels are liable to 5¢ an ounce on the excess weight over the even pound until the next pound rate is reached.

In cases where an air parcel is addressed for delivery at an office served by an air stage route, where air stage parcel rates are in effect, the parcel will be subject to the air parcel rate to the province where the office of delivery is located plus the air stage parcel rate in effect on the route.

For rate on air parcels to Post Offices in the Northern Territories consult local Postmaster.

NOTE—The combined length and girth of an air parcel must not exceed 72 inches and no one dimension may exceed 36 inches. The limit of weight for an air parcel is 25 pounds.

Figure 3



THE POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

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STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER EXCERPTS - THE CORGI TIMES

August 1993 - Elizabethan, John Arn, Editor

CANADA POST'S NEW INK JET PROTOTYPE MARKINGS

Dean Mario

In mid-November 1992 peculiar markings appeared on Canadian letter mail. Ian Robertson, in his Canadian Stamp News column "Potpourri", first noted these unusual markings in the philatelic press and has been diligent in providing information about them [1]. They can be found on today's mail, too, and their alien nature deserves comment, investigation, and an update.

These markings consist of tiny inked dots in a single line of letters and numbers (4 mm high) and some have a series of six to sixteen horizontal obliterating lines (intended to cancel stamps placed in the upper right portion of the envelope). Fig. 1 shows an example dated November 23; so far the earliest recorded date (ERD) is November 18. They appear to be similar to the ink laser spray-on markings utilized by the United States Postal Service, but the U.S.P.S. insists that its markings are not intended to cancel stamps (although this sometimes occurs) [2].

These unusual postal markings seem to have multiple purposes. They provide the location of mail processing; date the item, including the actual time of sorting; and those with cancelling lines (or bars or arrows) obliterate stamps. According to Peter Martin [3], Canada Post's Maintenance Manager at the Mississauga, Ontario West Letter Processing Plant (Gateway), one of the first of these ink-jet printer prototypes was installed there (hence Fig. 1's "WLPP, MISS, ON" and the Plant's postal code "L4W 1T0"). The Gateway Processing Plant is the largest postal facility in Canada (twenty-five acres under one roof), and it encompasses the

Bulk Mail Facility (BMF) as well as the letter processing plant. Martin notes that these prototype ink jet printer identifiers were installed on the accompanying multi-line optical character reader (MLOCR) which were previously purchased in 1989. They are found in the larger processing facilities across Canada, and "read" the four lines of the address to route mail to its proper destination. Each of these OCR machines have their own identifier number and these are usually expressed to the left of the postal code configuration on the ink jet marking. Table 1 details these machines, their location, and identifier number.

Whether these new ink-jet markings are intended to replace the "old-style" Colour Facer Cancellers (with machine date hub and slogan die) remains to be seen. However, Robertson [4], in a later column, quoted Canada Post spokesman Jim Phillips, who maintained that the Optical Character Readers (or MLOCR's) "...won't be replacing CFC's. I'm not sure what the future holds for these cancellers'." One wonders, though, why these new-style markings are now being introduced if not to eventually replace the older CFC's. We can only wait and see!

There now appear to be several different varieties of these new ink jet markings. Fig. 2 illustrates the recent ones from the Toronto South Central Letter Processing Plant (TSCCLPP), Gateway (WLPP), and St. Laurent Processing Plant in Montreal, Quebec (ETCSL in French for the Processing Plant and "SCP" for Societe Canadienne des Postes--Canada Post Corporation). Adjustments and im-

provements of these markings are being made daily and one can also note the various "errors" or "varieties" which have taken place in Fig. 3.

What, then, are we to expect from these new markings? Robertson [4], has noted their placement on incoming international mail to Canada and the author has seen them on incoming mail from the U.S. One might expect to see, in the future, Canada Post's new "Mail/Poste" stylized logo which could key into the ink jet printer (or any corporate sponsor logo for that matter). The potential for these new laser printers are no doubt endless and, if the various prototypes are successful, we may be seeing them installed on every machine within Canada Post's facilities. One thing is certain, it has al-

ready created another collecting area for modern day postal history collectors! My special thanks to Peter Martin of Canada Post for his kind assistance.

[1] Ian Robertson, "Potpourri," Canadian Stamp News, January 12, 1993, p. 8.

[2] Fred W. Baumann, "Postmark Pursuit," Linn's Stamp News, February 22, 1993, p. 48. Baumann also examined Robertson's C.S.N. article from an American perspective.

[3] Letter from Mr. Peter Martin to author, March 15, 1993. Martin notes that other prototypes will be used from different manufacturers as well as various versions will exist from the same processing plant.

[4] Robertson, "Potpourri," Canadian Stamp News, March 23, 1993, p. 8.

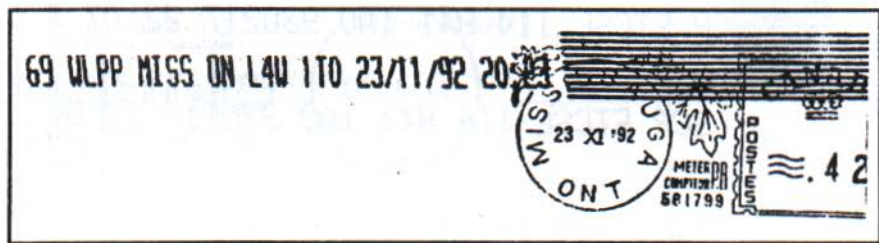


Figure 1

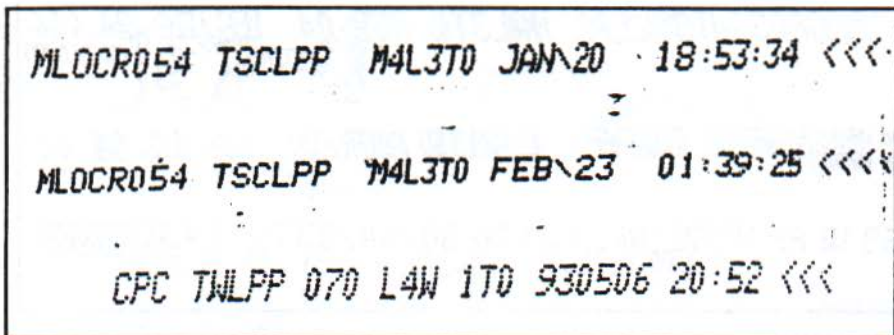


Figure 2

MLOCR070 TWLPP LANITO APR 08 01:06:13

0700PC TWLPP LANITO 930505 23:07:55



POSTAL



POSTAGE METER
= 0.43
METER COMPANY JR
380165

~~SCP ETCSL 114 H4T 1A0 930210 23:39~~

SCP ETCSL 112 H4T 1A0 930601 00:32



CP ETCSL 114 H4T 1A0 930217 22:07



POSTAGE METER
= 0.43
METER COMPANY JR
380165

SCP ETCSL 114 H4T 1A0 930217 22:07

SCP 930121 01:00
ETCSL 114 H4T 1A0

Figure 2 (continued)

MLOCR0654TSCEPP MAIL3TO FEB 04 1993



0600PC TWLPP LANITO APR 01 02:09:45

69 WLPP MISS ON LANITO 30/04/93 22:14
MLOCR070 TWLPP LANITO MAY 01 01:25:41

Figure 3

Table 1

Location	Serial Number	Location	Serial Number
CALGARY	23, 87, 88	ST. JOHN'S	8
CENTRE-VILLE	27, 29, 30, 34, 36, 37, 100, 102, 104, 105	SASKATOON	22
EDMONTON	25, 26, 90, 91	SUDBURY	4
HALIFAX	42, 121	TORONTO NORTH EAST	5
HAMILTON	93, 94, 95, 96	TORONTO SOUTH	16, 17, 19, 20 21, 28, 38, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54
KITCHENER	18, 40	TORONTO WEST	13, 15, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70
LONDON	41, 78	T.T.C.	24
OTTAWA	1, 2, 3, 97, 98	VANCOUVER	6, 7, 10, 11, 80, 81, 82
QUEBEC CITY	32, 33, 115	VICTORIA	12
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Continued from page 2

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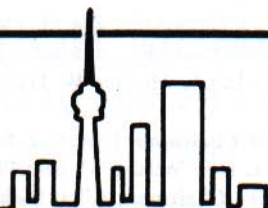
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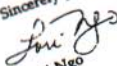
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