

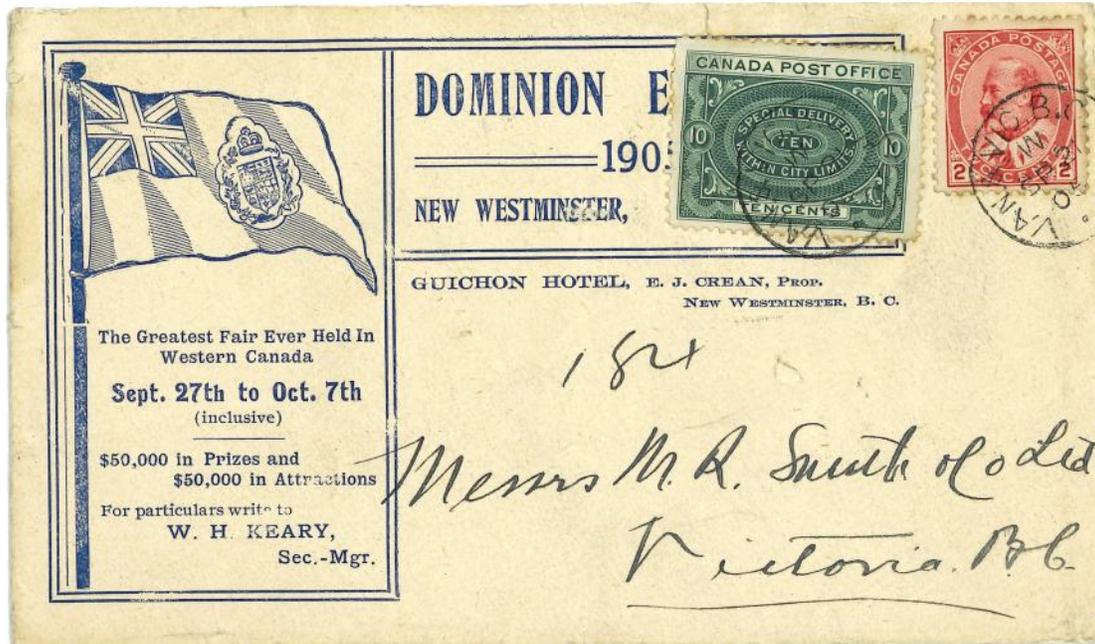


# BRITISH COLUMBIA POSTAL HISTORY NEWSLETTER

Volume 35 Number 1

Whole number 137

March 2026



## Another Favourite Cover

One of my most enjoyable regular features of the BC Postal History Newsletter is the *My Favourite Cover* feature.

I have previously submitted an example of my favourite cover in Newsletter Vol. 30, No. 2, June 2021 but new acquisitions always change what is my favourite cover at the time.

Almost 20 years ago, I was fortunate enough to acquire Ken Ellison's fabulous BC exhibition cover collection, published by BNAPS, titled *Agricultural Exhibitions of British Columbia 1890-1930*.

Since that time, I have actively looked to add to this

collection with only minor success. I have concluded that BC Exhibition covers are many times more rare than those seen from Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. It has often been several years between new acquisitions so I was extremely pleased to acquire this previously unreported exhibition cover, highlighting the famous 1905 Dominion Exhibition at New Westminster. This exhibition was arguably the largest and most successful agricultural exhibition up to that time.

This illustrated cover notes: *The Greatest Fair Ever Held in Western Canada* and \$50,000 in Prizes and \$50,000 in Attractions, making it a huge draw for

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residents from far and wide.

It was just a bonus to see that the cover was additionally franked with a 10 cent Special Delivery stamp and posted in the mail box of the Vancouver-Victoria steamship and canceled with the rare VAN & VIC. B.C. R.P.O. dated W/SP 21/05. (Gray WW-19)

Like many collectors, when you acquire something special that was previously unknown and unseen, in one of your favourite collecting categories, it is hard not to have it as "MY FAVOURITE COVER"; until of course something new comes along to take its place.

Tracy Cooper

## From our readers

*Editor: As well as getting reviewed in various publications such as Canadian Stamp News, our newsletter is posted on the BNAPS website. This posting often leads researchers far and wide to find subjects of interest in our newsletter and we get inquiries from such people. Recently, we had several such inquiries and they follow, together with supporting information that we discovered as a consequence.*

**Margot Dixon** in Ontario writes:

In browsing for information about the *Queen City* I came across Morris Beattie's Monograph #27. (Ed. This refers to Monograph No. 7 on the postal history of the Pacific Navigation Co (Limited), posted in June 2023) I have been collecting information about Robert Brown, builder of the *Queen City* and her history, Mr. Beattie's is the best photo that I have found. I am curious: what is the source of the photo and is it copyright?

My interest stems from Robert Brown, a shipbuilder from Weldford, NB, who moved to BC in 1891, and built the *Queen City*. While in NB, in 1878 he built the *Kate Irving*, a ship my great granduncle sailed from

1882-84. That ship had an interesting and complicated life; it was, I believe, the last NB ship that Brown built. I became interested in Brown, surprised to discover that he moved to BC in 1891 when he was 71/72 years of age, was manager of the Vancouver Shipbuilding Company, launched the *Queen City* in 1895, and died in Vancouver in 1899. His body was returned to NB and he is buried near his wife in St. Mark's Cemetery. Further research shows that *Queen City* also had an interesting history and I am posting the story on Captain Scott's website. I would love to include the photo.

You can read about my great granduncle, Captain Samuel Frederick Scott, the *Kate Irving* and now the continuation of Robert Brown's story at:

[www.captainscottsscrapbook.ca](http://www.captainscottsscrapbook.ca)

*Editor's note: If the history of an individual like Scott is of interest, the website is recommended.*



(Ed. This photo of the *Queen City* at the First Narrows is public domain from the Philip Timms collection at the Vancouver Public Library #7691.)

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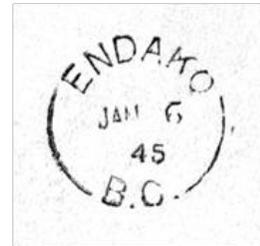
Newsletter submissions may be sent to the editors at the email addresses above.

Free digital newsletters as well as search instructions can be downloaded as PDF files at <https://bnaps.org/hhl/n-bcr.htm> (for all issues). Issues 89 to present are in full colour; earlier newsletters are in b&w only. Supplements to the newsletter are also found here.

**John Cranmer** in the U.K. writes:

I am a member of BNAPS but not of your study group. My collecting interest at the moment is Canada WW2 so there is some overlap but I am a member of too many groups already.

I recently found this cover from Exercise Eskimo on Ebay and wanted it for the FPO 1212 postmark which was only used for this exercise. It is addressed to a Mrs Hanson in Nithi River, B.C. On the reverse is a receiver date stamp from Endako and also one from Nithi Bridge.



As I live in the UK I have to rely very much on the Web for my information. I have not been able to find anything about a community of Nithi River let alone a post office. A look at your study group index has not turned up anything either.

I wonder if you know of any on-line sources I could look at to find some basic info about this post office and or community. I do not usually go so deeply into where the letters are addressed to but in this case with the information being so hard to find it has intrigued me.

Please feel free to pass this email on to anyone else you think may be able to help

Thank you  
John Cranmer

**Editor's comments:**

*The Nithi River post office was open from Nov. 1, 1932 until Aug 31, 1968*

*The location was 53/124 NW Lat/Long, located near Burns Lake, BC in central British Columbia. The Endako molybdenum mine is nearby.*

*Cancels are not particularly rare.*

**Nithi River postmasters names**

| Name of postmaster        | Date of birth | Date of appointment | Date of vacancy | Cause of vacancy   |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Henry Rudolph Bellack     | 1884-09-22    | 1932-11-16          | 1954-10-04      | Death              |
| Hans. Alfred Hanson-Stake | *             | 1954-10-20          | Acting          |                    |
| Hans. Alfred Hanson-Stake | *             | 1955-01-06          | 1968-08-31      | Permanently closed |

## Reverend George William Taylor of Nanaimo, B.C.

by Brian Copeland

Nanaimo was an important coal mining town during the early development of Vancouver Island. Later it served the forest industry – Harmac pulp mill is just south of Nanaimo. Less well known is that starting in 1908, Nanaimo became a small centre for scientific research with the construction of the Pacific Biological Station at Departure Bay. Its establishment was in large part due to the efforts of the Reverend George Taylor.

Reverend Taylor is also interesting from the perspective of postal historians. Some covers addressed to him have survived and I will show a few in this article. But he was also a collector. He had a compelling interest in Natural History and collected shells and insects. He was successful in his paid job as an Anglican minister, but his unpaid research and collecting interests probably had more lasting influence. He published numerous articles on shells and entomology. He found species that had not previously been classified. He was concerned about the sustainability of the renewable resources on the coast of B.C. and was active in promoting research into marine biology. Almost all of this work was unpaid – more than a hobby, it was a driving passion in his life.[1]

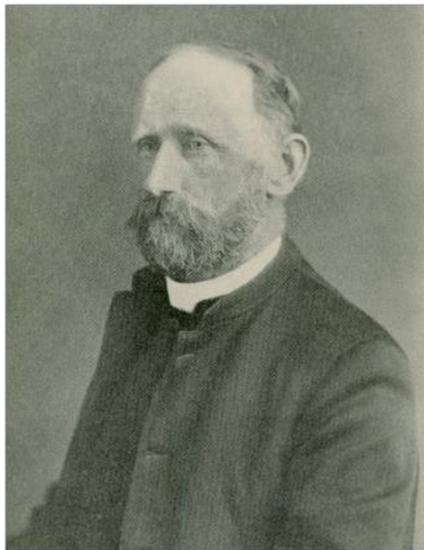


Figure 1.  
Reverend George  
Taylor.  
Source: BC.  
Entomological  
Society, 1911

George William Taylor was born on Sept. 24, 1854 in Derby, England.[2] He was trained as a mining engineer, but his interest in natural history moved him to a different career path early on. He appears in the 1881 British census living in Derby with his mother and siblings, working as an insect curator at the Derby Museum. He was offered a job as an entomologist at the British Museum in 1882, but turned it down because he wanted to go to Victoria BC to visit a cousin. Once in Victoria, he was impressed by the wilderness on Vancouver Island and the opportunities to pursue his natural history interests and so he stayed.[3] Figure 2 shows a cover to him from Derby, probably from relatives.

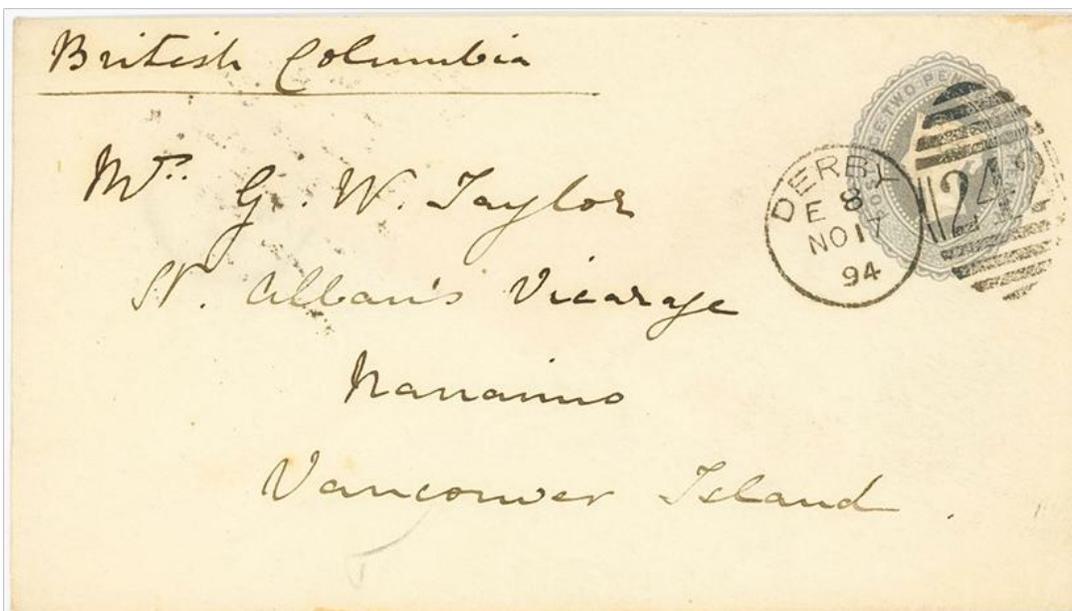


Figure 2. Cover  
sent from Derby,  
England on Nov.  
17, 1894 to George  
W. Taylor in  
Nanaimo.

Unlike in England, there were no job opportunities in museums in B.C. He had mining engineering expertise and apparently looked into options in the coal mining industry in Nanaimo, but instead decided to go into training as a minister at Christ Church Cathedral in Victoria. While studying to become a minister he married Elizabeth Williams in 1885. She was the daughter of an Anglican minister and headmistress of Victoria's Central Girls School. By 1886 he was ordained as an Anglican minister. He worked in churches in Victoria and spent three years working at a church in Ottawa. Throughout this time, he pursued his interest in natural history. In 1884 he published "Notes on the Entomology of Vancouver Island" in the *Canadian Entomologist*. The introduction begins:

*Since I came to this island, a couple of seasons ago, I have made a practice of capturing any insects that came in my way, and I have sometimes made an expedition purposely in pursuit of such prey. The result is an accumulation of about one thousand species of all orders, which probably represents not more than five per cent of our insect population.[4]*

In 1887 he was he was appointed Honorary Provincial Entomologist of British Columbia and he took advantage of his travel to and from Ottawa. On the return trip he got off the train in Alberta to study fossils.

After returning to Victoria from Ottawa, Reverend Taylor worked at a church in Victoria until 1893 when he was appointed Rector of St Alban the Martyr church in Nanaimo. The cover in Fig. 2 was sent to him during his time at St. Alban's. Fig. 3 shows a cover from Victoria sent to him at 70 Irwin St. in Nanaimo. This was probably his home near St. Alban's. The Williams' Official British Columbia Directory for 1895 lists him as living at 68 Irwin St. in Nanaimo.

Fig. 4 shows a card sent to him locally in Nanaimo.



Figure 3. Victoria (Aug. 22, 1894) to Rev. Taylor at Irwin St. in Nanaimo.



Figure 4. Card sent to Rev. Taylor in Nanaimo on Aug.30, 1895.

Tragedy struck in March 1895. His wife Elizabeth died 10 days after the birth of their fourth child. Taylor was left with four children, including an infant, to care for. He resigned his position at St. Alban's and prepared to return to England where he had family to support him.

Reverend Taylor, however, had deep roots in the community. His work with miners' families had been especially appreciated. Sam Robins of the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company (which operated coal mines in Nanaimo) arranged for 100 acres of land at the north end of Gabriola (in the area now known as Gabriola Sands) to be made available to him for the price of \$1. The Anglican Bishop gave Taylor a posting on Gabriola. Taylor's youngest child was sent to Victoria to be brought up by Elizabeth's sisters. His oldest son helped him look after the other two children on Gabriola. They lived for about four years in a small house at what is now Taylor Bay.[5] Fig. 5 shows a cover sent to him while he lived on Gabriola Island, but with the address being Nanaimo. There was no post office at the north end of Gabriola and so residents got their mail in Nanaimo.

Fig. 6 shows another cover to Rev. Taylor, this time indicating that he was on Gabriola Island, but with the mailing address still being Nanaimo.

Figure 5. A cover sent to Rev. Taylor on Sent. 3, 1897. It was posted on a southbound Esquimalt & Nanaimo train.

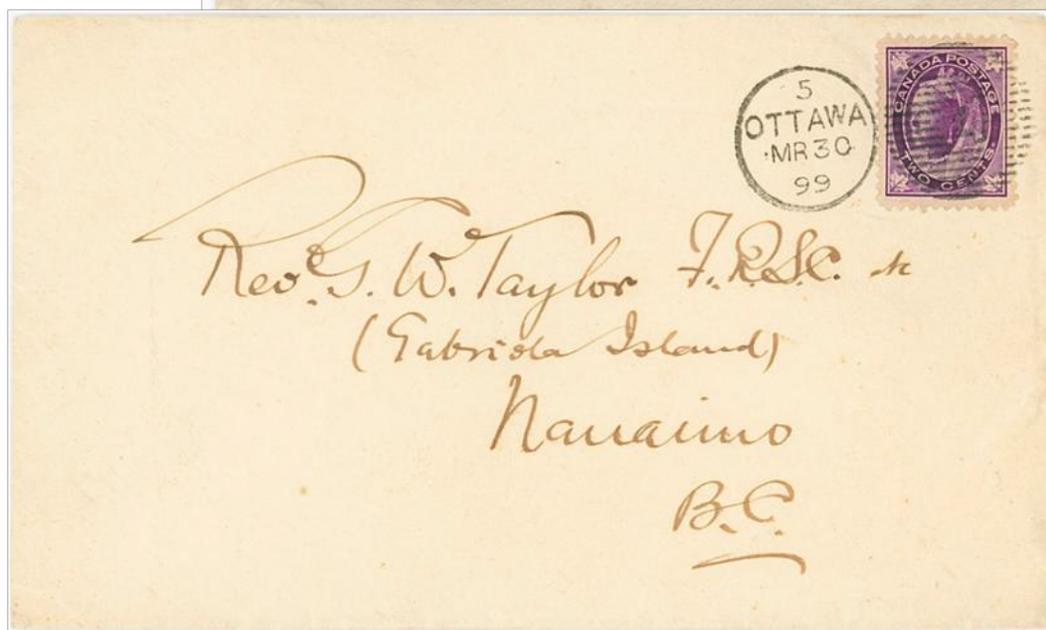


Figure 6. Ottawa (March 30, 1899) to Reverend Taylor at Gabriola.

While on Gabriola, Rev. Taylor explored the beaches and shoreline, collecting specimens and writing. His work on natural history had attracted wide attention in the scientific community.[1] The cover in Fig. 6 is addressed to him as Rev. G.W. Taylor, F.R.S.C. Because of his stature in the field, he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. His work also attracted attention outside of Canada. Fig. 7 shows a cover sent to Rev. Taylor from Hungary.

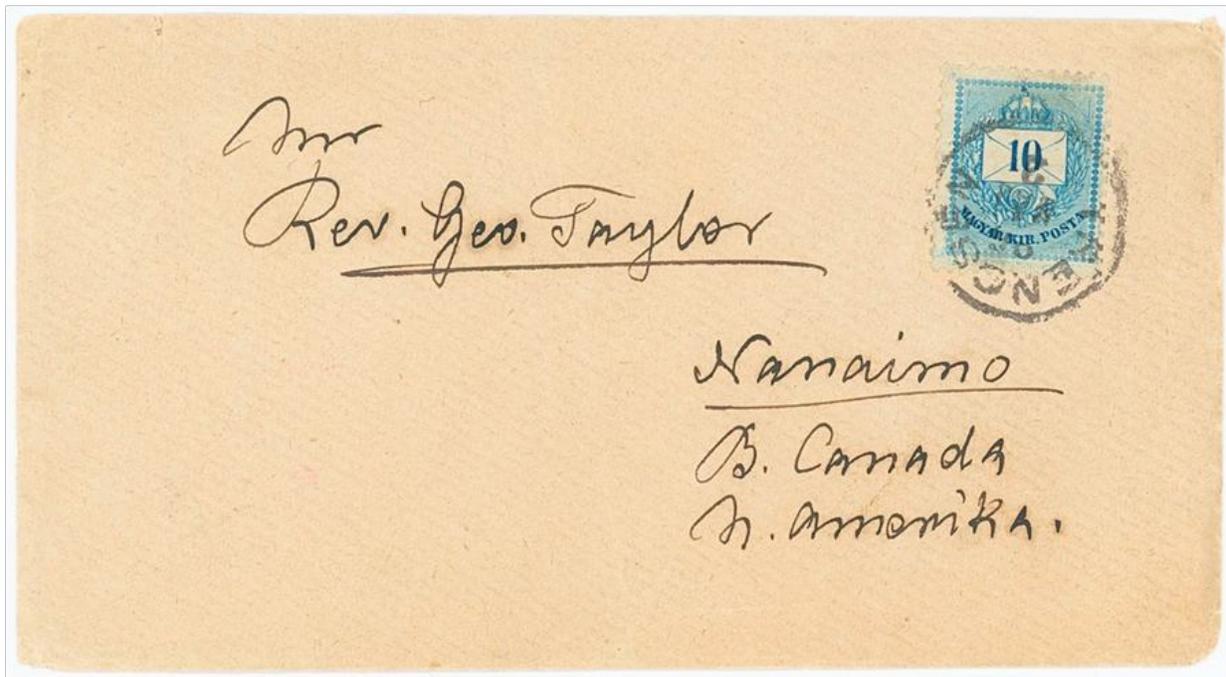


Figure 7. Cover to Rev. Taylor in Nanaimo sent from Trencsén, Hungary (now in Slovakia) on May 2, 1896. Received in Nanaimo on May 19.

In 1899, Rev. Taylor was given responsibility for four parishes - Cedar (south of Nanaimo), Northfield, Wellington and Parksville. He and his family moved to Wellington and lived in the rectory there, but later bought some land at Departure Bay where he and his son built a house. Fig. 8 shows a cover sent to him at St. Matthews Rectory in Wellington from the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Assa.



Figure 8. Cover to Rev. Taylor in Wellington sent from the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, but posted in Regina on July 10, 1901.

In 1898, a Biological Station was established with support from the Federal government on the east coast of Canada to support research into fisheries and other marine life. Reverend Taylor was concerned about the need for evidence-based conservation and regulation of harvesting and so began to push for the establishment of a Biological Station on the Pacific coast. He was appointed to the board of a newly created B.C. Fisheries Commission in 1905, and in 1907 presented a paper to the Royal Society of Canada entitled, "A Plea for a Biological Station on the Pacific Coast." [3] In that paper he pointed out that B.C. fisheries accounted for a third of all revenue from fisheries in Canada. He also talked about the huge potential for scientific research given the biological diversity on the west coast. Not long after this talk, the Federal government came through with funding. It was decided to locate the Pacific Biological Station at Departure Bay (now part of Nanaimo). Taylor and his son helped build the station and it was opened in the Spring of 1908. Taylor was the first curator – he was in charge of the station. [6] Figure 9 shows a picture of the station. The building on the right is the original station. The building on the left was a chemistry lab built in 1924. Fig. 10 shows a cover from the station sent in 1950.

*Figure 9. The Pacific Biological Station*



*Figure 10. A cover from the Pacific Biological Station sent from Nanaimo on Oct. 23, 1950 to Vancouver.*

Reverend Taylor had a heart attack in 1908. He recovered and resigned from his ministerial duties to devote all his time to the Biological Station. He had another heart attack in 1910 that left him partly paralyzed. He died in 1912.

His legacy lives on. The Biological Station is still very active. It is at the original location in Departure Bay, but is now housed in modern buildings. It has established an international reputation for high quality research over the years.

### Notes and References

- [1] For a review of Taylor's scientific work, as well as some biographical details, see Hanham, A.H. and F.W. Fyles, *Obituary: Rev. George W. Taylor, F.R.S.C., F.Z.S.*, Proceedings of the British Columbia Entomological Society, Vol. 2 (1913).
- [2] A short biography of Rev. Taylor is in Jan Peterson, *Hub City: Nanaimo 1886-1920*, Heritage House Publishing Co., 2003. Much of the information about Taylor's life throughout this article is based on Peterson's chapter on Rev. Taylor.
- [3] Taylor, G.W., *A Plea for a Biological Station on the Pacific Coast*, Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Meeting of May 1907, Section IV, pp. 203-207.
- [4] Taylor, G.W., *Notes on the Entomology of Vancouver Island* Canadian Entomologist, Vol. 16, Issue 4, April 1884, pp. 61 - 62.
- [5] Lewis-Harrison, June, *The People of Gabriola: A History of our Pioneers*, Self-published, 1982. Lewis-Harrison reports on a conversation with Taylor's daughter, Helen Hill-Tout, about her memories of living on Gabriola with her father and brothers during that time.
- [6] Needler, A.W., Biological Station, Nanaimo, B.C., 1908-1958, Fisheries Research Board of Canada, 1958.

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## Mails of Early Vancouver Businesses:

### McLennan, McFeely & Prior Limited

*by Morris Beattie*

Numerous businesses started early in Vancouver's history; some went on to become successful, others operated for only a short period. This is the postal history of a successful business that lasted many years: McLellan, McFeely & Co., often referred to just as Mc & Mc.

Robert McLennan was born in Pictou, Nova Scotia, December 7, 1861. He worked in various businesses, including ship-building, in Nova Scotia for several years before moving to Winnipeg in 1882. In 1884, he moved to Victoria and started an ornamental iron business. In 1885 he called upon a friend he had known in Winnipeg to become a partner in his rapidly expanding business. The friend was Edward McFeely, born in 1864 in Lindsay, Ontario.

McLennan, Mc Feely & Co was established in 1885, when McFeely and McLennan became partners and decided to open a store in Vancouver. They acquired a lot on Powell Street and started construction. The following year, 1886, the great fire destroyed much of Vancouver but, miraculously, their building survived. The business benefited from the rebuilding efforts as their wide range of hardware and other goods were required for this effort.

The business continued to grow rapidly and in 1886 they built a warehouse on Cordova Street, only the second building on that street. In 1896, they incorporated as McLennan, McFeely and Co., Ltd., known colloquially as "Mc & Mc". Figure 1 shows a collage of a series of buildings in Vancouver that housed their rapidly-expanding business. The cover shown in Figure 2, mailed to merchant John Jane in Savonas, has an embossed corner showing them to be "Hardware Importers". Further detail about the products that Mc & Mc carried is shown on the notification card shown in Figure 3. This card was mailed on April 3, 1903 to merchant Caspar Phair in Lillooet, arriving on April 4. Note that the card also indicates the existence of a branch store in Dawson. City.

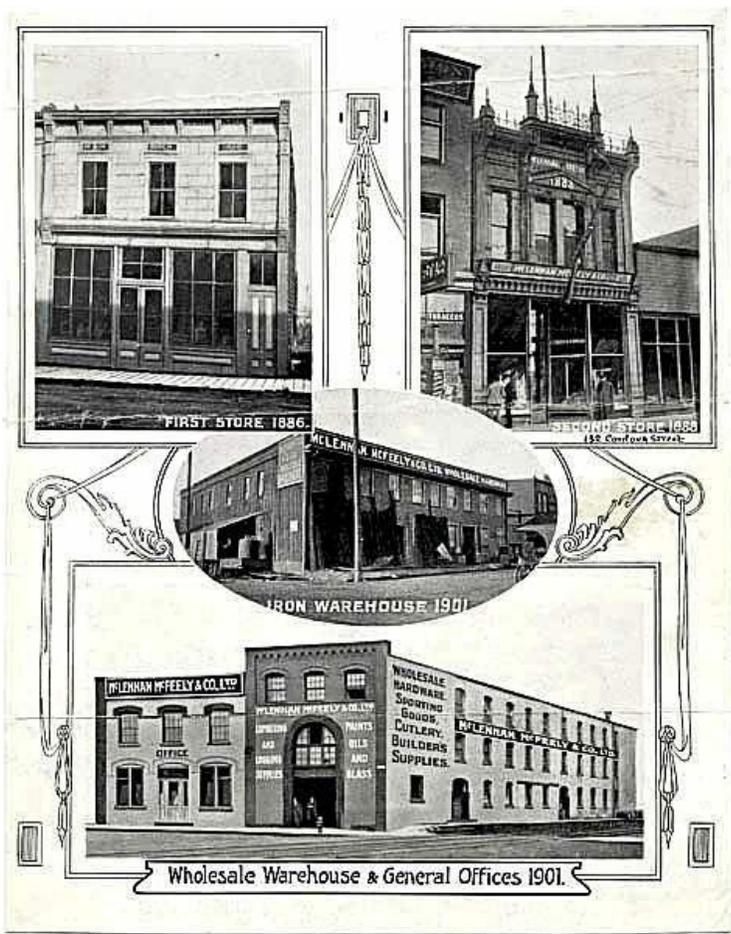


Figure 1. Images of Mc & Mc Buildings. Images of stores and warehouses are from a later McLennan, McFeely catalogue. City of Vancouver Archives.

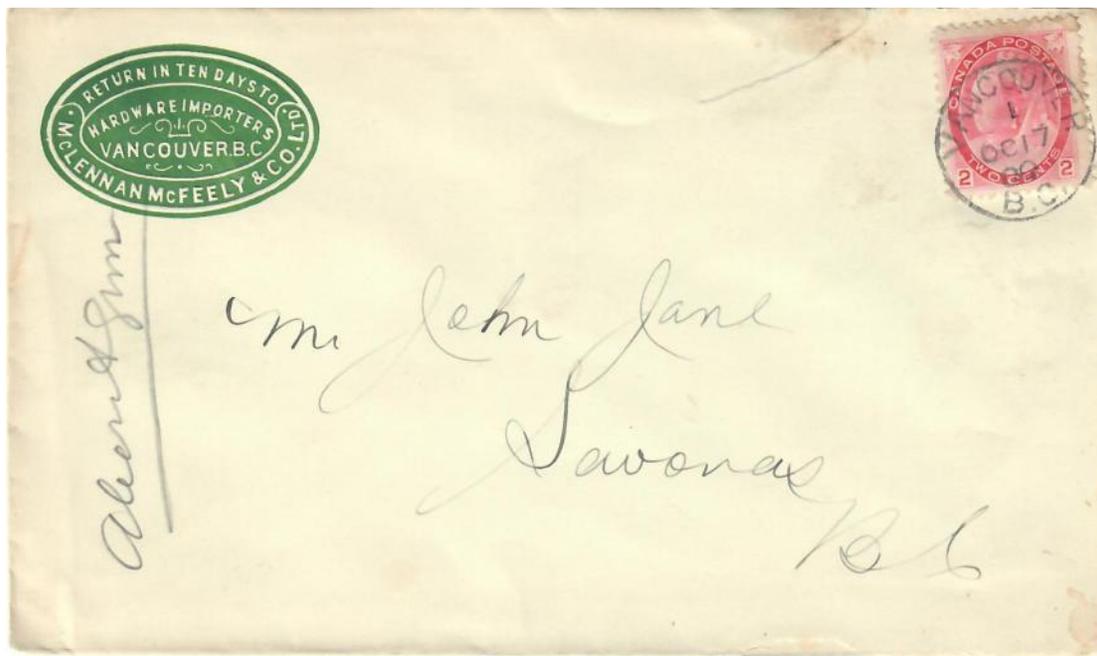


Figure 2. 1900 embossed corner card mailed October 17 from Vancouver to Savonas.

McLennan had travelled to Dawson City for a short trip to sell some hardware. He stayed for five years, building a store and serving as Mayor in 1903. He sold the Dawson City branch and returned to Vancouver in 1904.

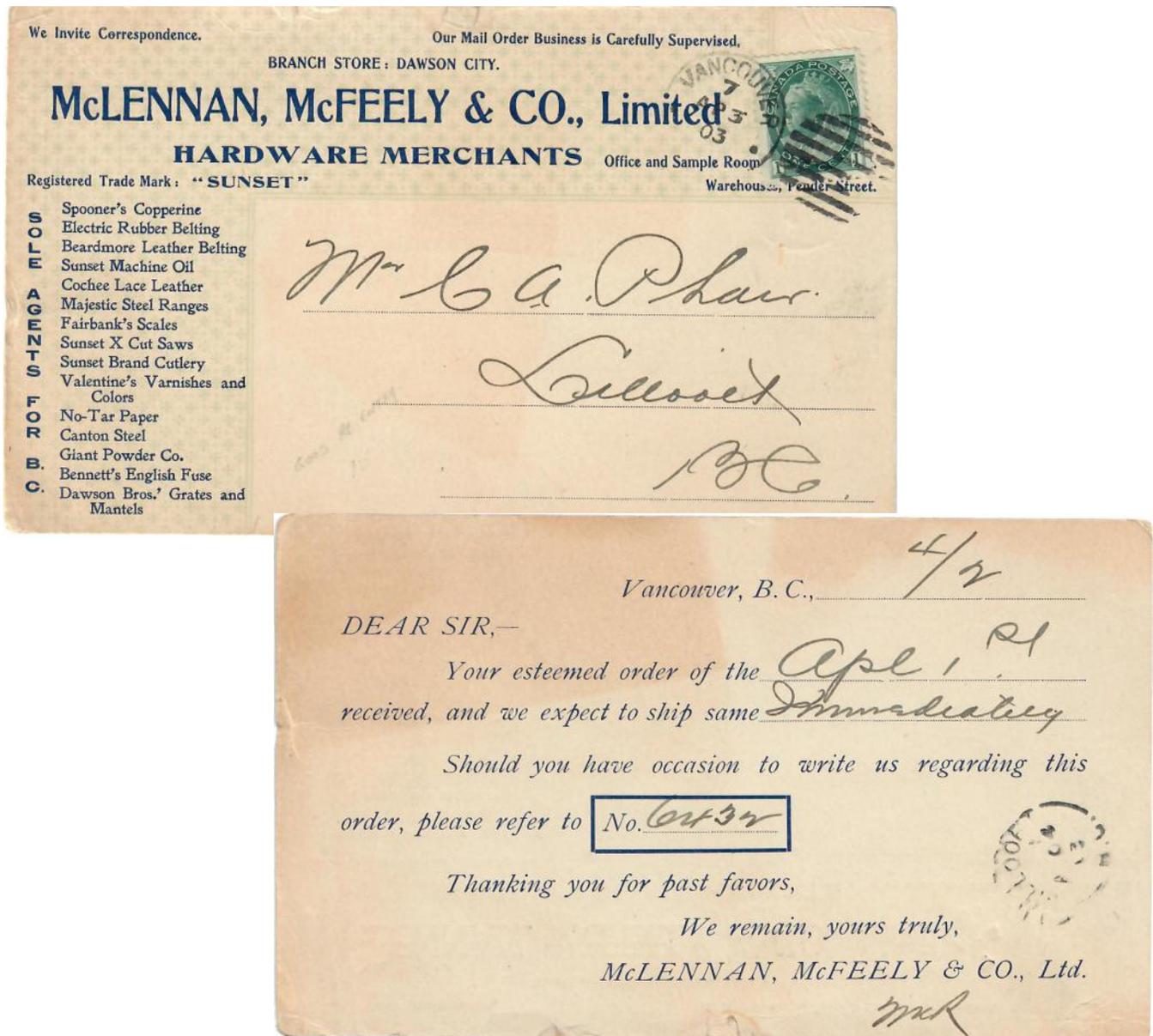


Figure 3. Front and back of a company notification sent from Vancouver April 1, 1903 to Caspar Phair in Lillooet. The front lists a number of products sold by the business.

McLennan & McFeely grew to be a significant business that supplied a wide variety of goods and had many stores. Goods were manufactured for them, and they distributed products from other manufacturers, ranging from nails and tools to refrigerators. Sample copies of pages from their catalogue are shown in Figure 4. The importance of the Mc&Mc operation at this time is evident from the fact that the CPR enabled the Mc&Mc warehouse at Cordova and Columbia Streets to be built immediately adjacent to the tracks, including a former Canadian Pacific Railway right-of-way cutting diagonally across the property, facilitating the wide distribution of goods.

In addition to the merchants mentioned above, they supplied hardware to other businesses such as Harvey Bailey in Ashcroft, as indicated on the 1905 memo shown in Figure 5, and as shown by the 1915 payment from the CPR shown in Figure 6. By 1914, the business was the largest of its kind west of Winnipeg and the second in size in Canada. They adopted the "Sunset" logo, Figure 7, for their house brand.

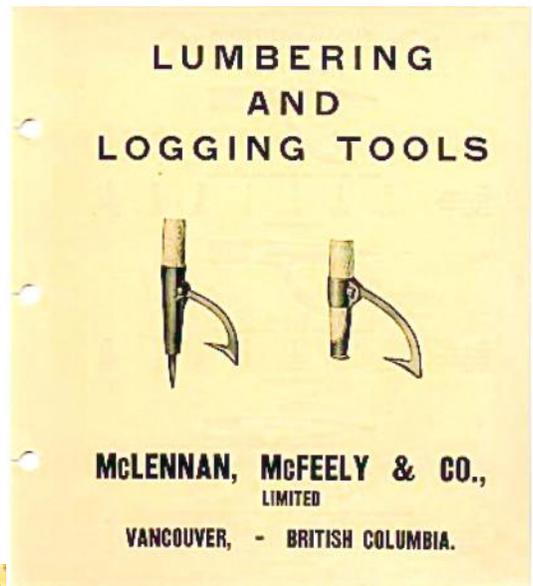
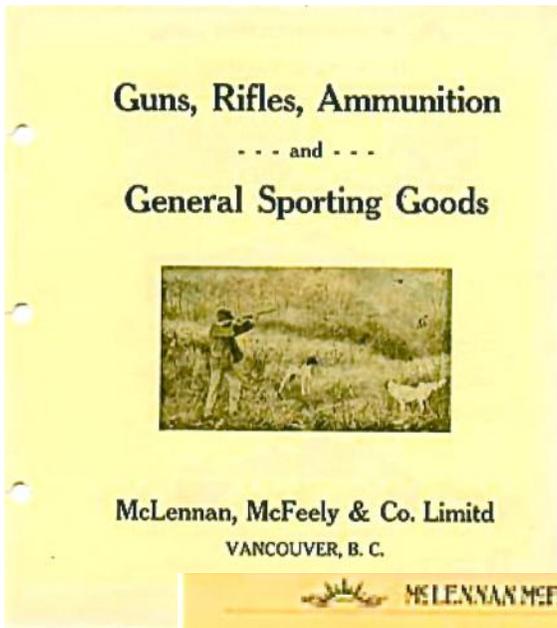


Figure 4. Pages from an early catalogue, showing examples of just some of the goods available from Mc & Mc.

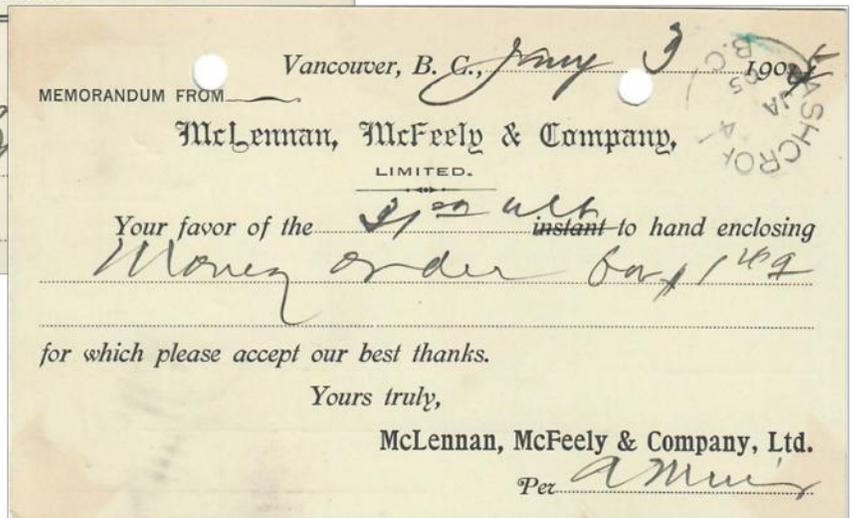
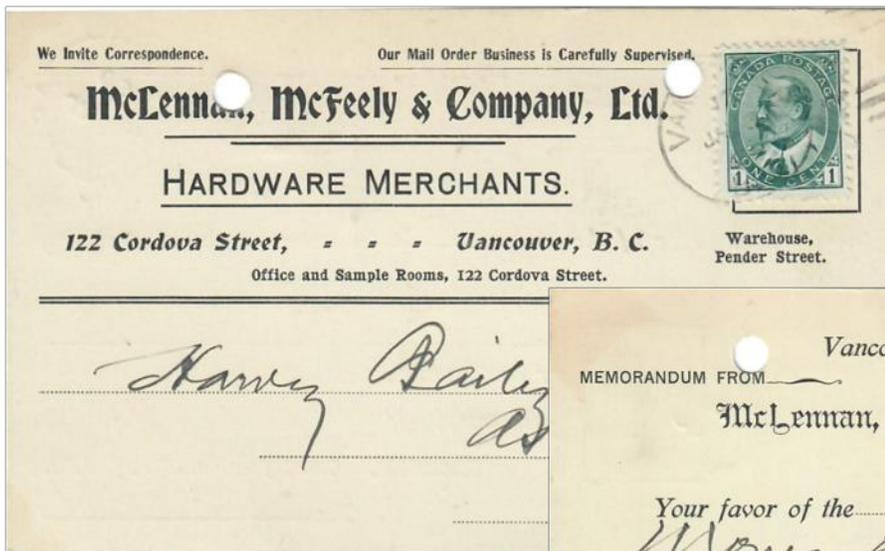


Figure 5. Communication from the company to Harvey Bailey in Ashcroft, acknowledging receipt of payment, with Jan 4, 1905 receiving mark.



Figure 6. Cheque dated 1915 to the Company from the C.P.R.



Figure 7. Windowed envelope from Mc & Mc dated Oct 24, 1916, showing the trade mark "Sunset" logo.

After Robert McLennan's death in 1927 and Edward McFeely's death in May 1928, the company structure underwent changes. Prior to 1928, the company's shareholders and directors had primarily consisted of McLennan, McFeely, their immediate families and a few close business associates who were directly involved in the operation of the company.

In July 1928, that changed when McLennan, McFeely & Co. purchased its leading British Columbia competitor, E.G. Prior & Co. Ltd., and merged the two companies under a new name, McLennan, McFeely & Prior Ltd., creating the largest hardware firm in the province. Figure 8 shows letterhead for the new company on a statement dated 1933 and Figure 9 shows the windowed cover for this statement which received a Vancouver meter cancel dated Aug 5, 1933. The same covers, with minor variations in printing, were utilized by the company at least through 1939.



Figure 8. Letterhead for McLennan, McFeely & Prior, Limited dated 1933.

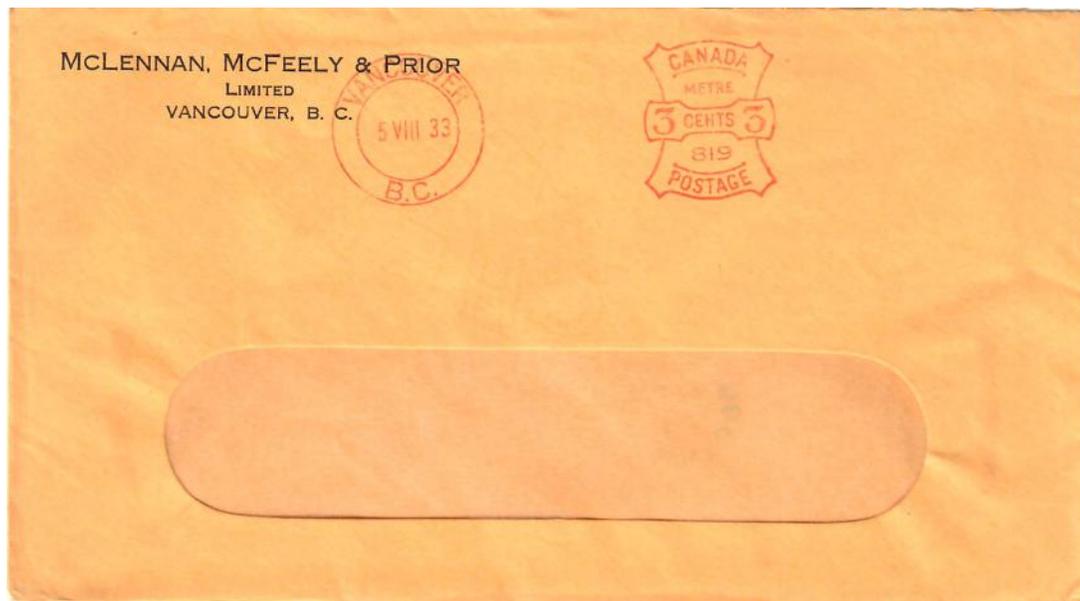


Figure 9, August 1933 cover from McLennan, McFeely & Prior, Backstamped Matsqui, Aug 7, 1933.

Edward Prior had immigrated to Vancouver Island from England in 1873. After working as a mining engineer and Inspector of Mines, he opened E.G. Prior, a hardware and machinery business. He became premier of B.C. in 1902 but was dismissed in 1903 due to a conflict-of-interest charge. In 1919 he became Lieutenant Governor and died in office in 1920.

McLennan, McFeely & Prior Ltd. remained British Columbia's largest hardware dealer until the 1950s, operating 17 retail and wholesale stores throughout the province. Figures 10, 11 and 12 show covers that were in use by the company for surface and airmail delivery.

During this period, the company was sufficiently successful to be able to offer customers the availability of a credit card, such as that shown in Figure 13, together with the folder that was used to provide the credit card during 1941.



Figure 10. This type of envelope was in use in both letter and legal size during at least 1940 and 1941.



Figure 11. A cover printed for Air Mail use sent from Vancouver to Ottawa in November 1946 with a 7 cent meter imprint to cover the airmail rate.

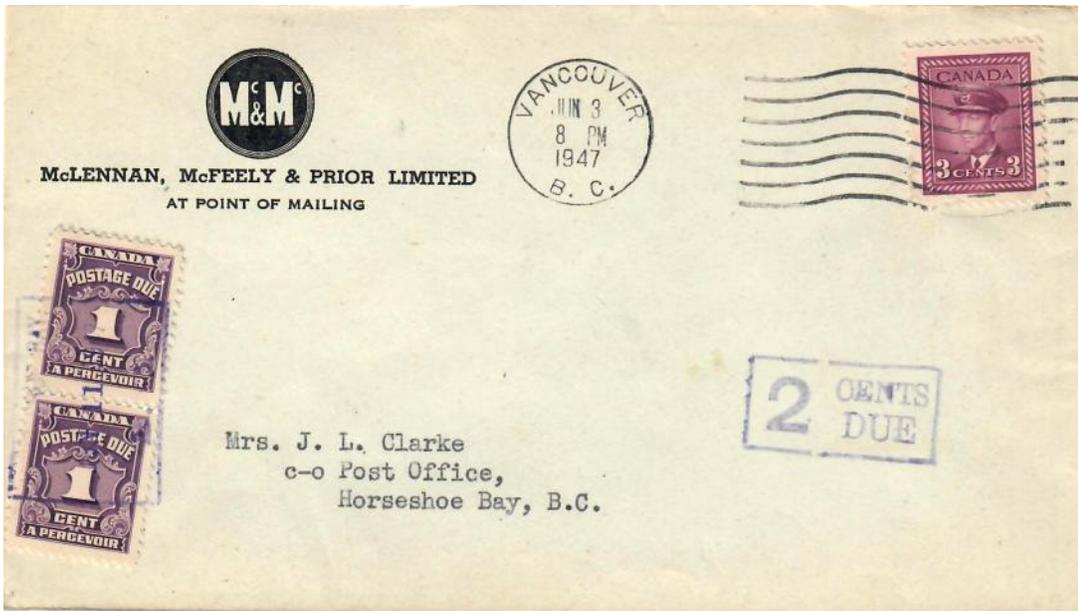


Figure 12. A cover for surface use mailed from Vancouver to Horseshoe Bay in 1947, receiving a faint Horseshoe Bay CDS receiving mark on the back. At the time, the letter rate was 4 cents and the cover was short paid, resulting in 2 cents due. The two 1-cent postage due stamps are tied to the cover with a Horseshoe Bay MOTO.

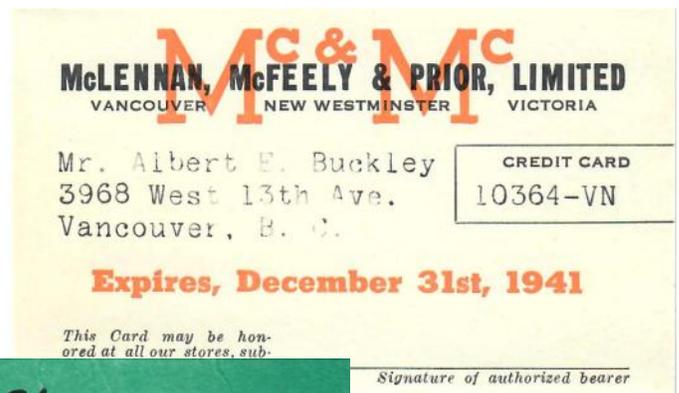


Figure 13. Credit card and presentation folder for the credit card used during 1941.

As well as outgoing mail, the company naturally received incoming mail such as the cover from Galiano Island shown in Figure 14. This cover was mailed aboard the S.S. *Princess Norah* on the way to Vancouver, where it entered the postal system on Sept. 30, 1941. The *Princess Norah* was on temporary service to the Gulf Island at this time, relieving the *Princess Mary*.

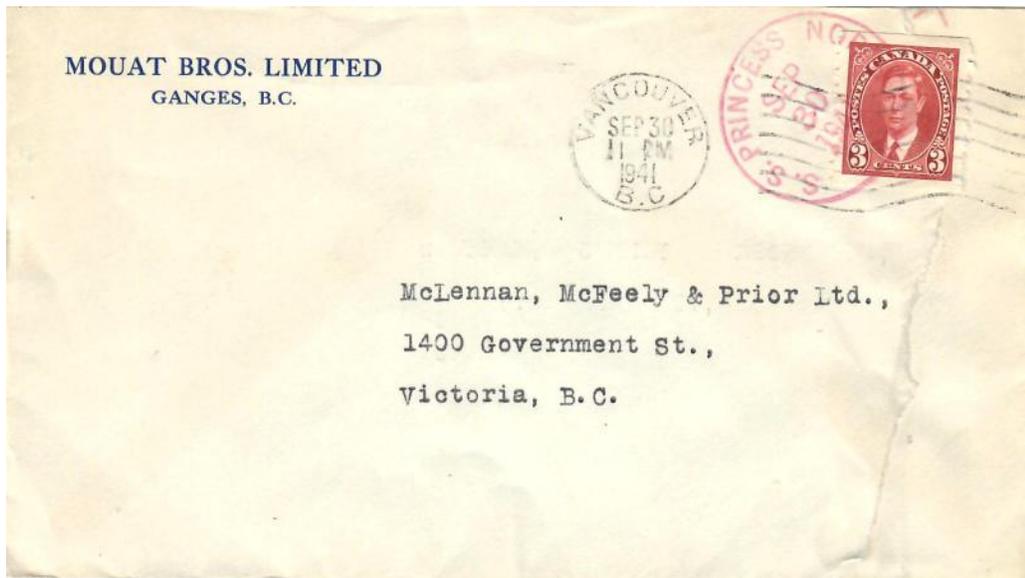


Figure 14. Incoming mail dated September 30, 1941 from Galiano Island, mailed aboard the S.S. Princess Norah, receiving ship cancel type 19-CS, proofed on Aug. 29, 1941. This cancel has been recorded in use from 1941 through 1950.

In 1950, a controlling interest of McLennan, McFeely & Prior Ltd. was acquired by the J.H. Ashdown Hardware Co. of Winnipeg, which continued to operate Mc & Mc's retail and wholesale outlets in British Columbia. Through the 1960s, additional changes in operations and ownership occurred and by 1967 the name McLennan & McFeely was discontinued. The corporate name of McLennan, McFeely & Prior Ltd. was struck from the British Columbia Corporate Registry in 1978.

## A cannery-related cover or coastal shipping story?

At first glance, this cover seems somewhat unremarkable. But, as always, there is a story here. It was mailed as a registered letter, with registration numbers on the front and back, from Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro since 1992) on Nov. 11, 1945, addressed to a Mr. Mario Tomasov in Vancouver. It arrived in Vancouver on Jan 6, 1946. It re-entered the mail system in Vancouver on Jan 12, seemingly having been re-addressed to Butedale, B.C. As well as being re-addressed, the same handwriting indicates "Boat North Land".



Figure 1. Front and back of cover to Butedale.

Butedale was the site of a cannery from 1911, founded by John Wallace. It was a multipurpose plant with canning, cold storage, and reduction facilities. Wallace sold the plant to Western Salmon Packers Ltd. in 1917 and it was sold again to the Canadian Fishing Co. in 1923. From 1936-1940 the plant was updated and modernized with expansions to both the cannery and reduction plant. In 1950, the area experienced an exceptionally heavy snowfall which caused the cannery roof to collapse. It was not rebuilt because the Canadian Fishing Co. was already preparing to open Oceanside Cannery in Prince Rupert the following year.



Figure 2. Early view of Butedale.



Figure 3. View of Butedale in 2008.

Back to the cover, it was likely assumed by whoever re-addressed it that Mr. Tomasov was a worker at the cannery as the workforce there has been described as multi-ethnic. But, did the cover ever reach him at Butedale? There is no Butedale marking although there was a post office at Butedale from 1917 until March 4, 1974. Cancellations from this site are not particularly common, which might explain why the location has never been written up in the newsletter. There is no particular reason to assume that it did not reach him as there are no subsequent markings.

As for the writing indicating "Boat North Land", this could be explained by the fact that Northland Navigation, using vessels such as the Northland Prince, stopped at Butedale as shown by the sailing schedule in figure 4, the only problem being that Northland Navigation while founded in 1942, did not take over steamer service until the 1950s. We know that the site was serviced by steamships prior to this time.

**Reference:**

<https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=14603>

| N O R T H L A N D<br>R O U T E N O . 3<br>M.S. "N O R T H L A N D P R I N C E"<br>P A S S E N G E R S , G E N E R A L F R E I G H T , M A I L |       |        |               |
|---|-------|--------|---------------|
| <b>N O R T H B O U N D</b>  |       |        |               |
| Lv. Vancouver   | ..... | Tues.  | 11:00 p.m.    |
| Ar. Beaver Cove   | ..... | Wed.   | 10:00 a.m.    |
| ** Namu   | ..... | "      | 6:00 p.m.     |
| Bella Coola   | ..... | "      | 10:30 p.m.    |
| Ocean Falls   | ..... | Thurs. | 5:00 a.m.     |
| Butedale  | ..... | "      | 1:30 p.m.     |
| Kitimat   | ..... | "      | 5:30 p.m.     |
| Prince Rupert   | ..... | Fri.   | 9:00 a.m.     |
| Lv. Prince Rupert   | ..... | "      | 3:00 p.m.     |
| Ar. Port Simpson  | ..... | "      | 5:30 p.m.     |
| *** Kincolith   | ..... | "      | p.m.          |
| Alice Arm   | ..... | "      | 12:00 midnite |
| Stewart   | ..... | Sat.   | 8:00 a.m.     |
| <b>S O U T H B O U N D</b>  |       |        |               |
| Lv. Stewart   | ..... | Sat.   | 12:00 noon    |
| Prince Rupert   | ..... | "      | 11:00 p.m.    |
| Butedale  | ..... | "      | 5:30 a.m.     |
| Ocean Falls   | ..... | Sun.   | 12:00 noon    |
| Bella Coola   | ..... | Sun.   | 5:00 p.m.     |
| Namu  | ..... | "      | 10:00 p.m.    |
| Alert Bay   | ..... | Mon.   | 6:30 a.m.     |
| * Beaver Cove   | ..... | Mon.   | a.m.          |
| Ar. Vancouver   | ..... | "      | 8:00 p.m.     |

Figure 4. Northland sailing schedule 1950s