



CANADIAN REVENUE NEWSLETTER

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Editor – Chris Ryan, 569 Jane Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M6S 4A3

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Number 64

Hybrid Variety of the Five-cent British Columbia Hospitals Aid Stamp

David G. Hannay



The van Dam catalogue lists separate “5 open at bottom” and “5 legs on 1 swastika” varieties for the stamp shown above, BCH3. This unlisted item has both defects on the one stamp.

Overprinted Tobacco Excise Stamp on Revenue Society Web-site

An interesting Canadian tobacco excise stamp with multiple overprints has been posted on the web-site of The Revenue Society. Go to www.revenuesociety.org.uk, click on ‘Revenue of the Month’ in the menu and scroll down to ‘March 2009: Canada’. c.d.r.

Just released, van Dam’s ReveNews #153

Featuring: Cape Breton Provisional Law Stamps,
Manitoba Provisional Law Stamps,
Manitoba Search Fee Stamps in Full Panes of 20,
as well as Imperforate multiples and a new MS7 variety,
Plate Proofs of 1864 Ontario Law Stamps,
Quebec’s 1940 Tobacco Tax Stamps,
Imprint Blocks of Saskatchewan Law Stamps,
Ontario Fishing Stamps on Complete Licences,
Cigarette Excise Stamps in Plate Imprint Pairs,
as well as the usual selection of interesting documents.

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War Excise Tax Stamp Overprinted 1½ Cent Christopher D. Ryan

The George V war excise tax stamp with the 1½-cent overprint (Van Dam’s FX32) shown at right was issued in December 1936. This stamp was prepared at the request of an importer of matches. At the time, a 1½-cent excise tax applied to boxes containing 200 matches at the July 1927 rate of three-quarters of one cent per 100.[1] The importer was informed of the new stamp by the following letter of December 2nd, 1936, from the office of the Commissioner of Excise:



“In reply to your communication of November 25th, I might advise that up to the present moment the Department has issued no Excise Tax stamp of the denomination 1½¢.

However, in view of the representations made in the above acknowledged letter, the Department is having prepared 50,000 stamps of the required denomination, which will have the value overprinted on .01¢ stamps. This procedure will, I think, meet your requirements inasmuch as one stamp only will be applied to the match package instead of two to make up the requisite amount.

The Collector of Customs & Excise at Toronto is being notified by means of a copy of this letter of the Department’s decision and I would advise you to notify him in ample time as to when your shipment may arrive in order that he may be able to requisition the Department for the necessary supply of stamps.” [2]

The absence of a 1½-cent stamp was also noted in regulations reproduced in the March 1930 issue of *The National Revenue Review*. These instructions to Customs officers stated that individual boxes of imported matches were to be of sizes covered by available excise tax stamps: 3/16-cent, 3/8-cent, 3/4-cent, 2/4-cent and 3-cent. Other package sizes were to be either refused entry or repackaged by the importer in compliant containers. The maximum package size was set at 400 matches and only a single stamp was permitted on each box.[3]

Like the 1-cent coil stamp described in *CRN* № 58 (September 2007, pp. 7-8) the 1½-cent stamp appears to have been a special order only and was not intended for general use. Revenue Department publications from April 1937 and April 1939 do not include a 1½-cent denomination in their list of available excise tax stamps.[4]

In June of 1940, the tax rate for matches in boxes of 100 or more was increased to one cent per 100.[1] This rendered obsolete the general stock of the fractional values listed above as well as any remainders on hand of the special 1½-cent stamp.

Later in 1940, the newly obsolete ¾-cent and 1½-cent stamps were not made available for the War Exchange Tax. This tax, as it applied to periodicals and printed advertising matter, could be paid in stamps in increments of one-quarter cent.[5] Yet despite the unavailability of these two stamps for tax purposes, they could still be purchased by philatelists from the Revenue Department as late as April of 1948.[6]

(Reference Notes are on page 3.)

First Annual Stamp Camp at the Lake

On October 18th, 2008, a get-together of revenue collectors was hosted by **Dave Hannay** at his summer home in Kincardine, Ontario, on the beautiful eastern shore of Lake Huron. Attending were **Peter de Groot**, **Bob Hughes**, **Peter Kritz**, **John Lewington**, **Brian Peters** and **Erling van Dam**.

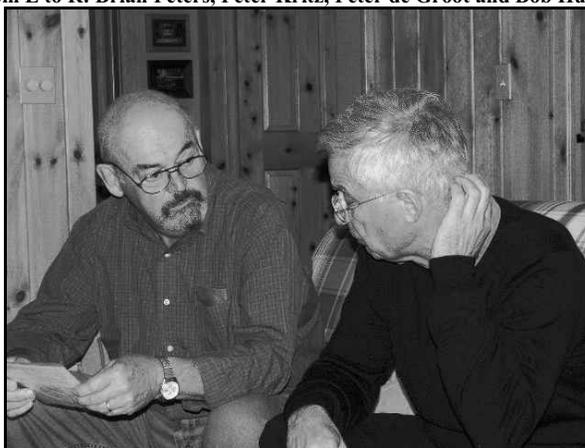
Several of the attendees had anticipated a show-and-tell session, which turned out to be a show-and-drool session as fabulous material was spread across the table. **Peter Kritz** and **Bob Hughes** brought some of their wonderful exhibit and album material which we enjoyed reviewing. **Brian Peters** brought along his unmatched British Columbia law document collection. **Peter de Groot** showed and explained a grouping of at least eight different paper varieties that he has identified in the Newfoundland Caribou Inland Revenue stamps. He also showed a collection of Newfoundland Caribou stamp documents being prepared for an exhibit.

Dave Hannay showed many new varieties that he has acquired and which are included in **van Dam's** catalogue for the first time in the 2009 edition. These varieties included joined booklet panes of a New Brunswick tobacco stamp (NBT1) imperforate vertically. Collections of playing card precancels, many on original decks, match tax covers and labels, and just about everything else was available for viewing and lively discussion. **Erling van Dam** 'teased' us with a box of fabulous revenue documents that he has collected and will be making available to his clients.

It was a full day of great fellowship, new and closer friendships, and of inspiration for collecting and displaying material from our favourite avocation. We already have the names of other revenue stamp enthusiasts who wish to be included for the 2009 session in the late summer (date to be confirmed). Interested parties can contact **Dave Hannay** by email <dhannay@sympatico.ca>. – **D.G. Hannay**



From L to R: Brian Peters, Peter Kritz, Peter de Groot and Bob Hughes.



From L to R: John Lewington and Erling van Dam.

Further Details of the New Tobacco Stamps

Christopher D. Ryan

New details of the forthcoming tobacco excise stamps have been received by way of a letter of February 2nd, 2009, from the Legislative Policy and Regulatory Affairs Branch of the Canada Revenue Agency. This letter is reproduced in part below and lists the proposed denominations for the cigarette and tobacco stamps. The letter also reveals that stamps are being planned for cigars and raw leaf tobacco. This is the first indication known to this writer that these two products will also be required to bear the new excise stamps.

CANADA REVENUE AGENCY LETTER OF FEBRUARY 2ND, 2009:

“Thank you for your letter received July 25, 2008 concerning the enhanced excise duty stamps for tobacco products. I apologize for the delay in my response, but there were a number of updates concerning the stamp and I wanted to ensure that my response was based on our close to final framework. . . .

We regret that there is no picture of the new stamp available for publication as the released stamp design was a prototype and is currently under-going further testing to ensure functionality and applicability at the manufacturer's level.

For security reasons, we are unable to divulge all of the stamp's security features; however, we can confirm that the enhanced stamp will measure 20 by 40 mm and be distributed as dry single stamps carrying a unique identifier, a jurisdictional colour band, a product denomination and a colour shift ink feature as well as several overt and covert security features. The proposed product denominations are cigarettes (20 – 25 – 200), tobacco (50 – 100 – 150 – 200 – 250 – 400 grams), cigars and raw leaf. Further information about the

stamp design and the security features will be described in a public outreach initiative once the stamp design has been finalized and approved.

As the development of the legislative framework is in progress and discussions are ongoing with provincial authorities, we are currently unable to provide a specific implementation date for the enhanced stamping regime.”



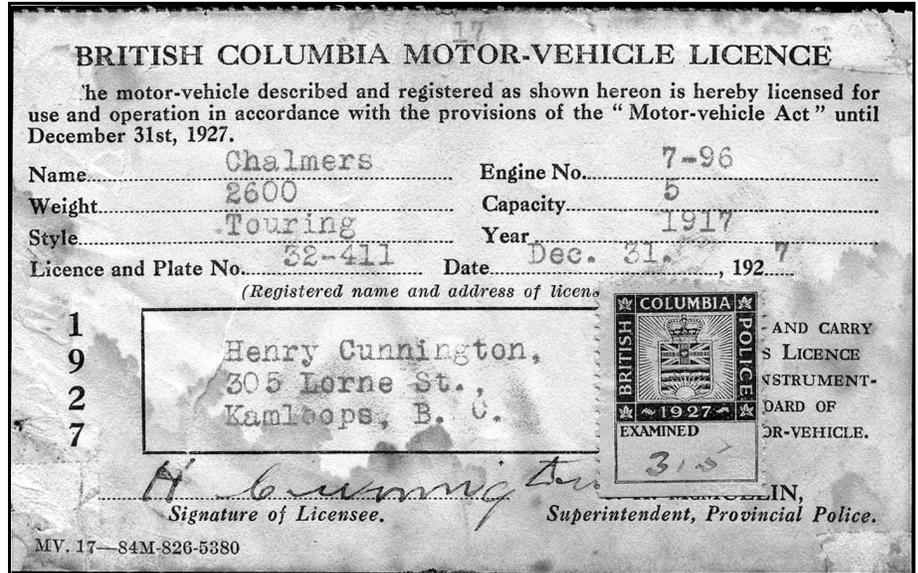
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British Columbia Police Stamp: Document and Booklet Pane

Illustrated at right and lower-right are two very scarce examples of the British Columbia Police stamp of 1927. The first item, courtesy of Erling van Dam, is a battered, sun-bleached and water-stained BC Motor-Vehicle Licence for 1927. This licence is the only reported document bearing the BC Police stamp. The poor condition of the licence is a result of the regulatory requirement that it be displayed in a prominent location on the vehicle. The second item, courtesy of Brian Peters, is a pristine mint booklet pane of twelve of the stamp.

— C.D. Ryan



Actual size.

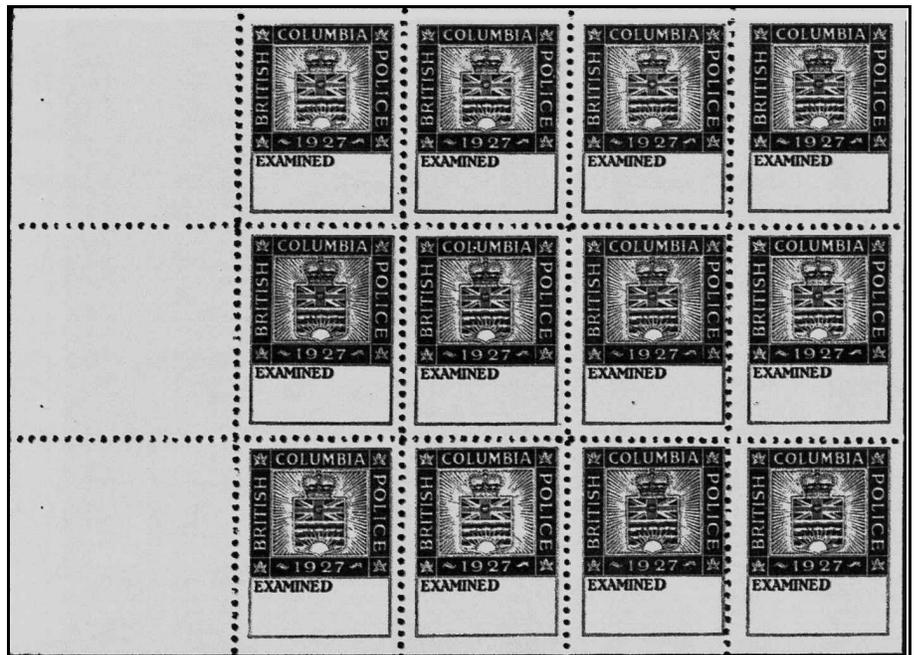
Copyright © Erling van Dam

War Excise Tax Stamp Overprinted 1½ Cent

(Continued from page 1.)

Reference Notes

- [1] - Ryan, C.D., "An Illustrated Chronicle of Canada's Excise Stamp Tax on Matches," *Canadian Revenue Newsletter*, Mar 2000, № 30, pp. 3-11; Dec 2000, № 33, pp. 4-8.
- [2] - Smyth, P.L., Letter of Dec 2nd, 1936, to Thomas Meadows & Co., Ltd., National Archives of Canada, Records of the Department of National Revenue, RG 16, Vol. 1058, File 191207.
- [3] - Anon., "Matches and Excise Stamps," *The National Revenue Review*, 1930, Vol. 3, № 3, p. 6.
- [4] - Canada, National Revenue, Customs & Excise, *List of Forms*, April 1937, April 1939, National Library of Canada.
- [5] - Ryan, C.D., "Canada's Customs Duty and War Exchange Tax on Periodical Publications and Printed Advertising Matter," Part 2, *Canadian Revenue Newsletter*, June 2001, № 36, pp. 4-10; Part 3, August 2001, № 37, pp. 3-7.
- [6] - Bond, N. (Editor), *Canadian Revenue Society Publication № 1*, Second Edition, installment of October 1948 entitled "Excise Tax Stamps" (pp. 15-35).



Actual size.

Copyright © Brian Peters.

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Second Issue Bill Stamps

Please check out my new web site:

www.billstamps.com

Descriptive Listing of Canada's Excise Bonded Removal Permit Stamps

John B. Harper

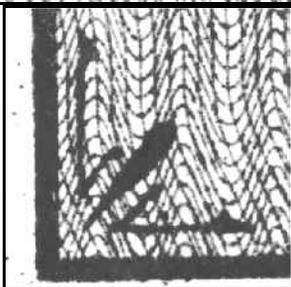
A close examination of the Bonded Removal Permit stamps has revealed two new design Types for both the rectangular tobacco and strip cigar varieties. The origin of the new Type I has been assigned to the Montreal firm of **G.E. Desbarat & Co.**, which was absorbed into the **Canada Bank Note Engraving & Printing Co.** in late 1884. The new Type II and the previously known Type III (for cigars only) have been assigned to **Mortimer & Co.**, of Ottawa, which became the **Mortimer Co.** circa 1897.

Vertical Rectangle Stamps for Plug, Snuff and Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco

Details of Type I – Issue of 1883:



Arms - The figures are not finely detailed and the overall lines are not sharp. The unicorn has a flattened nose and the lion's tail is bulky and has a down turned end.

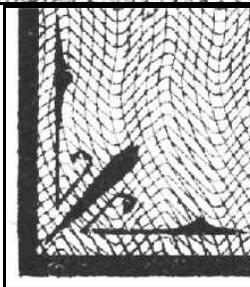


Corner Design - The hooks on either side of the stretched droplet are straight with bulbous ends.

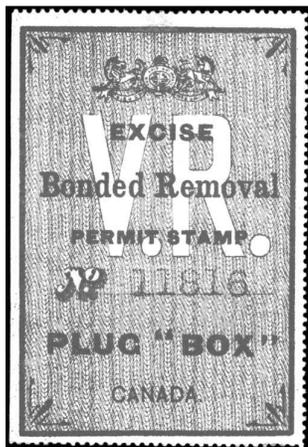
Details of Type II – Issue of 1887/88:



Arms - The figures are finely detailed with sharp overall lines. The unicorn's nose is more pointed and the lion's tail appears thin and has an up-turned end.



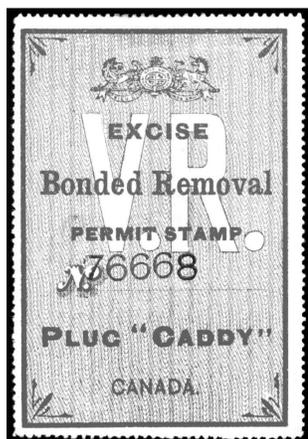
Corner Design - The hooks on either side of the stretched droplet are distinctly barbed.



Plug Tobacco Box Stamps:

- Background includes "V.R." for *Victoria Regina*

Brandom №	Type	Separation	Control Number	Comments
M-735	I	Perf 11¼	5 mm, dull blue-grey, Gothic	Controls appear black at first glance
M-736	II	Perf 12	6 mm, blue, Roman	
M-736a TP	II	Imperforate	None	Unfinished stamp
M-737	II	Perf 14	4 mm, black, Roman	
M-737 TP	II	Perf 14	None	Unfinished stamp
M-738	II	Perf 11¼	4 mm, black, Roman	



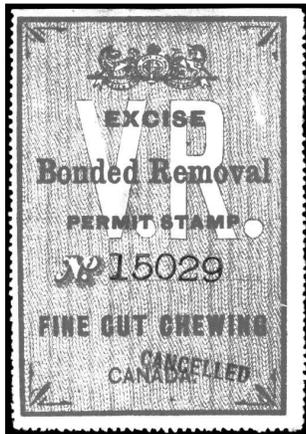
Plug Tobacco Caddy Stamps:

- Background includes "V.R." for *Victoria Regina*

Brandom №	Type	Separation	Control Number	Comments
M-728	I	Perf 11¼	5 mm, blue, Gothic	Known with Dec 1883 cancel
M-728a	I	Perf 11¼	4 mm, blue, Roman	Known with July 1884 cancel
M-729	II	Perf 11¼	6 mm, blue, Roman	
M-730	II	Coarse Roulette	4 mm, black, Roman	
M-729 TP	II	Imperforate	None	Unfinished stamp
M-731	II	Perf 14	4 mm, black, Roman	
M-731a TP	II	Perf 14 horz by imperf vert	None	Unfinished stamp
M-732 CP	II	Perf 11¼	4 mm, black, Roman	Stamped "CANCELLED"

- Background includes "E.R" for *Edwardus Rex*

Brandom №	Type	Separation	Control Number	Comments
M-741	II	Coarse Roulette	5mm, black, Roman	Brandom lists the control № as 4 ½ mm blue



Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco Stamps:

- Background includes "V.R." for *Victoria Regina*

Brandom №	Type	Separation	Control Number	Comments
M-739a	I	Perf 11¼	5 mm, dark blue, Gothic	Controls appear black at first glance
M-739	—	(Perf 11¼)	(5 mm, black, Gothic)	Listed by Brandom, not seen by this writer
M-739 TP	—	(Perf 11¼)	(None)	Listed by Brandom, not seen by this writer
M-739a TP	I	Imperforate	None	Unfinished stamp



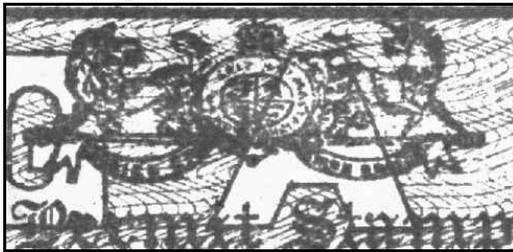
Snuff Tobacco Stamps:

- Background includes "V.R." for *Victoria Regina*

Brandom №	Type	Separation	Control Number	Comments
M-740	I	Perf 11¼	5 mm, dark blue, Gothic	Controls appear black at first glance
M-740 TP	I	Perf 11¼	None	Unfinished stamp

Horizontal Strip Stamps for Cigars

Detail of Type I:



Detail of Type II:



Detail of Type III:



There is a thin outline around the letters of **CIGARS**. In the Arms, the figures are not finely detailed and the overall lines are not sharp. The unicorn has a flattened nose and the lion's tail is bulky and has a down turned end.

There is a heavy outline around the letters of **CIGARS**. The pattern of the wavy background lines has been changed. In the Arms, the figures are finely detailed with sharp overall lines. The unicorn's nose is more pointed and the lion's tail appears thin and has an upturned end.

A completely new design.

Type I – Issue of 1883:



Type II – Issued in or after 1887:



Type III – In use prior to 1908:



Cigar Stamps:

Brandom №	Type	Separation	Control Number	Comments
G-540	I	Perf 11	4 mm, dark blue, Gothic	
G-540a TP	I	Imperf	None	Unfinished stamp
G-540b	I	Perf 11¼	6mm, faint blue, Roman	Possibly taken from a sample sheet
G-541	II	Perf 12	6mm, dark blue, Roman	
G-542	II	Coarse Roulette 6½	4½ mm, light black, Roman	Brandom lists control № as 4 mm blue
G-543 PP	II	Imperf	None	Ink is a much heavier red than normal
G-545	(III)	(Perf 12)	(4 mm, blue Roman)	Listed by Brandom, not seen by this writer
G-546	III	Coarse Roulette 7	4½ mm, blue, Roman	Located on a complete cigar box
G-546a	III	Coarse Roulette 7	4½ mm, black, Roman	

Please contact me at <john.harper4@sympatico.ca> (or contact the Editor of *CRN*) if you have additions to this listing.

References

- Brandom, L.W. *Catalog of Tobacco Tax Paid Stamps of Canada and Newfoundland*. British North America Philatelic Society: 1976; *First Supplement to the Catalog of Tobacco Tax Paid Stamps of Canada and Newfoundland*, British North America Philatelic Society: 1980
- Ryan, C.D., "Canada's Stamp Taxation of Tobacco Products, 1864-1974," Part 10, *Canadian Revenue Newsletter*, Mar 2009, № 64, pp. 7-8.

Canada's National Defence Tax on Personal Income, 1940-1942

Christopher D. Ryan

The item illustrated below, courtesy of **David Hannay**, is not a type of revenue stamp, but a related piece of tax ephemera. It is an official tax receipt issued on May 20th, 1941, by the Income Tax Division of the National Revenue Department to acknowledge a remittance of \$1.76 in National Defence Tax (NDT) deducted from wages or investment income during April 1941. Monthly remittances of NDT were to be made by employers, *et al* on or before the fifteenth day of the month immediately following that in which the deductions were made. It has not been determined by this writer if receipts were automatically issued for each and every remittance.

Canada's National Defence Tax was levied on personal incomes from July 1940 through August 1942. Its application and collection were separate from the pre-existing Income Tax, although both taxes were part of the same Income Tax Act.

At the time of the NDT, the personal Income Tax for any calendar year was payable by an individual in the following year. For example, the personal Income Tax for 1940 was payable, without penalty, by April 30th, 1941. Late payment of up to 75% of the tax owing was permitted in the form of bi-monthly installments, provided a prescribed amount of interest was added.

Unlike the present-day, there was no requirement that personal Income Tax be deducted at sources by employers, *et al* and remitted by them to the Revenue Department. However, the Department did encourage voluntary deductions and remittances. A 1940 information pamphlet remarked that "*Inspectors of Income Tax will be glad to receive advance payments [of income tax] at any time.*" In 1941, the Statute was amended to formalize the voluntary payment of Income Tax by installments during the tax year.

The amount of personal Income Tax was determined by a graduated scale based on net income. For example, for the year 1940 a married person was allowed a basic exemption of \$1500 out of their total income, with additional deductions allowed for items such as charitable donations. The individual then paid 6% tax on the first \$250 of net income, 8% on the next \$750, 12% on the next \$1000, and so on, up to the maximum rate of 78%.

Unlike the Income Tax, the National Defence Tax was applied at one of two flat rates (2 or 3% as of July 1940, 5 or 7% as of July 1941) according to the familial circumstances of the individual. The NDT was levied on a person's total annual income (pro-rated for 1940) when in excess of \$600 or \$1200, depending on the situation. Exemptions or deductions that reduced taxable income were very limited and did not include the standard items such as pension contributions and charitable donations. In place of the usual reductions of taxable income, a credit for each dependent person of the taxpayer was applied against the amount of NDT paid.

The key innovation of the NDT was the requirement that it be deducted at sources of income and remitted monthly by employers, *et al* to the Revenue Department. The end-of-year settlement by individuals of NDT overpaid or outstanding was done as part of their annual Income Tax return. Excessive amounts of outstanding NDT were subject to a financial penalty.

The deduction of NDT at sources was not required in cases where a person's income was "*subject to an accounting for expenses.*" These situations included self-employed individuals such as lawyers, independent truckers and owners or operators of unincorporated businesses. Such persons were to pay the NDT on their net income as part of their annual Income Tax return.

As of September 1st, 1942, the National Defence Tax was repealed and replaced by the addition of three new flat rates to the graduated rates of personal Income Tax. Wherever possible, deduction of the revised Income Tax at sources of income was now obligatory. For income where deduction at sources did not occur, persons were required to pay the applicable tax in installments during the tax year.

References

- Canada, *Debates of the House of Commons*, 1940, pp. 1011, 1022-1033, 1482-1489; 1942, pp. 3571, 3578-3586, 3594-3597.
- Canada, *Revised Statutes*, 1927, Chapter 97.
- Canada, *Statutes*, 1940, 4 Geo. VI, Chapter 34; 1940-41, 4-5 Geo. VI, Chapter 18; 1942, 6 Geo. VI, Chapter 28.
- Canada, National Revenue. *National Defence Tax*. Ottawa: 1940. (Toronto Reference Library 336.C122)

INCOME TAX DIVISION DIVISION DE L'IMPÔT SUR LE REVENU		DOMINION OF CANADA NATIONAL DEFENCE TAX IMPÔT DE DÉFENSE NATIONALE		N.D.T.-7A SERIAL No. H 51208	
DISTRICT HAMILTON, ONT.		DATE May 20		194 1.	
RECEIVED REÇU		---One and--- 76 /100 DOLLARS		TOTAL	
N. D. TAX—IMPÔT D.N.		PENALTY—AMENDE		INTEREST—INTÉRÊT	
\$ 1.76		\$		\$ 1.76	
FROM DE		Palmer Bros., 223 Exhibition St., Guelph, Ontario.			
ON ACCOUNT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE TAX DEDUCTED FROM WAGES OR DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST DURING À COMPTÉ DE L'IMPÔT DE DÉFENSE NATIONALE DÉDUIT DES GAGES OU DIVIDENDES ET INTÉRÊT AU COURS DE		April		194 1.	
COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX. COMMISSAIRE DE L'IMPÔT SUR LE REVENU.		INSPECTOR OF INCOME TAX—INSPECTEUR DE L'IMPÔT SUR LE REVENU		PER PAR L. Barry EM CASHIER—CAISSIER	
ORIGINAL		THIS RECEIPT IS NOT VALID UNLESS SIGNED BY THE CASHIER CE REÇU N'EST VALIDE QUE S'IL EST SIGNÉ PAR LE CAISSIER			

National Defence Tax Receipt of May 20th, 1941, issued at Hamilton, Ontario acknowledging a monthly remittance of the tax. Due to minimum annual income requirements, the amount of NDT on such receipts is not necessarily indicative of the total payroll of the business to whom the receipt is addressed. The relatively small amount (\$1.76) of NDT represented by this document can be explained by Palmer Brothers being an unincorporated partnership with perhaps only one employee earning in excess of the minimum annual income at which the NDT became applicable. The drawings and wages taken by the partners were not subject to monthly remittances of NDT.

Canada's Stamp Taxation of Tobacco Products, 1864-1974

Christopher D. Ryan

– Part 10 –

Bonded Removal Permit Stamps, 1883-1939

The Bonded Removal Permit stamps illustrated in Figure 176 were introduced in July 1883.[3, 93] This followed the discontinuation of the red, excise warehouse stamps that had previously been affixed to all packages placed in excise bond. Bonding postponed payment of excise duty until the time at which the goods were released from the warehouse for sale and consumption. Starting July 1st, 1883, this payment was made by the purchase and affixing of excise duty stamps. (See Part 1 in *CRN* № 38, February 2002, and Part 4 in *CRN* № 41, March 2003).

The initial supply of the permit stamps were lithographed by the Montreal firm of G.E. Desbarats & Company. (See Table 20.) In late 1884, this firm was absorbed by the Canada Bank Note Engraving & Printing Company, who continued to produce the stamps until the fiscal year 1886-87.[185] Thereafter, these items were printed by the Ottawa firm of Mortimer & Company, which became the Mortimer Company circa 1897. The *Annual Reports* of Canada's Auditor General record deliveries of permit stamps (detailed in Table 20) by Mortimer as late as the fiscal year 1919-20. In that year alone, 995,000 of the cigar permit stamps were purchased by the Revenue Department through the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Starting with the fiscal year 1924-25, the reports do not provide sufficient detail to permit identification of the work done by Mortimer for the Department.

The function of the permit stamps was to seal what would otherwise be unstamped packages being transferred in bond from one excise warehouse to another. These stamps were to be cancelled in the same manner as the excise duty stamps. Additional permit stamps were not required for subsequent transfers of already sealed packages. When the sealed packages were eventually released for consumption, excise duty stamps were to be affixed over the permit stamp. The permit stamps were not used on imported or exported products. An example of a permit stamp on a package is given overleaf in Figure 177 courtesy of John Harper.

During the period of the permit stamps, removals in bond were allowed only for cigars in boxes of 25 or more, and for large packages of snuff, pressed and fine-cut-chewing tobaccos with individual weights of five pounds and up. The bonded transfers occurred for one of three reasons:

- A manufacturer could transfer stock between two of their own excise warehouses.
- The owner of a licensed excise warehouse, who was not also a licensed manufacturer, could buy stocks on which the duty had not yet been paid, transfer same in bond, and then pay the excise at a later date when the tobacco was released for sale and consumption.
- A merchant could purchase duty-unpaid tobacco and have it shipped in bond to a local Revenue office. When the merchant retrieved his tobacco he would pay the requisite duty and the Revenue officer would affix the applicable excise stamps.

The removal permit stamps were deleted from excise regulations effective April 1st, 1939. Removals in bond were still allowed, but stamps were no longer required. [3, 93, 94, 102, 103, 177]

Forerunners to the Permit Stamps

In addition to the regular Bonded Removal Permit stamps, the Broman catalogue also lists a number of so-called 'provisional' stamps. These items have the word 'removed' or 'removal' stencilled or rubber-stamped on pre-1883 red warehouse stamps. Simply put, these stamps are not provisionals. The regulations of 1883, and subsequent years, invalidated all of the old red warehouse stamps still present after June 1883

on packages transferred in bond and required the use of the new permit stamps. The old warehouse stamps were to be "*scraped off the package[s] and destroyed*" by excise officers.[3, 93, 94, 102, 103] This is presumed to have been done because the presence of the old stamps could have been taken as evidence that the excise duty had been paid on the released packages.

The 'removed' or 'removal' markings alone, and not the entire marked stamps, can be regarded as pre-July 1883 forerunners to the permit stamps. This conclusion is based on the observation that these markings did not change the original function of the warehouse stamps, which was to seal all packages placed in excise bond. The markings were applied in a later operation to indicate a particular excise treatment of previously-stamped packages.



Figure 176: Excise Bonded Removal Permit stamps introduced July 1883 for cigars (boxes of 25 and up), fine cut chewing tobacco (containers of 5 or 10 pounds), snuff (5, 10 or 20 pounds), caddies (5 to 25 pounds) and boxes (over 25 pounds) of plug tobacco, respectively. Discontinued in 1939.

Reference Notes

- [185] - Ryan, C.D., "History of the Canada Bank Engraving & Printing Company," *BNA Topics*, 2000, Vol. 57, № 1, pp. 6-22; "Revisiting the Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company," *BNA Topics*, 2009, Vol. 66, № 1, pp. unavailable at press-time.
- [186] - Ryan, C.D., "Licence Codes for Canadian Cigar Manufacturers, 1883-1962," *Canadian Revenue Newsletter*, Dec 2005, № 51, pp. 3-10.

Table 20: Payments made for Bonded Removal Permit Stamps, listed by fiscal year, 1883 through 1924.

Fiscal Year	Printer	Details of Payment
82/83	GED	Engraving and printing bottling labels and tobacco removal permits: \$496.60
83/84	GED	Printing tobacco stamp labels and bonded removal permits: \$552.71
84/85	GED	Printing removal permits: \$401
	CBNEP	Cigar removal permits, and printing tobacco labels: \$94.55
85/86	CBNEP	400,000 plug caddy removal permits, at \$2 (per 1000): \$800
86/87	CBNEP	Engraving cigar labels, &c., lithographing removal permits: \$200
87/88	M&C	300 (000) bonded removal permit stamps: \$300
88/89 through 95/96	—	Print-work not itemized.
96/97	M&C	Transferring and printing 400,000 removal permits, plug 'caddy': \$236.00
97/98	MCo	No removal permit stamps purchased.
98/99	MCo	No removal permit stamps purchased.
99/00	MCo	Lithographing 400,000 'Plug Caddy' removal permits: \$236
00/01	MCo	- Transferring and printing 500,000 Caddy Removal Permits: \$295 - Transferring and printing 500,000 red Caddy Permits, \$125; putting up in 100 packages, \$5
01/02	MCo	Engraving, transferring and printing 250,000 'Cigar Permits,' \$125; numbering and perforating, \$75
02/03	MCo	No removal permit stamps purchased.
03/04	MCo	Transferring and printing 250,000 cigar bonded removal permit stamps: \$87.50
04/05	MCo	Transferring, printing, numbering, perforating, packing, &c.; 500,000 Caddy Removal Permits, \$425; 500,000 Cigar Removal Permits, \$400.
05/06	—	Print-work not itemized.
06/07	MCo	Transferring and printing 500,000 caddy removal labels, \$295; transferring and printing 500,000 cigar removal labels, \$175
07/08	MCo	Transferring and printing . . . 800 M cigar removal permits, \$175; perforating, numbering, &c., 1500 M removal permits, \$390
08/09	MCo	No removal permit stamps purchased.
09/10	—	Print-work not itemized.
10/11	MCo	No removal permit stamps purchased.
11/12	MCo	No removal permit stamps purchased.
12/13	—	Print-work not itemized.
13/14	—	Print-work not itemized.
14/15	MCo	Cigar removal permits, 500 M, \$271.
15/16	—	Print-work not itemized.
16/17	—	Print-work not itemized.
17/18	MCo	509 M cigar labels, \$325.25.
18/19	MCo	No removal permit stamps purchased.
19/20	MCo	Cigar Removal Permit Labels, 995 M, \$734.
20/21	MCo	No removal permit stamps purchased.
21/22	MCo	No removal permit stamps purchased.
22/23	—	Print-work not itemized.
23/24	MCo	No removal permit stamps purchased.

Legend: GED = G.E. Desbarats & Co., CBNEP = Canada Bank Note Engraving & Printing Co., M&C = Mortimer & Co., MCo = Mortimer Co.

Notes:

- 1- 'M', taken from the French *mille*, was used at the time to represent 1000.
- 2- The detail provided in the entries varied over time. In many cases the entry simply read along the lines of "Mortimer & Co., Ottawa: Lithographing and printing \$1120."
- 3- Entries for 88/89 onwards, as extracted from the Auditor General's Reports, were found under the heading of "Queen's Printer Advance Account" or "Department of Public Printing and Stationery" since these offices were charged with the task of supplying the printing and lithographing (other than contracted security-printing) for all government departments.

Sources: Canada, Annual Inland Revenue Department Reports, *Sessional Papers*; Annual Auditor General's Reports, *Sessional Papers*.



Figure 177: Excise Bonded Removal Permit Stamp on a box of 50 cigars. The Permit is correctly affixed underneath a red excise duty stamp of Series 1897. The red colour of the duty-stamp dates the package from 1897-1908. The licencee '3-14' is recorded in Revenue Department publications as being L.A. Bourdon of L'Epiphanie, Québec, who used red duty-stamps from 1903 through 1908.[186] (Courtesy of John Harper)

Manitoba Municipal User-pay Garbage Tags

Christopher D. Ryan

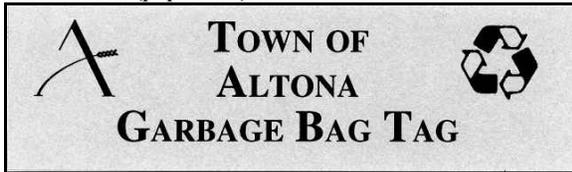
These tags were purchased in mid-2006. Quoted populations are from the 2006 Census of Canada.

Rural Municipality of ALEXANDER (pop: 2780)



Description: White and yellow, 54 mm diameter. Cost: \$1.00 each. Comments: All bags must be tagged. Eligible payers of municipal taxes receive an annual supply of 'free' tags. These tags are also used by the Rural Municipality of Victoria Beach for its residents who bring their own garbage to the Alexander landfill. Victoria Beach does not require tags for roadside collections by its staff. Victoria Beach does not possess its own landfill site.

Town of ALTONA (pop: 3709)



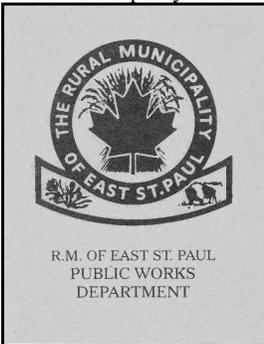
Description: Black on blue, 108 by 31 mm. Cost: \$1.00 each. Comment: Houses and duplexes are allowed 2 untagged bags per week, apartment units are allowed 1 untagged bag per week, excess to be tagged.

Town of CARMAN (pop: 2880)



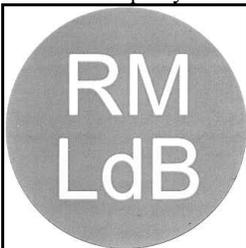
Description: Black on fluorescent yellow or red-orange, 165 by 25 to 27 mm (height varies). Cost: \$2.00 each, sold in vertical pairs. Comments: Tags introduced June 1st, 2005. Residential tags are orange; Commercial tags are yellow. Initially, all bags of residential garbage required a tag with each household receiving a one-time allotment of 'free' tags equivalent to two bags per week. As of January 1st, 2006, the 'free' tags were discontinued and residents were now allowed two untagged bags per week, with only the excess requiring tags. All bags of commercial and other non-residential garbage must be tagged, but each establishment receives an annual allotment of 'free' tags in proportion to the amount of their municipal taxes.

Rural Municipality of EAST ST. PAUL (pop: 7677)



Description: Silver on fluorescent pink, 107 by 139 mm. Cost: \$1.00 each. Comment: Residents allowed 3 untagged bags per week, excess to be tagged.

Rural Municipality of LAC DU BONNET (pop: 2812)



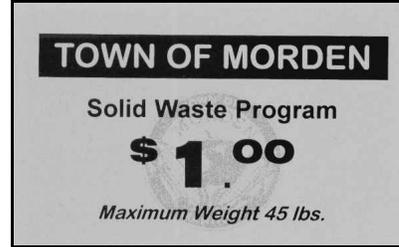
Description: White and green, 54 mm diameter. Cost: \$1.00 each. Comments: All bags must be tagged. Eligible payers of municipal taxes receive an annual supply of 'free' tags. The Rural Municipality of Lac du Bonnet surrounds the Town of the same name.

Town of LAC DU BONNET (pop: 1009)



Description: Black on fluorescent red-orange, 76 by 76 mm. Cost: \$1.00 each. Comments: Residents allowed 2 untagged bags per week, excess to be tagged. The Town of Lac du Bonnet is surrounded by the Rural Municipality of the same name.

Town of MORDEN (pop: 6571)



Description: Black on fluorescent red-orange with town logo in grey and very light grey, 101 by 62 mm. Cost \$1.00 each. Comment: Residents allowed 3 untagged bags per week, excess to be tagged.



Description: Black on yellow with town logo in grey and very light grey, 102 by 63 mm. Cost \$2.50 each. Comments: The Town operates a central composting facility to which all residents are encouraged to bring yard and garden waste. Residents who want roadside collection of such waste must tag each bag.

City of PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE (pop: 12,976)



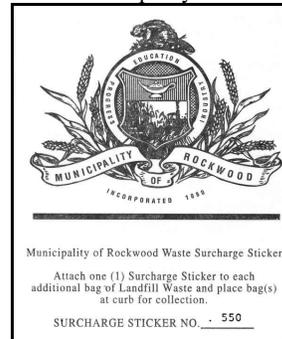
Description: Black and turquoise on white, 50 by 25 mm oval. Cost: \$1.00 each. Comments: Residents allowed 2 untagged bags per week, excess to be tagged.

Town of POWerview-PINE FALLS (pop: 1400)



Description: White and pale olive-green, 54 mm diameter. Cost: \$1.00 each. Comments: All bags must be tagged. Eligible payers of municipal taxes receive an annual supply of 'free' tags.

Rural Municipality of ROCKWOOD (pop: 7654)



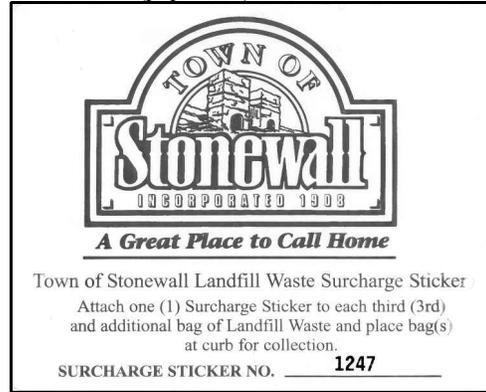
Description: Turquoise on white, black serial number, 102 by 124 mm. Cost: \$2.00 each. Comments: Residents in built-up areas that receive roadside garbage collection are allowed 2 untagged bags per week, excess to be tagged.

City of SELKIRK (pop: 9752)



Description: Residential tags are black on fluorescent green, Commercial tags are black on orange, red serial numbers, 55 by 77 mm. Cost: \$1.00 each. Comment: Residents allowed 2 untagged bags per week, excess to be tagged. Business do not pay waste collection taxes and can choose either city or private collection. Each bag of commercial waste collected by the City must be tagged.

Town of STONEWALL (pop: 4012)



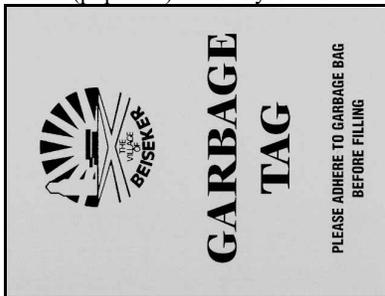
Description: Blue on white, black serial number, 127 by 101 mm. Cost: \$2.00 each. Comment: Residents allowed 2 untagged bags per week, excess to be tagged

Alberta Municipal User-pay Garbage Tags and Bags (2)

Christopher D. Ryan

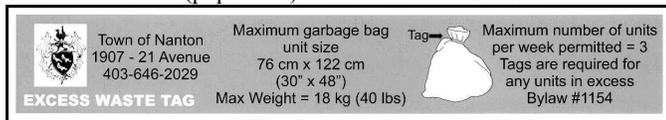
The first part of this article appeared in *CRN* No 59, December 2007, pages 8-10. The tags in this part were purchased in October 2007. Quoted populations are from the 2006 Census of Canada.

Village of BEISEKER (pop: 804) in Rockyview District



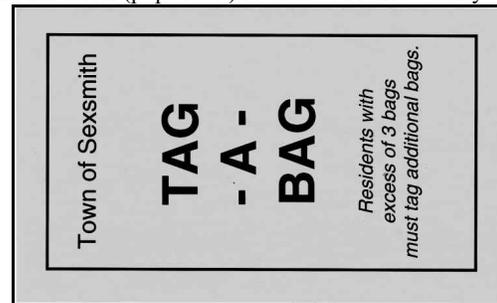
Description: Black of fluorescent red-orange, 82 by 118 mm. Cost: \$1.00 each. Comment: Residents allowed 3 untagged bags per week, excess to be tagged.

Town of NANTON (pop: 2055) in Willow Creek District



Description: Black on blue on white, 216 by 37 mm. Cost: \$2.00 each. Comment: Residents allowed 3 untagged bags per week, excess to be tagged.

Town of SEXSMITH (pop: 1959) in Grande Prairie County



Description: Black of fluorescent green, 76 by 127 mm. Cost: \$2.00 each. Comment: Residents allowed 3 untagged bags per week, excess to be tagged.

Town of STAVELY (pop:435) in Willow Creek District



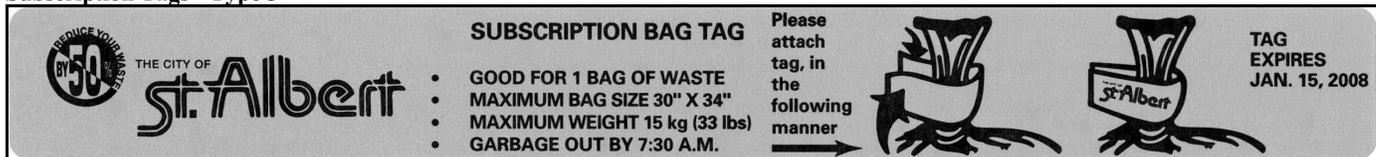
Description: Black on fluorescent yellow, 115 by 51 mm. Cost: \$2.00 each. Comment: Residents allowed 4 untagged bags per week, excess to be tagged.

The User-pay Garbage Tags of St. Albert, Alberta (2)

Christopher D. Ryan

The first part of this article appeared in *CRN* No 52, March 2006, page 2. This part updates the listing of the annual Subscription Bag Tags.

Subscription Tags - Type 3



Description of Annual Issues for 2007 and 2008:

- 2007, black on dark orange, 4 small bullets, second line of centre inscription is blank, 'EXPIRES JAN. 15, 2008'
- 2008, black on dark violet, 4 small bullets, second line of centre inscription is blank, 'EXPIRES JAN. 15, 2009'