

Updated January 15, 2014

The Hunting, Fishing and Conservation Stamps of Canada. August 2011. By Clayton Rubec. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society. 436 p.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Throughout: Numerous instances of minor punctuation, wording clarification and spelling errors exist. As they are noted, they are being corrected in an editing text.

Throughout: There is a convention on stating stamp perforations with the horizontal perforation stated first, then the vertical. This would also apply to quoting stamp dimensions. That convention was not consistently followed throughout the book. Corrections to follow this convention are now incorporated where they occur.

Throughout: The author intentionally made no effort to present images at 100% of actual size or to necessarily present images with the exact aspect ratio. Hence, a few images may be somewhat skewed.

Alberta Section: The ability to separate stampless Alberta hunting licence and draw forms from true adhesive stamps believed to exist and listed in van Dam (2009) is now possible. A revised compilation of the Alberta stamps and stampless forms is now presented in the On-Line Resources section of the BNAPS web site: www.bnaps.org (Version 1, Rubec and Stover 2013; revised Version 2, January 2014).

Ontario Sections: All hunting and fishing licence validation tags for Residents and Non-Residents were eliminated in 2013. These have been replaced by a computer generated wide tape, including relevant information uniquely per licence. The tape is yellow with black ink. Larger versions are in use for several related hunting and fishing applications such as game tags.

Appendix 2: Since publication of the book, the author has seen numerous additional government-issued hunting badges; hunting guides; hunter and game warden pins and buttons; gun licence buttons; stampless hunting and angling licence forms; paper, plastic and metal game seals; and other interesting hunting/angling ephemera from federal, territorial and provincial agencies. However, the author will not be keeping track of that information. Regardless, some avid collectors are in fact collecting all of the above. However, my book after all is about the stamps.

Overall: The author and several colleagues are now planning a concise listing of all of the stamps described in this book. It will be *A Catalogue of Canadian Hunting and Angling Stamps*. However, some provincial categories do not yet have the majority of their stamps even verified so such a list will be released incrementally. Version 1 of a revision of all

Alberta hunting related stamps and many relevant documents was published at www.bnaps.org in 2013.

ERRATA

p. viii, Acknowledgements: The spelling of the name of Mr. Orich from Alberta is incorrectly spelled. It should read “Ken Orich”.

p. 7, bottom of 2nd para: The Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp was printed by Ashton-Potter Ltd. from 1985 to 1993 and 1998 to 2004 but also by Globe Graphic Communications Inc. from 1994 to 1997 and by Lowe-Martin Ltd. from 2005 to 2011.

p. 23: 1st line, 2nd para: Should read “The DFO stamps for sport fishing...” (delete “tidal waters”).

p. 24-25:
Style 1: Should read “four or five numbers”
Style 2: Should read “five or six numbers”
Style 3: Should read “For Junior 1990 to 1993 angler issues”... “and have five or six numbers in black.”
Style 4, 2nd line: Should read “and ‘1’ or ‘8’ is added”; plus lines 3 to 4 should read “xxxxx-‘8’...with two sets of bar codes.”
Style 5, 4th line (top of page 25): Should read “...and five numbers...”

p. 65: The artist for the 2011 National Art Portfolio Stamps issue is Trevor Tennant not Neil Blackwell (noted correctly in Table 6).

p. 78: The colours of the Alberta 1996 Non-Resident Alien stamp should read “Grey/Black text” (delete second “black text”).

p. 85: At least three Alberta Resident stamps (Spring Bear, Sheep Male and Goat) issued by Alberta in 1964 have a design variant which shows only half of the background scene, with the left side presented as a solid colour. This additional 1964 design type is the same as the already listed “Design Type 1a”. The author seeks scans of any Non-Resident Canadian or Non-Resident Alien stamps after 1990 plus any Youth or Special stamps after 1991.

p. 93: The colour of the Alberta 1986 Non-Resident Alien stamp should read “light brown with black type” (not “light yellow”).

p. 103: Table 10 records Alberta hunting stamp licence categories as spelled out in the listed Alberta hunting stamps in van Dam (2009). These should not be construed to record the exact years of issue of any particular stamp design as the wording in van Dam’s listing is not always fully identical to that on the actual stamps.

p. 129: The Alberta W.I.S.E. Foundation seems to have had several ways of describing its acronym. A popular version is “**W**ildlife **I**n-trust **S**afe-keeping **E**ducation” but the one quoted

on page 129 of the text was drawn from several Government of Alberta documents of the era.

p. 137: The box at the top of this page should refer to “BCHL1-BCHL7” (not “BCH1-BCH7”).

p. 144: The prefix to control numbers in the “Description” column for British Columbia Hunting Licence stamps (BCHL8) should read “RHC” (not “RCH”) in Table 15. Revisions to this table are ongoing. Contact the author for a current version (rubec@rogers.com).

p. 150: The first year of use of British Columbia Conservation Surcharge Stamps is now established as 1994. They will utilize the “BCF” cataloguing prefix. These stamps replaced the 1989-1993 Non-Tidal Chinook Conservation Stamps currently listed in this book as issues by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. These 1989-1993 Non-Tidal stamps are actually provincial stamp issues and require catalogue relisting with a “BCF” prefix.

p. 163, 1st line: Should read “Prior to 1972...” (not “1971”).

p. 164: Manitoba hunting stamps are roulette with water soluble gum except possibly for duplicate labels kept on file for audit purpose (as done in some years in Alberta in the same era). The author is continuing to add unlisted stamps as the material surfaces. Revisions to this table are ongoing. Contact the author for a current version (rubec@rogers.com).

p. 188: The artist for the 1995 Manitoba Fisheries Enhancement Stamp is Ms. Linda Mason not Ms. Linda Cressman.

p. 341: Two additional types of Saskatchewan hunting stamp have been identified:

- Stamp Type C6: **Other Animal Licences:** Solid colour tall stamp with white boxes, straight edge on right, rounded corners at left; black and red control no. at top.
- Stamp Type D2: **Special Animal Licences:** New style of provincial logo in top left corner in a white box. Identical otherwise to Type D (now D1).

p. 348-358: Table 46 is being expanded as new Saskatchewan hunting stamps are brought to the author’s attention. However, three editing errors are noted: (a) under 1996, the *Resident First Non-Trophy Antlerless Whitetail Deer* is listed twice, thus delete the first one; (b) under 2005, the word “Deer” should be deleted from the *Resident Special Elk* listing; and (c) under 1997, the price of the Resident Bear licence is \$17.00 (not \$33.00). Revisions to this table are ongoing. Contact the author for a current version (rubec@rogers.com).

p. 389: The number of British Columbia Hunting stamps in Table 54 should be reduced from the estimated 400 to about 90 (plus stamp varieties that may have been created in 2012 to 2014). The assumption of new stamps being produced each year was incorrect. British Columbia hunting stamps are used continuously until printing stock is exhausted and new stock ordered. However, each printing generates “new” stamps that significantly vary in size, colour, type face, type size, and number of lines of type. The current knowledge base of these stamps remains limited, so a somewhat subjective number of types that could or

should be catalogued remains hard to assess. The latest count (Fall 2013) is 62 different stamps.

p. 391: The references to Folinsbee (1967) and Folinsbee (1969) should be spelled with one “l” on this page.

NEW DISCOVERIES SINCE PUBLICATION IN AUGUST 2011

p. 22: The Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) created several Chinook stamps to be affixed to federal Tidal Waters Sport Fishing licences before the series that is listed in van Dam (2009) as No. BCF1 to BCF22. That series has continued into 2014. Two 1988 “Chinook Salmon” stamps exist with “Tag Number” in brackets and “Validation Stamp” text in three lines in black in two types: (a) on yellow paper, or (b) on pink paper, as seen used on 1988 licences. They appear to be imperforate and self-adhesive. This was a trial management technique used only in 1988 after which this style of stamp was abandoned. Additional discussion (based on interviews with DFO employees of that period) and a new section on these issues is available from the author.

p. 23: The existence of a numbered series of 100 imperforate blocks of four of the 1991 Chinook Salmon stamps has been noted (similar to van Dam No. BCF3c). This and BCF1A, BCF2A and the perforated version of BCF3c should be removed from listing as Fisheries and Oceans Canada federal revenue stamps. They are in fact fund-raising stamps issued by the Pacific Salmon Foundation, so a new prefix “PSF” should be allocated to these stamps. Five stamps (van Dam BCF1b, BCF2b, BCF3b, BCF4b and BCF5b) should also be relisted as provincial revenue stamps, retaining the “BCF” prefix. Catalogue numbering of the federal stamps should thus remove the “BCF” prefix and substitute the prefix “FF” as they are not provincial government issues.

p. 43-46: In Table 4, many additional Canadian Park Service Motor Licence Stamps have been identified. See www.bnaps.org for an on-line publication released in 2013 by the author on these items.

p. 75-76: Alberta also issued *Replacement Wildlife Certificate* documents. One for 1992 has been seen and others likely exist in other years.

p. 121-128: Several Resource Development stamps can be added to Table 12. These are generally imperforate, self-adhesive stamps on rouletted backing such as 1993 (yellow), 1994 (green) and 1995 (salmon) with black type. Several partially blank auditing stamps are also noted.

p. 136: Vintage Guild Productions of Calgary, Alberta designed and printed a Waterfowl Conservation Stamp in 1994. A short section has been developed for insertion here that illustrates the stamp and a proof and commemorative cover for this private fund-raising stamp. However, the stamp does not appear to be connected to any particular campaign or client, unlike several bird or waterfowl stamps created for other clients by this designer.

p. 136: In 1998, the Alberta Hunter Education Instructor's Association (AHEIA) issued a one-stamp sheetlet with a cover to commemorate the second anniversary of its introduction of conservation education programs in Alberta. The fund-raiser stamp has a value of \$8.00 on its lower left selvedge and features Canada Geese. It will be inserted in the text at this point.

p. 185-186: A good deal more information on Manitoba Wildlife Services Licence Validation Stamps has come to light, so this section is being expanded. It has been verified they were used as early as 1985. Some of the earlier stickers were issued in colours such as mauve or green. A revised table is available from the author (rubec@rogers.com).

p. 205-207: The list of New Brunswick Hunting and Angling Licence Validation Tags is ongoing as information appears. A current version of Table 22 is available from the author (rubec@rogers.com). A few of these stamps were still in use in 2013.

p. 215: The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador Inland Fish and Game Division has introduced a **Hunter Identification Card** like other provinces. It includes data on the Hunter's Name, MCP No., Date of Birth, Hair Colour, Eye Colour, Weight and Height, plus Hunting Capability and Course Codes. It is illustrated on the Government's web site.

p. 233: An estimated 14 additional Nova Scotia hunting stamps exist for the 1995 to 1998 period. An effort to better describe these stamps is underway. Use of these stamps has continued through 2013. They will also likely be issued for 2014. Additions to the tables in the book are ongoing. Contact the author for updates (rubec@rogers.com).

p. 271-274: Extensive additions have been made to Table 33 in the Ontario section. These expand descriptions of the Type 2 Ontario Non-Resident angling stamps. Minor updates to the second portion of the table are also made. Expansion of the list of Type 1 stickers is also ongoing. The author is tracking updates to all data in the Ontario section but in most cases, these involve adding data where stamps were expected to exist, or where actual examples of briefly listed items now allow more detail to be added. Revised tables are available from the author (rubec@rogers.com).

p. 274: The first style of the Ontario Outdoors Card (blue with a misty background scene) is also now recorded with a December 1999 expiry date. The cards are still being issued but it appears they serve no useful purpose in the issue of licences to Residents as of 2013.

p. 288: The author has several examples of Ontario Resident Small Game permits from the 1979 to 1981 era but these were used in other years too. These documents are stampless but colourful and were designed to be worn on the back of your jacket using a string around your neck. These large licences are quite collectable. Due to space limitations, they were not illustrated in the book.

p. 309-310: The Prince Edward Island Atlantic Salmon Licence Stamp was withdrawn from use after only three years (2009 to 2011). There was no such stamp in 2012. An example of a full vendor booklet of 20 of these stamps has been seen. Less than 500 were sold.

p. 319: Inferred data on an additional 14 Quebec Hunter's Certificate stamps for 1975 to 1978 are now recorded in Table 42, as well as two more examples of Quebec Certificates that required the use of such stamps. No additional stamps have actually been seen as yet. Contact the author for updates (rubec@rogers.com).

p. 322-325: Additional QFFGA stamps have been brought to the author's attention. Stamps for 1958 feature a design of Deer and Caribou, and are roulette and green and brown in colour. A 1960 stamp features a Scarlet Tanager, with a multicoloured image on a pale blue background. Clarification of the information for 1957 to 1960 in the table in this section has been completed. An additional literature reference (Holmes 1963) adds some details on these stamps. Contact the author for updates (rubec@rogers.com).

p. 336-339: Hunting permit stamps were eliminated in Saskatchewan after the 2012 season. A fully on-line licence system is now in place. However, paper game tags are still in use. They are being distributed in *Convenience Packs* of six tags that are validated with the purchase of an appropriate game licence.

p. 348-358: The final year that Saskatchewan hunting stamps were issued was 2012. Hence, Table 46 will span 1988 to 2012. More data continues to be compiled to fill in the many gaps in this Table.

p. 387-390: A lower total number of stamps across all jurisdictions is now estimated to exist, being at least 4471 with about 120 new stamps added for 2011. Summary data for 2012 and 2013 will be compiled likely now pushing the total beyond 4500 stamps..

p. 391: The following reference is added to this section: Holmes, L.S. 1963. *Quebec Conservation Stamps*. pp. 405 In *Holmes' Specialized Philatelic Catalogue of Canada and British North America*. 10th Edition, with price revisions by J.N. Sissons. Edited by BNAPS Committee. Ryerson Press, Toronto, Ontario. 410 p.