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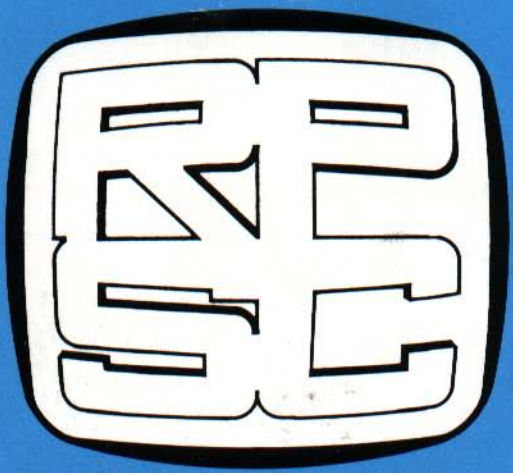

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VOLUME 36 **MAY-JUNE, 1985** NUMBER 3

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST

JOURNAL of the ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

Publication Date: May 1, 1985

Volume 36, No. 3 Whole No. 208 May-June 1985

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Published bimonthly by Philaprint Inc., P.O. Box 100, First Canadian Place, Toronto, Ontario M5X 1B2 and printed by Port Perry Printing Ltd., Port Perry, Ontario. Recommended by the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

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Opinions expressed herein are those of individual authors only and neither the Publisher nor the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada accepts responsibility for them.

MANUSCRIPTS should be typewritten double-spaced on one side of sheet. Only original articles will be considered. BOOKS AND LITERATURE for review should be addressed to the Editor, The Canadian Philatelist, 806-545 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ontario M4X 1W5.

ADVERTISING correspondence and copy should be addressed to the Advertising Manager. Special low rates available to Chapters. The Publisher reserves the right to decline any advertising and acceptance does not imply endorsement of the product or service.

Subscription Price for members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada: $10.00 per year. This amount is included in membership fees and the member automatically receives the journal. Non-members: $20.00 per year. Change of address notices, undeliverable copies and orders for subscriptions are to be sent to P.O. Box 5320, Station F, Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3J1. Return Postage Guaranteed.

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	Bus Tour to McMichael Gallery, Kleinberg, 10 a.m.
	Lunch at The Doctor's House, Kleinberg
	Postal History Society Meeting, 2 p.m.
	Awards Banquet
Sunday:	Judges' Critique
	Seminar on Topical Judging & Exhibiting
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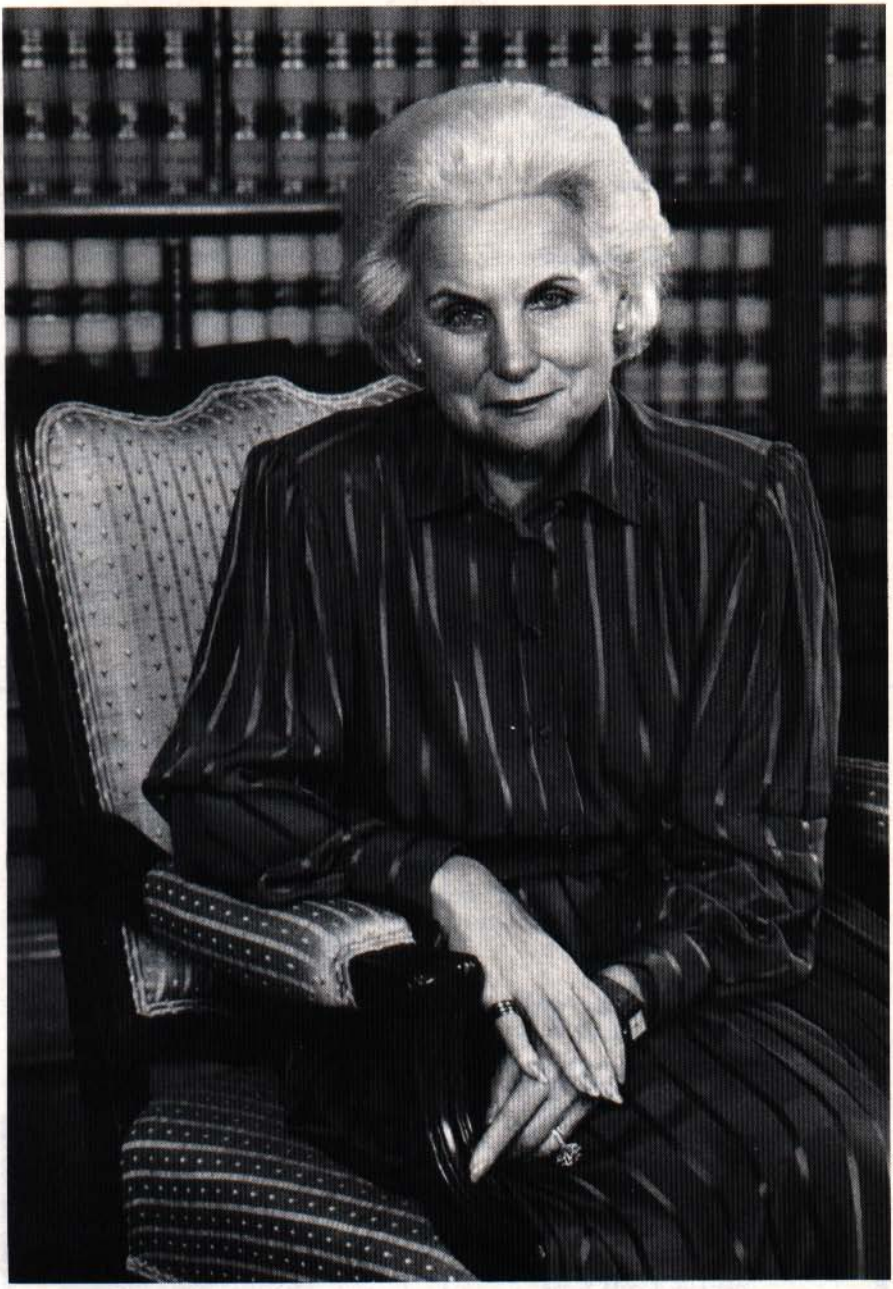

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EDITOR'S NOTES

by Ron Richards

MUSEUM CLOSING

In the last issue I barely had time to insert a brief notice concerning Canada Post's decision to "kill" the National Postal Museum. In this issue you'll find comments by Beverlie Clark and Hans Reiche. However much coverage this story has received, your Editor can't help but add his two-cents worth!

All stamp collectors in Canada have been requested to forward letters of protest to their Members of Parliament and Senators to try and bring some political pressure to bear on the officials at Canada Post who made this decision. This is all well and good but there may be even a better way to let Canada Post know how we feel.

Philatelic revenue may be "a drop in the bucket" for Canada Post overall, but any corporation in a deficit position should be concerned about any loss in revenue. I would urge all members who maintain subscription accounts with Canada Post in Antigonish, to write a letter to the Minister or Judge Marin, and request that your account be closed and a refund money order issued. If Canada Post loses enough accounts and money on hand (on which they earn interest!), they may sit up and take notice and realize that the Canadian philatelic community intends to fight them on this issue where it hurts — their profit! Members who are simply on Canada Post's mailing list should write letters of protest and ask to be removed from the mailing list, and all mailings received from the Philatelic Service should be returned unopened.

It is rather ironic to note as well that the current Museum Director's main claim-to-fame (other than knowing "zip" about philately) was that she "founded" the Numismatic Museum for the Bank of Canada. Although there are far fewer coin collectors than stamp collectors in Canada, this Museum is not being closed. How can this "restraint" government justify closing the Postal Museum and allowing the Numismatic Museum to continue? Undoubtedly there are many questions which have been left unanswered, and one wonders if we'll ever learn the truth about the Museum closing.

In my mind it is unfortunate that we only have elections in Canada every 4 to 5 years ... Let's hope that stamp collectors have a good memory in 1988 or 1989!

STAMP PROGRAM REVISIONS

Elsewhere in this issue you'll find an account of recent revisions to the 1985 stamp program. As usual, Canada Post has totally ignored its own set of guidelines with respect to stamp selection.

For example, an Inter-Parliamentary Union stamp was issued on 8 September 1965, making a further commemorative issue in 1985 totally ineligible. The 125th anniversary of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts contravenes the policy of a 25th, 50th or multiple of a 50th anniversary. Of course this also applies to the Girl Guides and Royal Canadian Navy issue.

Why do we have guidelines at all when political pressure can have a stamp issued for any reason whatsoever?? Many collectors felt that with the demise of André Ouellet from his dictatorial perch of deciding stamp selection, stamp programs would get better and be more equitable for the country as a whole. But it appears that nothing has changed and political hacks are still pulling the puppet strings of mindless and spineless Canada Post officials!

Before I get a flood of protest letters accusing me of being Anti-Quebec, I had best state that I am a native-born Quebecois and damn proud of it! However, fair is fair and Canada Post is continuing to short-change the rest of the country at the expense of maintaining their political masters' popularity in La Belle Province. For additions to the program — in 1980 we had the 100th anniversary of a Montreal hospital; in 1981 Montreal's Les Floralies; in 1984 the Montreal Symphony and the 100th anniversary of La Presse. Add to that list the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts.

And before anyone writes to say that one addition included Emily Murphy ... we all know that that stamp was added to balance the Thérèse Casgrain issue and that without it, 1985 would have been without one single stamp to honour a non-French-Canadian.

Is there equality and common sense in Canada Post's stamp issuing policies — only in Quebec, you say ... pity!

OBITUARY — MICKEY RICHARDSON

The philatelic community was saddened to learn of the death of our dear friend Mickey Richardson, nee Eline, wife of Ed Richardson, on 21 March 1985. Although Mickey had not been well for the past few years, her death came as a shock.

Over the years Mickey and Ed were active philatelists attending and exhibiting at countless conventions and exhibition throughout Canada and the U.S. Mickey always had a friendly smile, warm handshake and a kind word for everyone. In her unpretentious loving manner she made lasting friendships with everyone she met. She took great pride in showing her Boer War Patriotic Covers for which she received many high awards. She was the "Grand Lady" of the Texas Prairie Beavers, RPSC Chapter 182.

We know that Mickey had many other interests including volunteer work with hospitals and "The Fresh Air Kids" of New York. She received all the volunteer award pins, including the coveted 2500 Hour pin. Her friends will remember her for her love of poetry that she shared with all.

Mickey and Ed were privileged to celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary in November 1983. Our deepest sympathy goes out to Ed whose loss will be great because Mickey was a loving companion and a true helpmate. She will be kindly remembered and sadly missed by everyone who had the pleasure of knowing her. (F.V. Kraemer)

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We are planning our next big sale for the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of May. All indications point to this being another outstanding auction, and we invite you to participate. Quality material in all areas of B.N.A. philately always does well, as does COMMONWEALTH, FOREIGN and U.S.A.

Study and enjoy the Prices Realized. There are many records here. We can do as well for you if you let us. Please feel free to call or write anytime. Right now is an excellent time.

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Letters to the Editor

COMPUTER CATALOGUE

The way out of the "Catalogue Dilemma" described so ably in the Jan./Feb. 1985 issue should soon be at hand. I foresee that in the near future all major catalogues will be issued in disk form to be viewed on a home microcomputer system. Alternatively, collectors might subscribe to a Teledon-like system for catalogue data. With the prospect of most families owning a computer system within the next several years, the catalogues will find it expedient to provide this new facility.

Although the conversion of the present catalogue to computer form will be a formidable and costly undertaking making the disk-form catalogue somewhat more expensive than the printed one, it is more likely that innovation will occur in computer rather than in printing technology, leading eventually to a lower priced computer-based catalogue.

Initially, because of current graphics capabilities, the stored information would be accompanied by a slim, printed volume, suitably notated, containing the illustrations of the stamps. No doubt, future graphics and displays will eliminate the need for a printed supplement. A desireable feature of the eventual computerized catalogue would be stamp illustrations in full colour. This of course, would require access to recording of the originals.

I think that this changeover is inevitable.

Robert Strom
North York, Ont.

FDC ABUSES

Regarding Mr. Taylor's letter in the Jan./Feb. 1985 issue, I must agree that there are and have been abuses by dealers and collectors in obtaining back-dated or cancelled-to-order covers. In the September 1971 issue of the *Canadian Stamp Journal,* Mr. George Rogers wrote: "Apparently back-dated or cancelled-to-order covers by the Philatelic Service, Ottawa, are a fact of life, one that we shall have to live with. However, it has been concluded that there is no practical, foolproof way to combat this unfortunate practice, and in 10 years it will be impossible to select the genuine Ottawa cancels from back-dated covers unless we are dealing with a Registered cover, properly back-stamped."

In the October 1984 issue of my journal, *Canada First Day Cover Specialist,* I wrote as follows: "The question of CANCELLED ON DAY OF ISSUE is a most difficult one to assess. In Canada, the policy of the Post Office is that first day cancellations are available for a period of six months from the day of issue. Although I feel this period seems long, it does coincide with the time allocated for the purchase of mint stamps and is controlled and limited to that span of time. As is generally known, first day covers are processed by Canada Post prior to date of issue so that official cachets are available at philatelic counters across Canada on the day of issue.

Collectors are also aware of courtesy cancels which can be obtained from most post offices across Canada. It is not usually difficult to backdate a cancelling device to coincide with the day of issue of a stamp or even days or weeks prior to the day of issue (which has been reported on several occasions). I therefore believe that the great controls offered by the Official cancelling device make covers bearing this cancel more desireable and reliable."

Mr. Taylor has been a Society member for many years and I am certain he is aware of fraudulent or questionable material available for most if not all aspects of Canadian philately. One of the most common that comes to mind is the "regummed stamps" due to the premium paid for never-hinged stamps; another example is the expert repairing of damaged stamps. Let the buyer beware is as true now as it was 100 years ago and it is applicable to all facets of stamp collecting.

Marcel Cool
Châteauguay, P.Q.

YEAR 2000 — LEAP OR NOT?

With the Jan./Feb. 1985 issue I received a calendar supposedly good until 2050.

Unless I am mistaken, this calendar is good only until year 1999. Logically year 2000 should be a leap year, but it will not be; therefore for year 2000 refer to number 7; 2001 to 4; 2002 to 3; 2003 to 1 and so on.

The reason for having leap years is that it takes 365¼ days for the earth to revolve around the sun, therefore a leap year is every four years. But as 365¼ is not the exact length of time (it is a little less than one-quarter), then the year 2000 will be skipped as a leap year.

H. Wasserman
Winnipeg, Man.

CODING BARS EXPLAINED

In the March/April issue Bruce Murduck illustrates a cover from Kingston to Nashville and requests information on the black bars which appear in the lower right section.

This is a machine readable bar code representing the destination zip code and is applied during the sorting process, similar to the yellow postal code bars used in Canada. The bars are not fluorescent, but read optically.

Another application of the bar code is to pre-print the code, along with the destination address, on return envelopes for remittances, etc. The U.S. Postal Service provides volume mailers with a master layout of the code which is camera-ready for the printer. In this case, the use of the nine-digit zip code is common.

Jerome C. Jarnick
Troy, Michigan

EXCHANGES WANTED

Since the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is the national society of philatelists in Canada, many requests for exchange partners are referred to us. As a service to our members, we are pleased to present these names so that those who wish to do so can make overseas contacts. We have no way of checking the credentials of the individuals who write to us asking that their name be published, therefore we urge that caution be taken when answering these requests.

Poland
Mgr. Adam Bladocha
67-200 Glogow
P.O. Box 7
Woj. Legnica
Poland

Wishes to exchange Polish stamps for U.S. and U.N. stamps and Papal-related material. Writes in **English.**

USSR
Konstantin Shapovalov
P.O. Box 65
Archangelsk 61
163061 USSR

Interested in receiving stamps of Canada, Europe, paintings, fauna and Olympic games. Can supply mint and used USSR stamps, Arctic cancellations and postcards. Writes in **English.**

DEMANDES D'ECHANGE

La Royal Philatelic Society ne s'occupe pas normalement des échanges entre philatélistes, mais comme elle est la société philatélique nationale du Canada, on lui transmet de nombreuses demandes de philatélistes désireux de trouver des correspondants pour échanger des timbres. Ainsi a-t-elle décidé, pour rendre service à ses membres, de publier les noms des intéressés d'outre-mer, afin que ceux qui désirent établir des rapports avec eux puissent le faire. Je vous signale toutefois que nous ne savons rien des personnes qui nous demandent de publier leur nom, c'est pourquoi je vous conseille d'être prudent en répondant à ces demandes d'échange.

Malaysia
Miss Turaida Takana
Institut Jasabakti (Staff)
Mentakab, Pahang
Malaysia

Wishes to exchange stamps. Writes in **English.**

Romania
Costel Constantinescu
Intrarea Caragiale #8
Bucharest 70207
Romania

Wishes to exchange stamps, European or Romanian, mint or used. Writes in **English, French** or **German.**

EXCHANGES WANTED

Romania
Kimel Natan
Str. Brezoianu 26-32
C.P. 1-815 Bucuresti
Romania

Wishes to exchange stamps of all countries and can offer Romania, USSR and East Germany. Writes in **English.**

Saudi Arabia
Mr. Chamnan Yajai
Saudia Catering
P.O. Box 22540
Riyadh 11416
Saudia Arabia

Wishes to exchange worldwide stamps. Writes in **English.**

Due to an Executive decision, the Exchanges Wanted feature is being terminated with this issue. Members are requested not to send requests to either myself or the National Office, but rather return directly any requests you may receive. — Ed.

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COMING EVENTS

1985

MAY 24-26 ROYAL 85 to be held in conjunction with Stampex85 at the Sheraton Centre, 123 Queen St.W., Toronto, Ont. Information: Michael Madesker, 10-1300 Kamato Rd., Mississauga, Ont. L4W 2N2.

MAY 24-26 — BOIS PHILEX II, Provincial Philatelic Exhibition and bourse of the Société de Philatélie des Bois Francs at Motel Colibri, Victoriaville, P.Q. Annual meeting of the Fédération Québecoise de Philatélie. Information: François Béliveau, Box 33, Victoriaville, P.Q. G6P 6S4.

JUNE 7-9 - PIPEX '85, annual exhibition of the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs at the Sheraton Landmark Hotel, 1400 Robson St., Vancouver, B.C. Information: P.O. Box 2356, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3W5.

JULY 5-14 - ARGENTINA '85, F.I.P.-sponsored world exhibition of Themaphily and inter-american exhibition of Traditional Philately, Buenos Aires. Canadian Commissioner: Andrew Cronin, P.O. Box 5722, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1P2.

JULY 27 — FENPEX, 1st annual exhibition and bourse of the Fenelon Stamp Club, above the Arena, Fenelon Falls, Ont. Information: Margaret Allen, Box 727, Fenelon Falls, Ont. K0M 1N0.

SEPTEMBER 12 - 14 – BNAPEX '85, Annual Convention and Exhibition of the British North America Philatelic Society at the Westin Hotel, 4th Ave. at 3rd St. S.W., Calgary, Alta. Information: P.O. Box 1478, Calgary, Alta. T2P 2L6.

SEPTEMBER 28-29 — Annual exhibition and bourse of the David Thompson Stamp Club at the Castlegar Community Complex. Information: Ken Morris, P.O. Box 3273, Castlegar, B.C. V1N 2M1.

OCTOBER 12-14 — UKRAINPEX 85, annual convention of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society to be held in Montreal. Information: Ivan Perederyj, 6365-24th Ave., Rosemont, Montreal, P.Q. H1T 3M4.

OCTOBER 25 - NOVEMBER 3 – ITALIA '85, an international exhibition under the auspices of the F.I.P., Rome, Italy. Canadian Commissioner: M.R. Rasic, 172 Hillhurst Blvd., Toronto, Ont. M5N 1P2.

1986

MAY 22 - JUNE 1 – AMERIPEX '86, International Philatelic Exhibition under the patronage of the F.I.P., O'Hare Exposition Centre, Chicago, Illinois. Canadian Commissioner: David Dixon, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, Ontario L6J 5E9.

1986

JUNE 6-8 – PIPEX '86, 46th annual exhibition and bourse of the North West Federation of Stamp Clubs at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C. Information: Anthony Bunting, P.O. Box 6537, Station "C", Victoria, B.C. V8P 5M4.

AUGUST 28 - SEPTEMBER 7 – STOCKHOLM '86, a F.I.P.-sponsored International Exhibition at the Stockholm Trade Fair, Stockholm, Sweden. Canadian Commissioner: Peter Mann, 36 Sydenham St., Guelph, Ontario N1H 2W4.

OCTOBER 6-11 — JOHANNESBURG 100, international philatelic exhibition at the Witwatersrand Exhibition Centre, Johannesburg, South Africa. Aerophilatelic Commissioner: Kendall Sanford, 47 Lombardy, Baie d'Urfé, P.Q. H9X 3K9.

1987

JUNE 13-21 - CAPEX '87, an F.I.P. sponsored international philatelic exhibition celebrating 100 years of organized philately in Canada, at the Toronto Convention Centre. Information: P.O. Box 204, Station "Q", Toronto, Ont. M4T 2M1.

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by

Beverlie Clark

The news release by Canada Post Corporation on 4 February, regarding the closing of our National Postal Musuem, certainly hit the philatelic community of Canada like a bombshell. The closing of the National Postal Museum even on a temporary basis (it is rumored that it will not reopen) and, the release of almost all the employees with philatelic knowledge or backgrounds certainly is a disaster which Canadians should not have to endure. With this decision Canada, a member of the Universal Postal Union, will be the only major country in the world without a National Postal Museum, and at a time when countries like Australia are opening another Postal Museum in South Australia.

The reasons given can hardly be accepted by many of the estimated two million philatelists in Canada. Canada Post has stated that the space occupied by the Museum is required by parliamentarians, and that they (Canada Post) did not have the lead time or resources required to provide a permanent home for the institution. How can one believe these statements? Canada Post Corporation has known since 1980 that the Museum was to be relocated within five years. As well, with assets in the billions and revenues of over $2.4 billion (1983-84) the cost of providing a postal museum is quite insignificant. Furthermore, the annual purchases of over twenty million dollars worth of Canadian stamps (philatelic sales only) made by Canadian philatelists and postal historians certainly should merit consideration.

Canada Post has stated that the issuance of their special souvenir sheet last October was made to cover the cost of their Canada 84 exhibition. Philatelists would wholeheartedly support such a cause. Then why not do the same to raise funds for the Postal Museum? There seems to be some kind of a double standard within Canada Post when they can find the resources to cover one decision and yet say they cannot and do not have the resources for another - for something as important and necessary as our National Postal Museum.

It is also a known fact that approximately three years ago the budget for the postal museum was in the neighbourhood of one million dollars and was run very successfully with a staff of eleven (a majority with philatelic knowledge or backgrounds). By 1985 the budget was running over two million dollars and the staff had increased to thirty-two. Again, one must ask why? It could also be pointed out that the majority of the staff, at the time of the closure, did not have any philatelic knowledge or background, and those who did were released. How can a postal museum be run without the guidance of some employees with a philatelic background or knowledge? Postal departments in other countries who have had a postal museum for many years state philatelic knowledge is a prerequisite for anyone wanting to work in a postal museum.

What does the closing of the Museum mean to us? As well as being the only major country in the world without a National Postal Museum, it also means there will not be any Postal Museum exhibits for philatelic exhibitions in Canada or elsewhere. Therefore, those Canadians who were unable to travel to Ottawa to visit the Museum will not be afforded the opportunity of viewing their own Canadian postal history through these exhibits. This is certainly a severe blow to Canada, Canadians and visitors from other countries, and does not bring credit to Canada or Canada Post especially when we will be hosting an international exhibition in 1987 to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of organized philately in Canada. As well it means that the files, docu-

ments, philatelic and postal history material, and artifacts such as postmarking devices, will no longer be accessible to Canadians for any research purposes. There will be no research staff available. The Museum preserves the history of Canada Post and adds significantly to the education and culture of Canadians. Therefore, it is a very necessary institution for Canada, Canadian philatelists, historians and Canadians in general. Where would the world be if it were not for museums - postal or otherwise - and the information, research, and exhibits provided by such institutions?

Because we, your executive, feel so strongly against this decision and its detrimental effect on Canadian philately, we urge you to write to The Honourable Perrin Beatty, P.C., Minister Responsible for Canada Post Corporation, and also to your Member of Parliament, House of Commons, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. K1A 0A6 (no postage required on mail sent to Parliament Bldgs.) asking for his/her help in protesting the closing of the National Postal Museum, and requesting that Canada Post reconsider this decision immediately.

At this time I would also like to make a few comments regarding the computerization of our National Office in Ottawa.

The computer installation is an Olympia hard disk system using Wordstar and Mailmerge programmes to enable production of Society reports, letters, and in particular to generate journal mailing labels. Its purpose is to maintain day to day membership data and handle increased Society activity without having to increase staff which would otherwise be necessary under the manual system.

Because software programmes required for an operation such as ours did not exist on the market, it was necessary to produce a customized version to meet our requirements. This has been fully implemented and has already provided direct financial savings by not having to purchase addressing services to address dues notices, journal mailing envelopes, etc.

Until several years ago all annual dues became payable on 1 January of each calendar year. When the number of memberships continued to grow, the manual system became unmanageable, due to the sheer volume of the numbers involved. Since the majority of the current membership remains with dues payable on the 1st of January, and in order to spread the work-load over the entire year, a cycle system was introduced which permitted dues to be paid every two months throughout the year to coincide with the printing of the Society journal and the time of becoming a member.

If you have noticed the change in your address label, on this and the previous publication, you will have noted one of the new formats initiated. Your label now shows your membership number and the date on which your membership in the Society expires as well as your name and address. From this you will be able to ascertain just when your renewal is due. Renewal notices will continue to be sent out automatically well in advance of your renewal date.

Our computer system is now set up to handle all our membership record information, i.e. name, address, starting date, paid to date, type of membership, sponsorship, etc. for both active and inactive files. Also payment processing, basic accounting, mailing label generation, word processing capability, and selecting or sorting of members according to predetermined variables such as postal codes. Data from individual applications need be "keyed" into the system only once.

The capacity of the system is sufficient to handle our requirements for a number of years and, if and when necessary, we will be able to upgrade the system's capacity at minimal cost, utilizing the existing hardware now installed.

Some confusion seems to exist among members regarding the dues schedule which went into effect 1 January 1985. For the information of all members, dues are expressed in Canadian dollars. American members may make payment in either Canadian or EQUIVALENT U.S. funds. Please note that a cheque in Canadian funds, drawn on a U.S. bank cannot be processed through our Canadian banking system.

The current dues/fees schedule is as follows:

Admission Fee (new members)	$ 2.00
Annual Dues - Canadian residents	15.00
- U.S. residents	18.00
- other countries	20.00
Life membership	200.00

Re-instatement Fee* 2.00
*additional to annual dues for expired membership upon rejoining the Society.

The dues increases effective 1 January 1985 were due to increased costs to the Society. The installation of the computer and the recent approval, by Canada Post, of our request for second class mailing privileges are several of the methods your executive has introduced in order to ensure that benefits will accrue to the membership. □

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Canada Mourns Her Monarchs

Part II - King Edward VII

by C.R. McGuire

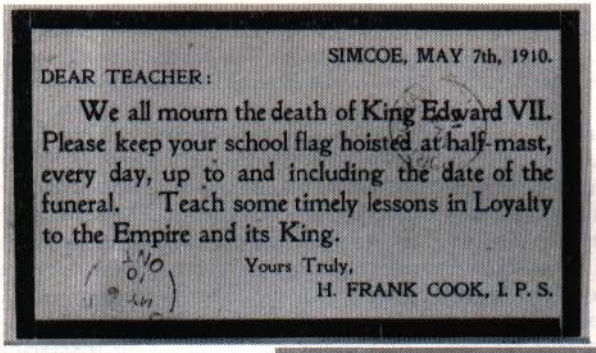
I - QUEEN VICTORIA'S SON

Albert Edward was born on 9 November 1841, and created Prince of Wales on 4 December. He was christened by the Archbishop of Canterbury in St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle on 25 January 1842. The ceremony was very lavish and cost £20,000 (one source states £200,000!). The cake was reported to have been eight feet in diameter. The infant's godfather, Frederick William IV, King of Prussia, admitted him to the Order of the Black Eagle. Thus almost from birth, Albert (named after his father, Queen Victoria's Consort) received some of the things he was to enjoy all his life — luxuriant affairs with pomp and ample food, and to be presented with foreign decorations. The reason for the extraordinary christening was probably due to Albert being the first male heir in nearly eighty years to be born to the House of Hanover during the reign of a monarch.

Great Britain was certainly one of the wealthiest and most powerful nations in the world with a constantly-expanding empire. It also had social and polical unrest at home. These were the times of Chartist riots, but there was social change taking place as well. For example, the Ashley's Act regulating employment of women and children in the mines and Chadwick's Report on working class sanitary conditions promised reform.

Against this setting, Victoria and Albert tried to raise their offspring as model children. Bertie, as he was known, spent his first seven years under the gentle guidance of Lady Sarah Lyttelton, his head tutor. Queen Victoria longed that he would resemble her beloved husband "in every respect, both body and mind." Little did she know just how futile a wish that was!

Prince Albert and his respected advisor Baron Stockmar wanted the Prince of Wales to have a truly moral and English education. So at the age of ten Bertie was placed under the care of Frederick Gibbs, the first of many demanding tutors. Much to his dislike, he had to work six hours a day, six days a week, at academic pursuits. In addition, he was required to follow a strenuous program of physical exercise. Bertie's lack of interest in intellectual matters was soon incorrectly interpreted by his parents as a lack of intelligence. Other than his brothers and sisters, the young Prince had little opportunity to associate with other children. His older sister Vicky was openly better liked by their parents and everything seemed to contribute to Bertie having a lonely, isolated childhood. It did not help that they closely regulated and controlled his every movement. For example, he was not permitted to choose his own food or clothes until he was fifteen and even then there were rules and limitations. He was still not receiving an allowance at that age but was pleased with the chance to leave home for the first time to stay at Osborne House on the Isle of Wight. This royal residence would become his mother's favourite and this is where she died.



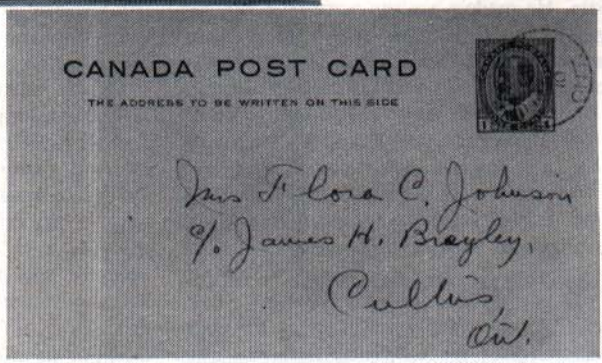
SIMCOE, MAY 7th, 1910.

DEAR TEACHER:

We all mourn the death of King Edward VII. Please keep your school flag hoisted at half-mast, every day, up to and including the date of the funeral. Teach some timely lessons in Loyalty to the Empire and its King.

Yours Truly,

H. FRANK COOK, I. P. S.



CANADA POST CARD

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

Mrs Flora C. Johnson
c/o James H. Brayley,
Cultus,
Ont.

Notice printed on the back of Webb W-7, dated and posted 7 May, the day after the King's death which occurred at 11:45 p.m. — now that's efficiency!

RESERVED ENCLOSURE.

MILITARY PARADE

IN HONOUR OF HIS LATE MAJESTY
KING EDWARD VII
1 P.M. MAY 20TH, 1910.

GENTLEMEN FULL DRESS

Lieut. Col. A. R. Petrie and the Officers of the
Guelph Garrison, extend to
Mr + Mrs J M Purcell
an invitation to be present at the Military Funeral Ceremonies of
His Late Majesty, Edward Seventh,
and the reading of the Proclamation, proclaiming The High
and Mighty Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert
King George Fifth,
at the Guelph Armoury, Friday, May the Twentieth
Minute Guns fired from [illegible] p.m. to [illegible] p.m.
Reading Proclamation [illegible] p.m.

Memorial Service

on the occasion of the funeral of

His late Majesty King Edward vii.

at

Christ Church Cathedral

Ottawa, Canada

twentieth May, nineteen hundred and ten, at eleven o'clock a.m.

ADMIT ONE

Typical black-bordered invitation cards for memorial services and military parades.

In 1856 Bertie accompanied his parents on their official visit to France, his first to a foreign country. The next year he went to Konigswinter (near Bonn) to study. He attended a party the evening he arrived, became quite tipsy and kissed a pretty girl; possibly the first time he did what would soon become two of his favourite life-long interests — partying and womanizing. He toured the German states making good use of his father's native language which he learned soon after beginning to talk. In 1859 Bertie toured Italy and Spain. He made a voyage across the Atlantic the next year to visit the British North American colonies and the United States. He was well received and thoroughly enjoyed himself.

Upon returning home Bertie was given an annual allowance of £500 and his own residence in Richmond Park, London. Although he very much wanted a career in the army his father insisted he attend Oxford. He was the first Prince of Wales to do so since Prince Hal (later Henry V). To ensure Bertie would not be exposed to "corrupting influences" Albert decreed that he should not live with the other undergraduates. Nevertheless, Bertie was now a man of the world and had already acquired a taste for hunting, cigars and fast company. However, he was a good student and eventually went on to attend Cambridge. In the meantime, as he was approaching twenty, Bertie was sent to Curragh Camp (near Dublin) for military training that was to be part of his planned education. However, Bertie was to receive some "unplanned education" when his fellow officers smuggled actress Nellie Clifden into his quarters one night. When Albert heard a rumour about the affair several months later he immediately went to Cambridge to confront his son. The Prince of Wales admitted his indiscretion and asked for his father's forgiveness. It was given but with a stern lecture that Bertie was to fight future temptation for the sake of his position and country.

While at Cambridge Prince Albert, who was overtired, caught what developed into typhoid fever. It resulted in his untimely death on 14 December 1861. This tragedy overwhelmed Queen Victoria with a deep, abiding grief from which she never fully recovered. It also turned her against Bertie because she held him responsible for his father's fatal illness.

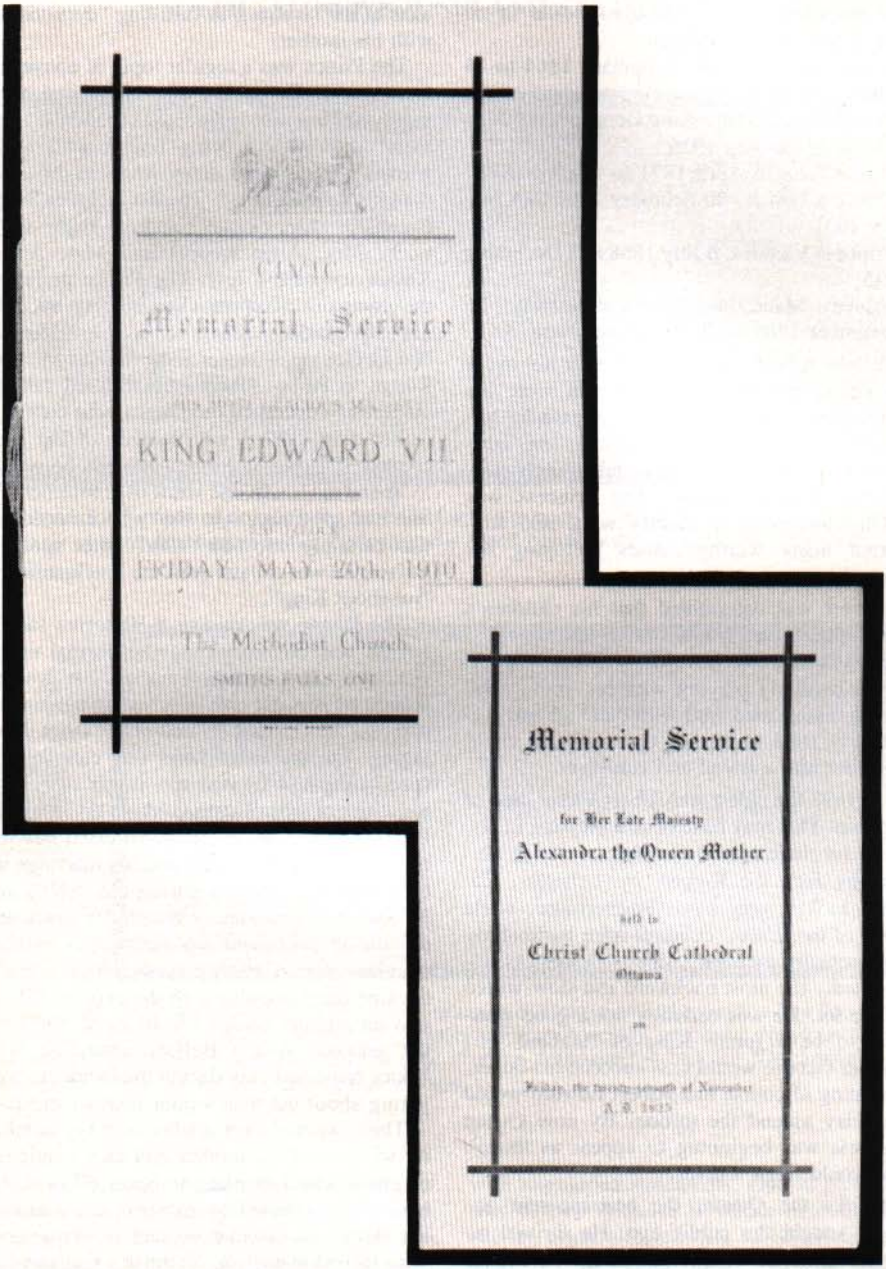
II - FAMILY MAN AND RAKE

Even though Victoria felt a repugnance for her son she ensured that her husband's wishes concerning young Albert's future were carried out. This included a proposed tour of the Near East and a suitable early marriage. The trip Albert embarked upon in February 1862. He promptly annoyed his hosts by preferring activities like shooting crocodiles to their arrangements to tour "tumble-down" temples and other antiquities. The Queen however, was pleased to think Bertie had profited from his trip because after his return she observed him to be "... so improved in every respect .. more serious in his ways and views ... ".

During Albert's absence negotiations were started to arrange his marriage to the beautiful Danish Princess, Alexandra. Queen Victoria met and was impressed by Alexandra and her "lady-like manner". This naturally cleared the way for the Prince to meet her. Shortly after the encounter Albert proposed, the Princess accepted and he told his mother that, "love and cherish her you may be sure I will to the end of my life". Albert may well have done this; but his affections were not always exclusively for Alexandra.

Despite the implications of the marriage (there was a dispute raging between Denmark and the German States over Schleswig-Holstein) it was widely approved by the British public. The ceremony took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on 10 March 1863. The bride's father, Christian IX, King of Denmark, was not invited because he led a scandalous private life. Albert Edward would eventually have something in common with his father-in-law.

Following their honeymoon the couple moved into Marlborough House, London. The Prince and Princess were voted substantial incomes by the British Parliament. Augmented by revenues from his estates and the inheritance he now received from his father's will (the elder Albert was shrewd enough to stipulate that his son received nothing until he was safely married), the Prince of Wales had a substantial annual income of over £110,000. While this amount should have been more than enough to permit comfortable living, there would be times when the cost of Albert's extravagant lifestyle would exceed his annual allowances.



Souvenir folders were given to those attending memorial services. The one illustrated has the coat-of-arms and text in purple with a black border. The eight pages are bound with a purple cord and contain photographs of the Royal Family, making it more elaborate than most. Also illustrated is a souvenir folder for Queen Alexandra, who died 15 years after her husband.

The Wales', as they were called, got on well although she was notoriously unpunctual and disorderly, which annoyed Bertie to no end. They had six children:
- Prince Albert Victor, 8 January 1864 to 14 January 1892;
- Prince George (later King George V), 3 June 1865 to 20 January 1936;
- Prince John, 6 April 1871 to 7 April 1871;
- Princess Louise, 20 February 1867 to 4 January 1931;
- Princess Victoria, 6 July 1868 to 3 December 1935;
- Princess Maud (later Queen of Norway), 26 November 1869 to 20 November 1938.

While Albert was involved with his many activities, not the least of which were his numerous extramarital affairs, Alexandra tolerated her situation. She was a loving, concerned mother but unfortunately overly-possessive of her children. The Princess was keenly interested in charity work and supported many worthy causes including her favourite, nursing.

Albert was determined that his children's developing years would not be like his own. He was a relaxed, benevolent father who enjoyed regularly playing with his youngsters. He communicated well with them all and particularly tried to ensure that his sons could consider him a friend and confidant.

In 1892 the eldest son Albert Victor died of typhoid. This may have been a blessing in disguise for there is evidence that he was the infamous Jack the Ripper. Nevertheless, Edward took it very hard. Furthermore, while none of the Wales' children were particularly intellectually inclined, Albert Victor was undoubtedly the most backward and slow-witted of the lot. He was certainly not a good prospect to be a future King of England. His brother George would now succeed his father, assuming of course that Albert Edward would someday ascend the throne. By now Queen Victoria was beginning to appear as though she would reign forever.

Unlike the Queen, the heir-apparent actively sought the public eye. He thrived on frivolous amusement: gambling, attending music hall performances, hunting, yachting, and constantly travelling abroad all kept him very busy. His schedule became so routine that one could almost tell the time of year by where he was and what he was doing. Albert even preferred jostling with his fellow-subjects at the racetrack to fulfilling "duty-visits" with his mother.

The Prince was a regular topic of conversation, usually the subject of rumours and often involved in well-publicized scandals. His name was always being linked with other women. There were many who caught more than his passing fancy. The list includes Sarah Bernhardt, Mrs. Lillie Langtry, Lady Warwick, Mrs. Alice Keppel and Mrs. Agnes Keyser to name a few. The Prince preferred the company of upper class society but was not above taking a mistress from a level lower, like La Goulue, a dancer at the famous Moulin-Rouge in Paris. Albert's uninhibited self-indulgences concerned the Queen who confided in her diary "What will become of the poor country if I die? If Bertie succeeds he would ... spend his life in one whirl of amusements". She had good reason to worry because Albert was certainly into one "whirl" after another. In fact, he was to later earn the knickname the "runabout King".

The Prince was raising a Victorian family but he was not upholding the normal moral standards of its prudish society. It was as though he was defying or rebelling against his parents, their principles and/or his strict upbringing. On the other hand one cannot help speculating how he was able to get away with his antics or why Victoria did not disown him. He was constantly publicly criticized but still managed to keep himself and his marriage intact. How he survived during the 1860's and 70's when the monarchy was under attack and republican sentiment ran rampant is another wonder. But as time passed Albert actually became quite popular with the people. (There was an attempt on his life in April 1900 but the assassin was a Belgian anarchist. The Prince remained cool during the incident, even joking about the man's poor marksmanship.)

There were always doubts as to his suitability to succeed his mother and they continued to grow. The fact that she never allowed Albert access to state documents or to assist with her duties meant that he had no experience with formal statecraft. Victoria's Consort had helped her until his death but she never considered her son to have the maturity or discretion to replace his father. Forty years later she still held this opinion.

OFFICIAL NEWFOUNDLAND STATIONERY

Posted: 8 July 1910. Appropriately cancelled with a purple St. John's postmark. The flap has a coat of arms embossed in red, indicating the black border was added to this envelope.

Posted: 20 December 1910. This lovely and unusual illustrated official envelope has flap embossed in black, indicating the mourning stationery was specially prepared. Newfoundland government stationery normally has the coat of arms embossed in red like "Department of Agriculture and Mines" envelope at top of page.

To be fair Albert had gained valuable experience from his many travels, from entertaining scores of dignitaries and by sitting on government commissions. The first two probably enabled him to meet virtually everyone of any importance, but he had strong opinions, was easily bored, and while he got on well with most people, he did antagonize some with unguarded statements. One in particular was Kaiser Wilhelm II whose neurotic sensitivity often allowed him to be driven to a frenzy by his uncle. Albert was quite liberal but disliked socialism; did not approve of "votes for women" (though he certainly did approve of women!); and was a staunch advocate of British overseas imperialism.

III - MONARCH AND STATESMAN

Queen Victoria passed away on 22 January 1901 and with her, an era in history. On her deathbed she had embraced the sobbing Prince of Wales and called out "Bertie". It was her last conscious word, uttered as if to say "it is now up to you, I can no longer carry on".

The next day the new sovereign attended the Accession Council at St. James Palace. As another possible act of defiance, he announced he would be known as King Edward VII, not by his first name. He proceeded to make a speech and pledged "to work for the good and amelioration of my people". By April the Royal Style and Titles were amended and "Edward VII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India" was ready to lead millions of subjects in every corner of the world into a new era.

Edward brought a burst of fresh air to the monarchy. Even as the Queen's burial arrangements were being made, royal residences were cleaned and cleared of an accumulation of outdated furniture, fixtures and bric-a-brac. The Prince Consort's bizarrely preserved rooms were given special attention. Victoria had ordered they remain just as Albert had left them before he died and they stayed untouched; Edward made sure that changed. Again as if in defiance Edward decided Osborne should be abandoned. It eventually became a Royal Navy cadet training school.

The staid Victorian court life was immediately replaced with a lively Edwardian version. Somber music was substituted with popular tunes prompting a secretary to remark that "eminent men were knighted while comic songs were played". The King loved colourful ceremony and after such a long absence the public welcomed its return. Edward's first opening of Parliament was a glorious example of pageantry and widely-acclaimed. He insisted on opening the session in person (the last time the monarch did so was in 1866) and reading the Throne Speech himself. The old Queen's self-imposed isolation was replaced with the new King making trips throughout the country to meet the people.

Edward involved his son and heir into the Royal duties, including giving him access to state papers. Edward was bound that George would not be treated or disadvantaged as he had been. This action gave Prince George confidence and invaluable training for the day he would become the monarch. After the novelty was over, Edward's keeness about the royal paper work wore off. Within a few months his personal signature on the majority of documents was replaced with a rubber facsimile.

King Edward VII always ate enormous meals, drank and smoked heavily. He rationed himself to one small cigar and two cigarettes before a huge breakfast but made up for it during the remainder of the day by smoking an average of twelve large cigars and twenty cigarettes. This habit affected his health because he was troubled with bronchitis and other respiratory problems. His appetite for food never wavered and his meals were unbelievable affairs with normal dinners consisting of twelve courses. By 1902 his chest and waist were both the same - forty-eight inches! He eagerly ate almost anything put before him. His appetite and eating habits appalled Queen Alexandra who simply referred to them as "terrible". Rather than chew his food properly he would bolt it. The King enjoyed an after dinner brandy but did not linger over liqueurs. Contrary to the common practice of men retiring to the games or smoking room and the women in the sitting room, Edward was eager to join the ladies and not the "boys".

It was tradition to allow at least one year of official mourning to pass following the death of a monarch before holding the coronation of the successor. The time was also required to make the extensive arrangements. Edward's coronation was scheduled for 26 June 1902. Early in June he developed appendicitis, a serious ailment at that time. Typically characteristic, the King refused to consider postponing the ceremony. By 23 June his condition had grown worse and his doctors discovered he had peritonitis. He was advised that immediate surgery was necessary or he would die. He still argued but finally relented. A special room was prepared in Buckingham Palace and on 24 June a successful, forty-minute operation was performed. It was quite an accomplishment because it was regarded as a very risky procedure. The King took a convalescent cruise on board the Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert". He returned fully recovered, well tanned and minus six inches from his waist which he could easily afford to lose.

OFFICIAL CANADIAN STATIONERY

Posted: 3 Sept. 1910 with a scarce "FREE" machine cancellation. The dater is identical to Newman's L11, shown for comparison. I believe the same "experimental" equipment was used for both but the killers were interchanged.

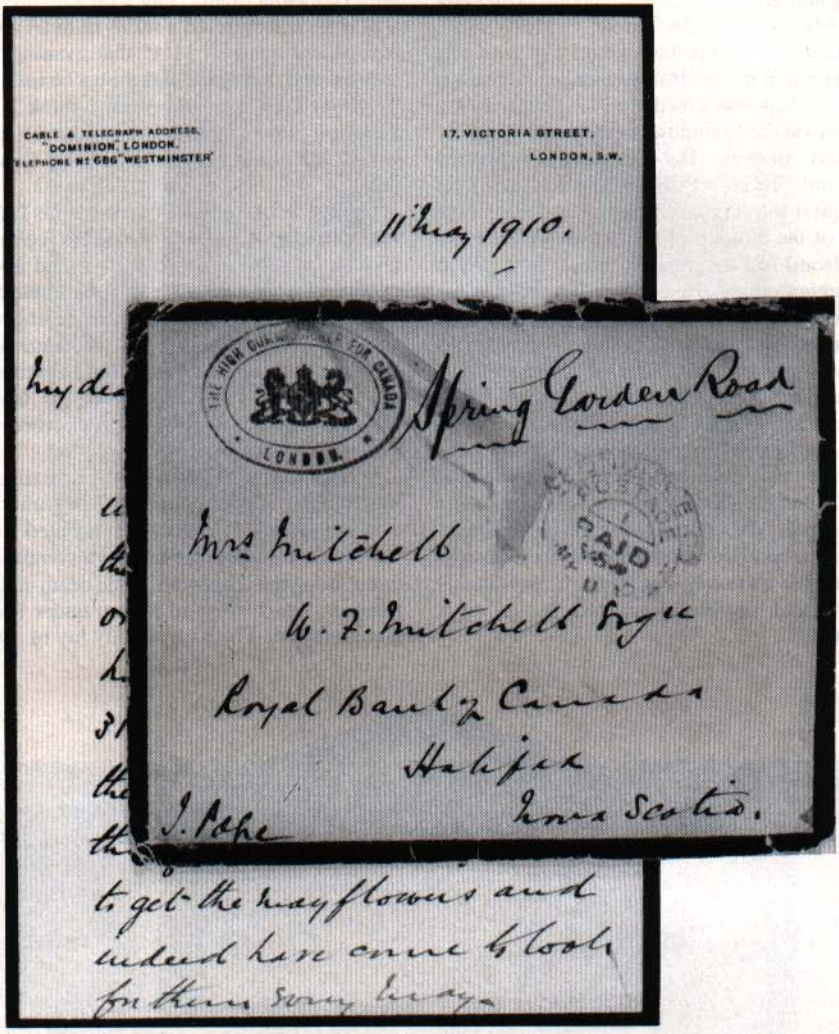
Posted: 3 March 1911, with "key-hole" type "FREE" stamp.

British Columbia is the only province of which I am aware that had offical mourning stationery. I have seen three different types, all from the Provincial Assessor and Collector's office, one size #8 and two size #10's like those illustrated. One has a black embossed provincial coat-of-arms on the flap and is dated 7 June 1910. The other has no coat-of-arms and is dated 13 December, indicating that the supply of specially-prepared covers may have become exhausted and regular envelopes were overprinted with the black border. (Courtesy: W. Robinson)

The Coronation took place on 9 August amidst jubilation. The nation had two reasons to rejoice. The long, troublesome war in South Africa had finally ended on 31 May. The Coronation was particularly British because few foreign representatives were present. They had come for the original date and had since returned home.

Edward's reign was equally divided between Unionist (1901-05) and Liberal (1905-10) governments. It was a period of bitter industrial dispute, suffragette militancy, a protracted conflict between the two Houses of Parliament, (which only ended in 1911 with the Parliament Act and it was said that this crisis "killed the King"), conflict over tariff reform, a naval armaments race with Germany and the end to Britain's traditional policy of "splendid isolation". The King's reign was not as bright, pleasant nor peaceful as is often imagined; these years were full of disruption, conflict and uncertainty. The Edwardian era was actually a prelude to the trauma and slaughter of the "War to End Wars".

Edward had to contend with and become accustomed to four very different Prime Ministers. This created a strain and difficulty for him, but he still managed to pursue his old



Mourning envelope and stationery embossed with the Canadian coat of arms and "Office of the High Commissioner for Canada." The letter was written and posted on 11 May 1910 by Joseph Pope, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Pope writes: ". . . nothing is talked of here but the King's death which has come upon the nation with such appalling suddenness. Grief is wide-spread and most genuine." The High Commissioner's rubber cachet is appropriately applied in purple to the envelope.

interests and pleasures, although at a somewhat reduced level. After all, he was now the King and getting on in age, having been sixty when he ascended the Throne.

The King showed little interest in domestic and colonial issues. It was defence and foreign policy which concerned him. He kept a watchful eye on the Committees established to study military matters. He particularly supported Admiral "Jackie" Fisher, First Sea Lord, in his quest to reorganize the Royal Navy in the face of the buildup of German sea power.

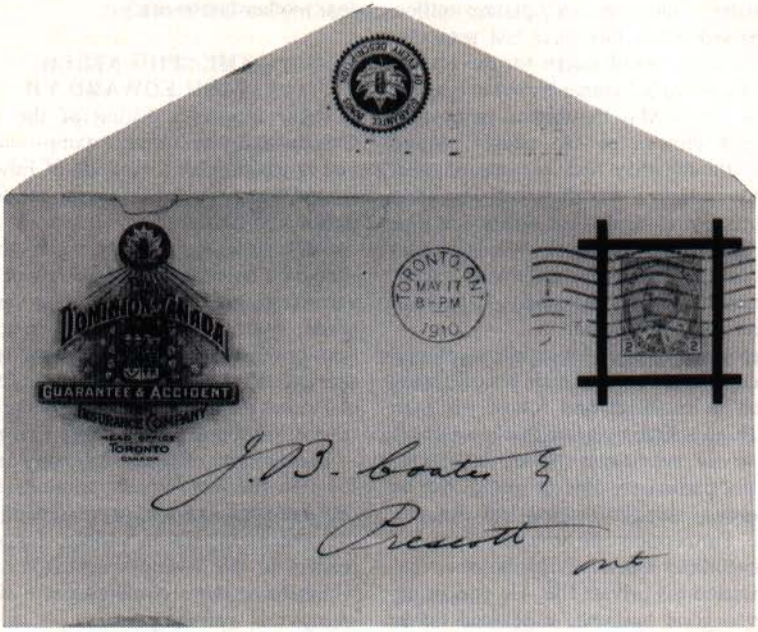
Edward had the greatest impact in the field of foreign policy. He encouraged and was instrumental in the formation of alliances with Japan in 1902 and with France, Britain's old archenemy, by the "Entente Cordialle" in 1904. The latter settled many long-standing points of contention between the two great imperial powers. Of importance to British North America was the settlement of Newfoundland's French Shore dispute. The Island colony finally got control over all its territory. The situation had been growing increasingly intolerable as nearly one third of Newfoundland could not be developed by its own people.

On 4 May 1910 the King was stricken with a serious attack of bronchitis (his addiction to tobacco having finally caught up with him). By 6 May he had suffered a series of heart attacks and passed away at 11:45 that evening. It is reputed that one of the last things he said was, "Well, it's all over now, but I think I have done my duty". I think even Queen Victoria would agree that Edwad had indeed done his duty.

George V, the new king, was at his father's side when he died and recorded his feelings in his diary: "I have lost my best friend and the best of fathers. I never had a (an unpleasant) word with him in my life. I am heart-broken and overwhelmed with grief". Edward would have been pleased to know those sentiments, the last of which well described the feelings of many of the King's subjects when they learned of his passing.

While it may be argued that Edward's era was not a "golden glimmer" but only "an evening glow", it cannot be disputed that it was better in most repects when compared to those, dominated by world-wide death and destruction, which were to follow under his son and grandson. The King's body lay in state in

Privately-produced envelope with a thick black-bordered box for postage stamp. Posted: 22 July 1910.



Popular stationery with black stamp box border added. Posted: 17 May 1910.

Specially prepared stationery. Border and inscription on flap are black, return address is purple. Posted: 31 May 1910.

Westminister Hall and a quarter-million people passed by to pay their last respects. Like a last tribute or ill-omen for the future, Halley's long-awaited comet blazed across the night sky. On 20 May the funeral procession wound past crowds of sad people. Many looked as though they had lost one of their own family, and in a way they had. The King was laid to rest alongside his eldest son in a vault in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The last rites were as impressive as Edward's wedding ceremony which had taken place there nearly half-a-century earlier.

Edward's upbringing was stultifying but he still managed to set and maintain his own standards and to establish and follow his own course. There is little question that most of his life was trivial, superficial and self-indulgent. He was not particulary able or gifted, but he was vigorous, straight-forward and remarkably alive. Furthermore, he brought to his public responsibilities a zest and flamboyance that had dominated his private life. He was in his own way a good husband, a devoted father and a conscientious sovereign. When he died he left the British monarchy more popular and more secure that when he ascended the throne, all despite what the skeptics and his own mother had predicted.

THE "PHILATELIC" KING EDWARD VII

There follows a listing of the issues of Canada and the former stamp-issuing Provinces which have a vignette of Edward VII. It could be a useful reference for forming a thematic collection.

Only the major examples are included. It should be noted that all but a few of the postage stamps exist in one or more varieties in: shade; type and thickness of paper; perforation; printing flaws; etc. Canadian dates of issues are taken from Howes. Dates for provincial issues are taken from the appropriate specialized handbooks listed in the bibliography.

The majority of postal stationery can also be found in different formats; printings; type, colour and/or thickness of paper or card; and with the postage imprint in various shades. I refer readers to the several specialized catalogues which have more comprehensive listings of stamps and stationery.

Edward's vignette also appeared on revenue stamps. They are beyond the scope of this list which only concerns material valid for postal purposes.

ROMAN NUMERAL CODE USED IN LIST REFERS TO FOLLOWING FIRMS PRODUCING THE POSTAGE STAMPS AND STATIONERY

I Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, New York.
II American Bank Note Co., New York.
IIa American Bank Note Co., Ottawa.
III British American Bank Note Co., Montreal or Ottawa.
IIIa British American Bank Note Co., Montreal.
IIIb British American Bank Note Co., Ottawa.
IV Canadian Bank Note Co., Ottawa.
V Thomas De La Rue & Co., London.
VI Perkins, Bacon & Co., London.
VII Charles Whiting, Beaufort House, Strand, London.
VIII George F. Nesbitt & Co., New York.
IX Public Printing and Stationery Department, Ottawa.
X Ashton-Potter, Toronto.
XI National Bank Note Co., New York.
XII Whitehead, Morris & Co., Ltd., London.
XIII A. Alexander & Sons Ltd., London.

DOMINION OF CANADA POSTAGE STAMPS

CS	SCOTT	DATE OF ISSUE	DETAILS
79	89	1 July 1903	1¢ green
80	90	1 July 1903	2¢ carmine
81	91	1 July 1903	5¢ blue
82	92	1 July 1903	7¢ yellow olive
83	93	1 July 1903	10¢ brown lilac
84	94	27 September 1904	20¢ olive green
85	95	19 November 1908	50¢ purple
80BP	90b	1904	2¢ carmine booklet pane of 6
79XCI	89iii		3 varieties of experimental coils exist for the 1¢ value.
80XCI	90ii		6 varieties of experimental coils exist for the 2¢ value.

The above are Canada's first coils. They are believed to be unofficial and to have been made in the United States.

88	98	16 July 1908	2¢ carmine

NEW BRUNSWICK — POSTAGE STAMP

CS	SCOTT	YEAR OR DATE OF ISSUE	DETAILS
10	11	15 May 1860	17¢ black-engraved by II

NEWFOUNDLAND — POSTAGE STAMPS

CS	SCOTT	YEAR OR DATE OF ISSUE	DETAILS
32	32	1868	1¢ violet-engraved by XI
33	32A	May 1871	1¢ brown lilac re-engraved by II
38	37	late 1877	1¢ brown lilac-engraved by II
42-6	41-5	early 1880	1¢ various shades/colours- engraved by IIIa
81	81	December 1897	2¢ carmine-engraved by II
82	82	June 1898	2¢ vermilion-engraved by II
97	96	15 August 1910	12¢ lilac brown-engraved by II
103	102	7 February 1911	12¢ lilac brown-engraved by XIII

Officially Sealed

OS-1	OS-1	mid-1905	engraved by II

These are unvalued, black labels used by the Dead Letter Office Branch of the Post Office to offically seal mail.

DOMINION OF CANADA — POSTAL STATIONERY

WEBB	YEAR OR DATE OF ISSUE	DETAILS
Envelopes		
EN16	1 March 1905	1¢ green-embossed by IX from engraved die supplied by V
EN 17	12 January 1905	2¢ red-embossed by IX from engraved die supplied by V
Post Bands and Wrappers		
W7	October 1903	1¢ green-typographed by IIa
W8	11 July 1907	2¢ carmine-typographed by IIa
W9	11 July 1907	3¢ slate violet-typographed by IIa
W10	18 June 1908	1¢ on 2¢ carmine-typographed by IIa and surcharged by IX
W11	18 June 1908	1¢ on 3¢ slate violet-typographed by IIa and surcharged by IX
Postcards		
P22	1903	1¢ green-typographed IIa
P23	1904	1¢ rose-typographed IIa
P24	1903	1¢ + 1¢ black-reply card-typographed IIa
P25	1904	2¢ blue-typographed IIa

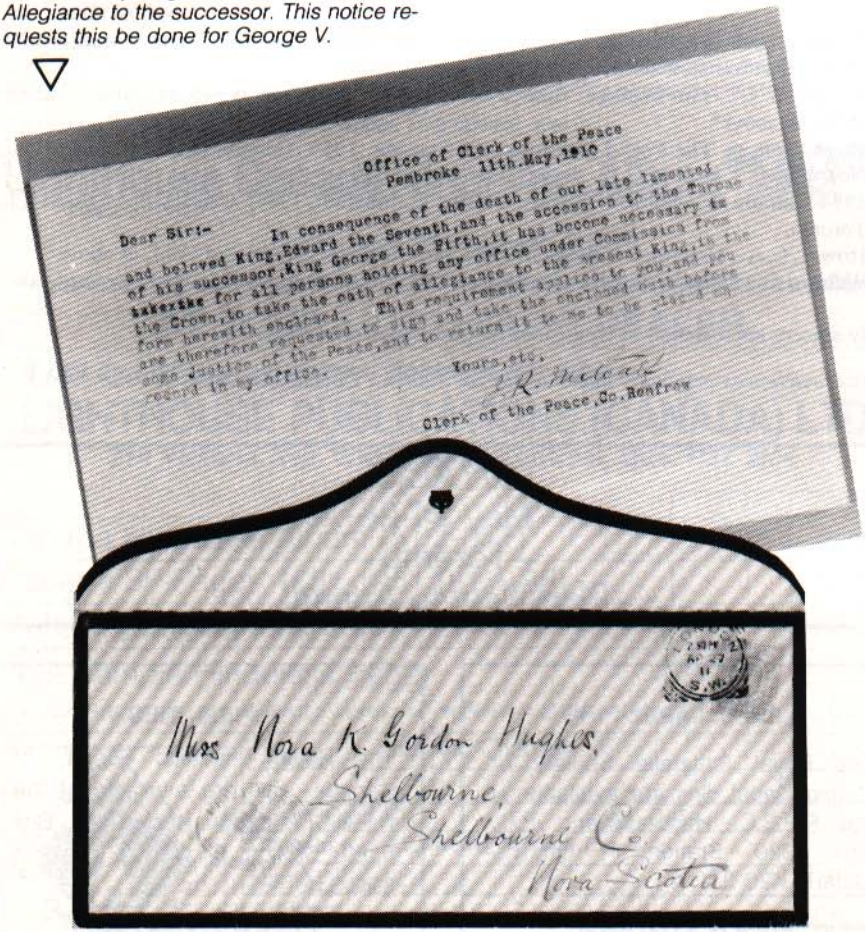
There also exist special order postal stationery depicting Edward VII, notably postcards issued for railway, express and steamship companies. I refer interested readers to **Webb's Canada and Newfoundland Postal Stationery Catalogue** for comprehensive coverage of these items.

One of the many British postcards depicting Edward's funeral. Some sets contain dozens of sequentially numbered cards. Posted to Canada 24 May 1910, the day designated to officially celebrate the Monarch's birthday, a practice which began with the reign of Queen Victoria because that was her birth date.

NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL STATIONERY

WEBB	YEAR OR DATE OF ISSUE	DETAILS
Postcards		
P1	1 April 1873	1¢ green-engraved II
P3	July 1880	1¢ green-engraved III
P5	1889	2¢ on 1¢ green-engraved III and surcharged by III
P7	1904	1¢ green-engraved IIa

When a monarch died it was necessary for all those requiring one, to take an Oath of Allegiance to the successor. This notice requests this be done for George V.



Mourning envelope from the PRIVY PURSE (the Monarch's Treasurer) at Buckingham Palace. Posted: 27 April 1911, near the end of the year-long period of offical mourning.

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My sincere appreciation to Ken Elder for photographic services. □

(This article was originally published in the Stampex Canada catalogue in June 1984.)

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Indicator Markings on Canadian Metered Mail

by James E. Kraemer

When Canada Post Corporation increased postal rates by 76% from 17¢ to 30¢ for first-class mail, effective 1 January 1982, additional special categories became available to business and other major mail users. Generally the markings appear to the left of the meter cancellation. These markings include "1A", "1B" and "BULK". The latter has been in use for a much longer period of time than the other two. The markings are added to an envelope by the mailer, usually a volume-user, as an indicator to Canada Post that the appropriate rate of postage has been paid.

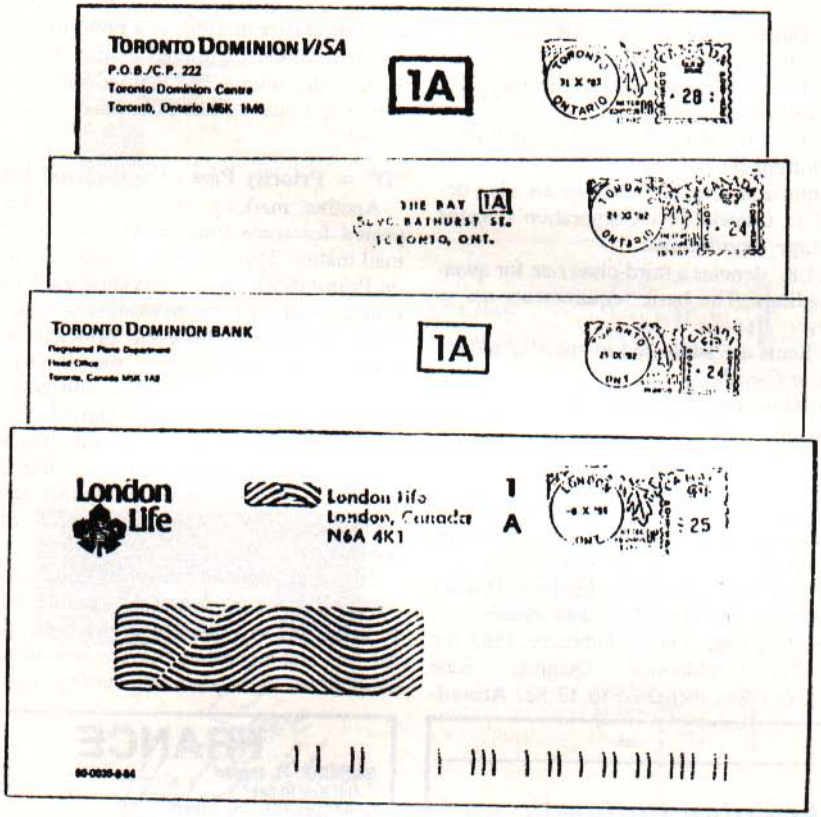
"1A" is a First Class incentive rate known as Quantity Standard Rate. Effective 1 January 1982 when the first-class rate became 30¢, a special "1A" rate of 24¢ also became available. This rate was made available to those mailers having a written service agreement with Canada Post Corporation, agreeing to the traying and scheduling of mail matter. There is a minimum requirement of 20,000 pieces, which must also meet other letter mail standards, including being mailed at one time.

On 15 February 1983 Canada's first-class letter rate increased to 32¢. The "1A" Q.S.R. cost increased from 24¢ to a range of rates from 25¢ to 28.5¢ for multiple mail preparation options which were added to the requirements. These preferred rate programs are:

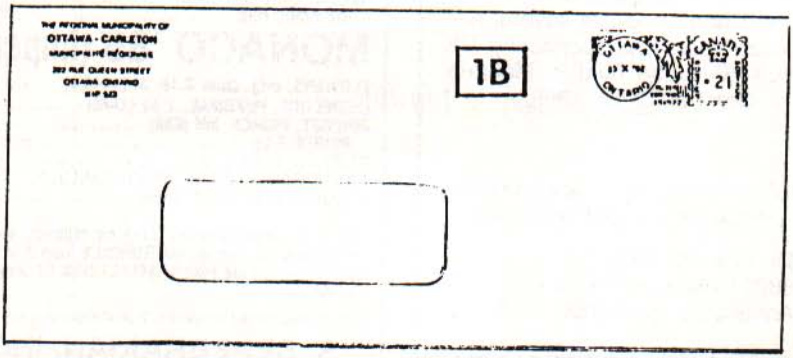
25¢ - OCR Quantity Standard Rate - Frequent Mailing
25.5¢ - OCR Quantity Standard Rate - Infrequent Mailing
26.5¢ - Quantity Standard Postal Code Sequence Rate - Frequent Mailing
27¢ - Quantity Standard Postal Code Sequence Rate - Infrequent Mailing
28¢ - Quantity Standard Rate - Frequent Mailing
28.5¢ - Quantity Standard Rate - Infrequent Mailing
(OCR is Optical Character Reader)

Volume and mail preparation requirements for each of the above programs are described in Canada Post Corporation's bulletin, **Rates of Postage Regulations,** under 1st Class Incentive Letter Rates.

"1B" is also a first-class incentive rate known as "Delivery Mode Presort Rate", but since 15 February 1983 referred to as "Carrier Presort Rate". As with the "1A" rate, these mailers require a written service agreement with Canada Post to the effect that they would meet specified traying and scheduling requirements. A minimum of 1000 identical pieces, presorted to delivery mode or carrier route, meeting letter mail standards with 50 items per delivery mode, density and other regulations applied. The "1B" rate was first established on 1 January 1982 and was set at 21¢. On 15 February 1983 the "1B" program also changed similar to the "1A" category, to include multiple options with varying rate struc-



"1A" Indicator Markings (Quantity Standard Rate).



"1B" Carrier Presort Rate.

tures:

20¢ - Delivery Mode Presort Tie-Out Rate - Frequent Mailing

22¢ - Delivery Mode Presort Sequence Rate - Frequent Mailing

23¢ - Delivery Mode Presort Tie-Out Rate - Infrequent Mailing

Volume and mail preparations are also described in Canada Post Corporation's **Rates of Postage Regulations.**

"BULK" denotes a third-class rate for quantity mailings. The basic requirements are as follows:

(a) Items are addressed to specific addresses in Canada;

(b) Items are prepared to regulated conditions;

(c) There must be 5000 or more identical pieces for delivery within one province; **or**

(d) There must be 10,000 or more identical pieces for delivery within more than one province.

The "BULK" rate just prior to 1 January 1982 was 9¢ per item. This was increased to 13¢ on that date. On 15 February 1983 the Third-Class Addressed Quantity Rate (T.C.A.Q.) was increased to 13.8¢. According to post office officials, the "Bulk" rate was introduced in 1867 as a preferred rate for the distribution of printed matter. In the late 1960's, the volume and mail preparation (presort) requirements that exist today were introduced.[1]

"D" = Priority Post - On Demand Service

Another marking, a boxed "D", has appeared for some time on the face of certain mail matter. This marking, a large "D" is used on Priority Post by an individual mailer only. Canada Post provides an express service, generally overnight, between principal cities. Prior to its introduction, the service was thoroughly tested for a six-month period by several major companies. During the test period, Priority Post served only the major cities across Canada. When it was introduced in January 1979, it was by contract arrangements between Canada Post and volume users.[2]

However, anyone not under contract could use the service **on demand** by taking the item to be mailed to a priority service desk, paying the fee, and requesting that the item be sent to an address in another city having a priority

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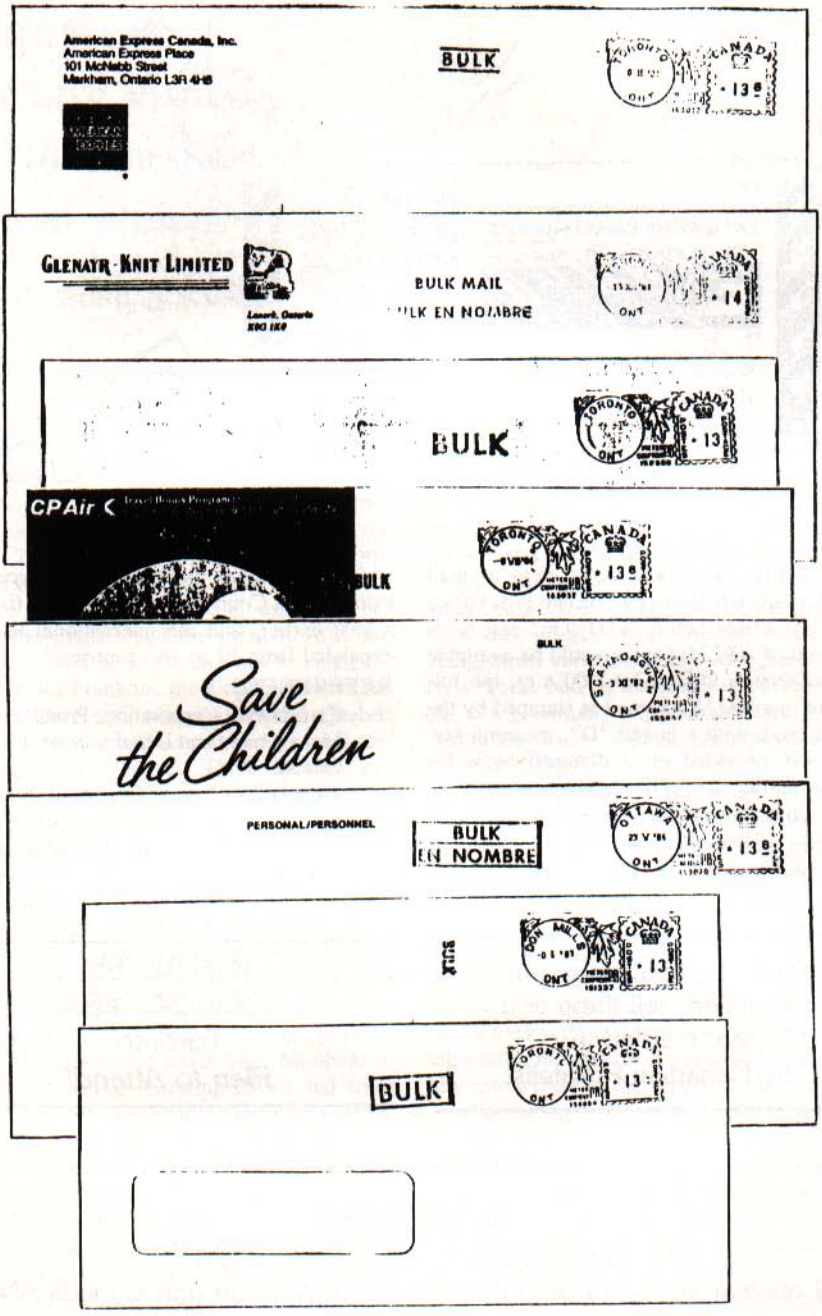
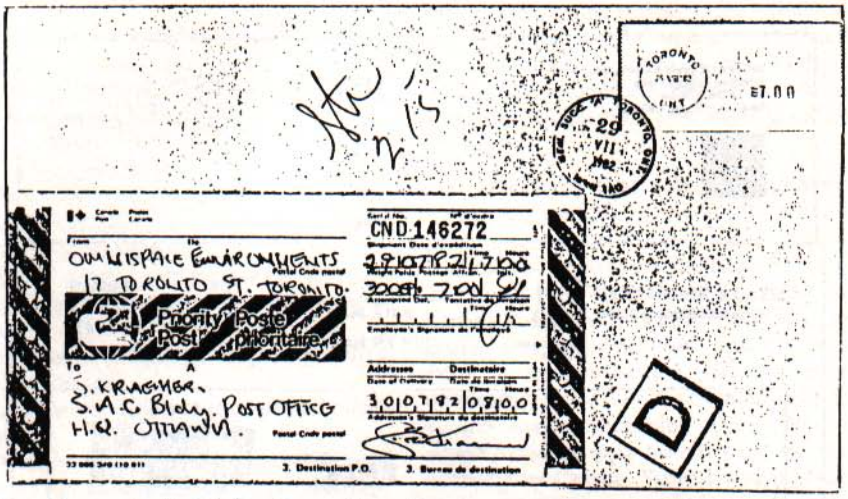


Various "BULK" markings (Third Class Rate).



Priority Post mail with "D" (On Demand) marking.

post facility. For example, an item of mail could be taken to the main Toronto Post Office on Front Street before 4:00 p.m. and upon payment of a $7.00 fee, it would be available for delivery in Ottawa by 8:00 a.m. the following morning. Such mail is stamped by the postal clerk with a boxed "D", meaning service was provided on a **demand** basis for casual mailing at specified centres as opposed to the contractual Priority Post Service.

During the fiscal year ending 31 March 1984, the number of centres in Canada at which occasional users can gain access to Priority Post Courier increased to 120 from 24 a year earlier, and the international network expanded from 12 to 18 countries.[3]

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1. Canada Post Corporation, Product Management and Development Branch, Ottawa.
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3. Canada Post Corporation Annual Report, 1983-84, page 13.

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Vignettes of Early British North America Postal History

AN OCCASIONAL FEATURE

— J.C. Arnell, FRPSC

II. Early Communication between New York and the Canadas

Although the Indians from earliest times had made use of the Hudson River and the Lake Champlain system for travelling north and south, in the days of New France there was no intercourse along the waterway between the English and the French. After the Treaty of Paris in 1763, this was to change.

Benjamin Franklin, the Deputy Postmaster General for North America, visited Quebec shortly thereafter and established a postal service between Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, using the former French **maîtres de poste** to provide saddle horses for the mail couriers along the long-established road. He appointed Hugh Finlay as the Quebec postmaster with responsibility for this operation. A monthly mail courier between Montreal and New York was set up to carry the Canadian Mails to the latter port in time to connect with the departing Falmouth packets.

Under the existing Post Office Act (9 Anne c.10, 1710), a single letter from Montreal to New York cost 2/- Sterling (Stg.) and from Quebec, 3/- Stg. Governors Murray of Quebec and Gage of Montreal made representations that these postal rates were prohibitive and that the people of Canada could only afford to send letters to England, when they could get them to New York by private means. As a result, the Act was amended by 5 Geo. III c.25, 1765, which reduced these two postages to 1/- Stg. and 1/4 Stg. respectively. The 1765 inland postge rates remained in effect until 1851.

It might be noted that Halifax had a post office from 1755, but inland postage under the 1710 Act was so excessive and the road so poor between there and Quebec that the postal service was little utilized. The 1765 Act provided a 4d Stg. postage on letters passing by vessel between any two seaports in America. This theoretically was a great benefit for Haligonians communicating with Boston and New York, but, as discussed in the first article, it was virtually impossible to send a letter during the winter months because of an absence of shipping.

The north-south route to New York was used for the Canadian Mails until May 1775, when the Americans captured the forts at Crown Point and Ticonderoga at the southern end of Lake Champlain and closed it. This resulted in the use of the St. Lawrence River in summer and the overland route in the winter to Halifax as the only means of communicating with the Old Country. The overland route was a track with portages, swamps and mountains more than 600 miles in length, and virtually impassable in the spring of the year.

After facing these problems throughout the Revolutionary War, in January 1783, Sir Frederick Haldimand, the Governor of Canada, took steps to establish a road between Canada and Nova Scotia. He sent a surveyor with two hundred men to work on the Temiscouata portage, which was the worst section; at the same time urging John Parr, his Nova Scotia counterpart, to improve the means of travel from his end.

Within months thereafter, the Falmouth

packets were again going to New York, following the Treaty of Versailles, and the merchants of Quebec and Montreal were demanding that the mail service to New York be restored to connect with them. Hugh Finlay, who had been managing the Canadian Post Office during the war, had supported Haldimand in developing the overland route to Halifax. He saw the restored packet service as a threat to this enterprise, and wrote to London on 1 December 1783: "I think but few letters will be sent from this Province for England by way of Halifax, until from the goodness of the road it will require no more time to convey a mail to that place, that it does now to reach New York from hence."

The route to New York was not as expeditious as the above might suggest. Whereas before the Revolution there had been a single postal system joining Montreal and New York, now there were two with a gap between them, as the American postal service only went as far as Albany. Finlay attempted to reestablish this mail route by sending his courier to Albany and paying the American postage on the letter from there to New York. Unfortunately, there was no regular mail courier between Albany and New York, so that Canadian Mails depended on a chance conveyance, and so often missed the packet. When he proposed sending the Canadian courier all the way to New York, the American authorities objected and threatened to prosecute the courier.

This was finally settled at considerable expense between Finlay and the Albany postmaster, by which the Canadian courier was allowed to carry the Mails to New York on the payment of a wayleave, set at 3/- Stg. per ounce, including the mailbag. This added at least 1/- postage to a letter. A 1791 letter from Springfield, Mass. to Quebec shows "PAID 2" (dwt.) for the U.S. inland postage to Albany and "Albany to Quebec 1N4 to pay" in manuscript, reflecting this wayleave. Having arranged this undeserved revenue, the U.S.P.O. anticipated that it could generate another 1/- per ounce by establishing a post office near the Canadian border. This oppressive charge and the threat of more led to further efforts to establish a satisfactory road to Halifax.

It should be recalled that this was before the Falmouth packets began calling at Halifax on their way to and from New York which prompted Finlay to write on 11 December 1786: "I gave it you as my opinion on the 9th day of last feby that whilst British Packet-boats are station'd at New York, very few of our merchants will send letters for England by way of Halifax, even were boats to sail regularly every month from thence to Falmouth; because by the way across the lakes and through Albany advices can be obtained from Europe sooner, by months".

"Whenever the way is opened through our own territory - the road in some measure settled - and the Packet-boats station'd at one of the British Ports on the Atlantic, no person will write by the way of New York - our own outlet will then be the best, and shortest."

Finlay spent much of 1787 on problems related to the Quebec-Halifax road, making a survey over it in July, during which he sought the concurrence of the lieutenant-governors and deputy postmaster general of the three provinces through which it ran. He was to report on 30 August "that in each Province there is a Deputy Post Master General unconnected one with the other each manages the business in his own district as to him seems best for facilitating correspondence within his Province; but whilst the Post Master of one Province may reject a wholesome regulation proposed by the Post Master of the neighbouring Province, the speed of passing Mails may be retarded, the Public may suffer through their misunderstandings." Notwithstanding, Finlay got agreement that each D.P.M.G. would defray the cost of foot messengers and canoes in their district to maintain a regular monthly mail service. In forwarding Finlay's report to London, Lord Dorchester, the Governor General, recommended that Finlay be appointed the Deputy Postmaster General for all the provinces to overcome this shortcoming. This was done immediately.

As noted in the previous article, there had been continuing pressure from Nova Scotia for a packet service to Halifax during this same period. The reluctance in London to introduce one may be seen in a letter from London dated 14 September 1787, which read in part: "The Packet Boats at present employed are not sufficient to answer all the Purposes required, and to keep up a regular intercourse with Halifax, and any augmentation would be attended with

a very considerable Expence - Your Lordship (Dorchester) may however be assured, that the communication with Halifax from hence shall be attended to as often as Packet Boats can be spared, and though it must not be expected to be exactly regular yet it will, in all likelihood be pursued to such an extent as to be productive of much benefit to the Colonies."

Shortly after the above letter was written, the arrival of one from the Nova Scotian Lieutenant Governor dated 4 August, reporting that he had been assured by Finlay that a regular post between Halifax and Quebec could be maintained at all times of the year in fourteen days, seems to have finally produced the long-sought decision. On 3 October, the colonial Secretary replied that the Falmouth packets would call at Halifax; a service that began with the March 1788 Mail.

This move was welcomed by Canadians, as it gave them an alternative to the New York Route, and thus the means of persuading the U.S.P.O. to adopt a reasonable attitude to the transmission of the Mails between the Canadas and New York. □

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The "Admiral" Booklets of Canada

by Michael Madesker

Part II - The Two-Cent Red

The 2¢ red Admiral made its appearance in booklet form in January 1912, well over a year before the 1¢ green. Traditionally it is listed after the 1¢ green because of its numerical value rather than chronology. When arranging materials for exhibition, the author uses the chronological sequence.

The American Bank Note Co., Ltd. of Ottawa was again the printer of these booklets as, indeed, of all the Admiral booklets. There were 168 subjects per printing sheet of the stamps produced from plates 1 to 14 and 252 subjects from plates 15 to 20. A booklet contained two panes of 6 stamps each and sold, like its one-cent companion, for 25¢. The rationale for the 1¢ profit was the cost of production of the booklet. There was a total of 7,475,00 English and 169,000 booklets in French produced.

The 2¢ Admiral booklet underwent several printings in its English version with the result that covers ranged in colour from red to a deep carmine (Figure 1). Similar to the 1¢ green Admiral (discussed previously), both English and French are known with notice of rate changes rubber-stamped on the front covers (Figure 2).

Usage of the 2¢ red Admiral booklet stamps presents an interesting study in rate changes and rate applications. The 2¢ rate prevailed on mail to the U.S.A. with an additional 1¢ War Tax when it became applicable. Proper use of the respective stamps is not always easy to find and is therefore challenging (Figure 3). Various rates in Canada and U.S.A. are a curiosity when a properly franked Canadian postcard is carried and mailed from American territory with both payments shown (Figure 4). Mail originating on maritime vessels is franked with stamps of the country in whose territorial waters it is. The colourful letter cards, as they are known, are a find and a good addition to a display of usages.

The need to pay fiscal tax on banking and other instruments brought with it a printing of special stamps. Postage stamps were acceptable since revenue from both sources was credited to the General Treasury and not individual Departments. The use of the 2¢ red Admiral booklet stamps was common on cheques (Figure 5) and on promisory notes.

Squat printing, described previously, is also known in English booklets of the 2¢ red Admiral stamps (Figure 6). In our case the pane also displayed disturbed gum (Figure 6, bottom).

The difference in the panes of the regular printing and the squat variety is quite evident; the regular printing has frame dimensions of 16½ mm x 20 mm, while the squat are 18½ mm x 19½ mm. There were two squat printings distinguished by the pale rose colour of the first and a deep carmine for the second (Figure 7).

The usage of the squat printings was quite soon after the issue of the Admiral series. A postcard used as an example, is dated 5 September 1912 and has a slogan cancellation advertising the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto (Figure 8). The first squat printing is represented by a Vancouver to Washington, D.C. usage (Figure 9) while the second printing is shown with a Montreal cancellation in honour of the Cartier Centenary Celebration in September 1914 (Figure 10).

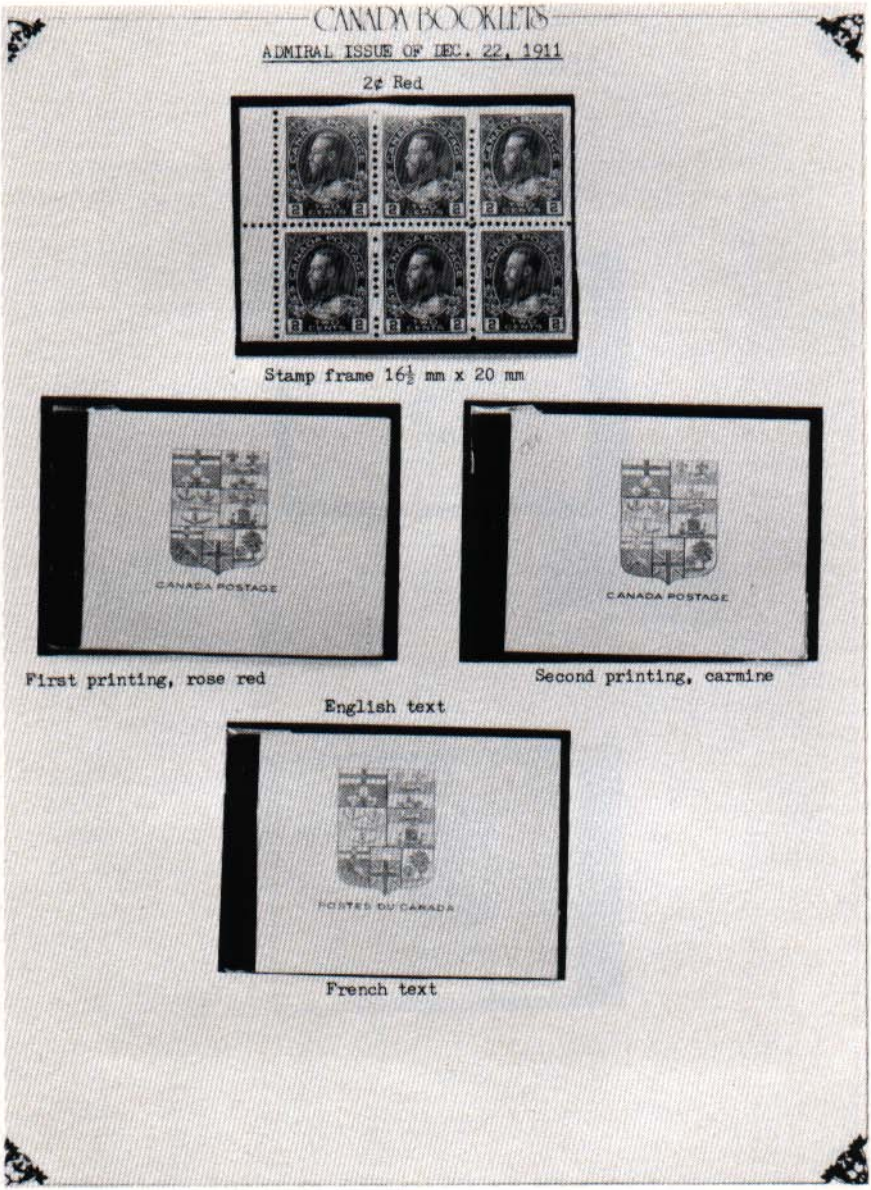
CANADA BOOKLETS
ADMIRAL ISSUE OF DEC. 22, 1911
2¢ Red
Stamp frame 16½ mm x 20 mm
CANADA POSTAGE
First printing, rose red
CANADA POSTAGE
Second printing, carmine
English text
POSTES DU CANADA
French text

Figure 1.

CANADA BOOKLETS

ADMIRAL ISSUE OF DECEMBER 22, 1911

2¢ RED

Overprinted covers, 1922

ENGLISH

FRENCH

Figure 2.

CANADA BOOKLETS

ADMIRAL ISSUE OF DECEMBER 22, 1911

2¢ Red

Two cent postage rate to the United States for a first class letter prepaid by means of a red Admiral booklet stamp from the upper middle row of a pane.

A most interesting feature of this cover is the proper usage of the 1¢ War Tax stamp. In many cases people have used another postage stamp rather than the especially printed war tax issues.

This missive was mailed on April 21, 1915, just six days after the War Tax Act came into effect, from Winnipeg, Manitoba to St. Paul, Minnesota.

Figure 3.

CANADA BOOKLETS

ADMIRAL ISSUE OF DECEMBER 22, 1911

2¢ RED

USAGE

Two cent post card rate originally prepaid at Saanich Arm, B.C. but apparently not mailed there and carried to Seattle, Washington where the correct 1¢ U.S. postage was applied on December 14, 1919.

The Canadian 2¢ red Admiral is from an upper row of a booklet pane.

Figure 4

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Représentant francophone – Denis Hamel

CANADA BOOKLETS

ADMIRAL ISSUE OF DECEMBER 22, 1911

2¢ RED

"AUXILLIARY" USAGE

Used in payment of War Tax on fiscal instruments, a cheque. This use of postage stamps, in place of proper tax stamps, was permissible since both types of revenue were paid into the General Treasury of Canada.

Figure 5.

CANADA BOOKLETS

ADMIRAL ISSUE OF DEC. 22, 1911

2¢ Red

Wet "SQUAT" Issue

A "seam" in the gum, showing a part devoid of mucilage where two rollers did not quite meet

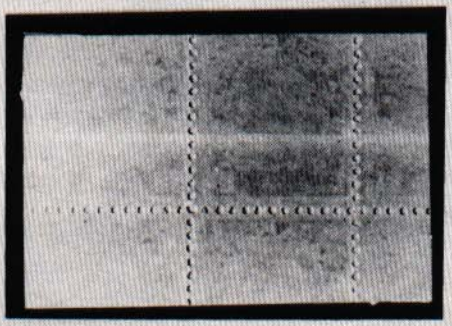

Figure 6.

CANADA BOOKLETS

ADMIRAL ISSUE OF DEC. 22, 1911

2¢ Red

SQUAT PRINTING

First printing, pale rose

Second printing, carmine red

Stamp frame 18½ mm x 19½ mm

Figure 7.

CANADA BOOKLETS

ADMIRAL ISSUE OF DECEMBER 22, 1911

2¢ RED, SQUAT

USAGE

September 5, 1912 postmark on a squat 2¢ Red Admiral stamp must be regarded as one of the earliest known usage dates. From the text of the message we know that it was a Thursday and the cancellation gives us an 8:00 P.M. time when the postcard was processed through the Post Office. The arrival postmark yields only, unfortunately, the letter "D" which would indicate that the missive reached its Dundalk destination.

Figure 8.

CANADA BOOKLETS

ADMIRAL ISSUE OF DECEMBER 22, 1911

2¢ RED - SQUAT

USAGE

A 2¢ Squat Admiral stamp of the first printing (light red colour) used in prepayment of the letter rate from Canada to U.S.A.

It is interesting to note that the letter took only six days to reach its destination from Vancouver, B.C. to Washington, D.C., some 4000 miles away.

Figure 9.

CANADA BOOKLETS

ADMIRAL ISSUE OF DECEMBER 22, 1911

2¢ RED - SQUAT

USAGE

SECOND PRINTING

The 2¢ rate to the U.S.A. prepaid by means of a two cent red Admiral booklet stamp from the upper row of a pane. The letter originated at Montreal, Que. July 8, 1914 and was addressed to Orono, Maine.

Figure 10 □

R.P.S.C. TIES

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A REGULAR FEATURE

...HANS REICHE

All facets of the philatelic community in Canada have joined together in condemnation of the closure of the National Postal Museum in Ottawa. This event had been anticipated for some time and the newly-elected government took little time to express their misgiving of "unnecessary expenditures" by this act.

The Canadian philatelic community has been robbed of one of its finest support services. The modest beginnings of 1974 emerged ten years later as a mature philatelic museum thanks to the initiatives of the early management. Like many collectors and researchers, I have lost my primary source of research material. Gone forever are the many services provided by the enormously qualified and helpful museum staff. Recent philatelic publications by myself and others could not have been produced without this museum. I do not believe that the final word on this chapter in philatelic history has yet to be written.

What must be regarded as new postal stationery items are the pre-packaged Priority Post small and large covers for mailing either letters or parcels. Parcel items are available in packages of 25 or 10, whereas the letter envelopes come in units of 10 only. Philatelic outlets in Ottawa and Toronto are also carrying new packaged items: regular or commemorative stamps. The Ottawa outlet in the Rideau Centre is well laid-out with many attractive advertising displays. However, it would appear that additional staff training is urgently required as they are unfamiliar with basics such as the differences between coils, booklets or inscription blocks.

A circular has been distributed from one Canadian company offering restoration of stamps such as re-gumming, hinge removals, artistic repairs such as rips or tears, re-perforation, replacing missing sides or corners of perforations and cleaning. This is the first Canadian venture of this nature and one wonders what the reaction of societies like the "Royal" will be.

Gutter stamps or gutter snipes as they are sometimes called can occur on any stamp. Gutter is a term used to designate the spaces between the design of one stamp and that of the next. This can be between stamps, a stamp pane or a stamp sheet, but only when such remain unsevered. There are a few Canadian stamps which were "issued" in that form. For example, the 1934 3¢ Jacques Cartier stamp exists with a gutter between stamps from uncut sheets. The Admiral coil stamps in sheet format exist with a horizontal gutter between blocks of the 1¢ Yellow and the 2¢ Green. Another example is the ½¢ Small Queen which exists with a vertical gutter between two full panes of 100 stamps.

These were deliberately produced, but there are other types which can be found on more modern stamps which were accidental in nature. CS numbers 226 and 259 (Scott #'s 254 and 286) have come on the market with gutters. These were accidentally produced by fold-overs of part of the sheet prior to cutting the sheet or panes apart. Occasionally only one or two stamps are affected by the foldover but pairs and blocks with the gutter between may also be found. Any stamp gutter makes a nice collection showpiece. □

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Canada Post Notes —

RECENT ISSUES

March 15, 1985

A late addition to the program, a 32¢ stamp was issued on 15 March to commemorate the achievements of Canadians in Space, notably the debut of the first Canadian astronaut on 5 October 1984.

The Canadian Space Program began in the 1950's and its goals were to study the Far North, improve communications and develop the Canadian aerospace industry. Our first satelite, Alouette, was launched in 1962 and the successful launching of Alouette II was marked by a commemorative stamp in 1966. Since then the Canadarm has proven highly successful on NASA space shuttle flights and Canadian Marc Garneau undertook a space shuttle mission in 1984.

The design is the work of Les Holloway of Gottschalk + Ash International, featuring the earth as seen from space with the silhouette of a Canadian astronaut in the foreground. To his right, one of the space shuttle's instrument panels is depicted. It was printed by Ashton-Potter using six-colour lithography on Harrison paper. Without wanting to appear negative about both stamps issued to date this year, it might have been preferable if the 1966 Alouette stamp had been re-issued in stamp-on-stamp format!

April 17, 1985

To commemorate the end of the Decade for Women, as proclaimed by the United Nations in 1975, a se-tenant pair of 32¢ stamps was

issued featuring two outstanding Canadian feminists, Thérèse Casgrain and Emily Murphy.

Born in Cooksville, Ontario, in 1868, Emily Murphy was well-known for her novels written under the pen-name Janey Canuck. She became the first woman magistrate in the British Empire when she was appointed a judge of the Edmonton Women's Court in 1916. Although her appointment was challenged as women were not persons in matters of right and privileges, the Alberta Supreme Court upheld her appointment. Later she was to play a prominent role in the "Person's Case" of 1929.

Born in Montreal in 1896, Thérèse Casgrain founded the 'Ligue des droits de la femme' (League for Women's Rights), which fought for the vote in Quebec. In 1938 she succeeded in having the women's right to vote in the Liberal party election platform, and when the party won the 1939 provincial election, it honoured its commitment a year later. In recognition of her many achievements, she was appointed to the Senate in 1970, although it would appear to have been tokenism of some sort since due to the retirement at 75 restric-

tion, she was forced to retire within a year!

The pair of stamps were designed by Muriel Wood (artist) and Ralph Tibbles (art direction and typography)- featuring portraits against background sketches indicating principal conerns of their careers. The 20 million stamps were printed by Ashton-Potter using six-colour lithography on Harrison paper.

PROGRAM REVISIONS

Another in what is expected to be a series of program revisions was announced recently. The Thérèse Casgrain stamp, originally scheduled for release 8 March, was postponed to 17 April and was joined by a second "feminist" stamp honouring Emily Murphy, an ardent crusader for women's rights.

The stamp for "Addictions" scheduled for 1 August has been scrapped. The Ottawa meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union will be commemorated with a release on 3 September, while the Girl Guides issue has been postponed from 4 to 12 September. The Christmas set will be issued one day later, 25 October.

This years Canadian locomotives set has been moved from 12 September to 7 November to coincide with the centennial of the completion of the CPR's trans-continental line at Craigellachie, B.C. on 7 November 1885. A final addition is a stamp scheduled for 15 November to mark the 125th anniversary of Montreal's Museum of Fine Arts.

Since Canada Post has already announced that postage rates will be hiked during 1985, the denominations are of course still to be determined. A good guess would indicate that the hike will not occur before 1 June or 1 July.

Literature Reviews

LE CATALOGUE DES TIMBRES DU CANADA, 1985 edn., Published by Editions Darnell Inc., B.P. 1104, Station A, Montreal, P.Q. H3C 2X9. 15.3 cm x 23 cm, 220 pages, colour illus., soft cover, 1985. $6.95.

The first colour edition of Darnell's Canadian stamp catalogue rolled-off the presses in February and one's immediate first impression is that the colour quality is excellent, first-class and without a doubt the best on the market today! I only wish that editor Lyse Rousseau-Darnell had taken the same time and shown the same expertise as the printer, for once one gets past the pretty picture aspect, the catalogue is all down-hill from there.

According to the catalogue, the stamps are listed and given catalogue numbers according to a Canadian numbering system "en rétablissant l'ordre réel d'émission à la première année d'existence du Dominion du Canada". To say that the Three-Penny Beaver is not Canada's first stamp is like saying the Penny Black isn't the world's first stamp; telling children there's no Santa Claus; or saying the earth is flat! Even Canada Post officially calls the Three-Penny Beaver "Canada's first stamp" and yet this catalogue tells us it isn't! Obviously a major and stupid error on Mrs. Darnell's part, and one which should be corrected!

Upon quickly checking the rest of the catalogue, her affirmation to list in strict issue date order is either a joke or Mrs. Darnell should go back to school and be taught to use a calendar. For example, from 1974 to 1984, only **one year** out of the eleven has the stamps in issue date order. The others are merely a figment of Mrs. Darnell's imagination. No wonder it's the only catalogue I've ever seen which doesn't list the issue dates of the stamps, because to do so would automatically indicate what a farce the numbering system is.

It is the only major catalogue to illustrate coils in most issues. That's a nice touch and adds to the pretty picture aspect of the book but nothing to its philatelic value. If it goes this far, why then is the Admiral series in sheet form represented by only one illustration — the 1¢ Green? Similarly, the issues of Edward VII, Victorian numerals, Maple Leafs, and Diamond Jubilee are incomplete. Not only does the numbering system have no reason or

logic, but the pretty pictures have no consistency.

As the first and only Canadian catalogue in French it is automatically the best by default. However it is unfortunate that French-Canadians are being given a pretty picture book rather than a philatelic catalogue. Are the Darnell's trying to imply that French-Canadians are less serious philatelists than their English counterparts and are only interested in good colour reproduction and not the philatelic content? It is also unfortunate that the editors have "cheapened" any philatelic content of the catalogue by including a 30-page Lighthouse product price-list bound-in, a listing of used stamps by bundles of 100 and an order form.

If you collect first editions of catalogues, then buy this catalogue. If you want to order stamps by mail from the Darnell's, then buy this catalogue (I wonder how many 12-Penny Blacks he can supply at $60,000??). If you like pretty pictures, then buy this catalogue. However, if you consider yourself any type of serious or knowledgeable stamp collector or philatelist, then save your money. The $6.95 would be better spent on purchasing bundles of used Canadian stamps by the 100's!!!

COLLECT CHANNEL ISLANDS AND ISLE OF MAN STAMPS, 2nd edn., Published by Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., Unit 5 Parkside, Christchurch Road Ringwood, Hants BH24 3SH, England. 16.5 cm x 19.5 cm, iv + 104 pages, illus., flexible cover, 1985. £2.75 or equivalent.

This second combined edition contains all issues up to the end of 1984. The contents remain similar to previous editions including information on designers and printers, different definitive printings, distinctive papers, major varieties, phosphors, cylinder and plate numbers, sheet sizes and imprints, quantities sold, and withdrawal and invalidation dates.

The convenient check-list format includes pricing for individual stamps, first day covers, presentation packs, and where applicable, gutter pairs and postal cards.

HISTOIRE POSTALE DES LACS ET DES RIVIERES DU MONDE (Saufe U.S.A. et D.D.S.G.) by E. Antonini et Dr. J. Grasset. Published by David Feldman S.A., Case postale 81, 1213 Onex, Geneva, Switzerland. 16.8 cm x 24.8 cm, 164 pages, illus, maps, postal markings, tables, cloth, loose insert: "Indices de rareté" and "Dernière heure", Nov. 1984, 8 pages. SFr. 60 ($30) plus SFr. 5 post; with air mail postage SFr. 70 ($35); quantity discounts available.

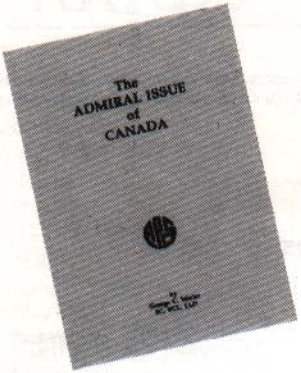
This slim, strongly bound and excellently printed volume provides brief descriptions of postal services on rivers, lakes, canals and some salt water inland lakes and estuaries of the world except for those services of the U.S.A. and those provided by the Danube Company in Europe.

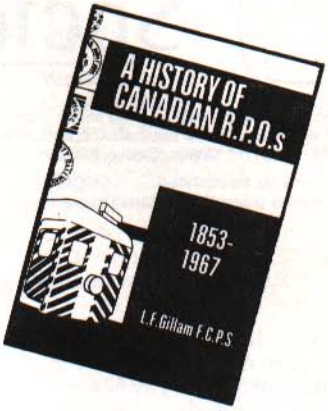
The treatment is to consider the postal service in each continent separately, except for North and South America which are combined under America. The countries in each continent are then discussed in no apparent order. For instance in Europe, Sweden comes first and Russia is the last to be discussed. It should be noted also that Manchuria and Mongolia are described under Russia in the European section.

The services within each country are dealt with region by region and provide such information as dates of the service, the names of the ships that were used, if known, special stamps for the service as well as the postal markings (cancels, pen cancels, manuscript markings, etc.) The accounts are accompanied by clear full-size illustrations of the postal markings and cancels, some of the pen markings and the special stamps and labels. There are also a few covers illustrated showing the manuscript markings or directions. There are also maps of the areas under discussion.

The American section begins with the postal services in Canada. These take five pages to cover: the St. Lawrence River, beginning with the Montreal to Quebec service by the steamer Accomodation in 1809 and carrying on up the river to briefly describe services on Lake Ontario; the Ottawa River is covered in one paragraph; Ontario gets 3 lines for the Muskoka Lake service; Lake Huron also gets three lines. Other services are those on the Gulf of St. Lawrence between Quebec and Gaspe and points on the North Shore; those in British Columbia particularly on Lake Okanagan; the Upper Colombia Tramway and Navigation Co., in northern B.C.; the Telegraph Creek and Wrangell service and finally, the service

(continued on Page 228)





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TRITES, Gerald L. (21400), **Point de Chene,** N.B.
WHISTLER, Gerard G. (21871), **Watsonville,** CA, USA
WOLLMAN, George E. (20530), **Florham Park,** NJ, USA
WULKAN, Henry (21388), **Calgary,** Alta.

HONOUR ROLL - 1984

The following members are credited for sponsoring applicants accepted for Society membership for 1984.

ALBERT, D. (19694)
ARNOT, F. (8155)
BATSFORD, S. (20221) - 2
BOND, Richard (11219)
BUCKNER, John (15752L)
CLARK, Beverlie (10548L) - 4
COLLIE, W.M. (19404)
DEW, D.A. (15021)
ELLAMS, B.A. (21707)
FEDERER, H. (12535)
HORTON, S. (13108)
HUMENIUK, N. (21985)
JOHNSTON, D.W. (7805)
KAMIENSKI, M.A. (8995L) - 2
KIENLEIN, K. (21918) - 2
KILLEEN, Larry (19338)
KLUCHKY, K. (19117L)
KOLLMAN, A. (12541)
KRAEMER, J.E. (4254L) - 2
LOCKE, G. (9884)
LYON, T. (12017L)
MALOTT, R.K. (5358L) - 11
MAYNARD, B. (19388)
MILLAR, M. (7537L)
MITCHENER, R. (7941L)
MORIN, C. (10284L)
MacMANUS, Maj. G. (8181)
OLIVER, M.E. (7105L)
OMEROD, R.W. (8052)
PAWLUK, W.S. (17049)

HONOUR ROLL - 1984

PUGH, David (10359L) - 2
ROBERTSON, I. (12117)
SHELTON, J. (6314) - 2
SIMPSON. W.L. (3740)
SKINNER, J. (13580)
SPENCER, K. (9431) - 2
STEGMAN, J. (19862)
TREMBLAY, C. (21678)
VANDENBERG, G.W. (19435)
VOSS, H. (8263)
WALTHER, M. (6734)
WANDERER, A. (19821)
WIGHTMAN, G. (3871)

Chapters

ANCHORAGE PHILATELIC SOCIETY (CH-185)
BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB (CH-73) - 2
CFB TRENTON STAMP CLUB (CH-89)
COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY (CH-11)
EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB (CH-12) - 2
EDMONTON STAMP CLUB (CH-6) - 2
FORT McMURRAY COIN & STAMP CLUB (CH-165)
GUELPH STAMP CLUB (CH-98)
KIRKLAND LAKE STAMP CLUB (CH-157)
LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB INC. (CH-84) - 8
LETHBRIDGE PHILATELIC SOCIETY (CH-57)
LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY (CH-9)
MUSKOKA PHILATELIC SOCIETY (CH-126) - 3
NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB (CH-5) - 2
NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB (CH-50)
R.C.M.P. (OTTAWA) STAMP CLUB (CH-115) - 2
SCARBOROUGH STAMP CLUB (CH-169)
LA SOCIETE DE PHILATELIQUE DE QUEBEC (CH-40) - 2
LA SOCIETE PHILATELIQUE DE LA RIVE SUD (CH-19) - 3
STONEY CREEK STAMP CLUB (CH-166) - 2
SUDBURY STAMP CLUB (CH-85) - 3
ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY (CH-121)
UNION PHILATELIQUE DE MONTREAL INC. (CH-3) - 3
WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB (CH-14)
WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY (CH-86)

As per R.P.S.C. Chapter Regulations, the above Chapters will be reimbursed $2.00 for each applicant accepted for Society membership that it sponsored during 1984.

THE SALES CIRCUIT - - -

We require sales books for the following countries: France, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Eastern and Western Europe, Russia, Portugal, Spain, Australia, New Zealand, Channel Islands, Ireland, Malta, Cyprus, Gibraltar, USA, UN, BWI, Br. Africa, Br. Asia, Br. Oceania, Newfoundland, and Canada -- Revenues, Officials, Perfins, and mint and used.

When you make-up books for sales circuits, please do not make them too heavy. Circuits are mailed according to weight and a very heavy book can take the place of two lighter ones. Split your material for greater exposure and thus better sales.

Circuits are distributed to both Chapters and individual members, with members having the option of direct or multiple circuits. For more information, please write.

Mrs. Margaret Allen
P.O. Box 727
Fenelon Falls, Ont. K0M 1N0

ANTI-THEFT COMMITTEE - - -

Archives Thefts — Everybody Loses
by Mike Street *(Cont'd. from last issue)*

THE RESPONSE OF THE PHILATELIC COMMUNITY

In the most recent incidents, the philatelic community has played a large part in recovering the stolen goods. As related above, a dealer discovered the Queen's theft, and another dealer has been instrumental in getting the covers back. In London, a dealer actually wrestled with Robertson, trying to hold him for the Police.

In the earlier thefts, however, our record is poor, even sad. Less than 5% of the material has been recovered. Four of six stolen covers which were illustrated in this magazine as part of articles returned; 2 were 'sold to persons unknown' and are still missing.

David Ross, former Diector of the New Brunswick Museum, put the matter eloquently but bluntly when he wrote in 1982:

'There has been some criticism of archives for a) not knowing exactly what they own, and b) for not keeping tighter security. The criticism is justified, though the reason for these omissions is that archives do not have sufficient staff to maintain nearly as complete records as they would like, and also, that until recently we all worked on trust. I think that this trust was justified, since as far as we know only one major thief has been involved out of all the thousands of honest people who have examined the covers in our archives.

'Due to the theft, procedures are now very different, security is much tighter, only a few, highly accredited people see anything but microfilm. Security routines take up a lot of staff time which could otherwise be devoted to more useful work.

'We have had some 21 covers returned to us by collectors who bought them in good faith, including three from a collector who took the dealer to the small debts court in Toronto where he recovered his purchase price plus costs, a total of some $700, which would seem to be an expensive object lesson for the dealer ...

'As you can see by the length of the list, it is difficult to publicise widely, though we distributed some 60 copies to philatelic journals, clubs and dealers. The response from dealers has been dead silence. Even the CSDA has done nothing to try to help. Clubs have been most kind in publicising the theft in their journals. Collectors, with the exception of those who have returned covers, (6 people) seem in general to take the attitude that something stolen from a museum or archives is fair game and that possession of stolen materials of such kind is not a 'real' crime.

'I can only say that the response of the philatelic community has been disappointing. Little sorrow, let alone outrage has been expressed, though one wonders what the reaction of a collector or dealer would be if his own collection was robbed.

'The Museum's attitude is that we will never close the case. We will take all possible legal steps to recover our property whenever and wherever it surfaces, in sales, articles or catalogues. The museum will continue to do this indefinitely, my successor and his successor will continue the process of recovery for the next 50 years if necessary.'

WHAT MUST BE DONE?

Fault can be found in many areas, but volleys of blame will not solve the problems. The following comments are made in the hope of preventing, or at least minimizing, further losses and, with a bit of luck, reducing the damage already done.

1. Archives must take steps to microfilm all their holdings. The purpose of this is both to have a record of the material and to establish ownership. The dealer ordered by the Court to repay the collector who had returned stolen covers fought the case on the grounds that the archive in question could not prove ownership, and thus that no theft had occurred. Had his defence been successful, he says, other archives would have taken notice and precautions to guard against similar thefts, thus lessening his and other dealers' chances of being stung in the future.

Archives must notify the authorities and the hobby immediately on discovering a loss, and must be unrelenting in pressing charges and trying to recover their property. Nothing en-

courages people to steal, or to keep stolen property, more than the knowledge that nothing will happen to them.

Archives should consider seriously the suggestion that after microfilming documents, all those with philatelic value should be offered at auction. (In cases where only one or two examples of a prominent person's handwriting exist on items which also have philatelic value, the archives would obviously want to retain the material.) The value of this is obvious — archives would have more money to spend on their other work and would have fewer attractions for criminals; collectors would have access, legitimately, to new and perhaps previously unknown material.

2. Dealers have learned a great deal, in the past few years, about identifying or suspecting stolen material on sight. Visual clues, as well as methods of tracing sources of documents by the names of the sender or addressee, have made things a bit safer for them. As this summer's events have shown, however, more educational efforts are needed to spread this information.

Another area in which delaers will have to tighten their operations comes in their dealings with people known to have been convicted of theft or related offences, or b) people completely unknown to them. In the former case, a pedigree and time before payment must be demanded; in the latter, a request for several pieces of solid identification might just produce some surprising results.

3. Governments must be spurred to do two things. First, archives must be given the resources necessary to record all holdings. Perhaps a Federal-Provincial effort could be organized, in conjunction with a job creation scheme, to do a microfilm blitz of all facilities in the country. Second, Police forces must be encouraged to devote manpower and money to these crimes. A criticism levelled this past summer was that it was difficult to get the attention of Police forces because Robertson's activities were not as important as the more serious matters they usually confront.The FBI in the United States has more than one officer working fulltime on philatelic matters — does any Canadian force?

4, The philatelic press must print all pertinent details of a theft as soon as possible after notification — *and not six years later.*

5. The collector must take the same precautions as a dealer when buying from a shady or unknown person. More important, especially in the cases discussed here, collectors must examine their collections, check out material which might be even the slightest bit suspect, and return it if it is identified as being stolen.

If we want a clean hobby, we cannot turn a blind eye to unpleasant things in order to enhance our collections. It is a sad fact that some collectors have kept items they *know* were stolen from archives mentioned above, either boldly or using excuses such as 'title' or 'How do I know for sure?'. This cannot be tolerated, because if that's the kind of hobby we want, that's the kind of hobby we'll get — along with the bad reputation that at least one other hobby has acquired.

Any collector who has material which is suspect should photocopy all sides and send the photocopies to the appropriate person named in this article. If some people feel embarassment at even making an enquiry, the author would be willing to act as an intermediary on the clear understanding that if something is identified as stolen, the authorities will be informed of the name of the source. We have an obligation to ourselves to try to resolve this situation.

NATIONAL OFFICE - - -

The March/April issue was the first mailed using the computerized address labels which were described in the Jan./Feb. journal. Members who received a label with "LAST ISSUE" printed on it are requested to renew immediately, otherwise your membership will lapse and the computer will shortly and without further warning drop this category from the rolls for non-payment of dues.

Members who renew late are reminded that there is a distinct possibility that an issue of the Canadian Philatelist may be missed. A large number of renewals which expired 31 December 1984, were received subsequent to

the address labels being prepared for the March/April issue. Many were received in excess of four months from the time the first dues notices were mailed early in November 1984. While every attempt is made to estimate the quantity in this category when printing figures are supplied, there is absolutely no way of ensuring that all late renewals will receive journals once an issue has been printed.

Members are encouraged to remit dues well in advance of receiving a dues notice in the mail, or immediately upon receipt. This will ensure that no issues of the journal are missed. Now that expiry dates are clearly printed on all address labels, it is hoped that this will enable members to more accurately determine the status of their membership and remit dues accordingly.

E.R. (Ritch) Toop
Office Manager

RPSC CHAPTER PRESIDENTS

If you want to extend your chapter activities and increase the benefits to your membership, try 6 chapter ads in the "CP". You won't be disappointed with the results. See examples of chapter ads in this issue. The cost is only $15.00 for 6 consecutive ads.

Contact
R.K. MALOTT
Advertising Manager
16 Harwick Crescent,
Nepean, Ontario K2H 6R1
CANADA

CHAPTER MEETINGS

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB
R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 144 meets 1st Sunday (1:30-4:00 p.m.) and 3rd Tuesday (7:30-9:30 p.m.), September to June at Terry Miller Recreation Complex, Meeting Room 2, Williams Parkway (between Dixie Rd. & Bramalea Rd.) Bramalea, Ont. All visitors welcome. Correspondence to: Bramalea Stamp Club, P.O. 2041 Bramalea, Ont. L6T 3S3.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the Kensington Community Centre, 37th Ave. & Dumfries St. (One block east of Knight St.), Vancouver, B.C. Visitors welcome. Mail to the Club, Box 2356, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3W5.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY
(Chapter 66). Regular meetings: first and fourth Wednesdays of each month, except July and August, in the C.U.P.E. Hall at 104 13th Ave. S.E., 7:30 p.m. The Calgary Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 1641, Station "M", Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2L7.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter No. 11. Meetings held monthly on the fourth Monday 7:30 p.m. Visitors welcome. P.O. Box 465, Trail, B.C. V1R 4L7.

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA -
Chapter No. 67 meets the 2nd & 4th Monday of every month (except on holidays and in July & August) at 7:30 p.m. at Forest Avenue Public School, 20 Forest Ave., in Port Credit. Visitors always welcome. Further information, contact E.A. Read, (416) 278-4716.

DAVID THOMPSON STAMP CLUB
RPSC CH75-97 meets the second Tuesday of each month except July and August at 7 p.m. in the lower floor of St. David's Anglican Church, Castlegar, B.C. Membership is open to all and guests are welcome.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Stan Wadlow Clubhouse, Cedarvale Ave., first east of Woodbine, at Cosburn, north of arena. 1st & 3rd Wednesdays of each month (except in July & August). Sec'y: Raymond Reakes, 188 Woodmount Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4C 3Z4. Visitors always welcome.

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB
Touring stampers welcome. Meetings on alternate Mondays in the cafeteria of St. Joseph Composite High School. Address all mail c/o the club. P.O. Box 399, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2J6.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 78 meets first Wednesday of each month, September through June, (Excepting the month of December) in Room 29, St. Luke's United Church, The Kingsway at Kipling Ave., Islington, at 7:00 p.m. Visitors are welcome. Secretary: Mark S. Curtis, Apt. 515, 1355 Silver Spear Road, Mississauga, Ont. L4Y 2W9. Tel: (416) 625-6738.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 176 meets the 2nd Monday of each month, Sept.-June in the Fenelon Falls Secondary School. July and August, contact President Ron Thoburn, Fenelon Falls or call 887-6667. Visitors welcome.

HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter no. 51 meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays September to May inclusive, June, July and August 2nd Monday only. Lower Hall of Sts. Peter and Paul Church, 50 Brucedale Ave. East, in Hamilton. Address % Club, P.O. Box 205, Station 'A', Hamilton, Ontario L8N 2B0.

INSURANCE & BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY

A RPSC Chapter. We meet the 3rd Thursday of each month, October through May in downtown Toronto. Membership is open to members of the financial community. Visitors are always welcome. For details contact Cliff Buile at 599-6664 or Fred Armstrong at 364-0057 or write P.O. Box 6803, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1X6.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets monthly, 1st Wednesday, Sept. to June, from 7 - 10 p.m. in the Kelowna Secondary School Cafeteria, 575 Harvey Ave. Business meeting 8 p.m. followed by an auction - visitors always welcome. Address: Box 1185, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 7P8.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB

Chapter No. 7 Regular meetings the fourth Wednesday of each month (except July, August and December) in the cafeteria of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile at 7:30 p.m. Visitors always welcome. Secretary Jake Mieras, 38 Lincoln Road, Chatham, Ontario N7M 4Y7.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 49 meets the second & fourth Monday, Sept. to May, at 6 p.m. for juniors and 7 p.m. for all members, at the Hall of St. George Cathedral, Johnson and Wellington Sts., Kingston, Ont. Correspondence to: Kingston Stamp Club, c/o Ronald Tritton, P.O. Box 1202, Kingston, Ont. K7L 4Y8.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 13) Meets on the 2nd Thursday of each month (except July and August) in the Elizabethan Room of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church (Queen St. entrance) at 7:30 p.m. Visitors welcome. Pres. Enn Glaaser, 34 Glenwood Drive, Kitchener, Ont., N2A 1H7, who may be contacted for information.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 33, meets second Wednesday and last Friday monthly from September to June in the Emergency Measures Building. Visitors are welcome. Louise Cifarelli, Secretary-Treasurer, 2824 Begin Bay, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7E 5M1.

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB

501 St. John's Blvd., Pointe Claire, Quebec. Meeting nights 2nd and 4th Thursdays, September till June, at 7:30 p.m. President Alan Dean, Secretary, Jean Keep. Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire, Dorval, P.Q. H9R 4NS. Visitors Welcome.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 5 of the Royal. Meetings at 7:30 p.m. on Second and Fourth Thursdays (except in July and August) at Bedford Park United Church, 100 Ranleigh Avenue, Toronto. Visitors Welcome.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 of the Royal meets on the 1st & 3rd Wednesdays of each month - July and August excepted, at the North York Memorial Community Hall, 5090 Younge St., Willowdale, Ontario. Secretary: P.O. Box 62, Willowdale M2N 5S7. Visitors welcome.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

Halifax, Nova Scotia, est. 1922. First affiliate of the R.S.P.C. (1934). Meets 2nd Tuesday of each month, Sept.-June, Nova Scotia Museum. Corr. Sec'y: Hugh Rathburn, Nova Scotia Stamp Club, P.O. Box 2935, Dartmouth E. N.S. B2W 4Y2. Visitors welcome.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 135 meets 7:30 p.m., second and fourth Tuesdays, year round at Trafalgar Hall Auditorium, Trafalgar Road at Hwy. 5, Oakville. R.P.S.C. Representative: Dave Dixon, P.O. Box 524, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5B4. Visitors welcome.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 16, meets Thursdays at 8:00 p.m. September through May in room 021, Marion Hall, University of Ottawa. Contact President Peter Kaulback, 419 Holland Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1G 3H6; or telephone (613) 728-7863. Visitors welcome.

RA STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA

(Chapter 41, RPSC). Meets 7:30 p.m. every Monday at The R.A. Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario. (Except June, July and August). Visitors welcome - phone 733-5100.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB OF MONTREAL

(Chapter 122 of the R.P.S.C.) meets the first and third Thursdays of each month, September through June at 7:30 p.m., at Le Manoir, 5319 Notre Dame de Grace Avenue, Montreal. Guests always welcome. Information: P.O. Box 264, Westmount, Quebec H3Z 2T2.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 8 p.m. at St. Malachy's High School with exception of June to August. Auction at each meeting. Secretary, Saint John Stamp Club, Box 6783, Station A, Saint John, N.B. E2L 4S2.

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC

Regular meetings will be held in the basement of The Saint Charles Garnier Church, 1215 Chanoine Morel, Sillery. As in the past, we will hold meetings on the first and third Wednesdays of the month - 7:30 hr., to 10:00.

UNION PHILATÉLIQUE DE MONTRÉAL

(RPSC Chapter No. 3) meets every second and fourth Tuesday, September to June, at 7 p.m., 7110 8th ave., Montréal (St. Michel) P.Q. Visitors always welcomed. Postal address: P.O. Box 398, Station A, Montreal, Quebec H3C 2T1.

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 52) Meets monthly on the second Thursday, at the Gordon Head Lawn Bowling Club, 1742 Lambrick Street at 8 p.m. Mr. A. Bunting Secretary, Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 6537, Postal Station "C", Victoria, B.C., V8P 5M4. Visitors always welcome.

WESTMOUNT PHILATELIC CLUB

Chapter 17 of the Royal. Meets every 4th Monday September through May (except December) at 7:30 p.m. at the United Service Club, 1195 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal. President Bernie Margolis. Mailing address: P.O. Box 323, Westmount Station, Montreal H3Z 2T5. Visitors very welcome. Information; phone Graham Locke (514) 672-1393.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Meets 7:30 p.m. second and fourth Tuesdays, except July and August at St. Pauls Runnymede Church, 404 Willard Ave., near Jane and Annette, Toronto. West Toronto Stamp Club, c/o 331 Rathburn Rd., Islington, Ont. M9B 2L9. Visitors welcome.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meetings: 1st & 3rd Thursdays (except July & August), 7:30 p.m., Veterans Club Room, downstairs, C.N. Union Station, Main St. at Broadway, Box 1425, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 2Z1. Visitors always welcome.

Literature Reviews

(Cont'd. from Page 214)

provided by the Hudson's Bay Co. on the Mackenzie River in the N.W.T. in 1937.

Since all of the services are treated rather briefly, one would have to consult further works for the complete stories of the services, if they are known. However, the meagre bibliographies supplied at the end of each country's section will provide one with a little more work. Many of the references give no date of publication nor places of publication if the reference is a book. References to articles in journals sometimes give the year of the journal but not volume number nor page numbers. It would be convenient to have that additional information, particularly the page numbers so that one can gauge, roughly, whether the article is worth seeking out.

With the above comments in mind, one must consider this work as being a well illustrated introductory survey which can provide the basis for more searching treatments of the fresh water postal services in a region or a country. pmm. □

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CANADA REVENUES - bought and sold. Regular mail bid auctions and fully illustrated price lists. Sample 25¢. 1984 Canada revenue catalogue $7.75. 2 Volume Canada revenue album $74.95. Since 1970. ESJ van Dam Ltd., Box 300R, Bridgenorth, Ont. Canada K0L 1H0.

CANADA & NEWFOUNDLAND price list, free, to serious adults. Mint, Used, Singles, Plate blocks, Coils, Booklets, Panes, Tagged or will quote your want list. Philip Horowitz, Box 4117, Sunnyside, NY 11104.

CANADA MINT: Full sheets, blocks of four and first day covers. 1956 to 1982 at 10% off Scott prices. Write for list. $1.00, Roy Crosbie, Box 36, 70 Mile House, B.C. V0K 2K0.

CANADA, MILITARY, SPECIAL, to celebrate 40 years of flying operations 408 Squadron has a cover with the Canadian Lancaster stamp, a British stamp franked at the first home of the squadron in England and the 1984 Canadian Air Force stamp franked on the day of issue. Numbers are very limited of this highly specialized item. Please send $30.00 to W. Kasper, 3281 132A Ave., Edmonton, Alta. T5A 3K4. Funds are for 408 Squadron Museum.

COVERS

PACIFIC ISLANDS, BRITISH BORNEO EXCLUSIVELY. I have a good stock of covers, proofs and postal history material. Sorry, no stamps carried. What would you like to see? Howard Lee, Box 636D, New York, NY 10163 USA.

EXCHANGES

WISHES TO EXCHANGE U.S. for former British Colonies (other than Canada). Writes in English. Alvin Kaplan, 2489 Legion St., Bellmore, N.Y. 11710 USA.

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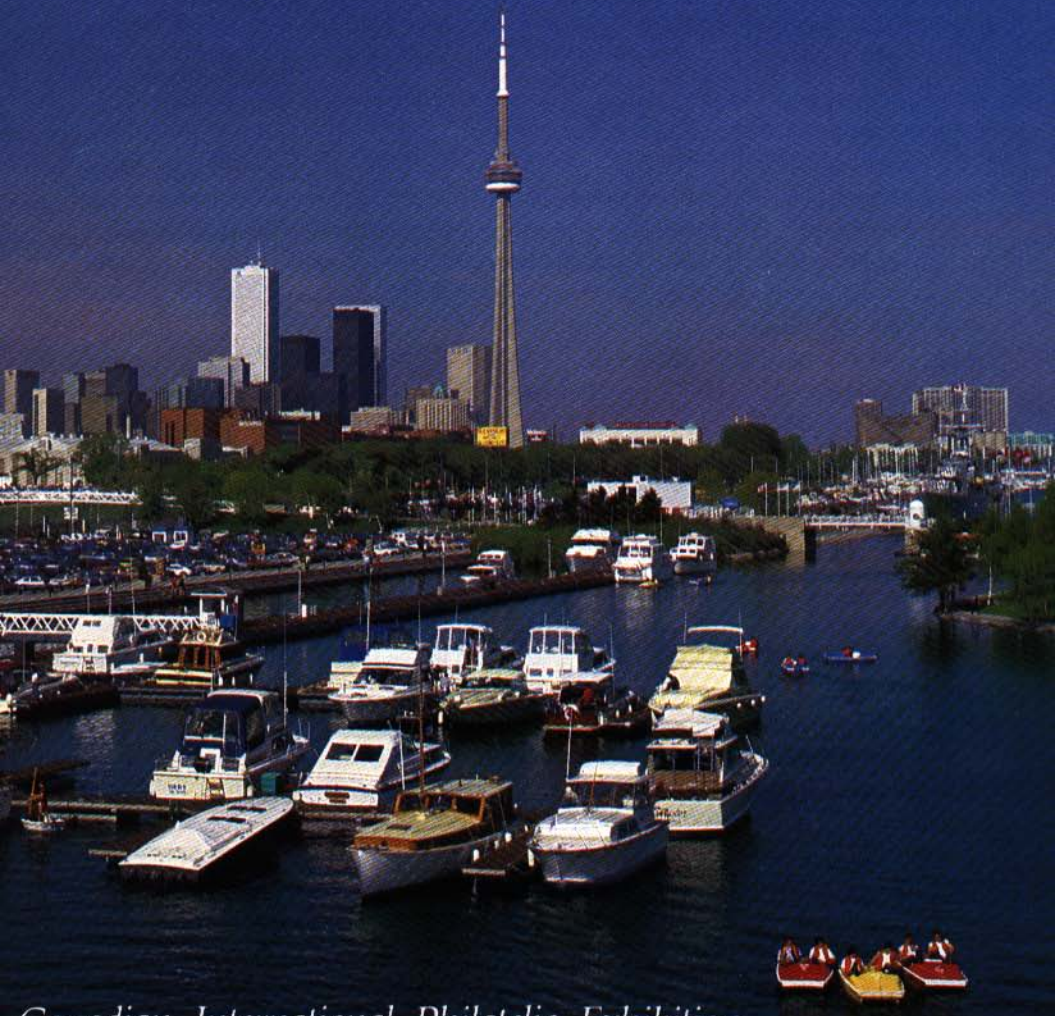
CAPEX '87



Canadian International Philatelic Exhibition

TORONTO, CANADA June 13 - 21, 1987

CAPEX 87

Invitation

Canada's Third International Philatelic Exhibition—CAPEX 87—will be held from June 13th to 21st, 1987 in Toronto, Ontario.

CAPEX 87 will commemorate the 120th anniversary of Confederation and the 100th anniversary of the sponsoring organization—The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. The exhibition is under the patronage of the Federation Internationale de Philatelie (F.I.P.)

The participation of Canada Post by means of a major postal facility, special stamp issues, commemorative covers and postmarks and many educational and historical exhibits will add to the philatelic significance of the event.

CAPEX 87 will be held in the new Metropolitan Toronto Convention Centre located in downtown Toronto. The Centre features an Exhibition Hall (artificial light) providing more than 190,000 square feet (17,800 sq. meters) of air conditioned space, 30 meeting and reception rooms, a large Banquet Hall with complete catering facilities and a 1,350 seat Auditorium.

Plans call for a display of 3200 competitive frames (35"x 47" or 89 cm x 119 cm) holding 16 standard size album pages, an international bourse of over 125 dealers and 40 foreign Post Offices.

Toronto, a city of 2½ million people, is located in the heart of the continent on scenic Lake Ontario. Although English in origin there are significant ethnic populations and the international nature of the city is reflected in the hundreds of restaurants and the many residential areas.

The entire urban area, which is renowned as the safest city in North America, is served by a fast and efficient subway, streetcar and bus transportation system. The exhibition is within walking distance of the subway system and the central downtown commercial district.

The cultural life of the city is enhanced by the recently opened Roy Thomson Hall, the Art Gallery of Ontario, the Royal Ontario Museum, the Science Centre and the Metro Zoo. Shopping is easy in the many high class shopping districts such as the Eaton Centre and the Bloor and Bay area.

Close to the Convention Centre is the CN Tower, the tallest free-standing building in the world. Have a meal in the revolving restaurant and look down on the attractive recreation facilities of the Harbourfront area, the Toronto Islands and, on a clear day, many miles of the Lake Ontario shoreline.

Accommodation is easy with two first class hotels adjacent to the Centre and more than 21,000 rooms in other hotels throughout the city.

We hope you will be able to come to CAPEX 87 and that you will enjoy your visit to Toronto.

CAPEX 87

Invitation

La troisième exposition philatélique internationale Canadienne, CAPEX 87, aura lieu du 13 au 21 juin 1987, à Toronto (Ontario).

CAPEX 87 marquera le 120e anniversaire de la Confédération, ainsi que le centenaire de l'organisme commanditaire, la Société Philatélique Royale du Canada. L'exposition est placée sous le haut patronage de la Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (F.I.P.).

Cette exposition, qui verra la participation de Postes Canada sous forme d'une importante installation postale, l'émission de séries spéciales tant d'enveloppes premier jour que d'oblitérations commémoratives, ainsi que de nombreuses présentations éducatives et historiques, fera date dans l'histoire de la philatélie.

CAPEX 87 se tiendra dans le nouveau centre de congrès du Toronto métropolitain, situé au centre-ville de Toronto. Ce centre comprend un hall d'exposition artificiellement éclairé et climatisé de plus de 190 000 pieds carrés (17 800 m²), 30 salles de réunion et de réception, une grande salle de banquet avec office complet, et un auditorium de 1 350 places.

On compte exposer 3 200 cadres de compétition, de 35 x 47 po./89 x 119 cm, contenant chacun 16 pages d'album de taille standard. Il y aura également une bourse internationale rassemblant plus de 125 marchands et 40 administrations postales étrangères.

Toronto est une ville de 2 millions et demi d'habitants, située au coeur du continent nord-américain sur les rives du magnifique lac Ontario. Malgré son origine anglo-saxonne, sa population est très diversifiée comme le prouve la variété cosmopolite des centaines de restaurants qu'on y trouve et les particularités de plusieurs quartiers résidentiels.

La ville—réputée la plus sûre du continent—est desservie par un réseau de transports en commun (métro, tramways, et autobus) rapide et efficace. L'exposition est à quelques minutes de marche du métro et du quartier des affaires du centre-ville.

La vie culturelle de la cité s'épanouit à l'Opéra Roy Thomson, récemment inauguré, à la Galerie des beaux-arts de l'Ontario, au Musée Royal de l'Ontario, à "l'Ontario Science Centre" et au jardin zooligique. De nombreux quartiers de boutiques, tels le centre Eaton et le quartier Bloor-Bay, vous attireront par leurs vitrines.

Le centre de congrès avoisine la tour CN, le plus haut édifice du monde. Dinez au restaurant tournant et contemplez la zone du Harbourfront, les Îles de Toronto, et par temps clair, la rive du lac Ontario se déroulant à l'infini.

Vous n'aurez aucune peine à vous loger: deux établissments hoteliers de luxe avoisinent le centre de congrès, et la ville compte, par ailleurs, plus de 21 000 chambres d'hôtel.

Nous espérons que vus pourrez venir à CAPEX 87 et que vous découvrirez Toronto avec plaisir.

CAPEX 87

Invitacion

CAPEX 87—la Tercera Exposición Filatélica Internacional de Canadá se realizará del 13 al 21 de Junio de 1987 en Toronto, Ontario.

CAPEX 87 conmemorá el 120 aniversario de la Confederación y el Primer Centenario de la organización auspiciadora—la Sociedad Filatélica Real de Canadá. La exposición es patrocinada por la Federación Internacional de Filatelia (F.I.F.).

El significado filatélico del evento estará realzado por la participación de Canada Post a través de una importante oficina postal, emisiones de sellos especiales, cartas-sobres y timbres conmemorativos y muchas exhibiciones históricas y educacionales.

CAPEX 87 se efectuará en el nuevo Centro de Conferencias de Toronto Metropolitano que está ubicado en el sector comercial de la ciudad. Este Centro cuenta con un Hall de Exposición artificialmente iluminado que ofrece más de 190,000 pies cuadrados (17,800 metros cuadrados) de espacio con aire acondicionado, 30 salones para recepciones y reuniones, un gran Salón de Banquetes con servicio completo de provisión de alimentos y un Auditorio con 1,350 localidades.

Los planes incluyen una exhibición de 3200 marcos competitivos (35"x 47" u 89 cm x 119 cm) con capacidad para 16 páginas de álbumes de tamano estándar, una 'bourse' internacional de más de 125 negociantes y 40 Oficinas de Correos extranjeras.

Toronto, una ciudad de 2½ millones de habitantes, está ubicada en el corazón del continente en el escénico Lago Ontario. A pesar de su origen inglés, hay también grupos étnicos significativos y la naturaleza internacional de la ciudad se refleja en los centenares de restaurantes y en las diversas áreas residenciales.

Toda el área urbana, reconocida como la ciudad más segura de Norteamérica, cuenta con un servicio de transporte eficiente y rápido que incluye tren subterráneo, tranvías y autobuses.

La vida cultural de la ciudad está realzada por el recientemente inaugurado Roy Thomson Hall, la Galería de Arte de Ontario, el Museo Real de Ontario, el Centro de Ciencias y el Zoológico de Toronto. Existen además muchos distritos comerciales de alta calidad, tales como el Eaton Centre y el área comercial de las calles Bloor y Bay.

Cerca del Centro de Conferencias está la Torre CN, la estructura autoestable más alta del mundo. Puede comer en el restaurante giratorio y disfrutar mirando las instalaciones recreativas del Harbour Front, las islas de Toronto, y si el día está despejado, la ribera del Lago Ontario que se extiende por muchas millas.

El alojamiento no ofrece problemas. Hay dos hoteles de primera calidad adyacentes al Centro de Conferencias y más de 21,000 habitaciones en otros hoteles a través de la ciudad.

Esperamos que pueda asistir a CAPEX 87 y que tenga una grata visita a Toronto.

CAPEX '87

Preliminary Registration
Inscription Préliminaire

Information about CAPEX 87 will appear regularly in the world's philatelic press, but if you wish to exhibit, support the exhibition by joining the Beaver Club or if you are a trade participant it would be to your advantage to register now on our mailing list.

La press philatélique internationale publiera régulièrement des renseignements au sujet de CAPEX 87, mais si vous désirez exposer, contribuer à l'exposition en adhérant au Club Beaver, ou si vous désirez participer commercialement, nous vous conseillons de vous inscire d'ores et déjà à notre liste de correspondants:

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I am interested in:
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(veuillex remplir le verso)

* Provisional entry forms will be issued with Magazine #1.
L'inscription provisoire sera incluse dans la brochure N° 1.

** Trade information is only available to members of recognized national trade associations.
Les informations de commerce ne sont disponibles que les membres d'une nationale reconnue.

Mail to:
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Beaver Club

Membership in the Beaver Club will ensure that you receive all preliminary Magazines and programme information. You will also be entitled to special privileges including a season ticket to CAPEX 87, a "Members Only" entrance (no waiting in line), a catalogue and entrance to the Beaver Lounge which is restricted to members only. There will also be offers of limited edition philatelic souvenirs. (Closing date April 1987).

Tout membre du Beaver Club sera assure de recevoir toutes les brochures et pamphlets d'informations. Il aura aussi droit a des privileges speciaux incluant une passe d'entrée pour la durée de Capex 87, admission par une porte d'entrée speciale pour les membres seulement (pas de ligne d'attente), un catalogue, et admission au Salon du Beaver Club reserve aux membres seulement. Des souvenirs philateliques emis en quantité limitée seront offerts aux membres. (Date limite Avril 1987).

****

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CAPEX 87

Einladung

Kanadas dritte internationale Briefmarkenausstellung—CAPEX 87—findet vom 13. bis 21. Juni 1987 in Toronto, Ontario, statt.

CAPEX 87 feiret das 120-jährige Bestehen Kanadas sowie den 100. Jahrestag der Stifterorganisation, der Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. Die Ausstellung unterliegt der Schirmherrschaft der Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (F.I.P.).

Die kanadische Bundespost leistet einen wichtigen Beitrag zur philatelistischen Bedeutung dieses Ereignisses: sie wird wichtige Postanlagen zur Verfügung stellen, Sondermarken herausbringen, besondere Ganzsachen und Poststempel anbieten und verschiedene lehrreiche und geschichtliche Ausstellungen veranstalten.

Der Metropolitan Toronto Convention Centre, Torontos neuer Kongresscenter, wird die Ausstellung hausen. Er liegt im Zentrum der Stadt und weist einen Ausstellungssaal auf, der ausschliesslich künstlich beleuchtet wird. Es stehen über 17.800 Quadratmeter klimatisierter Ausstellungsfläche zur Verfügung sowie 30 Versammlungs- und Empfangsräume, ein grosser, vollständig eingerichteter Bankettsaal und ein Vortragsraum mit 1.350 Plätzen.

Vorgesehen ist die Zurschaustellung von 3.200 konkurrierenden Rahmen in der Grösse von 89 cm x 119 cm, welche 16 Albumseiten von Standardgrösse fassen, eine internationale Börse von mehr als 125 Händlern und 40 ausländischen Postämtern.

Toronto ist am malerischen Ontariosee im Herzen des Kontinents gelegen und zählt 2,5 Millionen Einwohner. Obwohl Englisch die Hauptsprache est, spielen die vielen verschiedenen Volksgruppen eine wesentliche Rolle. Das internationale Flair dieser Stadt spiegelt sich in Hunderten von Restaurants und den verschiedenen Wohnvierteln wider.

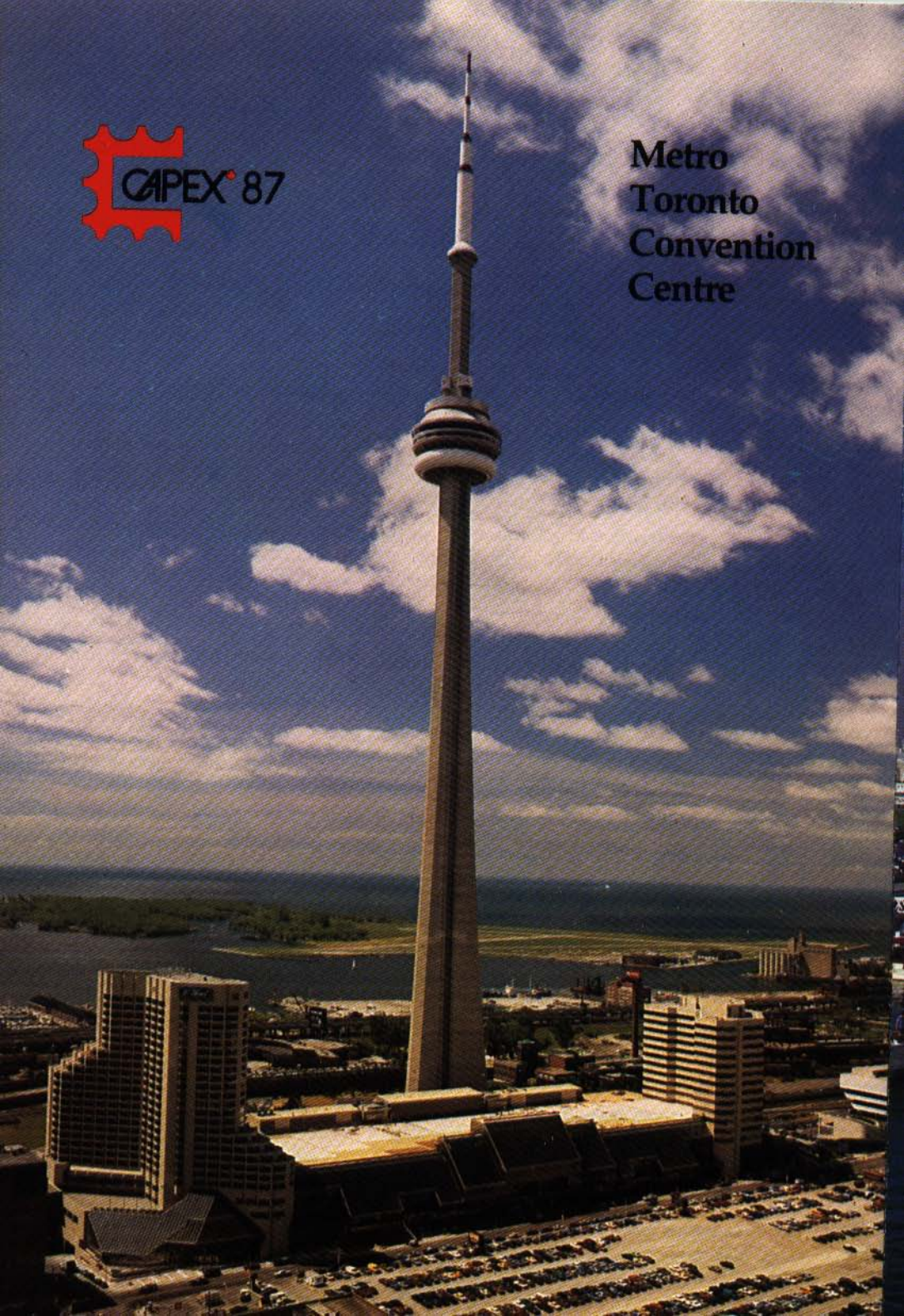
Das gesamte Stadtgebiet, das übrigens als das Sicherste in ganz Nordamerika gilt, wird von einem schnellen und gut ausgebauten Netz von U-Bahnen, Strassenbahnen und Bussen durchkreuzt. U-Bahnstationen und die Geschäftsviertel der Innenstadt sind vom Ausstellungsort zu Fuss erreichbar.

Das kulturelle Leben der Stadt hat durch die kürzliche Eröffnung der Roy Thomson Hall einen weiteren Aufschwung erhalten. Darüberhinaus wird Sie die Art Gallery of Ontario, das Royal Ontario Museum, der Science Centre und der Metro Zoo interessieren. Einkaufsbummel werden Ihnen in den vielen schicken Geschäftsvierteln wie dem Eaton Centre und der Gegend um Bloor und Bay leichtgemacht.

In der Nähe des Kongresscenters liegt eine weitere Sehenswürdigkeit, der CN-Tower, die höchste freistehende Struktur der Welt. Sie können oben speisen, in einem sich drehenden Restaurant mit Blick auf die attracktiven Freizeiteinrichtungen der Harbourfront-Anlagen, die Toronto Islands und an einem schönen Tag sogar über viele Meilen des Ontariosees.

Die Unterbringung stellt keine Schwierigkeiten dar, denn in der unmittelbaren Nachbarschaft des Centers gibt es zwei erstklassige Hotels und über 21.000 Zimmer in anderen Hotels der Stadt.

Wir hoffen, dass wir Sie bei CAPEX 87 begrüssen können und wünschen Ihnen jetzt schon einen angenehmen Besuch in Toronto.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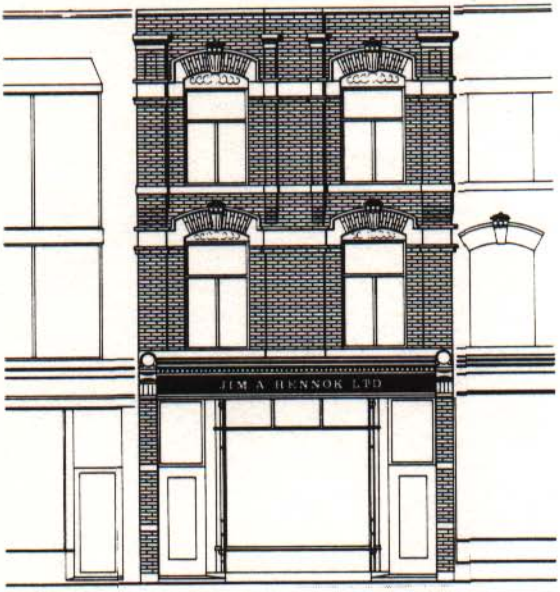

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