CANADIAN PHILATELIST

Journal of the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

VOLUME 37 **MAY-JUNE, 1986** NUMBER 3

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST

JOURNAL of the ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

Publication Date: May 15, 1986

Volume 37, No. 3 | Whole No. 214 | May-June, 1986

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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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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, 3 - 420 Parliament St., Toronto, Ontario M5A 3A2

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.

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EDITOR'S NOTES

by Ron Richards

NATIONAL POSTAL MUSEUM

James E. Kraemer, our President and Michael Madesker, our Vice-President attended a meeting concerning the National Postal Museum held in Ottawa February 20, 1986. The Royal Philatelic Society, the British North America Philatelic Society represented by Allan Steinhart and the Postal History Society of Canada represented by Dr. Gray Scrimgeour and Dr. Robert C. Smith were invited to meet with Andre Villeneuve, Vice-President Corporate Communications, Canada Post Corporation and Cimon Morin, Acting Director, National Postal Museum.

Considerable discussion centred around the Joint Brief submitted by the above three societies to the Marchment Review Committee on the Mandate and Productivity of the Canada Post Corporation. Canada Post announced that the new quarters for the Postal Museum would be located in Ottawa and that plans are on schedule for completion by mid 1988.

The discussions were an exchange of ideas concerning the Postal Museum. What parameters should be set up to guide the Museum? What expertise and background is required by those entrusted in operating the Museum? And finally, what types of services should the Museum provide?

There seemed to be a genuine awareness of the needs and expectations of philatelists and postal historians. Further meetings are envisaged in the future. It is hoped that the Museum will return to the objectives and purposes outlined in its original mandate.

MEMBERS REPLY

It is perhaps a little too early to comment, but to date I have only received a dozen responses to my request for in-put, comments and suggestions for a possible brand-new look to the Canadian Philatelist for 1987. With our membership standing at over 6000, that means that less than half of one percent of our members could bother to take the time to reply. But...that's better than our Executive! Of our 16 Executive members, I received replies from no one! I guess such is the sad state of organized philately in Canada...

OBITUARY
GWEN WILKENSON

A former Director of the Society and Advertising Manager for the Canadian Philatelist from 1955 - 1959, Gwendolyne Eunice Wilkinson of Port Hope, Ontario passed away at Princess Margaret Hospital in Toronto on December 9, 1985. The former Gwen Dawson was married to Frederick Wilkinson in 1956. Born in Toronto she became a Flight Sergeant in the Royal Canadian Air Force. After W.W. II she returned to the University of Toronto and upon graduating taught school in Toronto. A well known philatelist and postal historian Mrs. Wilkinson was also active in the East Durham Historical Society, the Monarchist League of Canada, the Port Hope and District Horticultural Society, the Port Hope Agricultural Society and many other cultural groups. Mrs. Wilkinson is survived by her husband to whom the Society on behalf of its members extends its sympathy.

RPSC GENERAL BYLAWS

In this issue you'll find printed the complete text of the Society's General Bylaws updated to 1 January 1986. If and when changes occur, these will be updated in future issues of this journal.

NEW ADDRESS

Members are requested to please take note of my new address as follows: #3 - 420 Parliament St., Toronto, Ontario M5A 3A2. Remember, the Post Office only forwards mail for 4 months. □

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COMING EVENTS

1986

MAY 29 - JUNE 1 — SPORTPHILEX '86, international exhibition of sports and Olympic stamps at the St. Hyacinth Auditorium, Glen Head, L.I.N.Y. Information: P.O. Box 489, Glen Cover, N.Y. 11542.

JUNE 13-15 – PIPEX '86, 46th annual exhibition and bourse of the North West Federation of Stamp Clubs at the Garth Homer Centre, Victoria, B.C. Information: Tony 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.

AUGUST 29-31 - BNAPEX '86, 38th annual exhibition and bourse of the British North America Philatelic Society at the Dearborn Inn, Dearborn, Michigan. Information: Charles Firby, P.O. Box 208, Southfield, MI 48037.

SEPTEMBER 5-7 - PHIL-EX, international stamp bourse at the Sheraton Centre, Queen St., Toronto. Fri.: 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sat.: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sun.: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Information: David Bastedo, Box 980, Station "K", Toronto, Ont. M4P 2V3.

SEPTEMBER 20 - COPEX 86, annual exhibition and bourse of the Cobourg Stamp Club at St. Peter's Church Hall, King St., Cobourg, Ont. Sat.: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free admission, door prizes, show cancel. Information: M.A. Pacey, P.O. Box 352, Port Hope, Ont. L1A 3W4

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. Canadian Commissioner: James E. Kraemer, 17 Commanche Dr., Nepean, Ont. K2E 6E8.

OCTOBER 17-19 - CALTAPEX 86, annual exhibition and bourse of the Calgary Philatelic Society at the Marlborough Inn, 1316-33 St. N.E., Calgary, Alta. Fri.: 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.; Sat.: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sun.: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Information: P.O. Box 1641, Calgary, Alta. T2P 2L6

NOVEMBER 7-9 - STAMP MARKETPLACE, exhibition and bourse at the Sheraton Centre, Toronto. Information: Michael Madesker, 10-1300 Kamato Rd., Mississauga, Ont. L4W 2N2 (416) 625-2294.

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JANUARY 9-11 - PHIL-EX, international stamp bourse at the Sheraton Centre, Queen St., Toronto. Fri.: 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sat.: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sun.: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Information: David Bastedo, Box 980, Station "K", Toronto, Ont. M4P 2V3.

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.

OCTOBER 16-25 -- HAFNIA '87, FIP-sponsored international exhibition, Copenhagen, Denmark. Canadian Commissioner: R.K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, Ont. K2E 6E8.

1988

JUNE 1-12 - FINLANDIA 88, F.I.P. - sponsored international exhibition, Helsinki, Finland. Canadian Commissioner: David Dixon, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5E9.

CHAPTERS/CLUBS

Please ensure that your notices for COMING EVENTS are sent to the Editor at least 3 to 4 months in advance of the exhibition to ensure inclusion in this column.

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by

James E. Kraemer

This month I would like to mention something you seldom read about in the philatelic press;

RE-GUMMED STAMPS!

Owing to the recent publicity by some dealers and collectors to full, "original gum", an increase in the number of re-gummed but otherwise genuine stamps has taken place. This is an undesirable practice. The possibility of finding classic stamps as being, "o.g., never hinged", is quite remote. The "improvement" or re-gumming of such stamps is a disservice to the stamp's quality. Even stamps that were issued without gum are being re-gummed demonstrating the ignorance of the philatelist. Assume you have a genuine stamp that has been re-gummed. What should you do? If you wash off the offensive gum you can receive a certificate as, "genuine - no gum", which is much better than a bad certificate.

A good case can be made to remove all gum from your classic stamps. After all unless you collect gum you don't mount your stamps upside down. Over the years gum often adversely affects the stamp. It would be good conservation in these cases to remove the gum. P.C. Pearson, R.D.P., writing in the London Philatelist, London, England, suggests that perhaps it would be a good idea to issue Certificates of Authenticity, that read, "all unused stamps are considered to have no gum or to have been re-gummed". The late Sir John Wilson, former keeper of "The Royal Collection", said if stamps were all to be fresh and unused with original gum...,there would be many Empire stamps missing in collections.

Convention Booklets and Banquet Folders

Most of the R.P.S.C. conventions over the years produced a Convention booklet. A banquet folder detailing the menu was also usually available. Brian Russell is compiling an index for all the volumes of The Canadian Philatelist. (We are now publishing volume 37). The index would be more complete if our convention booklets and banquet folders could be included. While we have some of these available we need many more in order to make our listing as complete as possible. Perhaps some of our members have retained a few booklets as souvenirs and could donate them to us or at least offer to loan them to us. We particularly need most of those prior to our 28th convention in 1956 and after our 47th convention in 1975. Of course there are a number missing between 1956 and 1975. Please write to me if you can help.

The C.P.S. Bulletin, The C.P.S. Newsletter and The R.P.S.C. Chapter Newsletter

The C.P.S. Bulletin consisted of three volumes and was issued during the years 1947 to 1949 inclusive. It was superseded by The C.P.S. Newsletter. This latter publication also had three volumes that ended when The Canadian Philatelist began publication. The R.P.S.C. Chapter Newsletter was published concurrently with The Canadian Philatelist. Volume 1, No. 1 appeared in April 1964 with Grant Showers who lived in Sarnia and London, Ontario, as editor. We believe it also had more than one volume.

Does any member have any issues of these publications which could be donated, sold or loaned to us for indexing purposes? Again please write to me if you can help. □

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Part 3 - Some Canadians; Canada-related Shipping

There have been a number of our countrymen whose accomplishments and prominence have brought them or their works postal recognition, and who are not otherwise mentioned in this survey. There are also a few non-humans, mostly quadrupeds.

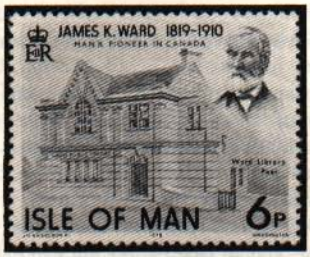
Back in 1755 a strongpoint on Lake Champlain, Fort Carillon, was constructed after plans drawn up by a Canadian engineer, Michel Chartier. This fort later became Fort Ticonderoga, which was the scene of considerable activity during the Revoluntionary War. Its bicentenary was commemorated in 1955 by a United States stamp which features Chartier's original plan.

In May 1804 the Lewis and Clark Expedition, authorized by the U.S. Congress, commenced a successful exploration westward from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. Among its members was a Canadian-born interpreter, Toussaint Charbonneau, and his Indian wife Sacagawea. In 1954 the sesquicentenary of the Expedition was commemorated by a stamp depicting Lewis, Clark, Charbonneau and Sacagawea landing on a bank of the Missouri; the latter two are shown at the left.

There was an earlier reference in this series to the settling of a dispute as to the northern boundary of the Oregon Territory. Some years later, in 1848, and after much debate, the Territory was brought into the United States as a free Territory. The centenary of this act of 'establishment' was commemorated in 1948 by a stamp on which appeared a portrait of one John McLoughlin (1784-1857), who was a Canadian born in Rivière-du-Loup. McLoughlin played a leading part in the settlement of the Territory, where he directed the business of the merged North West Company (in which he was a partner) and the Hudson's Bay Company. His contribution was such that he has been refered to as 'The Father of Oregon.'

One of the most famous deposits of silver ever found was the Comstock Lode, near the site of Virginia City, Nevada, in 1859. The centenary of this fortunate event was commemorated by the U.S. with a stamp showing Henry Comstock and others at the site. Our interest in the matter is that Henry Comstock was a Canadian; he had been born in Trenton, Ontario, in 1820.

In the mid-1800s a Manx pioneer in this country, James Kewley Ward, became prominent in the lumber business, and was known for his benefactions. In 1978 the Isle of Man issued a pair of stamps to honour him; the designs show, along with his portrait, a lumber camp at Three Rivers, Quebec, and the Ward Library at Peel. Incidentally, in 1978 the North American Manx Society celebrated its 50th anniversary, an event commemorated



by the Isle of Man with a stamp featuring the Maple Leaf along with the Arms of Man and the American Eagle.

There are a good many stamps featuring Alexander Graham Bell, particularly in relation to his development of the telephone. It is a question which of these may properly be deemed to be tributes to him for his long and productive years in Canada. This famous 'INVENTOR DEL TELEFONO' (so called by Argentina in 1944) was seen with particular frequency in 1976, the centenary of the first telephone call by him.

It is of interest to recall in this connection that Bell told the Canadian Club in Ottawa on March 27th, 1909, that 'It was I who invented the telephone, and it was invented wherever I happened to be at the time. Of this you may be sure, the telephone was invented in Canada. The first transmission of a human voice over a wire, where the speaker and listener were miles apart, was in Canada.'

Another Canadian inventor, less well known than Bell, was Dr. James Naismith, whose brain child was the game of basketball. Naismith was born in Almonte, Ontario, in 1861. He invented the game in 1891, shortly after he moved from McGill University in Montreal to Springfield, Massachusetts. Basketball, said to be the only major sport to have been devised solely in the U.S., was the subject of a stamp issued by that country in 1961, the centenary of Naismith's birth.

Dr. Ernest Rutherford, Baron Rutherford of Nelson, was not a Canadian, but the work that he did while he was a Professor of Physics at McGill University led to a Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1908. This award, for his work on the theory of atomic transmutation, was recognized by Sweden in 1968 by including him on one of their 'NOBELPRIS' stamps.

Insulin, the hormone that controls diabetes by regulating the body's use of sugar, was discovered and first prepared by two Canadians, Dr. (later Sir) Frederick Grant Banting and Dr. Charles Herbert Best, in association with a Scot, Dr. J.J.R. MacLeod. Their discovery was published in 1922, and in 1923 Banting and MacLeod were awarded the Nobel Prize in physiology and medicine for their work in this field. The 50th anniversary of their discovery was commemorated in 1971 by Belgium, Kuwait and Switzerland, and in 1972 by Uruguay.

In 1981 Ireland devoted one of the stamps in a 'Scientists and their Inventions' series to Harry Ferguson, who is shown with the hydraulic/tractor he invented in 1926. The Canadian connection is that Ferguson later became associated with the Canadian agricultural implement firm of Massey-Harris to form Massey-Ferguson.

Dr. Norman Bethune was a Canadian surgeon who in 1938 went to China, where he served the Eighth Chinese Army with complete dedication until his death there in November 1939. He became a Chinese national hero, the only Canadian known to many Chinese. China (People's Republic) has issued two pairs of stamps to show their regard for Dr. Bethune's memory, in 1960 and in 1979, to mark the 40th anniversary of his death.

The First Commonwealth Arts Festival, held in Great Britain in 1965, brought about the issue of two stamps featuring overseas performers. On one of them, the 1/6d, was pictured a representation of a troupe of Canadian folk dancers, Les Feux Follets (a 'feu follet' is a 'will o' the wisp'). They achieved their greatest success when for some years they had their professional 'home' at the Confederation Centre of the Arts in Charlottetown.

In 1609 Admiral Sir George Somers, bound from Plymouth, England, for Virginia with a fleet of nine ships, was blown off course and his flagship, 'Sea Venture,' struck a reef off Bermuda. The survivors of the wreck later built two boats in which to continue the journey, 'Deliverance' and the tiny 'Patience.' In 1971 Bermuda issued a set of four stamps showing these vessels. They could be accurately depicted because of research by a Canadian marine engineer. Peter M. Wright. A reconstruction of 'Sea Venture' became possible from a small original section recovered from the seabed. It was also Wright who suggested the building of a full-scale replica of 'Deliverance,' which is now a popular museum in Bermuda.

Nicaragua in 1972 issued an Air Post set to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Interpol, the International Police organization. The designs featured fictional detectives. On the 20¢ is pictured Erle Stanley Gardner's Perry Mason, who was represented on the stamp by the Canadian actor Raymond Burr, of Vancouver, who starred in the role in the long-running television series.

Canadians have been prominent for a number of years in archaeological work in British Honduras (since 1973 Belize). Some results of their work are shown on two series of stamps showing Mayan treasures.

In 1972 British Honduras issued five stamps picturing Mayan jade. These ancient examples of fine work were found at a site about 30 miles north of the capital city Belize. All but one, that on the 50¢, were found by Dr. and Mrs. Prendergast of the Royal Ontario Museum in 1968. Three of these are now the property of the Museum.

Mayan bowls shown on a 1975 set of Belize are also outstanding examples of the richness of their art. They date from the 6th to the 9th centuries A.D., when they were made for special ceremonial occasions. They were discovered between 1964 and 1970, all except the one on the 3¢ found by an ROM expedition. Much of the restoration work was done at the Museum, and the stamps were designed by Mrs. Georgina Hosek of the Museum staff.

As indicated above, there are a number of Canadian quadrupeds that have been identified on stamps of various countries and other stamp-issuing authorities.

The only horse that has made it into this league is one of eight found on a 1979 sheet bearing the name Dhufar, whereon it is identified merely as 'CANADIAN HORSE.'

Canadian dogs are seen more often. One of the favourites is the Husky, so familiar in the north of our country - the name is a corruption of 'eskimo.' Huskies have been used exten-

sively in both the Arctic and Antarctic, and its appearance on stamps is due particularly to its Antarctic role.

A husky is seen for the first time on a Belgian Semi-postal of 1957, issued to provide financial help to a Belgian Antarctic expedition. They are also prominent in the design of the 1/-of the 1959 issue of the Australian Antarctic Territory, and are on the 9d and 2/- of the 1963 issue of the British Antarctic Territory. More recently, in 1984, they appear in an Antarctic Research scene on the bottom margin of a New Zealand souvenir sheet, where their sled contrasts with a large transport plane, a truck and a bus.

In 1973 Oman produced a sheet of eight stamps featuring dogs, among them two that should be included, 'The Esquimaux Dog' and (a new one to this layman) 'The Alco-Carrier Dog of the Indians,' in the company of, among others, a 'Mastiff of Thibet' and the 'Feral Dog of St. Domingo.'

The Newfoundland Dog is seen on three designs of Saint-Pierre & Miquelon, on the 50f Air Post stamp of 1957 and the Postage Due sets of 1932 and 1973. It has also made an unlikely appearance in 1973 on a large stamp (or a small sheet) of Oman.

Oman has as well pictured the Canada Goose, in the company of other birds, on sheets that appeared in 1973 and 1977.

There may well be a number of flora and fauna that incorporate in their scientific names those of recognizable Canadians who were or are outstanding in their related fields. There are at least two examples of flora that bear familiar names - Romania in 1966 depicted 'ELODIA CANADENSIS RICH,' and Russia in 1967 associated Labrador Tea with a health resort.

SHIPPING

Ships with a Canadian connection have kept appearing in likely and unlikely places.

Aside from those of the discoverers and explorers that have already been mentioned in this series, the earliest is probably H.M.S. 'Canada,' on a 40¢ stamp, one of a se-tenant strip of five issued by Anguilla in 1971, each showing a 'Sea-battle of the West Indies.' This one would appear to have been of the 18th Century, for the flag flown by 'Canada' lacks the red saltire of St. Patrick (so called, but it is a misnomer, for it was in fact the heraldic device of the Fitzgerald family, and it has never been used by the Irish as their emblem), which was incorporated into the Union flag in 1801.

One that may come as a surprise is the 'BARCO DE VAPOR ISABEL II,' on the 2p of a Spanish set of 1964 honouring the Spanish Navy. This ship was built in Quebec in 1831, and christened 'Royal William.' She is the same 'Royal William' that is on the 1933 Canadian commemorative issued to mark the centenary of her Atlantic crossing in 1833, the first such crossing mostly under steam power. The following year she was bought by the Spanish Government. The Spaniards renamed her and converted her to a war steamer, and she served in their Navy until she was taken out of service in 1840.

Among the many sailing ships built in Prince Edward Island during the 19th Century was the 173-ton 'Wanderer,' built at New Glasgow, P.E.I. in 1847. After a voyage to England she was sold, and in 1849 carried English emigrants to Natal. In 1949 South Africa commemorated the centenary of her arrival in Natal by issuing a pair of stamps, in English and Afrikaans, picturing what was supposed to be this vessel in the harbour of Port Natal, but she is wrongly shown as a barque, with three masts, whereas she was a brig, with only two.

One of the finest and swiftest packet and clipper ships of the mid-19th Century was the

'Flying Cloud,' launched in 1851. She was designed and built by the Nova Scotia-born Donald McKay. Before ending up in the Canadian lumber trade she had broken world sailing records, but met an untimely end, being destroyed by fire in St. John, New Brunswick. A 25¢ United States postal card in 1985 showed her as she was in 1852.

Samuel Cunard was a Nova Scotian who developed the well-known shipping line that bears his name. Among them was the 'Delta,' which for some years in the mid-1800s was used for the carrying of mails between Bermuda and Halifax, N.S., to connect with the regular Atlantic crossing from Halifax to Liverpool. In 1980 a Bermuda $1 stamp showed the 'Delta' lying in St. George's Harbour in 1856.

One of the most famous of all wooden ships was the two-masted 'Mary (Marie) Celeste,' a 98-foot-long vessel built at Parrsborough, Nova Scotia, in 1861.

On November 7th, 1872, the 'Mary Celeste' sailed from New York with a cargo for Genoa, with ten persons on board. On December 5th the brig 'Dei Gratia' sighted her some 500 miles from Gibraltar. There was no one at the helm, no one on deck or below deck; she was deserted, in good order, with ample food and water. The last entry in her log was dated November 25th. The Admiralty Proctor at Gibraltar had her examined, but no generally-accepted explanation was found for her condition. Gibraltar pictured her, wind-ravaged, on the top value of a 'Ships and Arms' set in 1967. She remains an intriguing mystery of the sea.

Antigua, in 1970, on the 35¢ value of a 'Ships' set, depicted another H.M.S. 'Canada,' a screw corvette on which Prince George, later King George V, served in 1883-4 as a young sub-lieutenant when on the North American and West Indian Station. During this period he visted various Canadian cities, from Halifax to Niagara Falls.

On the 75¢ of this Antigua set is seen the 'Federal Maple' and a prominent Canadian Maple Leaf. She was one of the vessels of the Inter-Island West Indies Shipping Service.

Another ship with a Canadian association, but about which information is elusive, was the S.S. "Arawa," of the Canadian-Australian Line, which is shown on the 12¢ of the Hawaiian issue of 1894.

Information is also lacking on the Newfoundlander 'Cote d'Emeraude,' seen on an attractive French stamp of 1972; and on the identity of a Nova Scotian lumber schooner pictured in the foreground of a scene of Hamilton Harbour on the 1½d of the Bermuda set of 1938 and, in the same design, on the 1d of 1940.

Two ships with names that suggest a Canadian affiliation are also found on the stamps of Montserrat. The Royal Mail Steam Packets 'Chignecto' and 'Cobequid' were among the vessels of that Line that were engaged in service between the United Kingdom, Halifax and the West Indies. The names they bear are well-known in Nova Scotia geography. The 'Chignecto' (1913) on the 55¢ of 1980 reminds one of the Chignecto Isthmus and Bay, while 'Cobequid' (also 1913), on the 90¢ of 1984 is also a Nova Scotian familiar - the Cobequid Mountains and Bay.

Newfoundland provides another vessel that might be mentioned, the S.S. 'Caribou,' seen on the 2¢ of the regular issue of 1928. She was specially constructed to contend with ice, and was operated by the Newfoundland Government Railways for a number of years between Port-aux-Basques and North Sydney. Her career was abruptly terminated early in World War II, when she was torpedoed by a German submarine.

In 1925 Canada provided a fleet of five vessels for passenger and freight service to the British Caribbean Colonies. This was the 'Lady' fleet, each named after the wife of a famous British admiral. This service continued until the 1950's, but not by all of them, as will be seen. Four of the five have appeared on stamps.

The 'Lady Nelson' is shown on the 2¢ of the Dominica 'Ships' set of 1975, and on a Montserrat 40¢ stamp of 1980. She was torpedoed, but not sunk, in 1942, was repaired and became a hospital ship before resuming her regular service. She was later sold to Egypt and renamed the 'Gumhuryat Misr,' and later still became the 'Alwadi' of the United Arab Maritime Line.

The 20¢ of the Dominica set of 1975 shows the 'Lady Rodney.' She became a troop ship in 1942, survived the War and also resumed regular service. She was also eventually sold to the United Arab Maritime Line, and renamed the 'Mecca.' During the Six-day War of 1967 she was scuttled in the Suez Canal.

A $1.20 value of a Montserrat set issued to mark the International Stamp Exhibition 'London 1980' shows a third 'Lady' ship, the 'Lady Hawkins.' She had a sad fate. While on regular passenger service she was torpedoed off the coast of New England in January 1942, and sank with the loss of 241 lives.

The fourth 'Lady' to be seen on a stamp was the 'Lady Drake,' which is found on the $1.15 stamp of Montserrat Mail Packet Boats set in 1984. She was still on passenger service during World War II when, on May 4th, 1942, she was torpedoed and sunk, with the loss of 12 lives.

In 1974 the British Virgin Islands, in their 'Interpex' Philatelic Exhibition issue, showed on the 50¢ the crest of HMCS 'Ottawa.' She was an anti-submarine frigate, classed as a major warship, and the first to be designed entirely in Canada. She was built by Canadian Vickers, Limited, of Montreal.

The 'Trepassey,' a Newfoundland ship bearing the name of a town and bay at the south of the Avalon Peninsula, is shown on the 1d of the 1954 issue of the Falkland Islands Dependencies. This vessel for some years, from 1945 to 1957, engaged in Antarctic exploration. She is also seen on the 15p of the British Antarctic Territory issue of 1974 commemorating the centenary of the birth of Sir Winston Churchill. In this instance she is included because of her involvement in naval activities, including Operation 'Tarbarin.'

Christmas Island in 1973 pictured on the 35¢ value of a 'Ships of Christmas Island' set

the S.S. 'Triadic,' a Canadian-built ship from the yard of Allis-Chalmers. Launched in 1945 as the Repair Ship 'Dungeness,' she was renamed the 'Levuka' in 1947, and became the 'Triadic' in 1948.

In 1971 Saint-Pierre & Miquelon issued a stamp featuring a ship's bell. This bell is from a Canadian ship, the freighter 'Bosworth.' On January 19th, 1965, bound for Newfoundland in a severe storm, she had to be run aground on Saint-Pierre. The storm continued, and she became a complete loss.

The International Association of Ports and Harbours held its Sixth Biennial Conference at Melbourne, Australia, in March 1969. On a stamp issued by Australia to mark the event a port scene shows three ships. That at the right is the 'City of Ottawa,' but she is seen as a mirror image of the original photograph on which the design was based.

To be continued.

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La Fabrication du Timbre-poste au Canada (1950 - 1970)

par
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INTRODUCTION

Presque tous les philatélistes d'ici collectionnent les timbres-poste émis par le Canada, mais bien peu connaissent parfaitement les étapes précises qui ont mené à leur réalisation concrète.

Plusieurs raisons expliquent un tel état de fait: l'absence presque complète d'informations fournies par le Ministère des Postes du Canada, le silence total pratiqué par la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd. d'Ottawa et la difficulté énorme que présente une connaissance approfondie de leur réalisation au plan technique.

Nous essaierons dans cet article de décrire les principales étapes de la fabrication du timbre-poste gravé en taille-douce au Canada (période allant de 1950 à 1970) afin de permettre aux philatélistes de mieux apprécier les différents timbres qui reposent dans leurs collections personnelles.

Puisse cet article susciter parmi les philatélistes ordinaires ou même chevronnés de notre pays le désir d'approfondir toujours de plus en plus le monde merveilleux de la philatélie.

DEVELOPPEMENT

Pour bien comprendre cet ensemble complexe des processus qui mènent un projet préliminaire à sa réalisation définitive comme timbre-poste, nous diviserons cette étude en cinq grandes parties: les étapes préliminaires (I), le travail de l'artiste (II), la gravure de son dessin original (III), l'impression technique de cette gravure (IV), enfin les divers aspects complémentaires accompagnant toujours une émission postale (V). En abordant le problème de cette façon, nous croyons que l'ensemble des philatélistes comprendront mieux la complexité d'une émission de timbre-poste au Canada.

I-LES ETAPES PRELIMINAIRES

En définitive, dans la plupart des cas, c'est toujours le Ministère des Postes à Ottawa qui décidait ici de l'émission d'un timbre-poste pour honorer un personnage, un lieu ou un événement important. Parfois des groupes sociaux exerçaient des pressions politiques pour obtenir tel ou tel timbre-poste, mais la décision ultime en revenait au ministre lui-même ou à ses principaux fonctionnaires (sous-ministre et directeurs de service).

Quand le Ministère des Postes avait pris la décision ferme d'émettre un timbre-poste spécial, commençaient les diverses étapes préliminaires à une telle réalisation: habituellement le directeur des Services financiers du Ministère des Postes s'occupait directement de toutes les démarches requises du début jusqu'à la fin du projet, aidé en cela par le directeur du Service des timbres-poste.

Le directeur des Services financiers fixait d'abord les principaux paramètres de l'émission (nombre de vignettes postales, méthode d'impression, valeurs faciales), précisait un calendrier d'exécution (en particulier la date d'émission du timbre-poste), alertait l'atelier chargé de l'impression (ordinairement la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd, d'Ottawa, à cette époque) et invitait certains artistes à proposer des esquisses préliminaires.

Déjà avec ce travail préliminaire du directeur des Services financiers, les coordonnées essentielles de l'émission postale étaient fixées et restaient habituellement ainsi jusqu'à la réalisation ultime.

II-LE TRAVAIL DE L'ARTISTE

A partir d'une proposition officielle du directeur des Services financiers ou de son assistant, le directeur du Service des timbres-poste, un ou plusieurs artistes se mettaient à l'oeuvre pour cette commande précise. Il s'agissait

L'artiste Yves Baril qui a gravé sur acier au moyen de la taille-douce plus de 150 timbres-poste canadiens dont la majorité furent émis entre 1955 et 1975.

d'artistes qui avaient déjà travaillé pour le compte du Ministère des Postes soit des personnes qui avaient été recommandées spécialement. Le nombre d'artiste engagés dans un tel processus variait soit deux (normalement) à huit (dans des cas exceptionnels).

a) Recherches initiales

Quand un artiste avait été pressenti pour ce genre de travail, il devait d'abord s'informer le plus complètement possible sur le sujet envisagé par le Ministère afin d'éviter toute erreur tant au plan historique qu'artistique.

Selon quelques dessinateurs de timbres-poste que nous avons pu consulter à ce sujet,

Carl Mangold de Montréal, philatéliste éminent et consultant artistique, a créé la série postale de l'Union Postale Universelle émise en 1957.

cette recherche initiale demeure très importante et requiert souvent la majeure partie du travail préliminaire qu'ils consacrent à ce stade initial.

Dès que l'artiste a complété ses recherches initiales, qui durent la plupart du temps de nombreuses semaines, celui-ci peut commencer immédiatement ses esquisses préliminaires car il a déjà une excellente idée du sujet.

b) Esquisses préliminaires

Ce travail consiste à mettre sur papier les idées principales qu'il entend développer dans un projet définitif en rapport avec le thème proposé.

Les esquisses préliminaires peuvent être soit très développées ou simplement tracées, suivant l'intention de l'artiste ou sa recherche personnelle.

Gerald Trottier, qui a dessiné six timbres-poste canadiens au début de cette époque, nous a déclaré que ce travail ne prenait habituellement que quelques jours à la condition que l'artiste ait bien médité sur son sujet et qu'il ait acquis des idées fort précises sur sa réalisation. Le nombre d'esquisses préliminaires peut varier, selon l'artiste, d'une à plusieurs tout dépendant de son approche ou de la fertilité de son imagination.

c) Présentation de son travail

Immédiatement après avoir complété ses esquisses préliminaires, l'artiste soumet celles-ci au directeur des Services financiers. Celui-ci émet déjà une opinion qui déterminera décisivement l'aspect du timbre-poste envisagé.

Souvent le directeur des Services financiers recourait à d'autres personnes compétentes pour examiner les esquisses préliminaires : les Archives nationales spécialisées en histoire, la Galerie nationale au plan artistique, etc. Les commentaires pertinents obtenus de ces sources extérieures lui permettaient naturellement de justifier ses décisions favorables ou négatives.

Cette décision déterminante du Ministère des Postes constituait en principe la poursuite du travail artistique proposé par les esquisses préliminaires ou simplement la fin du travail de la part de celui qui voyait ses esquisses préliminaires refusées par le directeur des Services financiers.

d) Réactions du Ministère

Plusieurs facteurs déterminaient le Ministère des Postes à accepter ou refuser une esquisse préliminaire soumise par un artiste.

(La vignette postale dessinée par Gérald Trottier pour célébrer le grand explorateur français La Vérendrye et émise durant l'année 1958.)

Le premier critère consistait à se poser la question suivante: était-ce un dessin susceptible d'être gravé en taille-douce sur acier? Puisque tous les timbres-poste sans exception à cette époque étaient imprimés de cette manière. D'ailleurs en examinant les dossiers du Ministère, il ressort que les principales modifications requises pour approuver définitivement un dessin original créé par un artiste tournaient toujours autour de ce point majeur. Notre opinion personnelle incline à croire que c'était l'élément décisif dans l'acceptation ou le refus d'un projet préliminaire soumis par un artiste.

La seconde norme peut se résumer de la façon suivante : était-ce pour l'ensemble de la population canadienne un dessin significatif du thème retenu par le Ministère pour une telle commémoration? Bien des projets artistiques présentés par de grands dessinateurs canadiens ont été malheureusement rejetés parce qu'ils ne répondaient pas à cette condition.

Troisième facteur qui entrait en ligne de compte dans la réaction du Ministère face aux esquisses préliminaires qui lui étaient fournies, c'était la capacité pour l'artiste choisi de mener à bien, et surtout à temps, le projet qui lui était confié. Même si une esquisse préliminaire était acceptée, plusieurs modifications importantes seraient nécessaires pour mener le projet à son stade définitif: est-ce que l'artiste choisi demeurerait apte à répondre à toutes les demandes du Ministère? Nombreux sont les artistes qui abandonneront le design du timbre-poste à cause de ces contraintes fort restreignantes pour leur talent de créativité.

(Premier projet préliminaire dessiné par Gérald Trottier destiné au timbre-poste émis pour célébrer La Vérendrye.)

e) Poursuite du travail

Le Ministère des Postes jugeait donc avec rigueur les différentes esquisses préliminaires soumises par les artistes suite à une commande officielle ou présentées informellement par ces derniers. Voilà pourquoi le directeur des Services financiers faisait appel seulement à quelques artistes soit à cause de leurs productions postales antérieures soit avec de solides références artistiques.

Quand un artiste avait le grand privilège de recevoir le feu vert du directeur des Services financiers, il n'était pas rendu au bout de ses peines: son travail ne faisait que commencer.

Habituellement, plusieurs modifications importantes devaient être apportées au dessin initial afin de le rendre conforme aux exigences du Ministère ou aux intentions de son puissant directeur des Services financiers.

Ce dernier insistait d'abord sur l'aspect graphique du projet soumis afin de le rendre compatible à la méthode de gravure choisie, puis il accordait son attention au lettrage du timbre-poste qui devait demeurer équilibré malgré les contraintes apportées par celui-ci; enfin il déterminait plus ou moins rapidement la valeur faciale de cette future émission.

Souvent il est même intervenu pendant que l'on gravait en taille-douce sur acier le dessin original qu'il venait tout juste d'approuver pour l'impression, en demandant des modifications de dernière minute qui pouvaient exiger parfois beaucoup de travail supplémentaire de la part du maître-graveur.

De nombreux artistes primés par le Ministère nous ont déclaré que cette poursuite du travail constituait la partie la plus harassante de leur ouvrage artistique puisque rarement le Ministère acceptait intégralement leurs premières esquisses. De multiples retouches au dessin original étaient réclamées par le haut-fonctionnaire.

f) Projet définitif et ultime

Les modifications à apporter au projet choisi exigeaient en moyenne d'un à trois mois de travail de la part de son créateur.

Quand le dessinateur avait réussi à répondre à toutes les exigences, il voyait donc son esquisse préliminaire "retouchée" devenir un projet définitif accepté.

Toutefois il restait encore une étape ultime à franchir, c'était celle de la plus haute instance du Ministère des Postes: le sous-ministre (habituellement) ou le ministre lui-même (lorsqu'il prenait directement cette responsabilité).

Cette approbation ultime et définitive se traduisait par un paiement (entre trois et quatre cents dollars) de la part du Ministère à son créateur: nous croyons que ce montant demeurait une somme dérisoire pour l'artiste, compte-tenu des innombrables heures de travail consacrées à concevoir d'abord cette esquisse préliminaire, ensuite à modifier son dessin initial pour en faire un projet définitif.

L'artiste avait donc terminé son travail créateur car il avait remis définitivement un projet original au Ministère sur lequel les plus hautes autorités s'étaient prononcées.

III-LA GRAVURE DU PROJET ACCEPTE

Le Ministère des Postes fait parvenir sans tarder le dessin original à la société chargée de son impression, et le directeur des Services financiers ordonne de procéder à sa réalisation technique.

Deuxième projet préliminaire créé par Gérald Trottier dans son travail artistique.

a) La commande officielle

Par une lettre adressée au Vice-président de la société, le directeur des Services financiers indique que le Ministère désire que soit réalisé un timbre-poste à partir du dessin contenu dans sa missive.

De plus il indique le mode d'impression choisi (en l'occurence la taille-douce), le nombre d'unités prévues (c'est-à-dire le tirage envisagé) et la date approximative du premier jour de vente (ce qui exigera les premières livraisons un peu avant).

Voilà donc tous les éléments requis de la commande officielle du Ministère à la société chargée de cette réalisation technique très complexe.

b) Les épreuves photographiques

Dès réception de la commande officielle du Ministère, la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd réduit au moyen de la photographie le dessin original au format réel du timbre-poste prévu.

Ce sont les modèles photographiques réduits réalisés en noir et blanc par la CBNC et soumis ultérieurement au Ministère en deux exemplaires pour approbation officielle au niveau de la gravure.

Le directeur des Services financiers de l'époque, J.A. MacDonald, a déjà expliqué le rôle précis de ces épreuves photographiques qui n'ont pas pour but de représenter exactement le timbre-poste dans sa gravure définitive mais seulement de montrer une première fois la représentation graphique des divers éléments constituant le dessin original.

Quand l'autorité responsable du Ministère, dans le présent cas il s'agit du sous-ministre, accordera son approbation en signant l'épreuve photographique réduite, la société pourra commencer la gravure du dessin original. Cette approbation officielle sera fournie habituellement dans un délai maximum de sept jours.

c) Début définitif

En retournant à la CBNC l'épreuve photographique réduite approuvée par le Ministère, le directeur des Services financiers demande à la société d'entreprendre le travail technique nécessaire à partir de celle-ci.

Nous pourrions ajouter que cette épreuve photographique constitue le "bon de commande" officiel que le Ministère fait parvenir à la CBNC et qui autorise cette dernière à travailler concrètement à la gravure sur acier.

d) La gravure sur acier

Contrairement à ce qui se passe en France où il n'y a qu'un seul graveur en cause tant pour le lettrage que pour le dessin principal, la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd faisait appel normalement à deux de ses spécialistes pour la gravure.

La CBNC confie donc le poinçon original en acier doux à son graveur spécialisé en lettrage

(Troisième projet préliminaire realisé par Gérald Trottier.)

(la famille Mash). Ce dernier grave tous les éléments du lettrage (incluant la valeur faciale) sur le poinçon dans un créneau d'une semaine de travail environ. Quand il a terminé, il remet son poinçon à la Compagnie.

Une fois le lettrage fait, la CBNC donne ce poinçon à son seul graveur spécialisé dans le *portrait à cette époque*, Yves Bari). D'ailleurs ce maître-graveur nous a confré récemment qu'il avait gravé plus de 150 timbres-poste canadiens.

Il se met immédiatement à l'oeuvre car une gravure sur acier "facile" requiert au moins quatre semaines de travail intensif tandis qu'une gravure "difficile" nécessite jusqu'à trois mois de travail soutenu.

A partir de l'épreuve photographique réduite, il commande une "épreuve négative" qui sera la base de son travail de gravure. Il convient de signaler ici que tout spécialiste en taille-douce grave à l'envers le dessin original qui lui a été soumis.

Après un travail minutieux et intensif, le maître-graveur remet le poinçon à ses patrons. Il existe donc un délai variant entre un et trois mois suivant le degré de difficulté du dessin original.

e) Approbation de la gravure

La Compagnie en tire rapidement des épreuves d'artiste (die proofs) en noir qu'elle monte sur un présentoir officiel spécial. Elle en envoie deux copies au Ministère des Postes pour obtenir une approbation officielle de la gravure.

Le poinçon original en acier doux n'est pas encore trempé ou durçi à l'acide par la CBNC, car il pourrait être l'objet de modifications ultimes de la part des autorités.

Après une étude minitieuse de la gravure, le directeur des Services financiers recommande au sous-ministre ou au ministre lui-même une approbation officielle de la gravure.

La signature officielle autorisée étant mise au bas de l'épreuve d'artiste présentée dans l'espace approprié, cette épreuve est retournée à la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd avec instruction de tremper le poinçon original.

f) La trempe du poinçon

C'est l'étape ultime de la gravure du poinçon car avant cette trempe il demeure toujours possible d'apporter une dernière modification au poinçon original; après il n'est plus possible de le modifier.

Habituellement, le poinçon original est durçi au moyen d'un acide très fort comme l'acide cyanhydrique communément appelé "acide prussique" qui fige la gravure dans son état définitif.

Cette opération technique très dangereuse s'effectue à l'atelier même de la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd qui se trouve dans *la banlieue de la capitale fédérale*.

IV-L'IMPRESSION DU TIMBRE-POSTE

Dès la réception du poinçon gravé et après le durcissement définitif, la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd procède au tirage des épreuves.

a) Epreuves de couleur

Le nombre des épreuves de couleur peut varier d'une unité à une dizaine de copies différentes tout dépendant de l'intérêt manifesté par le Ministère pour un choix restreint de couleurs ou une gamme plus étendue.

A certaines occasions, le Ministère demandait lui-même à la Compagnie de tirer certaines épreuves dans une couleur précise, tandis que la plupart du temps c'était la CBNC qui proposait de son propre gré les diverses nuances.

Par exemple, diverses nuances de BLEU

Quatrième projet artistique préliminaire créé par Gérald Trottier.

étaient utilisées: Bleu 2, Bleu 7 et Bleu 79. Chaque numéro correspond à une nuance différente de la couleur bleue.

L'administration postale pouvait choisir la couleur définitive du timbre-poste soit entre les diverses nuances d'une même couleur, soit entre diverses couleurs qui pouvaient être présentées elles aussi selon plusieurs teintes.

Il en ira de même pour l'impression d'un timbre-poste en deux couleurs: la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd réalisera à ce moment des épreuves de couleur bicolores qui utiliseront la même numérotation (Bleu 7 et Vert 42 par exemple).

La Compagnie soumettra donc ces épreuves de couleur au Ministère des Postes qui choisira la couleur appropriée du timbre-poste à imprimer. C'est toujours le sous-ministre ou parfois le ministre lui-même qui signera le "bon à tirer".

b) La fabrication des molettes

Maintenant que le choix définitif de la couleur a été fait officiellement par le Ministère, l'imprimeur peut donc procéder à la fabrication des molettes nécessaires pour l'impression en taille-douce en une seule couleur.

A partir du poinçon original déjà durçi à l'acide, on façonne une molette de deux cents figurines (s'il s'agit d'une vignette en grand format) ou de quatre cents unités (pour un timbre de petite dimension) du dessin gravé sur acier par un procédé de transfert du poinçon original sur une plaque de cuivre, grâce au sidéographe d'un poids de vingt-cinq tonnes.

S'il s'agit d'un timbre-poste en deux ou trois couleurs, la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd fabriquera autant de molettes qu'il y aura de couleurs, chaque molette étant destinée à imprimer une seule couleur.

Ce travail de fabrication des molettes exigera deux mois de travail environ pour chacune transferre autant de fois que nécessaire la figurine gravée à partir du poinçon original.

Quand les molettes sont terminées, la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd fait parvenir deux épreuves de presse dans la couleur adoptée au Ministère pour qu'il approuve officiellement le travail de fabrication. Une de ces épreuves de presse (feuillet de 50 copies pour un timbre-poste de grand format ou de 100 unités pour une vignette de petit format) est trouée et devra être retournée à la Compagnie, tandis que l'autre épreuve de presse non trouée sera conservée par le Ministère pour ses archives. L'approbation officielle du Ministère des Postes sera accordée par le directeur des Services financiers qui signera les épreuves de presse en y ajoutant la date de cette approbation.

c) L'impression même

Tout est en place dès maintenant pour l'impression du timbre-poste, puisque toutes les

étapes techniques nécessaires sont complétées et surtout approuvées officiellement.

(1) choix au papier

Pour produire un timbre-poste, il faut d'abord un papier sur lequel on peut imprimer par le procédé de la gravure. Malgré d'intenses recherches personnelles, nous ignorons toujours qui en était le fournisseur et surtout quelle était le type de papier utilisé par la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd.

(2) opérations techniques

Sachant qu'une seule molette sera fabriquée pour un timbre monochrome (ce qui sera le cas de la grande majorité des timbres-poste canadiens), le nombre total d'unités imprimés habituellement lors de cette opération sera de deux cents figurines (grand format) ou de quatre cents valeurs (petit format).

Quand on imprimera une vignette postale en deux ou trois couleurs, l'atelier réalisera une ou deux opérations techniques supplémentaires tout dépendant du nombre de couleurs du timbre-poste émis.

(3) informations diverses

Jusqu'en janvier 1958, chaque feuille-maîtresse comportait des informations diverses relatives à l'émission postale concernée, qu'il s'agisse d'une valeur de la série courante ou d'une commémorative spéciale.

Ces informations spéciales indiquaient d'abord le nom de la Compagnie qui avait imprimé ce timbre-poste, puis le numéro de planche relatif au tirage. S'il n'y avait qu'un seul tirage, le numéro de planche était le numéro 1; dans le cas de nombreux tirages, le chiffre correspondait au tirage.

On retrouvait ces informations spéciales aux quatre coins de la feuille-maîtresse qui, selon l'habitude au Canada, était toujours découpée de telle sorte que l'on retrouvait le feuillet taillé avec seulement un des quatre "coins avec inscriptions marginales" situé selon sa position dans la feuille-maîtresse.

Ce qui revient à dire que l'on obtient seulement un "coin avec inscriptions marginales" par feuillet découpé à la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd et vendu uniquement aux Services Philatéliques du Ministère des Postes situés dans la ville d'Ottawa.

(4) perforation

Un employé de la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd placera cette feuille-maîtresse dans une machine spéciale appelée "perforatrice" pour denteler les timbres-poste de chaque côté: dentelure 12 par exemple, le chiffre 12 correspondant ici au nombre de trous dans une longueur déterminée de deux centimètres.

Malheureusement la dentelure, en ligne comme la plupart des autres émissions à cette époque, n'est pas régulière: les dents n'arrivent pas exactement et créent une dentelure irrégulière. Ce n'est que beaucoup plus tard qu'arrivera le repérage électronique qui permettra la perforation idéale.

(5) séparation

Parce que chaque feuille-maîtresse comporte un nombre-élevé de figurines (entre deux et quatre cents), il convenait de la séparer en de plus petites parties ou sections.

La Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd se servira d'une tranche opérée manuellement pour séparer la feuille-maîtresse en quatre feuillets comportant le même nombre de timbres-poste (cinquante ou cent).

C'est donc uniquement sous la forme de feuillets de cinquante ou de cent figurines que l'on retrouvera les timbres-poste dans les bureaux de poste canadiens, puisque toutes les feuilles-maîtresses sans exception furent découpées à l'atelier de la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd avant leur livraison au Ministère des Postes.

(6) vérifications ultimes

Comme les timbres-poste sont des valeurs fiduciaires, il importe de vérifier soigneusement chacun des feuillets avant livraison définitive au Ministère.

Nous pouvons dire que ce travail de vérification a été tellement bien fait que l'on n'a pas découvert d'erreurs dignes d'être inscrites dans les catalogues spécialises consacrés aux timbres de notre pays pour ces deux décennies, sauf pour le timbre émis à l'occasion de l'ouverture de la Voie Maritime du Saint Laurent.

(7) expédition

Après cette vérification d'usage, on prépare les diverses formes d'expédition de ce travail selon les spécifications formulées soit par le contrat de livraison, soit selon les normes habituelles.

Celles-ci devaient ordinairement commencer environ un mois avant le jour de mise en vente de cette émission postale.

. La livraison complète devait être faite au Ministère qui se chargerait de la distribution sur l'ensemble du territoire canadien.

Toutefois dix pour cent du tirage total étaient livrés au Service Philatélique du Ministère, selon la pratique normale.

(8) tirage exact

Selon le bon de commande du Ministère des Postes, qui était expédié à la Compagnie chargée de l'impression, il y avait toujours un chiffre de tirage précisé.

Il semble, d'après les informations obtenues de la part du Ministère, qu'un écart de cinq pour cent en plus ou moins de la quantité commandée soit considéré comme normal et acceptable.

(Le timbre-poste émis pour célébrer le 350e anniversaire de la fondation de Québec en 1958, oeuvre définitive de Gérald Trottier.)

V-ASPECTS COMPLEMENTAIRES

Pour compléter cette étude approfondie sur la fabrication du timbre-poste gravé dans les années 1950-1970, nous essayerons de présenter rapidement tous les autres aspects complémentaires qui accompagnaient toujours une émission postale au Canada.

a) Date d'émission

La consultation de plusieurs dossiers du Ministère nous indique que la date de mise en vente d'une émission postale se précisait peu à peu au fil de sa réalisation technique.

La direction du Ministère des Postes fixait d'abord l'année probable de l'émmission, soit deux ou trois ans d'avance. Car bien des étapes étaient nécessaires avant de compléter concrètement un timbre-poste.

Puis on fixait habituellement le mois précis de l'émission, date qui pouvait varier entre un ou deux mois avant. La correspondance démontre clairement les problèmes que pouvait entraîner toute modification de date.

Enfin, quelques mois avant la mise en vente de ce timbre-poste, la direction du Ministère fixait definitivement la date d'émission en tenant compte souvent des intervenants extérieurs qui avaient exprimé leurs préférences

(Illustration graphique qui a servi à Gérald Trottier pour réaliser son portrait de Champlain inclus dans le dessin définitif du timbre-poste.)

ou plus simplement des décisions politiques venant de plus haut.

b) Publicité du timbre-poste

Le Ministère des Postes devait s'occuper en même temps de la publicité consacrée à ce timbre-poste, afin qu'il puisse être vendu en quantité suffisante pour couvrir au moins les frais d'émission.

(1) reproductions glacées

Quatre ou cinq mois auparavant, le directeur des Services financiers demandait au vice-président de la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd du lui fournir des reproductions spéciales sur papier glacé réalisées à partir du poinçon original gravé en taille-douce par leur atelier.

La CBNC prenait note de cette demande précise, et c'est le vice-président qui faisait parvenir au Ministère des Postes les quatre reproductions requises.

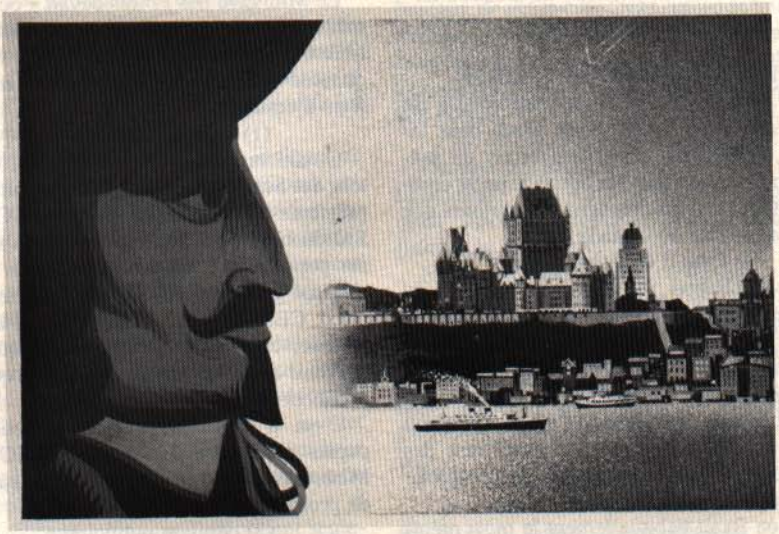
C'est à partir de ces reproductions sur papier glacé obtenues de la CBNC que le Ministère des Postes établissait sa campagne de promotion.

(2) dépliant publicitaire

Sur réception de ces reproductions, on présentait un projet préliminaire de dépliant publicitaire qui était normalement approuvé dans les jours suivants.

Dans ce dépliant publicitaire sur papier glacé, appelé "P.S. 14", nous retrouvons les informations suivantes: reproduction du poinçon gravé en taille-douce, le titre de l'émission, la date de cette dernière, le dessinateur

Deuxième projet préliminaire realisé par Gérald Trottier.



Dessin original définitif.

du timbre-poste, la couleur du timbre, ses dimensions exactes, le numéro de planche s'il y a lieu, le tirage et des informations diverses sur les enveloppes "premier jour".

Environ 9500 P.S. 14 étaient imprimés à partir de ce projet préliminaire présenté par J.R. Carpenter, responsible de la division des timbres-poste au Ministère. De ce nombre, ordinairement cinq cents étaient bilingues. Plus tard on arrivera à produire des P.S. 14 entière-

ment en langue française.

(3) photos lustrées

A partir des épreuves de la gravure qui avaient été fournies par la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd, le Ministère des Postes farsait tirer par l'Office National du Film du Canada des "photos lustrées" appelées en langue anglaise "glossy prints" qui étaient réalisées en grand nombre: 550 exemplaires, dont la moitié allaient à J.R. Carpenter.

En addition à ces photographies lustrées, David Adamson, le directeur du Service des relations extérieures du Ministère demandait aussi, toujours à partir de le même reproduction spéciale, deux autres photographies en grand format: un 6' x 8½' et un 7' x 9'.

(4) grandes pancartes

Le directeur de la division des timbres-poste au Ministère demandait quatre mois auparavant que des grandes pancartes au nombre de 9500 soient imprimées pour cette émission. Seulement 500 copies de cette grande pancarte étaient bilingues: donc il n'y avait aucune grande pancarte publiée uniquement en langue française. Ce n'est que beaucoup plus tard qu'on verra des grandes pancartes de langue française seulement.

Ces grandes pancartes, de même que les P.S. 14, devaient être livrés au Ministère, division des timbres-poste, au plus tard deux mois avant la mise en vente de cette émission postale.

(5) campagne de publicité

Le directeur des Services financiers demandait au directeur de l'Administration du même organisme gouvernemental, que la campagne de publicité démarre deux mois et demi avant le premier jour d'émission de ce timbre-poste.

Après avoir donné les principales informations nécessaires sur cette émission postale, il demandait que le Bulletin de nouvelles du Ministère des Postes annonce les détails de l'émission, qu'il soit approuvé et prêt pour publication dans les journeaux datés du même jour.

(6) communiqués de presse

La direction des Services financiers demandait vers la même date, de préparer deux communiqués de presse qui devaient être émis ultérieurement relativement à cette émission.

En premier lieu, un communiqué confidentiel à la presse parlementaire, la Presse Candienne et à certaines agences britanniques, et ensuite un second communiqué de presse, un mois après, devant être diffusé dans les journaux du soir et daté deux jours auparavant, qui reprennaient en somme l'essentiel des informations sur cette émission postale.

Ce second communiqué était envoyé aussi aux maîtres de poste partout au Canada par le directeur de l'Administration afin qu'ils transmettent ce communiqué par porteur aux medias de leur localité.

(7) posters

Le directeur de l'Administration écrivait ensuite au directeur de la division des Achats et Magasins pour lui demander la production d'une affiche géante ou poster annonçant cette nouvelle émission.

Cette affiche géante était tirée en quantité suffisante pour répondre aux besoins du Bulletin hebdomadaire du Ministère des Postes en plus de 600 exemplaires pour la section philatélique du Minisatère.

Elles devaient être prêtes pour livraison au plus tard un mois avant la mise en vente de cette émission postale, date de publication du Bulletin hebdomadaire de nouvelles du Ministère.

c) Distribution des timbres

D'après les instructions données par le Ministère à la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd, la première livraison devait s'effectuer un mois avant la mise en vente du timbre-poste.

Toutes les livraisons devaient être faites directement au Ministère qui se chargerait de la distribution habituelle sur l'ensemble du territoire canadien.

Dans un communiqueé daté normalement un mois avant, le directeur des Services financiers indiquait aux directeurs de districts ou aux maîtres de poste qu'il y aurait prochainement un nouveau timbre-poste émis, que la livraison de cette émission postale s'effectuerait à "votre dépôt cette semaine" et ces nouveaux timbres-poste seraient disponibles "à la date la plus proche possible" du jour d'émission.

Voilà les principales indications de cette livraison selon les termes mêmes du directeur des Services financiers: (a) tous les bureaux de poste recevaient une quantité de ces nouveaux timbres à une date aussi proche possible ou après la date d'émission; (b) les timbres devaient être livrés aux bureaux ur-

bains: un ou deux jours avant la date d'émission; (c) ceux destinés aux bureaux à commission et aux petites succursales: le jour même de l'émission ou plus tard.

(d) Oblitération spéciale

Depuis bon nombre d'années au Canada, il y a une oblitération spéciale dite "de premier jour" à la sortie de toute nouvelle émission commémorative de timbre-poste.

Nous lisons dans les notices philatéliques autorisées par le Ministère des Postes ou P.S. 14 publiées à ces occasions, à la rubrique intitulée "plis du premier jour" ceci: "les expédier au maître de poste, Ottawa 2 (Ontario), pour qu'ils lui parviennent au plus tard...deux jours avant". Dans le présent cas, x cents de frais seront exigés pour chaque pli. La somme doit être incluse dans l'envoi d'argent.

e) Dons de timbres-poste

A chaque émission de timbres-poste au Canada, le Ministère faisait des "envois gracieux" à certaines organisations internationales, personnages politiques importants du Canada ou sections du Ministère même.

Environ 639 copies habituellement étaient distribuées gratuitement pour chaque nouvelle émission postale canadienne à cette époque.

En voici rapidement la liste officielle: Premier ministre fédéral (un feuillet), Gouverneur-général (un feuillet), la Reine d'Angleterre (un bloc de quatre), le Ministre des Postes (quatre copies), Album du Directeur (un timbre), Collection du Ministère (une copie), Exposition de New York (neuf timbres), Cadres d'expostion du Ministère (seize exemplaires), Union Postale universelle (385 timbres), Union Postale des Amériques et de l'Espagne (trois copies), Plis du premier jour (cent timbres: vingt blocs de quatre et vingt unités) pour des destinataires encore inconnus, et enfin le dessinateur du timbre (16 figurines).

f) Coût exact de cette émission

Il demeure très difficile au Canada de découvrir le coût exact d'impression d'un timbre pour plusieurs raisons précises: (1) l'absence presque complète d'informations données par le Ministère à ce sujet; (2) le secret jalousement gardé qui entoure les opérations de la Canadian Bank Notre Company Ltd. Nous tenterons malgré tout découvrir le coût exact ou du moins approximatif de l'impression d'un timbre-poste.

(1) le contrat général

Quand il s'agisait d'un timbre monochrome, il faut se référer au contrat général d'impression intervenu entre la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd et le Ministère du Canada, et renégocié à de nombreuses reprises durant cette période.

Ce contrat général d'impression spécifiait exactement les coûts d'impression d'une émission si elle était tirée par exemple à vingt millions de copies. Pour un tirage de cinquante millions, le montant exigé diminuait évidemment. On calculait les coûts d'impression au mille copies.

(2) élément spécial

Pouvaient s'ajouter à ce coût général des frais supplémentaires si le Ministère avait des exigences spéciales pour une certaine émission postale.

Par exemple, on pouvait demander une préparation spécifique pour le Service Philatélique, des feuillets bien perforés, un stock de blocs avec inscriptions marginales, etc.

Ces demandes spéciales, qui entraînaient toujours des frais supplémentaires, étaient soit précisées dans le contrat général, soit spécifiées dans une correspondance spéciale entre le Ministère et la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd.

(3) le poinçoin original

Lorsqu'un timbre-poste était monochrome, un seul poinçon était gravé par l'atelier; à l'occasion d'une émission en deux couleurs, deux poinçon étaient requis avant l'impression.

Pour chaque poinçon original gravé en taille-douce, la Canadian Bank Note Company exigeait la somme de 825 dollars: soit 750 dollars pour le poinçon lui-même plus dix pour cent de taxe.

(4) dessins des artistes

Nous savons que la politique officelle du Ministère concernant les artistes qui faisaient des esquisses préliminaires était la suivante: 300-400 dollars pour un projet accepté; 100-150 dollars pour les projets refusés.

Il faut se référer aux dossiers du Ministère de l'époque pour connaître le nombre d'artistes ayant travaillé à une émission postale particuliére, et par conséquent la somme totale payée par le Ministère aux artistes.

(5) le coût total

En additionnant tous ces éléments (artistes,

Gérald Trottier présente un dessin original préliminaire au ministre des Postes William Hamilton.

poinçon original, commande spéciale et travail d'impression même), nous pouvons arriver ainsi au montant total déboursé pour cette émission.

Le coût total obtenu implique seulement la fabrication de ce timbre-poste et sa réalisation technique par la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd, d'Ottawa.

g) Opinions sur le produit

Parfois nous trouvons à la fin des dossiers du Ministère consacrés à une émission postale, diverses opinions sur le timbre-poste qui venait d'être émis.

(1) Ministère des Postes

Pour certains timbres-poste, nous avons la chance d'avoir consignée l'opinion même du Ministère grâce aux commentaires personnels de ses responsables: ministre, sous-ministre, directeurs des services, consultants, etc.

La plupart du temps, nous devons recourir à des indications indirectes seulement qui nous permettent d'obtenir la pensée officielle du Ministère.

(2) artistes impliqués

C'est peut-être pour les artistes qu'il est le plus difficile d'obtenir des commentaires précis sur leurs oeuvres.

Il faut d'abord les retrouver, ce qui ne constitue par une mince tâche. La démarche demeure plus facile pour le desssinateur car le P.S. 14 nous en donne le nom. S'il est vivant, on peut en obtenir des indications. Dans le cas d'une personne décédée ou inconnue, cela demeure tout un problème à résoudre.

Quant au graveur, la situation reste beaucoup plus difficile: on n'a jamais son nom dans les publications officielles du Ministère et les ateliers d'impression refusent catégoriquement d'en révéler l'identité exacte. Si on réussit à la découvrir, il s'agit là d'une chance extraordinaire.

(3) consultants

Selon son habitude, le Ministère avait consulté divers spécialistes tant au plan artistique qu'historique afin d'obtenir une réalisation soignée et la moins controversée possible.

Nous obtenons les commentaires de ces consultants en dépouillant la volumineuse correspondance entretenue par le Ministère et contenue dans les dossiers pertinents.

(4) associations

Parfois certaines associations étaient consultées relativement à l'émission postale envisagée qui les concernait tout particulièrement.

Quelques-unes mêmes ont exigé d'avoir un répondant officiel au Ministère afin de lui soumettre leurs recommandations précises sur

cette dernière. Voilà pourquoi elles commenteront la plupart du temps positivement ce nouveau timbre-poste, rarement d'une façon négative à cause de cette collaboration mutuelle.

(5) le grand public

Ce n'est que vers la fin des années cinquante que le grand public a commencé à écrire au Ministère pour lui faire part de ses commentaires personnels.

A part quelques critiques négatives (mauvais dessin, piètre qualité technique ou le sujet employé), la grande majorité des lettres du public manifestaient l'appréciation des citoyens canadiens sur ces nouvelles vignettes postales.

CONCLUSION

Vous venez de voir en détail tout ce que comprend l'émission d'un timbre-poste gravé au Canada pour la période des années 1950-1970.

Après avoir pris la décision d'émettre un nouveau timbre-poste, le Ministère des Postes a engagé un artiste canadien chargé de créer un dessin original qui sera ensuite gravé sur un poinçon en acier doux au moyen de la taille-douce et ultérieurement imprimé par la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd, d'Ottawa. Pendant que l'on imprime cette nouvelle vignette postale, la direction du Ministère en fixe les paramètres, prépare une campagne publicitaire et réalise tout ce qui doit accompagner cette dernière.

Nous espérons qu'à partir de cet article de vulgarisation, d'autres philatélistes s'intéresseront davantage à ce domaine fascinant de la philatélie canadienne qui contient encore de très nombreuses énigmes: la fabrication du timbre-poste sous toutes ses facettes. □

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GENERAL BYLAWS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

As revised to January 1, 1986

BY-LAW NO. 1

A Bylaw relating generally to the conduct of the affairs of THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA.

BE IT ENACTED AND IT IS HEREBY ENACTED as a Bylaw of THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA (hereinafter called the "Corporation") as follows:

HEAD OFFICE

1. The head office of the Corporation shall be in the City of Ottawa in the province of Ontario and at such place therein as the directors of the Corporation may from time to time by resolution determine.

SEAL

2. The seal, an impression whereof is stamped in the margin hereof, shall be the seal of the Corporation.

MEMBERS

3. There shall be five classes of membership in the Corporation:

(a) Fellows, who shall be elected from time to time as may be prescribed by regulation of the board of directors;

(b) Life members, who have been or shall be heretofore or hereafter elected as such by the board of directors upon payment of a fee of $200 or such greater sum as may be fixed from time to time by the board of directors;

(c) Members, who shall be persons who as at the date hereof are members in good standing of the Corporation and such persons who hereafter comply with the prescribed requirements for entrance as members and whose nominations are not objected to by at least three members of the Corporation within thirty (30) days after publication of any application for membership;

(d) Chapters, who shall be such societies who comply with the prescribed requirements for affiliation as Chapters and who pay an annual fee of $5 or such other amount as may from time to time be fixed by the board of directors; and

(e) Philatelic federations, who shall upon the approval by the Board of Directors of the Society and the payment of an annual fee of $25 or such other amount as may from time to time be fixed by the Board of Directors of the Society, become affiliated members of the Society but shall have no right to vote at or receive any notice of any meeting of the members of the Society.

4. The annual Membership dues which shall be payable by Fellows under paragraph 3 (a) hereof and Members under paragraph 3 (c) hereof shall be the sum of $15 for residents of Canada; $18 for residents of the United States of America; and $20 for residents other than Canada or the United States of America or such amount as may from time to time be fixed by the board of directors with the concurrence of the members at any annual, special or general meeting of the members. Any membership dues, chapter or philatelic federation fee shall be due and payable when notice of the same is sent to a member by ordinary mail, postage prepaid.

5. Any member may resign from the Corporation provided that no money is owed to the Corporation by such member at the date of his resignation.

6. The board of directors may terminate or suspend the membership of any member for any cause that in its absolute discretion it considers proper including failure to pay any dues or fee as above provided within sixty (60) days of the mailing or notice thereof.

7. The interest of a member in the Corporation is not transferable or assignable in any way and lapses and ceases to exist upon his death or when his period of membership expires or when he ceases to be a member by resignation or otherwise in accordance with the bylaws of the Corporation.

DIRECTORS

8. The affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by a board of a minimum of twelve (12) and a maximum of sixteen (16) directors, the actual number to be determined from time to time by Resolution of the board of directors. The directors may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the Corporation and are not by the bylaws of the Corportion or by statute expressly directed or required to be done by the Corporation at a general meeting of members.

9. Every director shall be twenty-one or more years of age and shall be a member of the Corporation. Not more than two directors at any one time may be residents of a country other than Canada.

10. The directors' term of office shall (subject to the provision, if any, of the letters patent or supplementary letters patent of the Corporation) be from the date of the meeting at which they are elected, or appointed until the annual meeting next following or until their successors are elected or appointed. So long as a quorum of directors remains in office any vacancy occurring on the board of directors may be filled for the remainder of the terms by such directors as remain in office.

11. The office of a director of the Corporation shall ipso facto be vacated:

(a) If he becomes bankrupt or suspends payment or compounds with his creditors or makes an authorized assignment or is declared insolvent;
(b) If he is found to be a lunatic or becomes of unsound mind;
(c) If he is convicted of any criminal offence;
(d) If by notice in writing to the Corporation he resigns his office; and
(e) If he ceases to be a member of the Corporation.

12. In order for a person to be eligible for election as a director a nomination for such person must be filed with the Secretary at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of the annual meeting.

13. Election of directors shall not be by ballot unless demanded. The whole board shall retire at the annual meeting at which directors are to be elected but shall be eligible for re-election if otherwise qualified. A director retiring at a general meeting shall retain office until the dissolution or adjournment of such meeting unless such meeting was called for the purpose of removing him from office as a director in which case the director so removed shall vacate office forthwith upon the passing of the resolution for his removal.

14. The directors shall serve without remuneration and no director shall directly or indirectly receive any profit from his position as such; provided that a director may be paid reasonable expenses incurred by him in the performance of his duties.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

15. Meetings of the board of directors may be held as the directors may from time to time determine. A meeting of directors may be convened by the President or a Vice-President or any two directors at any time and the Secretary by direction of the President or a Vice-President or any two directors shall convene a meeting of directors. Notice of any such meeting shall be delivered or mailed or telegraphed or cabled to each director not less than two days (exclusive of the day on which the notice is delivered or mailed or telegraphed or cabled but inclusive of the day for which notice is given) before the meeting is to take place; provided always that meetings of the board of directors may be held at any time without formal notice if all the directors are present or those absent have waived notice or have signified their consent in writing to the meeting being held in their absence. Notice of any meeting or any irregularity in any meeting or the notice thereof may be waived by any director.

For the first meeting of the board of directors to be held immediately following the election of directors at a general meeting of the members or for a meeting of the board of directors at which a director is elected or appointed to fill a vacancy in the board, no notice of such meeting shall be necessary to the newly elected or appointed director or directors in order legally to constitute the meeting, provided that a quorum of the directors be present.

16. Four (4) of the directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business. Questions arising at any meeting of directors shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes the Chairman of the meeting in addition to his original vote shall have a second or casting vote.

17. A resolution signed by a majority of the directors shall be valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the directors duly called and constituted.

PROTECTION OF DIRECTORS

18. Every director or officer of the Corporation or other person who has undertaken or is about to undertake any liability on behalf of the Corporation and their heirs, executors and administrators, and estate and effects, respectively shall from time to time and at all times, be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Corporation, from and against

(a) all costs, charges and expenses whatsoever which such director, officer or other person sustains or incurs in or about any action, suit or proceeding which is brought, commenced or prosecuted against him for or in respect of any act, deed, matter or thing whatsoever, made, done or permitted by him in or about the execution of the duties of this office or in respect of any such liability;

(b) all other costs, charges and expenses which he sustains or in or about or in relation to the affairs thereof, except such costs, charges or expenses as are occasioned by his own wilful neglect or default.

No director or officer for the time being of the Corporation shall be liable for the acts, receipts, neglects or defaults of any other director or officer or employee of for joining in any receipt or act for conformity or for any loss, damage or expense happening to the Corporation through the insufficiency or deficiency of title to any property acquired by order of the board of directors for or on behalf of the Corporation or for the insufficiency or deficiency of any security in or upon which any of the moneys of or belonging to the Corporation shall be placed out or invested or for any loss or damage arising from the bankruptcy, insolvency or tortious act of any person, firm or corporation with whom or which any moneys, securities or effects shall be lodged or deposited or for any other loss, damage or misfortune whatever which may happen in the execution or supposed execution of the duties of his respective office or trust or in relation thereto unless the same shall happen by or through his own wilful act or his own wilful default.

MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

19. The annual meeting of the members shall be held at any place within Canada on such day in each year end at such time as the directors may be resolution determine when there shall be presented a report of proceedings of the previous year, a financial statement of the Corporation and the auditor's report to the members.

20. Other meetings of the members may be convened by order of the President or a Vice-President or by the board of directors at any date and time and at any place.

21. Only members under paragraph 3 (a), 3 (b), and 3 (c) hereof shall be eligible to receive notice or to vote at any meeting of the members of the Corporation.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF MEMBERS

22. A printed, written or typewritten notice stating the day, hour and place of meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted shall be delivered or sent through the post, postage prepaid, to each member entitled to notice of meetings of members at least ten (10) days (exclusive of the day for shich notice is given) before the date of every meeting directed to the address of each such member as it appears in the records of the Corporation or if no address is given therein then to the last address of each such member known to the Secretary; provided always that any such notice may be inserted in an issue of The Canadian Philatelist so long as the same is mailed to members within the ten-day period hereinbefore set out. Notice of any meeting or any irregularity in any meeting or in the notice thereof may be waived by any member.

23. The accidental omission to give notice of any meeting or the non-receipt of any notice by any member or members shall not invali-

date any resolution passed or any proceedings taken at any meeting.

VOTING AT MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

24. Every question submitted to any meeting of members shall be decided by a majority of votes and in case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

At any meeting unless a poll is demanded a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously or by a particular majority or lost or not carried by a particular majority shall be conclusive evidence of the fact.

In the absence of the President and every Vice-President who is a director the members present shall choose another director as Chairman and if no director is present or if all the directors present decline to act as Chairman the members present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman.

If at any meeting a poll is taken on the election of a chairman or on the question of adjournment it shall be taken forthwith without adjournment. If a poll is demanded on any other question it shall be taken in such manner and either at once or after adjournment as the Chairman directs. The result of a poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded. A demand for a poll may be withdrawn.

The Chairman may with the consent of any meeting adjourn the same from time to time and no notice of such adjournment need be given to the members. Any business may be brought before or dealt with at any adjourned meeting which might have been brought before or dealt with at the original meeting in accordance with the notice calling the same.

QUORUM FOR MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

25. The presence of two members shall be a quorum of any meeting of members for the choice of a Chairman and the adjournment of the meeting; for all other purposes the presence of ten (10) members in person or by proxy shall be necessary to constitute a quorum. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless the requisite quorum be present at the commencement of business.

PROXIES

26. Votes may be given either personally or by proxy. At every meeting at which he is entitled to vote, every member entitled to vote present in person shall have one vote on a show of hands. Upon a poll at which he is entitled to vote every member present in person or by proxy shall (subject to the provisions, if any, of the letters patent or any supplementary letters patent) have one vote.

An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or his attorney duly authorized in writing.

No person shall act as a proxy unless he is entitled on his own behalf to be present and vote at the meeting at which he acts as proxy.

An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form or in any other form of which the directors shall approve:

The undersigned member of THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA hereby appoints

.....

of .....
as the proxy of the undersigned to vote and act for the undersigned and on behalf of the undersigned at the

.....
meeting of the members of the Corporation to be held on the

..... day of

..... ,19....and at any adjournment thereof.

Dated this ..... day of.....19.....

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER

The directors may from time to time make regulations regarding the lodging of instruments appointing a proxy at some place or places other than the place at which a meeting or adjourned meeting of members is to be held and for particulars of such instruments to be cabled or telegraphed or sent in writing before the meeting or adjourned meeting to the Company or any agent of the Company for the

purpose of receiving such particulars and providing that instruments appointing a proxy so lodged may be voted upon as though the instruments themselves were produced at the meeting or adjourned meeting and votes given in accordance with such regulations shall be valid and shall be counted.

OFFICERS

27. The board of directors shall annually or oftener as may be required elect a President and appoint one or more Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer and if deemed advisable may appoint annually or oftener as may be required one or more Assistant Secretaries and/or one or more Assistant Treasurers and one or more Directors of Sales, Editors and Librarians and such members of such local advisory committees as the board of directors may decide. None of the said officers except the President need be a member of the board of directors. The office of Secretary and Treasurer may be in the discretion of the directors be held by the same person who may but need not be known as the Secretary-Treasurer. The directors may appoint such other officers and agents as they shall deem necessary who shall have such authority and shall perform such duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the directors.

28. The board of directors may fix the remuneration (if any) to be paid to officers of the Corporation who are not directors. All officers in the absence of agreement to the contrary shall be subject to removal by resolution of the board of directors at any time with or without cause.

29. In case of the absence or inability to act of the President, a Vice-President or any other officer of the Corporation or for any other reason that the board may deem sufficient, the board may delegate all or any of the powers of such officer to any other officer or to any director for the time being, provided that a majority of the board of directors concur therein.

30. The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation, and shall, if present, preside at all meetings of the directors and members, he shall sign such contracts, documents of instruments in writing as require his signature and shall perform all duties incident to this office and shall have such other powers and duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the board.

32. The Secretary shall give or cause to be given notices for all meetings of the board of directors and members when directed to do so and shall have charge of the minute books of the Corporation and other records of the Corporation. He shall sign such contracts, documents or instruments in writing as require his signature and shall perform all duties incident to his office or that are properly required of him by the board.

33. The Treasurer shall have the care and custody of all the funds and securities of the Corporation and shall deposit the same in the name of the Corporation in such bank or banks or with such depositary or depositaries as the board of directors may direct. He shall keep or cause to be kept proper books of account or accounting records. He shall sign such contracts, documents or instruments in writing as require his signature and shall perform all duties incident to this office or that are properly required of him by the board. He may be required to give such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the board of directors in their uncontrolled discretion may require and no director shall be liable for failure to require any bond or for the insufficiency of any bond or for any loss be reason of the failure of the Corporation to receive any indemnity thereby provided.

34. The Assistant Secretary or, if more than one, the Assistant Secretaires in order of seniority, and the Assistant Treasurer or, if more than one, the Assistant Treasurers in order of seniority, shall respectively perform all the duties of the Secretary and Treasurer, respectively, in the absence of inability to act of the Secretary of Treasurer as the case may be. The Assistant Secretary or Assistant Secretaries, if more than one, and the Assistant Treasurer or Assistant Treasurers, if more than one, shall sign such contracts, documents or instruments in writing as require his or their signatues respectively and shall perform all duties that are properly required of them by the board.

35. The Director of Sales or, if more than one, the Directors of Sales, shall have charge of the sales of stamps of members of the Corporation who submit stamps to him or them for sale and shall be governed by such rules and regulations as the board of directors may from time to time determine. He may be required to give such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the board of directors in the uncontrolled discretion may require and no director shall be liable for failure to require any bond or for the insufficiency of any bond or for any loss by reason of the failure of the Corporation to receive any indemnity thereby provided.

36. The Editor, or if more than one, the Editors, shall have charge of the publication of The Canadian Philatelist and shall be governed by such rules and regulations as the board of directors may from time to time determine.

37. The Librarian or, if more than one, the Librarians, shall have charge of the books of reference and other literature belonging to the library of the Corporation and shall lend books to members in accordance with such rules and regulations as the board of directors may from time to time determine.

38. Members of local advisory committees shall perform all such duties as may from time to time be properly required of them by the board.

39. The board of directors may from time to time appoint an Executive Manager and may delegate to him full authority to manage and direct the business and affairs of the Corporation (except such matters and duties as by law must be transacted or performed by the board of directors or by the members in general meeting) and to employ and discharge agents and employees of the Corporation or may delegate to him any lesser power. He shall conform to all lawful orders given to him by the board of directors of the Corporation. He shall at all reasonable times give to the directors or any of them all information they may require regarding the affairs of the Corporation.

The board of directors may from time to time appoint one or more Associate Executive Managers who shall assist the Executive Manager and shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him or them by the directors.

40. If the office of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Director of Sales, Editor, Librarian, or members of a local advisory committee or Executive Manager, one or more, shall be or become vacant by reason of death, resignation, disqualification or otherwise the directors by resolution duly passed at any meeting duly called and held may elect or appoint an officer to fill such vacancy.

VOTING SHARES AND SECURITIES

41. All of the shares or other securities carrying voting rights of any company or corporation held from time to time by the Corporation may be voted at any and all meetings of shareholders, bondholders, debenture holders, debenture stock holders or holders of other securities (as the case may be) of such other company or corporation and in such manner and by such person or persons as the board of directors of the corporation shall from time to time determine.

CUSTODY OF SECURITIES

42. All shares and securities owned by the Corporation shall be lodged (in the name of the Corporation) with a chartered bank or a trust company or in a safety deposit box or, if so authorized by resolution of the board of directors, with such other depositaries or in such other manner as may be determined from time to time by the board of directors.

All share certificates, bonds, debentures, debenture stock certificates, notes or other obligations belonging to the Corporation may be issued or held in the name of a nominee or nominees of the Corporation (and if issued or held in the names of more than one nominee shall be held in the names of the nominees jointly with right of survivorship) and shall be endorsed in blank with endorsement guaranteed in order to enable transfer to be completed and registration to be effected.

CHEQUES, DRAFTS AND NOTES

43. All cheques, drafts or orders for the payment of money and all notes and acceptances and bills of exchange shall be signed by such

officer or officers or person or persons, whether or not officers of the Corporation, and in such manner as the board of directors may from time to time designate.

EXECUTION OF INSTRUMENTS

44. Contracts, documents or any instruments in writing requiring the signature of the corporation may be signed by the President or a Vice-President and the Secretary or the Treasurer or a director and all contracts, documents and instruments in writing so signed shall be binding upon the Corporation without any further authorization or formality. The board of directors shall have power from time to time by resolution to appoint any officer or officers or any person or persons on behalf of the Corporation either to sign contacts, documents and instruments in writing generally or to sign specific contracts, documents and instruments in writing.

The seal of the Corporation may when required be affixed to contracts, documents and instruments in writing signed as aforesaid or by any officer or officers, person or person, appointed as aforesaid by resolution of the board of directors.

The term "contracts, documents and instruments in writing" as used herein shall include deeds, mortgages, hypothecs, charges, conveyances, transfers and assignments of property real or personal, immovable or movable, agreements, releases, receipts and discharges for the payment of money or other obligations, conveyances, transfers and assignments of shares, stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities and all paper writings.

In particular without limiting the generality of the foregoing the President or a Vice-President and the Secretary or the Treasurer or a director shall have authority to sell, assign, transfer, exchange, convert or convey any and all sharges, stocks, bonds, debentures, rights, warrants or other securities owned by or registered in the name of the Corporation and to sign and execute (under the corporate seal of the Corporation or otherwise) all assignments, transfers, conveyances, powers of attorney and other instruments that may be necessary for the purpose of selling, assigning, transferring, exchanging, converting or conveying any such shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, rights, warrants or other securities.

FISCAL YEAR

45. The fiscal year of the Corporation shall terminate on the 31st day of December in each year.

AUDITOR

46. An auditor or auditors shall be appointed at each annual meeting of the members of the corporation, provided that no director or officer of the Corporation shall be eligible to serve as such. Any casual vacancy occurring in the office of the auditor may be filled from time to time by the board of directors. The remuneration of the auditor or auditors (if any) shall be fixed by the board of directors.

INTERPRETATION

47. In all bylaws of the Corporation, the singular shall include the plural and the plural the singular; the word "person" shall include firms and corporations, and the masculine shall include the feminine. □

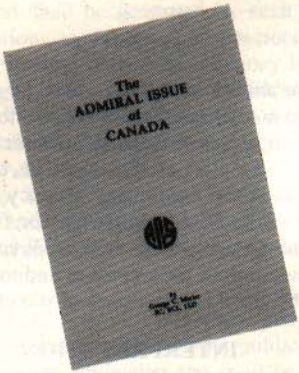
MEMBERSHIP DUES SCHEDULE

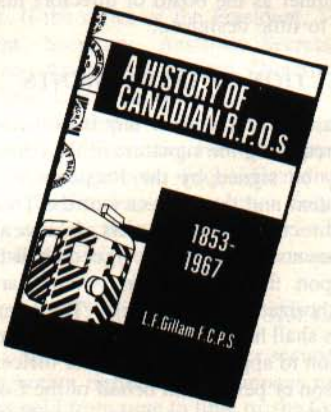
Administration fee (New Members)	$ 2.00
Canada	15.00
USA	18.00
Other Foreign	20.00
Life Membership	200.00
Chapters (without Journal)	5.00
Chapters (with Journal)	15.00
Reinstatement fee*	2.00

**This applies to all memberships which have expired.*

All fees are expressed in CANADIAN DOLLARS and cover a 12-month period from date of initial publication or renewal and include 6 issues of the Canadian Philatelist.

For further information and/or application form, write the National Office, P.O. Box 5320, Station "F", Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3J1.





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Vignettes of Early British North America Postal History

AN OCCASIONAL FEATURE

— J.C. Arnell, FRPSC

V - Overland From Halifax

As indicated in the last vignette, much of the overland route between Quebec City and Halifax in the early 19th century was without a proper road, so that the mail couriers had to carry the mailbags over the portages during most of the year when the rivers and lakes were open. The trail ran along the south shore of the St. Lawrence for about 100 miles to a point near the present Rivière du Loup, which was the entrance to the portage over the mountains to Lake Temiscouata and the Madawaska River, thence down the St. John River to its mouth, across the Bay of Fundy to Annapolis, and through Nova Scotia to Halifax.

Canada controlled the section from Quebec City to Fredericton and provided fortnightly couriers over this distance. New Brunswick had the responsibility from Fredericton to Annapolis, and Nova Scotia had it for the rest of the way. As Hugh Finlay was to report soon after the Treaty of Peace following the American Revolution, one of the major obstacles to improving the overall system of transporting the Mails between Halifax and Quebec City was

> "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 the Mails may be retarded, and the Public may suffer through their misunderstandings."

There was some improvement in the roads in New Brunswick, so that after the War of 1812, the route went around the top of the Bay of Fundy through the present day Moncton and Amherst, instead of across the Bay to Anapolis. However, even as late as July 1838, Thomas Stayner, the Deputy Postmaser General for the Canadas, was to write to Lord Durham, the newly-arrived Governor General, that

> "the present condition of what is called the 'portage' from the St: Lawrence to the Lake Temiscouata 36 miles - is bad beyond any powers of description possessed by your Memorialist - it is made up of alternate precipitate hills of considerable height and swamps, over which the Mails which sometimes consist of ten or twelve large bags, making an aggregate weight of ten or twelve pounds, are dragged upon a rude car or sledge or sometimes carried on the shoulders of the poor Couriers, exposed to the hazards of the weather and not infrequently the risk of being sunk and even lost in the mire and water which cover many miles of this route. - Along the course of the Lake Temiscouata and extending for many miles down the Madawaska River, the post route is also so bad it is travelled with the utmost difficulty. - No use can be made of either this or the portage road by night so that for a considerable portion of the year, however urgent the necessity for expedition may be, one half of the time occupied by the Courier is absolutely lost - and this upon the most important Post route in the provinces."

He forecast a breakdown in the postal system, unless the road was improved immediately and pointed out that the existing

*Figure 1. Letter from Kingston dated 3 April 1817 with 2/5 Cy. postage prepaid to Halifax ("Inland Postage paid" and amount shown in **red**). Datestamped at Halifax on 14 May. Carried by the **Francis Freeling** packet from Halifax on 20 May to Falmouth on 8 June. Rated 2/2 Stg. postage due (1/3 packet postage + 11d. inland postage to London).*

*Figure 2. Letter from Three Rivers dated 2 April 1822 with 1/8 Cy. postage prepaid to Halifax (faint pencil "Paid 1/8"). Struck with "QUEBEC - PAID" in **black** and "1N8" inserted in **red**, together with "Inland postage paid to Halifax" also in **red.** Datestamped at Halifax on 9 May. Carried by the **Manchester** packet from Halifax on 29 May to Falmouth on 25 June. Rated 2/2 Stg. postage due.*

portage was over the roughest section of the country. He went on to recommend that a new portage be developed from a point seven to eight miles further down the river, which would go through generally level land, with only one large stream to be crossed.

By this time, the British had decided to introduce steam packets on the North Atlantic, with Halifax as the terminus for the B.N.A. Mails, and it was appreciated that there had to be a major improvement in the overall communications, if the new service was going to

Figure 3. Letter mailed at Montreal on 1 June 1822 (backstamp). Halifax datestamp illegible. There is no indication of the payment of inland postage to Halifax. Carried by the ***Fox*** *packet from Halifax on 17 July to Falmouth on 10 August. Rated 2/2 Stg. postage due.*

be able to compete with the American sailing packets out of New York for letters from the Canadas. While the steamships would shorten the transatlantic crossing by about a week going east and a fortnight going west, there was probably a reverse difference of a week in the overland trip from New York and Halifax to Lower Canada. In addition, there were daily Mails with New York and only twice a week with Halifax, and the postage via Halifax was almost double that through New York.

In October 1838, the Colonial Secretary sent a despatch to all the B.N.A. Lieutenant Governors, notifying them of the plans for a steam packet service to Halifax and calling their attention to the above. This generated considerable debate as to which route should be developed - a new portage to Lake Temiscouata or a reopening of an old military road through Metis and Campbelltown. Money was voted by the several provincial legislatures in 1839 for road improvement and in September 1840, after making a trip over the route, Stayner reported to London that, as a result of the season's work, "we shall shortly have a moderately good wagon road over a mountain track which has hitherto been all but impassable for either man or beast." He continued:

> "on the New Brunswick side - there has not been so much accomplished as I had hoped to have found: - Sir John Harvey has, I am convinced, done every thing in his power to improve the communication, but I understand that there is an unwillingness on the part of the Legislature of New Brunswick to appropriate sufficient sums for effectually improving this road - and from what I have lately heard I doubt whether anything more is to be expected from that Province."

There must have been a significant improvement in the roads during the summer of 1840, for the size of the Mails arriving at Halifax with the advent of the Cunard steam packets required horse-drawn wagons. It would appear that an average Mail for Quebec in the early 1840's consisted of about twenty-five bags or portmanteaus, of which a quarter would have contained letters and the rest newspapers. This would have weighed well over a ton.

The 1841 Report of the Commissioners investigating the B.N.A. postal service includes a section on the overland route and, as it gives useful details of the distances and rates of travel, it is reproduced below.

"East of Quebec the Mail travels twice

Figure 4. Letter from Mallow, Ireland dated 9 December 1835 with 2/6 Stg. postage prepaid to Halifax ("Paid 2/6", representing 1/3 inland postage to Falmouth + 1/3 packet postage). Carried by the ***Pigeon*** *packet from Falmouth on 9 January 1836 to Halifax on 24 February, where rated 1/8 Cy. postage due to Quebec. Datestamped at Quebec (illegible) and struck with "FORWARDED", both in* ***red****, and an additional 9d. added for inland postage to York for a total postage due of 2/5 Cy.*

Figure 5. Letter from Sunderland dated 28 September 1833. Rated 4/8 Stg. postage due to Halifax as a double (2 x 1/1 inland postage to Falmouth + 2 x 1/3 packet postage). Carried by the ***Stanmer*** *packet from Falmouth on 5 October to Halifax on 9 November, where the 4/8 Stg. was converted to 5/3 Cy. and 3/4 added for inland postage to Quebec to make 8/7 Cy. Datestamped at Quebec on 25 November and struck with "FORWARDED", both in* ***red****, and 1/10 added for inland postage to Kingston to give 10/5 Cy. At Kingston, a further 1/2 was added to Coburg for a total postage of 11/7 Cy. A sizeable expense!*

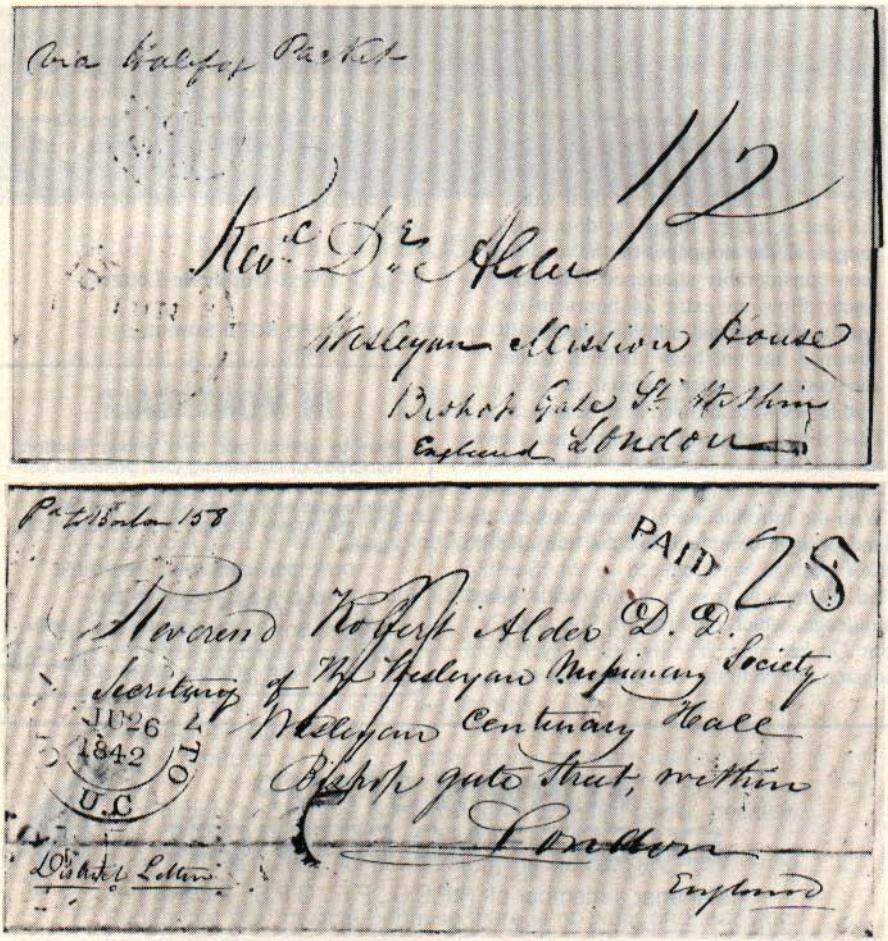

Figure 6. Two letters, the first of which was mailed at Kingston on 21 June 1842 and travelled overland to Quebec, down the St. Lawrence on the steamer ***Unicorn*** *to Pictou, and overland to Halifax; while the second was mailed at Toronto five days later and, being too late for the Halifax packet Mail, was sent to Boston with 25 cents U.S. inland postage prepaid. The* ***Britannia*** *carried it from Boston on 2 July and collected the other at Halifax on 4 July. The Toronto letter was rated 1/-Stg. postage due, which was the packet postage, while the Kingston letter had the additional 2d. Stg. inland postage for a total postage due of 1/2 Stg.*

a week each way, as far as Woodstock, New Brunswick, and thence three times a week to Frederickton, under four contracts.

1. Between Frederickton and Woodstock by wagon or sleigh, 64 miles, the distance to be performed with 18 hours, and the rate while travelling to be 5½ miles to the hour.
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4. Between Lake Temiscouata and

Quebec, 150 miles, in a light cart or sleigh, within 40 hours, travelling 4 miles an hour in summer and winter.

All stoppages included, the ordinary travel of the Mail between Frederickton and Quebec, 369 miles, occupies when the roads are good about 113 hours each way. When the roads are at their worst, the time is longer; though seldom much longer, as the stoppages on the road are then considerably shortened. The contracts allow an extra 24 hours in the spring and autumn; but this year the allowance has not been claimed. Under the contracts which expired in 1839, 196 hours were allowed at all seasons."

This shows what improvement must have been made to have cut the travel time almost in half.

With the introduction of steam packets, the inland postage component of the transatlantic packet postage was reduced to 2d. Sterling (2½d. Currency) from a sliding scale based on mileage, which required 1/6 Stg. (1/9 Cy.) from Quebec and 2/2 Stg. (2/7 Cy.) from Kingston. In contrast, on letters sent through the United States, both regular B.N.A. and U.S. inland postage had to be prepaid to get a letter to Boston to connect with the Cunard steamer there. The saving in time was now generally not more than three or four days and, with the additional postage, letters were usually sent via Halifax, unless they had missed the Halifax mail courier and there was some urgency. □

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The "Arch and Maple Leaf" Booklets

by Michael Madesker

Figure 1

PART II

THE TWO CENT ARCH AND MAPLE LEAF BROWN

This booklet appeared on July 23, 1931 and was for all purpose identical to its two predecessors except for colour and the fact that plate No. 2 was not used. It was probably less costly to withdraw it than to repair. The two cent brown is the rarest of the three 2 cent issues since only 147,000 English and 30,000 French were printed.

In the marginal inscriptions we have again a matched pair of Plate No. 4 (Photo #1) and also a new phenomenon, an albino inscription. The albino inscription simply is an impression caused by the printing press but without ink.

A local usage cover with a beautification slogan reminds us to do the same with our exhibition pages, beautify them with suitable examples (Photo #2).

THE THREE CENT ARCH AND MAPLE LEAF RED

The three cent Arch and Maple Leaf red was printed from Plates No. 1 and No. 2 of 240 subjects. There were two panes of 4 stamps and extended selvedge each in a booklet A total of 3,444,000 English and 250,000 French booklets were issued on July 13, 1931. Both types of booklets were in stapled covers.

Both plate numbers can be found marginal inscriptions in booklets. In our case we have Plate No. 1 (Photo #3) with the inscriptions not coming from the same cut while Plate No. 2 comes from a matching pair.

Usage is represented here by a cover used for the 3¢ domestic rate (Photo #4) and one with the 1933 Imperial Penny postage raised to 3¢ (Photo #5).

THE ARCH AND MAPLE LEAF COMBINATION BOOKLET

This combination booklet appeared on November 13, 1931 with 302,000 English and 20,000 French copies issued (Photo #6). The booklet consisted of one pane each of 1¢ green from Plate #5, 2¢ brown from plate #6 and 3¢ red from Plate No. 1 and Plate #2 Each plate consisted of 240 subjects.

The combination booklet was the last curtain for the Arch and Maple Leaf issue.

MAPLE LEAF ISSUE OF JUNE 6, 1930

2¢ BROWN

USAGE

Local postage rate of 2¢ prepaid by means of a booklet pane stamp. This stamp originated from the lower right corner of a pane, the right vertical edge of the stamp is devoid of perforations and joins a like lower edge of the stamp.

The bilingual cancellation advertises Montreal's beautification week, May 13-20.

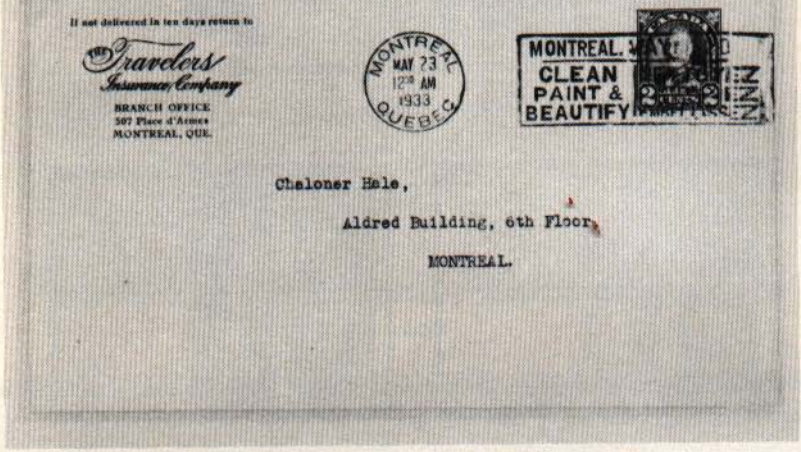

Figure 2

Figure 3

Domestic postal rate prepaid by means of a 3¢ booklet pane stamp of the Maple Leaf issue.

It is interesting to note that this letter originated at Sherbrooke, P.Q. and was destined for Quebec, P.Q. having been hand cancelled at its point of origin. The letter apparently was processed through a cancelling machine but only the very edge of the cover was treated which necessitated the use of a hand device.

Figure 4

The 1933 Imperial postage rate from Canada was 3¢. It is prepaid here by a 3¢ Red Maple Leaf issue stamp from the upper right corner of a booklet pane.

The letter originated at Winnipeg, Manitoba at 2:00 A.M. on October 9, 1933 and was addressed to Cambridge, England.

Figure 5

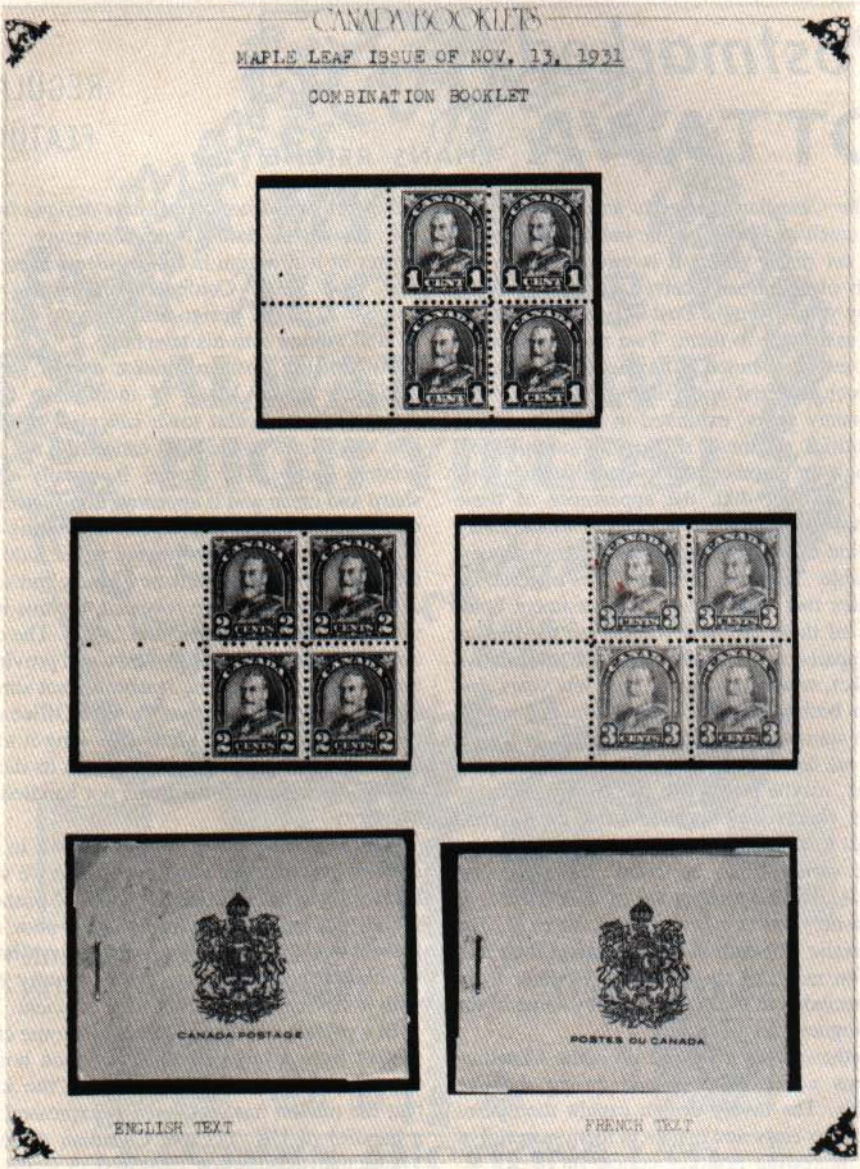

Figure 6

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A REGULAR FEATURE

...HANS REICHE

The Canadian part-perfs and imperfs were not much in favour by the majority of collectors for many years. It is said that a Mr. L. Gibb of Montreal received imperf sheets for many years from the Post Office for his advice and assistance to them. Two major sources in Toronto were noted as having large quantities of such material and Gimbles in New York, for many years, exhibited in their showcases quantities of these stamps in multiples. Although the number of some are listed as only 100, 200, or 400, the appearance of these stamps over the last few years in almost every auction make these quantities somewhat questionable. The sudden flood of this material indicates that collections and investment holdings of these are now coming on the market as apparently the backbone of the speculative market, which was raging for a few years, has been broken. At the present time prices for such stamps are still reasonable but as collectors are dressing up their collections with such items, maybe prices will rise slowly. Because these sheets were printed from the original plates it is obvious that all the known constant plate varieties may be found on these imperf sheets. These varieties are of course rare, as often only one or a few of them can exist. The Philatelic Museum in Ottawa has in their collection many of these sheets. Whether these are included in the count listed by some of the catalogues is not certain.

Lathework is a feature on some Canadian stamps which were printed during the late 1920's. The lovely design caught the eye of collectors early and thanks to them material of this interesting printing period survived. Although the reason for the lathework has been debated for a long time, one fact is clear that it was not used to indicate plate wear and so called worn lathework, namely partial impressions, have nothing to do with wear at all. The reason for bringing this lathework once more to attention, is that Bank Note companies still make use of lathework mainly for decorative purposes. A telephone certificate for $5 shows lathework and decorative flower designs from the Canadian Bank Note Company. The flower or leaf design is almost identical to the 12¢ blue 1927 Confederation issue, CS number 127. The design also shows a picture of Bell talking into his telephone.

Advertising postcards make use of postal stationery cards. Many of them have been noted with a circular town cancel at the left and wavy lines to the right cancelling the imprinted stamp. The cancel is usually very sharp and clean and it appeared that such cancels may have been added prior to printing the advertisement message on the other side of the card. This would indicate a kind of precancel. Closer examination revealed that this was not a precancel but a machine cancel. The circular cancel only shows the town and province but no time or date. The reason for not showing a time or a date is that the Post Office did not want to let people know how long it took for such advertisement mail to reach its destination, because such mail was not handled as a priority.

The new budget will certainly result in increased postage rates, and once more we will be faced with an additional amount of postage for all our mail, regardless of how poor the present mail system is. We probably now have the highest postage to pay in any country and with a service which is not very efficient.

In a private circular addressed to some customers from a large European auction house the following translated statement: "the idea that the market has recovered is expressed by a handful of UK, US and Canadian dealers. The actual trend when reviewed in terms of auction prices and sales indicates a continuing downward trend due to the lack of confidence in the present financial structure of many western countries and with unemployment and inflation continuing." In line with this the next Michel catalogue will show further decreased pricing of a large number of stamps from most countries. □

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Literature Reviews

THE LARGE QUEEN STAMPS OF CANADA AND THEIR USE 1868 - 1872 by H.E. and H.W. Duckworth. 15cm. x 23.5cm., 487 pages, illustrated, hardbound, 1986. Available from the publishers, The Vincent Graves Greene Foundation, P.O. Box 100, First Canadian Place, Toronto, Ontario, M5X 1B2 for $125.00 including postage. Also available from your bookseller.

For many years specialists and those interested in the "Large Queens" have been awaiting this volume. The "Large Queens" were issued in 1868, the first stamps of the Dominion of Canada. Not only are the "Large Queen" stamps thoroughly described in this new book but the postal arrangements existing at the time of their use are also included. The period of the "Large Queens" 1868 - 1872 is one of the most interesting in the annals of Canadian philately. These large beautiful engraved portrait stamps of Queen Victoria have always enchanted the collector. Specialists have longed for a comprehensive work on these stamps with their varied colours, papers, watermarks and use. The Duckworths, an academic father and son team, are "Large Queen" specialists. They have combined their knowledge and talents and written this book with the viewpoint of the stamp collector attempting to rationalize the stamps and covers in his own collection. It is for this reason that those interested in this fascinating stamp issue will find, "The Large Queens of Canada", illuminating and generative of new conclusions.

This book, thorough in its content, evidences access to all the important sources of information including the major current specialized collections. The monograph begins with a chapter on the new Dominion of Canada Postal Administration at the time of Confederation, the Dominion Post Office Act and the provision for new postage stamps. The second chapter follows with a discussion and a thorough listing of the "Plates and Proofs of the Large Queen Issue". The third chapter describes the stamps, their papers, perforations and denominations. Papers are perhaps one of the most difficult areas for the philatelist to understand. The ten different papers used for the "Large Queens" are well described and illustrated. The four succeeding chapters on the mail service, cancellations and arrangements for exchanging mail with the Postal Administrations of Newfoundland, Manitoba, British Columbia, the U.S.A. and the other countries are convincingly discussed and explained. Numerous appendices such as the list of postage stamps supplied by the British American Bank Note Company as well as a listing of plates, engraved and re-entered have been included.

This volume will have an irresistible attraction to the collector and specialist. The cost might be considered moderately high but, where do you find all the known information in one book? When you consider the hours of research spent on a book of this magnitude the cost becomes quite insignificant. This book is a must for the collector and a once in a lifetime acquisition, of a very limited edition. This is the third volume published by, The Vincent Graves Greene Foundation and is the largest and most compehensive to date. (JEK)

STANLEY GIBBONS STAMP CATALOGUE - PART 19 - MIDDLE EAST, 3rd edn., Published by Stanley Gibbons Publications, 5 Parkside, Ringwood, Hants, England BH24 3SH. 14.5 cm x 21.5 cm, x + 480 pages, illus. flexible cover, 1986. £16.50.

The increasing popularity of the stamps from this part of the world is reflected in the substantial upward revision of prices since the 2nd edition was published in 1983. New additions include issues of the Syrian Arab Kingdom, Indian U.N. GAZA Forces, and a complete listing of Palestine stamp booklets.

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DIGENTHAL, Harry F. (13175), P.O. Box 472777, **Garland,** TX 75047, USA
DINNIWELL, J.D. (9810), 330 Avenue Rd. Apt. 325, **Toronto,** Ont. M4V 2H3
DUNN, Allan F. (21104), P.O. Box 1611, **Yellowknife,** NT X1A 2S4
EARLY, William W. (20710L), 7 Whitefauld Rd., **Ninewells, Dundee** DD2 1RH, Scotland
ELLAMS, Bernard A (21707), 2290 Marine Dr. #109, **W. Vancouver,** BC V7V 1K4
ETKIN, Eric (14482), 48 Conduit St New Bond St., **London** W1R 9FB, England

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

FARLEY, Robert G. (22243), 104-10891 Mortfield Rd., **Richmond,** BC V7A 2W5
GIBBS, George Walter (9803), 55 Bamburgh Cir., Apt.1505, **Scarborough,** Ont. M1W 3V4
GREIDANUS, Jacab E. (19361), #1703 9717-111 St., **Edmonton,** AB T5K 1J7
HANES, Arthur David (12769), 33 Lillian Cr., **Barrie,** Ont. L4N 4P8
HART, Philip T. (12369), R.R.#1 Ile Grand, **Calumet,** PQ J0X 1J0
HILLARY, Edward (13302), R.R.#4 1740-16 St. NE, **Salmon Arm,** BC V1E 3Z7
HOGENDOORN, Larry P. (22742), R.R.#2, **Mountain,** Ont. K0E 1S0
JOYNER, Gordon William (14013), Apt.202 - 5219 52nd St., **Yellowknife**, NT X1A 1T8
KARGER, Michael (19467), 1117 St. Catherine W. Ste. 604, **Montreal,** PQ H3B 1H9
KEPPEL, J.A.C. (21064), 500 Scarlett Rd #1401, **Weston,** Ont. M9P 2S1
KIENLEIN, Kevin D. (21918), 3101-18 Ave., **Vernon,** BC V1T 1C6
KNEVEL, Johnnie G.M. (23087), P.O. Box 1041B, **Oshawa,** Ont. L1J 5Y9
LEMKE, Otto L. (22807), 1185 Eagle Ave., **Eagle Lake,** FL 33839, USA
MADGE, Gordon H. (14983), 111 John St., **Thornhill,** Ont. L3T 1Y3
MARCOUX, Luc (21319), 1514 Aeronka, **Fleurimont,** PQ J1E 1B7
MARION, Robert J. (19662L), 52 rue Mary Besseyre, **92170, Vanves,** France
MAYBEE, Mary-Ellen N. (23076), #410-150 Graydon Hall Dr., **Don Mills,** Ont. M3A 3B1
MCKERRACHER, Stephen D. (20876), 764 Forget St., **Regina,** SK S4T 4X2
MILJAK, Miss Ana (21370), ul. J. Kulusic 1, 41000 **Zagreb,** Yugoslavia
MORRIS, David A. (20815), 2625 Regina St. Ste #1803, **Ottawa,** ON K2B 5W8
NORMAND, Serge (21493), 315 Cameron Apt.#6, **Ste-Marie,** PQ g6E 3E2
O'REILLY, Kevin (19171), General Delivery, **Yellowknife,** NT X1A 2L8
OSTRAAT, Kenneth M. (21494), P.O. Box 3086, **Salmon Arm,** BC V0E 2T0
PARKER, C. Angus (14483), 48 Conduit St New Bond St., **London** w1R 9FB, England
PARKER, Everett L. (14869L), P.O. Box 1318, **Concoa,** FL 32923
PENDON, Frank E. (22737), 2693 Windjammer Rd., **Mississauga,** Ont. L5L 1T3
PENNY, Richard N. (22061), 264 Grahams Rd., **Christchurch 5,** New Zealand
PIZZUTI, Dr. Elio (11994), Via U. Lenzi 8, 40122 **Bologna,** Italy
POLSPOEL, Mme Silvana L. (20556), 64 Amherst St., **Hull,** PQ J8Y 2W4
POTTS, Walter R. (19672), P.O. Box 1935, **Vienna,** VA 22180-8935, USA
PUCKETT, William L. (22433), R.D. #2, Box 41, **St. Anthony,** ID 83445, USA
QUINEY, Mrs. Kathleen A. (21509), #307-125 Donald Rd., **Williams Lake,** BC V2G 1C2
RYAN, Blane G. (14821), #3D, Meadowlark Village, **Edmonton,** AB T5R 5X3
SARSONS, Mrs. Audrey H. (21050), 27 Grover Hill Lane, **Winnipeg,** MB R2J 3C2
SCOTT, William B. (5449), 12 Vicarage Gate Flat 1, **London,** W8 4AG, England
SHERYER, Richard A. (19232), 6751 Barrisdale Dr., **Mississauga,** Ont. L5N 2H5
SLEZAK, Richard J. (21768), 411 Cumberland #1067, **Winnipeg,** MB R3B 1T7
SPRINGGAY, Bryan W. (22192L), 1320 Amesbrooke Dr., **Ottawa,** Ont. K2C 2E9
STOREY, Miss Leigh E. (21483), 18 Beech St., **Whitehorse,** YT Y1A 4A6
SUMPTER, Eric L. (23252), 1738 Glen Rd Box 13 R.R.#1, **Cowichan Bay,** BC V0R 1N0
THIBERT, Alain (22958), C.P. 170, **Repentigny,** PQ J6A 5J1
TULLOCK, Percy G. (11825), R.R.#3, **Bobcaygeon,** Ont. L5N 1K9
VASSOS, Len (20521), 10 Rapallo Mews, **Mississauga,** Ont. L5N 1K9
WALKER, Keith St. (23275), 208-10109 13 St., **Dawson Creek,** BC V1G 4R4
WICKSON, Dr. R.D. (108991), P.O. Box 279, **Gleichen,** AB T0J 1N0
YARNOLD, Oscar P. (22503), R.R.#1, **Mindemoya,** Ont. P0P 1S0
YATES, Christopher G. (14479), 14852-48 Avenue, **Edmonton,** AB T6H 5N2

CHAPTER CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Niagara Philatelic Society
CH-46 - c/o Eddie P. Yonelinas (23380), R.R. #1, **Niag.-On-The-Lake,** Ont. L0S 1J0

Ottawa Philatelic Society
CH-16 - c/o P.J. Kaulback (22489), Box 9422, Alta Vista Term., **Ottawa,** Ont. K1G 3V1

Salmon Arm Stamp Club
CH-141 - c/o Edward Hillary (13302), R.R. 4, 1740-16 St. NE, **Salmon Arm,** BC V1E 3Z7

CHAPTER DISBANDED

CH-87 Confederation Life Stamp Club, **Richmond Hill,** Ont.

RESIGNATIONS

ANGELES, Elaine S.M. (19479), **Morong Rizal,** Phillipines
BARCLAY, G. Douglas (21758), **Moncton,** NB
BENJAMIN, Robert A. (22131), **Winter Park,** FL, USA
BLAUSTEIN, Henry E. (22399), **Montreal,** PQ
BOSCH, Constance L. (21198), **Oyen,** AB
BOTCHAR, Helen L. (7636), **Thunder Bay,** Ont.
BRACE, William H.M. (21523), **Winnipeg,** MB
BRAYBROOK, Frank E. (13289), **Ft. Saskatchewan,** AB
BREECE, Lynn A. (21011), **Safety Harbor,** FL, USA
CABELDU, Catherine I. (21093), **Victoria,** BC
CARRELL, Robert E. (20697)
CARTER, John (225200, **Nelson,** New Zealand
CLAWSON, Richard R. (21780)
COOPER, William F. (16049)
CRISAFULLI, Louis (20533), **Toms River,** NJ, USA
CUMMINGS, Charles C. (19076), **Guelph,** Ont.
CZAJKOWSKI, Bogdan Robert M. (20766), **Pickering,** Ont.
DARES, Stanley G. (19182), **Fort McMurray,** AB
DAZE, Louis (20487), **Laval,** PQ
DE JONG, Trudy T. (21712), **Kamloops,** BC
ERNST, Robert C. (10282), **Barrie,** Ont.
FLATMAN, John G. (21213), **Timmins,** Ont.
GOTTFRIED, Murray (9192), **Lambertville,** NJ, USA
JOHNSTON, Joanne D. (22142), **Gloucester,** Ont.
JONES, Pat (20817), **Kamloops,** BC
LEMIEUX, Andre A.L. (20284), **Chibougamau,** PQ
MAHLER, Glen G. (21435), **Hamilton,** Ont.
MANN, Shirley M. (12391)
MARCHAND, Luc (21934)
MORRISON, John (21445), **Victoria,** BC
NEALE, Raymond J. (21505)
PATTERSON, Charles W. (11353), **Springfield,** PA, USA
PHILLIPS, Andrew Lewis (11542), **Scarborough,** Ont.
RILEY, Robert J. (21742), **Dartmough,** NS
ROSE, P. John (21828), **Granville Ferry,** NS
SAGE, Richard (13381)
SCHOONHOVEN, Jacoba (20928)
SIDOR, Alex (19156), **West Hill,** Ont.
SMITH, Dean M. (20983), **Moscow,** ID, USA
SOUMIS, Pierre (20394), **Repentigny,** PQ
STEELE, William J. (15779), **Newmarket,** Ont.
TATEMICHI, C. (11933), **New Denver,** BC
TYLER, Truman W. (22479), **Livingston,** CA, USA
VANDERWERFF, Frans (21367), **Calgary,** AB
VANDEWATER, Robert H. (10980), **Winnipeg,** MB
WERT, B.H. (3870), **Kemptville,** Ont.

DECEASED

FAWCUS, E.R. (7047), **Lachine,** PQ
FLECK, James (13601)
FREEMAN, Harold (21754), **Burnaby,** BC
GOLTMAN, Douglas M. (12211), **Montreal,** PQ
MEERS, Murray E. (13837), **Surrey,** BC
MONK, Victor J. (22035), **Tillsonburg,** Ont.
PETTA, Armand (7172), **Winnipeg,** MB
PURCELL, Joseph L. (3346), **Kingston,** Ont.
REID, Clarence H. (19506), **St. Johns,** NF
SPIVACK, Boris (15940), **Brooklyn,** NY, USA
STEVENS, George H. (22745), **Vancouver,** BC

EXPELLED

YEUNG, Andrew H.Y. (22980), 2020 Finlayson Dr., **Yellowknife,** NWT X1A 3C7
- Failure to respond to official correspondence and failure to make good an indebitness to the Society.

CORRECTIONS

YARK, Arie (21591), address listed in Mar-Apr'86 Cdn. Philatelist should read - 812 Burnhamthorpe Rd., Apt. 1910, **Etobicoke,** Ont. M9C 4W1

CASEY, Douglas M. (23474), published as New Member Mar-Apr'86, Canadian Philatelist is hereby corrected to read - reinstated under #19110

HONOUR ROLL - 1985

The following members are credited for sponsoring applicants accepted for Society membership during 1985.

ALLEN, M. (9409)
ALLSOP, J.B. (10553)
ALLWORTH, C. (19957)
BAILEY, G.A. (22455)
BARANOW, P.W. (19774L)
BEAUPRE, H.H. (7343L)
BORNMANN, A. (12299)
BRITTEN, M.J. (7528)
CLARK, S. (8818)
DUNCAN, B.W. (20066)
FREEMAN, B. (10023)
GRAVEL, M. (15968)
HARPER, J.E. (8583)
HEBERT, A. (19301)
HICKS, H.D. FRPSC (7532L) - 2
HOPE, P.A. (9291) - 2
HOVEY, M. (19335)
JONES, F.V. (20800)
KAMIENSKI, M.A. (8995L)
KNOX, T. (8283)
LADOUCEUR, J.D. (20450)
LEGGETT, A.W. FRPSC (9099L)
LEMESURIER, G.H.W. (8270)
MADDEN, W.D. (20117)
MADESKER, M. FRPSC (4709L)
MALOTT, R.K. (5358L) - 2
MARGOLIS, B. (15998)
MAY, G.A. (22125)
MILLER, B. (9288)
MILLAR, M. FRPSC (7537L)
OATMAN, D. (19930)
ODEGARD, D. (19246)
PARSONS, J.R. (12289)
PHILLIPS, G.F. (21224)
PREBBLE, P.C. (20074)
RICHARDS R. (13156L)
ROAN, J.R. (10571) - 2
ROBINSON, W.G. (8776L) - 2
SCHICK, C.J. (21831)
SPENCER, K.R. (9431) - 2
SPRINGGAY B.W. (22192L)
STEINBOCK, H. (19215L)
TAYLOR, I.W. (9487)
TAYLOR, R.G. (9151)
THOMAS, I.F. (7824)
TWEEDIE, E. (9735)
VANDENBERG, G.W. (19435)
WEGG, G.S. (3238)

HONOUR ROLL-1985
CHAPTERS

As per RPSC Chapter Regulations, the following Chapters will be reimbursed $2.00 for each applicant accepted for Society membership that it sponsored during 1985.

Ajax Philatelic Society (CH-163) - 2
Bathurst/Chaleur Stamp Club (CH-167) - 1
Bramalea Stamp Club (CH-144) - 2
Calgary Philatelic Society (CH-66) - 1
Collingwood Coin & Stamp Club (CH-168) - 1
Columbia Philatelic Society (CH-11) - 1
East Toronto Stamp Club (CH-12) - 1
Etobicoke Philatelic Society (CH-78) - 1
Hamilton Philatelic Society (CH-51) - 2
Harmonie Stamp Club (CH-94) - 1
Kingston Stamp Club (CH-49) - 1
Kitchener/Waterloo Philatelic Society (CH-13)-2
Lakehead Stamp Club (CH-33) - 1
Lethbridge Philatelic Society (CH-57) - 1
Manitoulin Stamp Club (CH-189) - 3
Milton Stamp Club (CH-180) - 1
Muskoka Philatelic Society (CH-126) - 10
Niagara Philatelic Society (CH-46) - 1
North Toronto Stamp Club (CH-5) - 1
North York Philatelic Society (CH-21) - 1
Ottawa Philatelic Society (CH-16) - 1
Owen Sound Stamp Club (CH-191) - 1
Prince Edward Isl Stamp Club (CH-170) - 1
St. Catharines Stamp Club (CH-53) - 1
West Suburban Stamp Club (CH-131) - 1
Winnipeg Philatelic Society (CH-86) - 1

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NATIONAL OFFICE - - -

A review of the EXCHANGES WANTED activity over the past few months has resulted in a decision by the Executive to return the exchange request list of names to the Canadian Philatelist. Members will no longer have to write the National Office for a listing and, beginning with the next edition of the Journal, members will find the current list under EXCHANGES WANTED.

Over the course of the last few journals I have included various comments with respect to use of your membership number when corresponding etc., together with the need to advise the National Office of any minor corrections and so on. Membership response has been gratifying, resulting in a much improved administrative process. Although the National Office is completely computerized, there is a constant need to minimize any unnecessary administrative action and utilize resources to the fullest as there is but one Office Manager.

It is interesting to note that the RPSC has continued to grow over the past few years. The total membership (all categories) as at end of December 1983 was 4,732. As at end of December 1985 the total membership was 6,404 (all categories) made up from the following:

– Canada (including 130 Chapters)	- 5,155
– U.S.A. (including 5 Chapters)	- 1,048
– Foreign	- 201
	6,404

Within the total of 6,404 there are 534 Life Members. It will be appreciated from the above membership count that every effort is required to enable the National Office to maintain the best possible service to the membership. We are grateful for any benefits gained through your continuing assistance.

The National Office recently was advised of the sudden death of Mr. D.M. Goltman, an RPSC member who provided the Society with an excellent service by translating correspondence to and from Spanish, French and Hebrew.

As the Society is desirous of responding to as large an audience as possible, in view of the number of letters received in languages other than English, we have a need from time to time for translation to and from French, German and Spanish.

Any member interested in assisting in this important facet of our growing Society is requested to contact the National Office at P.O. Box 5320, Stn. 'F', Ottawa, Ontario, K2C 3J1 for further details.

E.R. Toop
Office Manager

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CHAPTER MEETINGS

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 163 meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month, September to June in the library of the Ajax High School, Bayly St. E., Ajax from 7 to 10 p.m. All visitors welcome, especially junior collectors. Address: P.O. Box 266, Ajax, Ontario L1S 3C2.

AMERICAN AIR MAIL SOCIETY, CANADIAN CHAPTER - #187

Holds regular meetings at major philatelic exhibitions. The Chapter plans to hold meetings and seminars during CAPEX '87 in Toronto between 13-21 June and will be host to the annual congress of the Aerophilatelic Federation of the Americas (AFA). For information on the Chapter, contact the Secretary, Nelson D. Bentley, 3044 Otterson Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1V 7B6.

AMICALE des PHILATELISTES de l'OUTAOUAIS

R.P.S.C. Chapter 190 meets every Thursday, September to April in the basement of the Saint Benoit Church, 170 Sherbrooke Street, Hull, Qué. Visitors welcome. Plan to attend AMPHILEX 86, host of the 1986 Quebec Annual Philatelic Exhibition. For information, Amphilex 86, P.O. Box 422, Gatineau, Qué. J8P 7A1.

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 meeting: First Wednesday of month, 7:00 p.m. Auctions on third and fourth Wednesday of month, 7:30 p.m. Kerby Center, 1133 7 Ave. S.W. No meetings in July and August. Correspondence to Calgary Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 1641, Calgary, Alta. T2P 2L7.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY

(C.A.F.I.P.) R.P.S.C. Chapter 76 meets every second Monday of the month (except July and August) at 7:30 p.m. at the Jewish Community Centre, 4588 Bathurst Street, Willowdale, Ontario. President: Dr. Mitchell Levine, 159 Willowdale Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 4Y7.

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.

DELTA STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (except June/August) 8 p.m. at South Delta Library, 1710 - 56th St. Visitors welcome. Further information: Bill Heather, 943-5303. (Delta, B.C.)

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.

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 78 will meet for the 1985-1986 season as follows: Sept.; Oct., Nov.; on the first Wednesday at Fairfield Senior Citizens Centre, 80 Lothian Ave., Toronto. Tues. Dec 1, 1985 XMAS evening at Montgomery Inn, Toronto. Wed. Jan. 8, 1986, then the first Wednesday of Feb.; Mar.; Apr.; May; and June, 1986 at Fairfield Centre. Meetings at 7:00 p.m. and visitors are welcome. President Walter H.D. Horne, 2537 Lakeshore Blvd., Toronto M8V 1E8. Apt. 204. Tel: 255-5625.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 58, R.P.S.C. Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of months September through June (exclude 4th Tuesday in December and June) 7:30 p.m. Meeting place: St. Giles' Presbyterian Church, Park St. South, Peterborough, Ont. Contact Art Dixon, Pres. Home 742-0650, Bus. 742-9656. Mailing address of Club: Box 2222, Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7Y4.

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.

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 scond Wednesday and last Friday monthly from September to June in the Emergency Measures Building. Visitors are welcome. David M. Pugh, Secretary, Lakehead Stamp Club , R.R. 3, Highway 61, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7C 4V2.

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.

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.

R A 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.

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.

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 94 meets every 3rd Thursday of the month at Victoria Park Secondary School, 15 Wallingford Rd., Don Mills. We start at 7:30 p.m. in the Library Seminar Room. Visitors are always welcome and enquiries should be directed to J. Doehler (416-438-4862) at the above address or P. Mustard (690-9711).

CHAPTER MEETINGS

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.

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.

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 400, Westmount Station, Montreal H3Z 2T5. Visitors very welcome. Information; phone Robert Mirabelli (514) 735-0183.

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.

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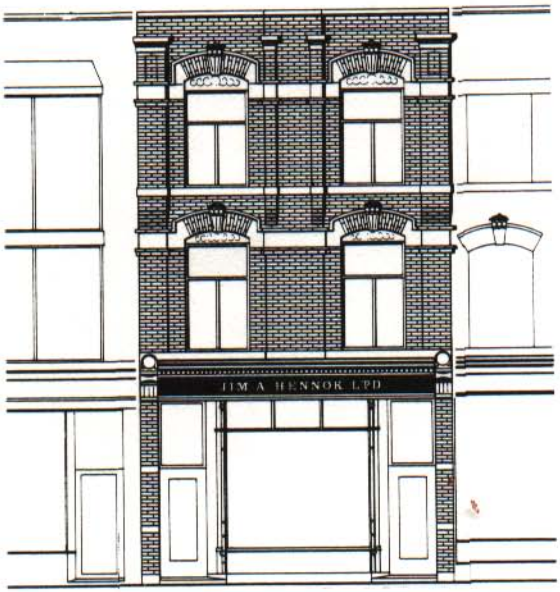

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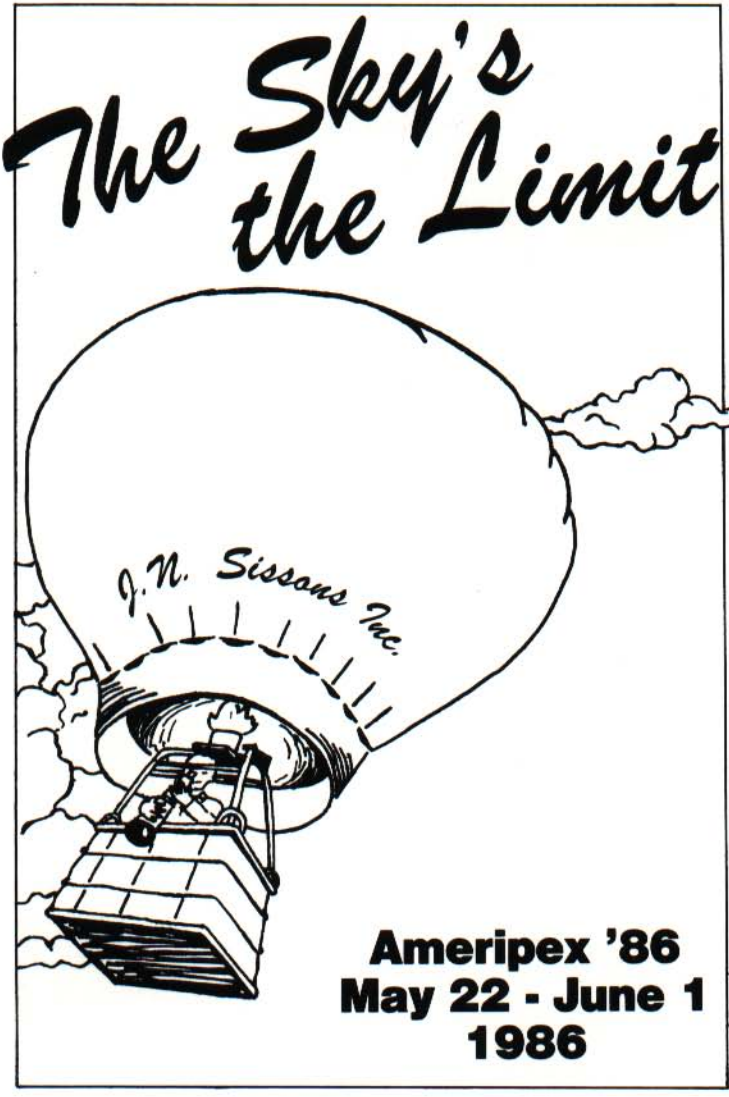

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