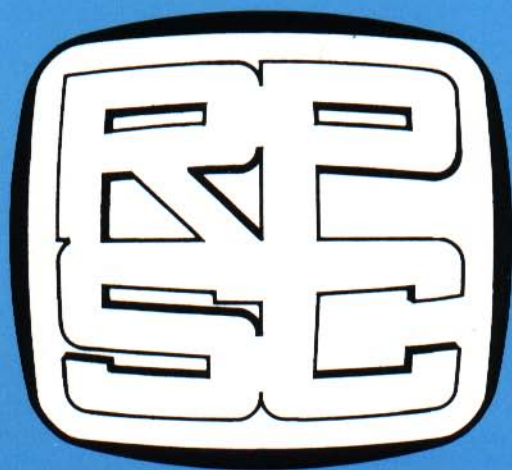


CANADIAN PHILATELIST



Journal of the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

VOLUME 40

MAY-JUNE, 1989

NUMBER 3

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stories on
topics from
animals
to art.



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to Canada Post Corporation or by charging to your **VISA** or **MASTERCARD**. **Don't miss out. Order today!**



CANADA POST CORPORATION

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST

JOURNAL of the ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

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ARTICLES

A FOLLOW-UP TO CANADA'S 1938 AIRMAIL STAMP.....	188
THE FIRST POSTAL LINKS BETWEEN NOUMEA AND SYDNEY	
— Andrew Cronin.....	190
THE REAL 'J.R.' — Dale Speirs.....	196
THE FLIGHT OF THE GARUDA: SANSKRIT EPICS ON STAMPS	
— Bryan D. Whipple.....	200
ARTIFACTS, NATIONAL PARKS DEFINITIVES — Joseph Montneiro.....	205
CONSERVATION STAMPS HELP PROTECT WILDLIFE HABITATS IN CANADA	
— James E. Kraemer.....	210
THE IRON ROAD — Charles Gayral.....	220
JUDGING GUIDELINES FOR YOUTH PHILATELY/DIRECTIVES D'APPRECIATIONS	
POUR L'EVALUATION DE JEUNES PHILATELISTES.....	226

REGULAR FEATURES

EDITOR'S NOTES - Jim Haskett.....	169
CANADA POST RECENT ISSUES.....	174
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.....	176
EXCHANGES WANTED.....	180
COMING EVENTS.....	183
PRESIDENT'S PAGE — James E. Kraemer.....	186
THE R.P.S.C. JUNIOR STAMP COLLECTOR — Art Holmes.....	230
POSTMARKED OTTAWA.....	234
SOCIETY REPORTS.....	236
CHAPTER MEETINGS.....	241
CLASSIFIED.....	244

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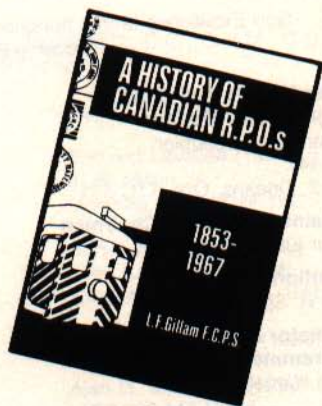
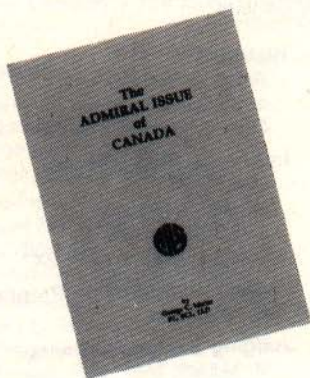
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EDITORS' NOTES

by Jim Haskett

OUT OF THE PAST

S. Serek of Fernie, B.C. recently forwarded a clipping from the *Montreal Family Herald* of 1931 — a stamps column by Stanley Munday dealing with the 1897 Jubilee issue, still one of Canada's prettiest and rarest sets.

The article gives quantity of issue, pointing out the entire issue of the half-cent could have been purchased for \$7,500 and the six-cent for \$4,500. But, according to Mr. Munday, it is the three through five dollar values that are the rarest with the author speculating that despite numbers printed of 25,000 each, around 10,000 each of the three-and four-dollar values and about 12,000 of the five-dollar stamp were actually issued for use. (Actual issue numbers were 13,500, 14,500 and 15,500 respectively, according to most sources.)

It's pointed out in the article that the 1931 catalogue prices for the one and six-centers were \$1.50 but most dealers were selling, even then, at half catalogue — "a fair price". Used high dollar values were in the area of \$6 - \$8, undervalued even at that, according to the column. Mint copies were being purchased at 10 to 20 per cent over face, according to Mr. Munday.

Would that we collectors today be able to purchase these Jubilees, used or mint, at even 50 or 100 times face value!

UPU COLLECTORS

The American-based Universal Postal Union Collectors group is looking forward to 1989 with great expectations. Formed in 1976 with just eight members, the UPU Collectors group is seeing a resurgence of interest in UPU collecting with the 20th UPU Congress being held in Washington, D.C. in conjunction with Expo '89.

The UPU group fell upon hard times in the past eight years, seeing its membership, which had peaked at over 200 members, begin to

dwindle away — even to the point of losing its APS affiliate status in 1986.

With the 20th Congress in Washington, and an expected plethora of stamps to honour the UPU meeting, rekindled interest has seen the collectors group grow again. It has resumed its quarterly journal, *Publication of the Universal Postal Union Collectors*, with a Winter 1989 issue containing an article on the history of UPU collecting, a listing of UPU commemorative issues since its 1976 centenary, a look at prices realized of a major sale of UPU material, a listing of UPU centenary issues, an interesting crossword puzzle and a plea from the editor for letters to the editor.

Given the large number of UPU issues, it can be an interesting and fascinating field. For information about the UPU Collectors Group, please write c/o P.O. Box 607117, Orlando, Florida 32860-7117, U.S.A.

The UPU, incidently, is an international organization of postal administrations which sets the rules for exchange of international mails. At one time in its early history, the UPU required standard colours for first class and international rates — red and blue respectively. The 1897 Leaf and Jubilee issues were Canada's first in UPU colours — the three-cent in red, signifying the domestic first-class rate, and the five-cent in blue, the international first-class rate.

UNEXPECTED PUBLICITY

The Winnipeg Philatelic Society received front-page coverage of its annual May 12-14 stamp exhibition, though not necessarily the kind it wanted.

The society prepared small posters to advertise its stamp show. One was taken to Winnipeg's main post office (as well as many sub post offices in Winnipeg and area) and permission was received, as in past years, to pin one up. A few days later, a veteran club member, to his dismay, found the poster had been taken down. The reason: the enforcement of rule of several years that all such notices in federal facilities, including post offices, must be in both official languages.

While club members fear the enforcement of the rule could hurt turnout at the annual show, they may recoup some of that with the front page coverage they received in *The Winnipeg Free Press*.

STAMP THEFTS

An international medal-winning thematic collection on owls was stolen in New York recently as it was about to be mailed back to its owner.

The exhibit, owned by Fred Ziemann, had just been returned from India 89 where it won a vermeil medal. While the U.S. eastern commissioner for India 89 was filling out registry receipts for it and other exhibits at the post office in Grand Central Station, it disappeared, apparently stolen from the pile of packaged exhibits. It was insured for \$8,500 by its owner.

And in Edmonton, Alta., city police recovered a cache of mainly modern mint material when a suspicious dealer called them after three youths tried to sell the stamps. Police are now trying to track down the owner. The material is made up mainly of Canadian plate blocks and top and bottom strips of 10, much of it Cameo and 8 cent definitive issues.

If you have stamps stolen, you should first contact local police, then report the theft to the R.P.S.C.'s anti-theft committee headed by Mike Millar (see advertisement on Page 167 in this issue). The committee has an excellent liaison with the American Philatelic Society's anti-theft committee, and dealers in Canada, the U.S., and elsewhere. It also has contacts with police authorities on the continent and elsewhere, increasing the chances of recovery should a thief attempt to unload stolen philatelic materials.

STAMP COLLECTING MONTH

February was stamp-collecting month in Canada — and Canada Post distributed a kit to many schools across the country outlining the educational values connected with the hobby and its teaching potential. Lesson plans using last year's dog and butterfly stamps as well as March's explorer series were included.

Unfortunately, as Ralph Mitchener pointed out in his *Ottawa Journal* stamps column, the mailing of the materials came too late for many philatelists to be aware of it while the month was on. Ralph suggested, and we agree, that an earlier mailing of materials would allow the philatelic community to participate in stamp month activities that schools plan.

INDIA 89 AWARDS

Canadians did well at the international philatelic exhibition in Delhi, India Jan. 20-29.

Richard K. Malott of Ottawa received a large gold in the FIP championship class for his ex-

hibit, Canadian Airmail, 1853-1934. He also won a large silver for his Canadian Crash Covers, 1919-1978.

Joseph Shelton of Tottenham, Ont. earned a vermeil medal for his Canada Federal Revenue Stamps exhibit.

Other Canadian medal winners included:

- Robert Lee, a large silver in the literature class for *Canadian Duplex Cancellations*;
- Major W.T. Bailey and Ritch Toop, a small silver in the literature class for *The Canadian Military Posts, Volume Two*;
- Jim Haskett, a small silver in the literature class for *The Canadian Philatelist*;

Piet Steen, a bronze in the literature class for *The Latin American Post*.

Two others also won medals in the literature class but we've been unable so far to determine which one. They are Dale Speirs of Calgary, Alta, for *Olympex 88* and Daniel L. Eaton of Vancouver, B.C. for *The Stamps and Postal History of Vancouver Island and B.C.*



Frank Feero, R.P.S.C. director, 1987-89

THANKS, FRANK FEERO

As this is being written, Royal 89 in Hamilton, Ont. is still six weeks away. But when a new board of directors is selected, one current director is stepping down after a two-year stint.

Frank Feero of St. John, N.B. is retiring. A native of Canterbury, N.B. and educated in the province, Frank spent 37 years in radio and television with the New Brunswick Broadcasting Company.

He's been a stamp collector for many years, being a member of the R.P.S.C. and the St. John Stamp Club. He's also a member of the St. John Coin Collectors Club, the Toronto Post Card Club, the New Brunswick Historical Society and the Golden K. Kiwanis Club of St. John.

Frank is married and has a daughter and a granddaughter.

Our many thanks to Frank for his service to the Royal and to the hobby over the years.

CONVENTION BOOKLETS, MENUS

Among the customs of annual R.P.S.C. conventions is the publication of a convention booklet and annual banquet menu.

A writer would like to borrow or purchase both items from the following R.P.S.C. conventions:

1982, Victoria, B.C.

1981, Dorval, Que.

1980, Calgary, Alta.

1979, Cambridge, Ont.

Any prior to 1956.

If you have booklet and/or menus from these conventions you would sell or lend, please contact Jim Kraemer, 17 Commanche Dr., Nepean, Ont. K2E 6E8.



GREETING STAMPS

The British Post Office has issued a set of greeting stamps in a booklet form. But, in addition to the 10 stamps — two each of five different designs — there's also a group of 12 labels with a variety of greetings — from Happy Birthday and congratulations to best wishes and with love, something for the Cinderella collectors as well as greeting stamp-collectors.

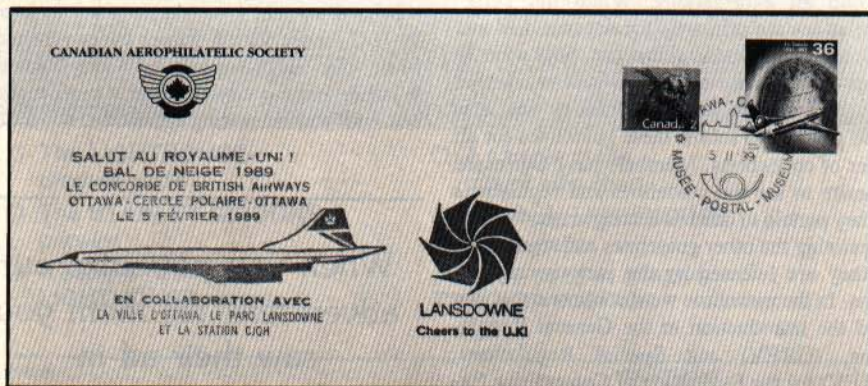
YOUTH SHOW

It's now official that Canada '92, the international youth philatelic exhibition awarded to Canada last year will be held in Montreal.

The dates for the international youth exhibition, Canada's second, are March 25-29, 1992 and it will be housed in the Montreal Convention Centre (le Palais de Congres).

With such a major show on its way, youth collectors should be entering as many competitions as they can to gain experience and to qualify for international competitions.

Senior collectors are asked to encourage



Ottawa residents and visitors annually celebrate winter with Winterlude. Part of the Winterlude this year was a visit by the Concorde jet, complete with a flight to the Arctic Circle and back to Ottawa. Souvenir covers prepared by the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society went along for the ride.

juniors to put together collections with Canada 92 in mind. With such an opportunity of an international exhibition on home turf, Canada should be well-represented at Canada 92.

PREPARING EXHIBITS

A co-ordinated effort to achieve uniformity throughout the world in writing up and judging philatelic exhibits has been under way by the F.I.P., (Federation Internationale de Philatelie) for some time. A number of Commissions have been working to set up and issue General Regulations for the Evaluation of Competitive Exhibits, (GREV), and Guidelines explaining Special Regulations for the Evaluation of Exhibits, (SREV). These Commissions are setting and releasing regulations and guidelines for the following types of exhibits.

1. Traditional Philately
2. Postal History
3. Postal Stationery
4. Aerophilately
5. Astrophilately
6. Thematics
7. Youth
8. Maximaphily
9. Literature

Canada, represented by the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, has a member on each of the nine commissions. In the Nov./Dec. 1988 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* and in the Jan./Feb. and Mar./Apr. 1989 issues we printed the guidelines explaining the General Regulations concerning Thematics.

The response from our members has been beyond all expectations. While the F.I.P. regulations are primarily for international and national exhibitions, philatelists will want to know how to write up their collections whether they intend to eventually exhibit or not. It is good practice to follow these guidelines for all types of collections. Members have expressed a desire to see the guidelines and regulations as they pertain to other collecting areas. We will be printing the other guidelines and regulations as they are released by the various commissions. In the meantime we recommend that you read the introduction to the General Regulations, (GREV) and Special Regulations, (SREV) for the Evaluation of Competitive Exhibits at International and National Exhibitions. These appeared in *The Canadian Philatelist* Jan./Feb. 1987, Vol. 38, No. 1.

CONSERVATION STAMPS

This month we publish a comprehensive article on the federal government's Conservation stamps. The article has been researched and written by James E. Kraemer, F.R.P.S.C. Much misinformation has been circulated by speculative individuals and others concerning these conservation revenue stamps.

For the record we wish to advise that the stamps are not produced by Wildlife Habitat Canada, (W.H.C.). Instead they are purchased by the Canadian Wildlife Service, as section of Environment Canada. It is Environment Canada through its Wildlife Service which makes the arrangements with Canada Post Corp. to distribute the stamps through Canada Post's philatelic sales counters and to sell the hunting permits in its post offices to hunter of migratory game birds. The Canadian Wildlife Service receives the proofs, essays, imperforate sheets, color trials and remainders of the conservation stamps and arranges for the destruction of any stamp remainders that are unsold. Wildlife Habitat Canada is responsible for the design. Funds from the sales of stamps are turned over to W.H.C. by Environment Canada for use in the conservation of wildlife habitats across Canada.

Wildlife Habitat Canada makes the conservation stamp available to the philatelic community from April 1 to July 31 each year. On the latter date migratory game bird hunting licences expire and all remaining unsold stamps are turned over to Environment Canada. Reports that the 1985 and 1986 stamps were reprinted are not true. At no time were any W.H.C. conservation stamps ever reprinted. From the editor's point of view Canada's Wildlife Habitat conservation stamps make a beautiful and interesting specialized collection. □

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Canada Post Recent Issues



The last set in the four-year series of explorers of Canada was issued March 22.

Designed by Frederick Hagan of Newmarket, Ont., the four 38-cent stamps honour explorers Matonabbee, Sir John Franklin, Joseph Burr Tyrrell, and Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

Each stamp portrays a stylized map of the area explored and as well as some salient features of the expeditions.

Ashton-Potter Ltd. printed 15 million of the stamps in five-colour lithography.

Matonabbee (c. 1737-1782), a Chipewyan hunter and fur trader, led the Samuel Hearne expedition from what is now Churchill, Man. to the Coppermine River in the years 1770-72.

Sir John Franklin (1786-1847) was a career British Naval officer who led two sailing expeditions to try to find the Northeast Passage through the Canadian Arctic. The second, which began in 1845, ended in tragedy with Franklin and all 129 men who accompanied him perishing. Recently, the near-perfectly preserved bodies of three members of the Franklin expedition were briefly exhumed from their graves in the Arctic. Tissue samples revealed the men suffered from lead poisoning which probably caused confusion and weakened the men, leading to their deaths in the harsh environment.

Joseph Burr Tyrrell (1858-1957) was a geologist with the Geological Survey of Canada. He discovered the fossil beds of Alberta, near Drumheller where a museum named in his honour has attracted world attention for its research. He set out to explore the Barren Lands in 1893-94, with small groups, canoeing down the Dubwant and Kazan Rivers and eventually reaching Hudson Bay. Despite near-fatal hardships, the expeditions brought back much scientific information about glaciation in North America.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson (1879-1962) is still the

stuff of legends. An anthropologist, ethnologist, lecturer and writer, he made three journeys to the Arctic between 1906 and 1918. He learned to live off the land from the natives and was able to explore without the aid of outside supplies. In his books, he urged development of the Arctic and is credited with the discovery the last uncharted area of the North, the previously unknown islands of the Arctic Archipelago.

Specifications

Stamps: Exploration of Canada

Denomination: 4 x 38c (se tenant)

Date of Issue: March 22, 1989

Last Day of Sale: Sept. 21, 1989 (as stocks allow)

Design: Frederick Hagan

Printer: Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto

Quantity: 15,000,000

Dimensions: 40 mm x 27.5 mm (horizontal)

Perforation: 13+

Paper Type: Coated one side, litho (Slater)

Printing Process: Lithography (five colours)

Pane Layout: 50 stamps

Plate Inscription: In the top margin facing in and in the bottom margin facing out — name of printer and designer; colour marks and paper indicator.

Tagging: General tagged, four sides. ☐



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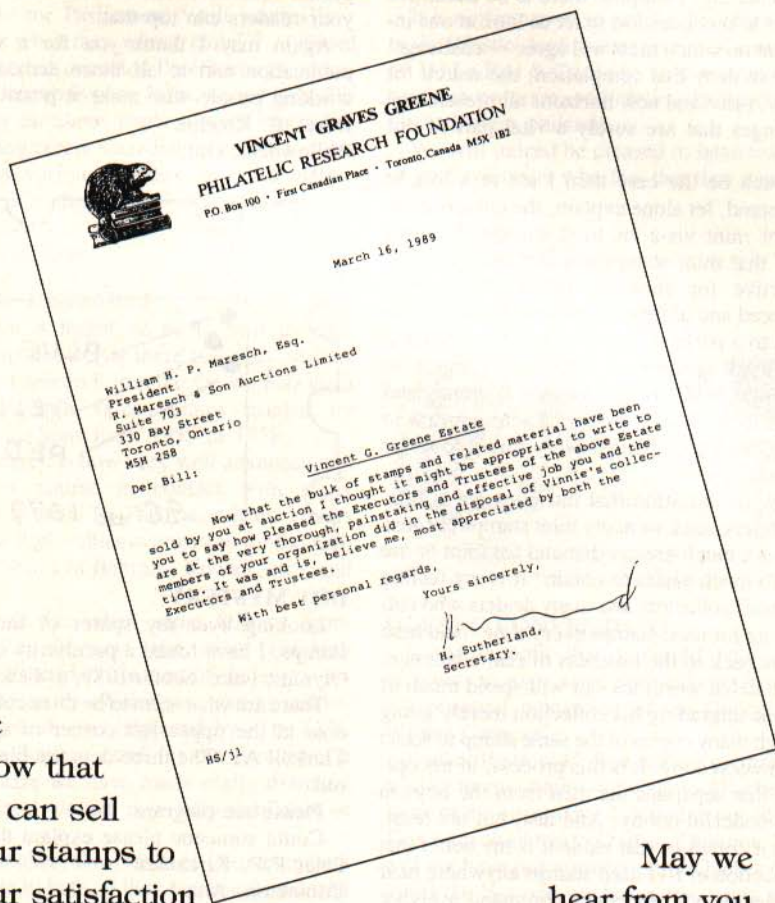


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Letters to the Editor

USED IS BETTER

I have often wondered what it is about those little coloured pieces of paper that we all find so fascinating. I suppose there is no definitive answer to that question so let us look at one ingredient on which most will agree — challenge. Who can deny that completion, the search for quality, price and new horizons all present real challenges that are surely a vital part of our hobby.

If such be the case then I am at a loss to understand, let alone explain, the universal appeal of mint vis-a-vis used stamps. It is my belief that mint stamps are philatelic virgins. Attractive for sure yet untouchable, inexperienced and ultimately rather dull when compared to a perfectly centred S.O.N. clean and neat used counterpart. When it comes to challenge, it seems all you need is money and a visit to your local dealer. There appears to be a glut of mint stamps every time I look for used stamps.

Now the question that intrigues me is this: Do dealers stock so many mint stamps because there is a much greater demand for mint or are they so much easier to obtain? It is my feeling that 'real' collectors and many dealers who collect vote for used stamps every time. And here we get back to the business of real challenge. A philatelist worth his salt will spend much of his time upgrading his collection merely going through many copies of the same stamp to select the choicest copy. It is this process, in my opinion, that separates the men from the boys in our wonderful hobby. And last, but not least, when it comes to real value it is my belief that a collection of f-vf used stamps anywhere near completion will generally command a higher price.

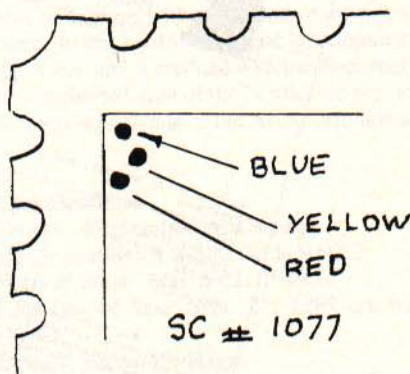
Please forgive me if I appear to have come on too strong on mint collectors. A good friend said to me recently that it doesn't matter what you collect as long as you enjoy it. Of course he is completely right and I do not wish to offend or insult any collector but now that I have expressed by opinion I would dearly love to hear from your army of readers, both supporters and detractors.

Finally forgive me again if I indulge in a lit-

tle pride. After many moons of collecting (commonwealth used), I have just passed the 25,000-mark and am almost complete for the period 1953 to 1970. I wonder how many of your readers can top that.

Again may I thank you for a wonderful publication and to all those dedicated, hard working people who make it possible.

Derek E. Kotchie
Willowdale, Ont.



DOT MYSTERY

Looking over my spares of the Olympic stamps, I have found a peculiarity on the first Olympic Issue, Scott #1077, of Feb. 13, 1986.

There are what seem to be three colored guide dots in the upper left corner of the design; Thirkell A1. The three dots are blue, yellow, red.

Please see diagram.

Could someone please explain these dots.

Peter F.R. Kirchmeir
Edmonton, Alta.

HE'S THE SOURCE

I believe in giving credit where it's due, and taking credit where it's due. That's why I found your editor's note (Jan.-Feb. edition) about Peterborough paper so interesting.

I don't think WPS's *Buffalo* uncovered the news that Peterborough Paper Converters Inc. was providing paper for Canadian stamps.

Peterborough president R.H.B. Jameson didn't make any announcement. He gave me

a telephone interview after I tracked him down, with little co-operation from Canada Post. My story was in the Oct. 3, 1988, edition of *Linn's Stamp News*, and in my Nov. 12 *Gazette* stamp column.

So far, no commemoratives have been printed on Peterborough paper, despite Mr. Jameson's optimism, although some may well be in the future.

The 38-cent Parliament "roll stamps" — remember when they were "coils"? — issued Feb. 1 were on uncoated Peterborough paper. The same stamp in pane form, issued Dec. 29, 1988, was on Slater paper, coated one side.

Collecting recent Canadian issues on various papers, by various printers, is a fascinating specialty. It's cheap, but it's not easy.

Larry McInnis
Beauharnois, Que.

'CASTLE' RESEARCH

I thought it might be of interest to your members to know that there is a very serious program of research into the Queen Elizabeth II 'Castle' high value stamps printed by Waterlow & Sons from 1955 to 1958.

The research is now very well advanced and we are of course in contact with many philatelists in the U.K. The research also covers the 'Castle' high values overprinted for the Arabian Gulf States of Bahrain, Kuwait, etc., and Tangier.

I have so far taken some 800 or more photographs, because the main research depends on the identification of the engravers marks used on the Waterlow printing plates.

This research was instituted by 'The G.B. Overprints Society', and for the first time in over 30 years we have made really dramatic progress, and we are now very confident of success.

It is 'possible' that some of your members may be able to help, if they have such material in sheets or blocks. We are very anxious to know of such pieces, particularly on the 2s 6d and £1 values, which have the Waterlow 'Engravers marks'. The marks are found in each sheet corner, unless they were cut off when the sheets were trimmed. There are also small marks between the stamps at the top, left, centre, right and bottom of each sheet.

Although we have a great deal of information and many marks photographed, most of the small marks were 'cut through' when the sheets

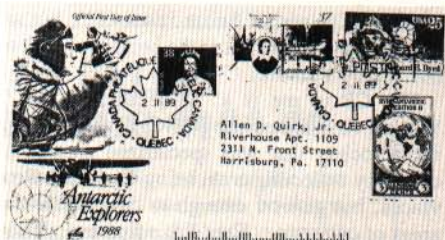
were perforated, and therefore we need many photos to build a composite drawing of each of those small marks.

I am co-researching with The Lord Spens, and we are naturally anxious to obtain all the research input we can get. A 30-year mystery will not be solved overnight, but we are on target to produce a full study paper by 'London 1990'.

It is our intention to extend this research into the 'Castle' high values produced from 1958 by De La Rue & Co. Ltd., so it is quite a large research program, and obviously important to Great Britain philately.

We will indeed be pleased to hear from any of your members who feel that they can assist us.

Gerry Bater
23 Wind Down Close
Bridgwater, Somerset
TA7 7NU England



QUEBEC CONVENTION?

I just thought that I should take a few moments to express to you and our members my personal enjoyment at the Quebec 35th Winter Carneval.

I spent three cold days taking pictures and adding to my stamp collection. Attached are some of the covers that I mailed to my address. This is my third trip to Quebec. Question: When will we have our convention in Quebec? I enjoyed the last one we had a few years ago in Quebec.

Allen D. Quirk
Harrisburg, Penn.

JUST A STAMP COLLECTOR

I've read philatelic editorials for years. Some opinions raised eyebrows, some didn't. But I've never felt so compelled to write, as when I read the letter written by a Mr. R.B. Winmill in the Jan.-Feb. issue of the CP.

The flutter started when you solicited opinions

on whether the CP should allocate space for Canada Post new issues. I support it. Being a collector for about 25 years, I consider myself advanced, but I still enjoy collecting those "modern labels". In my opinion, Canada is one of the few countries who has consistently produced attractive, high-quality postage stamps.

I pray Mr. Winmills' opinions are not widespread. We all started as neophytes. But through our own perseverance and helpful advice from dealers and fellow collectors, we evolve into mature philatelists dedicated to the fun, enjoyment, and betterment of the hobby.

Allocating print to new issues is not a waste of time or space. I can't think of a better way to attract newcomers than to have them explore the new issues of Canada. Stonewalling them with technical data sheets and high priced ticket items would accomplish little more than to send them turned and running, possibly never to return to the hobby we so greatly enjoy. Granted, "serious studies" may be the "building stones of future research", but attracting new collectors is the building block of our hobby's future.

The CP to me is a "generalist journal". When I first joined the RPSC, I was looking for a society that was specialized enough to cover my collecting area, being Canada & Provinces, but general enough to cover different areas of collecting. Now I can find everything from "new issues" to an in-depth article on the usage of the large queens. I've been a member now for ten years and have never had to second guess myself about joining.

The hobby should be enjoyed and shared by everyone. I never envisioned that we would need a BS degree in something just so we all could be a "more educated class which reads editorial matter". Having that degree would be a good scenario on how I feel about Mr. Winmills' letter — and I don't mean Bachelor of Science. In closing, I would just like to say that I don't consider myself "the lowest common denominator" or an "elitist". I just want to be a stamp collector.

Dan Rodak
Rochester, N.Y.

OLD ISSUES SOUGHT

We are trying to complete our run of *The Canadian Philatelist* for the use of our Canadian and U.S. collectors and researchers. We have a substantial number of volumes complete,

but need fill-ins. As we are privately funded, our resources are limited in acquiring material. We are hopeful that you can ask subscribers to donate the issues we need. U.S. donors will get a tax credit; Canadian donors will receive our most heartfelt thanks.

We are one of only a few philatelic libraries in the U.S. who allow the public to borrow locally and to borrow through the interlibrary loan program. Any material received will aid collectors and researchers to meet their needs.

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- Vol. 15, Nos. 1-2
- Vol. 16, Nos. 1-6
- Vol. 17, Nos. 5-6
- Vol. 18, Nos. 1-6
- Vol. 19, Nos. 1-2
- Vol. 20, No. 6
- Vol. 25, Nos. 1-6
- Vol. 26, No. 4
- Vol. 28, No. 4
- Vol. 29, Nos. 1-6
- Vol. 30, No. 6

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EXCHANGES WANTED

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

Baroudi Atmane
13 Rue Abdel
Hamid Tata
El Harrach
ALGERIE

An 18-year-old Algerian collector wishes to correspond with collectors of a similar age. Writes in French.

Thomas Biernacki
skr.poost 357
42-207 Czeszochowa
POLAND

A Polish collector wishes to correspond with Canadian collectors and exchange stamps.

Juan Criado Hernandez
37002 Salamanca
Iscar Peyra, 1-5-30C
SPAIN

A Spanish collector of Bible, Virgin Mary and Boy Scout themes wishes to correspond with thematic collectors in Canada and the U.S. Writes in English.

G. Salam Hussain
House 1-D, Street 56
Sector g-6/4, Islamabad
PAKISTAN

An advanced collector in Pakistan wishes to correspond with advanced Canadian collectors. Writes in English.

Andrew Jankowski
61-680 Gorman 50
P.O. Box 25
POLAND

A 40-year Polish engineer wishes to trade modern era Polish stamps and sets, mint or used (1945-89), for Canadian stamps. Writes in English.

DEMANDES D'ECHANGE

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

Czeslaw Iwczak
ul. Zeromskiego 6
49-137 Korfantow
POLAND

A Polish collector of sport thematic wishes to exchange stamps with Canadian collectors. Writes in English.

Antoine Kosmala
58-160 Swiebodzice
ul. Krasickiego 8/2
POLAND

A Polish collector wishes to exchange stamps of his country for Canadian and U.S. stamps. Writes in French, German and Polish.

Dariusz Krotofil
ul. B, Chrobrego 9/23
Katowice 40/881
05 1000-Lecia Gorne
POLAND

A Polish collector will exchange stamps of Poland and eastern bloc nations for stamps of Canada, U.S. and African countries. Writes in French and English.

Dorota Larsba
ul. Lenina 46/18
99-400 Lowicz
Woj. Sk-ce
POLAND

A 16-year-old female Polish collector wishes to exchange Polish stamps for Canadian ones. Writes in Polish.

Krol Lbigniew
ul. B. Chribrego 20A/5
55-200 Olana
POLAND

A Polish collector wishes to exchange stamps of his country for Canadian stamps. Writes in Polish.

Mr. Sandeep Maheshwari
95, Markandey Nagar
Solapur - 413003
INDIA

Stamp collector from India interested in exchanging philatelic items of India, (current and old), for mint and used stamps, postal stationery, sp. cancellations, thematic stamps on flora, fauna, etc.

Zygmunt Micislaw
41900 Bytom
P.O. Box 57
POLAND

A Polish collector wishes to exchange Polish stamps for Canadian stamps. Writes in French.

Pawel Napora
ul. Odolanowska 11
Kod. S1-218 Wroclaw 13
POLAND

A 16-year-old male Polish collector wishes to exchange Polish stamps for Canadian stamps. Writes in Polish.

Henry Niewczas
ul. Chopina 82/6
71-450 Szirein
POLAND

A Polish collector wishes to exchange Polish stamps for Canadian stamps and memorabilia of the papal visit to Canada. Writes to Polish.

Bogdan Polkowski
ul. Zielona 12
18-400 Lomza
POLAND

A Polish collector wishes to correspond about philately and other topics as well as exchange stamps of his country for Canadian stamps. Writes in Polish.

Mr. Antonio Espino Suárez
Apartado Postal #276
Cienfuegos 1
Prov. Cfgos. 55100
CUBA

Cuban collector of tourist postcards looking for Canadians to exchange stamps for postcards.

Dr. J.A. Socrates
45 Marlborough Road
Ipswich, Suffolk
ENGLAND IP4 5AX

British philatelist would like to exchange British and worldwide stamps, as well as letters, with Canadian philatelists.

Twona Zukowska
ul. Szpitalna 31/11
41-600 Swigtochlowice
woj Katowichie
POLAND

A Polish collector wishes to exchange mint and used Polish and eastern block stamps for Canadian, American and African stamps. Writes in English and French.

□

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COMING EVENTS

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

1989

JUNE 23-25 - **PIPEX 89**, Edmonton, Alta. Coast Terrace Inn.

JUNE 23-25 - **STAMPEX 89**, Toronto, Ont. Convention Centre

1990

MARCH 16-18 - **SPRING SHOW 90**, Edmonton, Alta, Coast Terrace Inn

APRIL 27-29 - **ORAPEX 90**, Ottawa, Ont. RA Centre.

JUNE 8 - 10 - **ROYAL 90**, Regina, Sask. Convention Centre

1991

MARCH 15-17 - **SPRING SHOW 91**, Edmonton, Alta, Coast Terrace Inn

MAY 3-5 - **ORAPEX 91**, Ottawa, Ont. RA Centre
- **ROYAL 91**, (Place and dates to be announced)

1992

MARCH 20-22 - **ROYAL 92**, Edmonton, Alta. Terrace Inn Hotel

MAY 1-3 - **ORAPEX 92**, Ottawa, Ont. RA Centre

For information, application forms etc. write to the following:

ORAPEX - Charles J.G. Verge, 1100 Aldea Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1H 8C2

PIPEX 89 and SPRING SHOW - Keith R. Spencer, 5005 Whitemud Road, Edmonton T6H 5L2

STAMPEX - P.O. Box 204, Station "Q", Toronto, Ont. M4T 2M1

ROYAL 90 - Dr. Frans H.A. Rummens, 94 Munroe Place, Regina S4S 4P7

Only by attaining high awards in National exhibitions can exhibitors expect to be accepted to competition in International (World) exhibitions. Generally a vermeil medal and occasionally a large silver medal will qualify your exhibit internationally.

1989

MAY 12-14 - **STAMP SHOW '89**, the Winnipeg Philatelic Society's spring exhibition and bourse will be held in the Marlborough Inn, Winnipeg MB, featuring 15 dealers, Canada Post sales counter, special exhibits, court of honor, and door prizes. Admission \$1, children under 14 free. Hours: Friday 5 p.m. - 9 p.m.; Saturday 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.; Sunday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Information: WPS, PO Box 1425, Winnipeg MB, R3C 2Z1.

MAY 21-31 - **BULGARIA '89**, a world philatelic exhibition held under FIP patronage in Sofia, Bulgaria. Canadian Commissioner: Andrew Cronin, P.O. Box 5722, Station 'A', Toronto, Ont. M5W 1P2.

JUNE 2-4 - **SALON DES PHILATELISTES DE QUEBEC**, featuring exhibitions, auction and bourse, will be held in the Auberge des Gouverneurs, 3030 Blvd. Laurier, Ste-Foy, Que. Information: Societe Philatelique de Quebec, CP 222, Quebec, Que. G1K 7N8.

JUNE 23-25 - **PIPEX '89**, the national exhibition and show of the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs in Edmonton AB, hosted by the Edmonton Philatelic Society, R.P.S.C. Life Chapter No. 6. Information: Keith R. Spencer, Dept. of Sociology, 5th Floor, Tory Building, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB T6G 2H4.

JUNE 23-25 - **STAMPEX '89**, Constitution Hall, Metro Toronto Convention Centre, an R.P.S.C. - approved national show with competitive exhibits, invited displays and a large dealers' bourse. Also featuring a lecture and display sponsored by the Vincent G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation. For information and entry forms, write: Stampex '89, P.O. Box 204, Station Q, Toronto, Ont. M4T 2M1.

1989

JULY 7-17 - **PHILEXFRANCE '89**, a world philatelic exhibition held under FIP patronage at the Parc des Expositions (Porte de Versailles), Paris, France. Canadian Commissioner: James E. Kraemer, 17 Commanche Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K2E 6E8.

JULY 26-AUG. 6 - **BRASILIANA '89**, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil under the patronage of the FIAF. Canadian Commissioner is Andrew Cronin, P.O. Box 5722, Station A, Toronto, Ont., M5W 1P2.

AUG. 12 - **FENEPEX V**, the annual exhibition and bourse of the Fenelon Falls Stamp club will be held at the Senior Citizens Hall, 105 Lindsay St., Fenelon Falls, Ont., 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Information: Margaret Allen, RR 1, Fenelon Falls, Ont. K0M 1N0.

OCT. 6-8 - **UKRAINEPEX '89**, the annual exhibition convention of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society will be held in the Ukrainian Village Cultural Center, Chicago, Ill., Information: Peter Bylen, UPNS Chicago Chapter, P.O. Box 411238, Chicago, Ill. 60641-1238, U.S.A.

OCT. 6-8 - **CALTAPEX '89**, hosted by the Calgary Philatelic Society. Exhibition has no entry fees, sixteen 8½ by 11 pages per frame. Bourse and various club activities. Information: CALTAPEX Show Chairman, PO Box 1478, Station 'M', Calgary AB, T2P 2L6.

OCT. 14-15 - **VANPEX '89**, the annual exhibition and bourse of the British Columbia Philatelic Society, will be held at the Memorial Auditorium, Royal Canadian Legion, 727A East 49th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. Information: Don Johnson, Exhibition Chairman VANPEX '89, 4571 Elgin St., Vancouver, B.C. V5V 4R9.

COMING EVENTS

1990

MARCH 16-18 — SPRING SHOW 90, the annual exhibition bourse of the Edmonton Stamp Club at the Coast Terrace Inn. A national exhibition. Information: Keith Spencer, 5005 Whitemud Rd., Edmonton, Alta., T6H 5L2.

APRIL 27-29 — ORAPEX 90, the annual exhibition and bourse of the RA Stamp Club at the RA Centre, Ottawa, Ont. A national exhibition. Information: Charles J.G. Verge, 1100 Aldea Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1H 8C2.

MAY 3-13 — STAMP WORLD LONDON '90, a World Philatelic Exhibition under F.I.P. patronage celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Penny Black, at the Alexandra Palace, London, England. Canadian Commissioner is David Dixon, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5E9.

JUNE 8-10 — ROYAL '90, the 62nd annual convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada at the Ramada Renaissance Convention Centre, Regina, Saskatchewan. For information write to Dr. Frans H.A. Rummens, 94 Munroe Place, Regina, Sask., S4S 4P7.

JULY 12-17 — DUSSELDORF '90, an International Exhibition for Youth under F.I.P. patronage, to be held in Dusseldorf, Germany. Canadian Commissioner to be appointed.

AUG. 24 - SEPT. 2 — NEW ZEALAND 1990, a world Stamp Exhibition under F.I.P. patronage in Auckland, N.Z. For information, contact the Canadian Commissioner: W.L. (Bill) Percy, 18 Hyland Ave., Georgetown, Ont. L7G 3A2.

AUG. 29 - SEPT. 2 — WEIN '90, a thematic stamp exhibition, including literature and youth collections (not F.I.P. - sponsored). Canadian Commissioner: Major R.K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Ont. K2H 6R1.

1991

MARCH 15-17 — SPRING SHOW 92, the annual exhibition and bourse of the Edmonton Stamp Club at the Coast Terrace Inn, Edmonton, Alta. A national exhibition. Information: Keith Spencer, 5005 Whitemud Rd., Edmonton, Alta. T6H 5L2.

MAY 3-5 — ORAPEX 91, the annual exhibition and bourse of the RA Stamp Club at the RA Centre, Ottawa, Ont. A national exhibition. Information: Charles J.G. Verge, 1100 Aldea Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1H 8C2.

1992

MARCH 20-22 — ROYAL 92, the 63rd annual convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be held in the Terrace Inn Hotel, Edmonton, Alta. A national exhibition. Information: Keith Spencer, 5005 Whitemud Rd., Edmonton, Alta. T6H 5L2.

MARCH 25-29 — CANADA '92, World International Youth Philatelic Exhibition under the auspices of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and approved by the F.I.P. will be held in the Montreal Convention Centre, (Palais de Congres) in Montreal, Que. This is Canada's second international youth exhibition. □

NOTICE

Items for Coming Events are printed free of charge. To ensure insertion, send notice of event at least four months in advance to: The Editor, The Canadian Philatelist, 23 Seneca Pl. W., Lethbridge, Alta. T1K 4M7.



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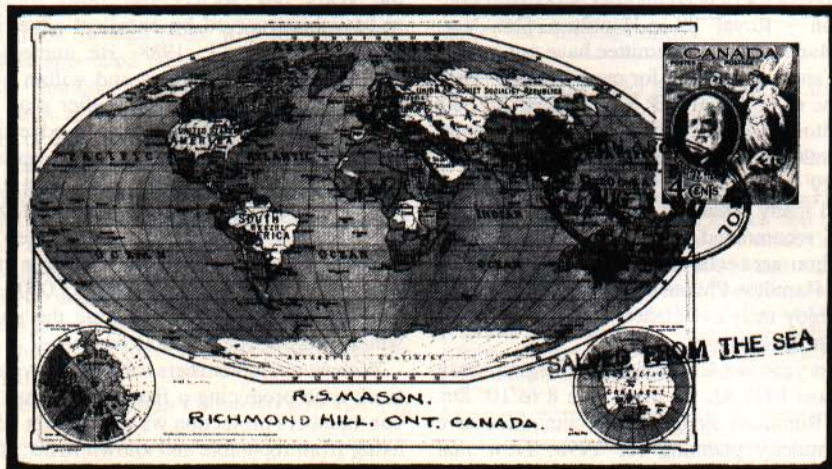
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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by James E. Kraemer

ROYAL 89 & ROYAL 90

By the time this column appears in print we will have experienced another successful convention — Royal '89 in Hamilton, Ont. Vernon March and his committee have put in long hours and worked hard for many months. They and the members of R.P.S.C. Chapter 51, the Hamilton Philatelic Society, deserve our compliments and thanks. The Hamilton Philatelic Society is known for its hospitality having hosted many philatelic events over the years.

We recommend that our members in the Hamilton area who are not already members of the Hamilton Philatelic Society join up. They will enjoy their association with this group of dedicated collectors.

Next year our Chapter 10, in Regina, Sask will host ROYAL 90 from June 8 to 10. Dr. Frans Rummens along with his committee have been quietly planning for 1990. Now that ROYAL 89 is history we will hear more and more from Dr. Rummens, Ken Arndt and the other committee members. Plan to participate as soon as possible. Make your hotel reservations early. Royal 90 will be the philatelic highlight of the year.

ADVERTISING MANAGER

In most societies a lot of work is done by a small number of dedicated individuals. The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is no exception. Our advertising manager, Paul Burega, spends many hours soliciting advertising for *The Canadian Philatelist*. He assembles the advertising and sees that it gets to the journal printers with instructions as to the number of appearances etc. As a result he works closely with the editor and printer.

In addition to the display and classified advertising, there are Chapter meeting notices that are solicited and controlled by the advertising manager. Tear sheets are sent to the chief advertisers to verify that their advertisement appeared in the journal. Errors in print have to be corrected and accounts controlled.

Even with the use of a home computer it is not

difficult to see that the task of being advertising manager requires a lot of attention. Over the years our society has been fortunate to have been served by excellent advertising manager on Jan. 1, 1988. He immediately streamlined the operations and within a few our advertising increased year after year. Mr. Burega took over the position of advertising manager on Jan 1, 1988. He immediately streamlined the operations and within a few months was able to report to the Board of Directors that our advertising revenue set new records. Average revenue per issue from advertising runs approximately \$3,000. This helps reduce the cost of printing the journal which costs about \$12,000 per issue.

Without our advertisers we would have a difficult time producing a first rate journal. For our members protection we only accept advertising from reputable and known firms. In addition they must be members of the R.P.S.C. We assure our members that they can have confidence in our advertisers and we ask to patronize these firms and organizations for your stamp needs and for your philatelic supplies. By the way, it does pay to advertise in *The Canadian Philatelist*.

The Canadian Philatelist enjoys Second Class mailing privileges from Canada Post Corporation. To retain this status, advertising must be monitored so that we conform to the percentage of advertising versus editorial text allowed by postal regulations. This is another responsibility assumed by our advertising manager.

Other than postage and stationery he receives no recompense. The contribution to *The Royal* by Mr. Burega and before him Mr. Malott is very significant. Their reward is a feeling of accomplishment knowing that they have contributed to the well being of the R.P.S.C.

They deserve the thanks of all the members of *The Royal*. This is an opportunity for me to say, on behalf of the R.P.S.C., its members, directors and officers: "Thank you, Paul and Dick for a job well done".

THE EDITOR

Another officer who makes a major contribution to *The Royal* is our editor. Down through the years *The Canadian Philatelist* has consistently taken vermeil and silver medals in international competition. This recognition is due to the excellent editors that have served the Society.

James Haskett, who is with *The Lethbridge Herald*, was appointed editor Jan. 1, 1987. He succeeded Ronald Richards, Toronto, editor from 1982 through 1986. Ron resigned when he was appointed editor of *Canadian Stamp News*. Immediately preceeding Mr. Richards was Peter Mann, Guelph, Ont. Peter has been editor of *The Grand News*, the official publication of the Grand River Valley Philatelic Association.

The editor has to be a co-ordinator, a lay-out artist, a proof reader, an expeditor and above all a diplomat and a politician. His two greatest problems are meeting deadlines and begging, inducing and coercing his fellow members and philatelic writers to write articles for the journal.

With *The Canadian Philatelist* now running

80 pages per issue more and more articles are needed. Many have the impression that only articles on Canada and British North America are required. This is not true. Our members collect Canada and B.N.A. but they also collect every country of the world and every subject imaginable. An article on any subject is of interest. Plan to share your philatelic knowledge with your fellow members and start on an article today. Space has run out so I will have to take another time to enlarge on the editor's duties and responsibilities. □



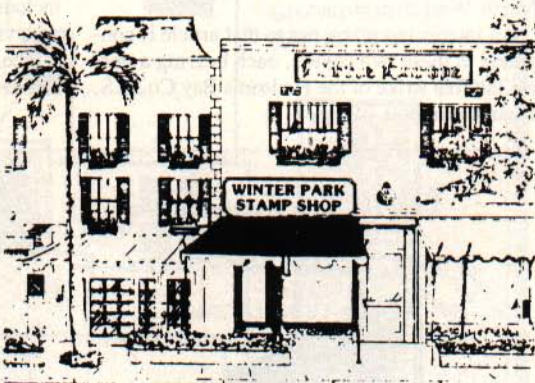
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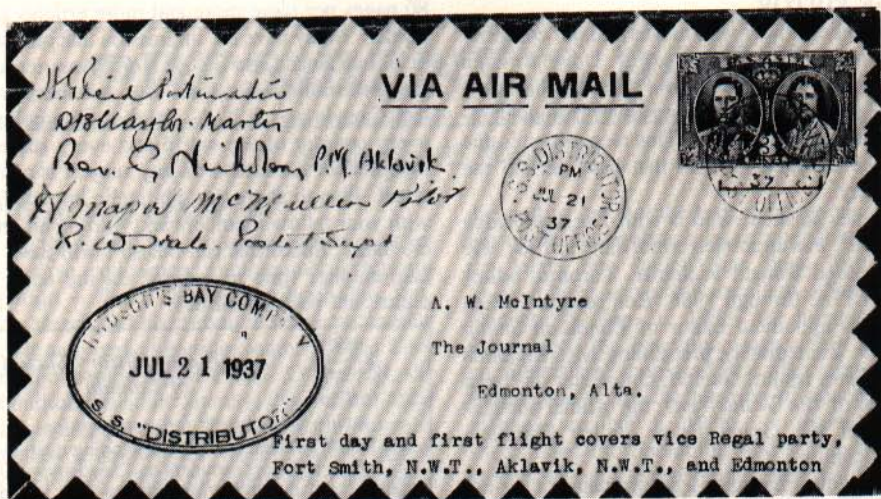
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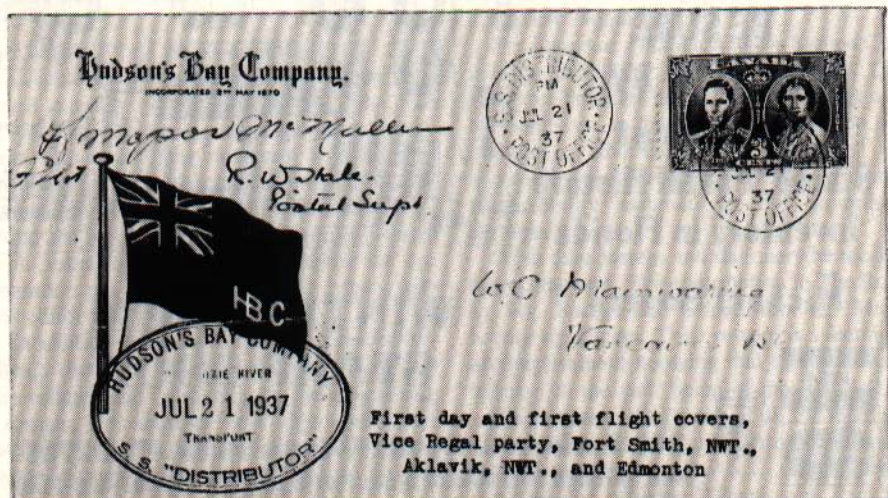
The July-August 1988 edition of *The Canadian Philatelist* contained an article by James E. Kraemer on Canada's 1938 airmail stamp and its design link with the S.S. Distributor, a Hudson's Bay Company transport ship in the North West Territories.

An interesting postscript to that article is contained in these two covers, each bearing a purple ink free strike of the Hudson's Bay Co./S.S. Distributor post office.

Both have a typewritten cachet indicating they were prepared as First Day and First Flight covers for the Vice-Regal Party to Ft. Smith, Aklavik and Edmonton.

Several signatures are on the top cover, including the postmasters of The Distributor and Aklavik, the pilot and the postal superintendent.

The two covers were lots in the October 1988 Robert A. Lee auction No. 51.





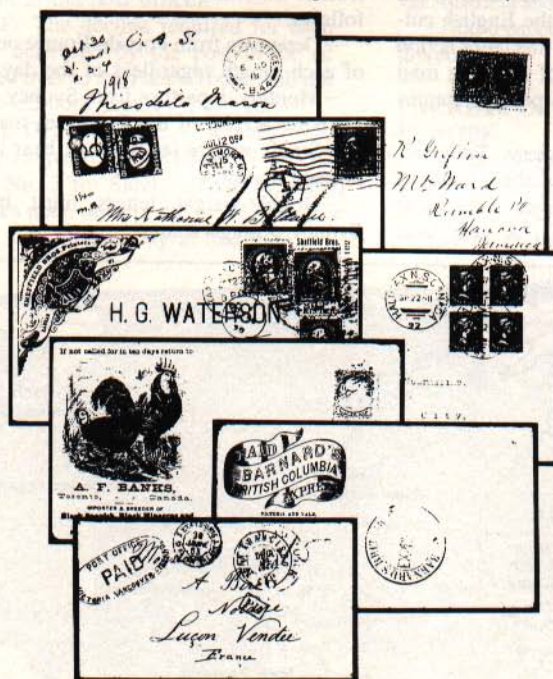
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The First Postal Links Between Nouméa and Sydney

by Andrew Cronin

This article describes with supporting items, the beginnings of the postal service between Nouméa, the capital of the French colony of New Caledonia and Sydney, the capital of New South Wales. The map below in Fig. 1 will allow one to orient oneself.

Historical Outline:

It was in 1851 that an English colonist and forever midshipman of the English Royal Navy installed himself on Nou Island, which closes off the roadstead of Nouméa. He had at his disposal a flotilla of vessels with the names of Black Dog, Blue Bell, Julia Percy, Master Bell, New Forest etc. for carrying trade in copra, sea slugs, (Beche de mer or trepang) and sandalwood, as well as ensuring the first postal links with Sydney, capital of the English colony of New South Wales. It is this latter action which explains the tradition of franking mail coming from the islands with postage stamps of the English colony.

The French admiral Auguste Febvrier-Despointes took possession of the islands of New Caledonia and dependencies in the name of France on Sept. 24, 1853. A year later

ship Captain Louis Tardy de Montravel founded Port-De-France. This town was renamed Nouméa in 1866, so as not to be confused with FORT-DE-FRANCE on Martinique.

On May 24, 1859, an order of the Governor of the French Oceanic Settlements, now French Polynesia referred to the "POSTAL ADMINISTRATION" at Nouméa. There are also important references about the postal service in the young colony to be found in "LE MONITEUR IMPERIAL DE LA NOUVELLE-CALEDONIE", namely; "We remind our readers that as a result of the convention concluded with the French firm of LANNOY & BOURGOING of PORT-DE-FRANCE with an annual subsidy of 25,000 francs. The mail service is now arranged, as follows:

- Departure from Port-de-France on the 25th of each month regardless of the day.
- Monthly departure from Sydney 48 hours after the arrival of the European mail.
- Single-weight letters must bear a Sydney postage stamp.
- Double-weight letters must bear two Sydney postage stamp.

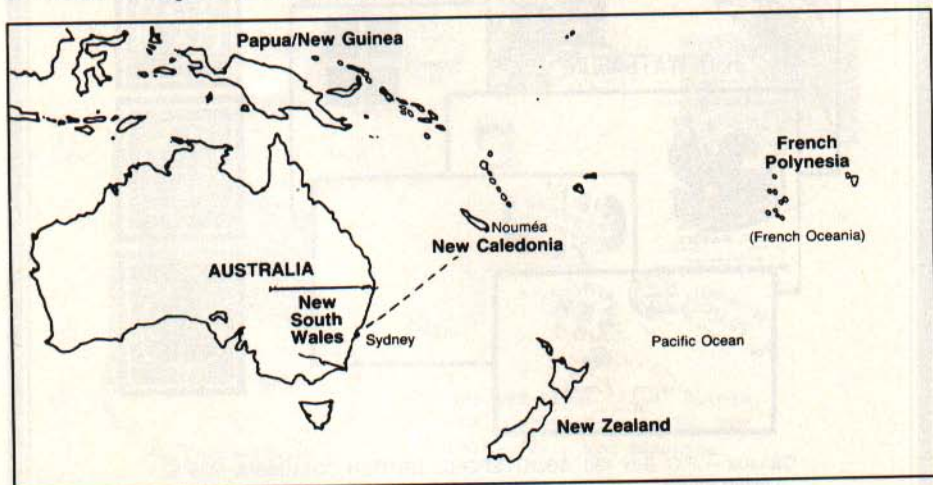


Figure 1

—Moreover, as of Jan. 1, 1860, all letters posted at Port-de-France must pay one decime into the Treasury, including those delivered in New Caledonia. This measure has become necessary because of the unexpected development of the postal service at Port-de-France.

Thanks to this regular service, which will not be interrupted by the loss of the "Francis" and as a result of the concerted efforts of the authorities and the firm holding the concession, everyone in New Caledonia will receive his letters and newspapers from Paris in 70 days and will get his letters to Marseilles in 60 days". (Issue No. 1 for Sunday, Oct. 2, 1859)

"ANNOUNCEMENT

The Director of the Posts has the honour to inform the public that, as of today, the post office situated at No. 2 Magenta St. will be open from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., except on Sundays and holidays. The mail for Sydney will close on the 24th of each month at 4 p.m. (stamps may be bought at the post office).

NOTE: The decime required for each letter delivered by the post office or handed over to the Packet (boat) will not be levied until January 1st, 1860.

PORT-DE-FRANCE, October 15, 1859, (Signed): DESTREM"

(Issue No. 3 for Sunday, Oct. 16, 1859)

(Authors note: one decime = 10 French centimes = 1 English penny at that time.)



The New Caledonia 10c of Sergeant Triquerat

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PACKETS OF NEWSPAPERS FOR EUROPE

via Marseille:

Not exceeding 2 ozs.: 2 pence.

Not exceeding 4 ozs.: 4 pence.

Not exceeding 8 ozs.: 8 pence.



Figure 2



Figure 3

and so on and so forth.

There is no charge for newspapers going to Australia. A tax of one decime will be obligatory for all letters passing through the post at Port-de-France as of 1st January 1860. Failure to do so will mean that the letters will not reach their destinations. (Signed) DESTREM"

(Issue No. 12 of Sunday, Dec. 18, 1859).

Author's Note: That was the first day of issue of the first postage stamp of the colony, drawn by hand 50 times in reverse on a lithographic

stone by the illustrator and Sergeant L. Triquera.

It may be noted here that the great collector of the period M. Berger-Levrault of Strasbourg had received two letters posted at Port-de-France in 1860 by a naval officer, both of them bearing the 10 centime stamp of Sergeant Triquera, together with a "pale red" stamp of New South Wales. The specialists up to now have assumed that it was in both cases a Sydney stamp of 1 penny and not of 6 pence, which would have been in contradiction with the rates

quoted above. In the opinion of the author, M. Berger-Levrault received in 1860 two double-weight letters, ie. up to 1 oz. in weight (28.4 grams). Both franked with a stamp in pale red of one shilling or 12 pence (Scott no. 31) in combination with the postage stamp of Sergeant Triquera.

“The administration has observed that for a long time the inhabitants of New Caledonia have erroneously believed themselves obliged to frank their letters destined for Sydney with Australian six penny stamps. All letters arriving in Sydney for the city are only liable to a rate of 1 penny each. This rate is only doubled when the letter has not been franked before depositing it in the letter boxes”.

("Le Journal Officiel de la Coloine de la Nouvelle-Caledonie", issue of Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872).

Let us now cite an important discovery made by Phillip Collas, an Australian philatelist of French descent in the postal archives of New South Wales. On Dec. 3, 1872 the postal administration granted to Madame R. Castlemaine of Nouméa a licence to sell N.S.W. postage stamps and this licence was reviewed annually until Dec. 31, 1892! All of which indicates that, even after the entry of New Caledonia into the UPU on July 1st, 1876, maritime services

between the French colony and abroad still remained more frequent via Sydney.

POSTAL ITEMS

Let us look now at some postal history in the collection of the author, namely:

(a) a very fragile and damaged letter with commercial contents (Fig. 2), written at Port-de-France (Nouméa) on Nov. 24, 1859 and addressed to M. Charles COITEUX, vinyard proprietor, Courcelle St. at Arbois in France. Franked with a sixpenny (=60 decimes) stamp of New South Wales, it passed through Sydney on Jan. 6, 1860, was struck with a vermilion receiver mark reading "AUSTRALIE V. SUEZ/AMB. B(?) / 4 MARS 1860" and received at ARBOIS on March 6, ie. 113 days en route!

(b) We have the front and back of a cover with the address of the sender GOLLAN, McKENZIE & CO., MERCHANTS SYDNEY embossed on the flap (Fig. 3), Posted at Port-de-France on Aug. 12, 1861 (see the large postmark at the top front centre). In the upper right corner, an imperforate sixpenny stamp of New South Wales, cancelled by a triple-oval 6 marking with the initials "N.S.W." in the centre. On the back, the envelope bears a Sydney postmark dated Aug. 19, 1861. The cover passed through Edinburgh in Scotland on October 22, Glasgow on the 23rd and it was received at Barrhead on October 24. There has apparently been cut out from the



Figure 5



Figure 6

the bottom left corner on the front a postage stamp, either the 10-centime adhesive of Sergeant Triquera, or (more likely), a one-penny English stamp, affixed at Barrhead to forward the letter to Glasgow. See an analogous case of forwarding of a letter from Paris to Sheffield and reforwarded within the same city on May 10, 1868 (Fig. 4).

(c) A loose twopenny stamp (Scott 62) with a Nouméa postmark (type ND2 according to J. Rifaux) dated Sept. 5, 1887 (Fig. 5).

(d) Two sixpenny stamps in lilac (Scott 66) dated March 6, 1888 and May 30, 1888 (Fig. 6).

(e) Three sixpenny stamps in rose (Scott 80) with the same Nouméa postmark dated Feb. 6, 1889, Aug. 89 & Nov. 89 (Fig. 7).

(f) A loose 2½ d. stamp (Scott 89), representing the rate for an ordinary letter going abroad (equivalent to 25 centimes) and with the first postmark of Nouméa also showing the mail col-



Figure 8

lection number (unfortunately illegible) dated Sept. 14, 1892. This is an example either of a letter sent from Nouméa to abroad, or of a letter posted on board a ship between Sydney and Nouméa and cancelled on arrival at Nouméa (Fig. 8).



Figure 7

(g) A piece dated after the cessation of the sale of New South Wales stamps at Nouméa. We see here in Fig. 9 a piece with ½ d. and 2d. stamps (Sc. 95, 99) with the perofrated initials of a private company in Sydney and with the arrival marking of Nouméa with an indication of the third collection and dated October 8, 1896.

In conclusion, it would be wise to examine dealers' stocks of used New South Wales stamps, especially of the sixpenny values, in order to make new discoveries. There is for example a very rare marking of the "boite mobile" (movable box) between Noumea and Sydney with the inscription "N.C. POSTES/B.M. NOUMEA-SYDNEY", of which a single strike is known dated April 25, 1882 on a cover in the collection of the late Leon Dubus and franked with a sixpenny N.S.W. stamp in black (Scott 66). Good luck to the searchers!

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2. Prof. M. Chevassu: "Some supplementary notes about the Triquera stamps", *L'Echo De La Timbrologie*, No. 1155 of Feb. 24, 1950, p. 69.
3. Phillip Collas: "Postage Stamps of New South Wales and Postal Services in Non-Australian Pacific Island Groups: Part IV: New Caledonia in "The Philatelic Bulletin, PMG's Dept., Melbourne, Australia, No. 14, October 1955, pp 5-8.
4. George Kling: *History of the Post and of Postage Stamps in New Caledonia and Dependencies: Office des Postes et Telecommunications de la Nouvelle-Caledoine et Dependances*, Nouméa, 1983. □

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Figure 9

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The Real 'J.R.'

How A Pioneer Philatelist Stood Trial for Murder

by Dale Speirs

Like many events, it began quietly enough. A telegraphic despatch to Ottawa from Terabonne, Quebec, stated that the wife of an Ottawa postal clerk, a Mrs. Hopper, had died in the company of her husband while travelling on a Quebec train. The Ottawa newspapers investigated, but there was no Mrs. Hopper reported dead. Ten days later, on Sept. 29, 1893, the matter suddenly became front-page news; one of the founders of organized philately in Canada was on trial for his life.

...

John Reginald Hooper was born in 1859 at Port Hope, Ontario. He became a stamp collector in the 1870s. After serving in the Second Riel Rebellion, he moved to Ottawa and became an inside postal worker in 1887. He had married Georgina Malo in 1883, but in 1891 had her committed to an insane asylum.

In the philatelic world, Hooper was very prominent. In 1887, he helped form the Canadian Philatelic Association but, as a result of feuding, left in 1891 and formed a short-lived competitor called the Philatelic Society of Canada. Both societies eventually died (Mitchener 1986). The Philatelic Society of Canada had an annual meeting scheduled for the third week of September 1893, in Montreal, approximately the same time and place that Mrs. Hooper met her death.

Hooper was well thought of in Ottawa society. Although his married life was punctuated by frequent and often public quarrels with his wife, he was considered as an upright citizen. Besides his philatelic activities, he was actively involved in numerous organizations such as the Oddfellows. It was said of him that if he took a thing up, it never failed for lack of effort. A good-looking man, he was popular with the ladies. After his wife was sent to an asylum, he began courting at least two different young ladies, passing himself off as either a bachelor or a widower. It was this that led to the tragic events, for he wanted to be free of Georgina, and set his mind on murder.

On Sept. 9, 1893, Hooper approached his



John Reginald Hooper

supervisor, Mr. D. Matheson of the Savings Bank Branch of the post office, and asked for three weeks leave of absence. Hooper showed Matheson a telegram from St. Ambrose de Kildare, Quebec, stating that his wife was seriously ill. The leave was granted, and as it turned out, became permanent. Hooper left for Kingston, Ontario, that evening, arriving the following day. Contrary to what the telegram reported, his wife was in fact at the Rockwood Asylum in Kingston. He immediately took her out, telling the staff that he was taking her to relatives who would look after her. The couple caught the steamer to Montreal and arrived the next day on Sept. 11. At this point, Mrs. Hooper temporarily dropped out of sight. On that date, Hooper met a girlfriend, Miss Stapeley, but said nothing about his wife.

Sept. 12 was the first day of a strange series

of events. Hooper appeared in the Quebec town of Louisville. He approached several people asking them if they had seen a crazy woman. Not finding her, he took the train back to Montreal, where he stayed the following day visiting Miss Stapeley. On that date, Sept. 13, a bedraggled and soaking wet Mrs. Hooper turned up in Louisville. Hysterical, she found her way to a house at two o'clock in the morning, waking up the occupants and telling them that she had been thrown off a train by "a big, dark man". She was taken in and comforted. Later during the day, Hooper sent another telegram from Montreal, asking if the crazy women had been seen. The answer being yes, he came down to Louisville on Sept. 14. He told everyone that his name was Cooper and that he was just looking after the crazy woman. He now added that the woman had jumped off the train as it went over the river trestle, leaving behind a suicide note. The couple returned to St. Ambrose de Kildare, and Georgina was left with her family.

Hooper spent the next day trying to get his wife into an asylum but was unsuccessful. He left for Montreal on Saturday, Sept. 16. On Sunday, he approached Dr. Charles E. Cameron, a fellow stamp collector whom he had first met through the Canadian Philatelic Association. Hooper asked Cameron for a dose of prussic acid, enough to kill a large dog. Later that day, Hooper called on Miss Stapeley again and took her to evening church.

Monday, Sept. 18, was the last day of Georgina's life. Having been tough enough to survive a fall off a railroad bridge into a shallow river, she was too insane to suspect further trouble from her husband. Hooper came and got her, taking her on the train back to Montreal. On the way, he gave her a drink. She took ill and was taken off the train at Terrebonne, where she died that night. The next morning Hooper took the body to Port Hope, arriving on Sept. 21. The body was immediately buried, and Hooper left for Montreal again. For the next three days, the bereaved widower comforted himself by escorting Miss Stapeley about town. On Sept. 25, a week after Georgina's death, he and Miss Stapeley left for Ottawa. The following day, he went with her parents to the Ottawa Central Fair. He went to Port Hope on Sept. 28 to disinter Georgina's body.

While this was going on, the railwaymen on the Montreal line had been talking among

themselves about the unusual death and of her husband's rather poor show of mourning. If Hooper was grieving for his dearly departed, he kept the grief well hidden, and displayed a callous attitude that had people gossiping. A reporter from the *Montreal Witness* heard rumours of what had happened, and began to investigate. What transpired was enough to justify police in issuing a warrant for Hooper's arrest on Sept. 29. The warrant was not immediately served as Hooper went into a delirious state of insanity. The state of insanity remained until Oct. 12, three days after he had been taken into jail. His insanity cured itself suddenly when it became obvious that he was going to stand trial no matter what. Some cynical people said he was shamming, but Hooper declared it was just the worry and fatigue of the events.

A coroner's inquest began at Port Hope on Oct. 10 and, after testimony from railroad employees, was adjourned to Oct. 20. The evidence was circumstantial at best, but Hooper made himself look suspicious by his constant misrepresentations. He had told his relatives that Georgina had died of cancer, but the autopsy failed to disclose any disease. He also had given false names to several people along the railroad line where Mrs. Hooper met her death.

On Sept. 28, Hooper went to a Dr. Cousens of Ottawa, just before he had left for Port Hope. Hooper asked for an order of prussic acid, saying he used it to clean stamps in his collection. This was apparently an attempt to build up an alibi to explain why he had bought the previous amount of prussic acid in Montreal. Here again, Hooper only dug himself in deeper, since he had told Dr. Cameron in Montreal that the poison was for a dog.

Before the inquest resumed, Hooper was taken into custody at Joliette, Quebec, for his preliminary trial. In any event, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death under suspicious circumstances" on Oct. 24, after the preliminary trial had already begun.

Hooper had been feeling the effect of his troubles on his wallet. He was a man who owned real estate, but the legal expenses were such that he sent a letter on Oct. 14 to the periodical *Eastern Philatelist* begging for financial assistance from the philatelic community. The letter to the editor read as follows:

"Dear Mr. Pinkham: By this time probably you have seen or heard of the charge brought

up against me, and I am now here preparing for my trial. I am innocent, and therefore am sure of honorable acquittal. But to prepare my defence I need funds, and I appeal to you, through your medium (the E.P.), to ask philatelists to give me assistance in order to secure a fair trial and justice to all. Mr. H.F. Mooers, Box 638, Kingston, Ont., can give you all information, and I trust, as an old servant of yours, that you will do your utmost for me. Yours ever faithfully, John R. Hooper."

The trial was a sensation not only amongst philatelists but with the general public, who packed the courtroom. The heat in the rooms caused more than one interruption in the trial due to someone fainting. The result of the proceedings was that Hooper was committed to stand trial for murder.

The murder trial began Jan. 3, 1894, in Joliette. The sensational case was to continue on for quite some time. Two of the star witnesses for the Crown Prosecutor had died since the preliminary hearing, but the barristers were quite confident on both sides. The testimony of the trainmen indicated that Hooper had given his wife something to drink, immediately before she took ill and died. The evidence was ambiguous from all the witnesses, and could be interpreted either way. On Jan. 19, the jury went into seclusion. When it was announced that they would give their verdict that night, the courtroom became bedlam. Tables were removed from the courtroom to make extra space available, but even so, a constable was caught in the crush while attempting to hold back onlookers and was taken unconscious from the room. Doors were torn from their hinges and windows broken. The jury returned a verdict of 'Not Guilty', and the crowd cheered.

Unfortunately Hooper was not a free man just yet. He was not released but instead charged a second time with murder. He had been acquitted of poisoning his wife, but now faced trial for attempting to drown her. His second trial began Jan. 31 at Three Rivers, Quebec. This time Hooper was unrepresented by counsel, and defended himself. He was good at it, and several times weakened the Crown's case. This was a preliminary hearing, and on Feb. 9, Judge Barthe sent Hooper to trial. Bail was applied for but refused.

On June 4, the second trial began. Interest in the Hooper case had not declined in the least despite all the lengthy legal proceedings and delays. Two hours before the courthouse was opened, the front steps were packed with people waiting to get in. The trial was shorter this time, and on June 16, the jury declared Hooper was guilty. Hooper was furious, and railed at both judge and jury. But it was on June 21 that he arrived at the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary. While doing time there, he continued to publish articles in the philatelic press, both under his own name and under pseudonyms. After several appeals he was pardoned in 1902. Hooper continued to be involved in philatelic matters until his death, moving to Winnipeg, then to the United States. He died in Los Angeles in 1944 at the age of 85. Thus ended the saga of an enthusiastic philatelist who did much for this hobby, and along the way managed to get himself declared not guilty of murdering his wife but guilty of attempting to do so.

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- Mitchener, R. (1986) John Reginald Hooper and the beginning of nationally organized philately in Canada. *CAPEX 89 Bulletin* 2:11-17
Ottawa Evening Journal — various news reports from Sept. 29, 1893 to June 21, 1894, inclusive. □

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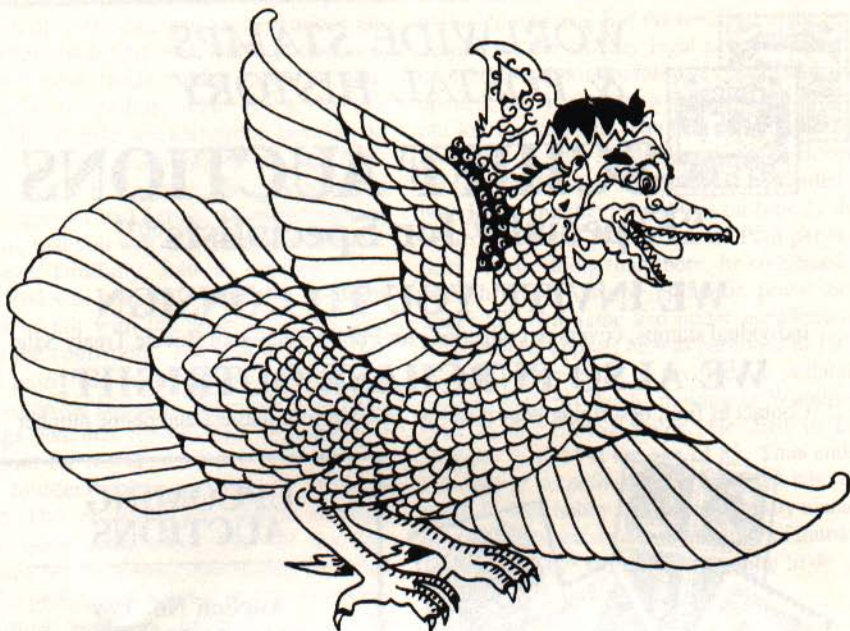


Figure 1: The garuda, the mythological bird of ancient Sanskrit. Its figure appears on many stamps of southeast Asia.

The Flight Of The Garuda: Sanskrit Epics On Stamps

by Bryan D. Whipple

Of all the epic ballads and poetry of Southeast Asia, perhaps none are better known than *The Ramayana* and *The Mahabharata*.

The Ramayana is the shorter of these two Sanskrit epics and contains 24,000 couplets divided into seven books. It is believed that the original core of the work was written about 300 B.C.

The Mahabharata, on the other hand, is an extremely long work consisting of approximately 100,000 metrical couplets divided into 18 books, about eight times the length of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* combined. It may be easier to understand why it is so long when you consider that the composition of the text covers a period of about eight centuries, the earliest portion dating from perhaps the 4th century B.C.

The early explorers and administrators of the

area, including Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, founder of Singapore, were fascinated by the stories. During his tenure as Lieutenant Governor of Java, 1812-1815, Raffles compiled a two-volume classic, *The History of Java*, and devoted the major portion of a chapter to translating and interpreting these works.

One of the key figures in both of these stories is the mythological garuda (shown in Figure 1). The garuda is a generic term and there are quite a number of different characters who are portrayed by the garuda, the best known being Jatayu in *The Ramayana* and Wilmuka in *The Mahabharata*. In the former, the character represents a bird of great courage, faithfulness, and honour; in the latter a creature consumed with jealousy and malice. This mythological "eagle" and the associated story are often

depicted on the stamps of Southeast Asia, but are especially prevalent on stamps of Indonesia.

In *The Ramayana*, the story is told of Rama, who with his wife Sinta and brother Laksamana, had been exiled for 14 years to the forest of Dandaka. Lured away from safety by a golden deer, Sinta is kidnapped by an evil giant named Rahwana. Sinta's desperate cries for help are heard by the garuda Jatayu who is a friend of King Dasarata, Ram's father. Realizing that Sinta has been abducted by Rahwana, the garuda engages him in a great aerial fight, ending in the eagle being mortally wounded. Before dying, Jatayu tells Rama of Sinta's kidnapping and puts him on the right track after the giant.



Figure 2: The 1931 Airmail issue of Netherlands Indies is an early example of the use of the garuda figure.

In their journey in search of Sinta, Rama and Laksamana meet up with the monkey general Hanuman, who organizes his army to destroy the evildoers. And as in most good stories, virtue triumphs over evil and Rama, Sinta, and Laksamana live happily everafter.

Let us now look at how this story is portrayed on the stamps of Indonesia. The first Indonesian stamps to depict the garuda (actually issued by the colonial Netherlands Indies government)



Figure 3: The Garuda Pancasila, the seal of Indonesia, displays the five symbols of the country.

is the airmail issue of May 1931. Scott C14-17 (see Figure 2). A garuda is at top centre with two other birds perched to the left and right.

In 1950, with the formal establishment of the Republic of Indonesia, the garuda was made part of the national seal. Known as the Garuda Pancasila, the eagle is shown with five symbols of the country: belief in God, with the five symbol of the star; nationalism, symbolized by the head of a water buffalo; humanitarianism, the symbol is the chain; social justice, represented by sprays of rice and cotton; and democracy, the symbol is the banyan tree. Figure 3 shows modern issue of the seal.



Figure 4: Rama searching for Sinta.

Rama is depicted in the 1951 definitive issue shown in Figure 4. Here he is shown searching for Sinta with what appears to be a garuda in the background.

The 1962 issue, Scott 544-549, shows all the major characters of the Ramayana. The 30-sen stamps depicts Jatayu, the garuda, the 40-sen stamp Hanuman, 1 rupiah Dasarata, 1.5 rupiah, the golden deer, 3 rupiah Sinta and 5 rupiah Rama. (see Figure 5)

The garuda is also often used for special delivery stamps. All special delivery stamps issued by the country, Scott E 1-10, the so called Poskilat (lightning post) stamps depict the garuda delivering a rolled parcel. (see Figure 6).

The national airline of Indonesia is called Garuda Indonesian Airways. In January 1979, Garuda was honoured with a three-stamp issue celebrating its 30th anniversary. (see Figure 7).

Although Indonesia has the most garuda-type stamps, many other Southeast Asian countries have depicted it also.

Thailand has issued several stamps including the 1940 Chakri palace issue, Scott 38-242; the 1963 International Letter Writing Week, Scott 414-417; the 1976 International Letter Writing Week, Scott 798; and as usual, the airmail



Figure 5: Issued for the Asia-Africa Film Festival in Jakarta, these commemorative covers feature stamps depicting the major characters of the Ramayana.



Figure 6: The special delivery stamp is the prototype of the Indonesian series.

stamps C20-22. Laos features the garuda on the 1962 airmail issue C40, as does Cambodia on several of its stamps. Noticeably absent from the list are stamps from India, origin of the stories.

Be on the lookout for the garuda and other characters mentioned in this article as you collect stamps of Southeast Asia. It will surprise you how often they will appear.



Commemorating the 30th anniversary of Garuda Indonesian Airlines, this set was issued in 1979.



Figure 8: The garuda is a common subject on stamps of Southeast Asian nations.

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UNI

Artifacts, National Parks Definitives

by Joseph Monteiro

Introduction

While collecting different Canadian stamp varieties is most difficult and challenging, it is nevertheless most desirable and rewarding. The Centennial and Landscape stamp definitives with their multitude of taggings, inks, etc. are confusing to the amateur collector and can only be easily understood after careful study by the specialist.

Fortunately, this is not the case with the artifacts and national park definitives. Yet there are sufficient number of basic varieties that deserve to be noted because of the different printers, papers, and plates, which can be readily grasped by most philatelists. This article briefly describes these major varieties and presents convenient tables for quick and easy reference.

Major Varieties

The artifact series consists of 16 stamps which can be classified into a total of 33 major varieties. These were printed by two printers Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa (CBN) and Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto (A-P).

Four types of paper were used, two Canadian and two British, from Abitibi Ltd. and Rolland Inc., and from Harrison and Sons Ltd. and Clark Ltd., respectively. The papers themselves are almost indistinguishable. The Abitibi paper has a slightly creamy tinge compared to the other three. The Abitibi paper lies perfectly flat, the Rolland curls slightly while those of Clark and Harrison tend to curl considerably. The Rolland paper is mildly fluorescent compared to the other three, while the gum on the Harrison paper has a greenish tinge.⁽¹⁾

The papers are easily distinguishable, however if one has plate blocks. The first printing by A-P which has no plate number was printed on Abitibi paper; the second printing by A-P, which has color marks and paper identification was printed on Rolland paper or Harrison paper shown in the inscription; if it has plate number two on it, it was printed on Clark paper. The first printing by CBN which has no plate number is on Harrison paper; the second printing by CBN which has plate number two is on Clark paper.

It is easiest to begin by describing the medium size values from the latest issue as there are not many varieties. The 42-cent Chest, and 72-cent Cart were printed on Rolland paper; the 55-cent Kettle on Harrison paper, the printer in all three cases was A-P. There is only one variety of each.

The 39-cent Settle bed, 50-cent Sleigh, and 68-cent Spinning wheel were all printed on Harrison paper by A-P, there is only one variety of each.

The 37-cent Plough, the 48-cent Cradle, and 64-cent Stove were printed by A-P; there are two major varieties, the first with no plate number is on Abitibi paper, the second with plate number two is on Clark paper.

The 25-cent Butter Churn stamp was printed by A-P on Rolland paper — here major varieties do not exist.

The 20-cent Skates was printed by A-P, the first on Abitibi paper with no plate number, and the second on Rolland paper with color marks and paper identification.

The 3-cent Lantern and 10-cent Weathercock had two printers, A-P and CBN. There are three varieties in total, the first with no plate number by A-P on Abitibi paper, the second with no plate number by CBN on Harrison paper, and the third with color marks and paper identification is on Rolland paper by A-P.

The 1-cent Decoy, the 2-cent Fishing Spear and 5-cent Bucket were printed on four types of paper — on Abitibi paper by A-P; on Harrison Paper with no plate numbers by CBN; on Clark paper with plate number 2 by CBN (2); and on Rolland paper with color marks and paper identification by A-P. These varieties are quite easily seen in Table 1. (3)

The national park high-value definitives total seven stamps which can be classified into 16 or 17 basic varieties.

Two printers were used, Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd. and British American Bank Note Inc.

Three major types of paper were used Harrison, Abitibi, and Clark. The paper varieties in the majority of stamps are indistinguishable to the naked eye. However, their identification becomes obvious if one has plate blocks.

The \$1 Fundy stamp has two basic varieties, plate one and plate two, printed by CBN. The two varieties were printed on Abitibi paper. Plate number two and plate number one stamps are easily distinguishable by the paper and tagging under the UV light. Plate number one is tagged and whiter.

The \$2 Kluane stamps were all printed by CBN on Abitibi, Clark and Harrison papers. There are four basic varieties, plates one, two, three, and four. Plate numbers one and two are printed on Abitibi paper, plate number three on Clark paper and plate number four on Harrison paper. Plate number one and two are distinguishable under a UV light and by the color, plate number one being whiter. (If this last distinction is not made then there are only three varieties, making 16 in total for all the high values).

The \$5 Pt. Pelee stamps were printed by CBN. There are three basic varieties, plate one, two, and three, printed on Abitibi, Clark and Harrison paper, respectively.

The \$1 Glacier stamp was printed by CBN on Clark and Harrison paper and by BABN on Harrison paper. There are three basic varieties — plate one and plate two were printed by CBN and the latest plate one with color marks and paper identification was printed by BABN.

The \$1.50 Waterton stamp was printed by CBN on Harrison paper, the single variety is plate one.

The \$2 Banff stamps were printed by CBN and BABN on Harrison paper, plate one by the former and plate one with the color marks and paper identification by the latter. These are the two basic varieties.

The \$5 Lac Maurice stamp was printed by CBN and BABN on Harrison paper; these are the two basic varieties. These national park varieties are quite easily seen in Table 2.

Other Varieties:

Besides the major varieties, there are further varieties which can be classified into sub-groups by specialists depending on the paper shades, missing perforations, type of perforation,

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shifted perforations, imperforation, tagging, flaws, shifted and missing engraved colors, etc. These varieties get listed generally several years after the issue of a series by philatelic study groups and individuals reporting various discoveries.

Its complexity can be seen in the following description of the plate one \$5 Pt. Pelee stamp: "This exists on three fluorescent shades, null/null+ with almost no fluorescent fibers im-pregnated in the paper, null+/dull- with a few

fibers, and dull/dull with many fibers... The Abitibi paper is thinner than the other two and does not curl. The gum is white..."(4)

Most stamp collectors generally refrain from venturing into this area because of its complexity, lack of recognition in the majority of catalogues and the costs of obtaining sub-groups. Nevertheless, these sub-groups are the most desirable component if a collector intends to specialize or display his collection at exhibitions.



TABLE 1

Artifacts — Printers, Papers and Plates at a Glance

Stamps	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
1c Decoy	A-P, A ¹ , NPN	CBN, H ³ , NPN	CBN, C ² , NI	A-P, R ⁴ , PCM
2c Spear	A-P, A, NPN	CBN, H, NPN	CBN, C, PN2	A-P, R, PCM
5c Bucket	A-P, A, NPN	CBN, H, NPN	CBN, C, PN2	A-P, R, PCM
3c Lantern	A-P, A, NPN	CBN, H, NPN		A-P, R, PCM
10c Cock	A-P, A, NPN	CBN, H, NPN		A-P, R, PCM
20c Skates	A-P, A, NPN			A-P, R, PCM
25c Butter				A-P, R, PCM
37c Plough	A-P, A, NPN		A-P, C, PN2	
48c Cradle	A-P, A, NPN		A-P, C, PN2	
64c Stove	A-P, A, NPN		A-P, C, PN2	
39c Bed	A-P, H, NPN			
50c Sleigh	A-P, H, NPN			
68c Wheel	A-P, H, NPN			
42c Chest				A-P, R, PCM
55c Kettle				A-P, H, PCM
72c Cart				A-P, R, PCM

1. A = Abitibi. 2. C = Clark. 3. H = Harrison. 4. R = Rolland, A-P = Ashton Potter Limited.
CBN = Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.

NPN = No. Plate number. PN2 = Plate number 2. PCM = Plate with color marks.

NI = No Inscription.



TABLE 2

National Parks – Printers, papers and Plates at a Glance

Stamps	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
\$1 Fundy	CBN, A ¹ , PN1	CBN, A, PN2		
\$1 Glacier	CBN, C ² , PN1	CBN, H ³ , PN2		BABN, H, PCM1
\$1.50 Wat.	CBN, H, PN1			
\$2 Kluane	CBN, A, PN1	CBN, A, PN2	CBN, C ² , PN3	
\$2 Banff	CBN, H, PN1			BABN, H, PCM1
\$5 Pelee	CBN, A, PN1	CBN, C, PN2	CBN, H, PN3	
\$5 L. Mau.	CBN, H, PN1			BABN, H, PCM1

1. A = Abitibi. 2. C = Clark. 3. H = Harrison. CBN = Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd. BABN = British American Bank Note Inc. PN1 = Plate number 1. PN2 = Plate number 2. PN3 = Plate Number 3. PN4 = Plate number 4. PCM1 = Plate 1 with color marks.

Footnotes

1. L. Larsen, "Four paper types used in Artifact series", *Canadian Stamp News*, Feb 28, 1989, p. 10.

2. "This was not the case for the 1 cent. ...it was necessary to print the 1 cent stamp on the only available postage stamp paper – Clark paper – and to print the entire quantity as 'field stock' (no marginal inscription in the borders of the paper)... After the Harrison 1-cent stamp became available, the remaining small quantity on the non-inscribed Clark 1-cent stamps was reserved for philatelic sale..." "News on Booklets the 1-cent Decoy Stamp International

Reply Coupon", *Notice*, Philatelic Service Canada Post Corporation.

3. "New Printers, New Paper and New Plates – Definitives Stamps (1986)", *Notice #3 – 1986*, Philatelic Service Canada Post Corporation.

4. L. Beaudet, "Canadian Stamp Varieties-16", *the Canadian Philatelist*, July-Aug., 1986, Volume 37, Number 4, p. 261. This article reports several other errors. Also see *Canadian Philatelist* Vol. 36, No. 6, Nov.-Dec. 1985, p. 382, and *Canadian Philatelist* for the year 1981.



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1985 WHC conservation stamp, Mallard Pair - Early Winter, from a painting by Robert Bateman

Conservation Stamps Help Protect Wildlife Habitats In Canada

by James E. Kraemer

As civilization expands relentlessly we read of marshes being drained, forests depleted, farm land being used for industry and housing, all in the name of progress. Have we ever considered that this so-called progress could result in our present and future generations facing a landscape devoid of much of our wildlife?

To the vast majority of Canadians who desire to conserve wildlife, it is comforting to know that we now have a foundation, Wildlife Habitat Canada with offices in Ottawa that is doing something about it.

Wildlife Habitat Canada is a private non-profit foundation that is working in all parts of Canada. Dennis Sheratt, director of Fish and Wildlife, Province of Saskatchewan is the cur-

rent chairman of the board. The vice-chairman is Robert Carswell, a Montreal lawyer and executive member of a Quebec wildlife conservation group. There are eight additional members of the board and an office staff of seven with David Neave being Executive Director. Communications Manager is H. Wayne Roddick.

Founded in 1984, Wildlife Habitat Canada has become a major new force in Canada in the protection of the environment. Its aim is conserving, restoring and enhancing wildlife habitat throughout Canada. It strenuously encourages the retention and stewardship of wildlife habitat for the benefit of future generations of Canadians. In the short space of four years the



1986 WHC conservation stamp, *Canvasbacks In Spring*, from a painting by J. Fenwick Lansdowne

foundation has become a major factor in habitat conservation. It is now involved in more than 130 projects encompassing over 80,000 acres. Wildlife Habitat Canada has a commitment of \$14 million involving more than 50 government and non-government wildlife agencies as financial partners in conservation programs. In total, over \$30 million has been invested by all the partners in conservation. Some of these partners include sportsmen's organizations.

The continuous decline of wetlands particularly in the industrialized heartlands of Ontario where approximately 30 per cent of the wetlands remain, has posed a serious threat to the existence of wildlife. The majority of national programs are primarily centred on the protection of wetlands. Without the infusion of funds from Wildlife Habitat Canada, many programs and endeavours could not have been realized.

Where does the money come from? Financing is primarily raised through Wildlife Habitat Canada's stamp and print programs. In 1985 and 1986, the first two years of operations \$7.3 million was realized. Discriminately selected designs by noted wildlife artists have resulted in beautiful stamps and prints.

Will they be a good investment for collectors? They certainly have enjoyed a popularity with

collectors far beyond any expectations. The 1985 and 1986 stamps in souvenir sheet format are selling at dealers at an average of \$12 and \$18 respectively. This is an increase of 300 per cent and 450 per cent over their initial cost of \$4 each. With further advances expected in the near future, collectors would be well advised to see their favorite dealer and pick up those items they still need. Since it appears that speculators have generally unloaded their holdings a steady advance in price is forecast. With the Canadian Wildlife Service of Environment Canada providing definitive information in November 1988, stating the number of stamps sold, collecting interest is bound to increase. It remains to be seen if these conservation stamps will follow the track record of the U.S.A. federal duck stamps, a series which served as a model and a forerunner of the Canadian stamp. The first \$1 Duck stamp (U.S.A.) issued in 1934 now catalogues at \$350 while the second stamp (1935) catalogues at \$450.

Canada's conservation stamps are revenue stamps, mandatory on all federal migratory game bird hunting permits. The Migratory Bird Regulations require people intending to hunt migratory birds to possess a valid permit with a habitat conservation stamp affixed thereon before being allowed to hunt. Hunting permits



1987 WHC conservation stamp, *On The Wing – Canada Geese*, from a painting by George McLean

are available from post offices in Canada. Permits which sold for \$7.50 and included the cost of the stamp in 1985 and 1986 went up to \$10 in 1987. Approximately 375,000 to permits are sold in Canada annually.

The first \$4 Wildlife Habitat conservation stamp went on sale in Canada on Aug. 1, 1985. Thus began a new and innovative policy in the conservation of wildlife habitat in Canada. The stamp which was compulsory to be affixed to Migratory Bird hunting licences was also available to collectors through Canada Post's philatelic outlets and by mail order from Canada Post Corporation, National Philatelic Centre, Antigonish, N.S., B2A 2R8. The migratory bird hunting licences were available at all

Canada Post's post offices. The attractive 1985 \$4 stamp featured a Robert Bateman painting, *Mallard Pair – Early Winter*. Migratory bird hunting permits are not available after March 31st. As a result the 1985 permits and conservation stamps went off sale at Canada Post on March 31, 1986. A total of 1,200,650 stamps in souvenir sheet format were supplied to the Canadian Wildlife Service by the printers. Of this number 649,738 were destroyed, leaving a net issuance of 550,912 stamps. It should be noted that during the first year 1985-6, permits were sold without the stamp affixed. The conservation stamp was included with the permit. The onus was on the purchaser to affix the stamp to the permit to validate the permit.



Specimen 1987 migratory game bird hunting permit with stamp affixed

When the 1986 conservation stamp became available on Aug. 1, 1986 it was found that the second issue was equally as attractive as the first issue. The painting used for the 1986 stamp, again in a \$4 value, was the work of the well-known Canadian wildlife artist, J. Fenwick Lansdowne. It features a pair of Canvasback ducks in a wetland setting.

With the release of this stamp, a new policy was implemented. Since the first year could be said to have been a learning experience, changes were inevitable. All permits now had the stamp attached when sold to the permit holder. To do this economically the stamps were printed in two formats. A total of 675,000 stamps were printed in sheets of 16 for affixing to permits plus 185,000 stamps in souvenir sheet format for sale to collectors for an overall total of 860,000 stamps. Since Canada Post would not agree to sell the sheets of 16, they were not available to collectors until after March 31, 1987. To give collectors the opportunity to

acquire a sheet of 16 or all four position blocks of 4, Wildlife Habitat Canada made the sheets of 16 available from March 31 to July 31, 1987 through its office.

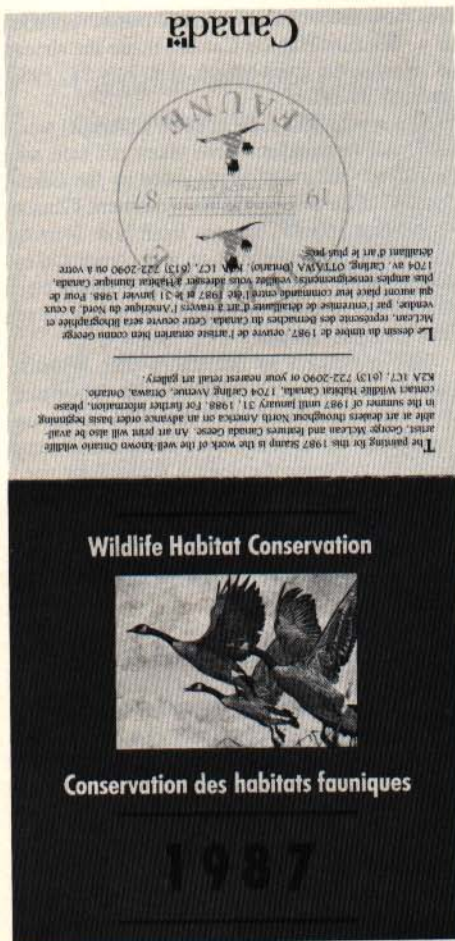
As a result, 911 sheets (14,576 stamps) were sold. All remainders were taken off sale and destroyed. Information provided by the Canadian Wildlife Service of Environment Canada shows that 360,751 stamps from both formats were destroyed. Destruction was completed by both Canada Post and Canadian Wildlife Service. The net issue of 1986 stamps was therefore 499,249 stamps.

Was it helpful to collectors that Wildlife Habitat Canada gave collectors the opportunity to acquire sheets of 16 of the 1986 conservation stamp? It certainly was, particularly since these sheets were the source for stamps used on the permits. Perhaps another method of marketing the stamps could have been arranged but let us not forget that Wildlife Habitat Canada was not organized to sell direct to the collectors.

Dealers and collectors could not obtain the 1986 conservation stamp sheets until after the stamps and permits were taken off sale at Canada Post on March 31, 1987.

Wildlife artist George McLean of Bognor, Ont., an internationally recognized artist, was commissioned to do a painting for the 1987 conservation stamp. The result was an original painting done in casein on masonite board entitled, *On the Wing - Canada Geese*, the strength and indomitable spirit of our most far ranging goose is revealed in Mr. McLean's painting. This time 175,000 stamps in souvenir sheet format were ordered as well as 650,000 stamps in sheets of 16 for use on permits. For the period April 1, 1988 - July 31, 1988, Wildlife Habitat Canada initiated a new sales policy. This was announced in a press release issued in early March 1988 detailing how collectors and dealers could obtain the 1987 conservation stamp. The press release advised as follows:

- Each year the conservation stamp in souvenir booklet format and the Migratory Bird hunting permits will be sold only through Canada Post Corporation from August 1, to March 31 of the following year.
- From April 1 to July 31 following the year of release the conservation stamp in booklet form will be available from Wildlife Habitat Canada or its agent.



Front of a booklet (left) containing the 1987 conservation stamp in souvenir sheet format as sold by Canada Post Corporation and, right, the inside of the booklet containing an autographed stamp.

- From April 1 to July 31 following the year of release remainders of sheets of 16, (which are actually made up of all four position blocks of 4), would be available to collectors and dealers until sold out, at face value, from Wildlife Habitat Canada or its agent.
- All remaining inventories of stamps in booklets, permits and sheets of conservation stamps on hand as of July 31 each year will be destroyed.

The 1987 conservation stamps were available from April 1, 1988 until July 31, 1988. Sales were handled by Wildlife Habitat Canada, P.O. Box 7133, Station "J", Ottawa Ontario, K2A 4C5. Sheets of 16 were not broken up. All

Without habitat, there will be no wildlife. It's that simple. The health of our wildlife populations is most affected by the quantity and quality of available habitat. Canada is blessed with a variety of wildlife habitats that are the envy of the world. However, their integrity, and the animal communities which they support, are being constantly threatened by pollution and waste, and by incompatible practices of other land users.

This stamp represents a much needed contribution to the conservation, restoration and enhancement of wildlife habitat with particular emphasis on wetlands. Your contribution will be used by Wildlife Habitat Canada, a private non-profit charitable foundation, to support cooperative and innovative projects in every region of Canada. You support these endeavours through your purchase of the stamp and by joining the many non-government wildlife groups who are partners in conservation with Wildlife Habitat Canada.

Sans les habitats, il n'y aura pas de faune. C'est aussi simple que cela. La santé de nos espèces fauniques dépend en grande partie de la quantité et de la qualité des habitats disponibles. Le Canada jouit d'habitats fauniques dont l'abondance et la diversité font l'envie du monde entier. Cependant, leur intégrité et les communautés animales qu'ils abritent sont constamment menacées par la pollution et les déchets toxiques, et par des techniques d'utilisation incompatibles avec les besoins de la faune.

Ce timbre représente une contribution inestimable pour la conservation, la restauration et la mise en valeur des habitats fauniques et particulièrement les terres humides. Votre contribution sera utilisée par Habitat faunique Canada, une fondation privée sans but lucratif pour appuyer des projets coopératifs et innovateurs dans chaque région du Canada. Vous contribuez à ces efforts en achetant le timbre et en vous joignant ainsi aux organismes non gouvernementaux qui participent avec Habitat faunique Canada à la conservation de la faune.



The Migratory Bird Regulations require people intending to hunt migratory game birds to possess a valid permit with this habitat conservation stamp affixed thereto before hunting.

En vertu du Règlement sur les oiseaux migrateurs, les chasseurs d'oiseaux-gibier migrateurs doivent être en possession d'un permis valide sur lequel est apposé ce timbre sur la conservation de l'habitat avant de chasser.

orders up to 10 sheets had to include \$5 extra to cover packaging, postage and handling. For orders over 10 sheets the charges were \$10. In addition, Ontario residents had to include the provincial sales tax. The number of 1987 conservation stamps destroyed is not available from the Canadian Wildlife Service at the time of writing. No doubt this information will be released in the next month or so.

Wildlife artist Robert Bateman's keen interest and dedication to the conservation of wildlife habitat in Canada is almost as well known as his artistic skills. It is therefore particularly appropriate that his original work, Pintails in Spring, be selected for the 1988 Wildlife



"Pintails in Spring"
from a painting by
Robert Bateman

\$6.50

No value for postage

A contribution to the conservation
of wildlife habitat in Canada

«Canards piletés au printemps»
dessin de
Robert Bateman

6,50 \$

Ne peut servir d'affranchissement

Une contribution à la conservation
des habitats fauniques du Canada

1988 WHC conservation stamp, *Pintails In The Spring*, from a painting by Robert Bateman.

Habitat Conservation stamp. Instead of showing a pair of ducks (male and female) in his painting, Mr. Bateman chose to paint two male Pintails (drakes).

As in previous years the stamp is produced by Environment Canada and is being sold by Canada Post Corporation through its philatelic service until March 31, 1989. As usual, the 1988 stamp was printed in sheets of 16 and in souvenir booklet format. At the time of writing a news release from Wildlife Habitat Canada is expected explaining how collector and dealers can obtain the 1988 stamps for the period April 1, 1989 to July 31, 1989.

Funds generated from the sale of conservation stamps to hunters, conservationists and col-

lectors are managed by Wildlife Habitat Canada and made available for the conservation and preservation of wildlife habitats across Canada. So far the conservation stamps give every indication of being a super series. Not only do they form part of a revenue collection but can be a very collectable series on their own. With Canada having 33 different species of wild ducks and five species of wild geese it means that we can look for different stamps each year for many years. Print collectors also purchase conservation stamps to enhance their collections.

After two years of have a \$4 conservation stamp the third issue (1987) and the fourth issue (1988) are \$6.50 denominations. This is more



The souvenir booklet cover (left) and the inside containing an autographed stamp of the 1988 conservation stamp

in line with the U.S.A. Duck Stamp which is now \$10.

From a philatelic viewpoint the denomination should be on the stamp and not in the margin. Wildlife Habitat Canada and the Canadian Wildlife Service agree but have been unable to secure Canada Post's acquiescence.

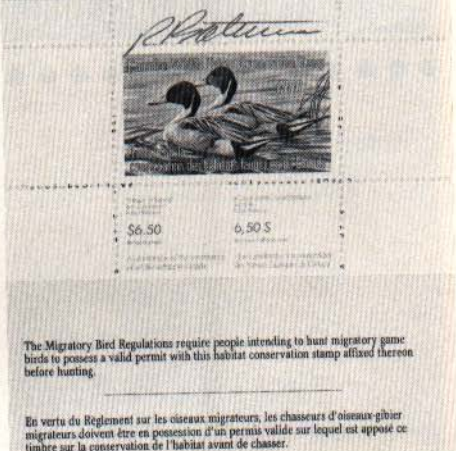
It has been suggested that Canada Post is concerned that some individuals might attempt to use the conservation stamp for postage purposes. If true this would be a ludicrous assumption. Canada Post does not have a stamp over \$5 face value. Surely everyone knows that revenue stamps are not valid for postage purposes. They have been around for more than

Without habitat, there will be no wildlife. It's that simple. The health of our wildlife populations is most affected by the quantity and quality of available habitat. Canada is blessed with a variety of wildlife habitats that are the envy of the world. However, their integrity, and the animal communities which they support, are being constantly threatened by pollution and waste, and by incompatible practices of other land users.

This stamp represents a much needed contribution to the conservation, restoration and enhancement of wildlife habitat with particular emphasis on wetlands. Your contribution will be used by Wildlife Habitat Canada, a private non-profit charitable foundation, to support cooperative and innovative projects in every region of Canada. You support these endeavours through your purchase of the stamp and by joining the many non government wildlife groups who are partners in conservation with Wildlife Habitat Canada.

Sans les habitats, il n'y aura pas de faune. C'est aussi simple que cela. La santé de nos espèces fauniques dépend en grande partie de la quantité et de la qualité des habitats disponibles. Le Canada jouit d'habitats fauniques dont l'abondance et la diversité font l'envie du monde entier. Cependant, leur intégrité et les communautés animales qu'ils abritent sont constamment menacées par la pollution et les déchets toxiques, et par des techniques d'utilisation incompatibles avec les besoins de la faune.

Ce timbre représente une contribution inestimable pour la conservation, la restauration et la mise en valeur des habitats fauniques et particulièrement les terres humides. Votre contribution sera utilisée par Habitat faunique Canada, une fondation privée sans but lucratif pour appuyer des projets coopératifs et innovateurs dans toutes les régions du Canada. Vous contribuez à ces efforts en achetant le timbre et en vous joignant ainsi aux organismes non gouvernementaux qui participent avec Habitat faunique Canada à la conservation de la faune.



120 years. How often have you ever seen a Christmas seal, a store token or other labels used on an envelope to prepay postage? It would be a rare occasion and yet these types of labels are worthless. Clerks at Canada Post are trained to know what is acceptable for postage. There is no valid reason why the denomination should not be on Canada's conservation stamp.

Another important source of revenue for Wildlife Habitat Canada is its limited edition print program. For example, the 1987 edition was limited to 16,000 signed and numbered prints, 3450 gold-plated medallion edition prints and 950 solid gold medallion edition prints. They are published on all-rag, neutral PH



Sheet of 16 of the 1986 conservation stamp



Sheet of 16 of the 1987 conservation stamp

imported paper and are multi-colour printed to match the original painting as close as possible. Jan. 31, 1988 was the final deadline for

orders. Image size is 6½ inches X 9 inches while the overall size is 12 X 14 inches. The signed and numbered print with a mint stamp

sold for \$201.50, the gold plated medallion issue for \$376.50 and the 24 kt gold medallion issue for \$2,500. The number of confirmed orders each year governs the size of each edition.

Previous year editions beginning with 1985 are generally available on the secondary market and continue to appreciate in value.

What about the future?

Because the Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp is mandatory, collectors can be confident that the program is ongoing. To assure the artistic integrity of the series Wildlife Habitat Canada has commissioned only the finest Canadian wildlife artists. Robert Bateman was chosen to paint the 1985 and 1988 stamp designs, Jean-Luc Grondin has been commissioned to paint the 1989 stamp. We can look to seeing future designs with anticipation. It looks exciting.



C.R.S.C. # FWH-1

Specifications

Denomination\$4.00
Date of issueAug. 1, 1985
ArtistRobert Bateman
TypographyTern Communications,
Ottawa, Ont.
PrinterAshton-Potter Limited,
Toronto, Ont.
Quantity Produced1,200,650 stamps
in souvenir sheet format
Perforation12.3 X 11.9
Printing Process6-colour lithography
DimensionsSouvenir sheet
96 mm X 60 mm
Stamp 48 mm X 30 mm

Quantity Sold550,912 stamps
Note: C.R.S.C. = Canadian Revenue Stamp
Catalogue



C.R.S.C. # FWH-2

Specifications

Denomination\$4.00
Date of issueAug. 1, 1986
ArtistJ. Fenwick Lansdowne
TypographyTern Communications,
Ottawa, Ont.
PrinterAshton-Potter Limited,
Toronto, Ont.
Quantity Produced185,000 stamps
in souvenir sheet format
675,000 stamps in sheets of 16
Perforation12.3 X 11.9
Printing Process6-colour lithography
DimensionsSouvenir sheet
96 mm X 60 mm
Stamp 48 mm X 30 mm
Quantity Sold499,249 stamps



C.R.S.C. # FWH-3

Specifications

Denomination\$6.50
Date of issueAug. 1, 1987

Artist George McLean
 Typography Tern Communications,
 Ottawa, Ont.
 Printer Ashton-Potter Limited,
 Toronto, Ont.
 Quantity Produced 175,000 stamps
 in souvenir sheet format
 650,000 stamps
 in sheets of 16
 Perforation 12.3 X 11.9
 Printing Process 6-colour lithography
 Dimensions Souvenir sheet
 96 mm X 60 mm
 Stamp 48 mm X 30 mm
 Quantity Sold (To be determined)



"Pintail in Spring"
 from a painting by
 Robert Bateman

\$6.50

"Canards piletés au printemps"
 dessin de
 Robert Bateman

6.50 \$

A contribution to the conservation
 of wildlife habitat in Canada

Une contribution à la conservation
 des habitats fauniques du Canada

C.R.S.C. # FWH-4

Specifications

Denomination \$6.50
 Date of issue Aug. 2, 1988
 Artist Robert Bateman
 Typography Tern Communications,
 Ottawa, Ont.
 Printer Ashton-Potter Limited,
 Toronto, Ont.
 Quantity Produced 150,000 stamps
 in souvenir sheet format
 675,000 in sheets of 16
 Perforation 12.3 X 11.9
 Printing Process 6-colour lithography
 Dimensions Souvenir sheet
 96 mm X 60 mm
 Stamp 48 mm X 30 mm
 Quantity Sold (To be determined)



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The Iron Road

by Charles Gayral

With thematics becoming more popular we are pleased to present a series on Railway Philately entitled, *The Iron Road*. The author is Charles Gayral of Toulon, France, an enthusiastic railroad philatelist. This comprehensive series is being printed in *The Canadian Philatelist* with the kind permission of the author and of *La Philatélie Française* and its editor, Raymond Duxin. The original article which appeared in the Paris journal, *La Philatélie Française*, has been translated into English by our member Kenneth Campbell, Montreal, Que.

Readers should note that dimensions are shown in metres, (1 metre = 39.37 inches). For example a span or gauge of 1.067 metres = 3 feet 6 inches; .765 metres = 2 feet 6 inches, etc. For the convenience of collectors many of the stamps illustrated show the various catalogue numbers. The letters YV denote the Yvert-Tellier catalogue, SC represents the Scott catalogue and MI is the Michel catalogue.

...

THE IRON ROAD

The subject is vast.

This treatise has as its aim to inform and instruct the reader. We will give you the principal characters in order to tempt you towards this enchanting topic, open to all, a new fascinating theme for the topical philatelist.

The birth of the Iron Road was one of the principal elements in the development and industrialization that took place at the end of the 19th century.

Great Britain is recognized worldwide as having been the trailblazer. She gave quick birth to the major technological advances and the first steam locomotive to pull a passenger train.

Here are the chief components:

I - Drive engines

I-1 - Steam locomotives

They are listed chronologically by construction and identified by name or by the positioning of their wheels.

I-1.1 - The forerunners, the heroic period.

1671: Denis Papin, 1647-1714, French physician, discovered the elastic properties (com-

pressible force) of water vapour. His model is always on view at the Conservatory of Arts and Crafts in Paris. France, YV.1345, SC. B-359

...



James Watt, 1736 - 1819, Scottish engineer, developed the principle of a double stroke steam engine. Wallis and Futuna Islands, SC. 341.

...



1803-1804: Richard Trevithick, English engineer, built the first steam machine on rails.

A high pressure boiler fed a single cylinder which transmitted the motion to the wheels by means of a long connecting rod while a gearing system made certain that the vehicle remained closely in contact with the rails.

Feb. 21, 1804, the Pen-y-darwen pulled at 8 km/h five cars loaded with ten tons of iron and 70 men on the miniature track of Merthyr Tyd and Son, Wales. Poland, — YV. 2262, SC. 2143, MI. 2427

...



Another type 020 locomotive, width 1.371 m., used in that era in Great Britain.

...



1810-1812: "Prince Royal", a racked locomotive with a width of 1.219 m. built at Leeds, Great Britain, by John Blenkinsop with the assistance of Matthew Murray, 1765-1826.

The locomotive has two cylinders. The boiler rests on two wooden beams which support the axles and the geared wheels; the geared rack, slightly depressed, was attached to the side of the rail. On Aug. 12, 1812, it made its promised start pulling the first coal train in Great Britain in the Middleton mines at 6 km/h. This was the first engine used commercially. Bulgaria, — YV. 2797, SC. 2925, MI. 3215 also Poland, — YV. ZZ63, SC. Z144, MI.

2428 and San Marino, — YV. 627 SC. 594, MI 814

...



1813-14: Locomotive "Puffing Billy", type 020, 1.52 m track, built by William Hedley and Christopher Blackett for the use of the Wylam coal pits in the north of England. It proved that a geared wheel was not necessary and that a smooth metal wheel could roll on a metal rail without slipping. Two exterior vertical cylinders transmitted the movement to the wheels by means of a system of gears and balances; the smoke stack and firebox were at the same end. The exhaust of the steam, escaping towards the smoke stack produced a peculiar sound which earned the machine its name. A four-wheeled tender carried coal and water.

This is the oldest locomotive still in existence. It can be found in the Science Museum, London. Zaire, — YV. 962, SC. 935, MI. 622. Also San Marino, — YV. 628, SC. 595, MI. 815 and Paraguay, — YV. 2797, MI. 3215

These various locomotives, rolled on wooden rails or on wooden rails faced with sheet iron, on cast rails (August 1808) or iron rails.

1820: Birth of the laminated steel rail — Berkinshan patent — produced by the Bellington steel works. From this point performances progressively improved.

...



1823: In Great Britain, George Stephenson, 1781-1848, and his son, Robert, who had been building locomotives for several years, founded the first construction and assembly works at Newcastle. Hungary, - YV. 1452, SC. 1400, M. 769

...

Ordonnance Royale du 26.2.1823



ST. ETIENNE. GARE 27-4-73

In France - a Royal Ordinance of February 26, 1823, awarded the construction of the first railway between Andrezieux and St. Etienne which opened five years later.

St. Etienne station March 27, 1973. Note the track formed by units attached to cast rails.



Cachet marking the signing of the Royal Decree - St. Etienne 19-20 May 1973. Great Britain, - YV. 760, SC. 749, MI. 812, also Hungary, - YV. 2765, SC. 2573, MI. 3502 and San Marino, - YV. 629, SC. 596, MI. 816

...



1825: Locomotive "Locomotion", type 020, gauge of 1.422 m., of George Stephenson, pulled a historic train of 34 cars or 90 tons, loaded with coal and passengers on the line running from Stockton to Darlington, Sept. 27, 1825.



First product of the new works operated by Robert Stephenson and Company. This locomotive was made up of an engine with two vertical cylinders. The mechanism was on the upper portion of the engine with the boiler covered with wooden slats to retain the heat and protect the train engineer. The single stock drive wheels had a diameter of 1.22 m. A two axle tender carried the fuel and water.



This locomotive may be found at the Darlington museum.



I. 1.2: The Rainhill contest



1825: The competition took place on a preset course of 112 km. with specific technical requirements. The participants were:



a — The "Cyclopede" of Brandreht. The carriage had two axles and was pulled by a



horse which trotted on a sort of rolling carpet that turned the gears of a lower axle.



Cachets: Shildon 24-31 August, 1975 and Sept. 27, 1975 and Rail 150 of Aug. 24, 1975.



b - Locomotive "Sans Pareil" (Without Equal), type 020, built by Timothy Hackworth.

1786-1850; was eliminated due to the rupture of the water feed pump. Bhutan, - YV. 625, SC. 413



c – Locomotive "Novelty", type 020, constructed by Brathwaite and the Swedish engineer John Ericsson, (Ericsson was born in 1803). This was the prototype of a lightweight machine, of remarkable appearance. The fuel and water was carried on the main chassis which made one think it was the first loco-tender, the boiler was of copper, the hearth (fire box) had a substantial heating surface with forced air to assure a good draft. It attained a speed of 50 km/h but was withdrawn from the contest following damage to the boiler. Grenada, – YV. 1198. SC. 1233



Cachet: Leicester, March 24, 1980.



d - Locomotive "Rocket" type 020, developed by George Stephenson and his son.



Robert. It exerted itself to the utmost and reached a speed of 56 km/h with a remarkable convey load of 12.9 tons. Poland, — YV. 2264, SC. 2145



Its multi-tubular boiler was equipped with two valves and a mercury pressure gauge which was heated at the rear by a fire box surrounded by water with two exterior cylinders at a 35° angle. The tender, built by Nathaniel Worsdell, a renowned carriage builder of the period, had two axles for the transport of the fuel with a small container for water.

The winning of the Rainhill contest by the "Rocket" set the future course for the construction of steam engines which all the railways of the world followed for the next 120 years. San Marino, — YV. 628, SC. 597.

(To be continued)



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Judging Guidelines For Youth Philately/ Directives D'Appréciations Pour L'Évaluation De Jeunes Philatélistes

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

Collecting stamps is a leisure time activity. Each exhibit is marked by the personality of its young philatelist. This individuality should be maintained within the established rules.

These directives should be viewed as guidelines and are intended to help the exhibitor and the juror as well.

CRITERIA

We consider four criteria in judging exhibits:

1. DEVELOPMENT
2. KNOWLEDGE
3. MATERIALS
4. IMPRESSIONS/PRESENTATION

These general criteria are valid for all types of exhibits. The "knowledge" criteria applies differently to each type of exhibit:

- * for traditional exhibits: philatelic knowledge
- * for thematic exhibits: subject knowledge
- * for postal history exhibits: postal history knowledge

1. DEVELOPMENT

These criteria specifically apply to:

1.1. Structure/Plan

A logical structure is expected within the exhibit. A statement of intent is expected to be set forth in a plan at the beginning of the exhibit. A table of contents is not sufficient. The total concept should be presented. The age group of the exhibitor affects how stringently the plan element is evaluated.

1.2. Explanations

The text should relate directly to the theme or story line of the exhibit and explanations should apply to the aspect of philately chosen. Text should not be too extensive.

REMARQUE PRÉLIMINAIRE

Collectionner des timbres-poste est une activité de loisir. Chaque collection met en évidence la personnalité du jeune philatéliste. Cet individualisme ne doit pas être influencé par ces directives.

Au contraire elles doivent plutôt servir d'aide pour l'exposant ainsi que pour le juge lors de l'évaluation de la participation.

CRITÈRES D'APPRÉCIATION

Considérons quatre critères pour l'appréciation de participations:

1. ÉLABORATION
2. CONNAISSANCES
3. MATÉRIEL
4. IMPRESSION/PRÉSENTATION

Ces critères d'appréciation sont valables pour tous les genres de participations. Le critère CONNAISSANCES tient compte de la particularité du type de participation:

- * pour les participations de la philatélie traditionnelle: les connaissances philatéliques
- * pour les participations de la philatélie thématique: les connaissances thématiques
- * pour participations de l'histoire postale: les connaissances de l'histoire postale
- * et ainsi de suite pour toutes les autres classes de compétitions.

1. ÉLABORATION

Ce critère tient compte en particulier:

1.1. Structure/Plan

Il est entendu que l'exposant procède à une structure logique de sa participation. Une telle structure doit faire l'objet d'une préface de la participation et ne doit pas être réduite à une simple table des matières. Selon les groupes d'âge de l'exposant les exigences concernant

1.3. Subject

The subject of the exhibit should be chosen in such a way that the exhibit shows a comprehensive selection of items as well as the necessary specialization for the subject. Individuality of theme is desirable and should be reflected in the exhibit.

1.4. Overview

The exhibitor is expected to show the level of development and degree of difficulty which is appropriate for his age group. The respective degree of development of the exhibit as well as the development of the plan will be evaluated. A collection is rarely exhibited in its entirety; a selection must always be made. An intelligent selection shows the contents of the collection and its scope.

1.5. Specialization

It is expected that the exhibitor, in accordance with his age, covers a certain area of specialization. This may be in regard to an issue, a subject or a certain domain of philately.

1.6. Correct classification of materials

The exhibitor is expected to classify the material used correctly. This classification should emphasize the story line and directly improve the progression of the plan.

2. KNOWLEDGE

A) For collectors of traditional philately (by country)

2.1. Basic philatelic knowledge

Both basic and specialized philatelic knowledge should be shown by the collector, with reference to his age. This may be exhibited through the selection of a balanced group of philatelic options within the area of philately chosen.

2.3. Special philatelic knowledge – covers

It is expected that the exhibitor should be able to recognize the greater importance of some items in relation to others and that he is discriminating in the selection of those items to be exhibited.

2.4. Research and studies

It is expected that the exhibitor makes proper use of applicable literature and displays the results of the studies on disposal in his exhibit.

B) For topical and thematic exhibits

2.1. Philatelic knowledge

la structure seront appréciées plus sévèrement.

1.2. Explications

Les explications doivent être en rapport avec le sujet, et conformes à la section de philatélie choisie. Leur envergure ne doit pas être trop vaste.

1.3. Thème/Sujet

Le sujet de la participation doit être choisi de façon à ce que la participation présente une sélection étendue d'articles spéciaux en rapport avec le sujet. L'individualité du sujet traité est désiré et devrait se refléter dans la participation.

1.4. Envergure

On s'attend à ce que l'exposant montre un développement et une élaboration appropriée de sa participation selon son groupe d'âge. Le degré de développement de la participation en rapport avec la structure évaluée. Il est rare qu'une collection puisse être présentée au complet; une sélection en est toujours nécessaire; il est un fait qu'une sélection intelligente révèle immédiatement l'importance de la collection.

1.5. Spécialisation

L'exposant devrait procéder à une certaine spécialisation selon son âge, en vue d'un certain but, d'un certain sujet ou d'un domaine particulier de la philatélie.

1.6. Classification correcte du matériel

Il est entendu que l'exposant classe son matériel correctement de façon à souligner l'impression recherchée et le traitement adéquat du sujet.

2. CONNAISSANCE

A) Pour les participations de la philatélie traditionnelle (collections par pays)

Ce critère en particulier:

2.1. Les connaissances philatéliques de base

2.2. Les connaissances philatéliques spéciales – timbres-poste

L'exposant doit démontrer clairement le degré de ces connaissances philatéliques de base aussi bien que les connaissances spéciales en rapport avec son âge. Ainsi on s'attend à une sélection harmonieuse de possibilités philatéliques qu'offre le sujet de la participation choisie.

2.3. Les connaissances philatéliques spéciales – pièces à l'appui

On suppose que l'exposant a connaissance de l'échelle de frais que le sujet de sa participation demande et que cet aspect s'y concrétise visiblement.

2.2. Thematic knowledge

It is expected that the exhibitor clearly demonstrates necessary basic thematic subject knowledge. It is also desirable that specialized knowledge be shown, in relation to his age.

2.3. Cancellation in relation to subject

2.4. Cover in relation to subject

Cancellations and cover in relation to the subject are essential aspects of the exhibit. The exhibitors age will always be taken into consideration.

2.5. Thematic relativity of stamp, cancellation and cover

As an exhibitor grows older, more attention should be paid to the direct correlation and cover to show a thematic relationship.

P.S. For the evaluation criteria KNOWLEDGE of all other competition classes (please see annex)

3. MATERIAL

3.1. Relation of stamps and covers

The balance of stamps and covers is weighed. It is important to consider whether the best possible number of items is being exhibited. This does not mean the greatest number possible!

3.2. Condition of stamps

3.3. Condition of covers

Stamps and covers should be in the best possible condition. It is expected that the exhibitor has taken the necessary steps to show his material in its most favorable way. Stamps and covers in their totality must not be injured.

3.4. Cleanliness of cancellation of stamps

3.5. Cleanliness of cancellation of covers

Stamps and covers should have clean cancellations, appropriate to the branch of philately involved. The cancellations should be clear, clean, distinct, easily readable and yet "light" so that the illustration on the stamp remains visible. It is requested that postally used material be used. CTO's are undesirable.

4. IMPRESSIONS

4.1. General impressions of the exhibit

The entire exhibit should have a balanced appearance. Margins at top and bottom of each page should be consistent. There should also be a balanced distribution of stamps and covers, on each page and also within each frame.

On s'attend à ce que l'exposant donne préférence aux pièces présentant un type d'acheminement spécial, ici une sélection harmonieuse est également indiquée.

2.4 L'évaluation de la littérature — recherches

On s'attend à ce que l'exposant utilise la littérature et des résultats d'étude disponibles dans sa participation.

B) Pour les participations de la philatélie thématique

2.1. Les connaissances philatéliques

2.2. Les connaissances thématiques

On demande que l'exposant montre clairement qu'il dispose des connaissances thématiques de base nécessaires et qu'il a aussi, selon son âge, des connaissances spéciales supplémentaires du sujet concerné.

2.3. Les oblitérations en rapport avec le sujet

2.4 Les pièces à l'appui en rapport avec le thème

On demande que l'exposant — tout en tenant toujours compte de son âge — présente dans sa participation des cachets et des pièces en rapport avec le thème. Ceci s'applique à l'ensemble de la participation.

2.5. La concordance thématique du timbre-poste, de l'oblitération et de la pièce à l'appui.

L'exposant doit rechercher au cours de son évolution de plus en plus la concordance entre le timbre, l'oblitération et le document.

PS Pour le critère d'évaluation CONNAISSANCES des autres classes de compétition (voir annexe).

3. MATÉRIEL

Ce critère tient particulièrement compte des points suivants pour l'évaluation:

3.1. La relation entre des timbres-poste et les pièces à l'appui présentés.

On considère la relation entre timbre-poste et la pièce à l'appui respective ainsi que le plus grand nombre possible de pièces que présente l'exposant (ce qui ne veut pas dire autant que possible!)

3.2. L'état des timbres-poste

3.3. L'état des pièces à l'appui

Il est exigé que les timbres-poste et pièces à l'appui soient dans un état impeccable par exemple

4.2. Arrangement of materials on pages

Pages should be neither overloaded nor empty looking. Grouping of types of material must be done in an eye-appealing as well as a logical manner.

4.3. Setting-off of stamps and covers

Simple ways of placing emphasis on the philatelic materials such as using mounts or drawing thin borders with dark ink are suggested. This should be done in a careful manner.

4.4. Description

The exhibitor is expected to choose an appropriate size of script and that the text is presented in a clean and legible manner.

pour le rendre lisse ou pour obtenir des lignes de séparation propres. Toutefois les timbres ainsi que la pièce à l'appui ne doivent pas en souffrir dans son ensemble.

3.4. La propreté de l'oblitération**3.5. La propreté de l'oblitération des pièces à l'appui**

On demande que des timbres-poste et les pièces à l'appui présentent une oblitération propre et appropriée en rapport avec la section de philatélie concernée. L'oblitération doit être claire, propre, nette, bien lisible et en même temps fine afin que l'image du timbre-poste reste visible.

On demande que les timbres-poste et les pièces à l'appui portent des oblitérations postales. Des oblitérations du type cliché (impressions faites par l'imprimerie) sont indésirables.

4. IMPRESSION

Ce critère tient compte en particulier:

4.1 de l'impression générale de la participation

La participation doit présenter une impression harmonieuse, ce peut être obtenu par des délimitations régulières ainsi qu'une répartition régulière et harmonieuse des timbres-poste et des pièces à l'appui.

4.2. Répartition des différentes feuilles

Il est exigé que les différentes feuilles soient bien réparties sans être surchargées ni insuffisamment remplies. Le groupement du matériel joue également un rôle.

4.3. Mise en évidence des timbres-poste et des pièces à l'appui

Il est désirable que l'exposant mette en évidence son matériel philatélique par des moyens simples (supports, encadrements, etc.). Ceci doit se faire d'une manière soignée.

4.4. Ecriture

On demande que l'exposant choisisse un type d'écriture propre et convenable. □

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TOOLS OF THE HOBBY (PART II)

In Part I the following were mentioned as basic stamp collecting accessories, together with their uses: stamp tongs, magnifying or reading glass, stock sheets, envelopes, perforation gauge, watermark detector, color guide and catalogues. These are the essential tools of the hobby and are not very expensive items, most of which could be supplied from members of adult clubs or experienced collectors as donations to junior clubs. Well-established senior clubs would thus be performing a useful function in promoting philately as a hobby among children and young people. In turn, advanced club members will surely gain a real sense of satisfaction in contributing their extra tongs, perforation gauges, catalogues, album covers and the like to a beginner or to a junior club. The joy of our hobby should be shared with others who will soon find out what fun we have had over the years with out stamps.

Identification by country

Juniors and beginners will have some difficulty in identifying the country of issue of some stamps. Great Britain was the first country to issue postage stamps as we know them today. Their stamps have not included their name, nor the names of different parts of Great Britain such as the Regional issues of Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales and Monmouthshire and the Isle of Man (until 1973). There are certain symbols which are used for their respective identification, while the head of the reigning monarch is displayed on all G.B. issues, with the very occasional use of such as E.R. under a crown. Later (1969), islands generally recognized as part of the U.K. are now using their respective names such as those of the Channel Islands of Alderney, Guernsey and Jersey.

As other countries began issuing stamps they used their own name or, in some cases, national symbols. However such names were usually in their own languages, while some used the

English name or a combination of both. Such stamps identified only by a symbol (early issues mostly) or in the language of their country are the ones causing some difficulty to beginner collectors who are only acquainted with the English language.

It therefore necessary to have a **stamp identifier**. These are available in a variety of formats. Of course catalogues are the main source of identification, but wading through as many as four volumes of Scott catalogues, for instance, becomes a tedious task. So a brief listing of symbols and examples of non-English country languages and their names converted to English is by far the quickest way of identifying those problem stamps. The catalogues can then be checked for positive identification, description and date of issue. Such handy identifiers have been published by the larger dealers and are often enclosed as a bonus for purchasing by mail orders. Books for beginner collectors will include this information. Most retail stamp accessories dealers will sell booklets, sheets or turn-table wheels of heavy stock paper as quick identifiers for a reasonable price.

Several junior clubs report that one of their contests is aimed at assisting their members in this matter. Stamps of a variety of countries and hinged on sheets of paper, all numbered, while the members are issued with a sheet showing these numbers and must fill in the name of what they think is the correct country. Some set time limits, or have them in groups according to age limits such as can be used from year to year and used as on-going contests, each sheet graded by difficulty of identification. A good project for senior collectors to work on and present to a junior club. It is suggested that each grouping be mounted on card stock and covered with a durable see-through material.

Another junior club contest has come to light with variations. With the help of leaders junior members are given a time limit to choose as many stamps as possible from a well-assorted box or tub of stamps. The member is allowed

to keep those they correctly identify in the prescribed time. A number of members should be involved in this contest at the same time, depending on the number of leaders available, to minimize the time taken in your program.

Albums for beginners

The choice of **albums** for beginners tends to be wrought with many questions. Most juniors tend to collect stamps of all countries of the world, whatever comes their way from friends, relatives or other sources. There are many beginner albums printed for world collectors from one page, or less, for each country to the more sophisticated hard-covered loose-leaf albums, whose publisher makes available annual supplements, which soon becomes unmanageable and very expensive to maintain. There is a great variety of single country and topical albums mostly with loose-leaf covers, requiring the further purchase of annual supplement packages to keep them up-to-date. Most advanced collectors have accumulated a wide selection of these albums; whether they manage to keep up with the yearly supplements is another question.

Such albums are not suggested for juniors until a genuine interest has become apparent and the money to purchase the supplements is readily available on an indefinite basis. A visit to any local retail dealer or a glance at the price-listing catalogues of well known album publishers will familiarize the collector with the wide and usually expensive selection available.

To keep the cost of the hobby at the lowest possible level for juniors who usually have limited funds, and to hold to the statement that stamp collecting need not involve large expenditures to be a fun hobby, the matter of albums is going to be discussed to provide suggestions for the spending of minimum amounts of money. Too many beginners fail to maintain their interest in the hobby because they have been misguided in this all important matter and find it becomes too expensive even when they become old enough to earn their own living. Time will dictate where their interests are, maybe in collecting only Canada stamps or those of some other country. It may well be that a topical collection becomes more interesting and desirable. Postal history, postmarks and any one of numerous facets of philately may prove to be of greater interest than stamps themselves. The serious mature collector sooner or later

finds he cannot be specialist in too many features of the hobby. So let's get down to basics for the benefit of the junior collector and adult beginners.

A simple three-ring, 1½" binder is all that is required as a starter album, even if it is found that several are needed. Manilla stock sheets are available for these binders and will prove to be sufficient for some time. Headings on these stock sheets should be in light pencil to allow for constant adjustment. Plastisized imprint labels, to be readily seen when placed on a shelf, can identify each "album" by country, topic or other breakdown such as multiples, clippings or whatever may interest you.

Album pages

Eventually you will want to start mounting your best specimens from your stock sheets. Plain white punched 8½" x 11" pages should be used, carefully placing a border and spacing grid lines horizontally and vertically, very faintly, roughly one inch apart. Another suggestion is to place outline frames (in pencil and later in black ink) slightly larger than the stamps grouped by years of issue or by series of the same date of issue, arranged with equal distances between leaving ample white space. Small descriptive lettering and dates can be carefully and neatly used or the pages can be left until a later date or for someone else to use a more expert lettering skill. (Such a person may be the one to help you select appropriate paper).

Keep in mind that blank sheets with borders and fine grid lines are available from dealers for the above suggested outline frames, punched already for your binder. Always leave spaces for those stamps which you do not yet possess, as determined by the listing in your catalogue. Much more could be said about the subject of stamp arrangement, which will be enlarged on when the exhibiting of stamps for shows is covered. Every page in your album should be a delight to the eye of which you may be truly proud. Use your imagination, and observe what others do (especially such as are displayed at stamp exhibitions), trying to improve on each of your efforts. Neatness and cleanliness are of importance in this regard.

Hinging

There is only one way to properly place stamps on ordinary album pages. Peelable

glassine-type **hinges** are available in packages of 1000 for this purpose. Most hinges are pre-folded for easy application with the short end being placed on the back of the stamp about 3mm from the top (the fold at the top) with minimum moisture. After determining exactly where the stamp is to be located, moisten a small portion of the bottom of the hinge and carefully place the stamp on the album page. When the moisture is dry the stamp may be lifted from the bottom so that the back of the stamp can be observed for a variety of reasons.

NEVER try to remove the hinge either from the stamp or from the album page until the moisture is thoroughly dry (several minutes). To do so prematurely will most likely peel a thin paper layer from the stamp causing "spot thinning", a damaged condition, or from the album page. Be patient when you have misplaced a stamp; the hinge is only peelable when the correct procedure is faithfully practised.

Junior clubs may find sources where hinges might be purchased by quantity at a discount price for members' purchases. There are other ways of mounting stamps on patented sheets as provide see-through sleeves for different sized stamps, blocks or souvenir sheets. Also adhesive-back plastic type sleeves are available in different sizes for mounting more valuable stamps or mint issues as is desired.

NOTE: The Tools of the Hobby will continue.

Pen pals needed

A number of juniors have written to the Juniors' editor, hoping to be matched with other junior collectors. If you are anxious to exchange correspondence and stamps please forward a SASE with a note saying what your age is and what your own stamp interests are, together with what country you would prefer that your prospective pen pal lives.

Canadian oddities

If you have a copy of Scott No. 723A a 50-cent Canada issue of December 1978, known as "Prairie Street Scene", you should look very closely, using a magnifying glass to see if your copy has a licence plate number "© 1978" on the automobile in the foreground. An earlier issue, No. 723, (June 7, 1978) has no licence plate number, but "© 1977" can be found vertically to the left of the door of the small building to the right of the elevator.

Another difference in the two issues is in the coloring; 723 having an overall orange tint, while 723A has a more yellow-green tone. Scott's *Specialized Catalogue of Canada Stamp* also lists a copy of the same scene but without the brown inscriptions, known as the "Ghost town" variety and values it at \$2,500. (Thanks to J.J. Jonston, RPSC of Langley, B.C. for some of the above information).

Unique Tonga stamps available

An RPSC member, Leslie E. Mitchell of Mississauga, Ont. a former TV Stamp Collecting show host, has written in saying that he was given 60 of each of the round-shaped 1d and 2d Tonga stamps (Scott No's 128, 129), embossed in gilt foil, commemorating the first gold coinage of Polynesia in 1962. Les would like to give them to interested juniors. We will distribute one of each to the first 60 who write in to the Juniors' editor enclosing a SASE. Thanks Les.

A few others of your choice of country or a mixture if you desire will also be enclosed. These extras are courtesy of Dean W. Mario, RPSC of Saskatoon, Sask. We will make it well worth your while if you don't make the first 60. Please give the name of your club, if you are a member. Any other offers of help for our juniors from RPSC members? — over 6,000 strong?

A Canada 1987 stamp may become rare

RPSC member Stuart Clark of Winnipeg has made known through various means his rationale for believing that the limited Canada issue of a 36-cent Queen Elizabeth definitive stamp may become rare. Because it was placed on sale for only the months of November and December 1987, and for the most part disregarded because of being a definitive, most collectors may well find they do not have specimens of this issue. It was issued too late to be included in the 1989 Scott catalogue. Its use was withdrawn because a 37-cent Queen E. was to be issued for the new rate of postage in January 1988. There were no plate corners on the sheet. Stuart advises collectors to continue to look for the 36-cent Queens for their collections before scarcity increases price. The stamp is mauve in color with a sculptured head of the Queen, not unlike the 34-cent issue of 1985.

Fort St. John Club continues to thrive

Phil Cove, RPSC, keeps us informed of their junior club activities. His semi-annual letter to the 13 club members and their parents outlines their meeting schedule. Two projects are explained in the most recent letter. First, an open house when each member will be displaying several pages for an exhibit in the local Arts Centre. Later one page from each member will be placed in the post office display cabinet. The second project is for each member to collect all the stamps issued in the year of their birth (presuming these to be Canada issues). Each has been issued a copy of the catalogue page showing those stamps issued in their respective birth years. Each received a few such stamps and were expected to find the rest and mount them for a specified meeting date. □

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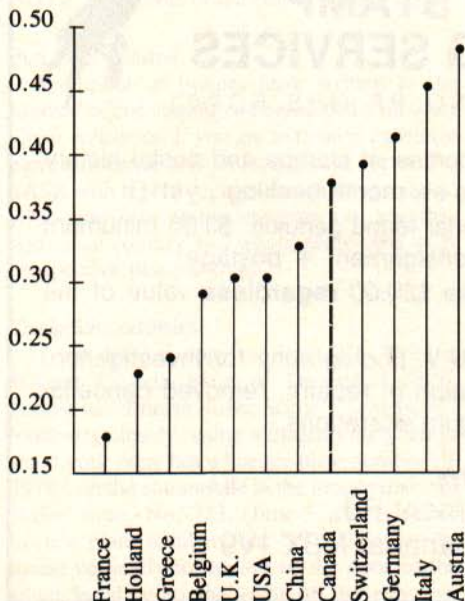
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Once upon a time there was a little Queen
The colour of the stamp was green
But the engraver somewhat mean
Or may be somewhat little keen
So that his masterwork be seen
By all collectors old and teen
Who only looked for re-entreen
Which did not bring out all the sheen
Of what was planned as nice and clean
And thus the perfect and foreseen
Was only found far and between
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A comparison of various single weight letter rates inside a particular country may be of interest to show where Canada fits in.

Rate in
Canadian
dollars



So, we may not be as bad off as some other countries but we are getting there.

You may wonder if the new coils already have been found imperforate.

Yes, they may have been found by PO officials who had to return them for destruction. It is obvious that the perforation equipment for these coils remains unreliable — and maybe they keep it that way for us collectors.

Speaking of unreliable equipment, many must have noticed moveable covers on mail slots of the new post office street boxes seem to break easily. Much mail deposited in such boxes will get soaked when it snows or rains. Try to avoid them.

Another reliability problem occurs with the automatic coding system. The sorting machine rejects incorrectly coded letters and the mail has to be handsorted, thus delaying delivery. This is due to a software error in the coding system which appears occasionally.

We note that the U.S. Post Office keeps back a very large number of older stamp issues for the purpose of bringing them out when certain rate changes come into effect, and stamps for these new rates are not available quickly enough. This stock may fill one of such needs.

There is a lot of speculation of what the new Scott Volume 1 will do for pricing after the downward trend shown in the 1988 edition for Canada. Apparently 70 per cent of advertisers pulled out, leaving a major gap, according to other stamp publications. □

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CHAPTER MEETINGS

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 163 meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, September to June in St. Bernadette's Hall, S-E corner of Harwood & Bayly, Ajax, from 7 to 10 p.m. All visitors welcome, especially junior collectors. Address: P.O. Box 186, Ajax, Ontario L1S 3C3.

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. For information, P.O. Box 422, Gatineau, Qué. J8P 7A1.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 73 meets second Wednesday of each month except July and August, at 7:30 p.m. Meetings held in Huronia Room, Barrie City Hall, Collier St., Barrie. Table Auction at every meeting. Visitors welcome. Contact: Sec.-Treasurer Lew Metzger - 164 Wellington St. East, Barrie, Ont. L4M 2C8.

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 7:30 p.m. at Sunset Community Memorial Centre, Multi 'C' Room, 404 East 51st Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. Visitors welcome. Mail to the club c/o Mr. Leslie Upton, Secretary, 607 East 6th Street, North Vancouver, B.C. V7L 1R4.

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 1478, Station "M", Calgary, Alta, T2P 2L6.

THE CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society (CAS) welcomes as a member anyone interested in aerophilately or astrophilately, worldwide. Yearly membership is \$10.00 Canadian. No regular meetings are held but several members meet regularly at the weekly RA Stamp Club meetings at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, 7:30 p.m. every Monday except June, July and August. For further data please contact E.R. "Ritch" Toop, Secretary CAS, P.O. Box 9026, Alta Vista P.O., Ottawa, Ontario, K1G 3T8.

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: Harvey L. Frankel, 61 Alness St. #228, Downsview, Ont. M3J 2H2.

CHATEAUGUAY VALLEY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 186 usually meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month in St. George's Church, 162 St. Francis Blvd., Chateaugay, Quebec. Visitors welcome. For more information inquiries can be sent to Box 303, Chateaugay, Quebec J6J 3X0.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 11 RPSC meets 7:30 every fourth Tuesday. Visitors welcome. Box 465, Trail, B.C. V1R 4L7. Phone 368-9601.

DELTA STAMP CLUB

Chapter No. 138 meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays (except June/August) 8 p.m. at the South Delta Library, 1321A - 56th Street, Delta, B.C. Visitors always welcome. Further information: Bill Heather, (604) 943-5303, 325-54th Street, Delta, B.C. V4M 3G6.

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.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB (WINDSOR)

RPSC Chapter 154 meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of the month (except July, August and December) at Roseland Golf and Curling Club, 455 Kennedy Dr. W., Windsor, Ontario. Meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. All collectors and visitors are welcome, whatever your interests. Information from: The Secretary, Essex County Stamp Club, P.O. Box 1503, Station A, Windsor, Ontario N9A 6R5.

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 78 will meet for the 1988-1989 season as follows: Wed. Sept. 7; Wed. Oct. 5; Wed. Nov. 2 at Fairfield Senior Citizens Centre, 80 Lothian Ave. Etobicoke, then the first Wednesdays of Jan.; Feb.; Mar.; Apr.; May & June 1989 again at Fairfield Senior Citizens Centre. All meetings start at 7:30 p.m. VISITORS ARE WELCOME. Information from President C.E. Allen, 5 Aintree Court, Toronto, Ont. M8W 2E1 Tel: 251-3425.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

Fenelon Stamp Club R.P.S.C. Chapter 176 meets the 1st Tuesday of each month in the Fenelon Falls Public Library at 7:30 p.m. President Isabel Wessell, R.R. #3, Woodville, ON K0M 2T0. Visitors welcome.

HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Welcome all visitors to our membership meetings held twice monthly on the second and fourth Mondays of each month except June, July and August when the Society meetings on the second Monday only. We meet at the Hamilton Fire Fighters Club, 501 Concession Street (off Upper Wentworth) in Hamilton at 6:30 p.m. (Entrance and parking at rear of building). A bourse of up to 14 dealers attend every meeting with the Society's Sales Circuit and Library. Admission - Visitors - 75¢.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 58, R.P.S.C. Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of months September through June (exclude 4th Tuesdays in December and June) 7:00 p.m. Meeting place St. Johns' School, corner of Braidwood and Jane St. Peterborough, Ont. Contact Lloyd Mosher, Pres. 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.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB

Chapter No. 7 Regular meetings the fourth Wednesday of each month (except July, August and December) in the cafeteria of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile at 7:30 p.m. Visitors always welcome. Secretary Abie Heersma, 73 Jasper, Chatham, Ont. N7M 4C1.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

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

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 33, meets second Wednesday and last Friday monthly from September to June in the Herb Carroll Day Care, 1100 Lincoln St., Thunder Bay, Ont. Visitors are welcome. Edith Dombrowsky, Secretary, Lakehead Stamp Club, 174 Elron Crescent, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7C 5T5.

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 84 meets at The Church of The Resurrection, 99 Mount Pleasant, Pointe-Claire, Québec. Meeting nights 2nd and 4th Thursdays, September till June, at 7:30 p.m. President Ray Ireson. Mailing address: P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire, P.Q. H9R 4N5.

MEDICINE HAT COIN AND STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter #146 meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at 7:30 p.m., Room #14 at the Veiner Centre, 225 Woodman Avenue S.E. Visitors are welcome. Club address is Box 1163, Medicine Hat, Alberta T1A 7H3.

NORTH BAY DISTRICT CHAPTER

Meets the 2nd and 4th Monday each month from September to June at the Board room in Cassellholme (Home for the Ages). 400 Olive St., North Bay, Ont. Visitors are welcome. Further information John Fretweell (705) 753-1364.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 5 of the Royal welcomes all visitors to our meetings on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month (July and August excepted) at 7:30 p.m. in the basement of Bedford Park United Church, 100 Ranleigh Avenue, Toronto. Table auction, Sales circuit and informative lectures. Secretary: Les Porter, 381 Elm Road, Toronto M5M 3V7.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 of the Royal meets on the 1st & 3rd Wednesdays of each month - July & August excepted, at Edithvale Community Centre, Finch at Edithvale (between Bathurst & Yonge). Secretary: P.O. Box 62, Willowdale, Ont. M2N 5S7.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

Chapter No. 135 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the "Pine Room", Oakville Arena, Rebecca Street, Oakville. Mailing Address: P.O. Box 524, Oakville, Ontario, L6J 5B4. Geoff Hill, President.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 16, meets Thursday at 8:00 p.m. September through May in room 021, Marion Hall, University of Ottawa. Visitors welcome. Information from P.O. Box #9442, Alta Vista Terminal, Ottawa, Ont. K1G 3V1

PHILATELIQUE ARGENTENUIL STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd Wed. except July/Aug., at 7:30 p.m. Bi-lingual and bi-province meeting monthly in Hawksbury, Ont. and Lachate, Que. Starting its 31st year. Contact James R. Donaldson, 593 McGill St., Hawksbury, Ont. K6A 1R1, 613-632-3106.

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.

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 10 meets on the 1st & 3rd Wednesdays of each month, September through May in Sheldon - Williams Collegiate Library, 2601 Coronation Street, from 7 to 10 p.m. Visitors are always welcome. Further information from and correspondence to the Regina Philatelic Club, Inc., P.O. Box 1891, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. S4P 3E1. REGINA, HOSTS OF ROYAL '90.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB

Meets the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Community Centre, 65 East Sixth Avenue, by Canada Game Pool - North East corner of Sixth & McBride, New Westminster, B.C. Further information write: P.O. Box 145, Milner, B.C. V0X 1T0, ph. 534-1884.

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 - 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).

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.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 14 meets 7:30 p.m. second and fourth Tuesdays, except July and August at St. Pauls Runnymede Church, 404 Willard Ave., near Jane and Bloor, 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: c/o Robert Mirabelli, 9 Dobie Ave., Mt-Royal PQ, H3P 1R9. 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.

YUKON STAMP CLUB

Contact at P.O. Box 4841, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2R8. □

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