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SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de la
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE
PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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The Canadian Philatelist
Le philatéliste canadien

Journal of The ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de la SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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ARTICLES

Canadian Precancel Count 100
Canadians and Armed Conflict (Part 3) – C.F. Black 111
Is Interest in Philately Declining – J.D. Williamson 121
Themaphil (Parts 5-7) – Frank Alusio 126
Canadian Underpaid Overseas Mail, 1897-1914 – George Arfken 137

REGULAR FEATURES AND COLUMNS

From the Editor's Desk – Steve Thorning 92
President's Page – Michael Madesker 95
Editorial Consultant's Notes – Ralph Michener 97
Fellows of the Society (Clare Jephcott) – Beverlie Clark 99
New From Canada Post – Nouveautés de Postes Canada 143
Judging and Exhibiting – La rubrique du juge et de l'exposant – Charles J.G. Verge 150
Variations – R. Molar 155
Postmarked Ottawa – Hans Reiche 157
Vignettes of Early British North American Postal History XXI. – J.C. Arnell 158
The R.P.S.C. Philatelic Research Foundation – J.E. Kraemer 161
Literature Reviews 162
Exchange Wanted – Demandes d'Echange 166
Society Reports – Rapports de la Société 167
Coming Events – Calendrier 169
Chapter Meetings – Réunions des Clubs Membres 171
Classified – Annonces classées 175

ROYAL '92 ROYALE

Schedule of Events 98
Notice of General Meeting and Proxy 102
Nominees for Directors 103
Royal '92 Royale – Bob Hyodo 108
Edmonton, Host City of Royal '92 Royale – Bob Hyodo 134

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1991-1992

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From the Editor's Desk

by Steve Thorning

Changing Times and Philately

Anyone who has been active in this hobby for a long time realizes that trends and fashions are a part of philately. Two of the articles this issue deal with the changing practices of collectors. Charles Verge's column on Judging and Exhibiting describes one new development – that of the single stamp exhibit. Whether the One Stamp Exhibit becomes a trend is impossible to say at this time. It does offer the average collector, with a minimum of expenditure, the opportunity to assemble a serious philatelic study. Those of us involved in local clubs should endeavor to encourage our members in this direction. The single stamp approach is well suited to local shows, which normally use 6-page frames.

J.D. Williamson's article, discussing what he sees as declining interest in philately, is bound to be more controversial. Many collectors claim to have abandoned collecting the modern issues of Canada. On the other side of the ledger, Canada Post seems to have done well in encouraging new collectors to enter the hobby. Junior exhibiting, particularly at the national level, has grown over the past decade from virtually nothing to the highly successful CANADA '92 show in Montreal. The youth show in Toronto a decade ago was undoubtedly the catalyst for the growth in youth philately.

In spite of its success, CANADA '92 involved the active participation of only a tiny fraction of the junior collectors in the country. Some local clubs have had success in running junior nights and full junior programs. Others have not been able to retain juniors. Is stamp collecting only a passing fad for these juniors, or is it the beginning of a life-long interest? Only time will tell.

When many of us began our collections as youngsters, a stamp from Europe, or Asia, or Africa seemed truly exotic, surrounded by an air of mystery and adventure. In the age of television and air travel, this is no longer the case. Juniors now approach the hobby with a much different perspective than three or four decades ago.

The situation with new adult collectors, or those returning to the hobby after many years, is somewhat different. Many of these collectors are drawn to philately by the colourful new issues put out by Canada Post and other administrations. Is the hobby, as a result, dividing along two lines: those interested in mint new issues, and those who pursue a wider range of collecting interests? Attendance at shows, both national and local, would seem to support this view. Many visitors (and patrons of dealers' bourses) never show their face at a meeting of a philatelic organization.

A number of local club executives are concerned that their average member seems to be getting older. It is in all our interests to prevent the hobby from splitting into a small group of narrow specialists on the one hand, and a larger, and perhaps younger, group of modern mint and topical collectors on the other. As times and collecting interests change, the leaders of our philatelic organizations must be prepared to accommodate new collectors and new interests in our philatelic organizations, both national and local.

RP
SC

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President's Page- La page du président

by/par Michael Madesker

In the last days of March Canada was hosting a most successful World Philatelic Youth Exhibition under the auspices of the F.I.P. in honour of Columbus' voyage to the New World in 1492; the establishment of the City of Montreal in 1642 and the 1867 Canadian Confederation. This Exhibition brought to Montreal displays from 37 countries and visitors, both young and old, from many of them.

Canada was represented by 49 collections or slightly more than 10% of the total. This was a record showing for us and doubled our presence from CANADA '82. We have also "brought home" our first Large Vermeil medal (with a special prize) won in an International Youth Exhibition. This honour belongs to Guillaume Vadeboncoeur who exhibited in the Traditional Section of Group "B" (16 year - 17 year olds) "The Small Queens of Canada". Vadeboncoeur has also been awarded the Grand Prix National. Congratulations Guillaume and thank you for making us proud.

CANADA '92, nearly 4 years in preparation, was magnificently well run by Denis Hamel, the Executive Director, and Alain Doucet, Director of Philatelic Sales and Development of Canada Post Corporation, who has taken personally a hand in preparations and implementation of the venue. To them and the many people involved in the management of CANADA '92 our thanks and congratulations.

Gremlins have again struck at the CANADIAN PHILATELIST/LE PHILATELIST CANADIEN. The January/February issue was delayed beyond a reasonable time due to internal problems encountered by the printer. We hope, however, that under the Editorship of Steve Thorning all problems will be solved soon. Steve has added to his responsibilities the administration of the advertising in the magazine. Concentrating the control of the contents of the magazine should make his life easier. However, we still require a person to contact prospective advertisers. Volunteers may write directly to Steve Thorning or to the Society's Office.

For those who have not yet noticed the new mailing address for the Royal's Administrative Offices, it is:

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You may also FAX your letters to + 416-633-8393.

The ROYAL '92 ROYALE Convention will take place at Europa Conference Centre in Edmonton, Alberta June 5 to 7, 1992. Most functions will take place at the official hotel, the FANTASYLAND HOTEL in Edmonton. I trust that many of our members will attend and savour true Western Canadian Hospitality and help the Edmonton Stamp Club celebrate the 80th Anniversary of their formation.

See you in Edmonton.

Michael Madesker

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Editorial Consultant's Notes

by Ralph Mitchener

Royal '92 Royale

Try to attend this year's R.P.S.C. convention from June 5-7 in Edmonton. Having experienced the Edmonton Stamp Club's hospitality a couple of years ago, I can assure prospective attendees that they will have an enjoyable time, some of Keith Spencer's jokes notwithstanding.

In addition, there is the West Edmonton Mall to explore. Will one or more of our directors be taken for a submarine ride?

The Lure of Thematic Philately

Frank Alusio's *Themaphil* article in our journal and the large number of thematic entries at CANADA 92, the international youth philatelic exhibition held in Montreal, prompted me to think about the increasing interest in this aspect of our hobby.

A large proportion of exhibits by youth at stamp exhibitions consist of thematic (or topical) presentations. Why? Are they easier to do? Do traditional philately and postal history seem to be too difficult for many young exhibitors?

There are very rigid and demanding rules for judging competitive thematic exhibits and as a result equally rigid rules for assembling them. Indeed, the dos and don'ts could be likened to those required for a PhD thesis. As the level of competition increases, it is not enough to have only a number of stamps related to the theme. Other philatelic elements – slogan and pictorial cancellations, meter slogans, stamp usages, booklets, proofs, and errors to name a few – should be interspersed with the basic thematic stamps themselves.

It could be easier – given among other things enough money – to assemble a first rate traditional display than to put together a comparable thematic exhibit. The theme itself must be researched to understand its scope; philatelic writings related to the theme must be unearthed – an often tedious chore given the wide variety of philatelic literature and the lack of comprehensive indexes to much of it; specialized catalogues and handbooks – be they worldwide or on the theme itself – should be consulted; and guidance should be sought – through reading about thematic exhibit presentation – as to how the material should be displayed to present the chosen theme in as clear a way as possible so that the viewers and the judges can best appreciate the final effort.

A well-constructed thematic display requires a great deal of patience and homework in order to flesh out its coverage. Themes in which people – be they youths or adults – have an interest certainly lend themselves to philatelic treatment. Space exploration and sports are two of many areas that often appeal to youth. Many adults might well consider forming collections relating to their vocations or to other interests they have.

Many of us were first attracted to stamp collecting because of the pictures on the stamps we saw. They interested us. They taught us things about our world. As we grew older, we may well have developed past the "pretty picture" phase of collecting and began to specialize in the stamps or the postal history of particular countries or of specific time periods. Some of us have thematic collections – be they sidelines or as just relief from working on other collections – which we thoroughly enjoy and which often are of more interest to viewers than are our highly specialized traditional collections.

Not all thematic collections need be subjected to the rigorous rules of com-

petitive exhibiting. The enjoyment of collecting is in very large measure a personal thing. One's enthusiasm for what is collected can be heightened if the collection and its theme appeal to others and as a result perhaps make new converts to our hobby. Thematic collections play an important role in fostering interest in philately and in themselves can demand a high degree of philatelic competence. RP SC

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Royal '92 Royale June 5-7, 1992 Edmonton, Alberta

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Thursday, June 4

6:00 p.m.-10:00 p.m.-Exhibits Set-up

Friday, June 5

7 a.m.-11 a.m. – Exhibits Set-up
8 a.m.-12 noon – Bourse Set-up
12 noon – Canada Post & USPS Stamp Unveilings
12 noon-6 p.m. – Exhibition and Bourse
6 p.m.-8 p.m. – RPSC President's Reception
8 p.m. – Robert A. Lee Auction

Saturday June 6

9:30 a.m. – RPSC Chapter Reps Meeting
10 a.m.-5 p.m. – Exhibition and Bourse
10:30 a.m.-12 noon – RPSC Annual Meeting
12 noon-2 p.m. – RPSC Director's Luncheon
2 p.m. PHSC Seminar – Alaska Highway
3 p.m. – RPSC Fellows Meeting
3:30 p.m. – RPSC Seminar-Philatelic Judging
4:30 p.m. – RPSC Seminar-Literature Judging
6 p.m. – Cash Bar
7 p.m. – Awards Banquet followed by the Exhibits Walkaround

Sunday, June 7

9 a.m. – CAS Meeting
10 a.m.-4 p.m. – Exhibition and Bourse
10 a.m. – Judges' Critique
11:15 a.m. – AAPE Seminar
12 noon – PHSC Annual Meeting
2 p.m.-Seminar – Postal Museum Archives
4 p.m. – Show Closes
4 p.m.-8 p.m. – Exhibits Dismantling

Fellows of the Society

by Beverlie A. Clark, F.R.P.S.C.

Dr. Clare M. Jephcott
1900-1968

Dr. Jephcott, membership #4499, was elected a Fellow of our Society in 1964.

Clare Jephcott was born in Toronto March 22, 1900 and died on April 2, 1968. He was educated in the Toronto school system and received his Ph.D from the University of Toronto in 1927. Dr. Jephcott was a recognized authority in chemistry and a Fellow of the Chemistry Institute of Canada and the Royal Chemical Society of Great Britain.

He was brought up in an atmosphere of stamps as his father, Alfred Jephcott, was one of Canada's leading collectors. Dr. Clare Jephcott specialized in the stamps of British North America as well as its postal history. He was considered one of Canada's greatest students of B.N.A. philately, and his Canadian plate block collection ranked as one of the finest in existence. Often he exhibited his Canadian plate blocks and Pence Issues – especially the 7-1/2d – receiving Gold Medals and Grand Awards. As well, he frequently exhibited in Courts of Honour. As a philatelic judge he served on a number of international juries.

Dr. Jephcott wrote numerous articles for philatelic journals and papers, and was co-author of the *Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick*, which won the top award for literature in 1965, in Vienna.

As an acknowledged philatelist he was not only elected a Fellow of our Society but also by the Royal Philatelic Society, London (England). He served a term as President of the British North America

Philatelic Society. Dr. Jephcott was a member of the Toronto Stamp Collector's Club, Postal History Society, Essay-Proof Society and other philatelic societies in Canada and the United States.

Another of his hobbies was Bridge and he was considered an excellent master of the game.

Clare Jephcott's widow, Isobel, also a member of our Society, resides in Toronto.

RP SC

Canadian Precancel Count – 1991

The Reverend Gordon C. Simons of Thomasville, N.S., has kindly assembled the Precancel Count for 1991. It is by no means complete but only precancel collectors can remedy the situation by forwarding your totals. The Rev. Simons is willing to continue doing a precancel count listing as his part in promoting an interest in the collecting of Canadian precancels. Only those with collections of 500 or more different as reported to Rev. Simons are listed in the count. Another 34 Canada precancel collectors reported their counts to Rev. Simons but since they had less than 500 are not listed this time. The number of those reporting indicates that interest in Canadian precancels remains at a high level and that the number of collectors is growing.

CANADIAN PRECANCEL COUNT
1991

Name	TOTALS	Bar Types	Third Class	City Type	Numerals
Reiche, H.	3,127	544	47	2,082	454
Marasco, D.	3,002	492	51	2,019	440
Izzett, D.N.	2,093	465	41	1,974	423
Kraemer, J.E.	2,612	389	28	1,762	433
Brandt, J.	2,547	348	33	1,753	413
Stone, P.K.	2,443	307	33	1,692	411
Cayford, P.	2,438	291	34	1,708	405
Biddlecombe, F.	NOT LISTED BY TYPE				
Philcox, D.	2,107	203	25	1,477	402
Munson, W.	2,051	290	33	1,340	388
Simons, G.C.	1,830	262	22	1,144	392
McKee, C.	1,698	215	18	1,081	384
Osborn, G.V.	1,646	204	30	1,036	376
Locke, G.	1,641	158	19	1,101	363
Philip, C.M.	1,603	179	20	1,037	367
Bennett, G.F.	1,449	194	14	909	332
Hansen, J.F.	3,127	544	47	2,082	454
Croker, J.	1,318	143	6	826	343
Wright, F.E.	1,278	244	5	704	325
Dalpé, E.	1,246	160	8	729	349
Koenig, R.	1,235	97	13	825	300
Rowe, L.G.	1,207	184	12	722	289
Blakebrough, C.	1,200	183	19	721	277
Hargreaves, B.	1,199	150	9	774	266
Adrion, C.	1,163	132	12	733	286
Drapeau, G.	1,160	143	9	701	307
Brandeis, F.L.	1,131	131	9	725	266
Dougherty, F.	931	152	8	553	218
Wilson, P.M.	724	96	3	394	231
Houtris, D.	546	103	4	161	278

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NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

Take notice that the 64th annual general meeting of the members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be held on the 6th day of June, 1992 at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon (local time) at the Europa Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall, Edmonton, Alberta, for the following purposes;

1. To receive and consider financial statements of the Society for the year ended December 31, 1991 and the reports of the directors and officers thereof;
2. To elect directors;
3. To appoint auditors;
4. To transact such further or other business as may be properly come before the meeting and an adjournment or adjournments thereof.

By order of the Board, (signed) Michael Madesker
President

Note:
If you are not able to be present at the meeting, please complete the attached form of proxy or a photo copy thereof, and send it to one of the three persons named thereon.

(To be detached here)

PROXY

The undersigned member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada hereby appoints Michael Madesker of Downsview, Ontario, or him failing, William G. Robinson of Vancouver, British Columbia or him failing, Harry Sutherland, of Toronto, Ontario, as the proxy of the undersigned to attend and act for and on behalf and in the name of the undersigned at the annual general meeting of the Society to be held in Edmonton, Alberta, at the hour of 10:00 A.M. on Saturday, June 6, 1992 upon any and all matters that may properly come before the said meeting, or any adjournments thereof, the undersigned hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said proxy may do by virtue thereof; unless specified below.

To approve the election of the following slate of 8 (eight) directors, each of whom has been properly nominated according to the Society's by-laws and as selected by the Nominating Committee, to serve a two year term of office ending at the annual meeting in 1994.

CLARK, Beverlie A.	Winnipeg, Man.
DIXON, David	Oakville, Ont.
HAMEL, Denis	Dollard des Ormaux, Que.
MADESKER, Michael	Downsview, Ont.
McKANNA, Alan G.	Alliston, Ont.
ROBINSON, William G.	Vancouver, B.C.
SPENCER, Keith R.	Edmonton, Alberta
VERGE, Charles J.G.	Ottawa, Ont.

FOR ☐ AGAINST ☐

dated this ..... day of .....

R.P.S.C. Membership No. .....

Signature of member

(A member has the right to appoint an officer, director or any member of the Society to represent him or her at the annual meeting. If no specification is made on the proxy it will be voted "FOR" any matters brought before the annual meeting.)

Nominees for Directors

The following members of the Society have been nominated to serve as DIRECTORS for the two-year period, 1992 to 1994. Nominees are listed in alphabetical order and, in conformance with bylaws of the Society, a short biography for each nominee follows:

Beverlie A. Clark, B.A., F.R.P.S.C.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Beverlie Clark, the immediate past president of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, has served as a director of the Society since 1978. She was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1985.

Beverlie is a native of Winnipeg and a graduate of St. Mary's Academy and College. For the past 20 years she has been involved in the Winnipeg Philatelic Society (R.P.S.C. Life Chapter #86), having served in every official capacity, including a number of years as editor of the club's bulletin, *The Beaver*, and is still a director of the club.

Having started her Canada stamp collection as a youngster, she has continued to build it up over the years, exhibiting and winning medals at all levels of competition. Her chief collecting interests today are Canada Map stamp, several other specialized collections of Canada, the stamps and postal history of Great Britain, along with several other countries. Beverlie has been chairman of three national exhibitions, is an international and national accredited judge, serving on the jury for more than 30 exhibitions.

She has written a number of articles for philatelic publications including *The Canadian Philatelist*. Besides being a member of all the major B.N.A. and Canada philatelic societies, she is also a member of several regional and specialized study groups. Beverlie shares her hobby with her husband Stuart, who is also well known for his knowledge and interest in philately.

David Dixon, F.R.P.S.C.
Oakville, Ontario

David Dixon began collecting stamps at the age of seven and has been collecting ever since. Always active in philatelic affairs, Dave has been involved in four National Conventions including General Chairman of ROYAL 83 in Oakville. He has been a director of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada since 1987 and treasurer since 1981.

Mr. Dixon is auditor of the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada having previously been secretary, vice-president and president. Beginning with Norwex 1980, David has been Canadian Commissioner to eight International philatelic exhibitions. He has exhibited at the International level and is an accredited F.I.P. international judge. Other offices held in the past have been with the British North American Philatelic Society, the Oakville Stamp Club, the Grand River Philatelic Association, Capex 87 and the BNAPS Golden Horseshoe Regional Group.

David Dixon's contributions to The Royal and to philately in general resulted in him being named a Fellowof The Royal in 1989. Dave was born in St. John, N.B. in 1940, moving to Oakville in 1962. A graduate of the Ford Motor Institute in Detroit, David is office manager and chief accountant for a large Ford dealership in Oakville, Ontario.

Denis Hamel
Dollard des Ormaux, Quebec

Denis Hamel was educated in Ste-Foy, Quebec where he has lived most of his life. His home is now near Montreal at Dollard des Ormaux. Mr. Hamel acts as an advisor to the Freedom of Information Office, Ontario Department of Health in Toronto, Ont.

A stamp collector from his early youth, Denis has been active in fostering an interest in the hobby among the young people. He was president of La Société Philatélique de Québec, 1984-1987, and has been vice president of La Féderation Québecoise de Philatélie since 1984. In 1984 he was appointed a Director of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

Mr. Hamel is an accredited judge having served on the jury at Capex 87 and at Philexfrance 89. He is a member of Canada Post Corporation's Stamp Advisory Committee.

He was Executive Director for CANADA 92, the world international youth philatelic exhibition held in Montreal at the Montreal convention centre (Palais de Congres), March 25-29, 1992.

Denis' chief collecting interests are Canadian Postal History, International Fairs and Exhibitions and Canadian Flag Cancellations.

Michael Madesker, M.A., F.R.P.S.C.
Downsview, Ontario

The banking fraternity claims Mr. Madesker as a member. A life-long philatelist he was honoured by being elected a Fellow of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and The Royal Philatelic Society of London, England, both in 1979. He has served The Royal as vice-president, a director, co-ordinator of the Youth Education Program, the Judges Accreditation Program as well as a member of the Executive Committee. He is a National and International judge and represents Canada on the Youth Commission of the F.I.P. (Federation Internationale de Philatelie).

Other contributions to philately include president of the Society of Israel Philtelists, 1976-78; president of the Philatelic Specialists of Canada, 1985-87; Exhibits Chairman Capex 78; Executive Secretary Canada 82; and General Manager of Capex 87. Mr. Madesker was one of the founders of Stampex in 1973.

His collections of Canada Booklets and Old German States Parcel Post have taken high international awards. His other interests are Holy Land Postal History and Old Italian States pre-adhesive postal history.

Alan G. McKanna, F.C.A., F.R.P.S.C.
Etobicoke, Ontario

Alan was born in England emigrating to Canada in 1951. A chartered accountant, he is now retired. Previous to coming to Canada, Mr. McKanna served as a Major in The Royal Artillery and The Royal India Artillery in Burma and India.

His service to The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada has been extensive. He was treasurer 1958 to 1968, director 1968 to 1970 and from 1979 to date. Alan was directly involved in the Society receiving Royal recognition in 1959.

Dr. Boyd and Alan McKanna were both elected Fellows of the Society in 1965 and share the honour of being the longest serving Fellows of the R.P.S.C. In addition, Alan served as president of the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada in 1982-3, and was treasurer of two International philatelic exhibitions, Capex 78 and Capex 87. He is also an accredited National judge.

A specialist in the Sowers Issue of France, he has also formed collections of France, Machin Heads of Great Britain, New Zealand and Denmark.

Lieut. Col. William G. Robinson, B.A.Sc.
F.R.P.S.C. Vancouver, B.C.

Although Bill Robinson lives in Vancouver, he was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba. he is an Honours graduate in civil engineering from the University of British Columbia.

After 34 years with National Parks Canada, and Indian Affairs, he retired as the Director Engineering and Architecure for B.C. and Yukon (Indian Affairs).

Col. Robinson has been associated with the military for over 30 years and is the Honourary Lieutenant Colonel for the 12th Vancouver Service Battalion, a unit which he formerly commanded.

He has conducted research in many areas of Canadian postal history and is a former President of the Postal History Society of Canada. Co-editor of several books on Western Canada postal history, Bill has also written many articles, over the years, for Canadian philatelic journals. Besides being a past president of the British Columbia Philatelic Society and the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs, he has held various offices in many philatelic organizations. He is president and a member of the Order of the Beaver (1987) of the British North America Philatelic Society.

Col. Robinson has been a Director of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada since 1984, second vice president since 1988 and was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1986.

Collecting stamps became an obsession early in life culminating in Bill exhibiting nationally and internationally. He is an accredited National judge.

Keith Spencer, Ph.D.
Edmonton, Alberta

An enthusiastic stamp collector and long-time Royal member – and a Director since 1971 – Keith Spencer presently serves as the Society's Convention Co-ordinator.

Keith is a member of a number of philatelic groups and has served organized philately as President of the 50 member chapter Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs and has several times been President of the Edmonton Stamp Club where he is currently a Director and Editor of its monthly *Bulletin*.

Keith's special collecting interest lies in the area of Alberta and Western Canadian postal history but he maintains collections of worldwide Cinderella material and used world to 1960.

A gratuate of the University of Alberta with several degrees, Keith is a Criminologist and a Faculty member of the Department of Sociology at his "alma mater". Both he and his wife Beverly are active in sports. Keith has competed nationally and internationally in badminton while Beverly is a champion raquets player.

Spencer is committed to seeing The Royal "grow" and to establishing a "Royal" presence in the various regions by assisting smaller chapters to host the annual National Convention.

Charles J.G. Verge, B.A., M.A.
Ottawa, Ontario

Charles Verge est né à Montréal en 1947. Il a été éduqué au Collège Mont Saint-Louis et à l'Université d'Ottawa. Malgré qu'il collectionne depuis l'âge de sept ans, il a fait son entrée dans la philatélie organisée seulement en 1978 en devenant membre de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada et de maintes autres organisations tels l'American Philatelic Society et la Eire Philatelic Association (E.P.A.).

Since 1986, Mr. Verge has been involved in many positions with ORAPEX, Ottawa's National Philatelic Exhibition culminating in his Chairing the Organizing Committee for four shows from 1988 to 1991. He is also Co-chairman of ROYAL*1993*ROYALE to be held in Ottawa. As well he is a member of the Executive and Organizing Committees of CANADA '92, the 11th World Philatelic Exhibition held in Montréal in March.

Mr. Verge's philatelic interests lie principally in the philately and postal history of Ireland. He is currently Vice-president of the E.P.A., an international association of collectors interested in the philately of Ireland. His other collecting interests are the postal history of Papineau County in Québec and philatelic literature. He is also known to dabble in thematics.

Mr. Verge has exhibited nationally and internationally and is an accredited national-level philatelic and literature judge. He is chairman of the R.P.S.C.'s Judging Programme. He has written numerous philatelic articles and is a member of over 20 philatelic organizations.

Charles Verge est marié et est père de trois filles. Il oeuvre pour le gouvernement du Canada en tant que Directeur de la Planification stratégique et des Services du Groupe des Finances et de l'Administration à Transports Canada.

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Royal '92 Royale

by Bob Hyodo

Introduction

More fun than a barrel of monkeys? You bet! The Edmonton Stamp Club will be hosting the 64th annual convention of the RPSC on June 5, 6 and 7, 1992. We therefore extend a hearty invitation to all RPSC members, their families and their friends. The location of the show, West Edmonton Mall, will no doubt capture the interest of all involved.

Exhibition

This national and regional level show has room for about 280 16-page frames.

The Court of Honour will feature exhibits on the Alaska Highway in commemoration of the Alaska Highway's 50th anniversary.

We are expecting to have some outstanding junior exhibits in the national level section as five exhibits will arrive from the Youth Court of Honour display at the World Columbian Stamp Expo '92 in Chicago.

Adult national level exhibits will cover a wide range of areas. These feature Canada (including airmails and postal history), Barbados, Gold Coast, New Zealand, Palestine and several interesting topical exhibits.

The jury panel will be chaired by Denis Hamel (Toronto). The other judges are Dick Malott (Ottawa), Georgia Moen (Spokane), Don Shorting (Victoria), Piet Steernberg (Garden City, B.C.) and Charles Verge (Ottawa). One or two apprentices will also be appointed.

In addition to the RPSC national and chapter level medals, there are a number of additional awards from the CAS, PHSC, AAPE and the JPA. There will also be Grand, Reserve Grand and Youth/Junior Grand Awards for the best exhibits in the show. The awards will be presented at the Awards Banquet on Saturday evening which will be followed by an exhibits walkaround. Tickets for the Award Banquet cost $25 each and should be reserved by June 1. The judging critique will be held Sunday morning.

Bourse

There will be at least 25 dealers in attendance. They include: Paul Adilman, B & H Stamps, Bow City Philatelics, J. Garvey & Sons (Philatelists) Ltd., Greenwood Stamp Co., Gumfather Stamps, Michael Head, Dan Huffman, D & L Kaye Enterprises, Robert A. Lee Philatelics, Arthur Leggett, M.J.R. Stamps, Edgar MacKay, R.D. Miner Philatelics, National Pride Coins & Stamps, Quality Stamps & Covers, Royal William Stamps, Saskatoon Stamp Centre, Sears Coins & Stamps, Sissons Auctions, The Stamp Connection, The Stamp Gallery, Allan L. Steinhart, John H. Talman Auctions, and Wild Rose Philatelics.

Representatives of Canada Post Corporation and the U.S. Postal Service will also be in attendance.

RPSC Activities

On Friday, the President's Reception will take place following the closing of the exhibits and the bourse tables.

On Saturday, a meeting of the Chapter representatives, the Annual meeting, and a meeting of the RPSC Fellows are scheduled. A Director's luncheon follows the Annual meeting.

Youth Booth

A special area will be set aside for the junior philatelists (age 16 and under) on Saturday and Sunday. Two-for-a-penny stamps and a stamp-guessing contest will be the major attractions at the

booth. Demonstrations by junior collectors are also planned.

Auction
Robert A. Lee Philatelists Ltd. will be conducting an auction on Friday evening. Highlights of the auction include a collection of Assiniboia postal history and offerings from the Lewis M. Ludlow collection of Canadian Railroad Post Offices. Catalogues can be obtained by writing:

Robert A. Lee Philatelists Ltd.,
#203, 1139 Sutherland Ave.,
Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 5Y2

Seminars
The RPSC will be sponsoring seminars on philatelic judging and judging literature which will be held on Saturday afternoon.

The PHSC will be presenting a seminar on the Alaska Highway on Saturday afternoon.

On Sunday, seminars on the AAPE and the Postal Museum Archives are scheduled.

Postal Stationery Cachets
The Edmonton Stamp Club will be selling postal stationery with special "Bob of the North" cachets. Only 1000 No. 8 size and 1000 No. 10 size envelopes will be available. Word has it that these items are HOT!

Show Cancels
Three separate show cancels (one for each day of the show) will be made available. The cancels will feature an airplane, an igloo and Bob of The North.

Door Prizes
A number of door prizes will be given away to lucky show visitors. The top prize will be a very fine mint non-hinged Bluenose (Scott #158).

Hotel Accommodation
The Mall features its own Fantasyland Hotel & Resort. Some of the rooms are designed along certain themes such as the Roman, Polynesian, Arabian or Canadian Mail Room. Sorry folks but there are no plans for a Stamp Den Room.

A number of the standard rooms have been reserved for the show at a rate of $99 plus tax. Rooms should be reserved before May 7, 1992.

For those on less generous budgets, there are a number of places nearby along Stony Plain Road that can serve as a suitable resting place for your "stamped-out" feet.

Food
If a philatelic feast is not enough, the Mall features over 100 eating outlets which will fit into any budget.

There are also a few mega-stores within a short driving distance for those who like to rough it.

Finding Royal '92 Royale
Finding Royal '92 Royale should not be difficult.

In general the City of Edmonton is set up in a grid of numbered streets (running north-south) and numbered avenues (running east-west). As one proceeds north along a street, the avenue numbers progressively get higher. As one proceeds west along an avenue, the street numbers also progressively get higher.

The West Edmonton Mall is located in the west end of the city at 8770 170 Street.

The show will be situated in the mall's Europa Conference site which is located on the 3rd level of "Europa Blvd". By entering the Mall at Entrance #2 (north side – ground level), one also enters onto "Europa Blvd". A set of elevators just inside the entrance will then take you up to the show site. RP SC

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Canadians and Armed Conflict (Part 3: 1815-65)

by C.F. Black

In this part we look at events, and some of the Canadians involved in them, that have brought a resort to arms during the period between the War of 1812-4 and the Fenian Raids that began in 1866, provided a postal connection can be established.

THE WEST

In the early 1800s Thomas Douglas, the 5th Earl of Selkirk, whose portrait is on Canada 397, became concerned about evicted Scottish crofters and proposed their emmigration to British North America. Thereupon he and his brother acquired a controlling interest in the Hudson's Bay Company and obtained from it over 100,000 square miles in the Red River Valley, extending into what is now Minnesota. From 1812 to 1815 many crofters were established there, becoming the first large body of colonists in the northwest.

Canada 397

The North West Company, bitter rivals of the HBC, tried in 1815-6 to break up the Selkirk Settlement, and in June 1816 a violent incident occurred near the HBC's Fort Douglas, also shown on Canada 397. This miniature battle took place at Seven Oaks, where the HBC Territorial Governor Semple and 19 others of a party that had imprudently left the protection of the Fort and were killed by Metis and Indians, incited, Douglas believed, by the rival Company.

Selkirk retaliated in August by attacking and capturing the important NWC base at Fort William, pictured on Canada 984. A number of the NWC officers were arrested and sent to Canada for trial.

These events seriously affected the health of Douglas, who returned to Scotland in 1817 and died in 1820.

The two companies merged in 1821, thus putting an end to this sort of confrontation and ensuring the survival of the Red River Colony.

A Blackfoot Indian chief born in 1830 had three earlier Indian names before he was given his adult name, Isapo-muxica, which translates as "Crow Indian's Big Foot," later shortened by interpreters to Crowfoot, whose portrait is on Canada 1108.

Before he was age 20 he had established himself as a formidable warrior, having been in at least 19 battles and being wounded six times, one a wound that was to trouble him all his life.

In his later life he had fewer opportunities to show his capacity in warfare, but one such incident occurred in 1865, when he and his followers routed a band of Crees that had attacked a Blackfoot camp. His last warlike action, in 1873, was to lead a revenge party to take an eye for an eye against Crees who had killed his son.

The wooden paddle steamer seen on Canada 671 was the *Beaver*, built in 1835, that became the first steamship on the North Pacific coast. In 1862, when she was a trader for the Hudson's Bay Company, she was turned over to the Royal Navy, and was assigned by

the R.N. to charting the coast, becoming *Her Majesty's Hired Survey Ship Beaver*, or *H.M.H.S.S. Beaver*.

It must be confessed that it was her long and unusual name that really brought her into this account, for she never engaged in armed conflict; she did, nevertheless, contribute materially to the safety of Her Majesty's ships in the Royal Navy and the Canadian Navy in these waters.

The Canadas

In 1820-1 a military fortification on Cape Diamond at Quebec was constructed which made that city what Charles Dickens called "the Gibraltar of North America." This was, and is, the Quebec Citadel, which is shown prominently on Canada 174 and others, and on stamped post cards, the 1930 Webb 256 and the 1962 VC93; on the latter is an air view.

Canada 174

It was designed to protect the city from attack from the St. Lawrence River and as a last refuge for the garrison. It was on the site of much earlier works, some of which were incorporated. The Citadel was to become anachronistic with advances in military architecture and weapons, but fortunately has never been subject to assault.

A British garrison remained there until 1871, and it has since been the headquarters of an artillery school. During WW1 this fortification became the HQ of what was to become the Royal 22nd Regiment, and in WW2 it became famous as the site of two wartime conferences attended by Churchill and Roosevelt, Quadrant in August 1943 and Octagon in September 1944.

During the War of 1812-4 the vulnerability of the military line of communications along the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Kingston had been clearly demonstrated, and studies were made as to the feasibility of a canal linking the Ottawa River at Ottawa to Lake Ontario at Kingston. It was decided to proceed with the construction of a Rideau Canal, and a British officer, Lieutenant-Colonel John By, on Canada 820, was selected to be the superintending engineer. The 145-mile system of canals, locks and lakes was begun in 1826 and completed by 1831, at a cost of $4,000,000, making it probably the most expensive military work ever undertaken in North America. The Ottawa entrance to the Canal is shown on Canada 442.

In 1831 a paddle steamer, the *Royal William*, pictured on Canada 204, was built at Quebec. In 1833 she crossed the Atlantic, mostly under steam power, the first ship to have done so, and before long was sold to British interests; they, in turn, sold her to the Spanish Government in 1834.

She was converted by the Spaniards to a warship, becoming the *Isabella Segunda*, seen on Spain 1256. She was used to blockade the Northern Provinces during the First Carlist War, and became one of the first naval steamers to fire a shot in action. Her naval career ended in 1940, whe she was hulked.

Spain 1256

An artist who was closely associated with Canada was Cornelius Kreighoff, one of whose paintings forms the subject of Canada 610.

Kreighoff was born at Amsterdam, the Netherlands, in 1815 and came to New York in 1837, where he enlisted in the American army; after three years in uniform he was discharged, having earned the rank of corporal. He then re-enlisted, but soon became a deserter.

At about this time he married a French-Canadian girl, and in the early 1840s he came to Canada, first to Toronto, then, by 1847 he was in Longueuil. Thence to Montreal and later Quebec, where he associated with those in cultured circles, particularly military officers. It was there that he did most of the work that established his reputation.

By the mid-19th century there had been many years of strained, or even hostile, relations between France and Britain, as evidenced earlier in this account, but they had lately been improving, and these European neighbours had been further drawn together as allies in the Crimean War. As a token of this easing of tensions a ship of the French Navy paid a courtesy visit to our shores in 1855, the first since 1759, and the captain and crew received an enthusiastic welcome.

She was the corvette *La Capricieuse*, the centenary of whose visit was marked by France with a commemorative stamp, 773, which pictures a corvette of the 1850s identified as *La Caprecieuse*. It is in fact another corvette of the same class, *Galathee*, as no representation of the former could be found in 1955.

France 773

Another Canadian stamp reflecting a military connection of this period is 1137, which has a portrait of Georges-Edouard Desbarats, whose civilian career was in the printing and publishing business. In this field he made such an impression on Sir John A. Macdonald, that he was appointed the first official printer of Canada, i.e., the first Queen's Printer.

His military career was in Ottawa, where he spent some years in the Ottawa Civil Service Rifle Regiment, attaining the rank of captain.

The Rebellion of 1837-8

Toward the end of 1837 armed rebellion broke out in both Upper and Lower Canada; the causes were fundamentally the same, such as the powers of the Crown-appointed Executive and Legislative Councils over the elected assemblies and the disproportionate influence of certain minorities.

Although joint action had been agreed on, the two Canadas fought basically separate conflicts. There is dispute over the impact of the rebellions, but they can be said to have led to the creation in 1841 of the united Province of Canada and the achievement within a few years of responsible government.

Canada 539

One of the leaders of the Rebellion in Lower Canada was Louis Joseph Papineau, whose portrait is on Canada 539. This was quite a change from the military activity of some of his early years, for during the War of 1812, as a young man in his mid-20s, he first joined the militia and then went on active service on the British side, being, for exam-

ple, with Brock when he captured Detroit in August 1812, as mentioned in Part 2.

He had even before then entered politics, and was elected to the legislature of Lower Canada in 1808, and sat from then until 1837, serving as Speaker almost continuously from 1815 to 1837.

He was, however, becoming increasingly hostile to British rule, and declared himself a Republican, he and his followers proclaiming the independence of six counties. A warrant was issued for his arrest for, in effect, leading his party toward armed conflict against the Government. In order to escape arrest on the charge of high treason he fled to the United States just before the first major engagement, the battle of St. Denis on November 23, 1837. Under an amnesty he was able to return to Canada in 1845.

Among those who fought bravely as one of the rebels at St. Denis was Georges-Etienne Cartier, who was later, however, to become a loyal and eminent Canadian. He is among the Fathers of Confederation in the Harris painting reproduced on Canada 135 and 142, and in the photograph of the Fathers seen on 224, and as well has his portrait on 190.

Canada 135

After the battle at St. Denis he was exiled to Vermont, but was allowed to return the next year. With the coming of Responsible Government he entered politics and had a distinguished career. In the first cabinet of our first Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, Cartier sat as Minister of Militia and Defence, and in 1868 he carried an important act establishing the land forces of the new Dominion of Canada on a sound basis.

A turbulent firebrand who had come to Canada from Scotland in 1820, at age 25, was William Lyon Mackenzie. Within a few years he had deeply offended the established authorities, but became a popular hero and was elected to the Assembly, from which he was several times expelled after re-election. In 1835 he became the first mayor of Toronto.

In 1837 he became the chief organizer of the forces of rebellion in Upper Canada, and it was thought by some at this time that his mind was unbalanced. In December 1837 his supporters marched down Yonge Street, with the expectation of seizing the capital, but after meeting a loyalist picket and exchanging musket shots they fled. Two days later there was a sharper engagement at a place called Gallows Hill; the rebels again turned and ran, with Mackenzie escaping to the United States. An international incident occurred when loyalists attacked and destroyed a rebel supply ship on the American side of the Niagara River. Mackenzie and his rebels shortly afterwards abandoned further hostile activity, his part in the Rebellion being effectively over.

Mackenzie does not himself appear on any Canadian stamp, but his initials do, for his grandson, William Lyon Mackenzie King, "W.L.M. King," our Prime Minister for over 21 years between 1921 and 1948, is the subject of Canada 304.

The Dominion of Canada's first Prime Minister, and a Father of Confederation, Sir John A. Macdonald, on Canada 135, 141 etc., can also be mentioned here. During the early stages of the Rebellion the young John A., a Loyalist who had been called to the bar in 1836, volunteered for active service. Although his military career involved him in little action he did participate in one confrontation in December 1837. About 1000 supporters of Mackenzie had on the 5th gatherered at Montgomery's tavern in Toronto and in an armed affray with some loyalists there had been blood

shed. On the 8th a force of over 1000 additional loyalists, including Private John A. Macdonald, marched to the tavern and were successful in dispersing the rebels who were still there.

In November 1838 large number of American supporters of the rebel's cause set out from Sackett's Harbour for an invasion of Canada. Under their leader, a Polish officer named Nils von Schultz, they landed a few miles down river from Prescott and established a base at Windmill Point. They hoped to capture Fort Wellington at Prescott, the fort pictured on Canada 986. The loyal settlers were quickly to muster in militia units at the fort and together with British regulars, including some from Fort Henry at Kingston (Canada 983), they proceeded to Windmill Point, which they surrounded.

There then came a bloody four-day battle with the loyal forces supported by British naval ships – the Battle of the Windmill; the rebels surrendered and were confined in Fort Henry. Von Schultz pleaded guilty and was hanged on the glacis of the Fort, but not before acknowledging the kind treatment he had received at the hands of the 83rd Regiment and the mayor of Kingston.

In April 1839, during a period of deep-seated feelings that immediately followed the Rebellion and continued for some time, an unseemly incident occurred in Montreal.

The focal point was the Chateau de Ramezay, seen on Canada 245, which was built in 1705 and was to be the home of a number of Governors of Montreal, Claude de Ramezay and successors. An unruly crowd outside the building got out of hand, the Riot Act was read and the street cleared by an armed force with fixed bayonets; a little later the Governor General, the Earl of Elgin, was pelted with stones as he left the Chateau.

The Claude de Ramezay after whom the Chateau was named came from France to New France in 1685 as a lieutenant in the colonial regular troops. He continued to be in or closely associated with military life during these days of French-English-Indian tensions and held other positions of responsibility as well as engaging in a number of business ventures.

He was appointed Governor of Montreal in 1704 and shortly afterwards built the Chateau as his residence. He remained as Governor until his death in 1724.

The Eureka Stockade

In the early days of gold mining at Ballarat in Victoria, Australia, the miners greatly resented having to pay 30 shillings a month for their licenses, and in November-December 1854 this flared up into insurrection. Following a skirmish between the miners and some soldiers the former built a stockade on a claim called the Eureka and offered continuing defiance to the Victoria authorities.

On December 3rd the Government forces advanced on the stockade, over which was waving a locally-designed Eureka flag. The insurgents fired on the troops, who returned the fire, and 30 men were killed during the next 15 minutes. The rebels were led by a Peter Lalor, who later entered politics in Victoria, was elected to the Legislature, and for some time served as its Speaker.

A friend has drawn attention to a Canadian connection with this famous and tragic incident. There were two Canadians among the miners, or diggers, and both of them were killed. One was Charles Ross, who is credited with having designed the flag that flew and was waved over the Eureka stockade, and it is said that its design, featuring the Southern Cross, was adapted for inclusion in the designs of the flags of the State of Victoria and the Commonwealth of Australia. The flag of Victoria is not shown on any stamp, but on 172 and 197 the Southern Cross is featured:

Australia has pictured its flag on 671.

Victoria 197

Some Fathers of Confederation

Mention has already been made of three Fathers who had engaged in military activity in their earlier years: Étienne-Paschal Taché (in Part 2), Georges-Étienne Cartier and John A. Macdonald. There are some others to be added to the list.

John Hamilton Gray, on Canada 135, 142 and 224, was the Premier of Prince Edward Island at the time of the Charlottetown Conference in September 1864, and was its chairman.

Canada 142

In his early twenties, about 1832, he joined the 7th Dragoon Guards of the British Army, and remained with them for 21 years, much of his service being in India and South Africa, and he spent two years in the forces during the time the Crimean War was being fought. He used to say that he had had a daughter born in each quarter of the globe, a fact that is said to have intrigued Queen Victoria.

On P.E.I. he was very active in the militia, and for five years was in command of the Volunteer Brigade of the Island. When it joined Confederation in 1873 Gray was appointed to be the Deputy Adjutant General, the senior officer, of the newly formed Military District 12 of the Dominion of Canada.

There was another John Hamilton Gray who was at Charlottetown and Quebec, a representative of New Brunswick. He is among those on Canada 142 and 224, but not on 135, on which the original Harris painting was cropped at the right, omitting seven Fathers, including him. After the law and politics his greatest interest was the militia. In 1840 he was appointed a captain in the N.B. Regiment of Yeomanry, by 1850 he was a major in the N.B. Rangers, and in 1854 he became a lieutenant-colonel.

Another P.E. Islander who attended the Quebec Conference, and who is seen in the Harris painting on Canada 135 and 142, was T. Heath Haviland, a lawyer and politician who became the Island's Lieutenant-Governor.

Haviland had been an active member of the Island volunteer militia for many years before becoming a lieutenant-colonel of the Queen's County Regiment in 1864, and later in the 1860s was promoted to colonel.

The Mayor of Saint John, N.B., in 1849-50, who was to become a Father of Confederation in 1866, when he attended the London Conference, had a bitter experience of violence during his mayoralty.

He was Robert William Wilmot, who may be identified as one of the eight delegates in London that are seen on Canada 448. On July 12th, 1849, he had to try to deal wth an explosive situation that erupted in Saint John between the Orangemen and the Irish Roman Catholics.

The Orangemen were to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne with a parade that was to pass through the predominantly Catholic district. Over one of the streets on the parade route the Irish erected an arch that was so low that the Orangemen would have had to dip their colours to pass underneath it.

Wilmot, with a magistrate and a constable, tried to remove it, but they were assaulted by the crowd and ordered out of the district. The Orangemen refused to change their route, and the military were called in, but before they could be positioned a riot broke out and several citizens were killed.

This one-year term as Mayor was enough for Wilmot. In 1850 he chose to limit himself to provincial politics.

Another person who is seen in the Robert Harris painting of the Fathers of Confederation on Canada 135 and 142 was Hewitt Bernard; he was not a Father, but was the secretary of all three Confederation Conferences.

When John A. Macdonald came to Charlottetown in 1864 he was accompanied by Bernard, the Deputy Judge Advocate General of Upper Canada. He was appointed secretary and performed his duties so satisfactorily that his services were retained throughout the process.

Back in 1855, before he had joined the civil service, Hewitt Bernard had enlisted in the Barrie Rifle company of the volunteer militia and remained in the militia for a number of years, eventually rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

There was yet another Father of Confederation, William McDougall, who will enter this account later because he in 1869 inadvertently became involved in an awkward incident during the unsettling days in the West.

The Crimean War, 1854-6

The war fought on the Crimean Peninsula from 1854 to 1856 was due to political and commercial rivalries between Russia and the allied forces of Britain, France and Turkey. The casualties were heavy, with the allies losing, from all causes, 252,000, and the Russians 256,000.

Canada played no national role in the War, but numbers of Canadians volunteered for service in the British forces. One of these volunteers was Lieutenant Alexander Roberts Dunn, born in Upper Canada, a six-feet-three lieutenant who was in the Light Brigade (in the 11th Regiment of Dragoons) during their charge at Balaclava on October 25, 1854. It was there that Dunn, one of the finest swordsmen and horsemen in the army, exhibited outstanding bravery, for which he was awarded the first Victoria Cross to be won by a Canadian. A Victoria Cross is shown on Great Britain 1331.

Great Britain 1331

It was during this war that Queen Victoria approved the suggestion that such an award be instituted, and she personally pinned a Victoria Cross on Dunn's tunic at the first investiture in June 1857.

Dunn died in Abyssinia in 1868 while serving in a British force sent to gain the release of British and other European captives.

In Halifax in 1787 there was born, of German Quaker and Irish parentage, a boy who was to be given a name that became known around the world. He was Samuel Cunard, who on his father's death in 1824 was left in charge of a family business that was becoming more and more involved in shipping.

During the War of 1812-4 one of their ships was captured by an American privateer, and fortunately recaptured.

Also during that war the young Samuel enlisted in the militia, in the 2nd Battalion of the Halifax Regiment, in which he rose to the rank of captain. His presence here, however, is due more to his enterprise and success in the field of shipping. Incidentally, the firm was part owner of the *Royal William*, mentioned earlier, seen on Canada 204 and Spain 1256.

By 1840 the Cunards had a contract to carry the mails between Britain and North America; their *Britannia*, seen on a non-Scott stamp of Fujeira, was the first to do so. The Line prospered, and stamps continue to provide us with attractive scenes showing representatives of their liners of various generations.

Cunard himself is not on any stamps, but his surname occasionally shows up in the names of his ships, e.g., the Cunard *Countess* is seen on Grenada 1017 and Virgin Islands 526. In 1969 Great Britain issued a British Ships souvenir pack in which two of the stamps show Cunarders, and the pack itself has become known as the Cunard Pack.

In 1859 Samuel Cunard was created a baronet, largely in recognition of his patriotism at the outbreak of the Crimean War, when he placed all of his ships at the service of the British Government for war use. Eleven of them were to carry troops, horses and supplies to the Crimea, and two more became successful hospital ships. Such Cunard contributions continued to benefit the British cause in later conflicts.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-8

In May 1857 Sepoys in the Bengal Army revolted against their British officers, an immediate cause being the required use of greased cartridges, which violated their religious principles. Other factors related to education and economic matters. Within a year the revolt was quelled.

Again, Canada was not nationally involved, but Canadians in the British forces were there, and two gained the Victoria Cross illustrated on Great Britain 1331.

Herbert Taylor Reade, from Upper Canada, was with the 61st Regiment of Foot when he was awarded a V.C. for great heroism at Delhi in September 1857 for leadership against a battery of cannon and his care for the wounded.

The other was a Nova Scotian, William Hall, who was serving in the Royal Navy, in *H.M.S. Shannon*, when he was attached to the Army. In September 1857 he was with a gun's crew firing at a large mosque, the key to Lucknow, when they were heavily attacked, and only he and one other were left. Nevertheless they breached the wall of the mosque, British troops broke in and captured Lucknow. Both got the award.

At that time a V.C. won by a member of the R.N. had a blue ribbon; the Army's were crimson. Only two naval V.C.s have been awarded to Canadians, this one and another during World War 1. One that is pictured on the Canadian Forces souvenir pack of 1985 has a blue ribbon, so there is an even chance that it is Hall's. All V.C.s awarded since 1920 have a crimson ribbon.

The American Civil War, 1861-5

This war between the northern and southern States had a number of causes, slavery and economic rivalry being the principal ones. It was won by the North, the Southerners surrendering in the spring of 1865.

Canadian opinion was generally anti-Northern, but Canadians enlisted on both sides. Tension along the international border led to a number of incidents, including at least one incursion onto Canadian soil, but war was avoided.

The war began when Confederate forces successfully attacked Fort Sumter (U.S. 1178) at Charleston, which on April 16, 1861, was evacuated by Union troops. The Confederates held it until 1865.

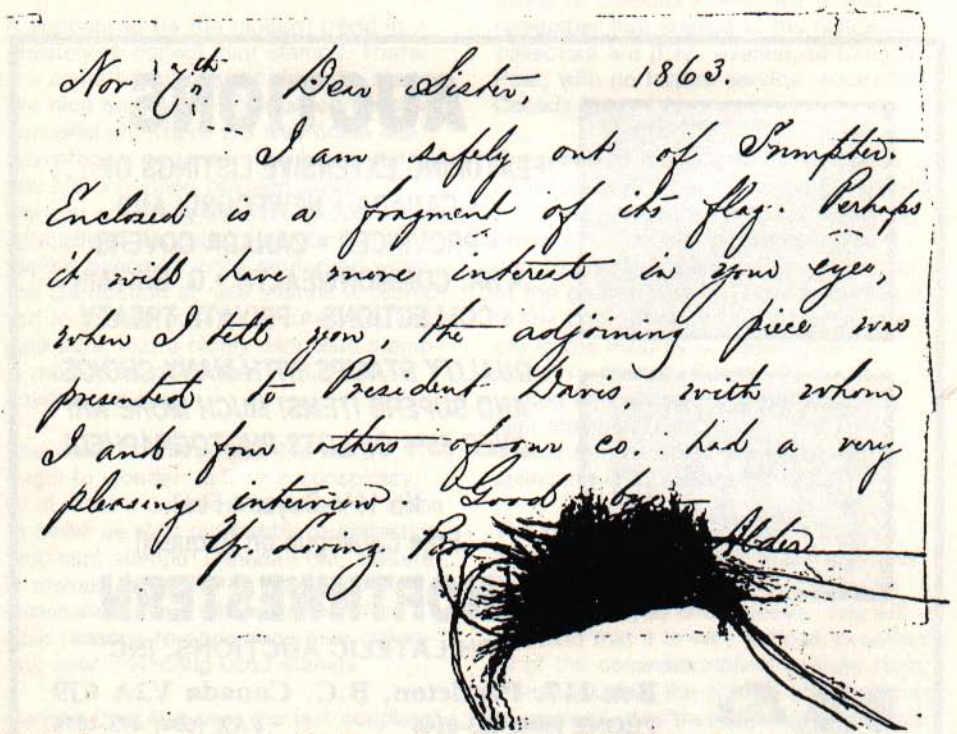
U.S. 1178

At least one Canadian was in the Confederate garrison, Robert Alder MacLeod, born in Prince Edward Island. In late 1863 his commanding officer gave MacLeod a small red part of the Confederate flag that had been flown there; it is attached to the note (illustrated here) which he sent shortly afterwards to his sister in New Brunswick.

The composer of the music for our national anthem, *O Canada*, Calixa Lavalee, seen at the left on Canada 858, spent two years, 1861-3, in the Northern Armies. The one word that summarizes the life of this composer is "music" and it was as a bandsman that he spent his time there. He had run away to the States from his home in Lower Canada in the late 1850s, and much of his life was spent there. His American experiences must have impressed him very favourably indeed, for after the war he was to advocate the U.S. annexation of Canada.

The most serious diplomatic crisis between Britain and the U.S. that occurred during the war was brought about when in November 1861 a ship of Northern Navy stopped the British merchantman *Trent* in neutral waters as she was taking two Confederate emissaries to London and Paris, and took them captive. However, the prisoners were returned, but there was no apology.

This violation of British neutrality had made war a possibility with Canada the likely battleground. This situation brings to our attention one John Abbott, on Canada 318, who was to be our Prime


Nov 7th Dear Sister, 1863.
I am safely out of Sumpter.
Enclosed is a fragment of its flag. Perhaps
it will have more interest in your eyes,
when I tell you, the adjoining piece was
presented to President Davis, with whom
I and four others of our co. had a very
pleasing interview. Good bye
Yr. Loving Bro. Alder

MacLeod's letter to his sister in New Brunswick, with a piece of the flag from Fort Sumter.

Minister in 1891-2. He had been in the local militia since the 1830s and when this crisis arose he set about recruiting 300 men to form the Argenteuil Rangers, and he later became an officer and commander of the 11th Argenteuil Battalion of Militia.

Abbott was a lawyer, and his most celebrated case also concerned this war. In October 1864 Confederate agents had raided St. Albans, Vermont, from Canadian soil and were to be tried for extradition to the U.S. The Canadian and American Governments were both greatly annoyed when John Abbott was able by argument and persuasion to have the prisoners set free, thus bringing Canadian-American tensions again close to armed conflict.

In 1864, at Laird's of Liverpool, there were built two mysterious vessels known only as *Letter A* and *Letter B*. The latter is the one seen on Canada 701, under her later name, *Chicora*.

Canada 701

The *Letter B* became a Confederate blockade-runner, by that time being known as the *Let Her Be*. At Charleston she was fully loaded with cotton and $5,000,000 in gold and successfully sped through a Northern Navy patrol, although suffering some damage and experiencing casualties, making a fortune for her owners.

She was not long afterward sold to a firm in Pictou, N.S., and renamed the *Chicora*; under this name she will be heard from again. RP SC

(to be continued)

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Is Interest in Philately Declining? Some Thoughts

by J.D. Williamson

I am writing this in an attempt to pin down the reasons for a declining interest in philately. To do this I am giving my ideas on the problem in the hope of generating discussion on the problem and helping to find a solution to it. It may appear to some that I am objecting to the collecting of mint stamps. This is not the case. My feelings are that by over stressing mint collections the collecting of used stamps is being downgraded in a way which makes collecting of used stamps more difficult. This makes it more difficult for beginners to get and to keep up an interest in this hobby.

It appears to be the modern trend in philately to collect mint stamps. There are some advantages to this; the stamps are nice and clean, not marked up by a cancellation. There are also some disadvantages; you may start to wonder if you are collecting postage stamps or are you collecting stickers, produced specially to appeal to collectors. This feeling becomes more reinforced when the distribution of new stamps is restricted to special outlets. Besides, you might also think that a nicely cancelled stamp is more interesting than a stamp that anyone can buy.

The more I think of this, the more I begin to wonder, is it all a conspiracy, or at least a coincidental series of steps to make us shift our hobby to collecting only mint stamps. Canada Post, dealers in stamps, suppliers of stamping materials all have what they consider valid reasons to encourage mint collecting over collecting used stamps.

Canada Post has over the last couple of decades been issuing more and more commemoratives, which they frankly admit are to increase their revenues. They are at the same time marketing these commemorative issues in such a way that it is quite easy for collectors to get mint copies and at the same time (incidentally?) difficult for collectors to get nice used copies.

By far the greatest portion of commemorative stamps is sold through the philatelic department of Canada Post, at philatelic windows in post offices and through dealers. All of these methods are legitimate ways of marketing stamps. All of these get the stamps into the hands of collectors. And, we should remember that stamps in the hands of collectors are pure revenue, to Canada Post, with no further service required of Canada Post.

But it should be noticed by collectors, as I am sure it has been noticed by Canada Post, that by pushing special marketing procedures, these commemoratives do not, to a large extent, get into the hands of the general users. Those who rush into the post office to buy a few stamps are in the majority of cases given definitive stamps. Canada Post has a vested interest in collectors acquiring mint stamps. At the same time, they should also have an interest in stamp collecting in a broader sense.

The result of all this is that if you are a collector of used stamps you will find it very easy to get as many copies of definitive as you could desire. You will also find that it is very difficult to collect all of the commemoratives postally used, unless you buy the stamps and mail them to yourself. You then will risk having the stamps damaged in the mail.

Thus you must either have the stamps cancelled without putting them on letters (which I suppose is a form of cheating) or mail a large number of such stamps to yourself. Those who collect used stamps are well aware that you need several copies of used stamps to get a copy that you consider as suitable for your collection.

I should at this point mention cancellations. For many years hand cancellations were made with a hammer which made very nice and desirable round cancellations. Now hand cancellations are made with a rubber stamp which makes a messy cancellation with wide lines and print instead of the fine lines and print from the steel hammers. I am sure that the hammers cost more than the rubber stamps, but I am also sure that they last many years longer. Also, knowing how governments work, some of the old ones may still be around somewhere and could be brought back into use.

Another situation that makes it more difficult to get good used stamps for your collection is the increased use of postal meters by businesses. This makes good sense for them but it does cut down on the number of used stamps available. This is aggravated by the policy of Canada Post to discourage the sale of stamps at post office counters and put meter stickers on the mail handed in at the counter.

Dealers also have a vested interest in having us convert our collections to mint only collections. It is far easier for them to purchase a quantity of each commemorative which they can put in separate envelopes, files, books etc., than to get stamps on paper and soak them off and to have to handle individual stamps and sort them out and to separate them. Dealers also can increase their profits by handling special ways of mounting, saving or displaying mint stamps.

The publishers of catalogues, who are mostly the larger dealers, get into this conspiracy by keeping the prices in their catalogues higher for mint stamps than for used ones. This should be apparent to all as a violation of the principles of economics. Less handling should not result in the higher cost. Look at the prices in your catalogues. Look at your traders and the spaces where stamps are missing in your collection. It does not add up.

The results of this conspiracy, or coincidence of vested interests, is a decline in the number of collectors. As a general rule, new collectors, specially the younger collectors, start their collections with used stamps. If a new collector cannot easily get all the current stamps of the countries they are collecting, (and the problem is not restricted to Canada,) they will stop collecting. Children, do not generally have sufficient money to buy mint stamps in the quantity they would like. Used stamps are available in quantity but those available are mostly definitives. The RPSC, in pushing for more children to start collecting, should consider this issue.

The same problem occurs with older retired collectors who are living on a fixed income. They cannot afford to buy the many stamps that are now issued yearly by Canada Post: definitives, commemoratives, booklets, etc. etc. They too are dropping out of collecting. Those who do not drop out of collecting drop some part of their collections. Some stop collecting Canada. Interest in collecting is not maintained by having more and more holes or spaces where stamps should be than having stamps in your collection.

I can see the changes in our stamp club. Membership has fallen off. New members are not joining. Club activities are not nearly as interesting. A few years ago members used to come with a large collection of traders and spend happy hours swapping stamps to improve our collections and to keep up the quality of our traders. Now there is very little such

trading as it is so hard to get all the commemoratives that our accumulations of traders is meagre. We don't have to come to a club to get mint stamps, so interest dies out. Interest in the Royal's approval books is also falling off as they too show the same ability to supply mint and inability to provide a good selection of used stamps.

As someone who is active in our hobby, I am deadly afraid that Canada Post is killing to goose that laid the golden egg. They are aided by the dealers and the catalogue publishers, and I hate to say it, to some extent by advanced collectors who have progressed from collecting used stamps to collecting mint and who now are pushing all to collect mint. Certainly, mint stamps look nice, but so do carefully selected used stamps, and making used stamps hard to get and thus pushing us to collect only mint is not helping our hobby, it is killing it.

This process is, as I have said, not exclusive to Canada. It started 20 or 30 years ago in third world and Iron Curtain countries as a cash producing gimmick. It has been copied by all the major countries and has been for a time successful, but is now reaching the state of resulting in a falling off of collectors. I can remember, at the time when I first joined our stamp club, being told that I had to watch some stamps from some countries as they were so limited in distribution that they had been 'black blotted' as 'labels' that should not be collected or shown in exhibits. Maybe collectors then were more discriminating.

We as collectors should push for more and better collecting. There is nothing wrong with Canada Post and dealers optimizing their profits, but we in our collectors' organizations should say what we want. The dealers can say and press for what they want through dealer organizations. In general we want the same things but the specifics are different. From the point of view of collectors, there should be some limits on the number of commemorative issues or at least on the ratio of commemorative to definitive stamps printed. We should also demand that commemorative stamps should be available generally, not only through special distribution, so they will have more general use as stamps. If we push for what we want to make our hobby better it will get better and the profits of Canada Post and the dealers will go up not down.

If Canadian collectors are the first to get back to a method of collecting that promotes a full range of collecting, their stamps will lead the world in value and interest. One of the ways of promoting collecting would be to cut down the number of commemorative stamps issued to a reasonable number. People tend to collect nice things until the number of nice things gets so large they have no further interest. Canada should limit commemoratives to subjects that are truly Canadian rather than copying nice commemoratives that other countries have issued.

A further way of generating interest, and incidently keeping up Canada Post's revenues, would be to make subtle differences in the various definitive stamps, such as regular sheet, mini-sheet, and booklet versions of each of the definitive. At present there is no easy way, that I know of at least, of telling if a used definitive stamp comes from a particular printing, a particular booklet or from a mini-sheet. These are the kind of things that old time collectors spent hours studying and discussing, and which increased interest in collecting. I am sure that this kind of difference could easily be made, for instance in a method similar to hidden dates, at low cost and with great results.

Again, I must point out, I am writing this to promote discussion and increase interest in and about stamp collecting. I am not trying to tell anyone how to, or what to collect. That is up to the individual. What I want to see is more

interest in philately, not less interest. It is in our interest to reverse the present trend and encourage more collecting. If we don't make our likes and dislikes known, stated and restated, we will be told what we should like and dislike. All the best collectors I have known are very individualistic people who insist on doing things their way. Look around, our hobby is in danger! RP SC

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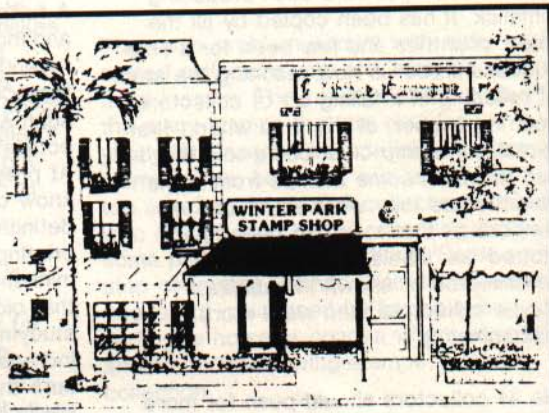

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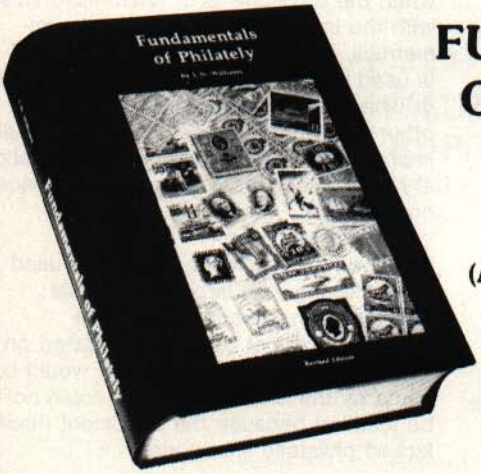

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Themaphil, Parts 5-7

by Frank Alusio

5. METER FRANKINGS IN THEMATIC COLLECTIONS

There is a large number of thematic collectors who search for meter frankings to enrich their collections. These collectors are concerned about the choice of the material, its utilization, and its presentation. The following has been compiled to try to put together the related experience in thematic philately and meter frankings in order that it could be useful to all collectors who collect meter frankings for display in a thematic collection.

Which imprints to choose

In the choice of imprints it is better to give preference to those which allow the strengthening of a part of the theme, or explain a passage which stamps and other philatelic documents may not be able to do. For example, in a "Paper and Printing" collection, to develop adequately the chapter "The Paper Industry", we could use some meter frankings. However, it is not advisable to include the imprints of all the paper mills that have a postage meter; it would be sufficient to place one of the major makers (Burgo) and one of the oldest and most famous companies: Fabriano. (Fig. 15).

Naturally, if instead of an imprint of the '80s one could use an imprint of the '30s, it would be much better. This would contribute, a small but significant, addition to "philatelic knowledge".

Presentation of imprints in a thematic collection

One could say, in principle, that the meter frankings should follow the same criteria as we apply in presenting conventional cancels.

There are three solutions available:
- the entire document;
- the "windowed" document; and,
- the item on piece.

The entire document should be shown when the envelope is of reasonable size, with the imprint well centred and symmetrical. Generally the entire document is used when the franking predates 1960, or when the document also displays other signs of postal service which could improve the interest or when it is artistically convenient to fill out a certain space on the page.

The "window" solution should be used when dealing with large commercial envelopes (in general commercial envelopes cannot be accommodated on a page) and when the space that would be taken by the entire document could not be justified because the document itself lacked philatelic importance.

In the case of modern meter frankings or, if an item is impossible to obtain on full cover, the franking on "piece" is all that is required.

In a thematic collection one could mount pages with stamps, covers, "windowed" cancellations which are combined with meter frankings on cover, "windowed" or on a piece. There are no problems as far as aesthetics are concerned if the meter frankings are inserted in their proper place and if the messages they convey are intelligently displayed.

In mounting a thematic collection, it is advisable to frame the item with a dark line around it or mount it on a dark background and trim it so that a thin framing is formed.

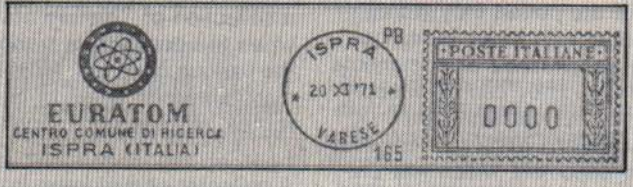
The quality of a meter franking

The guidelines to apply when choosing the imprints are: centering, inking, uniformity and clarity of the imprint. It is obvious that in a thematic collection only superior quality items, i.e., perfect from all points of view, are considered for showing.

METER FRANKINGS

One of the major paper makers.

One of the oldest and famous paper makers.



The '000' meter imprints are not accepted in collections.

Fig. 15

The centering is generally conditioned by the upper border and the right margin when showing the entire document. In the case of the "windowed" items, the imprint should be displayed with a uniform border with a minimum of 5 mm around it.

The inking of the imprint influences a great deal the aspect of the item. It should not be too thick (otherwise it would result in a smudged imprint) but not too light either, as in a large number of cases these are not legible. A normal inking gives a uniform imprint, clear in details and legible (at times, the irregularity caused by the thickness of the content in a letter creates defects in the uniformity of the imprint).

The specialists in this area know how many imprints they have to go through to find one which is perfect and satisfies the cited requirements. Like all other items in the exhibit one should select only those which respond to the most severe examination.

The "000" imprints

No one has come up with rules as to whether or not to accept the "000" imprints. However, most thematic collectors are in agreement that the imprints with the franking "000" should not be accepted in exhibits, in that these imprints have not served as franking and therefore have no postal significance.

Here a case emerges where one should consider the philatelic validity of the imprints. They should correspond to the current rates of the period they were issued in. Imprints with lower frankings have the same significance as documents cancelled to order. They can be acceptable within limits but certainly don't contribute towards the enhancement of a collection. The document which has the proper postal rate and usage has always an edge over the other.

How many imprints to include in a thematic collection?

It is practically impossible to give a general rule of how many imprints one should include. At one of the recent international thematic exhibitions, of the 120 collections examined, they varied from none to 47; only 14 collections did not contain any imprints. As a thematic collector and a specialist, I would advise however not to exaggerate.

At the same exhibition it was evident that many thematic collectors had obtained recent imprints through a series of auctions conducted by a well-known German auction house. In fact most of the imprints seen were all from the same source and, in large part, from Germany during the 1930 to 1950 period. We should not forget that imprints from as many as 150 countries do exist and that the choice of the few but significant imprints to include in a collection should not be limited to those of one's own country or, like the case cited above, to those of Germany. There are beautiful descriptive and illustrated imprints from many countries; certainly the research, not knowing where to start, is more difficult and tedious and the finds are sometimes limited and more usually by chance.

There are themes in which one could insert a large number of imprints: i.e., European themes, technical themes, etc. In a collection of "Automobiles", for example, the occasion to use imprints (to document the existence and evolution of certain types of automobiles or to show a car, or part of it, or an engine detail) is more frequent than in other collections. You might say the same for a collection of "History of Aviation", when the occasion is being offered in the various chapters: airlines, aircraft manufacturers, types of aircraft, new routes, and inaugural flights.

A collector should keep in mind that meter frankings are not there to help pad the collection (a thing that would be relatively easy when the material applied is of modern vintage) but are there to help develop a better exhibit by inserting a rare item.

What text should accompany the meter franking?
The thematic rules suggest that text should be limited to the minimum possible. It should serve only as a link and not repeat what the stamps and the philatelic material are trying to say. When in a thematic collection imprints are included, the same rule should be applied: reduce text to the essential, the same as with that of the remaining material. Since most of the imprints are self-explanatory, little text should be necessary. As for stamps, a case could be made that there exists the necessity to provide more of a descriptive text particularly when the wording on the stamp is often minute and at times unreadable.

There is no type of thematic collection that does not allow the utilization of one or more meter frankings. Many times their use allows the developing and documentation of passages not possible with traditional philatelic material. Other times their use allows the display of unique philatelic knowledge. Ultimately they offer the opportunity of presenting an exhibit with more varied philatelic elements.

6. POSTAL STATIONERY IN THEMATIC COLLECTIONS

A traditionally accepted definition of postal stationery can be stated as follows: postal stationery comprises postal matter which either bears an officially authorized pre-printed stamp or device or inscription that indicates that a specific face value of postal or related service has been prepaid.

In 1865 the Director General of the German Post, Heinrich von Stephan, proposed to the members of the Postal Conference at Karlsruhe the adoption of a franked card. The motion was declined and even ridiculed. Five years later an analogous proposal was presented by the Austrian Emmanuel Hermann. This time the idea was unanimously accepted and the Austrian Post issued the first postal card on 1 October 1869, followed a few months later, 6 June 1870, by Germany. So von Stephen had the satisfaction to see the sale in Berlin, on the first day of issue, of 4,600 pieces of his "Postblatt".

The different categories of postal stationery are usually self-explanatory. However, one must use care in choosing the proper terminology for "cards". Those issued by postal administrations are termed "Postal Cards". These may be with or without pictures on either or both sides and with an indicium of franking. Maximum cards are not included in this discussion as they form an entirely different entity (known as Maximaphilately) and because many maximum cards are not issued by postal administrations.

An example of a postal card is the Italian Marconi issue of 12 December 1981 to celebrate the first trans-Atlantic radio signal between Canada and England. This has an indicium of L250 in the upper right corner. This issue would fit equally well in collections as disparate as Science, Nobel Prize Winners, or Telecommunications.

Post cards are commercially printed cards, usually with pictures on one or both sides, without indicia or franking indication. An example of a picture post card is the Canadian CAPEX 87 issue reproducing the stamp showing Toronto's first post office opened in 1834. The card has no franking on the front nor on the reverse, but is catalogued as Post Office Thematic Post Card No. 13 (Fig. 16).

As a general rule post cards, particularly picture post cards, are a good source of thematic illustrations for a collection, but these same post cards are unacceptable in competitive exhibits. They may be used in exhibits when their use is to illustrate postal markings, included stamps, or rates that may be relative to the theme. If a post card must be used in a competitive exhibit, the safest place to show it is on the title page.

POSTAL and POST CARDS

An example of a Postal Card with imprinted indicium.

Fig. 16

A commercially printed Post Card without imprinted indicium is not accepted in a collection.

Displaying postal stationery
Perhaps the only problem in displaying postal stationery is the large size of the individual items coupled with the not infrequent need to display both sides of the item. These problems are handled basically the same way one solves similar problems with covers. Both sides may be shown by using two copies of the item or by using a full-size or reduced photocopy or photograph of the less important side. Using "windows" to show the important features of the stationery while covering up unnecessary portions is acceptable as is, in some cases, overlapping similar items emphasizing desired portions while covering unwanted areas. (This is not recommended for competitive exhibits).

Cut squares are not considered appropriate for competitive exhibits and should be avoided unless no other material is available. Finally, whether the pages are for exhibits or for your own enjoyment, be flexible and varied in your presentation. Avoid long series of pages with exactly the same format.

Postal stationery can be grouped into the following classes:

Post Office issues: Stamped stationery prepared to the specification of and issued by postal administrations for public use. It is important to distinguish unofficial private modifications of normal Post Office issues made for philatelic purposes which are often termed "Repiquages".

Official Service issues: Stamped stationery produced for the use of Government Departments only. Imprinted stamps may be similar to those found on Post Office issues or of a special design. Alternatively, Post Office issues may be adopted for Official Service by overprinting.

Armed Forces issues: Stamped stationery produced for the use of the armed forces. Imprinted stamps may be similar to those found on Post Office issues or of special design.

Stamped to Order (Private) issues: Stamped stationery bearing Post Office stamps, applied with postal administration approval and within specified regulations to the order of private individuals or organizations. Imprinted stamps may cover a wider range of denominations, and hence designs, to those found on Post Office issues. It is important to distinguish within the stamped to order class between those items that were produced for genuine postal usage and those produced for philatelic purposes.

Local Post issues: Stamped stationery produced by private postal agencies with varying degrees of Postal Adminstration recognition or support.

7. EXHIBITING WITH "WINDOWS"
In the latter part of the 1960s, some exhibitors created a new technique for displaying cancellations on the pages of a thematic collection. Judges, other experts, and collectors propagated this technique in several countries. Rapidly introduced in a number of exhibits competing in FIP international exhibitions, the idea has become widely used.

The background for the "windows" is very simple. Cancellations and postmarks are normally on a cover or a card which, when mounted, takes about half a page, whereas the thematic content is often just a minor portion of it. To overcome this loss of space, the cover or card is mounted on the back of the page and the postmarks displayed through a "window" cut in the page.

As a result, a greater number of philatelic items can be presented and the general appearance of the page is more attractive. This technique may be applied whenever the part of the cover or the card to be hidden is of no philatelic interest. It may be blank, show a second cancellation identical to that displayed or even have a privately originated cachet (these cachets are not considered in the thematic development of a collection). A

WINDOWS

Here the cut is limited to two sides. The cover has been inserted through them. The photo corners on the upper right corner of the envelope is on the front side of the page.

In this case the 'window' has been cut out. The cover and the photo corners are all on the back of the page.

Fig. 17

The Canadian Philatelist

Index to Volume 42, 1991

Compiled by: / préparé par: Brian Russell

Articles

Admiral Plate Inscription Errors by Hans Reiche ..... 401(5)
Admiral Straight-Edged Stamps by H. Reiche ..... 142(2)
Alberta's 1990 Duck Stamp and First Day Covers ..... 78(1)
Anatole Walker Photography Collection (The) ..... 63(1)
Are You a Sheep? ..... 64(1)
Canada Did Well at ESPAMER '91 by Andrew Cronin ..... 407(5)
Canada Stamps – Quantities Received ..... 403(5)
Canada's Philatelic Journals: A List of Current Publications
by James E. Kraemer ..... 298(4)
Canada's Small Queen Era: Underpaid Overseas Letter Mail
by George B. Arfken ..... 16(1)
Canadian Aviation History (A Vignette of) by Murray Heifetz ..... 77(1)
Canadians and Armed Conflict by C. F. Black:
(Part I: to 1758) ..... 463(6)
Chef au Musée national de la poste (Une nouvelle) ..... 484(6)
Chief at the National Postal Museum (A New) ..... 484(6)
Collection Richard K. Malott de documents sur le développement
du service aeropostal canadien (La) ..... 482(6)
Definitives of Canada: The Last Quarter Century by Joseph Monteiro ..... 387(5)
Denmark's Stolen Bicycles and Drunk Drivers by Jay J. Edward ..... 69(1)
Designs of Choice by Rhéal LeBlanc ..... 354(5)
Edmonton National Spring Show a Great Success ..... 217(3)
Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada
(An Updated List of the) ..... 424(5)
(An Updated Updated List of the) ..... 442(6)
Festubert: A Wistful Memory of an Earlier Time by J. Ross Osborne ..... 220(3)
Fondation de recherche philatélique de La SRPC (La)
par James E. Kraemer ..... 380(5)
Fond photographique Anatole Walker ..... 63(1)
Greene (Vincent Graves) Philatelic Research Foundation
Expert Committee Restructured ..... 378(5)
Iron Road (The) by Charles Gayral (VII): ..... 54(1)
Is a Canadian Shown on a Russian Stamp? by Ralph Mitchener ..... 214(3)
Judging Stamp Columns in Non-Philatelic Newspapers
by Ralph Mitchener ..... 49(1)
Kars Ontario Post Office (The) – A Unique Record
by James E. Kraemer ..... 149(2)
Limited Ducks ..... 167(2)
Madej Scores High at Wien 90 (Peter) by Otto Zeman ..... 223(3)
Malott Collection on the Development of Canadian
Air Mail Services (The Richard K) ..... 482(6)
Month to Treasure (A) by Janet L. Hetherington ..... 362(5)
Motifs de choix par Rhéal LeBlanc ..... 354(5)
Mozart (Wolfgang Amadeus) 1756-1791 by Jay J. Edward ..... 131(2)
My Country, Is It Thee? by C.F. Black ..... 185(3)
Notes on Centennial Issue Precancels
by E.R. Toop and H. Reiche ..... 304(4)
Number Ones of the World: The First Forty Years
by P.J. Campbell ..... 266(4)

Première émission de la Sarre (Occupation française) utilisée dans l'affranchisesment de plis pour les États-unis d'Amérique par Jacques Nolet ..... 99(2)
Presenting – En Primeur Cards: Are They Collectible? by Charles J.G. Verge ..... 395(5)
Private Order Issue of CANADA 92 Postal Stationery (The) by E.G. Bragh ..... 367(5)
Release Dates for Some Canada Precancels by E.R. Toop and H. Reiche ..... 394(5)
Report on ORAPEX '91 (A) by Charles J.G. Verge ..... 270(4)
Report on ROYALE *1991* ROYAL (A) by Raymond Ireson
RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation (The) by James E. Kraemer ..... 380(5)
Themaphil by Frank Alusio (Part I) ..... 447(6)
Trésor de mois (Une) by Janet L. Hetherington ..... 362(5)
Unique Usage of the 1855 French Exposition Universelle Postmark (A So Far) by Ralph Mitchener ..... 295(4)
Vignettes of Early British North American Postal History by J.C. Arnell:
Part XVI – Postage to the Lines in Lower Canada ..... 205(3)
Part XVII – The Biography of a Letter Writer ..... 290(4)
Part XVIII – The Handling of the Mails Away From The Main Post Offices ..... 373(5)
Part XIX – Office Hours, Couriers and Mail Bags at Way Offices ..... 474(6)

Columns

Authors and Advertisers ..... 4(1), 122(2)
Caveat Emptor – Noram Stamp Club ..... 352(5)
Chapter Meetings/Réunions des clubs membres ..... 73(1), 161(2), 243(3), 331(4), 427(5), 514(6)
Coming Events/Calendrier ..... 71(1), 159(2), 241(3), 329(4), 425(5), 512(6)
Editorial Consultant's Notes by Ralph Mitchener:
Farewell to Henry Hicks; National Philatelic Exhibitions; Canada '92; Royale *1991* Royal; Recruiting for Our Hobby; A Problem for An Editorial Consultant ..... 12(1)
A Plea for Better Cancels; Christie's Sept. 13, 1990 Sale of B.N.A. Material; "On Track" At Our National Postal Museum; Is Our National Postal Museum On Track?; What Should Be In These Notes?; Canada's 1991 Stamp Program ..... 92(2)
Changes in the R.P.S.C.; ROYALE *1991* ROYAL; More (?) on the Canadian Postal Archives' Acquisitions from Christie's; Whither Expertization Certificates?; Typos Still Plague Us!; Beware of Philatelists; A Prelude to CANADA 92; Congratulations to Harry Sutherland; Please Take Care with Manuscripts; Changes for Canada Post First Day Covers ..... 180(3)
"Where Is My Journal?"; The Royal Gets Mail; A Few Personal Views on Editing; A Change for the 1992 Scott Catalogues; Waves in a Teapot; Heads Wanted for Two Museums; Should R. Molar be Dealt With; A Post Office Closure; GST and Stamp Auctions; A Goof in the Last Number; Attention All Chapter Presidents and R.P.S.C. Representatives ..... 260(4)
Thanks to Canada Post; Some Editorial Musings; Bring Up the Subject of Upcoming Issues; A Bit of a Puzzle; A Typo We Missed; Last Call for Qualifying for Canada 92; (Art) Holmes Leaving Canada; A 90th Birthday (Colin Bayley); A Beloved Governor General (The Right Honourable Roland Michener) ..... 349(5)
A Desk in Limbo; Are You a Monkey? CANADA 92; Our National Postal System; Imports from Beijing? ..... 444(6)

Exchanges Wanted/Demandes d'échange ..... 68(1), 148(2), 240(3), 328(4), 423(5)
Fellows of the Society by Beverlie A. Clark:
Norman O. Boyd ..... 123(2)
Charles P. de Volpi 1910-1981 ..... 307(4)
Colonel James T. DeVoss ..... 44(1)
George Carlyle Marler, PC, BCL, LLD 1901-1981 ..... 477(6)
Douglas A. Patrick ..... 410(5)
Fellows of the Society by James E. Kraemer:
Beverlie A. Clark, B.A. ..... 211(3)
From the Editor's Desk by H. Burgers:
The New and Improved CP; Another Proof Reader Fired; Help!; Au secours!; ..... 4(1)
Canada Post New Issues ..... 84(2)
From the Editor's Desk – Guest Editorial by Charles J.G. Verge:
Wanted – Participation; Wanted – National Shows – R.P.S.C. Convention Locations; Wanted – Volunteers and Organizers – Philatelic Judges at All Levels – Philatelic Writers ..... 172(3)
"What Are You Looking for from Your Society?" ..... 252(4)
"Stamp Month": Canada Post and Philately in Canada ..... 341(5)
From the National Office by Maria Krupp ..... 15(1), 90(2)
From the Sales Department by Belinda L. Wilson ..... 53(1)
Judging Column (The) by Charles J.G. Verge ..... 315(4), 415(5), 500(6)
Junior Stamp Collector (The R.P.S.C.) by Art Holmes:
Preparation of Stamp Paper for Printing; Judge Helps Victoria Juniors; New Zealand Juniors Looking for Penpals; Canada Stamp Oddity; Country Identification of Stamps ..... 39(1)
Printing of Stamps (The); British Youth Coming to Canada; Scavenger Hunt, A Good Project for Juniors; Ideas Wanted for Junior's Leader Kit; The Most Famous Canada Stamp Oddity; Country Identification of Stamps ..... 124(2)
Letters to the Editor:
Clarification Re False Canadian Two-Town Precancel Rarities; Sticky Registrations; Up, Up and Away!; Danish, Anyone?; GST – A Three Letter Word; Info On India; More On Indian Stamps; Stamp Issuing Policies ..... 8(1)
Lost Opportunity ..... 88(2)
Proposals for revision of the F.I.P. General and Special Regulations for Evaluation of Philatelic Exhibits ..... 178(3)
More on the Seaway Inverts; Stymied by Stamp Stickers ..... 258(4)
More on Lonsdale/Molody; The Case for Canadian Charity Stamps ..... 346(5)
One Asterisk Too Many!; Another Typo ..... 441(6)
Library Affairs from Ralph Mitchener ..... 422(5)
Literature Reviews:
Stanley Gibbons Simplified Catalogue, Stamps of the World 1991 Edition; Stanley Gibbons Great Britain Numbers Issued 1840-1910; Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue, Part 22, United States, 3rd Edition; Stanley Gibbons Great Britain Specialized Stamp Catalogue, Volume 3 ..... 138(2)
The Canadian Military Posts, Volume 3 – Operations in NATO, United Nations and Canada, 1947 to 1989 by W.J. Bailey and E.R. Toop; The Canadian Admiral Stamps: A Complete, Annotated Reference Guide by Hans Reiche; Canadian Revenues, Volume 4 – The Prairie Provinces by Edward Zaluski ..... 234(3)
MacDonnell Whyte, Stamps of Ireland, Specialized Handbook, 1991 Edition; Stanley Gibbons Great Britain Concise Stamp Catalogue, 1991 Edition ..... 321(4)

Miscellaneous Items:
A.I.S.P. Philatelic Literature Prize (The) ..... 297(4)
Canadiana Officers Named ..... 15(1)
Change in the Sales Department Manager Position (A) ..... 254(4)
Geldert Medal Winner: Jacques Nolet ..... 90(2)
Help Wanted – Again (Volunteer Translators) ..... 308(4)
New Count of Canadian Pre-Cancelled Stamps is Underway ..... 212(3)
New From Canada Post/Nouveautés de Postes Canada:
Introducing the 'Presenting' Stamp Card/La nouvelle carte en primeur ..... 135(2)
Physicians Honoured / hommage à quatre médicins ..... 132(2)
Prehistoric Life Series Continues with the Age of Primitive Vertebrates/ La vie préhistorique: place aux vertébrés primitifs; Work of Emily Carr/ hommage à Emily Carr; Botannical Gardens Featured in Commemorative Stamp Pack – Environment Canada to Sponsor Stamp/Carnet de timbres commémoratifs consacrés aux jardins publics – Environnement Canada commandite l'émission ..... 224(3)
Pre-Stamped Stationery Being Issued to Mark CANADA 92/Articles de papeterie préaffranchie émis à l'occasion de CANADA 92; Canada Day/ la fête du Canada; Pleasure Boats/– Les embarcations de plaisance ..... 309(4)
New Stamp Booklet Features Canadian Wilderness Rivers/Nouveau carnet de timbres – Rivières sauvages du Canada; Arrival of the Ukrainians to Canada/l'immigration des Ukrainiens au Canada ..... 411(5)
Canadian Men and Women in Dangerous Occupations/Nouveau timbres à l'honneur des canadiens et des canadiennes exerçant des métiers dangereux; Four Tall Tales/Quatre récits fabuleux Canada's Second Prestige Booklet Celebrates 150th Anniversary of Queen's University/ La deuxième livret de prestige canadien souligne le 150e Anniversaire de l'université Queen's; Santas from Around the World Topic for 1991 Christmas Stamps/Des personnages de Noël de partout au monde orneront les timbres de Noël de 1991; Basketball Centennial/Le basket-ball et son inventeur; Total War: Set of Four Stamps Focuses On the Second World War in 1941/La guerre totale: Jeu de quatre timbres consacré à la Seconde Guerre mondiale ..... 486(6)
Nominees for Director: ..... 33(1)
Notice of General Meeting ..... 32(1)
Notice to Members – Nominations of Directors ..... 408(5)
Obituaries:
Sylvain Cloutier ..... 90(2)
Major Robert Thurlow Fraser, E.D. ..... 47(1)
Henry Davis Hicks (12915-1990): A Philatelic Tribute by J.J. MacDonald ..... 46(1)
Heinrich Mannhart ..... 47(1)
Manfred Walther ..... 233(3)
Page du président (La) par Michael Madesker ..... 343(5), 436(6)
Postmarked Ottawa by Hans Reiche ..... 38(1), 129(2), 210(3), 306(4), 409(5), 505(6)
President's Page by Michael Madesker ..... 6(1), 86(2), 176(3), 256(4), 343(5), 436(6)
Publication Dates/Dates de publication ..... 360(5)
Publication Deadlines ..... 15(1), 122(2)
Rapports de la société ..... 65(1), 144(2), 237(3), 323(4), 418(5), 506(6)
Rubrique du juge (La) par Charles J.G. Verge ..... 315(4), 415(5), 500(6)
Sales Department News from George Krajewski ..... 342(5)
Society Reports ..... 65(1), 144(2), 237(3), 323(4), 418(5), 506(6)
Varia by "Batavius":
What Is It?; Desert Mail; GST – New Zealand Style; Canada's US Stamp Agency Closes; Lithuania Stamps; Chapter News Medley ..... 52(1)
"Free Kuwait" Labels; Framas Etcetera; Our Chapters' and Affiliates' Publications ..... 136(2)
Variations by R. Molar ..... 231(3), 285(4), 384(5), 478(6)

"window" could satisfy the need to present only the most interesting part of a cover, namely the stamps and the postmarks.

This technique represents a trade-off between two aspects:
- it allows one to display more items on the same page and to obtain a more balanced presentation. More items often mean a better opportunity to show the personal research carried out by the collector; and,
- it indicates that the items behind the "window" are of lower interest since the exhibitor is partially hiding them. No collector will do that in case of documents that are of significant interest from a philatelic exhibiting standpoint.

Therefore, it is advisable to limit this technique to the most common items, for instance those which have been cancelled but have not seen postal service.

Postal stationery items, like postal cards, letters, etc. may sometimes be shown through a "window", but only when one shows only the cancellations. When they are being used in the thematic development as postal stationery items, it is recommended that one show the full item.

A "window" may be cut into two ways:
- by making a square or rectangle hole in the page. The item is then mounted on the back with self-adhesive corners, such as those used for photographs; or,
- by cutting two lines corresponding to two sides of the square or rectangle. The item is inserted through this cut and the upper corner is fastened with a self-adhesive corner, on the front side. The other self-adhesive corners are on the back side of the page (Fig. 17).

The size of the "window" should not be too big, but large enough to show the stamp(s) and the cancellation completely. The effect of the "windows" is pleasant only if the execution is very neat; many stationery shops sell a variety of cutters that make it easy to do this work correctly.

There are no rules underlying this technique; it is just a practical solution. The desire to show as much material as possible and the increasing difficulties in getting a sufficient number of display frames are the basis for windowing. Its use should be made with full respect of the fundamentals of philately. RP SC

R.P.S.C. Chapters and Members

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Edmonton Host of Royal '92 Royale

by Bob Hyodo

Welcome to Edmonton, a city where pyramids are dotting the landscape and where submarines cruise within the confines of a shopping mall. The City of Edmonton will be the host site for the 64th annual convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. Royal '92 Royale will be held on June 5, 6 and 7, 1992 in the world famous West Edmonton Mall and it is bound to be an event to remember.

Edmonton, A Brief History

Edmonton's beginnings (from a European viewpoint) started with the arrival of fur traders in the late 1700s. Both the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company established forts in the area. The Hudson's Bay Company post was named Edmonton House because Edmonton, England was the birthplace of Sir James Winter-Lake who was the deputy-governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

In the 1890's, the Klondike gold rush brought hundreds through the area. In 1904, Edmonton became a city and the following year it became the provincial capital.

In 1947, oil was discovered in nearby Leduc and Edmonton became known as the "Oil Capital of Canada". In more recent years, the success of the Edmonton Oilers and the Edmonton Eskimos prompted the new tag of "The City of Champions". Edmonton is also known as the "Festival City" in honour of the number and variety of its summer festivals.

The Mall

The West Edmonton Mall has become one of Edmonton's key tourist attractions and for good reason. The Mall features the world's largest indoor amusement park, the world's largest indoor water-park, a full size ice rink, submarine rides and even dolphin shows. The whole family will be thoroughly amazed by the scale of this facility.

For History Buffs

Fort Edmonton Park is one of the more popular places for visitors to the city. The Park highlights the development of Edmonton from the early 1800s to the 1920s. People in period costume bring the history to life by serving as historical interpreters.

Rutherford House offers a glimpse of life in Edmonton in 1915. Alberta's first premier, Alexander Cameron Rutherford, lived in this Edwardian mansion. Again, costumed interpreters add a special touch as they recreate normal household activities.

Other historical structures of note include the Alberta Legislature Building which was completed in 1912 and the Alberta Government House which served as the official residence for Alberta's Lieutenant-Governors until 1937.

Museum lovers will thrive on the variety of museums the city has to offer. The Provincial Museum of Alberta which is located right next to Alberta Government House provides an insight into the natural and human history of the province. The Fossil Gallery always seems to intrigue young and old alike.

The Strathcona Model and Toy Museum features a unique display of over two hundred models and toys made entirely of paper. Paper specialists take note!

Those with warrants outstanding will want to avoid the Edmonton Police Museum. It

is located in the headquarters of the Edmonton Police Department and it depicts the history of law enforcement in Alberta.

Members of the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society will be pleased to learn of Canada's Aviaton Hall of Fame. This facility is located within the Edmonton Convention Centre and the exhibits honour more than 100 people who contributed to the history of Canadian aviation. The audio/visual resource centre has more than 100 historical aviation video tapes.

Vista 33 provides a high level view of the city from the 33rd floor of the Alberta Telephone Tower. Once you are tired of the view you can look at the adjoining Alberta Government Telephones (AGT) Museum. It features the development of AGT and the world of telecommunications.

For Nature Lovers

The North Saskatchewan River valley is one of Edmonton's greatest assets. It is the longest and largest stretch of urban parkland in the country. A peaceful stroll along the river valley will do wonders for those who are determined to do a whirlwind tour of the city.

Plant lovers must visit the Muttart Conservatory which is located in the river valley. Housed within the Conservatory's four glass pyramid-shaped pavilions are specimens from all over the world. Three pavilions are dedicated to showing the plants from arid, temperate and tropical climatic zones. The fourth pavilion showcases brilliant floral displays that change with the season.

A nice facility for the family is the John Janzen Nature Centre. It provides programs, exhibits and information about nature in Edmonton.

The Valley Zoo is another family oriented attraction. Animals from every continent are in the collection. Children will love the hands-on experience at the Petting Zoo.

For Enquiring Minds

The Edmonton Art Gallery is located in downtown core and exhibits some of the best art from Canada and from around the world.

The Edmonton Space and Science Centre is a real treasure. It features the requisite space exhibits, a planetarium and public observatory as well as an IMAX theatre and laser light music concerts.

During the spring and summer, the city really comes alive with festival after festival. It is a real joy to be here for the Teen Festival of the Arts, the Edmonton International Children's Festival, the Jazz City International Festival, The Works: A Visual Arts Celebration, Summerfest: Edmonton Street Performers Festival, Edmonton's Klondike Days, the Edmonton Heritage Festival, the Edmonton Folk Music Festival and the Fringe Theatre Festival.

Edmonton is also blessed with more professional theatre companies per capita than any other Canadian city.

Conclusion

The show committee of Royal '92 Royale and the Edmonton Stamp Club sincerely hope that your visit to Edmonton will be both fun and memorable. RP SC

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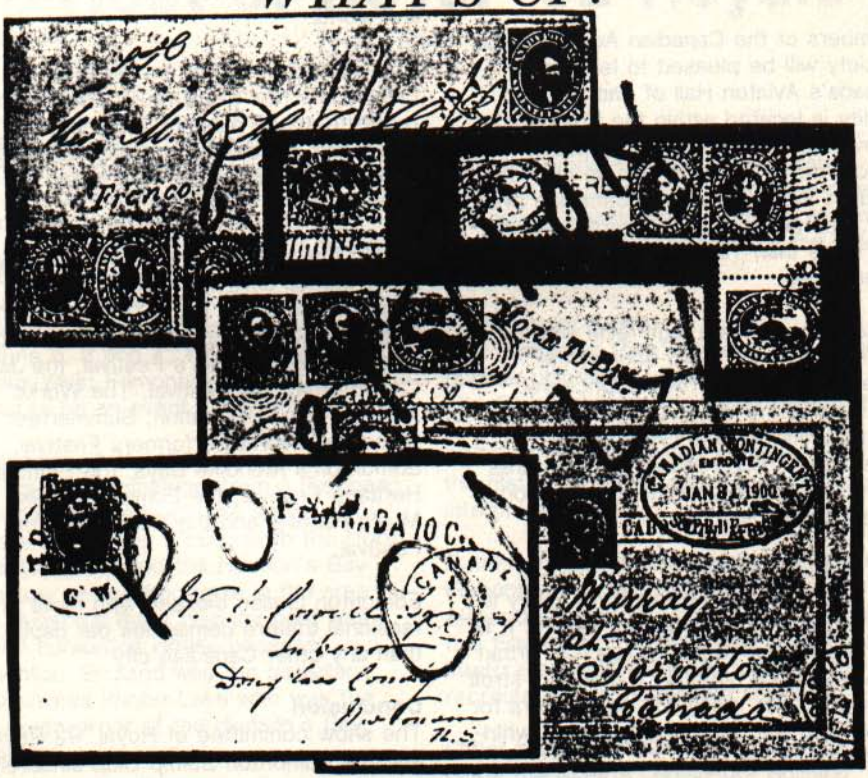

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Canadian Underpaid Overseas Letter Mail 1897-1914

by George B. Arfken

An earlier article, "Canada's Small Queen Era: Underpaid Overseas Letter Mail"[1] discussed underpaid overseas letter mail for the years 1870-1897. The present article may be considered a sequel, extending the discussion through the King Edward VII issue and up to the start of World War 1.[2] During this period 1897-1914, Imperial Penny Postage was introduced and there were two Universal Postal Union treaties. Because Imperial Penny Postage and the two UPU treaties changed postal rates, postal markings and underpayment penalties, dates become important. The dates when the new postal rates and regulations became effective and the major changes in rates and regulations are listed in Table 1.

Imperial Penny Postage. At the 1897 UPU Congress in Washington, there had been discussions and proposals for an international rate less than the current 5¢ per 1/2 oz. No action was taken. In December 1897, Canadian Postmaster General Mulock attempted to establish a 3¢ per 1/2 oz. rate for Canadian letters to any point in the British Empire.[3] The British Post Office authorities refused to accept Mr. Mulock's unilateral action and forced him to rescind his announcement. In July 1898, a conference in London persuaded British authorities to agree to the voluntary adoption of a 2¢ per 1/2 oz. rate. Acceptance of the new rate would be optional for each part of the British Empire. Canada agreed to the new rate and issued the 2¢ multicolored map stamp for this occasion. The new rate, 2¢ Imperial Penny Postage, became effective December 25, 1898.

This new 2¢ Imperial Penny Postage opened up many opportunities for misunderstanding postal rates and led to additional underpaid overseas covers. Figure 1 provides an example. The postage on this cover to New South Wales was paid with a 2¢ Numeral. This was Imperial Penny Postage to a part of the British Empire. Unfortunately, in August 1900, New South Wales had not accepted 2¢ Imperial Penny Postage. The correct rate was the 5¢ UPU rate and the cover was 3¢ underpaid. The Canadian Post Office stamped the cover with an encircled T/15. T was the international UPU symbol to indicate underpayment and 15 was the 3¢ deficiency expressed in centimes. (1¢ = 5 centimes.) The UPU regulation,

Table 1. Effective Dates for Imperial Penny Postage and the UPU Treaties

Imperial Penny Postage	December 25, 1898	Postal rate reduced to 2¢ per 1/2 oz. Not all members of the British Empire had accepted the new 2¢ rate at this time.
1897 UPU Treaty of Washington	January 1, 1899	Simple deficiency charged on letters underpaid because of redirection.
1906 UPU Treaty of Rome	October 1, 1907	(1) Underpaid covers to be marked with amount to be collected. (2) Basis weight raised from 1/2 oz. to 1 oz. (3) Rate for 2nd and successive ounces reduced to 3¢ per oz.

Figure 1. August 17, 1900. Imperial Penny Postage to New South Wales was paid with a 2¢ Numeral. New South Wales had not accepted Imperial Penny Postage so the cover was short 3¢ at the UPU 5¢ rate and was stamped T/15. The 3¢ deficiency was doubled and receipted with a 3d New South Wales postage due stamp.

in effect since 1879, was to double the deficiency. In New South Wales, this led to a written 3d and the application of a 3d postage due stamp.

Two points: (1) The deficiency was to be expressed in centimes and stamped on the cover. (2) The amount to be collected at destination was double the deficiency.

The 1897 UPU Treaty of Washington

The delegates at the Congress of Washington were generally agreed that underpayment should be penalized – to encourage the use of postage stamps and to encourage prepayment of the correct amount. There was one exceptional situation. A letter might be properly paid to a domestic destination and then become underpaid because it was redirected out of the country and subject to the higher UPU rate. Application of the mandatory doubling penalty did not seem appropriate in this situation. The delegates agreed that when a letter became underpaid be cause of redirection only the amount underpaid would be charged.

Canadian domestic letters redirected overseas were rare. The introduction of Imperial Penny Postage made a drastic change. It was not nearly so unlikely that a letter properly paid the 2¢ Imperial Penny Postage rate to the U.K. would be redirected to a neighbouring European country and be underpaid relative to the 5¢ UPU rate. Such covers are scarce but by no means rare. Figure 2 illustrates this situation. Posted in London, Ont., June 14, 1905 and addressed to London, England, this cover was properly paid the 2-fold Imperial Penny Postage with a pair of 2¢ Edwards. In England, the cover was redirected to France. This meant a 2-fold 5¢ UPU rate, underpaid 6¢. The British Post Office stamped the cover with a T to indicate underpayment and wrote on a 2 show that two rates were required. Because the 6¢ deficiency was the result of redirection, the French Post Office rated the letter at 6¢ or 30 centimes due, simple deficiency rather than double deficiency. A French 30 ctm postage due stamp was affixed.

Figure 2. Two 2¢ Edwards properly paid the 2-fold Imperial Penny Postage to England. When redirected to France, the cover was short 6¢ of the 2-fold 5¢ UPU rate of payment. Charged simple deficiency because of redirection: 30 centimes. Receipted with a French 30 ctm postage due stamp.

One further note on the 1897 Congress of Washington. The Regulations of Detail and Order that accompanied the Treaty included the following provision:

Article VI – Postage Stamps
1. The postage stamps represented the normal Union rates or their equivalents in the money of each country are printed as far as possible in the following colors:

The 25 centime postage stamps in dark blue; (UPU letter) the 10 centime postage stamps in red; (UPU post card, domestic letter) the 5 centime postage stamps in green (UPU printed matter, domestic post card)

This is why the colours of Canadian stamps were fixed at 1¢ domestic post card rate – green, 2¢ or 3¢ domestic letter rate – red and 5¢ UPU letter rate – blue.

The 1906 UPU Treaty of Rome. Three changes were made regarding underpaid overseas mail. First, the delegates decided that underpaid covers should be marked with the amount to be collected rather than with the deficiency as had been the practice. This new marking is shown in Figure 3. This cover went from St. John West, N.B., May 29, 1908, to Belgium. Whether paid the 2¢ Imperial Penny Postage or the 2¢ domestic rate, the cover was 3¢ short. The Canadian Post Office doubled the 3¢ deficiency to 6¢ or 30 centimes and stamped the cover with an encircled T/30. The Belgian Post Office applied 10 ctm and 20 ctm postage due stamps. Figure 3 with its T/30 should be compared to Figure 1 with its T/15. Each cover was underpaid the same 3¢ but the marking regulation changed.

The cover of Figure 3 is stamped RETOUR A L'ENVOYER, return to sender, and there is an Ottawa Dead Letter Office backstamp. So who paid the 30 centimes? The answer for this cover is – nobody paid. The Belgian dues were affixed before delivery as a

Figure 3. May 29, 1908. Imperial Penny Postage was paid to Belgium with a 2¢ Edward. The cover was 3¢ short of the required 5¢ UPU payment and was stamped T/30 for the 30 centimes to be collected. Belgian dues of 10 ctm and 20 ctm affixed. Delivery failed and the cover was returned to the Ottawa DLO.

matter of convenience. They served as an official notice of the amount due and would have been a receipt if delivery had been completed (with the addressee paying). Delivery was not completed and the Belgian postmaster had some paper work to do to explain why he or she didn't have 30 centimes in cash in place of the 10 and 20 ctm postage due stamps that had been affixed to the cover.

The second change coming from the Congress of Rome was a change in the basic mass/weight. The 15 gram standard

Figure 4. January 2, 1912. The 5¢ UPU rate to Turkey (for up to 1 oz.) was paid with a 5¢ Edward. In England, the cover was found to be overweight. The cover was marked 2 for two rates and stamped 3d, doubling the 3¢ that should have been paid for the second ounce. (Courtesy of Allan L. Steinhart.)

was raised to 20 grams. The old 15 grams was closely equivalent to 1/2 oz. and so 1/2 oz. was accepted as the basic weight for countries using ounces. The Congress of Rome accepted one full ounce as the new basic weight, equivalent to 20 grams. Mathematically this was ludicrous. The increase in grams was 33%. The increase in ounces was 100%. But ludicrous or not, this was the accepted equivalence.

The third change was a reduction of the postal charge on the second and successive ounces from 5¢ per oz. to 3¢ per oz. The argument was that the cost of sorting and delivering a 2 oz. letter was little more than the cost of sorting and delivering a 1 oz. letter.

This reduction in the postal charge on the second ounce made a difference in the rating of overweight letters. Figure 4 illustrates the new rating. This cover, addressed to Turkey, was mailed in Toronto on January 2, 1912. The 5¢ UPU rate was paid with a 5¢ Edward. Accepted by the Canadian Post Office as a single rate letter (not over 1 oz.), the cover was declared overweight by the British Post Office, short paid 3¢ for the second ounce. The cover was stamped 3d for the amount to be collected. The manuscript 2 indicated two rates.

Perhaps the reader has questions about this cover. It's quiet different from the previous three covers. Overweight but there is no UPU T. The amount to be collected is in pence, not in UPU centimes. Turkey had issued postage due stamps for almost half a century but there are no Turkish postage due stamps and no Turkish postmarks. The resolution of these anomalies comes with a backstamp BRITISH POST OFFICE CONSTANTINOPLE. British postal authorities charged the UPU rate, 2-1/2d for the first ource, 1-1/2d for the second ounce, and applied the UPU doubling penalty but otherwise treated this cover as British mail (not UPU mail) going from London to Constantinople.

This writer gratefully acknowledges the help of Thomas A. Hillman in providing material from the National Archives, of William S. Pawluk for useful discussions and of Allan L. Steinhart for permitting the inclusion of his due 3d cover to Turkey.

[1] *"Canada's Small Queen Era: Underpaid Overseas Letter Mail, 1870-1897," George B. Arfken, Canadian Philtelist vol. 42, pp. 16-31, January-February 1991.*

[2] *This article was suggested by a study of William S. Pawluk's superb postal history exhibit at BNAPEX'91 in Vancouver, B.C.*

[3] *Ron B. Winmill, The Evolution of Imperial Penny Postage and The Postal History of the Canadian 1898 Map Stamp. (Toronto, Jim Hennok Ltd., 1982). Winmill gives a detailed and documented account of both Postmaster General Mulock's 3¢ rate and the acceptance of Imperial Penny Postage.* RP SC

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New from Canada Post - Nouveautés de Postes Canada

Queen Elizabeth, Canadian Flag and Fruit Trees Featured on New Stamps

OTTAWA – Canada Post Corporation today announced details of the new definitive stamps and postage products being issued to reflect new postage prices for 1992.

Several versions of the familiar Canadian flag design appear on the new 42-cent stamps, which went on sale December 27. Sheets of 100 stamps as well as packs of 10, 25, and 50 show the flag against a background of rolling hills. The 100-stamp coil carries a design of the flag in one-colour engraving.

The new Quick Sticks self-adhesive stamps, the fourth issue in the series, show the flag flying in front of a mountain. The stamps went on sale January 28 in packs of 12 for $5.25.

All flag stamp designs were created by Gottschalk and Ash International of Toronto.

The familiar portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II by Yousuf Karsh will again appear on a definitive stamp, printed this year as a 42-cent denomination with a purple background. The stamp went on sale December 27 and is available in packs of 10 and in sheets of 100. The stamp was designed by Tom Yakobina of Montréal and Chris Candlish of Toronto.

Three new medium-value definitives are being issued December 27 to replace the three-year definitive series on mammals. The new series depicts fruit trees grown in Canada.

A McIntosh Apple tree appears on a 48-cent stamp, the rate for mail to the United States. A Black Walnut tree appears on a 65-cent stamp, the rate for

La Reine Élisabeth II, le Drapeau du Canada et des Arbres Fruitiers Orneront les Nouveaux Timbres.

OTTAWA – La Société canadienne des postes a rendu public aujourd'hui les détails des émissions de timbres courants et d'autres produits postaux qui seront imprimés aux tarifs de 1992.

Le drapeau du Canada a été retenu encore pour illustrer de nombreux nouveaux timbres de 0,42 $. Des feuilles de cent timbres ainsi que des carnets de dix, de vingt-cinq et de cinquante présenteront le symbole countre un chaînon de collines. Une version monochrome du drapeau, gravée en taille-douce, figurera sur les timbres en rouleaux de cent. Tous seront émis le 27 décembre.

Le «Timbrexpress», le quatrième timbre autocollant, aura pour motif l'unifolié flottant au-dessus d'une montagne. Ce produit d'affranchissement, qui sera mis en circulation le 28 janvier prochain, sera offert en carnets de 12 au prix de 5,25 $.

On doit à la maison torontoise de Gottschalk + Ash International tous les timbres consacrés au drapeau du Canada.

Le portrait bien connu de Sa Majesté la reine Élisabeth II qu'a réalisé Yousuf Karsh sera de nouveau reproduit cette année sur un timbre courant de 0,4 $. Tiré sur fond pourpre, il sera offert en carnets de dix et en feuilles de cent. Le graphiste montréalais Tom Yakobina et le Torontois Chris Candlish ont uni leurs talents pour réaliser ce timbre, qui l'on pourra se procurer à compter du 27 décembre également.

Trois nouveaux timbres courants de valeur moyenne seront émis le 27

1992 New Rate Postage Stamps and Postage Products

Modification tarifaire 1992 Timbres-poste et produits d'affranchissement

Item	Issue Date (ID)/Date d'émission (DE) Release Date (RD)/Date de lancement (DL)		Printer, paper/ Imprimeur, papier	Article
$0.42 Domestic rate (Flag)	27 Dec./déc. 1991	ID/DE	AP/CP	0,42$ régime intérieur (drapeau)
$4.20 Stamp Pack (10 x $0.42 Flag)	27 Dec./déc. 1991	RD/DL	AP/CP	4,20$ carnet (10 x 0,42$ drapeau)
$10.50 Stamp Pack (25 x $0.42 Flag)	27 Dec./déc. 1991	RD/DL	AP/CP	10,50$ carnet (25 x 0,42$ drapeau)
$0.42 Domestic rate (Queen)	27 Dec./déc. 1991	ID/DE	AP/CP	0,42$ régime intérieur (Reine)
$0.48 U.S. rate (McIntosh Apple)	27 Dec./déc. 1991	ID/DE	AP/CP	0,48$ É.-U. (Pommier «McIntosh»)
$0.65 Domestic Rate 2nd weight step (Black Walnut	27 Dec./déc. 1991	ID/DE	AP/CP	0,65$ 2e catégorie de poids du régime intérieur (Noyer noir)
$0.84 International Rate (Stanley Plum)	27 Dec./déc. 1991	ID/DE	AP/CP	0,84$ régime international (Prunier «Stanley»)
$4.20 Stamp Pack (10 x $0.42 Queen)	27 Dec./déc. 1991	RD/DL	AP/CP	0,42$ carnet (10 x 0,42$ Reine)
$2.40 Stamp Pack (5 x $0.48 McIntosh Apple)	27 Dec./déc. 1991	RD/DL	AP/CP	2,40$ carnet (5 x 0,48$ (Pommier «McIntosh»)
$4.20 Stamp Pack (5 x $0.84 Stanley Plum)	27 Dec./déc. 1991	RD/DL	AP/CP	4,20$ carnet (5 x 0,84$ Prunier «Stanley»)
$42.00 Coil (100 x $0.42 Flag)	27 Dec./déc. 1991	ID/DE	CBN/PPC	42,00$ rouleau (100 x 0,42$ drapeau)
$0.42 Domestic Envelopes ("Scales", No. 8, $0.45, NO. 10, $0.46, in singles and packs of 10)	27 Dec./déc. 1991	RD/DL	Innova/N° 2	0,42$ enveloppes du régime intérieur (Balances, N° 8 0,45$, N° 10, 0,46$; unités ou paquets de 10)
$0.84 International Air Letter (Hang Glider, in singles or packs of 5)	27 Dec./déc. 1991	RD/DL	AP/N° 1	0,84$ aérogramme, régime international (Deltaplane unités ou paquets de 5)
$21.00 Stamp Pack (2 x 25 x $0.42 Flag)	27 Dec./déc. 1991	RD/DL	AP/CP	21,00$ carnet (2 x 25 x 0,42$ drapeau)
$5.25 Quick Sticks Stamp Pack (12 x $0.42 Flag)	28 Jan./jan. 1992	ID/DE	AP/Fasson/Slater Papers	5,25 Timbrexpress - carnet (12 x 0,42$ drapeau)

ID – Issue Date, Official first day covers available
RD – Release Date, Official first day covers NOT available

DE – Date d'émission (avec plis Premier jour officiels)
DL – Date de lancement (sans plus Premier jour officiels)

CBN Canadian Bank Note
AP Ashton-Potter Limited
PPC Peterborough Paper Converters
CP Coated Papers
N° 2 No 2 offset white wove/N° 2 vélin blanc
N° 1 No. 1 offset/offset N° 1

the second weight step for domestic Lettermail (30-50 grams). A Stanley Plum tree is featured on an 84-cent stamp, the rate for mail to international destinations other than the U.S.

The three stamps are available in sheets of 50. The 48- and 84-cent stamps are also available in packs of five. They were designed by Clermont Malenfant of Montréal.

Rivers Stamp Series to Continue with look at Water Ways of Industry and Commerce

OTTAWA – Canada's River Heritage, a continuing series of commemorative postage stamps depicting important Canadian rivers, will continue next month with the issue of a booklet of ten 42-cent stamps, Canada Post Corporation announced today. The stamps are being issued on April 22, which has been designated Earth Day.

The stamps focus on five "Waterways of Development", each featuring a typical portion of the river and an important element of its commercial or industrial use.

décembre pour remplacer la série de trois ans consacrée aux mammifières. La nouvelle série illustre des arbres fruitiers cultivés au Canada.

Le pommier «McIntosh» paraître sur le timbre de 0,48 $, le tarif des envois à destination des États-Unis. Le noyer noir formera le motif du timbre de 0,65 $, le nouveau tarif de la deuxième catégorie de poids du régime intérieur (30 g - 50 g). Enfin, le prunier «Stanley» illustrera le timbre de 0,84 $ du régime international.

Ces trois timbres seront offers en feuilles de cinquante. Les timbres de 0,48 $ seront également produits en carnets de cinq. Clermont Malenfant, de Montréal, a signé ces timbres.

La Série sur les Fleuves et Rivières du Patrimoine met à l'honneur les axes de Développement de L'Industrie et du Commerce.

OTTAWA – La série «Fleuves et rivières du patrimoine», qui présente des cours d'eau importants du Canada, se poursuit avec l'émission le mois prochain d'un autre carnet de timbres commémoratifs. C'est ce qu'a annoncé aujourd'hui la Société canadienne des postes. Le

The Margaree River, which flows through Cape Breton, supports a commercial fishery and is important to the local farming and tourism industry. The River is world-renowned among sport fishermen for its Altantic salmon, which is shown in the foreground of the stamp.

The South Saskatchewan River forms a large part of one of Canada's most extensive river systems. A mallard duck is shown in the foreground, representing the wildlife supported by Lake Diefenbaker that was created by the river's Gardiner Dam to ensure adequate water supplies in the area.

The Ottawa River is one of Canada's most historically significant rivers, having served as the early fur-trading link between Montreal and the Canadian interior. Its importance as a key logging route is represented in the foreground of the stamp with a drawing of a steam tugboat pulling a log boom.

carnet de dix timbres de 0,42 $ sera mis en circulation le 22 avril, Jour de la Terre.

Le motif de ces vignettes, qui présentent cinq axes de développement de l'industrie et du commerce, est formé d'un paysage typique de la rivière et d'un élément évoquant sa contribution à l'industrie et au commerce.

La rivière Margaree, qui coule dans le Cap-Breton, profite à une pêcherie ainsi qu'à des entreprises agricoles et touristiques. Prisée par les amateurs de pêche du monde entier pour sa population de saumons de l'Atlantique, la rivière est présentée avec un spécimen de cette espèce.

La rivière Saskatchewan Sud forme une grande partie d'un des plus grands réseaux hydrographiques du Canada. Un malard figure au premier plan du motif pour représenter la faune dont la survie est assurée par le lac Diefenbaker, créé au moyen du barrage Gardiner. Érigé sur le cours de la Saskatchewan Sud, ce barrage assure l'approvisionnement en eau dans la région.

La rivière des Outaouais a joué un rôle primordial dans l'histoire du Canada. Reliant Montréal au centre du pays, elle a d'abord servi à la pelleterie puis à la

Several electricity towers are shown in the foreground of the stamp featuring the Niagara River. The river and its famous waterfall generate electric power on a world scale, serving as the natural power source for much of central Canada and a large portion of the northeastern United States.

The Eliot or West River of Prince Edward Island supports a number of water-based industries, including one surrounding the renowned Malpeque oyster, which is shown in the foregound of the stamp. The Eliot River flows into Charlottetown Harbour, near Malpeque Bay where the oysters are farmed.
The detailed pencil drawings are by Jan Waddell and the overall design by Malcolm Waddell, both of Toronto.

Official first day covers will show a Niagara Falls cancellation and will feature a cachet showing the Horseshoe Falls.

Stamp Specifications:
Issue date: 22 April 1992
Printer: Ashton-Potter Ltd.
Quantity: 15 million (1.5 million booklets)
Dimensions: 48 mm x 30 mm (horizontal)
Perforation: 13+
Gum type: PVA
Paper type: stamps - CIS Litho (Harrison)
Booklet cover - 260 m Halopaque Satin Smooth (recycled)
Printing process: lithography (five colours)
Pane layout: 10 stamps, 5 x 2
Tagging: General tagged (four sides)

Reflections of Canada posters updated

Stamp enthusiasts will be pleased to hear that the popular *Reflections of Canada* posters are being updated. Beginning March 25, two new posters featuring stamps issued since 1980 will be available by mail order only through the National Philatelic Centre. The three original posters, which cover stamps issued from 1851 to 1980, will be available in a new, updated format. Cost is $11.95 for a set of the two new posters, and $17.95 for set of the updated versions of the original three.

drave. Son rôle de route principale pour le transport du bois flotté est illustré sur la vignette au moyen d'un remorqueur à vapeur tirant du bois.

Au premier plan du timbre consacré à la rivière Niagara figurent plusieurs pylônes qui rappellent l'énergie chutes, principales sources d'énergie naturelle pour la majeure pratie des provinces centrales du Canada et une bonne partie du nord-est des États-Unis.

Située à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, la rivière de l'Ouest – aussi appelée rivière Eliot – contribue au maintien de diverses industries, notamment à l'élevage des huîtres. La rivière Eliot se jette dans le port de Charlottetown, près de la baie Malpeque; c'est là qu'on cultive la variété d'huîtres du même nom, illustrée sur la vignette.

Jan Waddell a signé les dessins au crayon, Malcolm Waddell, le motif. Tous deux sont de Toronto.

Les plis Premier jour officiels, qui seront oblitérés à Niagara Falls, sont ornés d'une photo des chutes du Fer-à-cheval.

Données techniques:
Date d'émission: 22 avril 1992
Imprimeur: Ashton-Potter Ltd.
Tirage: 15 000 000 timbres (1,5 millions de carnets)
Format: 48 mm x 30 mm (horizontal)
Dentelure: 13+
Gomme: A.P.V.
Papier: timbres - couché d'un côté, litho (Harrison)
couverture des carnets - 260 m Halopague Satin Smooth (recyclé)
Procédé d'impression: lithographie (cinq couleurs)
Présentation du feuillet: 10 timbres, 5 x 2
Marquage: Procédé général, sur les quatre côtés

Les nouvelles affiches *Reflets du Canada*

Les adeptes de la philatélie seront heureux d'apprendre que les affiches intitulées *Reflets du Canada* font peau

Olympic stamps posters
The Olympic Winter Games stamps issued last month are featured on a set of three full-colour 43 x 61-centimetre (17 x 24 inch) posters that are now available from the National Philatelic Centre and at selected postal counters. The set sells for $9.95 and uses the same design concept used in the original stamps.

Pilot project tests use of custom pre-stamped stationery
Canada Post has produced custom pre-stamped number 10 envelopes and postcards as part of a pilot project with the Automotive Opinion Forum, which produces consumer automotive surveys. Philatelic quantities of this recyclable stationery, which features a full-colour version of the Quick Stick Canadian flag design, will be available to collectors on a limited basis by mail order only. Collectors should check the Spring edition of *Collections of Canada* and *Details* for further information.

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neuve. À compter du 25 mars, deux nouvelles affiches illusteront en effet des timbres émis depuis 1980. Il sera possible de les obtenir seulement par la poste auprès du Centre national de philatélie. Les trois affiches originales, dont la présentation a été modifiée, porteront sur les timbres émis entre 1851 et 1980. Le jeu des deux nouvelles affiches sera offert au prix de 11,95 $, et la nouvelle version des trois affiches originales sera vendue au prix de 17,95 $.

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Les timbres consacrés aux Jeux olympiques d'hiver, émis le mois dernier, sont reproduits sur trois affiches en couleurs dont les dimensions sont de 43 cm sur 61 cm (17 po sur 24 po). On peut maintenant se procurer ces affiches auprès du Centre national de philatélie et de certains points de vente postaux. Le jeu se vend au prix de 9,95 $.

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The Judging and Exhibiting Column – La rubrique du juge et de l'exposant

by/par Charles J.G. Verge

THE ONE STAMP EXHIBIT: CHANGE FOR SURVIVAL

"Change" is the buzzword of the last few decades. It applies not only to our family, to the political environment, to our work and to our way of life, but also to our leisure time and our hobbies. The One Stamp Exhibit is a good example of where change can help an area of philately survive – if it is in fact in danger. I firmly believe that there is room in our hobby for all aspects of collecting and exhibiting: from traditional philately to maximaphily and from aerophilately to astrophilately. As with any change, exhibitors and judges must be willing to accept change and be flexible how, when and why our hobby adapts.

Single stamp exhibits are most uncommon in Canada. In fact, we had not seen one in a national level exhibition, as far as I know, for many years, until Stephen Ekstrom showed his U.S. 1861-68 3-cent issue at ROYALE*1991 * ROYAL, the 63rd convention of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada held in Montreal in April 1991. Since then three more have shown up, all at BNAPEX '91, the convention of the British North American Philatelic Society held last August in Vancouver. These were *The 3-cent Small Queen - perforation 12.5 x 12.5; Canada's First Airmail Stamp: Rates, Routes and Usages* and *Canada - Queen Elizabeth: 1973-77 Definitive Issues*.

It is my premise that, although exhibitors should continue to show the type of exhibits of single stamps such as that shown by Stephen Ekstrom, those shown at BNAPEX pave the way for the

La collection d'un timbre: Changer pour survivre

Le "changement" est le mot clé des dernières décennies Il s'applique non seulement à notre famille, à notre environnement politique, à notre travail et à notre stule de vie, mais aussi à nos loisirs et à nos pase-temps. La Collection d'un timbre est un exemple concret où le changement peut aider un type de collection à survivre – si, en fait, ce type de collection est en danger. Je crois fermement qu'il y a de la place dans notre passe-temps favori pour tous les types de collection et d'expositions: de la philatélie traditionnelle à la maximaphilie et de l'aerophilatélie à l'astrophilatélie. Par contre, comme pour la plupart des changements dans d'autres domaines, les juges et les exposants doivent être prêt à accepter le changement et à être flexible sur le quand, le comment et le pourquoi du changement dans notre passe-temps.

Les collections composées d'une étude d'un seul timbre sont rares dans les expositions canadiennes. En fait, si ma mémoire me sert, nous n'en n'avions pas vu une en compétition au niveau national depuis plusieurs années quant apparut celle sur le 3 cent de 1861-68 des États-Unis présentée par Stephen Ekstrom à la 63e Convention de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada: ROYALE * 1991 * ROYAL tenue à Montréal en avril 1991. Depuis cette date trois autres collections sont apparues en compétition. Toutes les trois a BNAPEX '91, la convention de la British North American Society tenue en août dernier à Vancouver: *Le 3 cent Petite Reine – dentelée 12.5 x 12.5; Les premiers timbres de poste aérienne*

survival of this area of exhibiting. The classical Ekstrom-type exhibit deals with the stamp, its development, production, printings, usages and rates, perforations, colours and papers, etc. Although the BNAPEX-type exhibits in all cases used some of the same elements as found in the Ekstrom-type, they added to it elements of the Special Philatelic Studies Exhibit or extended the limits of the definition of a Single Stamp Exhibit. This, in my view, is where survival lies for this type of exhibit.

I will try to describe how each of the three BNAPEX exhibits treated their subject and the reader can see how three exhibitors proceeded, I am sure inadvertently, to extend the parameters of the Single Stamp Exhibit and possibly in some way those of the Special Philatelic Studies Exhibit.

The 3 cent Small Queen – perforation 12.5 x 12.5.

If you read the title page of this exhibit, you will be struck by the very classical approach to the study of what is probably the rarest major variety of this issue. However, the exhibitor gives clues in his introduction that, in fact, he will be dealing with other points as well. *"In order to understand the background of the perf. 12.5 . . . , it is necessary to study Canada's First Bill Issue . . . . A point of controversy has long been the location of the first printing, Montreal or Ottawa. . . . a wealth of opportunity for the study of 19th Century Canadian Postal History."*

The exhibit unfolds by first starting to explain the perf. 12.5 itself and its relationship to the Bill stamps. The exhibitor illustrates his thesis by using some of the Bill stamps themselves. He then goes on to jump into the controversy as to the location and the printing and perforation of the stamp by utilising trade sample cards, the bill stamps and other Large and Small Queen Stamps. He also indicates his disagreement with both Boggs' and Jarrett's theses on the printing and puts forward his own theories.

du Canada: tarifs, routes et usages et Canada – Reine Élizabeth: émission courante 1973-77.

Mon hypothèse est que même si les exposants continuent à exposer des collections telles que celle présentée par Monsieur Ekstrom, celles montrées à BNAPEX montrent le chemin de la survie et du futur pour ce genre de collection. La collection classique du genre Ekstrom se spécialise dans le timbre, son développement, sa production, ses tirages, ses usages et tarifs, ses dentelures, ses couleurs et types de papier, etc. Quoique les collections à BNAPEX utilisaient, dans tous les cas, certains des mêmes éléments que les collections de type Ekstrom, elles apportaient aussi des éléments nouveaux importés des collections d'Études philatéliques spéciales ou élargissaient la définition des Collections d'un timbre. C'est, à mon point de vue, l'approche qui assurera la survie de ce type de collection.

Je vais essayer de décrire le traitement du sujet utilisé par chacun des exposants et le lecteur pourra voir comment trois collectionneurs se sont pris, par mégarde j'en suis sur, pour élragir les horizons de la Collection d'un timbre et en même temps possiblement ceux des Études philatéliques spéciales.

Le 3 cent Petite Reine – dentelé 12.5 x 12.5

En lisant la page titre de cette collection, on est frappé par la méthode classique d'étude de ce qui est probablement la variété principale de cette émission. Par contre, l'exposant donne, dans son introduction, des indices qu'il traitera de son sujet d'une façon différente. *"Afin de comprendre l'histoire du dentelé 12.5. . . , il faut faire l'étude des premiers timbres de traite (Bill Stamps . . . . Un point de litige a été pendant longtemps l'endroit de la première impression, Montréal ou Ottawa . . . une abondance de possibilités d'étude de l'histoire postale canadienne du 19e siècle."*

He then proceeds through the classical elements of a single stamp exhibit to finish up his exhibit with a study of why most used copies on cover are found emanating from two correspondences. The exhibitor illustrates this section with photos, illustrated and advertising covers, post cards and other elements usually found in a Special Philatelic Study Exhibit.

Canada's First Airmail Stamp: Rates, Routes and Usages.
In this instance the exhibitor has shunned the typical study of the stamp from production to printing including varieties. He concentrates on the reasons why the stamp and its surcharged version were issued (Airmail agreement with the United States on July 20, 1928 and rate increase of July 1, 1931); the commercial usages to illustrate the rates and, instead of FFC, he again uses valid commercial mail to illustrate routes. In reality this, as well as the following exhibit, is a Two Stamp Exhibit. Scott catalogue identifies these two airmail issues as C1 and C3. I believe however, that this is an ingenious way to extend the definition of a Single Stamp Exhibit by joining the traditional and postal history with aerophilately.

Canada – Queen Elizabeth II – 1973-77 Definitive issues.
Of the three exhibits described here, this is probably the exhibit most within the parameters of the traditional Single Stamp Exhibit and the most modern. Its development is based on a study of varieties, including errors and usage, utilizing a wide range of philatelic elements including: two different printers, four papers, three printing processes, six levels of fluorescence, and four perforation gauges. Here again the exhibitor uses two stamps with the same design in the same series to illustrate what is, in effect, a single stamp printed in two different denominations but with everything else virtually equal (Scott 593 and 593A).

La collection commence en premier lieu en expliquant le dentelé 12.5 lui-même et sa relation aux timbres de traite. L'exposant illustre sa théorie en utilisant des timbres de traite. Il continue sa thèse en discutant la controverse de l'emplacement de l'impression et de la perforation de ce timbre en utilisant des échantillons de commerce, des timbres de traite et d'autres timbres des séries des Grandes et des Petites Reines. Il indique ces différends avec les thèses de Boggs et de Jarrett sur l'impression et émet ses propres théories. La collection se continue suivant le traitement classique d'une Collection d'un timbre et se termine par une discussion des raisons pourquoi la plupart des timbres sur pli viennent de deux correspondances. L'exposant illustre cette section avec des photos, des plis illustrés et commerciaux des cartes postales et d'autres éléments généralement trouvés dans des Études philatéliques spéciales.

Les premiers timbres de poste aérienne du Canada: tarifs, routes et usages
Dans cette collection, l'exposant a ignoré l'étude traditonnelle du timbre de sa production à son impression incluant ses variétés. Il concentre ses efforts sur les raisons de l'émission du timbre et de sa version surchargée (Accord de poste aérienne avec les États-Unis du 20 juillet 1928 et la hausse du tarif du premier juillet 1931); les usages commerciaux pour illustrer les tarifs et, au lieu de Plis Premier Vol, il utilise des plis commerciaux pour illustrer les routes suivies. En réalité cette collection, ainsi que la suivante est une Collection de deux timbres. Le catalogue Scott identifie ces deux timbres de poste aérienne comme C1 et C3. Je crois, par contre, que ceci est un façon ingénieuse d'élargir les paramètres de la définition de la Collection d'un timbre en unissant la philatélie traditonnelle et l'histoire postale à l'aerophilatélie.

Canada – Reine Élizabeth – émission courante 1973-77.
Des trois collections décrites dans cet

The three exhibits described above may be a way to change the approach to Single Stamp Exhibits while at the same time increasing the flexibility that exhibitors have in getting their exhibits recognized. This may also be the way to improve the knowledge and interest of judges, exhibitors and show goers for what is now called Special Philatelic Studies Exhibits. I firmly believe that this type of exhibit is more popular with new exhibitors, show goers because they show the interesting and human side of philately.

A seminar I just attended on international philatelic judging indicated that every other area of philatelic exhibiting stems from traditional philately. It is nice to see that traditional philately (Single Stamp Exhibits) is flexible and adaptable enough to be combined with other new areas of philately (Special Philatelic Studies) and continue to diversify as it has in the past. RP SC

article, la troisième est probablement celle qui représente le plus les paramètres traditionnelles de la Collection d'un timbre et est la plus moderne. Le développement de la collection est basé sur l'étude des variétés, incluant les erreurs et des usages. Il utilise un grand nombre d'éléments philatéliques incluant: deux imprimeurs, quatres papiers, trois méthodes d'impression, six niveaux de marquage et quatres dentelures. Par contre, encore une fois, l'exposant utilise deux timbres ayant le même vignette dans la même série pour illustrer ce qui est en fait, un seul timbre imprimé à deux tarifs différents avec tous les autres éléements demeurant pratiquement les mêmes (Scott 593 et 593A).

Les trois collections décrites ci-haut sont peut-être une façon de changer notre approche aux Collections d'un timbre tout en maintenant la flexibilité des exposants de voir leurs collections reconnues. Ceci servirait aussi à augmenter les connaissances et l'intérêt aux expositions pour ce que l'on appelle dans le moment les Collections d'Études philatéliques spéciales. Je suis fermement convaincu que ce genre de collection est de plus en plus populaire avec les nouveaux exposants et les visiteurs parce qu'elles démontrent l'aspect intéressant et humain de la philatélie.

Un séminaire auquel je viens d'assister, sur l'art de juger au niveau international, indique que tous les domaines de la philatélie one leur ascendance dans la philatélie traditonnelle. Il est bon de voir que la philatélie traditionnelle (Collection d'un timbre) est assez flexible et est capable de s'adapter aux nouveaux domaines de la philatélie (Études philatéliques spéciales) et de se diversifier comme elle l'a fait par le passé. SP PC

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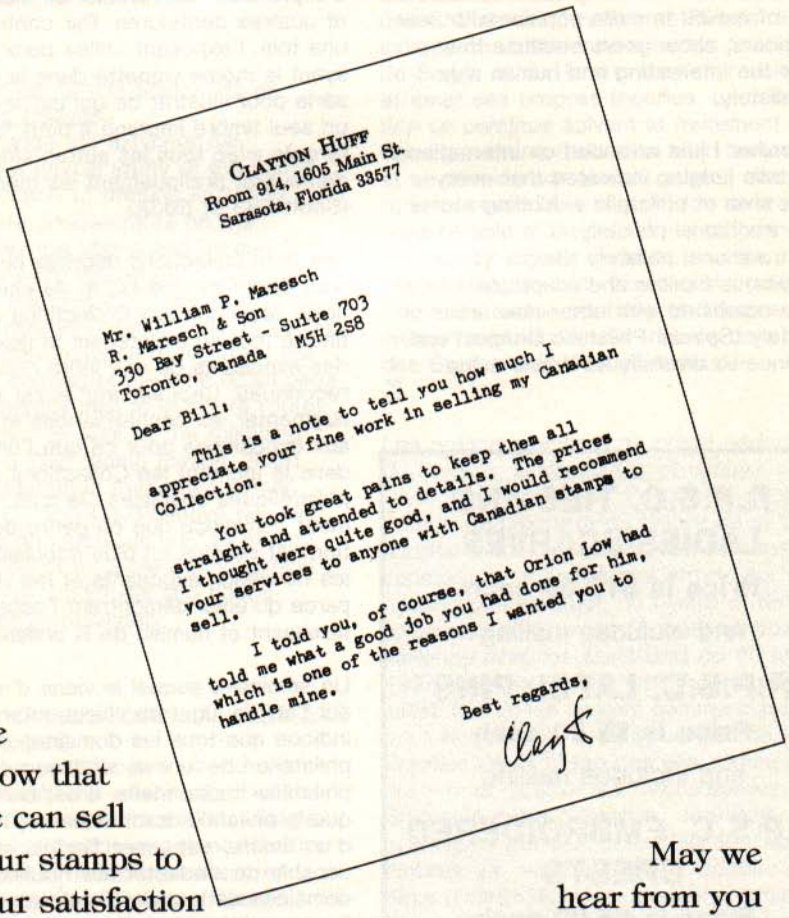

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DEALERS IN RARE STAMPS SINCE 1924

Variations

by R. Molar

When did stamp collecting start in Canada? We will never know with any degree of certainty, but the hobby had certainly taken root by the early 1860s in at least two locations – Saint John in New Brunswick and Montreal in what was then Canada East. There were certainly collectors in other locations.

John Reginald Hooper, writing under his pen name of Canadiensis in the March 1891 issue (Vol. 6 No. 3) of *The Quaker City Philatelist*, published in Philadelphia, made reference to the earliest Canadian philatelic correspondence he had seen.

Can anyone predate Hooper's 1863 references to written communications between stamp collectors in British North America?

Hooper's article follows. I wonder if the two covers and their contents still exist.

The First Canadian Collectors
by Canadensis

In my collection I have two Nova Scotia stamps preserved on the entire original letter. The stamps in themselves are of no great curiosity, being simply the 5c. blue 1860 issue, but the letters are of exceeding interest. I preserve these simply to show that I have the records of the earliest stamp collectors, as far as known, in Canada. If any one can, by either writing or print, prove that there were earlier collectors in the field than I now show, I am sure it will be accepted with great interest. The first letter is as follows:

"Yarmouth, June 27, 1863.
"Mr. Frederick H – ,
"Charlottetown, P.E.I.:
"*Dear Sir:* – I received your favor of the 1st with the stamps enclosed, for which accept my thanks, and I was glad to hear that I had contributed some little to your collection, as I feared you may have had the most of those sent to you. I have an order from Liverpool, England, for two full sets of N.B., P.E.I., and N.S. stamps, and will trouble you to send me say two full sets of P.E. Island stamps (unused ones) and I will pay the amount for same over to your father in St. John. I am rather out of the way here in getting them. If you have a New Zealand 1 shil., I should like one. I have not had time to attend to them lately. I enclose an Antigua 1d., Prussia 1 silb.gr., Switzerland 40 rappens. If you have anything I have not bear me in mind,
"I am, yours truly, J.W.M. – ."

The second letter is directed to the same person at Charlottetown, P.E. Island:

"Yarmouth, N.S., July 17, 1863.
"*My Dear Sir:* – I have to own your regarded favor of 6th inst., with two sets P.E. Island stamps, amount 3s. 6d, Island currency, with the Victoria and N.S. Wales stamp, for which you have my thanks. I have written Mr. D.J.S. – – to pay your father 3s. 6d., Island currency, for the above, which appears to be the only way of remitting to you, and which I trust will answer you. You have succeeded very well in your collection. When I come across the N.S. 1 shil., I will bear you in mind. I enclose you Spain 2 reales, Canada 3d., Denmark 4s., Switzerland 1 franc, Hamburg 7, Denmark 2s., Portugal 5 reis, Nova Scotia 2 cts. (new, just issued), and hope these may add to your collection. Should you come across any you think I may not have, send them along if you have duplicates.
I am, dear sir, yours very truly, J.W.M."

There are two or three points worthy of notice in the last letter. One is the scarcity of the N.S. shilling, even at that time; another is the corroboration of the issue of the N.S. 2c. stamp in July, 1863, and lastly, the difficulty of sending

small amounts from one province to another in 1863. I do not give the full names as I had not authority to do such, but the letters intact are to be sold with the "J.R.Hooper collection" at auction in New York early in March, where every one will have a chance to see them. RP SC

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Postmarked Ottawa

by Hans Reiche

Having permission to view two post Office files, marked as Confidential (13-10-1 and 2), I came across a short but interesting note from the American Bank Note Co. in New York, dated 21 May 1897. An unidentified officer of the company wrote to the Superintendent of the Postage Stamp Branch in Ottawa that he was sending him as a gift a proof of the 12d. black. The name of the superintendent was E.P. Stanton.

* * * *

I have mentioned a number of times that an electronic perforation gauge is in the final development stage. Finally, a German company has succeeded in marketing one. No details are yet available, but it is advertised that one can throw away all other perforation gauges, which are in many cases inacurate, especially when measuring down to two decimal places. More about this gauge will be reported soon.

* * * *

Some people believe that a single catalogue for Canada is sufficient, and that it is unnecessary to issue more. But when looking at some of them, such as the Scott, and the specialized Canada from Scott and Darnell, one can note that different approaches are being used by each one of them. Often, stamp varieties listed in one are not reported in another. Details given for a stamp in one catalogue may be limited in another. For any serious collector, it is useful to review all published data, and each catalogue may reveal something that a collector could not find elsewhere.

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Vignettes of Early British North American Postal History

by J.C. Arnell, F.R.P.S.C.

XXI. A Naval Letter with a Poignant Aftermath

On several occasions in the past I have written about the contents of early transatlantic letters. This is another such, in part because of its interesting contents about a part of Canada which does not figure very prominently in early B.N.A. postal history, but also because of the poignant addition found within it.

The letter illustrated here was written by Captain Edward Wrottesley, Commander of H.M. Brig *Sabine*, to his wife from St. John's, Newfoundland on 21 May 1814. Edward Wrottesley was the fifth son of Sir John Wrottesley, Baronet of an ancient line of baronets of Shropshire. The family seat was Wrottesley Park, five miles from Wolverhampton on the Shrewsbury road.

As the letter is a fairly straightforward narrative of events of the time, in spite of beginning 'My dearest Love', it is transcribed in its entirety below, In reading this account, the reader should bear in mind that the *Sabine* was a small, two-masted brig-sloop of eighteen guns, 96 feet long and 28-1/2 feet beam. It was originally a French vessel, the *Requin*, which had been captured in the Mediterranean by H.M.S. *Volage* on 28 July 1808 and taken into the Royal Navy, where she served until 1818, when she was sold to be broken up. With square sails, she would have been difficult to handle in a storm or when traversing a field of floating sea-ice.

"After a most tedious Passage I have at length arrived, but not without experiencing more difficulties than you can imagine upon this dreary Coast. A very short time after sailing we encountered the heaviest Gale of Wind I ever remember, and lasted without abating for five days, when my faithfull Chronometer deemed us near the Banks. We met with islands and fields of ice for near 300 miles, and it was not without considerable difficulty we extricated ourselves. I chased a Privateer three days ago with one hundred and ten Men on board, she had committed considerable damage on the Coast, and had the impudence to tell the General by a Master of a Vessell which he had captured that he intended to blocade the Port.

"Do not be sanguine but I think Money is to be made here. (He was referring to the possibility of getting prize money for enemy vessels captured and sent into port for condemnation.) The Admiral has not arrived, and I am Major Domo but I am trying to get to Sea. The News of Peace has just arrived, and I am highly pleased with . . . ? . . .'s Conduct, but shall never think it worth the Pen of the Historian to trouble himself about Bonaparte – The Americans my Friends begin to speak *en bas* they have requested a cessation of hostilities in Canada which has been refused by Sir J Provost and referred to the Admiral on the American Station, the Embargo is taken of(f) and our Prisoners released, but we have declared the whole Coast in a state of Blockade the Americans are in a miserable state, and their Men of War laid up it is supposed the Men are destined for the Lakes. The Boston Papers insist upon Maddison making Peace on any terms. In this place it is impossible to procure provisions of any description Your amiable Sex during the Winter are obliged to live upon Salt Fish We are to have a grand Fete in honour of the Peace on the 21st of June next. If I am in Port, I intend to exert all my hilarity not forgetting Polly mine, how

The letter was carried by a private trader or fishing vessel from St. John's to Cove, Ireland, where it was struck with 'COVE/SHIP LETTER' and rated 11d to Dublin. Carried across the Irish Sea by packet to Holyhead and on to Wolverhampton, where an additional 2d packet and 10d inland postage was added for a total postage due of 1/11 Stg.

often has that expression recurred to my Mind. The *Sabine* behaves remarkably well in bad Weather but she does not Sail. I am grown a great admirer of Doctor Portens Works and have experienced a great re . . . in my Books. Tell Sir John (his father) that Mr Hatchard has behaved very . . . in his sale of Burks Works and that a great part of the Volume relating to the French revolution has never been bound up, and upwards of twenty pages missing, a good lesson not to employ him in future. The Soda Water Polly has been of (torn out) and I assure you I am remarkably (torn out) the severity of the Weather has far exceeded what we experienced that dreary Night at Liphook. I wont say much about my *Move* as you you little Wretch will be so proud. I have been in Company with none of the Fair Sex therefore . . . ? . . . contests. The opportunity of writing Love is the only one I have had, and the Merchants are looking anxiously for the *Sabine* to get to Sea. Does ones dear Pledge of affection begin to trouble you

Keep in good Spirits Polly we shall soon meet Adieu Dear Love and believe me your truly affectionate Husband
Edw Wrottesley"

We can only speculate on what happened to Captain Wrottesley during the following two months, for folded inside this letter was a slightly tattered piece of paper on which was written:

"Here
Lies the Body of
Captain
Edward Wrottesley
fifth son of Sir John
Wrottesley Bart
Commander of H.M. Brig
Sabine
who died July 29th, 1814
Aged 29 Years.
N.B. The above is the true copy of
the Tombstone
William Earle
Clerk of Saint Johns
Church"

Presumably the above letter was the last that Polly Wrottesley received from her husband and when the copy of the inscription arrived, she placed it inside the letter, where it has been for over one hundred and seventy-five years. Perhaps Don Wilson, our St. John's, Newfoundland group member, can find something in the local church records or elsewhere to fill in the two months betwen the letter and Edward's death. RP SC

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PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION

FONDATION DE RECHERCHE PHILATÉLIQUE

By/par James E. Kraemar, President-président

Guest editor to be selected for Episculum
The guest editor for the Philatelic Research Foundation's first volume, "The Episculum," will be named in the next few weeks. An announcement will appear in this column. Each volume of the publication is to have a guest editor. Articles for the first volume are solicited. Some articles have already been received. All articles or manuscripts submitted for publication will be perused by a Publication Committee whose Chairman is David Roberts of Scarborough, Ontario. The Committee will select the articles for publication.

Now is the time for writers to begin researching and writing an article. Here are a few guidelines for authors.

Subject Matter
Any world-wide philatelic, postal history or thematic subject will be considered. All articles submitted are to be the work of the author and are to be original.

Basis for Selection
Consideration will be given by the Publication Committee to originality, research, interest, importance and historical or philatelic content.

Author's Resume
Writers submitting manuscripts are asked to enclose a photo of the author and a short resume for use in the publication.

Text
Can be on IBM compatible disc or typewritten, double spaced. Language can be French and/or English. It is suggested that the minimum length of an article should be 1800 words and the optimum length suggested 6800 to 8000 words.

Illustrations
Photos, artwork, graphs and illustrations are to be included with the manuscript. All illustrative materials and manuscripts will be returned to the author after publication.

Copyright
All articles selected for inclusion in the publicaton are copyright. They cannot be re-published without the Foundation and the Author's permission.

Submissions, manuscripts and enquiries are to be sent to Philatelic Research Foundation, P.O. Box 5320, Station F, Ottawa, Ontario, K2C 3J1.
(All members of the Foundation have the privilege of purchasing the Foundation publication at reduced prices.) RP SC

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EN AFFRANCHISANT PHILATELIQUEMENT VOUS FEREZ PLAISIR A VOS CORRESPONDANTS

Literature Reviews

Proof Strikes of Canada: Edited by J. Paul Hughes; Published by Robert A. Lee Philatelist Ltd.; 203-1139 Sutherland Avenue, Kelowna, B.C., Canada V1Y 5Y2. Softbound 8-1/2 x 11: Fifteen volumes so far and continuing. Various funds between approximately $20 and $30 each in Canadian funds postpaid from the publisher. Write for a price list.

These books have brought order out of chaos at the Canadian Postal Museum, whose archival material has now been transferred to the Canadian Archives with a competent archivist, Tom Hillman, in charge of the postal material. The impressions are from the original proof books, where available, otherwise from photostatic copies of proofs held elsewhere, such as London, U.K. or N.Y.C. No attempt has been made to improve the impressions, and what you see is what there was to get. In a very few cases, it might, and I underscore might, have been helpful to include a typescript of the lettering on the cancelling device where they appear to be weak and/or indistinct.

Perhaps it is best to quote from the brief introduction, rather strangely omitted from Volume 1, but found in every other Volume, updated by the inclusion of publication dates as they became known, starting in 1989. "The emergence of 'postal history' as a important field of philately has led to the publishing of a number of fine reference works. Included amongst these articles, books, and journals are listings of post offices in almost every province and territory in Canada from day one, for split circles, full circles, railroad post offices, duplexes, squared circles, etc.

One area that has not been readily available are the proof strikes. They are available on microfilm and to those collectors and researchers visiting or living in the Ottawa area, although finding a specific town or hammer (cancelling device) type is a formidable task.

The purpose of this series of books is to present all of the proof strikes available in Ottawa in a logical and straightforward manner; first by hammer type, second by province, and thirdly alphabetically."

Publishing began in the fall of 1989 with "SPLIT CIRCLES" in four volumes: Western, Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritimes; followed by "DUPLEXES" in 1990; "FULL CIRCLES" in 1991; and "REGISTRATION MARKINGS" in January of 1992. Still to come are the Railroad Post Offices; Roller Cancellations; Directional and Postage Due Markings; Military; Inter Office, Customs and Excise Markings; Moon, Moto, Moods and Pocons; and lastly Miscellaneous Markings.

Having attempted to record the Registration Proof Strikes which were in Proof Books kept in the Canadian Post Office Department Library in 1966-69, and never finding them in the same location twice, I can attest to the facilitation that these books bring to the postal historian, no matter how close he may live to Ottawa, because of the organization which Mr. Hughes has brought to an essentially unorganized collection of proof strikes, in the case of the Pritchard and Andrews Proof Books, pasted down as they were produced chronologically front to back and then back to front, on the reverse side of the pages. When I was there some 25 years ago, the glue had dried out on many of the strikes pasted in the books, and some few strikes had come loose. Over time and with transfers of these earlier books from location to location, it is nearly certain that some, if not many of the proof strikes have been lost. However, Mr. Hughes has provided a very valuable service to postal historians by his organization of the contents of these books into usable form. Every philatelic library should have a set, and most collectors of Canada

Postal History should own a set for the Province or area collected.

Collect Channel Islands and Isle of Man Stamps, 8th edition, date of publication January 31, 1992: 16.4 x 19.4 cm (6-7/16" x 7-5/8"), 192 pages, profusely illustrated in black and white: soft bound with card cover. ISBN: 0-85259-318-X, printed by Butler and Tanner, Frome, Somerset, England. Available from the publishers, Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hants, England, BH24 3SH. Price is £5.50. Postage extra. Also available from your favourite stamp dealer.

A checklist of the stamps of all the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. Information is given on designers, printers, papers, plate numbers, sheet size, quantities sold etc. First Day Covers, miniature and presentation sheets, gutter pairs, stamp booklets, postal stationery and much more are all listed. Stamps are priced in both mint and used condition.

Included in the checklist are the German Occupation issues, the 1958-59 Regionals and the Independent Postal Administration issues.

This publication is an ideal companion to the Channel Islands Postal History catalogue published by Stanley Gibbons a few months ago.

Japan and Korea, 3rd edition, a Stanley Gibbons catalogue Publication date January 31, 1992: 14.8 x 21.5 cm (5.8" x 8-1/2"): 368 pages, thousands of black and white illustrations, soft bound with card cover. ISBN: 0-85259-309-0: printed by Mackays, Chatham, Kent, England. Available from the publishers, – Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hants. England BH24 3SH as well as from stamp dealers and some booksellers. Retail price is £15.00. Postage £2.75 U.K., £5.00 overseas.

The increasing interest in the stamps of many foreign countries is reflected in the popularity of the new editions of the Stanley Gibbons foreign country volumes. The 3rd edition of Part 18, Japan and Korea fully illustrates and describes the stamps of these popular countries. Both South Korea and North Korea are included. New features in this edition are the foreign post offices operating in Japan and the Chinese post offices in Korea. Prices in this edition remain fairly steady with large increases for early Japan, Korean Empire, U.S. Administration of South Korea and for the increasingly popular thematic stamps of North Korea. Collectors of these countries will certainly want a copy of this catalogue particularly since the previous edition was issued 8 years ago in 1984.

Collect Butterflies and Other Insects, a thematic catalogue, first edition released December 1991, published by Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., 5 Parkside, Ringwood, Hants, BH24 2SH, England, IBSN: 085259-312-0, soft cover, fully illustrated in black and white, 14.8 cm x 21 cm, (5-13/16" x 8-1/4"), 192 pages, Price £12.95 plus £2.75 (U.K.) £5.00 other countries for postage. Available from the publishers, stamp dealers and book stores.

This new thematic catalogue lists upwards of 3500 different stamps depicting some 1600 insect species. Not surprisingly, butterflies and moths form a good proportion of these but a substantial number of beetles, flies, wasps and other rather less appealing creatures have also appeared on stamps in recent years. Arachnida (scorpions and spiders) and Diplopoda (millipedes) are also included since many collectors incorporate them in insect collections and they often appear in sets of 'insect' stamps.

The style follows that established so successfully by earlier Stanley Gibbons thematic catalogues with the main body of the book being devoted to a country listing based on *Stamps of the World*. This does not include variations of watermark, shade or perforation but overprinted and surcharged stamps *are* listed as are miniature sheets where they 'form a natural extension of the stamp series'. The country section is followed by species and systematic indexes, itemizing the many insects which have appeared on stamps according to their scientific names and referring back to the country listing – thus, if you are only interested in stamps depicting stag beetles or scorpions, these may be easily identified.

The catalogue has been compiled by Albert Coles and Timothy Phipps of the Butterfly and Moth Stamp Society. They are to be congratulated on having successfully overcome a number of problems, not the least of which being the fact that entomologists are not always agreed as to the correct division of insects into their orders. Some species also differ in appearance according to their geographical location while male and female insects of the same species can also appear to be different. This quite apart from the fact that many insects which *have* appeared on stamps are not specifically identified while there have been a number of errors of artwork or captioning over the years.

Prices, as in previous thematic catalogues, are given in complete sets, or individually where other stamps in the set are not relevant to the theme.

A fine thematic catalogue which is sure to be welcomed by existing collectors of this increasingly popular field and should assist in promoting interest in the topic in the future.

Channel Islands – postal history catalogue, first edition, released December 1991, published by Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., 5 Parkside, Ringwood, Hant. BH24 3SH, ISBN: 085259-312-0, soft cover, illustrated in black and white, 240 pages, 13.8 x 21.4 cm, (5-7/16" x 8-3/8"), Price £12.95 plus postage £2.75 (U.K.) £5.00 other countries. Available from the publishers, also stamp dealers and booksellers.

This new, first edition, catalogue provides an update to the postal history section of the Channel Islands Specialized catalogue last published in 1983 adding also the section on slogan postmarks and special handstamps, included in the original 1979 catalogue but omitted from the 1983 edition in order to conserve space.

In 23 chapters it covers all aspects of the postal history of the islands from the Letter Forwarding Agents, active from the latter part of the 17th century, right up to the latest special handstamps of the Independent postal administrations. Pre-adhesive markings, ship letters, military mail, mail between the Channel Islands and France and the mails of the German occupation period, including red cross messages and prisoner of war and internee mail, are all covered in considerable detail.

There have been extensive revisions made to several sections both as a result of recent discoveries and as current research has shed new light upon previously listed items. The 'Alderney Maltese Cross' is, for example, no longer listed; as recent investigations have shown it to have been applied on the mainland. Three of the six sub-post office markings formerly desribed as 'recorded as opened but for which no cancellations have yet been found' are now listed and priced – that for Great Union Road, Jersey being valued at £500!

Not surprisingly after 8-1/2 years, prices have been subject to a considerable amount of revision; however, the degree of change in some sections is even

more dramatic than might have been expected. A 2d Mulready with Guernsey or Jersey markings, for example, quadruples in price from £300 to £1200 while many postage due markings and military mail items are up by a similar proportion, as are some of the sub-post office cancellations. Even these are cast in the shade, however, by the cachets of some of the smaller islands which may be found on Edwardian postcards; the two Jethou cachets, for instance, previously priced at £30 and £35 are raised ten times to £300 and £350 respectively.

Prepared, as in the past, with the assistance of the Channel Islands Specialist Society, this is an authoritatively written and professionally produced handbook/catalogue which must surely provide an invaluable work of reference for the Channel Islands collector.

Great Britain – Volume 5 – Queen Elizabeth II Decimal Special Issues, Second edition, Released December 1991, published by Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., 5 Parkside, Ringwood, Hants, BH24 3SH, England, ISBN: 085259-313-9, soft cover, hundreds of black and white illustrations, 13.8 x 21.6 cm (5-7/16" x 8-1/2"), 392 pages, Price £16.95 plus postage £2.75 (U.K.), £5.00 other countries. Available from Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., and from all good stamp shops and booksellers.

Prior to the publication of this new edition this specialized stamp catalogue has been out of print for some months. Before 1988 the decimal definitive and special issues were combined in a single volume. Owing to the increase in stamp issues the work was split into Volume 4 — Definitive and Volume 5 – Special issues.

The now well established format, providing complete specialised listings for all issues up to the 1991 set commemorating the Bicentennary of the Ordnance Survey and repeating from volume 4 the short term definitives issued in 1990 to celebrate the 150th anniversary of uniform penny postage and the Penny Black (together with their associated booklets and booket panes).

Owing to technical advances and improved quality control, it is noticeable that there are very few missing colours or positional varieties turning up on special issues these days, although the occasional imperf does slip through and the 1990 'seahorse' miniature sheet is listed imperforate and also with the recess printing inverted or omitted completely (all are unpriced). New discoveries on older issues continue to provide additional items for listing in the earlier part of the catalogue, a case in point being the 1982 29p cars stamp with the black printing quadrupled.

Prices for basis stamps are unchanged from the current edition of *Collect British Stamps* (published in November) but those for items such as varieties and cylinder blocks which appear only in the *Specialized Catalogue* have been subjected to the usual careful revision.

If you specialize in Great Britain you will want a copy of this publication. RP SC

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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.

Antal Borcsok,
Apartado Postal 806,
Tegucigalpa, D.C.
Honduras
A medium/advanced philatelist interested in the stamps and postal history of Honduras would like to contact other collectors of Honduras. Writes in English and Spanish.

Ken G. Reid.
PO Box 1418,
Kingston 8,
Jamaica
Real estate dealer wishes to exchange with collectors of Canada and provinces. Will exchange FDCs, mint, used, odd-shaped worldwide, in quantities of 50 to 100 at a time.

Chen Wei
PO Box 8306
100083 Beijing
China
Student wishes to receive stamps of Canada. Is involved with a stamp exhibition to raise funds for the 25th Olympic Games.

Mr. Hussain
Box 1447
Islamabad
Pakistan
Collector wishes to correspond with Canadian collectors and exchange stamps.

DEMANDES D'ECHANGE

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada ne s'occupe pas normalement des échanges entre philatélistes, mais comme elle est la société philatélique nationale du Canada, ou 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, d'outre-mer, afin que ceux qui désirent établir des rapports avec eux puissent la 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.

Ken Hindes
4/2 Telford Terrace
Oriental Bay
Wellington 6001
New Zealand
Collector of Canada and U.S. wishes to exchange. Offers mint and used New Zealand; interested in Canada since 1989.

Valery Gonska
PO Box 2619
Vilnius 15
Lietuva 2015
17-year old collector looking for complete mint sets of Canada and worldwide sets and view cards; offers same from USSR. Writes in English.

Pavel Shcherbakov
Kargina str. 38-1-315
Mytishchirt, 141007
Russia
31-year-old married engineer has thematic collections on 'Space' and 'Automobiles'. Offers in exchange stamps, postcards and FDCs of Russia 1918-1991, Russia 1992, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Also interested in automotive mechanics. Writes in English.

Society Reports - Rapports de la Société

The following applications were received and are herewith published in accordance with the Constitution. If no adverse reports are received within thirty days of publication, applicants will be accepted into full membership. Any objections should be sent to: P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, Ontario M4T 2P1.

• requests address not be published (M) minor - activity guaranteed by parent or guardian (D) dealer

Les demandes d'adhésion ci-dessous ont été reçues et sont publiées en conformance avec la constitution. Si aucun commentaire adverse est reçu dans les trente jours qui suivent les postulants deviendront membres. Toute objection devra êtra communiquée à la C.P. 929, Succursale Q, Toronto (Ontario) M4T 2P1.

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STOUT, William E. (22540) **NORTH BRUNSWICK** NJ U.S.A.

COMING EVENTS - CALENDRIER

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS - EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

1992

MAY 1-3 – ORAPEX 92, Ottawa, Ont. at the RA Centre, Riverside Drive S.

JUNE 5-7 – ROYAL *92* ROYALE, Edmonton, Alta. Europa Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall.

1993

APRIL 30-MAY 2/30 AVRIL-2 MAI – ROYAL *1993* ROYALE at/à ORAPEX, Ottawa, Ont. at the Radisson Hotel.

MAY 7-9 - PIPEX '93, Vancouver, B.C. at the Robson Square Conference Centre.

1994

MAY 6-8 – ORAPEX '94, Ottawa, Ont. at the RA Centre, Riverside Drive S.

For information, application forms etc. write to the following: / Pour renseignements, formulaires, etc. veuillez écrire à:

ORAPEX: Paul M. Burega, P.O. Box 15765, Station "F", Ottawa, Ont. K2C 3S7.

SALON DES COLLECTIONNEURS: Richard Gratton, Président, Fédération québécoise de philatélie, 4545 ave Pierre-de-Coubertin, Montréal, (Québec) H1V 3R2.

ROYAL *92* ROYALE: John Attrell, Show Chairman, P.O. Box 296, St. Albert, AB T8N 1N3.

ROYAL *93* ROYALE: at/à ORAPEX: Charles J.G. Verge, P.O. Box/B.P. 2788, Station/Succursale "D", Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W8.

PIPEX '93: Trevor N. Larden, 101-3787 West 4th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V6R 1P4.

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 for international competition.

Les exposants désireux de compétitionner au niveau international se doivent d'obtenir de bons résultats dans ls Expositons nationales. En général, une médaille de Vermeil et quelques fois une grande médaille d'Argent qualifiera votre collection pour la compétition internationale.

1992

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 des Congrès) in Montreal Que. This is Canada's second international youth exhibition. Information: CANADA '92, C.P. 1992, Succursale Place d'Armes, P.O. Box 1992, Station Place d'Armes, Montréal (Québec) H2Y 3L9.

APRIL 3-4-5 – LAKESHORE *92. The 29th Annual Exhibition of the Lakeshore Stamp Club Inc. will be held at the Sarto Desnoyers Community Centre, 1335 Lakeshore Drive, Dorval, Que. Hours are: FRIDAY: 10am to 7pm.; SATURDAY: 10am to 6pm; SUNDAY: 10am to 4pm. ADMISSION and PARKING is FREE. Everyone is WELCOME. Apart from the 72 frame exhibits, there will be the Club's own Bourse and several professional dealers present to cater to visitors' philatelic needs. Also, videos on philatelic themes will be screened at regular intervals.

APRIL 4 – LONPEX 100, the 100th anniversary exhibition of the London Philatelic Society will be held at the Great Hall, St. Paul's Cathedral, Richmond Street N., London, Ont. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Information: A. Benjaminsen, 298 Neville Drive, London, Ont. N6G 1C3 or telephone (519) 438-3114.

APRIL 4-5 – WINPEX '92 (Windsor Centennial Postage Stamp Exhibition and sale), the 8th annual show of the Essex County Stamp Club will be held at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 1140 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ontario (downtown, several blocks south of the tunnel exit). Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission and lots of parking. Centennial commemorative cover. Information: Show Chairman, 356 Genevieve, Windsor, ON N8S 3V6.

APRIL 11 – STAMPEX '92, the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society's annual show at the Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Drive, Waterloo. Exhibits, 20 dealers, youth activities. Information: Betty Martin, Box 1676, Kitchener, Ont. N2G 4R2 or telephone (519) 578-7782.

APRIL 24-MAY 3 - GRANADA 92, a World Philatelic Exhibition under F.I.P. patronage will be held in Granada, Spain. Canadian Commissioner: James E. Kraemer, 17 Commanche Dr., Nepean, Ont. K2E 6E8.

MAY 1-3 - ORAPEX '92, the 31st annual show and bourse of the RA Stamp Club to be held at the Ray Kinsella Arena of the RA Centre. Information: Paul M Burega, P.O. Box 15765, Station F, Ottawa, ON K2C 3S7.

MAY 22-31 - WORLD COLUMBIAN STAMP EXPO 92 at the Rosemont O'Hare Exposition Center in Rosemont Illinois, under the patronage of the United States Postal Service. Information: 7137 West Higgins Road, Chicago, Illinois 60656.

JUNE 5-7 – ROYAL *1992* ROYALE, the 64th annual convention of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be held in the Europa Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall. A national exhibition. Information: John Attrell, Show Chairman, P.O. Box 296, St. Albert, AB T8N 1N3.

5-7 JUIN – C.S.D.A./F.Q.P./A.Q.P.P. SALON DES COLLECTIONNEURS DE MONTRÉAL à la Place Bonaventure, Montréal, Qué. Vendredi 10 à 20 heures; Samedi 10 à 18 heures; Dimanche 10 à 17 heures. Renseignements: (514) 252-3035. Information: (416) 653-9885. Admission gratuite.

COMING EVENTS - CALENDRIER

JUNE 19-21: PIPEX '92, show of the Northwestern Federation of Stamp Clubs, at Ridpath Hotel, West 515 Sprague Ave., Spokane, WA.

JUNE 19: WESTERN POSTAL HISTORY SEMINAR, 8:30-1:30. Lunch included. Advance reservations required: $20 US, $22 Cdn. Coordinator: Howard Ness, South 9 Washington St., Spokane, WA 99036. No refunds after June 10.

JULY 30 - AUG. 7 – OLYMPHILEX 92, a world Olympic and Sports Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Barcelona, Spain under International Olympic Committee and International Federation of Olympic Philately sponsorship and F.I.P. patronage. Canadian Commissioner: R.D. Mitchener, 1253 Sherman Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K2C 2M7.

SEPT. 10-12 – BNAPEX '92, the annual convention and exhibition of the British North America Philatelic Society at the Pheasant Run Resort in St. Charles, Illinois (near Chicago). Information: Robert Schlesinger, 523 Highland Grove Dr., Buffalo Grove, Il 60089, U.S.A.

SEPT. 18-27 - GENOA '92, a world thematic exhibition with F.I.P. patronage in Genoa, Italy. Canadian Commissioner: David Dixon, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, ON I6J 5E9.

OCT. 12-21 - WORLD PHILATELIC EXHIBITION URUGUAY '92 to be held in Montevideo under F.I.P. patronage commemorating the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. For further information please contact the Canadian commissioner: Andrew Cronin, P.O. Box 5722, Station F, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1P2.

OCTOBER 9-10: VICPEX '92, show of the Greater Victoria and Vancouver Island Philatelic Societies, at Garth Homer Achievement Centre, 813 Darwin Ave., Victoria BC. 100 6-page frames. Fees: adults $2 per frame, juniors $1 per frame. Admission by donation. 16 dealer bourse. Friday 5-9PM; Saturday 9-5. Information: Don Shorting, Box 5164, Stn. B, Victoria, BC V8R 6N4

OCTOBER 24: Barrie District Stamp Club, 31st Annual Exhibition and Bourse, at the Sunnidale Community Centre, Sunnidale Road, Barrie Ont. 10AM-5PM. Free Admission. Information: Lew Metzger. PO Box 1113, Barrie, Ont. L4M 5E2.

OCTOBER 24 – BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND BOURSE at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey Street, Brantford. For further information contact Bob Anderson, Brantford Stamp Club, P.O. Box 1, Brantford, Ontario N3T 5M3.

OCTOBER 24-25: VANPEX '92, the annual exhibition and bourse of the British Columbia Philatelic Society, will be held at the Sheraton Landmark Hotel, 1400 Robson St., Vancouver, BC. Saturday 105, Sunday 10-4. Information: Michael Sagar, 2831 W. 45th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6N 3L4

OCT. 24 & 25 - THE SASKATOON 31st ANNUAL COIN AND STAMP SHOW at the Travelodge, 106 Circle Dr. W., Saskatoon. Saturday 10 am to 7 pm; Sunday 11 am to 5 pm. Information: W. Wood, 318-111 Street, Saskatoon SK S7N 1T3.

NOV. 4-14 - PhiLITex at the Collectors Club clubhouse, 22 East 35th Street, New York City. International philatelic literature exhibition sponsored by the Philatelic Foundation and the Collectors Club with the support of the Inter-American Federation of Philately (FIAF). Information: Harlan Stone, Philatelic Foundation, 21 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016, telephone (212) 889-6483 or FAX (212) 447-5258.

NOVEMBER 13-15: CALTAPEX '92, annual show of the Calgary Philatelic Society, at Marlborough Inn, 1316 33 St. NE, Calgary. 100 frame competitive exhibition; RPSC Regional Show. 30 dealer bourse. Show cover. Friday 4-8, Saturday 10-5, Sunday 10-5. Information: Caltapex Chairman, Box 1478, Calgary, Alta. T2P 2L6

27-29 NOV – C.S.D.A./F.Q.P./A.Q.P.P. SALON DES COLLECTIONNEURS DE MONTRÉAL à la Place Bonaventure, Montréal, Qué. Vendredi 10 à 20 heures; Samedi 10 à 18 heures; Dimanche 10 à 17 heures. Admission gratuite. Renseignements: (514) 252-3035. Information: (416) 653-9885.

1993

MAR. 19-21 – ESCPEX '93, Edmonton, Alta. at the Europa Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall. Information from: Show Chairman, P.O. Box 399, Edmonton, Alta. T5J 2J6.

APRIL 30-MAY 2/30 AVRIL-2 MAI – ROYAL *1993* ROYALE AT/À ORAPEX, the 32nd annual show and bourse of the RA Stamp Club hosts the 65th convention of the R.P.S.C. and Canada's second national philatelic literature exhibition. Information: Charles J.G. Verge, P.O. Box 2788, Station D, Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8.

MAY 7-9: PIPEX '93:, show of the Northwestern Federation of Stamp Clubs, at Robson Square Media Centre, 800 Robson St., Vancouver, B.C. Information: William J. Davidson, PIPEX '93, PO Box 6009, 6417 Fraser St., Vancouver, B.C. V5W 3A0

MAY 7-16 - WORLD PHILATELIC EXHIBITION POLSKA '93 to be held in Poznan, Poland under F.I.P. patronage. Canadian Commissioner: Peter Madej, 25 Stockbridge Ave., Toronto, Ont. M8Z 4M6.

CHAPTER MEETINGS - RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

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 and Bayly, Ajax, from 7 to 10 p.m. All visitors welcome, especially junior collectors. Address: P.O. Box 107, Ajax L1S 3C3

AMICALE des PHILATÉLISTES 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 Parkview Centre, 189 Blake St., Barrie. Table Auction at every meeting. Visitors welcome. Contact: Sec.-Treasurer Lew Metzger - P.O. Box 1113, Barrie, Ont. L4M 5E2.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 144 meets 1st Sunday October-June inclusive (1:30-4:00 p.m.) and 3rd Tuesday year round (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, c/o 74 Glenmore Cres., Bramalea, Ont. L6S 1H8.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The British Columbia Philatelic Society meets every Wednesday, September to June at 7:30 p.m. in the Amenity Room, Grosvenor Building, 1040 W. Georgia St. (Alberni to B.C.P.S., 3604 Oxford St., Vancouver, B.C., V5K 1P3.

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 FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 139 meetings are held twice per month, September to June (1st Wednesday of month and Thursday 2 weeks later) at 7:30 p.m. at Suite 301, 2660 Southvale Cres. Ottawa. Mail to Club Secretary: CFPS, Box 2595, Station D, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W6.

COBOURG STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 106 meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Market Building (located behind Victoria Hall) Second and Albert Streets, Cobourg. Visitors most welcome. Iris J. Andor, Secretary, R.R.#6, Cobourg, Ont. K9A 4J9.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 205, meets 7 p.m. second and fourth Tuesdays, Sept. to mid-May. Meetings held in the Drop-In Centre, Victoria Square, Colborne, Ont. All stamp collectors welcome. For 1991-92 season: Mary Jackson, Pres. tel. (416) 344-7882; Walter Smith, Sec. tel. (416) 355-2707.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY – MISSISSAUGA –

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

DELTA STAMP CLUB

Chapter No. 138 meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays (except June/August). Visitors always welcome. Further information: Bill

CHAPTER MEETINGS - RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

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. M4 3Z4. Visitors always welcome.

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

Touring stampers, new members and guests are welcome to visit Edmonton's R.P.S.C. Chapter 6. Meetings are held on second Mondays, September through July, 7 p.m., at St. Joseph High School, 4th floor cafeteria, 109 St. and 108 Ave. Correspondence: Box 399, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2J6. Phone 437-1787.

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB (WINDSOR)

R.P.S.C. Chapter 154 meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of the month (fourth Wednesday in July and August) at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 1140 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ontario (just south of Giles Blvd.). Meetings start at 7 p.m. but the program begins at 8 p.m. There is lots of parking and all visitors are welcome. Information: The President, Essex County Stamp Club, 356 Genevieve, Windsor, ON N8S 3V6.

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 78 meets at Fairfield Centre, 80 Lothian Way, Etobicoke at 7:30 p.m., the first Wednesday of every month except July and August. Visitors are always welcome. Information from C.E. Allen, 5 Aintree Court, Etobicoke, Ont. M8W 2E1. Phone: 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

R.P.S.C. Chapter 51 welcomes all visitors to our membership meetings held twice monthly on the 2nd and 4th Monday during Sept. through May, and the 2nd Monday of May, and the 2nd Monday of June. We meet at the Polonia Club, 4-C Solidarnosc Place (near Barton and Sherman) with plenty of parking available in the church lot. We consistently have a bourse of 12 dealers, as well as auctions, club sales books, slide show or speaker, library and door prizes, free cookies, coffee or tea, but there is a small door charge. For information write: P.O. Box 205, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3A2.

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 Prince of Wales School Library, corner of Monaghan Road and Sherbrooke St., Peterborough, Ont. Contact Lloyd Mosher. Mailing address of Club: Box 2222, Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7Y4.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets monthly, 2nd 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

Meetings held at new location – St. Paul's Anglican Church Hall. Corner Queen and Montreal Streets, Kingston, Ontario. Meets second and fourth Monday, Sept. to May at 7:30 p.m.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 13. Meets 2nd Thursday every month (except July-August). Location: Rink in the Park, Seagram Drive, Waterloo. Visitors welcome. Further Info: B.J. Martin, Box 1676, Stn. C, Kitchener, Ont. N2G 4R2.

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 Cen-

CHAPTER MEETINGS - RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

tre, 1100 Lincoln St., Thunder Bay, Ont. Meetings start at 8:00 p.m. and visitors are welcome. Edith Dombrowsky, Secretary, Lakehead Stamp Club, 174 Elron Crescent, Thunder Bay, Ont. P7C 5T5.

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 84 meets at Lindsay Place School, Broadview Ave., Pointe Claire, Quebec. Meeting nights 2nd and 4th Thursdays, September till June, at 7:30 p.m. President: Alan Dean. Mailing address: Box 1, Pointe Claire, P.Q. H9R 4N5.

MILTON STAMP CLUB

P.O. Box 203, Milton, ON L9T 4N9, RPSC Chapter 180, GRVPA Chapter 18. MEETINGS: Last Wednesday monthly (except December) from 7:30 p.m. at Halton Centennial Manor (Auditorium). Enter from Childs Drive just south of Milton Mall. Park in rear and walk across to Auditorium. We have a "SILENT AUCTION" at every meeting. For information call: (416) 878-1533.

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 44 R.P.S.C. Meet on the 3rd Monday of each month, Sept. to June in the Arts Centre, 150 Main St. E., (TACC Room) North Bay, Ont. Visitors always welcome. Information: President, John Fretwell, R.R. 1, Callander, Ont. P0H 1H0 or phone (705) 752-1364.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 5 of the Royal welcomes all visitors to our meetings on the 2nd ad 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.

NORTH SHORE STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 198 meets on alternate Tuesdays, September through June at Queen Mary School Library, 230 West Keith Road, North Vancouver, B.C. Visitors always welcome. Mailing address, P.O. Box 86523, North Vancouver, B.C. V7L 4L1. For current schedule or information please call Herb Williams 984-6218 or Mr. John Wheeler (604) 984-2744.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 of the Royal meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month, at 7:30 p.m., except July and August. Join us at the Edithvale Community Centre, Finch Ave. West between Yonge and Bathurst St. Sales Circuit, Auctions and Speakers, as well as Sat. Morning Workshops. Visitors are always welcome. For more info contact James R. Carcary, P.O. Box 62, Willowdale, ON. M2N 5S7 (416) 222-3526.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

Halifax, Nova Scotia, est. 1922. First affiliate of the R.S.P.C. (1934). Meets 2nd Tuesday of each month, Sept. - June, Nova Scotia Museum. Visitors welcome. Corresponding Secretary: D. Allen, Nova Scotia Stamp Club, P.O. Box 8541, Station A, Halifax, NS B3K 5M3.

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

RPSC Chapter 16 meets every Thursday at 7:30 pm, September through May, at the Hintonburg Community Centre (Laurel Room), 1064 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario. Visitors are always welcome. Information may be obtained by calling the President, Alain Racicot (613) 521-0458 or writing to him at P.O. Box 3899, Station "C", Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 4M5.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 127 meets first Sunday of the month at 2 p.m. at the United Church Hall, 696 Main Street. A short business meeting is followed by alternatively a swap and shop session and auction or a slide presentation. Visitors are always welcome. Our address is R.R.#3, S55, C178, Penticton, BC V2A 7K8, Tel: (604) 493-0188.

PHILATÉLIQUE ARGENTEUIL STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 118 meets 2nd Wed. except July/Aug., at 7:30 p.m. Bi-lingual and bi-province meeting monthly in Hawkesbury, Ont. and Lachute, Que. Starting its 31st year. Contact James R. Donaldson, 593 McGill St., Hawksbury, Ont. K6A 1R1, 613-632-3106.

CHAPTER MEETINGS - RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

R.A. STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA
(Chapter 41, R.P.S.C.). 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.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB
Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month (except July and August) at 7:30 p.m. at Community Centre, 65 East Sixth Avenue, by Canada Game Pool – North East corner of Sixth & McBride, New Westminister, 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.

ST. JOHN'S, NF. PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m. at Cabot Institute with the exception of July and August. Chairperson: J. Don Wilson, 11 Elm Pl., St. John's, NF A1B 2S4. 709-726-2741. Visitors welcome.

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
(R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 3) meets every second and fourth Tuesday, September to June, at 7 p.m., 7110 8th Ave., Montreal (St-Michel), PQ. Visitors always welcomed. Postal address: B.P. 67, Station Youville, Montréal, PQ H2P 2V2.

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. Paul's 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. RP SC

R.P.S.C. CHAPTER PRESIDENTS

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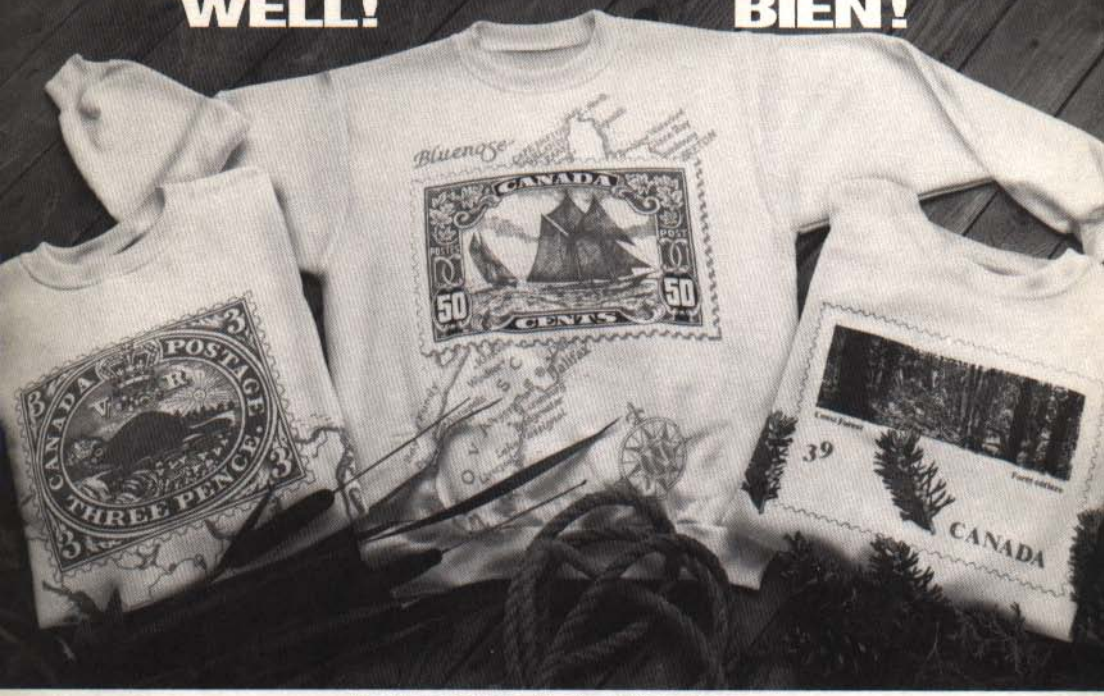

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