CANADIAN PHILATELIST



Journal of the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

VOLUME 36 **JULY-AUGUST, 1985** NUMBER 4

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

AS AT

DECEMBER 31st, 1984

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

	1984	1983
CURRENT		
Cash	$ 4,069	$ 24,745
Bank certificates	0	45,000
Accounts receivable	9,885	6,840
Accrued interest on investments	3,115	2,147
Prepaid expense	0	500
Inventory	13,915	17,228
	30,984	96,460
INVESTMENTS - at cost		
Scotia Mortgage Corporation Debenture, 11½% due February 28, 1988	10,000	10,000
Government of Canada bonds (market value 1984 - $0; 1983 - $600)	0	600
Ontario Hydro bonds (market value 1984 - $4,684; 1983 - $4,631)	5,000	5,000
	15,000	15,600
EQUIPMENT (COST $ 27,100; ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION $ 2,710)		
Computer	24,390	0
OTHER		
Advance to Ameripex 86 ($1,000 U.S.)	1,259	0
Office equipment, exhibition stands and shipping cases	3	2
	1,262	2
	$ 71,636	$112,062

LIABILITIES

CURRENT		
Bank loan	$ 4,000	$ 0
Accounts payable	4,262	750
Payments received in advance		
Advertising	4,168	4,379
Membership fees	40,048	49,978
Chapter fees	398	645
	52,876	55,752
MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Life members	53,681	49,611
General (deficit)	(34,921)	6,699
	18,760	56,310
	$ 71,636	$112,062

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

	1984	1983
INCOME		
Membership fees	$ 61,835	$ 39,095
Chapter fees	805	520
Admission fees	1,038	3,831
Net income from sales department - note 3	1,279	2,908
Slide programme (net)	(109)	352
Income from investments	3,179	4,581
Foreign exchange	2,773	4,550
Miscellaneous	433	461
	71,233	56,298
EXPENSE		
Magazine		
Printing, postage and distribution	78,481	58,648
Editorial costs	489	295
	78,970	58,943
Less revenue from advertising	10,225	9,330
Net cost of magazine	68,745	49,613
International representation	265	348
Convention	1,754	1,119
Society promotion	1,273	8,556
Donations	0	250
General administration	16,808	18,333
Audit and legal	1,189	1,140
Printing and stationery	8,477	6,099
Postage	3,664	4,020
Miscellaneous	221	487
Directors' expense	4,712	3,447
Anti-theft committee	2,194	747
Shipping cases for exhibits	841	0
Depreciation of computer	2,710	0
	112,853	94,159
EXCESS OF EXPENSE OVER INCOME	($ 41,620	($ 37,861)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

	1984	1983
SOURCE OF WORKING CAPITAL		
Redemption of Government of Canada bonds	$ 600	$ 0
Life memberships	4,070	33,083
	4,670	33,083
USE OF WORKING CAPITAL		
Operations		
Excess of expense over income	41,620	37,861
Depreciation	2,710	0
	38,910	37,861
Additional investments	0	9,936
Purchase of computer	27,100	0
Purchase of shipping cases	1	0
Advance to Ameripex 86	1,259	0
	67,270	47,797
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN WORKING CAPITAL, for the year	(62,600)	(14,714)
WORKING CAPITAL, beginning of year	40,708	55,422
WORKING CAPITAL (DEFICIENCY), end of year	($ 21,892)	$ 40,708
REPRESENTED BY		
Current assets	$ 30,984	$ 96,460
Current liabilities	52,876	55,752
	($ 21,892)	$ 40,708

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Inventory is determined and valued at approximate cost from the records as at year end.

(b) Income and expense are accounted for on the accrual basis. Membership fees received in advance are deferred and brought into income in the applicable year.

(c) Office equipment, exhibition stands and shipping cases are recorded at nominal value of $1. each. Additions are expenses in the year acquired.

(d) The computer is recorded at cost and is being depreciated on the straight line method at 10% per annum.

(e) Current assets in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars and the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated at the rate applicable at the time of the transaction.

2. TRUST FUNDS RE SALES DEPARTMENT

The Society operates a sales department where members can offer stamps for sale to other members. The funds received from the sale of such stamps net of commissions are held in trust for owners until the books containing the stamps are retired at which time payments are made. The operation of the sales department is contracted out and the details of the operation are not part of the records of the Society. The net funds received on behalf of the owners however, are held in bank accounts in the name of the Society. There were balances totalling $56,240 on deposit as at December 31, 1984.

3. NET INCOME FROM SALES DEPARTMENT

The detail is as follows:

	1984	1983
Commissions	$ 7,881	$ 9,254
Cost of sales department	6,602	6,346
Net income	$ 1,279	$ 2,908

STATEMENT OF MEMBERS' EQUITY

	1984	1983
LIFE MEMBERS		
Balance at beginning of year	$ 49,611	$ 16,528
Contributions re new members	4,070	33,083
Balance at end of year	$ 53,681	$ 49,611
GENERAL		
Balance at beginning of year	$ 6,699	$ 44,560
Excess of expense over income	(41,620)	(37,861)
Balance at end of year - deficit	($ 34,921)	$ 6,699

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

We have examined the balance sheet of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada as at December 31, 1984, and the statements of members' equity, income and expense and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances except as noted in the following two paragraphs.

Fees and commissions received, by their nature, are not susceptible to complete audit verification. Accordingly, our verification of receipts from these sources was limited to a comparison of recorded receipts to bank deposits.

No physical inventory was made and accordingly the value of the inventory (which consists of medals, pins, ties and decanters) was not susceptible to audit verification.

In our opinion, except for the effect of any adjustments which might have been required had we been able to audit fee and commission income and examine the inventory, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Society as at December 31, 1984 and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

ROBINSON, LOTT & BROHMAN
Chartered Accountants

Fergus, Ontario
May 15, 1985

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1985 - 1986

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1985 - 1986

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EDITOR'S NOTES

by Ron Richards

EXCHANGE REQUESTS

As expected, the announcement of the termination of the "Exchanges Wanted" feature in the May/June issue generated a number of angry complaints from members who have found this listing beneficial for securing international contacts.

Although it is not being revived, the Executive has agreed that in future the National Office will maintain an on-going list of foreign collectors seeking contacts in Canada. Names will be purged after they have been on the list for six months. Members interested in obtaining a copy of the list may do so by forwarding their requests to the National Office in Ottawa.

STAMP RESTORATIONS

As collectors we all appreciate that postage stamps are in effect miniature works of art, and in the art field restoration of valuable paintings and artifacts has been conducted for centuries to ensure that our cultural heritage is maintained.

However, stamp restorations are quite another matter. Literature has been received announcing Canada's first stamp restoration firm. The service promises to "improve" the appearance of your stamps through special regumming, hinge removal, correcting artistic faults such as rips and tears, reperforating, replacing missing or damaged corner perforations and cleaning and spot removal.

In other words, this firm offers to take a perfectly worthless stamp and transform it into a more valuable specimen. With the proliferation of this deplorable practice, members are warned to be even more careful when purchasing stamps to ensure that you are really getting what you are paying for, and not a "doctored" copy of an otherwise worthless specimen.

Although we heartily condemn this practice, there is of course nothing illegal about it. Our advertising policy is that we will not accept advertising from any firms promoting these practices and we hope in turn that all philatelic publications will follow suit.

WATERMARK SAFETY

When the science of stamp collecting was still in its infancy, it was realized that the clarity of watermarks in paper could be enhanced visually by placing the stamp in certain liquids, and that these liquids would evaporate leaving the stamp virtually unchanged. The materials of choice were the liquid hydrocarbons derived from petroleum. These however, had one major drawback. They were flammable and in some instances, explosive.

The major breakthrough came with the introduction of the polychlorinated solvents that were so "safe" that they were used in fire extinguishers. Carbon Tetrachloride was the accepted "ideal" watermark detector fluid. After all, it was completely non-inflammable; evaporated with no residue and would even clean grease spots off damaged stamps.

As awareness to potential health hazards of industrial products increased, it was determined that carbon tetrachloride was indeed a hazardous material capable of stimulating severe kidney, liver and lung damage. The sale of this material to the general public was banned and use in industry was placed under strict control.

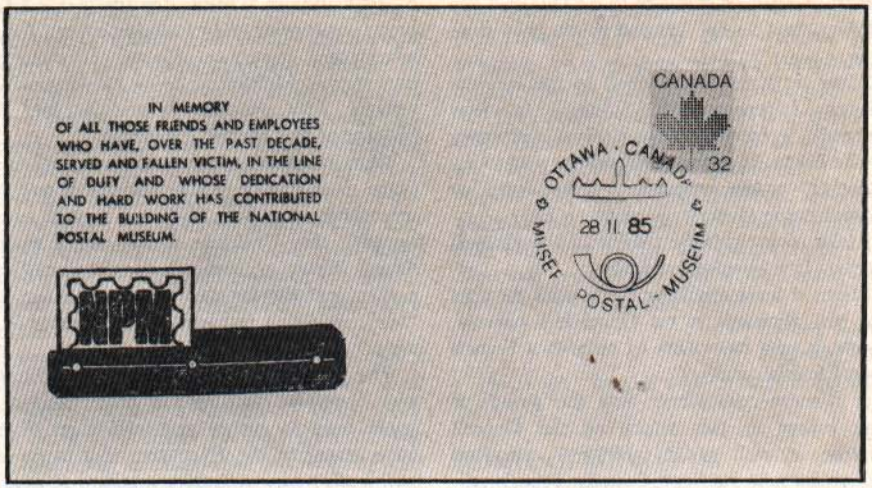
To correct the philatelic void, other polychlorinated solvents were pressed into use. These chemicals were Trichloroethylene, Perchloroethylene and Trichloroethane (chemicals found in commercial and household cleaning fluids). It was soon determined that these were also hazardous. Although the cleaning fluids containing these substances have been removed from store shelves, watermark detector fluids are still permitted to be sold without labelling as to their contents and a printed warning as to their hazards.

Unfortunately, the same health hazards that plague Carbon Tetrachloride are usual to all polychlorinated solvents. Probably the most infamous of this group of chemicals are the P.C.B.'s (polychlorinated biphenyls) known for their severe destruction of body tissues.

It now appears that any volatile solvent, whether it be a petroleum distillate, (benzine, benzene, naptha gas, lighter fluid, etc.) or a

polychlorinated compound is a potential health hazard.

One would be wise to cultivate existing techniques for watermark detection that do not employ liquid solvents. Without wishing to endorse a particular product, there is one European-made watermark detector currently on the market which is excellent, easy to use and of course, hazard-free. Unfortunately its retail price is close to $200 which may be beyond the budget of many collectors. But for those who collect stamps which require a lot of watermark detection, perhaps that's a small price to pay to ensure your health and safety.



A modern "mourning" cover postmarked at the National Postal Museum on the last day of operation before its "temporary" closing.

CANADA POST PIRATES

At the eleventh-hour the federal Cabinet succumbed to Canada Post's submission for massive postal rate hikes, and once again Canadians are being forced to pay more for a postal service which by its own admission has gotten worse (who would have thought that was possible??) over the past two years.

Most of us can live with the 2¢ increase in domestic mail and the small increases in U.S. and foreign rates. Where Canada Post officials have totally lost their marbles is in the area of special services. The increases for special delivery and registration are both excessivly high. But the real clincher comes in the area of re-directing mail. From a moderate charge of around $1.50 to re-direct your mail for three months, Canada Post has increased the rate to $9.50!! How much more mail will now be lost, discarded, or returned to sender because any sensible Canadian will refuse to pay that exorbitant amount for this service. One would have thought that it was in Canada Post's own interest to ensure that mail was properly delivered. And coupled with that piece of total insanity, the change of address cards which were "free" will now cost 34¢ each. Now if that isn't a whopping increase I don't know what is!!

And last but not least, the lowly stamp collector will have thrust upon him a deluge of new definitives, coils, booklets and postal stationery to reflect the wanton piracy of Canada Post officials. Isn't it comforting to know that the new 34¢ definitives were printed and on hand before the increase was approved by Cabinet? I could understand if they had had a temporary "B" stamp in readiness, but to go ahead and print millions of 34¢ stamps and in colour no less, is another example of Canada Post officials total disregard for efficiency, good management and of course the Canadian public. If the rate hike had been refused, and if this government had any backbone it would have been, then the 34¢ Parliament definitives and the 34¢ Fort booklets released on 28 June would have been no more than pretty paper to increase Canada Post's deficit even further! □

Letters to the Editor

"VICIOUS" REVIEW

Re: Literature Review of "Le Catalogue des Timbres du Canada" printed in the May/June issue.

Since no name is attached to the Review column, I presume the Editor, Mr. Ron Richards, to be the reviewer. *(It is customary for the Editor to review publications sent to his attention unless requested otherwise, or another name (initials) is given. – Ed.)*

I take issue with the review of the Darnell catalog. It is absolutely vicious.

Might it have anything to do with the fact that Mr. Richards is on Unitrade's payroll, which in turn has plans to publish a French Scott Canada catalog?

Is it mere coincidence that the month of May brings us this attack on the Darnell catalog, as well as an interview with Ron Richards about the Scott Canada (French edition) in Canadian Stamnp News of 21 May?

Conflict of interests? The government has guidelines. Does the "Royal"?

I take no issue with the comments on the numbering system, which is a free-for-all at this point. It is the tone of the article (c'est la tone qui fait le musique!) that is offensive.

It is offensive to the Darnell's, to Quebec philatelists, to Denis Masse, the stamp editor of La Presse, to the members who put their efforts into producing a catalog which would serve French Quebec.

Are the Scott catalogs "cheapened" in Mr. Richards' opinion by having advertising at the back? Does Mr. Richards realize that advertising pays part of the cost of catalogs, so that they become more affordable to more people? Basic economics, Mr. Richards.

And would it have been appropriate to review the catalog in French, as well as in English? After all, the "Royal" has many French Canadians among its members. A bit of courtesy would have served the Canadian Philatelist well.

Copy: Canadian Stamp News

Maria Botman
Lighthouse Publications

(I note that nowhere in her letter does Mrs. Botman attempt to refute one single comment I made concerning the catalogue except for the advertising. It may be of particular interest to note that in addition to being the "major" advertiser, Mrs. Botman is also a chief distributor of the Darnell catalogue.

Without knowing the facts, or caring to enquire, it is totally incomprehensible and reprehensible that Mrs. Botman would accuse myself, the Unitrade Press and Canadian Stamp News of being "unprofessional" and possessing ulterior motives for the fact that "her" catalogue received an unfavourable review.

The position of Editor is purely volunteer and certainly consumes a large amount of spare time to ensure publication on time. I have stated to the Executive that in no way will I allow my volunteer position to conflict with my professional position or vice-versa. I will not review any Unitrade Press publications, nor would I expect our President, James Kraemer, to pen a favourable review simply because the publication was from Unitrade Press. (see Literature Review section this issue). The "Royal" may or may not have guidelines, but I do!

It would appear that the only conflict of interest is on the part of Mrs. Botman as a chief advertiser and distributor. Publishers should not distribute review copies if they automatically expect a favourable review.

I seriously doubt it is offensive to French-Canadians to state that in my opinion they deserve a better catalogue. Certainly even Mrs. Botman would agree that there is a vast difference between a couple of pages of advertising and a full-blown retail catalogue printed in its entirety. And if you put an order form in a catalogue (e.g. Harris BNA), then it becomes an in-house marketing/selling tool and should not contain pricing for items which the firm cannot supply (i.e., my reference to 12-Penny Blacks) as this is very misleading.

I agree with one point made by Mrs. Botman in her "constructive" letter. It would have

been preferable if the catalogue had been reviewed in French. Unfortunately French-speaking members of the "Royal" (including Directors and Officers) have never exhibited a willingness to write articles nor contribute one single word to the Canadian Philatelist.

Courtesy was extended in the fact that the publication was reviewed at all rather than simply being discarded. Contrary to what Mrs. Botman may believe, I am certain that the vast majority of the French-speaking members of the "Royal" are capable of understanding a review written in English and furthermore, appreciate the fact that an English-speaking Editor would take the time and effort to review a catalogue written entirely in French. For obviously if she did not feel that potential customers were being informed, then she would not have felt so threatened and would not have stooped so low as to make totally inaccurate and misinformed remarks.

I wonder if Lighthouse International has a set of conflict of interest guidelines or if all their sales representatives can act as irresponsible as Mrs. Botman! Perhaps the President of Lighthouse International in Germany can answer this question for us. – Ed.)

FAVOURITE ARTICLES

Among my earliest "postal" recollections is that of saving 50 cents (a month's allowance and more!), heading for a Montreal corner drug store and sub post office, and acquiring for my modest collection the then-current Victoria Parliament Buildings definitive...that should date me! I still have the stamp, of course, though my taste has shifted to the superb "postally used" item, its "cancel" to me a most significant augmentation.

Two treatments in recent Canadian Philatelist issues I've found of disproportionate interest and value, and I think it's appropriate that you know what they are. The first is reproduction of album pages. I find I can learn much from how others handle mounting and arrangement problems. The second is discussion and illustration of current and recent markings and postal practices. It is essential and not easy to keep current. Many thanks!

Harold Allen
Truro, N.S.

(The reason for publishing Mr. Allen's letter is to let members know that I appreciate receiving comments from readers in order that I can attempt to publish the type of articles in keeping with members' interests and requirements. It is not always possible to acknowledge all letters, but they are certainly appreciated! – Ed.)

LEAP YEAR 2000

I don't know where Mr. Wasserman got the idea that the year 2000 will not be a leap year (May/June C.P., page 164). He has good reason to be suspicious because 1900 was not a leap year, as you might have suspected it to be. For century years, the rule is to divide by 400. Thus 2000 is a leap year as was 1600, but 1700, 1800 and 1900 were not!

It has also been proposed that all "thousand" years divisible by 400 not be leap years, so that 4000, 8000, etc. will be common years. Then our present calendar will be out by less that one day in 20,000 years!

Dr. Sidney Soanes
Toronto, Ont.

(This is only one of several similar replies – Ed.)

ADMIRAL BOOKLETS

It was nice to see an article illustrated by photographs taken from the author's "album", as was done in the Admiral Booklets of Canada series.

I do however wish to point out an error related to Figure 5 of Part 1 in the March-April issue. The UPU post card rate was already 2¢ when the Admiral stamps were issued, and remained so until 1921 or thereabouts, when it was raised to 6¢. Furthermore, the introduction of War Tax in 1915 was applicable only to domestic, USA and "Empire" mails.

Post cards mailed to UPU countries can be found with a single 1¢ Admiral stamp applied. Generally these are examples of the printed matter rate (provided certain limitations in the message content were adhered to); or, were simply short-paid.

R. Parama
Yokohama, Japan

□

ROYAL '86
at
AMERIPEX '86

COMING EVENTS

1985

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

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

SEPTEMBER 13-15 — PHIL-EX, international stamp show at the Sheraton Centre, Queen St., Toronto. Fri.: 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sat.: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sun.: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Information: David Bastedo, Box 980, Station "K", Toronto, Ont. M4P 2V3.

SEPTEMBER 21 — COPEX '85, 16th annual exhibition and bourse of the Cobourg Stamp Club, at St. Peter's Church Hall, King and College Sts., Cobourg, Ont. Sat.: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., free admission. Information: David Marlowe, 588 Sandmere Cres., Cobourg, Ont. K9A 4R8.

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

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

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

OCTOBER 25-27 — STAMP MARKETPLACE, international stamp show at the Sheraton Centre, Queen St., Toronto. Fri.: 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sat.: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sun.: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Information: Michael Madesker, 10-1300 Kamato Road, Mississauga, Ont. L4W 2N2.

1986

JANUARY 10-12 — PHIL-EX, international stamp show at the Sheraton Centre, Queen St., Toronto. Fri.: 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sat.: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sun.: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Information: David Bastedo, Box 980, Station "K", Toronto, Ont. M4P 2V3.

1986

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

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

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

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

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by

James E. Kraemer

To follow Beverlie Clark as President seems anti-climatic. Due to her initiative and foresight, the Society has made great progress during her term. In her final piece as out-going President, Beverlie has outlined the many improvements which have taken place over the past four years. I can simply add that we all appreciate her dedication and long hours of work spent on our behalf. Thank you Beverlie - you were an excellent President.

What about the future? Of primary concern is our battle against ever increasing printing costs and escalating postage rates. It will be my goal to continue the struggle to achieve self-sufficiency so that the Society can look ahead and plan constructively for the future.

It is in the interests of our Society that we maintain good communication with Canada Post Corporation. Both organizations have much to offer the other and both stand to benefit from a good relationship. It is my intention to meet periodically with Canada Post officials on matters of mutual concern. Personal contact builds trust and understanding.

The growth of our Society has been progressive. It is gratifying to see so many Canadians from every part of the country becoming members of the "Royal". It is my desire that we continue to offer a diversity of articles on philately and postal history in the Canadian Philatelist, including occasional articles in French. To do so we need you, our members, to co-operate by contributing articles to the Editor. Share your interests, ideas, and research with your fellow members so that we can grow together in philatelic knowledge.

Finally ... as you are aware, October will once again be Stamp Collecting Month. This year the theme is International Youth Year. The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be joining Canada Post Corporation in announcing this year's program. A copy of the press release will be mailed to all Chapters.

Thank you for the confidence and trust you have placed in me. I promise to work hard on your behalf for an active Society that will be informative and of benefit to all our members and to philately at large.

Term in Review

by

Beverlie Clark

On 25 May at the Board meeting which followed the Annual meeting, I stepped down as President of the Society and James E. Kraemer was elected in my stead. Jim certainly needs no introduction to the membership, having served on the Board for a number of years and having been a member for over 30 years. I am certain that he will receive the support of the membership in his new position.

As a final report to the membership, here are a few of the highlights of the past twelve months:

- The granting of second class mailing privileges by Canada Post to Philaprint Inc. for the mailing of the Canadian Philatelist. This will result in a saving of thousands of dollars annually.

- A further saving of $1,000 was gained in

the form of a grant received for training in business and industry, which was applied towards our computerization costs.

- Our Chapter Handbook of Information was completed and has been distributed to all Chapters.

During the past four years a number of improvements were implemented to continue the progress and growth of the Society. Some of these include:

- The permanent relocation of our National Office to Ottawa;
- the re-organization and computerization of the National Office;
- all annual conventions will be designated with the title "Royal";
- the increased number of Directorships added in 1982, making the Board truly national in scope;
- increased services to the members through the addition of the Anti-Theft, Arbitration and Complaint Committees;
- the preparation of Handbooks of Information for both the members and Chapters;
- the large increase in membership, especially in 1983-84, which set a record of 2100 new applications being processed.

All of the above came about through the efforts of a wonderful group of Directors and Officers who have given of their time freely and worked diligently on your behalf. This hard-working group not only met three times each year, but, I believe, discussed, reviewed and made decisions on more proposals than ever before in the history of the Society. I am sincerely indebted to each and every one of them for their co-operation and support during my term in office.

Personally, I will be continuing on as a Director and hope to be able to further assist the Society and serve the membership wherever possible. I have thoroughly enjoyed the privilege and honour of serving as your President. □

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14.0 National Postal Museum

On 1 March 1985, the National Postal Museum closed its doors for an indefinite period. The temporary quarters the Museum occupied during the last five years were required for offices and a cafeteria for Parliament. During those five years, no arrangement for permanent or alternate temporary quarters was made. The Museum library and the national stamp collection are to be relocated and made available to the public. The rest, the postal history wing, the postage stamp exhibits, the postmarking machinery, and the philatelic counter, will all be mothballed.

There is more bad news. The Museum staff was cut by two-thirds. Gone is the research department. This includes Ron McGuire and Ritch Toop. Both individuals are highly respected in the philatelic community. Mr. McGuire performed ably as acting curator for over two years until the present director, Monique Beaulieu, was hired. He has also written numerous philatilic articles and handbooks, and has been awarded the Geldert medal by the RPSC and the Frank W. Campbell award by the Postal History Society of Canada. Mr. Toop has written several articles in **BNA Topics** and **Canadian Philatelist,** and is manager of the RPSC National Office and circulation manager of **BNA Topics.** No museum with plans to continue operation can afford to chop its research department or let go people of the calibre of these two gentlemen.

Gone also is the exhibition and design staff. It appears that Museum displays such as those at Canada 84 in Montreal and at the RPSC conventions are a thing of the past. With no research and exhibition staff, the Museum can no longer prepare displays for philatelic shows.

Gone is the philatelic sales staff. In some ways this is the most inexplicable cut of all. We all know that Canada Post is trying to cut expenditures and trim operations to get into the black. Taking a narrow-minded view, the Museum was an expenditure. But the philatelic counter was a profit centre. It generated revenue. So why chop it? Why not keep it going with the library and the national collection? The counter was run by three wonderful people, Pauline Trepanier, Irene Landry, and Cecile Plouffe. Most visitors to the Museum met just three Museum staff, the three women behind the sales counter. They were tremendous ambassadors to the public, always courteous, always cheerful, always eager to help. No matter that you were a wealthy collector who purchased plate blocks of everything, an occasional collector who bought a single of each stamp every six months, or merely a curious collector wanting no more than information, they were always happy to oblige and respond. They also have considerable philatelic knowledge and experience. Pauline Trepanier for example has worked behind a philatelic counter for at least 12 years and has been with the Postal Museum since it opened in 1974. Besides answering questions from visitors, they received enquiries from the other philatelic counters in Ottawa. They even got enquiries and orders from other cities such as Montreal and Toronto. No philatelic museum can afford to let such people go.

I bought most of my philatelic requirements at the Museum. Ever since it opened 11 years ago, I have visited it at least once a month on

Saturdays to keep up to date with new issues and new plates, and to wander around looking at the exhibits and browsing in the library. Those Saturdays are now memories. Thank you Pauline Trepanier, Irene Landry, and Cecile Plouffe for the wonderful service you provided all those years.

Not too long ago, I examined the printer's proofs of the 14¢ Parliament definitive and the 1984 Lighthouse stamps through the courtesy of the Museum. The results of the Lighthouse stamps apppear in this column, and those for the 14¢ Parliament should appear in the next. Little did I know that on 1 March 1985 the doors to such research material would be slammed shut for me and for all philatelists.

14.1 1¢ 1977 Floral Definitive. 22 April 1977.

Two unusual varieties cropped up recently on the Canadian Bank Note Co. (CBN) printing of the 1¢ Bottle Gentian stamp.

The first comes from **Irv Singer** of Ottawa. He discovered several panes, during the time that the stamp was current, with the lilac background colour heavily overinked. Besides being darker in shade, the ink has flowed into the white frame. Most of the stamps in the pane are affected to some extent, and in the best examples the white frame is almost obliterated. Has anyone else seen this?

The second variety is a paper variety shown to me by a Toronto collector. The paper is completely embossed with two rows of circles varying in diameter from 0.5 to 1.0 mm. Each row is shifted laterally with respect to the previous one such that circles in one row fall midway between circles in the previous one. There is also a lattice of bars joining circles in alternate rows and columns. The 1981 pair of botanist stamps printed se-tenant by Ashton-Potter Ltd. has an identical pattern embossed in the paper. However, the botanist stamps were printed on heavier stock, and the embossing is less pronounced. The Bottle Gentian stamp comes from a 1984 auction conducted by **John Sheffield,** a dealer from London, Ont. **Mr. Sheffield** tells me that he has also seen this variety in a block of four.

This is a very ususual variety, so unusual that I am reluctant to accept it as genuine without knowing more about its background. Was the embossed pattern produced some time after the stamp was printed? True, the printed surface is not disturbed in any way, and the gum has partially filled the depression produced by the embossing as though the paper had been gummed after it had been embossed. However, it seems unlikely that one or two sheets could be embossed accidentally and with a pattern that shows up several years later at another printer. Can anyone shed further light on this variety?



Figure 1. Sketch of the tagging freak on the 32¢ Maple Leaf stamp.

14.2 1981 Maple Leaf Definitives

14.2.1 32¢ Sheet Stamp. 10 Feb. 1983.

Frank Smith of Toronto found an unusual tagging variety on a used 32¢ Maple Leaf definitive. As sketched in Figure 1, the stamp is three bar tagged but lacks one bar! The normal bar on the left edge of the stamp is completely missing. However, there are two pale bars with irregular sides running down the middle of the stamp in addition to the normal bar on the right edge. The variety was discovered in late 1984.

14.2.2 32¢ Coil. 10 Feb. 1983.

In Dec. 1984, **Irv Singer** found a stick of ten coil rolls with doubled perforations. At one point in each roll, there are twelve extra columns of holes. Part of one strip is illustrated in Figure 2. Every coil since the 6¢ orange Centennial has been found imperforate due to a missing strike of the perforator, and every coil has also been found doubly perforated due to an extra strike of the perforator. Twelve columns are affected because the perforator produces that many with each strike. The imperforates have enjoyed a considerable price premium over their double-perforated counterparts. Part of the reason is that the imperforates are recognized by the catalogues, and tend to be more highly prized. Another part of

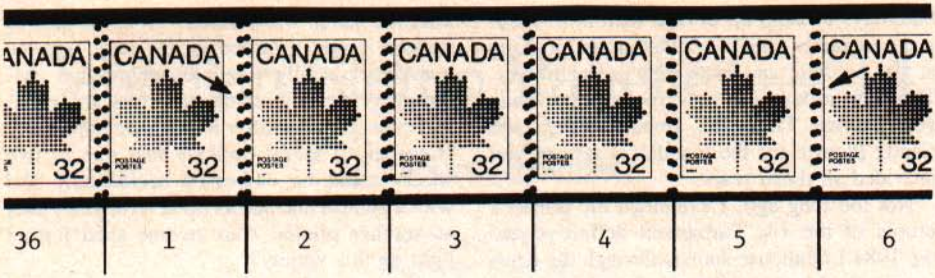


Figure 2. 32¢ coil with double strike of the perforator.

the reason is that the doubly perforated coils are easy to fake. It has been done in the past on the 25¢ Opal Centennial booklet[1]. I also believe that the 1978 ships with the vertical perforations doubled are all fakes. Faked doubled perforations on the coils are practically impossible to detect if the extra holes are the same size as the normal ones and all the perforations are evenly spaced. This is unfortunate for someone who finds a genuine doubled perforation variety at the post office because he has almost no way of proving it. However there is some solid evidence for the genuiness of **Mr. Singer's** strip illustrated in Figure 2.

As noted in Column 7.0.4 (Nov.-Dec. 1981), today's coils have a design jump after every 36 stamps and a perforation jump after every twelve columns of holes. In Figure 2, the design jump occurs between the stamps labelled 36 and 1. The two designs are about 1 mm closer here than normal. The extra holes also start at this point. The extra perforation strike produced the leftmost holes, and the normal striked produced the rightmost ones. The perforation jump for the normal perforations occurs at stamp 4. To the right of stamp 4, the perforation pattern changes abruptly because the normal perforations have shifted downwards and to the left thereby causing a greater overlap with the extra ones.

Now look at the leftmost perforations between stamps 1 and 2, produced by the extra strike. You will note that the hole to which the arrow points is not positioned correctly and produces a wide tooth followed by a narrow one. This irregularity occurs in the second column of extra perforations. If the double perforations are genuine, the same irregularity must occur in the second column of normal perforations after the perforation jump. It is indeed there between stamps 5 and 6. Since a forger would have considerable difficulty matching all such irregularities, I accept this as excellent evidence that the variety is genuine.

14.2.3 50¢ Booklet (30¢ x 1, 10¢ x 1, 5¢ x 2, 2 labels). 1 March 1982.

Several people have written about this 50¢ booklet in response to my notes in Column 12.3.3 (Nov.-Dec. 1984).

Joe Aasland of Calgary showed me a new fluorescent variety on the booklets with type 1 panes (labels at the bottom of the pane) on uncoated paper. The cover is dull-, uniform and the stamps are low+/low+.

Joe Weaver of Bear River, NS, reported a minor cylinder flaw on a type 1 pane, a green dot inside the "O" of "POSTAGE". This is almost certainly constant because **Mr. Weaver** has it on the uncoated and coated papers. I have not seen it on my booklets, and cannot identify the pane position on the cylinder.

Camille E. Charron of Windsor, Ont., provided some very interesting information on the booklets with type 2 panes (labels at the top of the pane). He found some of these booklets in Belle River, Ont., a small community close to Windsor, on 23 Oct. 1982, 4 days earlier than the earliest date I had reported in Column 12.3.3. He subsequently found more in Emeryville and Essex on 25 Oct., and had copies postmarked at both post offices to document that date. What makes **Mr. Charron's** discovery particularly significant is that the Emeryville booklet is on the uncoated paper. In Column 12.3.3, I reported that early finds of this pane type were all on coated paper. The uncoated paper had not

been discovered until December, and had come primarily from philatelic stock. I had even speculated that the uncoated paper variety had come from a second printing made to satisfy philatelic demand. **Mr. Charron's** discovery squashes that speculation. In light of this, it appears that booklets with both papers were produced at the same time.

14.2.4 50¢ Booklet (32¢ x 1, 8¢ x 1, 5¢ x 2, 2 labels.) 15 Feb. 1983.

In August 1984, a collector from Hamilton showed me two booklets with curious colour varieties. In both cases there were bright green patches on the panes. In one the green patch was a thin bar running down the left pane edge, and in the other it was an irregular area about 10 mm by 1 mm on the rightmost label. The green colour matches that used on the 17¢ QE II definitive, not the dark green used on the 10¢ stamp in the 50¢ booklet which preceded this one. Similar varieties have been found on some of the more recent coil stamps. The varieties consist of small dots on a coil stamp in the colour of the preceding coil.

At the end of September 1984, this booklet appeared with vertical hairline tagging in column 2, column 3, or both columns of the pane. Three variations are available, a single strong hairline, two strong hairlines, or a multiplicity of thin, faint hairlines. The hairlines are non-constant, but seem to occur on booklets from just one position along the axis of the design cylinder. The variety was found in Ottawa, Toronto, and Hamilton between September and November.

Table 1 lists the apparently constant cylinder varieties found on the booklets with hairline tagging. The booklet number in the table indicates its relative position around the circumference of the cylinder. See Column 12.3.3 for further details. The best flaw, on booklet A13, is illustrated in Figure 3. I would appreciate hearing from anyone who can confirm this or any of the other flaws listed in the table.

From the time the 50¢ booklet with the 30¢ Maple Leaf stamp was issued on 1 March 1982, there have been extraneous dots on some of the cover designs showing the provincial legislature buildings. The most prominent are two dots following the third "A" of "CANADA" on the Ontario booklet shown in Figure 4.

In mid-February 1985, a Hamilton collector found booklets whose cover designs were much sharper and clearer than normal. I found similar booklets in Ottawa at the end of February. Most of the extraneous dots have been eliminated including the two on the Ontario booklet. It appears that British American Bank Note Co. (BABN) printed the covers from a new plate. Note that it is difficult to positively assign a cover without the dots as coming from the new printing because the dots varied considerably in size over the life of the original printings.



Figure 3. Bar in selvedge and mark on bottom margin of the 50¢ booklet with the 32¢ Maple Leaf stamp.

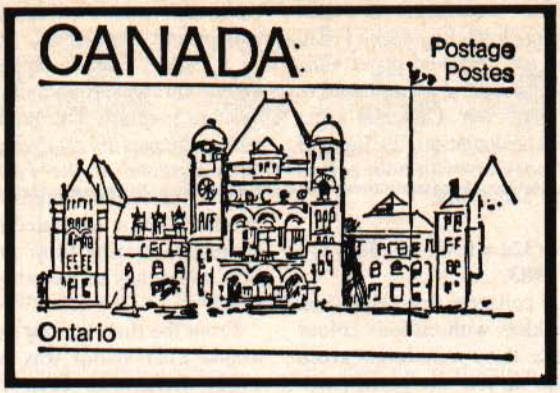


Figure 4. Ontario booklet cover with the dots after the third "A" of "CANADA".

14.3 Plate Flaws.

"L'on reconstruit, l'on déconstruit"
-- Alain Barrière, "C'est La Vie"

Errors like imperforates and missing colours form striking but expensive showpieces, freaks like perforation misalignments, paper folds, and colour shifts brighten an album page, but constant plate flaws have drawn more attention than the rest combined. Most classic stamps from the Penny Black onwards have been the subject of exhaustive plating studies. Collectors have devoted hours pouring over even the most common stamps in search of those marks which distinguish one stamp from the rest of the lot. Canadian stamps have enjoyed their share of attention from plating specialists. For example, Geoffrey Whitworth has written a handbook on the First Decimal Issue[2], Frederick Tomlinson and more recently W.L. Bradley have published studies on the 1898 Map stamp[3,4], and Hans Reiche has produced a remarkable study of plate flaws covering all of Canada's engraved stamps[5].

Why collect and study plate flaws? Well, how would you like to find a catalogued flaw on a stamp in a lot that others have sifted through and missed? Or sort through a large bundle of the same stamp and be able to identify a different flaw and its pane position on each one? How about the thrill of being the first to make a significant new discovery? Whether the objective is a search to find that elusive catalogued flaw, a study to reconstruct an entire pane, or a quest for flaws on recent issues, plate flaws can provide many rewarding hours.

Major flaws easily discernable with the naked eye are of obvious interest and usually appear in the catalogues. There are many such flaws on Canadian stamps, although the catalogues have ignored most of those on recent issues. But why bother with the minor flaws, those which can be seen only with a magnifying glass, those that will never make the catalogues, the flyspecks? The plating specialist has no choice but to study these flaws since they are usually the only means of identifying most of the stamps in the pane. Flaws can also reveal valuable information about the plate-making process, and here also one should be grateful for discovering any such flaw no matter how small. For example there are two flaws common to the grey photogravure cylinder of the 12¢, 14¢, and 17¢ QE II definitives, the "raised eyebrow" on stamp 1/1 and a disturbance behind the Queen's head on stamp 2/2 (Column 7.0.1). These two flaws indicate that the same grey cylinder was used to print all three stamps. The "missing brick", "light in window", and "missing spire" flaws on the 14¢ Parliament definitive described in Column 8.0.2 (May-June 1982) might be considered minor, but they show that CBN produced plates 1 to 4 from a master plate for the sheet, that this in turn was built up from an impression for a single pane, and that CBN retouched the plates at least twice during the life of the issue.

On the older engraved stamps, there were usually enough deliberate markings (guide lines and guide dots), plate repairs (re-entries, retouches), and accidental flaws to identify most stamps on the plate. This made possible the ultimate challenge of the plating enthusiast, the "reconstruction" of a pane by associating a unique flaw with every stamp in it. The challenge is considerable with an accumulation in front of you and a handbook describing the flaws. Imagine the enormity of writing that handbook in the first place. Not only must you gather a large accumulation, you must also record every minor flaw that you find, prove it is constant by finding additional examples, and use blocks and marginal copies to identfy its pane position. Hans Reiche wrote a timely article on the subject in **BNA Topics**[6].

Today's stamps are usually printed by photogravure and lithography rather than engraving, and tend to have fewer but more complex flaws. However, many modern issues still provide fertile grounds for plating studies. Although one could proceed in the time-consuming, laborous tradition of examining individual stamps, it is usually possible to study complete panes. Finding the position of flaws becomes trivial, but finding the flaws and explaining how they occurred is still a challenge.

If a plate flaw does not occur on every pane, is it transient? Not necessarily. Depending upon when the flaw occurred during the plate-making process, it may appear on several stamps in each pane, on one stamp per pane, or on just one stamp in the entire sheet.

There are several Canadian stamps with flaws which are repeated several times on the same pane. Among them we have the "tear in teepee" on the 1971 7¢ Paul Kane stamp, the "broken door frame" on the 1972 8¢ Krieghoff painting, the "medallion" flaw on the 1976 10¢ Iroquoian encampment stamp, and the "beacon in mountain" on the 1982 $1.50 Parks definitive (see Column 11.5.2, Sept.-Oct., 1983).

Examples of flaws which occur on one stamp in every pane include the "flaming tree" on stamp 9/2 of the 1972 6¢ Group of Seven, the "broken chinstrap" on stamp 5/4 of the 1976 Royal Military College pair, the "hole in collar" on stamp 1/1 of the 1981 feminist quartet, and the "extra porthole" on stamp 1/2 of the 1984 32¢ Tall Ships.

A constant variety may occur on just one stamp on the entire printing plate. Since the plate usually has several pane impressions, such a variety will not appear on every pane even though it is constant. Examples include the "bloody thumb" on stamp 2/1 of the 1975 8¢ Marguerite Bourgeoys commemorative (printed in sheets of three panes), the "red light in window" on stamp 3/2 of the 1975 8¢ Louis Hémon - Lucy Maud Montgomery pair (printed in sheets of four panes), and the "mauve ring" flaw on stamp 10/1 of the 30¢ QE II definitive from plate 1 (printed from cylinders of six panes).

There are other reasons why a constant plate flaw might not show up on every pane. A defect in the plate may develop part way through the print run. It may blossom as the print run progresses and the plate wears, or it may wither if the printer notices the defect and repairs it. Outstanding examples occur on the "cracked plates" on several stamps printed between 1937 and 1955. The printer may replace the plates for one or more colours during the print run, in which case one set of plate flaws may be replaced by a completely different set. A good example is found on the 1980 "O Canada" miniature pane discussed in Column 6.1 (Sept.-Oct. 1981). Lithographic plates wear more quickly than engraved or photogravure ones, and so are liable to be replaced more frequently. This is well illustrated by recent commemoratives and definitives from Great Britain. Unlike Canada where plate numbers appear only on engraved stamps, Great Britain has plate numbers on all its stamps no matter what the printing process. A British commemorative printed by photogravure rarely needs more than one plate per colour whereas one printed by lithography usually goes through four or five.

One must be careful, however, to distinguish between constant plate flaws, including those which are not constant over the entire print run, and transient flaws. The lithographic process especially is notorious for such flaws, dots which appear on one or two panes and "hickies" caused by grit or dried ink clogging the plate which run over as many as a couple of hundred panes. These flaws are passing fancies rather than permanent fixtures. Though they may be visually arresting, they are certainly not cataloguable.

How to distinguish between a transient flaw

and a previously unknown, uncatalogued plate flaw? The best way is to find two examples of the flaw from different sources. Examples from philatelic and post office stock would certainly satisfy this requirement. Unfortunately this is often not possible since CBN and BABN do not put plate inscriptions on all panes of the plate. Obviously such panes will never appear in philatelic stock. Two mint examples from different post offices, preferably from different cities, or two used examples are usually convincing proof.

14.4 4 x 32¢ Lighthouses. 21 Sept. 1984.

The lighthouse quartet was printed se-tenant in panes of 10 rows by 5 columns by Ashton-Potter Ltd. using lithography. Like several other recent commemoratives, a presentation pack and a postcard of each design were released in conjunction with the issue. The new issue Stamp Bulletin published by Canada Post and the 1984 Annual Collection both claim that five colours were used to print the stamps while the presentation pack states correctly that only four colours were used. The colours are blue (half-tone screen at 20 degrees), red (45 degrees), yellow (0 degrees), and black (80 degrees).

The stamps were printed on Harrison paper with greenish gum, and perforated 12.4 by 12.4 using a 1 row T comb which travelled over the sheet, from right to left. There are two fluorescent shades, null/null and null + /null, found in both post office and philatelic stock. The more fluorescent is scarcer, and was used I believe only during the early part of the printing. Because the gum itself fluoresces somewhat, I removed it to determine the fluorescence on the back. The white, non-reflecting areas on the gum side appear as dark pockmarks under an ultra-violet lamp, and indicate the true fluorescence of the paper.

Ken Rose reported that quite a few copies exist untagged[7, 8, 9]. He found several used specimens and later reported that a number of mint panes had been found in western Canada.

By far the most interesting aspect of the lighthouse stamps are the plate flaws, remarkable for their prominence and their profusion, their delights and their puzzles. To resolve the puzzles, I examined the printer's proofs, through the courtesy of the National Postal Museum. This material included the original artwork, the half-tone black and white photographs for each colour, and the printer's proofs. The latter included the one-on "engraver's" proofs (I assume the name pays hommage to the golden days of engraving since these proofs are lithographed), the ten-on "wet-trap" proofs, the fifty-on progressive proofs, and the 200-on proof sheets. An annotated list of these proofs is given in Table 2.

The plate flaws found to date are listed in Tables 3 to 7. The tables specify the row and column of each stamp with a flaw, describe the flaw, and give its Thirkell position in brackets. Where I use the word "small" in the description, I suggest you use a magnifying glass to find it. The lighthbouse stamps were printed in sheets of four panes, two rows by two columns. Table 3 gives the varieties that appear on every pane of the sheet while Tables 4 to 7 give the varieties that are unique to a specific pane. To avoid any possible confusion between the pane position in the sheet and the stamp position in the pane, I precede the row and column of the pane position by the letters R and C. Thus R1C2 refers to the pane in row 2, column 2 of the sheet whereas 1/2 refers to the stamp in row 1, column 2 of the pane. Although not all the varieties were found in both philatelic and post office stock, they are all present on panes from two or more sources.

I have baptized the most prominent flaws, those I feel deserve catalogue status. The best is the "blue, blue sea" on pane R2C2 (Table 7), one of the largest plate flaws I have seen. Others include the "white moon" also on pane R2C2, the "pink moon" on pane R2C1, and the "sliced A" on pane R1C2. If you have the new issue Stamp Bulletin published by Canada Post, you can see the "sliced A" flaw on the Gibraltar Point stamp. This is not the first time Canada Post inadvertently publicized a plate variety. The Bulletin for the 1981 17¢ feminist quartet shows the "hole in collar" variety on stamp 1/1.

Now, the puzzles. The flaws unique to each pane in the sheet are divided into three categories, state 1 flaws, state 2 flaws, and flaws common to all states. The common flaws are fingerprints that identify each pane in the sheet. Once you find such a flaw, you know the pane position. Suppose we have two post office panes with these common flaws. Normally we would conclude that any other flaws on one pane but not on the other are

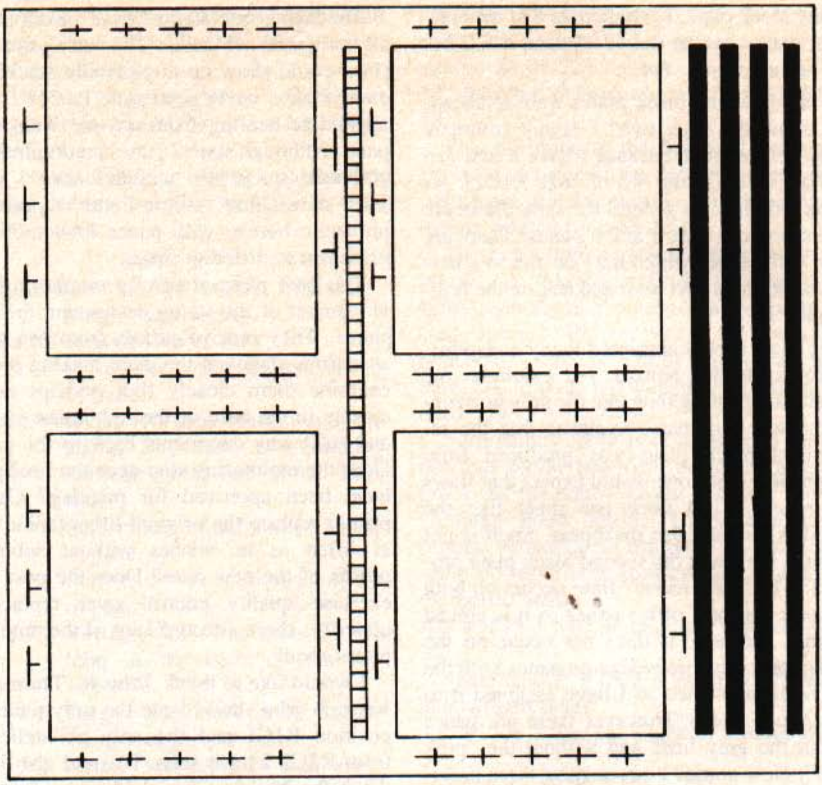


Figure 5. Sketch of the 200-on proof sheet of the 1984 Lighthouse stamps. The four large rectangles are the four panes. The vertical bar between the panes is divided into small squares with geometric patterns of various colours. To the right are solid bars coloured blue, red, black, and yellow. The crosses in the sheet margins are black guidelines.

transient. However, suppose we find one of the "transient" flaws on a third pane from philatelic stock. We can no longer dismiss the flaw as transient, so how do we account for it? This is the situation for the state 1 and state 2 flaws. I have seen them on panes from different sources, yet they are not common to all panes from the same position in the sheet. Most of the flaws common to all states belong to the red and black plates whereas, with one noteable exception, all the flaws listed under state 1 or 2 are blue flaws. I believe the answer is that Ashton-Potter replaced the original blue plate with a second one part way through the print run. Thus state 1 flaws such as the "blue, blue sea" from pane R2C2 come from the original blue plate while state 2 flaws such as the "white moon" from the same pane position come from the second blue plate. I identify the "blue, blue sea" flaw with the original plate because it was present on the Postal Museum proofs. Going back to the paper shades for a moment, I indicated that the more fluorescent shade came from the early part of the printing because I have seen it only in combination with state 1 flaws.

There is at least one non-blue flaw that disappears part way through the printing, a grey horizontal line on all the Gibraltar Point stamps in columns 3 and 4 of all the panes in the sheet. There can be little doubt that a flaw which repeats on several stamps of the same pane is constant, yet the grey line appears on state 1 panes only. This flaw is much less prominent than those I mentioned above, thus it is far more important philatelically because it shows quite convincingly that Ashton-Potter was juggling with the plates. In this case it

was the black plate. I should note that the horizontal line exists on state 2 of pane R2C2 but only on one stamp, 6/4.

So the blue and black plates were replaced. How about the other two? I cannot comment on the yellow plate because I have found just one flaw on it (stamp 9/3 of pane R1C2). As for the red plate, in general the same flaws are present on both state 1 and 2 panes. There are minor differences which may be due to a new plate or possibly just wear and tear on the original plate.

The plate proofs answered many questions, but some puzzles remain. For example, the fact that a repeating flaw like the grey horizontal line was eliminated suggests that the replacement black plate was produced from scratch. But if so, one would expect that flaws that occurred just once per sheet like the "sliced A" would also disappear. Such is not the case. How was the second black plate produced? The "pink moon" flaw occurs on both philatelic and post office panes so it is almost certainly constant. It does not occur on the proofs nor to my knowledge on panes with the grey horizontal lines so I have assigned it to state 2 in Table 6. However there are panes without the grey lines and without the "pink moon". How come? I can suggest three possible explanations: 1) the "pink moon" is a progressive flaw that developed during the life of one of the two blue plates; 2) the black and blue plates were replaced at different times; 3) there were more than two blue plates used to print the issue. I introduced state 1A in Table 6 to pigeonhole panes without the grey line and "pink moon" flaws.

There are two more interesting flaws on these stamps, interesting because they appear only under an ultra-violet lamp. To the printer, the phosphor is just another colour, just another plate. If we can have blue flaws, why not phosphor ones as well? The first flaw is a set of horizontal scratches that extend across the two bottom panes of the sheet. These scratches are faint on state 1 panes but stronger on state 2 panes. The second flaw is a phosphor dot on stamp 9/3 of pane R1C2. It is coincident (but surely not coincidental) with flaws on the red, blue, and yellow plates on state 2 of the pane. The flaw shows up as a white spot in daylight and a phosphor dot under an ultra-violet lamp.

The lighthouse stamps have inscriptions in all corners of all panes. Thus any pane of the sheet could show up in philatelic stock; however, I have never seen pane R1C1. I would appreciate hearing from anyone with such a pane. Although state 2 panes predominate, the philatelic stock also includes state 1 panes. This shows that Ashton-Potter supplied the philatelic bureau with panes drawn from the press run at different times.

The post office carefully monitors the development of the stamp design and the initial plates. They receive proofs from the printer at various stages in the plate-making process, examine them closely (but perhaps not too closely in the case of the lighthouse stamps), and relay any comments back to the printer. Does the monitoring stop once the final proofs have been approved for printing? Can the printer replace the original lithographic plates as often as he wishes without submitting proofs of the new ones? Does the post office exercise quality control over replacement plates? Is there a record kept of the number of plates used?

I would like to thank **John R. Thomson** of Victoria who showed me the only pane from position R1C1 and the only philatelic pane from R2C2 I have seen. I would also like to thank the National Postal Museum for letting me examine the proofs.

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Table 1

Cylinder flaws on 50¢ booklet with 32¢ Maple Leaf stamp.

Bkt	Stamp	Description of flaw
A1	-	Perforation misalignment at top of pane.
	LPM	In the left pane margin opposite stamp 2/1, there is a roughly vertical violet line about 2mm long.
A7	-	Perforation misalignment at top of pane.
A13	-	Perforation misalignment at top of pane.
	LPM	Vertical violet line about 30 mm long at the edge of the selvedge.
	2/1	Large violet mark in the bottom stamp margin (G3-H3).
A18	2/2	Strong vertical blue line about 12 mm long going through the "C" of "Collect" and "Canadian".

Table 2

1984 lighthouse printer's proofs.

Notes: 1. The proofs are all on Harrison pregummed paper.
2. The first line for each item gives the printer's contract number (1578), the number of the item, a description, and a date as written on the proof.

1. Engraver's proofs.

AP #1578-5 First engraver's proof 84-05-22.

This proof consists of a large sheet upon which one copy of each design is printed along with a number of squares in each colour and black guidelines. The designs look like the final ones except that the "hidden" copyright date is missing. There are acetate overlays stuck to the proof with transparent tape. The overlays have the copyright date printed on them, and are positioned to show where the date is to be printed on the design.

The proof contains the following handwritten note: "Corrections as per the attached sheet. OK to go to 2nd engraver's proof. (signature) 84.05.22"

AP #1578-6 Second engraver's proof 84-05-30.

This is similar to the first engraver's proof except that some of the colour squares on the right hand side are missing, and the copyright date is printed on each design.

There are two handwritten notes on this proof: (1) "Marks in Fisgard stamp not in film" with three blemishes on the proof circled, and (2) "Hidden date in the Verte to be relocated. Check weight of lettering in hidden date. OK to go to wet trap proving. (signature) 84.05.30"

Surprisingly there is no change to the hidden date on the Isle Verte design between this proof and the issued stamp, but there is on the Gibraltar Point design. The hidden date is printed vertically on the proof in roughly the same position as it appears, horizontally, on the issued stamp.

AP #1578-7 Second engraver's proof 84-05-30.

Same as AP #1578-6 except there are no handwritten notes.

AP #1578-8 Second engraver's proof 84-05-30.

Same as AP #1578-7.

2. Wet trap proofs.

AP #1578-9 First wet trap proof 84-06-05.

The first wet trap proof consists of two rows of five stamps repeated seven times down the sheet. There is a generous margin between each pair of rows. On the left side of the proof, there are three solid vertical colour bars, yellow, red, and blue. On opposite sides of each pair of rows of stamps, there is a black guide line. On the right side of the proof, there is a vertical black colour bar and a bar consisting of small squares of different colours filled with various patterns. The stamps in the two rows are laid out in the same pattern as the top two rows of each pane.

There are several small flaws on the proof which repeat for each pair of rows. None of these appear on the issued stamps. The horizontal grey line on the Gibraltar Point stamps in columns 3 and 4 of the pane does not appear on the proofs.

AP #1578-10 First wet trap proof 84-06-05.

Same as AP #1578-9.

AP #1578-11 First wet trap proof 84-06-05.
Same as AP #1578-9.
AP #1578-12 Second wet trap proof 84-06-13.

The second wet trap proofs are similar to the first. They even have the same repeating flaws. There is a handwritten note reading: "OK to go to 50 up. (signature) 84-06-13"
AP #1578-13 Second wet trap proof 84-06-13.
Same as AP #1578-12.
AP #1578-14 Second wet trap proof 84-06-13.
Same as AP #1578-12.

3. 200-on proof sheets.
AP #1578-15

This proof consists of an imperforate sheet of four panes, two rows by two columns. Each pane has marginal inscriptions. All the colours are printed, but there is no tagging. There are guidelines in every pane margin. These are of course trimmed off when the sheet is cut into panes. In the vertical gutter between the two columns of panes, there is a bar of small squares similar to the wet trap proofs. On the right hand side of the sheet, there are four solid vertical colour bars, blue, red, black, and yellow. The result is quite colourful.

A handwritten note on the proof reads: "OK to run. (signature) 84-06-27". The stamps were issued three months later on 21 Sept. 1984.
AP #1578-16
Same as AP #1578-15.
AP #1578-17
Same as AP #1578-15.

4. Fifty-on proofs.

All these proofs are imperforate sheets the same size as the issued panes. Except for items 18 and 19, the proofs are missing one or more colours and thus show how the final designs are built up from the constituent colours.

The proofs have the same constant plate flaws as the panes on the 200-on sheet so it is possible to identify the position of the proof on the sheet. Did Ashton-Potter simply trim 200-on sheets to produce these proofs?
AP #1578-18

Consists of a pane of 50 with all colours including the tagging. The pane is from R1C2 of the sheet and shows the "sliced A" flaw.
AP #1578-19
Same as AP #1578-18.
AP #1578-20
Shows just the yellow colour.
AP #1578-21
Shows just the red colour. The pane is from R1C2 of the sheet.
AP #1578-22
Shows just the blue colour, printed in a heavy shade.
AP #1578-23
Shows just the black colour. The pane is from R1C2 of the sheet.
AP #1578-24
Shows the black and yellow colours. The pane is from R1C2 of the sheet.
AP #1578-25
Same as AP #1578-24.
AP #1578-26
Shows the black and red colours. The pane comes from R2C2 ("blue, blue sea" flaw) of the sheet.
AP #1578-27
Same as AP #1578-26.
AP #1578-28
Shows the black, red, and yellow colours. The pane comes from R1C2 of the sheet.
AP #1578-29
Same ad AP #1578-28.

Table 3
Flaws common to all panes of the 1984 Lighthouse stamps.

3/1	Small, faint red dot in the left margin opposite the rock at the left border (left of D1).
5/1	Miniscule red dot in the sky to the right of the lighthouse roof (border of A8-A9, at the mid-point of the two squares).
5/5	Blue dot in the top margin, almost directly above the first steeple in the background to the right of the lighthouse (above the border of A8-A9).
7/4	Small, faint red dot in the right margin opposite the top of the "2" of "32" (left side of A13).
8/4	Small red dot and blue dots, very close together, in the bottom margin below and slightly to the left of the man chopping wood (bottom right corner of G6).
8/5	a) Small black dot under the horizontal bar of the second "A" of "CANADA" (A4). The prominence of this flaw varies from one pane to another in the sheet. It is extremely weak on pane R1C1.

b) RPM. Small red dot slightly above the space between the third and fourth bottom horizontal perforations to the right of the vertical ones.

Note: the abbreviations LPM, RPM, TPM, BPM indicate that the flaw falls in the pane margin next to the stamp. The first letter identifies the margin (left, right, top, bottom) and the second and third letters stand for "pane margin".

Table 4

Plate flaws on the 1984 Lighthouse stamps, pane R1C1. Flaws common to all states.

1/3 a) Black dot above the "4" of "1734" (B4).
b) Red dot in the sky below the "L" of "Louisbourg" (C1).

1/5 Red dot in the top margin above the left side of the "3" of "32" close to the vertical perforations (above All).

2/1 Three small black dots in the bottom margin below the front legs of the horse (right side of G3).

2/5 Very small blue dot in the top margin above the top of the "C" of "CANADA" (above A1).

8/3 Red dot in the left margin to the left of the hilltops (left of C1).

8/5 a) RPM. Red dot near the top between the third and fourth perforation holes (above A15).
b) Two red dots in the top margin above the left side of the third "A" of "CANADA" (above the border between A5 and A6).
c) RPM. Very small red dot near the bottom between the third and fourth perforation holes (bottom of G15).

9/1 Very small red dot in the top margin above the "D" of "CANADA" (above the left edge of A5).

9/5 RPM. Very small red dot to the right of the third vertical perforation from the horizontal row at the top (bottom right corner of A14).

10/4 Red dot between the "3" of "32" and the "O" of "POSTAGE" (top of B11).

State 1 flaws. Original plates.

2/4,4/3,6/4, 8/3, 10/4 A thin grey horizontal scratch in the white area of the sky to the left of the lighthouse (straddles C6-C7). This flaw is common to all the Gibraltar Point lighthouse stamps in columns 3 and 4. It appears on all panes but only for state 1.

State 2 flaws

I have examined just one pane from state 2 and so cannot positively identify any constant flaws.

Availability

	Philatelic	Post Office
State 1	Not seen	Not seen
State 2	Not seen	Yes

Table 5

Plate flaws on the 1984 Lighthouse stamps, pane R1C2. Flaws common to all states.

1/2 TPM. Very small red dot above the right side of the lighthouse (above the left border of A8).

2/1 Small red dot in the left margin opposite the bottom of the ship (left of C1). The dot is in line with the vertical perforations and may be perfed out.

5/2 Small diagonal red dash in the top margin above the right side of the first "A" of "CANADA" (above A2).

8/3 a) "Sliced A". The right foot of the second "A" of "CANADA" is cut almost in two (border of A4 and B4). This flaw occurs on the Gibraltar Point lighthouse, and is illustrated on the new issue Stamp Bulletin published by Canada Post.
b) Very small red dot just to the right of the bottom tip of the "C" of "CANADA" (corner of A1-A2-B1-B2).

9/3 Phosphor dot in the top middle of the sail on the sailboat in the left foreground (top left corner of F2). See also state 2.

10/2 Faint red smudge in the left margin opposite the shoreline (to the left of D1). More pronounced in state 1 than state 2.

State 1 flaws. Original plates.

2/4, 4/3, 6/4, 8/3, 10/4 A thin grey horizontal scratch in the white area of the sky to the left of the lighthouse (straddles C6-C7). This flaw is common to all the Gibraltar Point lighthouse stamps in columns 3 and 4. It appears on all panes but only for state 1.

State 2 flaws. Black and blue plates replaced

2/1 LPM. Small red dot in the upper right part of the "O" of "ASHTON" in the inscription. The dot touches the black print and may be obscured if the red is shifted upwards. I have not seen philatelic panes from state 1, so I do not know if this flaw is common to all states.

8/1 White area in the bay touching the roof of the houses in the foreground (right edge of D5). Blue plate flaw. I have seen this flaw only on philatelic panes.

9/3 White dot in the top middle of the sail of the sailboat in the left foreground (top left corner of F2). This flaw affects the red, blue, and yellow plates. At the same spot there is a phosphor dot common to all states of this pane.

10/2 Two very small white dots in the black print forming the top of the "D" of "CANADA" (left side of A5). I have seen this flaw only on philatelic panes.

Availability

	Philatelic	Post Office
State 1	None seen	Yes
State 2	Yes	Yes

Table 6

Plate flaws on the 1984 Lighthouse stamps, pane R2C1. Flaws common to all states.

1/2 Two red dots, close together, in the sky below the "O" of "POSTES" (on the border of B11-C11).

2/* Two horizontal phosphor hairlines, about 4 mm apart, running through all the stamps in row 2. See also pane R2C2.

6/5 Small red dot in the sky just above the lighthouse railing at the right (B8). Red plate flaw.

10/4 a) Small white spot in the sky to the right of the top of the third "A" in "CANADA" (A6). Blue plate flaw.
b) Very small red dot in the top margin above the right side of the lighthouse (above the right side of A8).
c) BPM. Very small black dot below the right edge of the boat in the right foreground (I11).

State 1 flaws. Original plates.

2/4, 4/3, 6/4, 8/3, 10/4 A thin grey horizontal scratch in the white area of the sky to the left of the lighthouse (straddles C6-C7). This flaw is common to all the Gibraltar Point lighthouse stamps in columns 3 and 4. It appears on all panes but only for state 1.

State 1A flaws. Black plate replaced.

Panes from this state do not have the black flaws found on state 1 nor the blue flaws found on state 2.

State 2 flaws. Black and blue plates replaced.

2/2 Small white dot in the blue sky to the left of the upper half of the "3" of "32" (left side of A11). Blue plate flaw.

7/5 a) "Pink moon" flaw. A pink circular patch, about 1.5 mm in diameter, in the sky from the left border almost to the middle of the "C" of "CANADA" (A1-B1). Blue plate flaw.
b) Very small red dot on the line formed by the second mountain range above the left side of the house (right side of C8). Blue plate flaw.

Availability

	Philatelic	Post Office
State 1	Yes	Not seen
State 1A	Yes	Yes
State 2	Yes	Yes

Table 7

Plate flaws on the 1984 Lighthouse stamps, pane R2C2. Flaws common to all states.

1/5 Faint red smudge below the "P" of "POSTAGE" (B11).

2/* Two horizontal phosphor hairlines, about 4 mm apart, running through all the stamps in row 2. They are faint especially on state 1 panes. There are similar hairlines but very faint in rows 8 and 9. See also pane R2C1.

2/1 Small phosphor dot in the top left margin close to the phosphor bar.

6/2 a) Black dot to the right of the top half of the "2" in "32" (A12).
b) Small red dot in the right margin opposite the bottom half of the "2" of "32" (A13).

6/4 A thin grey horizontal scratch in the white area of the sky to the left of the lighthouse (straddles C6-C7). See also state 1, stamp 2/4.

7/3 Diagonal red line in the top right corner of the design (top right corner of A12). This is more pronounced in state 1 than in state 2.

8/5 RPM. Small red dot at the bottom right side of the fourth vertical perforation above the bottom horizontal row.

10/4 Two red dots just to the left of the lighthouse above the skyline (C7). Only the bottom dot is present on state 2.

State 1 flaws. Original plates.

2/4, 4/3, 6/4, 8/3, 10/4, A thin grey horizontal scratch in the white area of the sky to the left of the lighthouse (straddles C6-C7). This flaw is common to all the Gibraltar Point lighthouse stamps in columns 3 and 4. It appears on all panes but only for state 1.

5/5 "Blue, blue sea" flaw. There is a prominent dark blue area about 5 mm in diameter to the left of the lighthouse (C5-D5 and parts of C4-D4-C6-D6).

State 2 flaws. Black and blue plates replaced.

8/5 "White moon" flaw. White circular area greater than 0.5 mm in diameter in the blue sky (bottom of A4). This notable flaw in the blue plate is spoiled somewhat because the right leg of the second "A" of "CANADA" falls over it and obscures it.

Availability

	Philatelic	Post Office
State 1	None seen	Yes
State 2	Yes	Yes

□

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ROYAL '85

by Keith Spencer

A simply marvellous stamp weekend! Our Toronto friends may have to suffer through a lot of dreadful hockey jokes, but when it comes to philatelic matters, everything is absolutely first class. "Stampex" holds a record of success stories dating back more than a dozen years, so it came as no surprise that combined with the 57th Annual Convention of the "Royal", the exhibition was a resounding success.

The hard-working "Stampex" committee under the leadership of Michael Madesker and Gus Snels are old hands at transforming the Toronto Sheraton Centre into a collector's paradise, and by opening time on Friday morning there was a buzz of excitement in the air. The Opening Ceremonies were presided over jointly by RPSC President Beverlie Clark, and Gary Phillips, the Postmaster-General of Bermuda. Once the bourse area was opened, it revealed a "who's who" of Canadian, American and British dealers, as well as a good representation of postal administrations. If one definition of a super-bourse is an empty wallet - then I can vouch for success in that area!!

Soon short of funds, I surveyed the exhibits. Without getting carried away with unnecessary superlatives, I think "fantastic" is a fair word to describe the more than 200 frames entered in this annual competition which is the "best" in Canada.

My sympathies go to the Exhibition Jury, for it is certain that the final judging represented exceedingly tough choices. Who better than "Judge" Sutherland to serve as Jury Chairman and hand-out the sentences at the Banquet. Exhibitors had the ultimate satisfaction of an excellent panel - Beverlie Clark, Jean-Pierre Delwasse, George Guzzio, Bob Pratt, Ed Richardson and Bill Robinson - certainly represent a formidable array of philatelic knowledge and experience.

Saturday morning began with the RPSC Annual Meeting chaired by then-President, Beverlie Clark. Suffice to say that the meeting was well attended and the Society appears to be in increasingly good health. Congratulations to Jack Wallace who received a Gold Medal in recognition of his service to the Board. Jack did not stand for re-election and his place was taken by Bernard Lavallee of Montreal. At the afternoon Board meeting Beverlie stepped down as President and was replaced by Ottawa's Jim Kraemer, certainly no stranger to Canadian philatelists. Fellowships were awarded to C.R. (Ron) McGuire, Harry Lussey and Bev Clark in recognition of their outstanding contributions to Canadian philately.

The traditional Saturday evening Palmares and Banquet featured the awarding of medals and Jack Arnell won a Gold and the show "Grand" for his exhibit of "U.S. Transatlantic Stampless Mail". Reserve Grand Winner was Harry Lussey for an exhibit of Registered Markings and Registered Letter Stamps, 1823-1893. This exhibit also earned the Harmer Challenge Trophy for best exhibit by a non-Canadian. Canadians fared well too - Ray Simrak won a Gold and the Stampex Trophy (Best BNA exhibit by a Canadian) for a super showing of Canadian Pioneer Airmails, and Edmontonian Bob Heasman was awarded a Vermeil plus felicitations, and the Postal History Society of Canada's Award for best postal history exhibit for "Canadian Machinations 1896-1902". Topicals are always popular and the Croy Trophy for best topical exhibit went to S. Luster for his "Citizens of Europe". A final special award - the Gates Trophy - awarded for exhibits containing essays and proofs, was won by A. Selby for his "Newfoundland: The Bank Note Years, 1865-1910".

Collectors are often guilty of ignoring the

Royal '85 Awards

Gold
J. Arnell: *U.S. Transatlantic Stampless Mail*
H. Lussey: *Registration Markings and Registered Letter Stamps 1823-93*
G. Carr: *New Brunswick*
Guy Des Rivieres: *France, Rates and Cancellations, 1849-1870*
Ray Simrak: *Canadian Pioneer Airmails*

Vermeil
A. Selby: *Newfoundland, The "Banknote" Years 1865-1910*
E. Covert: *1932-33 Envelope Issues of Canada*
R. Heasman: *Canadian Machinations*
E. Walton: *Switzerland, Sitting Helvetia Imperforate, 1854-62*
M. Madesker: *Germany, Postal Parcel Cards*
G. Locke: *Great Britain, 19th Century*
S. Luster: *The Citizens of Europe*

Silver
L. Porter: *Postal History and Stamps of Nova Scotia*
C. Troup: *Postmark Niagara, 1789-1858*
P. Burega: *Newfoundland, First Cents Issue, 1865-1898*
R. Chaplin: *Small Queens*
R. Mallot: *Aerogrammes of Canada*
H. Nathanson: *First Pictorial Issues of Obock and the Somali Coast*
W. Dickson: *Estonia, Selected Pages*
O. White: *German Military Mails in the Boxer Rebellion*
W. Percy: *New Zealand, Chalon Heads*

Silver Bronze
R. Doull: *Barred Circle Cancels of Canada*
K. Rowe: *Customs Duty Stamps*
R. Toop: *Airgraph Service, World War II*
D. Kaye: *Airmails of Canada*
K. Snelson: *Great Britain, Stamps for Automatic Letter Facing*
H. Gosney: *Malta Post Office Centenary*
K. Ward: *The Spirit of Christmas*

Bronze
C. Guile: *Appreciation of Canadian Squared Circles*
D. Barber: *G.B. Chambon Counter Booklets*
B. Margau: *Design of Queen's Portraits: Great Britain, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia*

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growing volume of excellent literature encompassing all fields of philately. New off the presses is the Unitrade publication, "The Nova Scotia Press - Its Officers, Masters and Marks", by J.J. MacDonald. It earned a Gold medal with many positive comments. Denis Hamel's "Les Expositions Philateliques" took a Silver, while the most interesting, Wally Gutzman's "Canadian Patriotic Postcard Handbook" won a Silver-Bronze.

To complement and perhaps over-shadow the competitive exhibits was the Court of Honour - four exhibits to set any collector's heart-a-flutter! These included Allan Steinhart's "Postal History of the Post Card", Jim Hennok's "Canadian Fancy Cancels", Ron McGuire's "Canadian Post Offices" and Professor Palmer's "Cross Border Covers to 1851 - the Niagara Frontier".

Judges were kept busy with an excellent

CAN. PHIL., VOL. 36, No. 4, JULY-AU



ROYAL '85 PHOTO GALLERY


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Judging Seminar held on Sunday afternoon. Another seminar of note was that presented by the Postal History Society of Canada's Kevin O'Reilly on the "Northwest Territories Postal History". Congratulations to the Society for such an excellent choice.

Finally ... a comment about the final Royal '85 ingredient: Fellowship. The stamps and exhibits are just a part of a successful show. The bottom line contains the special good feelings that develop when old friends are brought together each year at a "Royal". Thanks Toronto, for contributing so marvellously to those good feelings!

Next year's "Royal" is somewhat unusual. It will be held in conjunction with "Ameripex" in Chicago. The "Canadian Philatelist" will carry full information and I urge all members to begin making plans to attend this forthcoming event. □

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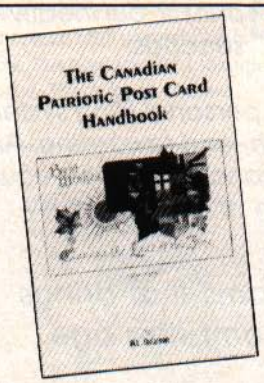
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Espamer '85

by Andrew Cronin

This was the eighth in an annual series of international exhibitions, open to the philatelists of Spain, Portugal and the Americas. I was the Canadian Commissioner and a judge for Espamer '85, held in Havana, Cuba from 19 to 24 March.

It was very well organized by COPREFIL and the Cuban Philatelic Federation and was staged concurrently with the 13th Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain (UPAE). An attractive stamp was issued for the latter event by the Cuban Post Office, as well as stamps and souvenir sheets for Espamer. Michael Warren of Canada Post led the Canadian delegation to the UPAE Congress and I registered with him an emphatic protest in clear and unmistakable terms concerning the "temporary(?)" closing of the National Postal Museum in Ottawa.

As could be expected from their long philatelic tradition and the beautiful and rare material they displyed, the Spanish exhibitors dominated the show, with the Argentinians placing second, the Cubans third, and Canadians a respectable fourth. The Spaniards, through the Espamer Secretariat in Madrid, headed by Sr. Manuel Tomás Espinosa, loaned the Cubans 500 frames, paying the transportation costs both ways. With staunch friends like that, how can you go wrong! Moreover considering the limited resources of the country, the range of philatelic material held in all spheres by the Cuban collectors was both extensive and impressive. With experienced philatelists such as José Docampo, José Guerra Aguiar, Joaquín Pérez Fernández, Ramón García Valdivia, the Bin Room staff and others too numerous to mention, Cuban





philately is in good shape.

There were 13 Canadian entries with the following excellent results:

Large Gold:

R.K. Malott: *Canadian Pioneer Airmails.*

Vermeil:

P. Barbatavicius: *Provisional Issues of Lithuania.*

P.J. Campbell: *Russian and Soviet Train Mail.*

David Dixon: *Postal History of Saint John, N.B., 1868-1902.*

M. Lubinski: *Imperial Russian Censorship, 1914-1917.*

K.K. Salonen: *Postal History of York County, 1800-1875.*

E.P. Sloan: *South American Airmails.*

E.C. Walton: *Swiss "Strubelis" 1854-1862.*

Silver:

W. Gruscyk: *Polish Postage Dues on Mail, 1918 to date.*

M. Madesker: *Parcel Cards of Germany and States.*

Dr. O.L. White: *German Fieldpost in the Boxer Rebellion.*

Silver-Bronze:

Piet Steen: *The Mexican Revolution.*

Bronze:

Piet Steen: *"The Latin American Post" (Literature).*

The Grand Award for Europe won by Ed Walton was in the form of a beautiful silver tray presented by the Bolivian Philatelic Federation. Pat Sloan's special prize was a gracefully-carved wooden cigarette stand, presented by the Nicaraguan Ministry of Communications.

Several other Canadians attended the show. Marc Benhaim set up a stand for Unitrade Associates of Toronto and did an incredible amount of business; Owen White was there for the opening day; and Denis Cottin of Montreal was the press representative from the Fédération Québécoise de Philatélie. Among other projects, Denis visited the State Printing Works and was able to determine that the numerator designations in black on the sheet margins of Cuban stamps were not a printing but a perforation control! The Printing Works has one power-driven and a couple of pedal-operated comb-perforating machines and each is assigned a specific numbering position on the sheet margins. Any perforation faults can thus be immediately traced by the Quality Control staff.

Other features of the stay included trips to the Cuban Postal Museum, with unbelieveable treasures from the Classic Period; the Numismatic Museum of the Bank of Cuba; two brilliant lectures on early Cuban postal history by Fernando Camino and José Guerra Aguiar; the Espamer Congress; a special exhibition linking original paintings and their reproductions on Cuban stamps at the National Museum of Fine Arts (the National Art Gallery there can more than hold its own with ours in Ottawa!) and, finally a friendly visit to the "Plaza de la Revolución" Stamp Club.

Many Cuban philatelists want to exchange stamps with their Canadian counterparts and details can be obtained by writing to the Federación Filatélica Cubana, Apartado 2222, La Habana-2. Cuban stamps are beautifully designed and printed, using the latest techniques learned from abroad, and the aerogrammes are especially striking. I obtained a quantity of three different aerogrammes, honouring the First Balloon flight, Raphael and the Los Angeles Olympic Games, which can be mailed flat to interested collectors for $2 for the three, to cover all expenses. Please write to Box 5722, Station "A", Toronto, Ont. M5W 1P2.

(Cuban stamps courtesy of Universal Philatelic Agencies, 127 Cartwright Ave., Toronto, Ont. M6A 1V4, official agents for the Cuban Post Office in North America.) □

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The "Admiral" Booklets of Canada

by Michael Madesker

Part III - The Three-Cent Brown

The exact date of issue of the 3¢ brown Admiral booklet is not known. It is known that an order for the booklets was placed in January 1921 in quantities of 1,600,000 English and 200,000 French units. Delivery of the English booklets, according to Marler, was made as early as 3 December 1921 and it reached the market early in 1922 in which case we have a sample of very early usage. There are no dates, or other evidence, of the delivery of the French booklets (Figure 1).

The 3¢ brown Admiral booklet stamps were printed from plates 1 to 4 in 168 subjects per sheet. There were two panes of four stamps per each in a booklet.

The printing of the 3¢ brown booklets was prompted by an increase in postal rates and preparatory to the issuance of the first combination of value booklets in Canada. Panes can be distinguished by their size. Single value panes are 68 mm x 50 mm while those prepared for combination booklets are 71 mm x 50 mm (Figure 2). Many size varieties, unfortunately, are known due to the cutting orders of the selvedge on panes and it is very easy to err in determining whether a single stamp of this value is a booklet stamp at all. It is therefore a possibility that the earlier example shown here belongs to a full postal sheet and not a booklet pane. The dimensions of another example, shown here, are 17 mm x 21 mm for the stamp frame and the two cut edges, one vertical and the other horizontal on the right hand side, allow for a lesser margin of error in considering it to be a booklet stamp (Figure 3).

The 3¢ brown Admiral stamp belongs to the same series as the 1¢ green and the 2¢ red, ahead of the 1¢ yellow, even if its actual issue date was later.

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CANADA BOOKLETS

ADMIRAL ISSUE OF AUGUST 6, 1918

3¢ BROWN

USAGE

The 2¢ letter rate within Canada plus the 1¢ War Tax prepaid by a three cent brown Admiral booklet stamp from the centre of the upper row of a pane.

The letter processed at Waterdown, Ontario on February 2, 1922 was destined for Hamilton, Ontario.

This is one of the earliest known covers of this booklet stamp. In his book, "The Admiral Issue", page 508, Georges Marler asserts that the booklet distribution was planned as early as December 3, 1921 and it reached the market early in 1922.

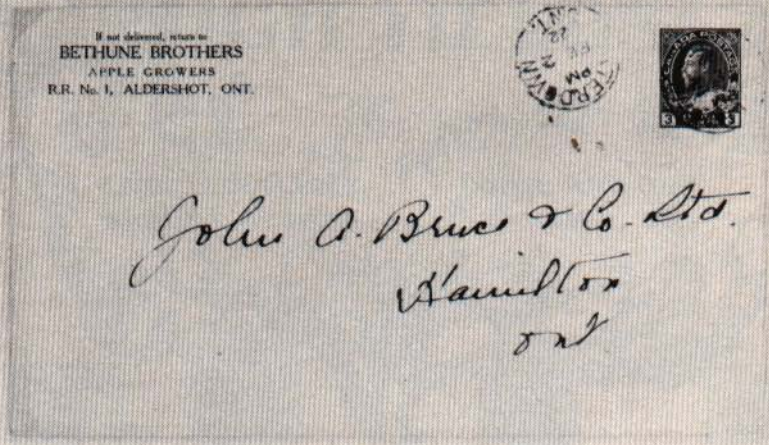


Figure 1





Single value booklet pane
68 mm x 50 mm

Combination value booklet pane
71 mm x 50 mm

Figure 2

CANADA BOOKLETS

ADMIRAL ISSUE OF AUGUST 6, 1918

A 3¢ brown Admiral used in prepayment of postage within Canada in 1927. The stamp is from the lower right hand corner of a pane from a combination booklet judging by the size of the stamp 17 mm x 21 mm.
This cover, addressed to a large seed company in Hamilton, Ontario, originated from a Nova Scotia fishing village Bayhead on March 2, 1927.

Bayhead is approximately 60 miles North of Truro, N.S. in the Tatamagouche Bay of Arnet Sound in Northumberland Straits. It is unincorporated with a permanent population in 1927 of less than 100 people. According to the 1980 census this settlement had 157 inhabitants without a permanent postal station.





Figure 3

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A Fourth Quizzical Look at Canada

by

C.F. Black

In the earlier Quizzical Looks at the postal paper of this country and its constituent Provinces a number of observations were offered on factual inaccuracies, inconsistencies and other undesireable design ingredients. The third Look brought the tale up to the end of 1983. The following year produced a number of additions that are worthy of mention, and a few more earlier ones have come to light.

It has perhaps been a reasonable assumption that the War issue of 1942 featured on its higher values Canadian contributions to the waging of World War II. It turns out, however, that there is an exception; the 'Tribal' class destroyer on the $1.00 value was not one of the Canadian Navy's 'Tribals'. For some time it had been thought to be HMCS 'Iroquois', but in fact it is a Royal Navy destroyer of that class, HMS 'Cossack'. This identification has been verified by the Canadian Department of National Defence and the Admiralty.

Those who collect Souvenir Articles issued by the Post Office and who are also interested in minutiae will find inconsistencies in the early souvenir cards. The first four in the annual sequence that formed the 'Canadian History in Postage Stamps" series had individual approaches to encourage viewers to look at the other side of the card. Each had stamps on one side and informative notes on the other.

On Number 1, issued in 1959, there is no indication on either side that the other would be of interest. On No. 2 the stamp side had '(over)' and '(verso)', but the note side had no such direction. No. 3, like No. 1, was mute in this respect on the first printing, but '(over)' and '(verso)' were later added. No. 4 had its own variation - '(over)' and '(verso)' on the note side, but '(tourner)' replaced '(verso)' on the stamp side. The new word may have been due to the delayed realization that 'verso' is a noun in French as in English, and that what was needed was a verb that demanded action. None of these words appeared on later cards.

The British North America Act refers to the representative of the Monarch in Canada as the 'Governor General'. On the stamps issued in 1967 in memory of the late General Vanier, who had been the Queen's representative from 1959 to 1967, he is called 'GOVERNOR-GENERAL', with an unwanted hyphen. On the stamp issued two years later in honour of Vincent Massey, General Vanier's predecessor in that position, the hyphen has, properly, been dropped. On the only other stamp to honour a former Governor General, the Jules Leger issue of 1982, the opportunity for such a mistake did not arise, for only his name and years of birth and death are given.

The Canadian International Philatelic Exhibition 'CAPEX 78' was marked by the issue of four stamps and a souvenir sheet. On the sheet it is called by its correct name, but on the stamps it is 'CAPEX 1978'.



The design of the 3¢ value of the 'Artifacts' issue of 1982 shows a stable lantern with a dripping candle therein; for those gifted with imagination it would not be difficult to see in the interior not a candle but a female figure enveloped in mystic light and holding a babe. On three higher values of this set (the 37¢, 48¢ and 64¢) as was mentioned in the third of these articles (CP MAR-APR 84), the name of the printers in the marginal inscriptions on the original plates, 'ASHTON-POTTER:', had unnecessary colons. It is interesting to note that on Plate 2 of each of these denominations the offending colon has been deleted.

There are a couple of comments that may be made relating to the flags displayed in the drawings of Provincial Legislative Buildings as depicted on the 50¢ stamp booklets first seen in 1982. On the 'Ontario' booklet the flag of Canada is shown at the viewer's right of the main entrance, but in fact there are two flags in front of this building. That of Canada is at the left, while the Provincial flag of Ontario is in the position at the right where the other one is wrongly shown.

The flag of Saskatchewan is divided horizontally into two equal parts (the upper is green, the lower, gold), with the Provincial Arms and floral emblem positioned on it. The flag is found on the Regina Centenary stamp of 1982 as well as on the booklet representing the Province. Both of these flags are quite small, but the two horizontal parts are properly indicated on the Regina stamp, where the flag is at the left of the dome of the building, whereas on the booklet the flag appears to have three horizontal stripes.

Reference was made in the third article to the 64¢ Aerogramme of 1983, which had planes with transparent wheels. Some shortcomings in the inscriptions have come to attention; these are particularly noticeable when this form is compared with a revised version that appeared in 1984. On the original design 'Aerogramme' (without an accent on the first 'e') sufficed to identify its status, but in 1984 it became 'Air Letter Aérogramme.' In 1984 also the unilingual 'postal code' of 1983 became 'postal code code postal.' The 1984 wheels have, however, remained transparent.

One of the four Canadian locomotives stamps issued in 1983 pictures the 'Dorchester,' built in England in 1836. In the souvenir pack devoted to these stamps is a representation of this locomotive from a painting by Adam Sheriff Scott. The 'Dorchester' of the stamp and that of the painting differ in a number of details; for example, the whistle is twice as tall on the stamp as in the painting, and the undercarriage and wheels of the tender are quite different.



The 50th anniversary of the founding of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra was commemorated early in 1984 by a stamp intended to depict 'typical orchestra members in concert.' The musically-informed, on looking closely at the design, will have some reservations about the suitability of some of the musicians selected for such commemoration. The trombone player appears to be playing his instrument awkwardly, with his left hand; of the three violinists only the one at the left has a correct right-hand bow-grip; the string bass has three strings, but should have four, and the musician is standing behind the instrument, not playing it; the harpist appears to have a deformed right arm, and has her left arm under one string of the harp; and, finally, the conductor is conducting from the left of, instead of in front of, the orchestra.

On the back of the Canada Post day-of-issue cover for this stamp is the statement that 'The Montreal Symphony Orchestra celebrates its fiftieth season this year.' A photograph on the front of the cover, according to the inscription on the back, shows the Orchestra being conducted by Wilfrid Pelletier in 1934. Thus, unless one season was missed, 1984 would be its fifty-first, not its fiftieth.

The 1984 stamp issued in a common design by Canada and France to commemorate the 450th anniversary of Cartier's first voyage of discovery has drawn a number of comments. The vessel in the background is not the one



that carried him and his crew in 1534, for there is no surviving record of that ship; the one shown is based on the flagship of his second voyage, in 1535-6, 'La Grande Hermine.' She is shown at anchor, with sails furled, but the topsail yards are positioned, so we are told, as if the sails were unfurled, and the ratlines on the lower shrouds are much too far apart. The cable from the stem is presumably intended to be an anchor cable, but the practice was for such a cable to be at the bow.

Cartier is shown holding a pipe, but we have been led to believe that his first contact with smoking devices was on his second voyage. If the pipe is supposed to represent an Indian pipe of peace, as has been suggested, it is wrongly depicted, for the calumet, or peace pipe, had a long reed stem, was carved, and ornamented with feathers.

The Cartier day-of-issue cover, bearing the stamps of both countries, was postmarked, supposedly, at Saint-Malo and Quebec on the same day, April 20th. Despite the latter postmark it should be noted that Cartier did not in 1534 explore as far as the site of Quebec City. The inscription on the back of this cover carries the implication that Cartier first landed in New France (Canada) at Gaspé in July, but his own record of the voyage mentions that in late June he set foot on land at several places along the north shore of what is now Prince Edward Island.

There was as well a souvenir card bearing both stamps. In the English text unfamiliarity with this language is revealed by the hyphen in 'St-Lawrence,' and the unacceptable abbreviation of 'AN.' for 'ANNIVERSARY.' An 'historical map' on the reverse side of the card is said, by an inscription on the face to be a map 'of the St-Lawrence estuary.' The usual meaning of 'estuary' is, however, the tidal mouth of a great river, where the tide meets the current, but this map is of a far more extensive area, from Hudson Bay to the Atlantic beyond Newfoundland, the Atlantic Provinces and part of the eastern United States.

When we look at the 1984 New Brunswick Bicentenary stamp, and the postmark on the day-of-issue cover, we see lymphads proceeding to our right, but the lymphad on the New Brunswick Arms (which these are undoubtedly intended to represent) is proceeding to the left. These Arms are correctly shown, for example, in the Federal Government booklet 'The Arms, Flags and Emblems of Canada'.

To celebrate Canada Day 1984 a sheet featuring twelve paintings by Jean-Paul Lemieux (not 'Jean Paul Lemieux' as on the sheet margin) was issued in June. These paintings were conceived as a set, giving the artist's interpretation of the Provinces and Territories. The identities of two of them have been transposed, as admitted by Canada Post. The top stamp at the right shows a church in the Northwest Territories, not in the Yukon, and the painting at the bottom left represents the Yukon Territory, rather than the NWT.

There is a serious question whether stamps should have been issued by Canada to mark the visit to this country of Pope John Paul II. The Postage Stamp Subjects and Designs Regulations, made under the Canada Post Corporation Act, provide in Section 6:

'6. In the evaluation of a proposal, the Committee (the Stamp Advisory Committee) shall consider the following factors:
.....(c) postage stamps should not be issued to honour living persons other than the sovereign:'

But two stamps were, of course, issued, featuring the papal crest and a background map of Canada. According to the Catholic Encyclopaedia the tiara in the papal crest is 'a bee-hive shaped headdress, high and round, made of cloth and silver, with three diadems ...,' but on these Canadian stamps the tiara has vertical sides and an almost flat top. Its proper shape may be seen on various stamps issued by Vatican City, including the issue that marked the inauguration of John Paul II in 1979. Curiously, a far better outline of the tiara is achieved in the postmark on the Canada Post day-of-issue cover.

On the background map on these papal visit stamps are red dots indicating planned stops by the Pope during his tour. One of them, the northernmost of all, marks the site of a planned stop that, due to adverse weather conditions, did not take place.

Perhaps it may be mentioned here that Canada Post day-of-issue covers are inconsistent in accenting place names. For example, the Papal Visit cover has no accent on 'MONTREAL,' but the Montreal Symphony cover has 'MONTRÉAL,' and the non-accented 'QUEBEC' of the Papal Visit cover is the 'QUÉBEC' of the Cartier commemorative. The Papal Visit 'TROIS-RIVIÈRES' is an inconsistent exception in that series.

The 1984 locomotives issue and its accompanying souvenir stamp pack have some rather marked differences in the portrayals of the locomotives on the stamps and in the photographs in the pack. They are most noticeable for the 'Scotia' and its tender, in the smokestack and other fixtures on the locomotive itself and in the undercarriage and lettering on the tender. Other differences are found in the kinds of inscriptions on the tenders of the 'Countess of Dufferin' and the 'GT Class E32 2-6-0.' A map in this pack illustrates railway expansion in Canada during the years 1886-1896, rather than the whole period represented by the locomotives, 1860-1905; this is in contrast to a corresponding map in the 1983 Locomotives pack, which illustrates development during the entire period covered by the earlier locomotives, 1836-1860.

There has been some discussion about the design of the stamp issued to mark the 60th anniversary of the Royal Canadian Air Force. The RCAF was established as a permanent military formation in 1924, but in 1968 the Canadian Navy, Army and Air Force were unified into the Canadian Armed Forces, each component then losing its separate identity. On the stamp are shown three pilots in flying dress, of World Wars I and II and that of 1984. The inscription along the top, 'AIR FORCE/ LES FORCES AÉRIENNES', would seem to be, technically at least, incorrect with respect to the central figure, who is wearing the uniform of 1984.

Finally, the otherwise unnoteworthy last offering of 1984, the stamp picturing Trefflé Berthiaume in a bowler hat, has attracted correspondence to the 'Globe and Mail' in which



it is revealed that when this stamp is inverted the central design becomes a monkey emerging from the bowler. The 'G & M' commented on its editorial page that the stamp offers good value - 'For 32 cents, you get a stamp with two pictures, man and monkey; and if Canada Post ever decides to commemorate Charles Darwin, it can use the stamp again.' □

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A REGULAR FEATURE

...HANS REICHE

On 10 April 1985 Canada Post announced a new practice for mail received with insufficient postage. It is claimed that the Corporation loses 50 million dollars annually from short-paid mail.

Consider that on the average the short-payment may be in the vicinity of 3 cents. What is the cost for recovering this amount? First there is the time it takes to determine the correct postage on a letter rejected by the automated system, average perhaps one minute. Next this letter must be hand-stamped "postage due". Selection and marking may take about two minutes. In a large depot the letter is routed to a special marking desk, approximately two minutes. Then the marked letter is returned to the sorting box for the letter carrier to return it to sender, if a return address is given. Time about one minute. Then routine handling occurs with the letter being returned. The sender adds additional postage and remails the letter. Since it has been previously marked and then had postage added, it would be rejected by the automated system and must be manually processed. This second handling takes another two minutes.

A total of eight additional minutes to process this one letter. If one assumes the hourly rate is around $5.00, this would cost approximately 66¢! And, this does not include the routine handling and delivery. Surely the handling cost of such an operation does not make sense in terms of the total life cycle of operation.

When stamps are being printed, the machines are operating at high speeds and they develop very high static charges which can be dangerous and additionally, play havoc with the stamp paper. Many offsets found on the front or back of stamps may have been caused by the failure of the anti-static system installed on the printing press. A system which is often used by stamp printers ionizes the air close to the paper and eliminates the static charges. This system consists of an emitter which is fed by an electronic transmitter. The emitter charges the surrounding air with small electrical particles to counteract the static on the paper. A similar system can be purchased for home or office to eliminate static electricity.

The 1¢ and 2¢ King Edward VII stamps exist in what has been termed "experimental coil" form. Vertical strips with either an Ottawa roller or a type "T" Walburn precancel have appeared on the market for many years. Over the years various articles have been published, each claiming to be the final word! Although thse "coils" are said to have been produced in very limited quantities for an experimental coil machine, new finds are being discovered all the time. Some years ago it was reported that 271 copies of the 1¢ existed. But even before this, it was reported that these "coils" existed in many collections. Then suddenly finds were reported of an accummulation of part sheets both in England and Canada. These part sheets vanished as quickly as they appeared, but a few photos exist. Recently I heard of another major new find of "coils" coming from England. Will we ever know who made all of these "coils" — or for that matter, who is still making them?

(Does anyone assume that a postal worker makes $5.00 an hour? - Ed.) □

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Canada Post Notes —

RECENT ISSUES





May 6, 1985

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the "North-West Rebellion" and to commemorate the event a 32¢ stamp was issued featuring Gabrielle Dumont and the Battle at Batoche.

Born in Manitoba in 1837, Dumont achieved notoriety as the military leader of the Métis in Saskatchewan. He was leader of the local government and chief of the essential buffalo hunt when he was appointed military leader by Louis Riel in 1885. After several battles in which his forces were victorious, General Middleton turned the tables and captured Batoche, the Métis headquarters, on 12 May 1885. Dumont fled to the U.S. and later joined Buffalo Bill's touring circus, before returning to Batoche in 1893.

Designed by Reinhard Derreth of Vancouver, the design depicts a striking portrait of Dumont superimposed on a scene representing the final assault at Batoche. The stamps were printed by Ashton-Potter using three-colour lithography on Harrison (litho) paper in a quantity of 18 million.

June 21, 1985

A further addition to the National Parks definitive series was issued on 21 June to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Banff National Park, the first of Canada's magnificent system of national parks.

Recent research has determined that humans arrived in the area circa 9000 B.C., with Kootenay, Assiniboine and Cree Indians inhabiting the region prior to the first Europeans to arrive in 1792. However, it wasn't until the CPR passed through on its way west in 1883 that two railroad workers discovered the Cave and Basin Hot Springs on Sulphur Mountain. In 1885 the federal government reserved the land in the area for its use, enlarging it in 1887 under the name "Rocky Mountains Park of Canada".

The stamp design features Moraine Lake, nestled in the Valley of the Ten Peaks, probably familiar to many Canadians as this design is also pictured on the reverse of the current twenty-dollar banknote. George Weber of Edmonton created the serigraph and Canadian Bank Note printed the stamp using one-colour steel engraving and four-colour lithography with Plate No. 1 inscription.

A souvenir stamp pack containing a single stamp was also released with a selling price of $3.

Postal Rate Hikes

As expected, postal rates were hiked on 24 June, with the domestic rate rising to 34¢, the U.S. rate to 39¢ and the international rate to 68¢. A new 34¢ definitive featuring the reverse of the Parliment Buildings in Ottawa was supposedly released on 21 June, but even by 24 June it appears that many post offices had still not received their supply. At the time of going to press, no official word had been received from Canada Post indicating when other values would be released, but it is expected that a 34¢ Queen Elizabeth definitive (hopefully in a NEW design!!) will be issued, along with booklets, coils and stamps for the U.S. and international rates. □

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Literature Reviews

STANLEY GIBBONS STAMP CATALOGUE - PART 22 - UNITED STATES, 2nd ed. Published by Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., 5 Parkside, Ringwood, Hants, England BH24 3SH. 14.5 cm x 21.5 cm, 224 pages, illus., flexible cover, 1985. £7.50 ($14.95 Cdn.)

Two new features have been added to this long-awaited second edition: a checklist of U.S. stamp booklets and a listing of 'Crown circle' handstamps used by British Post Offices in the area.

In addition to the United States (and Confederate States), this catalogue lists issues from Canal Zone, Cuba (under U.S. military rule), Guam, Hawaii, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau, Philippines (to 1946), Puerto Rico, the U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai and the United Nations (New York, Geneva and Vienna).

Cuban issues have been revised by Messrs. Jones and Roy, Jr., authors of a recent handbook covering this area. Considerable price increases are in effect for early U.S. material and for Canal Zone.

STANLEY GIBBONS ELIZABETHAN CATALOGUE, 1985 EDITION. Published by Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., 5 Parkside, Ringwood, Hants, England BH24 3SH. 21 cm x 29.7 cm, 688 pages, illus., soft cover, 1985. £12.95 ($23.95 Cdn.)

This edition continues last year's innovations of being published in the Spring to serve as an up-date to the Volume 1 British Commonwealth catalogue and of using a numbering system fully compatible with its sister catalogue.

Commonwealth Elizabethan-era collectors have come to rely on this catalogue for the priced listing of various specialty and variety items, including inverted watermarks, missing colours, GB missing phosphors, major shades, reprints, booklets and significant plate and cylinder flaws. Also priced are sets of more than two stamps, publicity 'Specimen' overprints, GB, Guernsey, Isle of Man and omnibus gutter pairs. This is a 'must' catalogue for any modern Commonwealth collector.

(All Stanley Gibbons publications are available from dealers across Canada, or from Unitrade, 127 Cartwright Ave., Toronto, Ont. M6A 1V4. Mail orders should include $1.50 postage and handling).

THE NOVA SCOTIA POST - ITS OFFICERS, MASTERS AND MARKS 1700-1867, by J.J. MacDonald. Published by the Unitrade Press, 127 Cartwright Ave., Toronto, Ont. M6V 1V4. 15.2 cm x 22.9 cm, 295 pages, illus., hard cover, 1985. $29.95 (plus $1.50 postage).

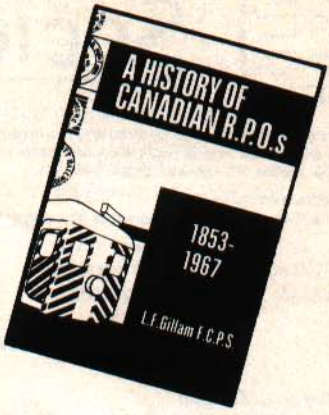
Twenty years have passed since "The Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 1754-1867" by Jephcott, Greene and Young laid the foundations of all Nova Scotian postal history. Dr. MacDonald has now given us a new work that describes the development of the Nova Scotian postal system. While not a history in the fullest sense, it describes the result of research into offices, masters and marks of the pre-Confederation era. The book supplements previous works without duplicating them. Dr. MacDonald also lists and illustrates as complete as possible all the postal markings of Nova Scotia pre-1867.

For the philatelist there is a detailed compendium of Nova Scotian postal markings. The opening dates of all 93 official offices and the names of the first postmasters are listed. Also included is data on the relative scarcity of various postmarks.

The local historian and the postal historian will find information on the name changes of post offices and their localities. Partisan politics always played a large role in the appointment of postmasters in the province and this fact of life is emphasized and noted by quotations from archival sources.

While I found the chapter content sequence a bit confusing and would have liked to have seen an index, this remains a masterful work and a **must** for any serious Nova Scotian postal historian and/or philatelist. Dr. MacDonald's book is the result of many years of research and is highly recommended. (J.E.K.) □





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RUSSELL, Brian R. (20272), R.R. 3, **Russel,** Ont. K0A 3B0
SHEARER, John W. (22134), 1334 W. Foothill Blvd., #20-A, **Upland,** CA 91786, USA
SIMSON, James P. (10007), Rte 1, Box 3075 #701, **Gulf Shores,** AL 36542, USA
SOPER, Bill (20060), 341 W. 19th Ave., **Vancouver,** B.C. V5Y 2B6
TANSKY, Mrs. Ena J. (21187), P.O. Box 379, **Sointula,** B.C. V0N 3E0
TURTA, Ronald (20802), 1801-556 Laurier Ave. W., **Ottawa,** Ont. K1R 7X2
VANDERSLUIS, Terence J. (21430), 1204 Abbey Rd., **Pickering,** Ont. L1X 1G2
VANDERWERFF, Frans (21367), 124 Strathcona Close, S.W., **Calgary,** Alta. T3H 1L3
VERGE, Charles J.G. (13765), 1100 Aldea, **Ottawa,** Ont. K1H 8C2
VIVIAN, Abram K. (2227), P.O. Box 1895, **Kingston,** Ont. K7L 5J7
WAINWRIGHT, Don (15137), 127 Cartwright Ave., **Toronto,** Ont. M6A 1V4
WARNKE, Gordon (20077), 300 Hicks, St., #4, **Brooklyn,** NY 11201, USA
WATTS, Williams L. (21682) #102-831 Dunsmuir Rd., **Victoria,** B.C. V9A 5B9
WINSLOW, Henry E. (20212), P.O. Box 543, **Fort Erie,** Ont. L2A 5Y1
WORNELL, Stuart D. (195j82), 1 Lamy St., **Amherst,** N.S. B4H 3T8
ZWART, Peter (13598), 5236 Verhoeven Rd., **Burlington,** Ont. L7L 3A9

CHAPTER CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Essex County Stamp Club
CH-154 - c/o James B. Skinner (13580), 751 Front Rd. N., **Amherstburg,** Ont. N9V 2V6
Fort McMurray Coin & Stamp Club
CH-165 - c/o Stanley G. Dares (19182), 132 Beacon Hill Pl., **Fort McMurray,** Alta. T9H 2S3

REINSTATEMENTS

BATRA, Vinod (12066), 1377 Hyman Dr., **Dollard des Ormeaux,** P.Q. H9B 2K7
KILDUFF, Dr. C.J. (10930)
LUNDBERG, John P. (4299), P.O. Box 6192, **Anaheim,** CA 92806, USA

DECEASED

DAITER, Philip (22005), **Dryden,** Ont.
GORETZKI, Marion A. (8790)
MAGEE, C.H. (5447L), **Clinton,** Ont.

CHAPTER DISBANDED

Estevan Stamp Club
(CH-177), Sask.

EXPELLED

CURTIS, Mark S. (14459), **Mississauga,** Ont.
Conduct unbecoming a member □

CLUB IDEAS ---

At the meeting of the David Thompson Stamp Club, a surprise event was held. Each member was given one sheet of ruled mounting paper and an envelope of used stamps, about 20 in total, and told that they had one hour in which to complete a one-page exhibit for competition. During the first five minutes of time allotted, trading was permitted. After the initial gasps of surprise, members took the challenge in stride. It was amazing to see the results which were later critiqued by judges in attendance.

The exercise was an attempt to convince our own members that they should take part in the annual exhibition of our stamp club. While the meeting seemed successful, only time will tell as our exhibition is not until September.

Got an original idea for a successful club activity? Share your ideas by writing to Club Ideas, P.O. Box 1425, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 2Z1.

NATIONAL OFFICE - - -

Since the recent introduction of computerized labels and dues notices, a number of minor corrections required attending to with respect to names, addresses and postal codes. Our members have been most helpful in pointing out these changes upon return of our dues notices, address labels and so on. This has helped immeasureably to "purify" the data recorded and our thanks goes out to all who responded. With the mass cut-over from a manual to a computerized system, some minor corrections were anticipated. To date these have been minimal and with everyone's continued help, National Office records will be maintained to the benefit of all concerned.

As we are now well into the summer season which traditionally involves moves for many of our members, it would be appreciated if all correspondence, including Change of Address Notices made reference to your membership number in order to permit positive identification for record updating.

Happy holidays to all!!

E.R. Toop
Office Manager

THE SALES CIRCUIT - - -

At this time in the summer season, perhaps your thoughts are beginning to return to your stamp collection in preparation for the fall season ahead. If so, this column will help you purchase the stamps you need to fill those empty spaces, or help you sell your duplicates.

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

CHAPTER MEETINGS

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA -

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

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

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

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

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

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

FENELON STAMP CLUB

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

HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

INSURANCE & BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

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

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB

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

CHAPTER MEETINGS

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

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

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

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

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB

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

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

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

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

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

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

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

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

RA STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA

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

THE PHILATELIC CLUB OF MONTREAL

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

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

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

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC

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

UNION PHILATÉLIQUE DE MONTRÉAL

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

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CHAPTER MEETINGS

WESTMOUNT PHILATELIC CLUB

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

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

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

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

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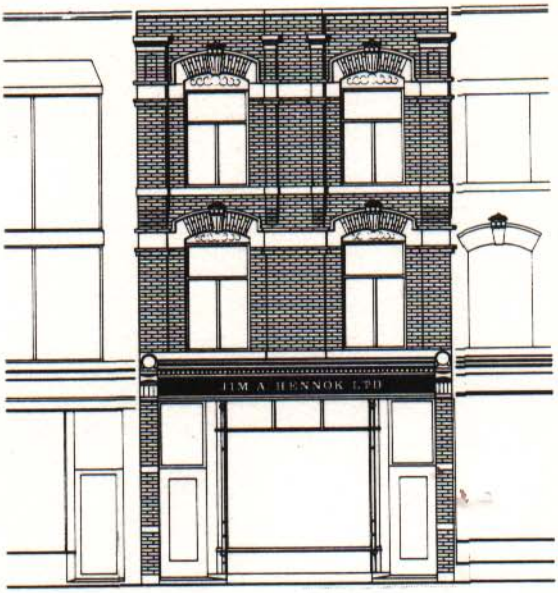
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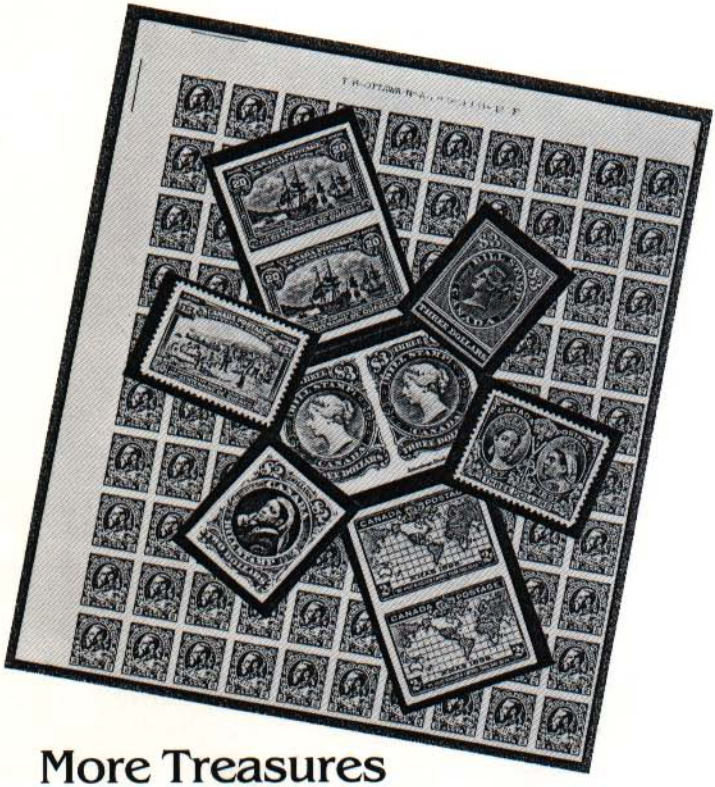
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