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SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de la
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE
PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA



In This Issue:

- Canadians and Armed Conflict
- Disposing of a Collection
- The Iron Road
- Canada's 6 Pence Stamps

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The Canadian Philatelist
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Journal of The ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de la SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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1992-1993

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From the Editor's Desk

by Steve Thorning

A NEW LOOK...

This issue was produced on the Royal's new desktop publishing system. I have used this opportunity to make some alterations in the appearance of *The Canadian Philatelist,* which I hope will meet with the approval of readers. I have switched to fully justified columns, and to the use of a serif typeface for the major articles. As well, virtually all type smaller than 10 point has been eliminated. This should make the Coming Events and Classified ads much easier for many readers to peruse.

Over the coming months, as I become familiar with all capabilities of the software on the new computer system, there will be some subtle improvements to the appearance of the journal. Comments and suggestions from readers are most welcome.

...AND A NEW FEATURE

A cheery greeting goes to Dean Mario of Saskatoon, the author of a new feature this month. Mr Mario accepted my request to write a bimonthly column on philatelic auctions. It is Mr. Mario's desire to comment on the full range of auction activity of interest to members of the R.P.S.C. Auction houses are encouraged to send him their catalogues and prices realized, if he is not already on their mailing lists.

It is my desire to increase the ranks of our contingent of regular contributors. Two or three additional new columns will make their appearance during 1993.

R.P.S.C. INSURANCE

One of the advantages of membership in the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is the availability of insurance for stamp collections. Mr. Steven Beswick, of the firm of Hugh Wood of Canada, has recently taken over as manager of the Royal's insurance plan.

The Royal's current insurance plan offers many advantages over previous insurance plans offered to members. It also matches or exceeds the features of the insurance policy offered through the American Philatelic Society, with which some readers may be familiar, and at a lower cost.

Mr. Beswick is thoroughly familiar with the insurance needs of philatelists. An introduction to the plan appears in this issue, and an application form will be included in a future issue of *The Canadian Philatelist.* Members may also contact him directly at the address listed on Page 466.

THAT $5 FEE--AND THE GST

Unlike many Canadians, and I suppose the majority of members of the R.P.S.C., I have never been an opponent on the GST. A consumption tax with few exemptions hits everyone as evenly and fairly as any taxation scheme is able to do.

The $5 service charge now being levied on stamp shipments from outside Canada is quite a different matter. This charge, and the inconvenient manner in which it is imposed, poses a serious threat to the way the philatelic hobby operates. It is hard to fault Canada Post in making this levy. The collection of the tax on imports is outside the Corporation's basic mandate, and it is understandable that it should try to recover its costs. However, in making the tax payer pay for the costs of tax collection, the government is singling out stamp collectors. There would certainly be an outcry if the government imposed a service charge on each income tax return filed.

The tax issue is explored by Ralph Mitchener in this issue. It was also discussed by the directors of the R.P.S.C. at a recent meeting. This is an issue that calls for the Royal, its directors and its members to flex their muscles in the interests of all Canadian stamp collectors. I hope we can soon report a satisfactory resolution of the matter. □

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Letters to the Editor / Lettres au rédacteur

ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED PHILATELIST?

Sir,

In his last President's letter, Michael Madesker was extolling the virtues of philately in Canada. He wrote about the Canadian signatories to The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, and named the five Canadians who were honoured: Calder, Greene, Jarrett, Sutherland and Wellburn. I believe he forgot another: John Campbell Cartwright, who died in 1972. Although Mr. Cartwright signed as a representative from Great Britain in 1956, I believe that he was a Canadian living in Great Britain.

Mr. Cartwright was for over 40 years a philatelic organizer in Canada and Great Britain. He founded many philatelic societies and organized several philatelic exhibitions including the first national level one in Canada, held in Yorkton Saskatchewan in 1923. In fact, he exhibited successfully and received numerous awards in the first three Canadian philatelic exhibitions, held, following the Yorkton show, in Winnipeg (1924) and Montreal (1925).

He served as president of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society around 1914, and organized the Birtle Stamp Club in 1912. He was also a philatelic writer of note in his time. From 1913 to 1919 he served as editor of *Royal Union Collectors Exchange* and some of his writings were awarded silver medals at he Winnipeg and Montreal exhibitions.

I keep threatening to write an article on Canada's RDPs and would appreciate more information and anecdotes from readers of *The Canadian Philatelist* concerning the five RDPs mentioned by our president. I am particularly interested in receiving additional information on Mr. Cartwright. His place of birth, education, profession, etc. would be appreciated. As well, a photograph of Mr. Cartwright would be welcomed.

Charles J.G. Verge
Box 2788, Stn. D
Ottawa Ont. K1P 5W8

'STAMP MONTH' SLOGAN CANCEL

Sir,

Regretfully, I do not think the "OCTOBER IS STAMP MONTH" slogan would ever encourage a person to collect stamps. It does accomplish one thing: it reduces the number of stamps available to collectors because the impression is dark and heavy.

I am sure our Society has a representative on the Postal Advisory Board. Please say the Board was NOT consulted on this.

Also in this vein: why does not Canada take a page from other countries, and place the slogan to the left and the dater on the stamp?

G.H. Churley, Burnaby B.C.

Editor's note: Notwithstanding the scarcity of collectible strikes, this slogan seems to be a popular one with collectors.. I am told by people familiar with high-speed cancelling machines that they are capable of producing good quality strikes, but require close and constant monitoring and adjustment to do so. This explains why European machine cancels are often of superior quality to those from Canada: other countries monitor their cancelling machines more closely. Mr. Denis Hamel, our Executive Director, who sits on the Stamp Advisory Board, tells me that this body never deals with cancellations. Perhaps a reader from Canada Post would like to comment on the points raised by Mr. Churley.

WILLIAMSON AGAIN

Sir,

I have been intending to write this letter for some time and I think it is well to let it be known that there are a number of stamp collectors who are disgusted with what Canada Post has done to a great hobby. The article of J.D. Williamson (Mar.-Apr. 1992) and the letters of Thomas F.C. Cole (May-June

1992) and Peter Thompson (Sept.-Oct. 1992) have put it clearly and should be endorsed. I have collected stamps since 1928 and have always felt that it was a worthwhile hobby from an educational standpoint. When I started and until the late sixties a young person could collect Canadian stamps without cost, except for accessories. Originally I had little interest in mint issues and felt it was no great feat to buy any stamps. I now detest being forced to buy not only an avalanche of mint, but also he used to keep a complete collection. It is very clear that Canada Post is now simply making it big business and a person would be better advised to collect sports cards. Big money has spoiled too many areas of life today.

Canadian stamps used to be highly prized but this is no longer true. I assume that Canada Post has found it to be a great source of revenue. Most of us wish Canada Post could find a way to make a profit. I wish someone would show us whether the current stamp issuing policies are a source of profit.

L.F. Bence, Regina Sask.

WRONG TRACK FOR THE IRON ROAD

Sir,

With reference to "The Iron Road--Part IX," I wonder whether either the author or translator checked the section on Famous Trains.

1. The *Royal Scot* never went to Holyhead--that is the *Irish Mail.* The *Royal Scot* runs from London (Euston) via Crewe and the western route to Glasgow.

2. The *Bournemouth Belle* was a Pullman train.

3. The *Golden Arrow* ran from London (Victoria) to Dover as part of a land-sea-land service to Paris.

4. The *Cheltenham Flyer* operated between London (Paddington) and Cheltenham.

I hope you do not mind the corrections. I grew up when all the trains were operational and competition was fierce.

Alfred D. Jones, Brockville Ont.

Corrections to articles in this journal are always appreciated and welcomed. The errors noted by Mr. Jones appear in the original French text, so the fault is the authors (plus mine for not checking the data!) - Ed.

Philatelic News in Brief...

VICPEX '92 A SUCCESSFUL SHOW

The three local stamp societies of Victoria B.C. staged another successful stamp show, VICPEX '92, on Oct. 9-10 1992.

Victoria is the centre of an active philatelic area and this was reflected in the quality and diversity of the exhibits presented. There were excellent exhibits of classic and modern British Commonwealth and foreign material. Thematics were also represented, including an interesting exhibit, "Pyro-philately," which earned a vermeil award for Stan Freestone.

Three outstanding exhibits won gold awards. Charles Arnold's "Britannia Heads of Barbados" won the Centennial Trophy in addition to a gold. Robin Clarke took the Eric Hamber Trophy and a gold for "Some Maritime Postal Markings of Liverpool. Don Shorting earned a gold and the Lester Small Trophy for "German Inflation Issues--November 1923."

Don Shorting also won the Gerald Wellburn Trophy. This award, named in honour of the late distinguished philatelist, Gerald E. Wellburn, is awarded to the exhibit that is judged to display the most effective presentation of philatelic material. Mr. Shorting's exhibit of "The 3¢ Jubilee" was a clear winner in its class.

Bill Bartlett's pleasing exhibit, "Nicaragua Airmail," won a vermeil and the Clarke Horning Trophy as well as the award for best mini-exhibit. Peter Sowden won a vermeil and the Frank Dyent Trophy for "Postal Rates of Ceylon."

Elizabeth Oliver's eye catching "Varieties of the Caricature Definitives of Canada" won a vermeil and was voted the most popular exhibit.

There was a fine showing from the junior club. David Barclay, age 8, won a gold and the Junior Trophy for "The French Revolution." His brother, Paul Barcay, won a gold for his "Pitcairn Islands." All the junior exhibits were of a very high calibre.

FAKED AUSTRALIAN PERF ERRORS

Recently, reports in the philatelic press have drawn attention to forged overprints on the issues of Australia and New Zealand as well as Papua & New Guinea. The Australian Stamp Dealers Association has now given details on the faked Australian perforation errors. Dealers in the U.S. and Canada have recently been offered spectacular perforation varieties on early stamps of Australia. The varieties usually consist of blocks or strips of Australian Kangaroos and King George V which have double or triple perforations both horizontally and vertically. Some of the varieties are technically impossible to have been produced with the perforating methods used by the early printers, e.g., line perforations. Some of the O.S. perfins with the "O.S." doubled have appeared on the market and in auctions. These fakes are thought to be the work of the same people.



The item shown above was offered in an auction in Australia after having been purchased at an auction in the U.S. The 'creators' addresses are known. They are in the northwest part of the U.S.A. These people are also known to re-perforate, regum and repair stamps. Members are urged to exercise extreme caution when offered material of this type.

(Supplied by Tony Shields, Australian Stamp Dealers Association.)

DIEPPE CANCEL AND COVERS

To commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Dieppe Raid, the Société Philatélique de Dieppe prepared a card showing a map of the operations and cancelled with a special handstamp on Aug. 19, 1992. They also prepared two envelopes showing the cliffs at Dieppe. One bears the special cancel and the other a cachet announcing the event. The price is 12F plus postage. For information write to M. Vanquelin, 38, av. Général-Leclerc, 76200 Dieppe, France.



NEW 'DUCK STAMP' CLUB

Members of the RPSC who are collectors of Duck stamps, prints and wildlife art will be pleased to learn that a new society was formed earlier this year. It is The National Duck Stamp Collectors Society. Membership dues are $20.00 U.S. per annum. For more information write to:

David E. Green, Membership Chairman,
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The President's Page / la page du président

by Michael Madesker

These notes were prompted by a review of the events surrounding the OCTOBER - STAMP MONTH in Canada, and the realization that we, as collectors, Canadian collectors, do not do enough for the future of our hobby, Youth Philately.

An anecdotal story would have us believe that philately, or more accurately, stamp collecting, was given its beginning by an advertisement in *The Times* of London in the early 1840s. A lady was apparently looking to buy quantities of the new Penny Black stamps to decorate her parlour instead of wallpaper. Cute: yes; Factual: I hope not and will stick to my packrat theory of Mankind. (*CP*, May/-June 1992.)

Most collectors were introduced to philately as children by their parents or peers. In the last decade or so many people facing early retirement turned to philately to keep them occupied. Most of the adults are re-entering the hobby they abandoned when acquiring skills to earn a living or raising a family. By far, the largest pool of potential collectors is, of course, youth.

Youth philately is very strongly developed in many countries in Europe. National philatelic organizations, in many cases, have parallel bodies for adults and children. These are maintained by foundations with a strong support from government funds. Their main purpose is to maintain youth clubs and train philatelic youth leaders. Philatelic youth organizations mirror the adult groupings, taking into consideration the special needs and developmental abilities of its members. As a result, we see young people performing very well in exhibitions. Some of the youthful contestants, particularly in the 18 to 21 age groups, could successfully compete with adults. Their level of philatelic knowledge is amazing and building successful collections is only hampered by their financial constraints.

Canada lags behind in its services to the future of the hobby. The Royal has a Youth Program which, due mainly to the size of the country, operates in a supporting capacity only. We do have some very successful youth clubs. Their members performed well at the last International Youth Exhibition, held in Montreal, CANADA '92. The clubs need more assistance in the form or guidance and funds.

Canada Post Corporation is active in youth philately in many ways. One of their vehicles is *Heritage Post/le courrier du patrimoine* which is aimed at the teaching profession. This publication is outstanding in its field and provides excellent support for classroom activities.

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada has also launched a new vehicle to aid in general and youth philately in particular: the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation. The brainchild of a former Royal president, it is under his guidance now. Jim Kraemer is the prime mover and leader of the Foundation. You may have seen its brochures and are familiar with its activities or you may wish to make further inquiries. With the approaching holiday season, it would be quite appropriate to make a contribution to the future of Canadian philately by mailing a cheque to: RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation, P.O. Box 5320, Station F, Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3J1.

Best wishes for the Holiday Season and a Happy New Year. □

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Editorial Consultant's Notes

by Ralph Mitchener

MORE ON THOSE CANADA 92 SOUVENIR SHEETS

Two contradictory statements appearing in our July-Aug. number regarding the roles of Canada Post and the Société de promotion des expositions philatéliques (SOPEP) in the sale of the specially-printed CANADA 92 souvenir sheets may have confused readers.

Michael Madesker, in a note on page 272 following Piet Steen's letter to the editor, stated that, following the conclusion of CANADA 92, "Canada Post donated the remainder of the so-called 'signature sheets' to SOPEP." In my column, on page 278, I stated that "all of the 10,000 sheets had been donated to SOPEP by Canada Post."

My statement is correct. SOPEP had full control of all the sheets--and the accompanying official CANADA 92 programs--from the start of the exhibition to the time the last ones were sold by tender. SOPEP, not Canada Post, sold the sheets. Canada Post did not control them.

While on the subject of the sheets, I've read--and heard--a number of complaints about the way in which they were sold. Sorry, but I can't overly sympathize, especially with those who attended the exhibition and thus had plenty of opportunity to buy one or more--even if the price for one sheet and one program was $12 at CANADA 92.

As for what happened after CANADA 92 was over, market factors prevailed. The retail price rose rapidly--a Sept. 22 advertisement offered the sheets at $99 each--due in large measure to the promotional efforts of one dealer who had the foresight (should I say guts?) to buy a quantity at CANADA 92. Like it or not, he has every right to set whatever price he sees fit. The sheets obviously seem to be selling.

The SOPEP tender process may have annoyed some people, but those who were aware of it certainly had the opportunity to bid. It was, of course, up to them as to how much they bid. Some bidders succeeded; others did not.

The bottom line to all this is that no one is being forced to buy a sheet. Whether or not it is catalogued is beside the point. Those who complain are at perfect liberty to ignore it. Sour grapes won't change the facts.

Canada Post did have advance publicity about the special sheet, albeit a bit late. CANADA 92 was held March 25-29. A March 11 news release from Canada Post indicated that "visitors to the show will have the opportunity to purchase an official exhibition program containing a special version of the souvenir sheet, featuring a unique engraving not found on the sheet available for general sale. Programs may be purchased at the official CANADA 92 booth, where visitors can also buy pins, T-shirts, postcards and other related items."

Mr. Madesker's statement that the signature sheets were produced "by a laser copy of the signature of Maisonneuve" also needs clarification. An engraved impression of the signature was made. It was then printed on the sheets. I don't know how a laser might have been involved.

CAN THE INFORMATION COMMISSIONER OF CANADA HELP?

In my last series of notes I mentioned my continuing problem in getting full details from the National Archives of Canada (NAC) about the Sept. 1990 transfer to the NAC's Canadian Postal Archives of British North American philatelic material from the archives of the American Bank Note Company.

Given the NAC's reticence, On Aug. 26 I sent a copy of my material on the subject to the Information Commissioner of Canada, thus applying as a complainant under the terms of



A philatelic theme in Brian Gable's cartoon in the Sept. 9 Toronto *Globe and Mail.*

the Access to Information Act. Time will tell what will result.

CANADA POST GOT THE LEAD OUT!

Will our politicians follow suit? The stamp showing galena--the principal source of lead--in the Sept. 21 minerals booklet reminded me of the slow progress of our Canadian constitutional negotiations.

LEFTIES UNITE!

Being left-handed in most of the things I do, I was more than a little taken with a Sept. 9, 1992 cartoon by Brian Gable in Toronto's *Globe and Mail.* I was so taken with it, in fact, that I gladly paid the required $50 copyright fee so that it could be reproduced here for the benefit of those of our members who:

1. are left-handed; and
2. are as confused as I am about Canada's constitutional wrangling and its final outcome, if ever there will be one.

Why shouldn't we be represented in the Senate? It could do worse!

IS OUR PRESIDENT AN ABSTAINER?

I was amused--although slightly taken aback--to read one item in Michael Madesker's column in the last number of our journal. I sincerely congratulate him on his unanimous election as president of the youth commission of the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie. I wonder, though, if his was the one abstention that he noted. If so, will his abstaining extend to other things than not voting for himself? □



GEORGE WEGG

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Fellows of the Society

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

William Stuart Johnstone

1896-1971

Stuart Johnstone, membership #3712, was elected a fellow of the society in 1964.

Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on July 15, 1896, William Stuart Johnstone graduated from Watson College. His family came to Canada in 1913. Toward the end of World War I he joined the Air Force, but due to an ear problem was unable to fly. A number of years later, while working in the banking business in Edmonton, a chartered accountant approached him about joining forces in their own business. In due course, the partnership of Patriquin and Johnstone was formed. In 1939 Stuart Johnstone was made a Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. He was the fourth so honoured in Alberta, and at that time there were only twelve such honours in Canada. In 1946 he sold his partnership in the accounting firm, and went with McGavin's Bakery as comptroller, later becoming vice-president of finance. He retired from there in 1964.



Stuart began collecting stamps as a boy in his native Scotland, trading guinea pigs for stamps. Later he went on to collect Vancouver Island and British Columbia stamps and postal history. His collection was considered second only to Gerry Welburn's. It is reported that they had an arrangement whereby they never bid against each other. Stuart also had an excellent Canada Pence collection, including the Twelve Penny Black, as well as collections of Large and Small Queens. These three collections included numeral cancellations, and he, at one time, offered a 26-ounce bottle of Scotch, rye, gin or champagne for any of the numerals he was looking for.

A Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London , he was also a member of the British North America Philatelic Society and the American Philatelic Society.

In addition to stamps, his other consuming interest was gardening. He narrowed his horticultural interests to a specialty in chrysanthemums, and cultivated one large bloom per plant.

Stuart Johnstone died on November 4, 1971. His widow, Dorothy, passed away in 1982. □

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Variations

by R. Molar

Quotations from the writings of Henry Hechler and John Reginald Hooper, Canadian philatelic contemporaries in the latter part of the 19th century, seem to have had more space in these columns than might be expected. However, their writings are quotable!

This time it is Hooper's turn. The following, platitudinous and old-fashioned as in places it may be, does have some relevance today.

The circumstances surrounding its writing are worth recording. It appeared in the September and October 1897 numbers of *The Philatelic Advocate,* published by Starnaman Bros. of Berlin (now Kitchener). Ont., having won first prize in a contest run by that journal for the best article on stamps submitted to it. The prize was $5 worth of advertising in the periodical. As will become evident, Hooper would have had difficulty using the prize.

At that time Hooper was located in St-Vincent de Paul, Que. He was in the prison there, having taken up residence in it in 1894 following a 25-year sentence for attempting to drown his wife just after having been acquitted on a charge of murdering her.

Incarceration obviously did not diminish his interest in philately. He also compiled a column, "Pithy Philatelic Points," under the pseudonym of Reginald Kinnersley in *The Philatelic Advocate* from August 1897 to May 1898. On one occasion he even quoted himself. That column ceased some months after he was transferred to a prison in Kingston, Ont. in September 1897. The rules there may have been stricter. Perhaps he was not allowed to receive philatelic periodicals and was not allowed to send out his "points." By the way, he received a pardon in 1902.

In introducing Kinnersley to their readers in the August 1897 *Advocate,* its publishers stated that "we are sorry that we cannot give the name of the compiler but owing to circumstances, of no interest to our readers, the writer wishes to be known--for the present--as Reginald Kinnersley. We wish to say, though, that it is compiled by one of the most prominent of Canadian workers--one who has done more for Philately in Canada than any other Two Canadian Philatelists."

Here, then, is Hooper's prize-winning article.

Stamps and Stamp Collecting.

By John Reginald Hooper

Collecting is as "old as the hills." During the days of the powerful Assyrian monarchs the collecting of articles as curiosities was in vogue. Recent finds unearthed in Babylonian cities, where they have been buried thousands of years, confirm this.

Stamp collecting began as soon as stamps were issued. Stamps for revenue purposes were in use over a hundred years ago. The Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty's glorious reign of sixty years marks the diamond jubilee of the adhesive postage stamp; for in 1837 Dundee bookseller, Chalmar, claims to have printed "gummed slips" destined to prepay postage. But Sir Rowland Hill is the inventor of the "System" whereby it became possible before such "slips" could be used. Since 1840, when these "postal labels" began to be largely used, they were looked upon as curios. Then came the period when other countries adopted stamps and foreign correspondence increased the interest. Antiquarians and curiosity hunters

wanted these foreign stamps simply as curiosities and may have kept but possibly one or two specimens. As the issues began to multiply, we find collectors springing up as full fledged stamp collectors.

The stamps according to their rarity, took a monetary value far above the real worth of the actual stamp. Counterfeiting began when stamps became rare and valuable. The making and selling of bogus stamps thrived in the '60's and early '70's. I recollect purchasing in New York in 1869, scarce sets of sixteen rare countries (from 3 to 12 of each) for one dime per set. Facsimiles, reprints, proofs, essays, etc., abounded everywhere. The rarest stamps were counterfeited and sold for a few cents. I can remember well twenty-five years ago, when I was called "crazy" because I was pasting "worthless" old stamps in a book. They were called "trash." That was an eventful period. The stamp collector fought the counterfeiter and conquered! The stamp collector fought the prejudice of people who were supposed to be wise and conquered!

The whole civilized world once looked upon stamp collecting as a "crazy schoolboy whim." Now it is a science participated in for pleasure and profit by some of the greatest and most enlightened people on the globe. Those who denounced it saw the day when they would have liked to crawl into a knot-hole and pull the hole in after themselves. I have seen the scoffer and derider of twenty-five years ago "come in under the roof" after years of indecision. Stamp collecting waxed strong and flourished in the land.

Then the philatelic papers and societies sprang up. I remember my astonishment, twenty odd years ago, when I was told and actually seen men-collectors. To me it had all been a "boy's dream." The name given to it, "stamp craze," died out, and in its place sprang up the euphonious title of "philately." In a paper partly devoted to stamps and partly to coins, which the writer published in 1877--20 years ago--I advised the hobby or pursuit of stamp-collecting to be named "timbro philly," but, after a lengthy discussion both in England and America, "Philately" won the day! And I am not sorry.

Many collect for profit, they are dealers. Some collect for pleasure or amusement, they are collectors. Others collect for the valuable lessons learnt, and for the study as well as the pastime, they are philatelists. Now, when a writer says something I want to know first, his experience, on that alone depends the weight we must give his advice. I started actively in 1869 and have been interested in stamp-collecting ever since. In that time I have published two monthly papers, in societies galore, and generally floated up and down with the tide year after year. The question ahead of me in nine cases out of ten is, "What should I collect?" A. says make a specialty of U.S. revenues; B. says take B.N.A. stamps. C. says Great Britain and her Colonies are best, and so on. Don't listen to such rubbish. Take a veteran's advice:--start collecting in a general way and in time your own inclination will shape itself. That's the answer. Don't do anything you will regret in after years. Get an album and start a collection of any and all kinds you can get. Take an agency, if you have no means of your own. Every dollar's worth of stamps that you sell you can select another dollars worth for your own album.

I know a young collector attending one of the colleges who receives during the school season a lot of sheets weekly. He goes over them, selects what he wants, then sells to friends until he has enough to pay for all taken. Don't try to be a dealer with a small stock, there are enough already. And don't start a paper unless you have money to throw away. Support those already in the field.

If you get tired of stamps, don't sell them. Put them by--because you will want them again sure. Never mind the bicycle craze or gold boom. They all right--but they have not crossed the Rubicon yet, whilst

Philately has. You are in elysian fields, and rest assured all you invest in stamps wisely will not be lost. Where they go down in one value one peg they go up two in another.

But there is something growing upon Philately that mars the good feelings and eats like a canker-worm into the bond of mutual friendships established by stamp associations. It is stamp politics. It is becoming common to see our philatelic press teeming with charges and abuse. Whether it is deserved or not, let every philatelists motto be:--

"Confound their politics.
Frustrate their knavish tricks." □

Colin H. Bayley, M.B.E., F.R.P.S.C.

Colin H. Bayley, for many years the dean of philately in Ottawa, died on July 16 in Ottawa in his 91st year. Born in Barbados, he came to Canada after winning the Barbados Scholarship in Science in 1920. After receiving undergraduate and graduate degrees in chemistry at the University of Toronto, he moved to Ottawa in 1930 to join the National Research Council. A Fellow of the Textile Institute of Great Britain and of the Chemical Institute of Canada, he was named a Member of the Order of The British Empire for Scientific work he did during the Second World War.

Mr. Bayley had been a stamp collector since boyhood. Among his varied philatelic interests were the British West Indies, particularly Barbados. He also made a specialty of the postal history of Ottawa and area.

He was a member of a number of local, national and international philatelic societies. Locally, he contributed greatly, and for many years, to the Ottawa Philatelic Society and to the Ottawa RA Stamp Club. A member of the Royal Philatelic Society since 1943, he served as a director from 1964 to 1980 and was elected a Fellow in 1968.

Mr. Bayley will be sorely missed as a friend, as a knowledgeable and helpful philatelist, as a pianist and as a raconteur. The sympathies of his many friends are extended to his devoted wife Emma.

- Ralph Mitchener

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

by/par Charles J.G. Verge

TITLE, TITLE, WHAT'S IN A TITLE?

A lot. Choosing a title for your exhibit is the last thing you should do or is it the first? The answer to this question lies in how disciplined you are.

Judges, particularly at the national level, and definitely at the international level, insist that your exhibit reflects the title you choose to give it. Like the element "presentation" your title counts for little--in fact for nothing; in the total points awarded an exhibit. However, it is the key to it because it introduces the exhibit's plan which is the road map which leads the viewer and the judge through your exhibit.

When developing an exhibit it is better to have a working title so that you don't limit your flexibility, creativity and initiative when creating your exhibit around your title. Ralph Mitchener, *The Canadian Philatelist's* editorial consultant shows his Teeth. That was the title he chose to work with and, to this day, that it is the title his exhibit goes under in informal conversation. Its final and formal title is: Roots, Necks and Crowns: A tongue-in-cheek look at teeth and dentistry. I am working on two thematic exhibits at the moment and they have as working title: Eyes and Time. I am sure this will not be the final choice. If it were, judges and show-goers would expect me to show everything related to eyes and time. Both these subjects are vast and therefore, I will have to limit the scope of my exhibit and define that scope in my title.

Lets take a look at a collection of one of Canada's popular Victorian series: The Small Queens. There are many fields of endeavour and study which would make good exhibits. Because

UN TITRE, UN TITRE, QUE VAUT UN TITRE?

Beaucoup. Le choix d'un titre pour votre collection est la dernière chose à déterminer ou est-ce la première? La réponse à cette question réside dans votre discipline personnelle.

Les juges, en particulier au niveau national -- et certainement au niveau international, insistent que votre collection reflète le titre que vous lui donnez. Comme l'élément "présentation", votre titre ne compte pas pour grand chose -- en fait pour rien; dans le total des points octroyé à une collection. Par contre, c'est la clé qui ouvre la porte du plan de la collection qui est lui-même la carte routière qui guide les visiteurs et les juges à travers votre collection.

En développant une collection l'utilisation d'un titre temporaire est plus approprié. Ce choix vous permet de ne pas limiter votre flexibilité, votre créativité et votre initiative lorsque vous créer votre collection. Ralph Mitchener, le rédacteur-consultant du *Philatéliste canadien*, montre ses Dents. Il a choisi ce mot comme titre de travail et, encore aujourd'hui, c'est le titre qu'il utilise dans ses conversations informelles. Le titre final et formel de cette collection est: Racines, cols et couronnes: une vue ironique de la dentition et des dentistes. Je travaille présentement sur deux collections thématiques et leurs titres de travail sont: Les yeux et Le temps. Je suis convaincu que se ne sera pas le choix final des titres. Si ce l'était, les juges et les visiteurs s'attendraient à ce que je montre tout ce qui à trait aux yeux et au temps. Ces deux sujets étant vaste, je me dois de limiter l'envergure de ma collection et de définir cette envergure dans montitre. Regardons une collection d'une des séries victoriennes les plus populaires: Les petites reines. On y trouve plusieurs champs d'activités et d'études qui feraient de bonnes collections. A cause de la grande variété de

of the complexity and variety of this series the exhibitor must carefully explain in the title what is being shown or the viewer will expect more than is there.

- *The Small Queens of Canada, 1870-1897.* The exhibitor, in choosing this title, will have to cover all elements of a traditional exhibit such as the stamps, the essays, the proofs, the cancellations, the rates, the usages and the varieties. Although a beginning exhibit could limit itself to the stamps, it will quickly have to add the rates and usages if it is to receive a high medal level from the judges.

- *The Small Queens of Canada: The Ottawa Printings* (or *The Montreal Printing).* Again this is a traditional approach but in this case the exhibitor must show the stamps, rates and usages of both Ottawa printings (or the Montreal printing) exclusively.

- *The Small Queens of Canada: Pre-UPU rates, 1870-1878.* This must be a postal history exhibit since we are talking of rates and usages of the Small Queens prior to Canada joining the Universal Postal Union.

- *Fancy Cancels on the Small Queens of Canada* or *Four and Two-Ring Numeral Cancels on the Small Queens of Canada.* These are postal markings exhibits which is a sub-section of postal history. Here the exhibitor must concentrate on the cancels and not on the Small Queens stamps.

- *The Three Cent Small Queen of Canada, 1870-1897.* Once again we have a traditional approach to an exhibit. The collector must show

matériel et de la complexité de cette série l'exposant doit expliquer clairement dans son titre ce qu'il/elle montre ou la personne intéressée qui regarde la collection s'attendra d'y voir plus que ce qui est montré.

- *Les petites reines du Canada, 1870-1897.* En choisissant ce titre, l'exposant devra montrer tous les éléments d'une collection traditionnelle; tels que: les timbres, les épreuves, les essais, les oblitérations, les tarifs, les usages et les variétés. Quoiqu'un débutant pourra se limiter aux timbres, il/elle devra y ajouter les tarifs et les usages si la collection aspire à un niveau de médaille supérieure de la part des juges.

- *Les petites reines du Canada: les tirages d'Ottawa* (ou *le tirage de Montréal).* Cette collection doit aussi suivre une approche traditionnelle. Dans ce cas, l'exposant doit montrer les timbres, tarifs et usages des deux tirages d'Ottawa (ou celui de Montréal) exclusivement.

- *Les petites reines du Canada: les tarifs antérieurs à l'UPU, 1870-1878.* Cette collection en est une d'histoire postale puisque nous devons y voir l'usage des petites reines pour payer les tarifs postaux avant que le Canada joigne l'Union postale universelle.

- *Oblitérations de fantaisie sur les petites reines du Canada* ou *Oblitérations numériques de 4 et de 2 cercles sur les petites reines du Canada.* On devrait voir ici une collection de marques postales, une sous-section de l'histoire postale. L'exposant doit se concentrer sur les oblitérations et non sur les timbres de petites reines.

Le 3 cents des petites reines du Canada, 1870-1897. Encore une fois cette collection requiert une

stamps, rates and usages. In this case, because this is a one-stamp exhibit, the exhibitor must show rates and usages in addition to all the other aspects of traditional philately.

The Three Cent Small Queen of Canada, perf. 12.5 x 12.5. Although this exhibit has a traditional sounding name, it is properly treated as a special study by the exhibitor who put it together. It contains elements of the traditional approach but, because it is so specialized, it must cover other elements of the history of the printing and its usage to make it a strong exhibit.

If you have a personal discipline that allows you to rigidly follow a plan then your title might not change from its original choice. Most of us tend to change our minds as we go along plodding through the creation of an exhibit. The bottom line is to ensure that one's exhibit title carefully reflects what we wish to show and what we wish others to see.

The title of your exhibit is but one of the many parts of a successful approach to presenting your exhibit. In future columns we will deal with title pages, plan pages and synopses. □

Charles J.G. Verge is the Chairman, R.P.S.C. Judging Programme.

approche traditionnelle. L'exposant doit montrer les timbres, tarifs et usages. Parce que c'est une collection d'un seul timbre, l'exposant se doit de montrer les tarifs et les usages en plus de tous les aspects de la philatélie traditionnelle.

Le 3 cents des petites reines du Canada, perf. 12.5 x 12.5. Quoique ayant un nom traditionnel, cette collection est correctement traité comme étude spéciale par son propriétaire. Elle contient les éléments d'une collection traditionnelle mais, puisqu'elle est si spécialisée, elle doit couvrir d'autres éléments de l'histoire de son tirage et de son usage pour en faire une collection solide.

Si vous avez une discipline personnelle qui vous permet de suivre un plan très rigide il se peut que votre titre ne change pas de votre choix original. La plupart d'entre nous, par contre, changeons d'idée en créant notre collection. A la fin, le but du titre de notre collection est de bien refléter ce que nous désirons montrer et ce que nous désirons que es autres voient.

Le titre que vous choisissez pour votre collection n'est qu'un des éléments d'une approche de présentation qui peut être couronnée de succès. Dans des rubriques subséquentes nous traiterons de pages titre, de plans de collection et de pages de synthèse. □

Charles J.G. Verge est le président, programme des juges, S.R.P.C.

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by Hans Reiche

Colour matching and identification remain difficult tasks for any collector. Certain stamp issues were not produced only in one colour, but often in a wide range of shades. This is not evident from catalogue descriptions alone. When sorting stamps, wide shade varieties can be found that are not catalogued, or if they are catalogued, the description may not fit the actual stamp. Colour charts have been produced by some companies and these can assist in the identification. Today's electronic equipment has solved this problem, even though instrumentation may be somewhat scientific, rather than simple or user-friendly to the collector.

The Kollmorgen Instruments Co. in Germany has developed a Colour Checker, which is in fact a portable spectrophotometer. With a one millisecond time for colour identification, the instrument measures colour reflection with great accuracy. The display is in alpha-numeric format and a menu can be selected for the type of measurement to be made. The data can be stored and also compared against existing colour standards, giving a pass or fail indication. An Indian Red shade of the 3¢ Small Queen can now be identified against a standard that represents this shade and the instrument will tell if the stamp is within a given tolerance. If it is not, the fail sign will show.

* * *

Readers may be interested to learn that the Canadian Bank Note Company has an agreement with Stamp Ventures, which recently opened a printing operation in Ogdensburg, N.Y. This plant will manufacture intaglio printed stamps. The intaglio process uses an engraved die from which a transfer roller is made, which in turn is used to prepare the plate. Today's production methods allow for the transfer to either a flat plate or a cylinder.

* * *

Canadian precancels remain high on the list of interest to many collectors. Examination of a number of Toronto Style 5 stamps shows that at least two different plates must have been used for overprinting. These can be identified by the distance between the word 'Toronto' and the bar below it. One type has the word located 3.0 mm and the other 2.5 mm from the bar. Only a small percentage has so far been found with the second spacing.

* * *

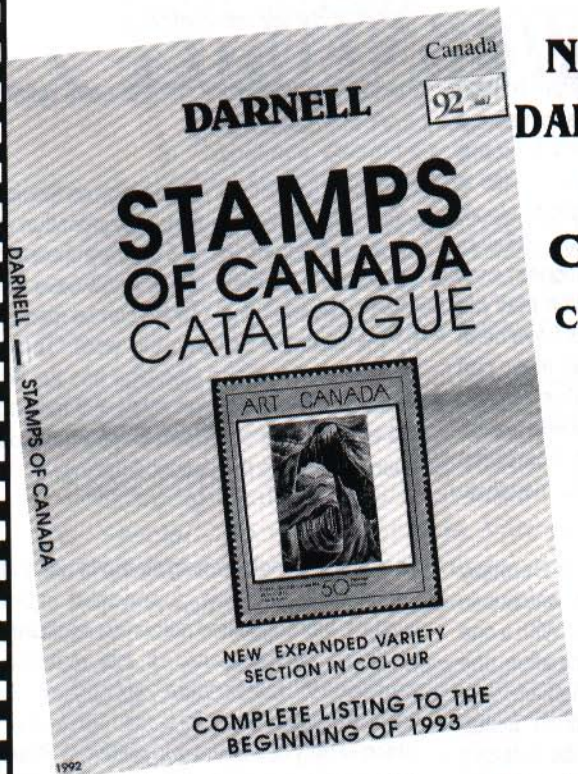
The idea of a holographic stamp is not a new one. Dr. D. Mackow, a specialist in liquid crystals, has suggested numerous applications for liquid crystals, and as this material is sensitive to temperature, light, and other environ mental variables, it can form an astonishing variety of colours and patterns. Stamps using liquid crystal materials would result in endless combinations of patterns and designs on a single specimen. □

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Collectors, despite the economic climate, are still determined to seek out fine items for their collections. This was certainly evident last June 17-18 in Toronto, when collectors participated in R. Maresch and Son's dispersal of the Henry Lubke Jr. gold medal collection of four-ring numeral cancellations. The quality of the material was aptly described as being "first rate," with many of the lot realizing at or above their pre-sale estimates.

Lot 484, an unusual 1867 cover with the 1¢ Victoria, 5¢ Beaver, and 17¢ Cartier paying the rate from Canada to Australia, was one such lot. Correctly billed as a "great rarity," this fine cover matched the estimate of $5000. (Prices quoted do not include the 10% buyer's premium.) Another rare cover, described by the auctioneers as "undoubtedly unique," was Lot 645. This was a first day cover of the 10¢ dark chocolate brown Prince Consort dated July 1, 1859. Estimated at $7500, the cover (with B.P.A. Certificate) realized $6750.

Four-ring cancels in lots were equally popular. Lot 567, a nice assortment of 41 5¢ Beavers with various strikes, realized $525 against an estimate of $300. A smaller collection of 35 different cancels on the 10¢ Consort (Lot 643), estimated at $500, found a new home for $700. A somewhat faulty group of 28 3¢ Large Queens with numeral cancels (Lot 753) went for $425 against a Scott value of $392.

Numeral cancels were not the only Canadian cancels prominent in this sale. Lot 927, a well-centred $4 Jubilee in never-hinged condition almost attained the estimated $2500 with a $2100 final bid. Specialists of the 1898 Map were not to be disappointed as they were offered a number of lots with plate number reconstructions. Lot 960 included Plate 5 with scarce re-entries and it realized a bid of $400. A lightly-hinged 50¢ Bluenose single (Lot 1047) only realized a final bid of $60 because of its centering. Error collectors were treated to a few choice items including the 1969 6¢ Christmas with black omitted (Lot 1171), bought for $1050, and an imperforate pair of the 1976 Royal Military College (Lot 1178) which realized $1100. B.N.A. collectors were not disappointed with some of the sale's offerings. A mint original gum Nova Scotia one-penny Victoria (Lot 64), with three large margins, achieved a surprising $180 despite a Scott value of $1500. Newfoundland was well represented with over 100 lots, of which Lot 119, a complete set of imperforate pairs of the 1919 Caribou Issue realized $1100 (Scott $2100). A 1919 Alcock and Brown airmail issue described as "fresh and almost very fine" (Lot 120) realized $55 (Scott $260). Another airmail issue, the 1932 DO-X flight (Lot 148), only realized $135 (Scott $475) because of minor gum defects.

The sale seemed to have something for everyone. An 1840 folded cover with a tied Penny Black of Great Britain (Lot 4) found a new owner for a reasonable $95. A collector of Belgian classics took home an unused very fine specimen of the 1849 40¢ carmine rose (Lot 1296), catalogued at $2000, for $400. A nice 1847 10¢ Washington, tied on piece, went for $1350 (Lot 1405). The ever-popular 1901 U.S. Pan-American issue was featured in Lot 1466, a complete never-hinged centred set described as "gem and superb" sold for $450 against a $500+ estimate.

The second part of the Lubke collection, as well as fine offerings from the Fred Jarrett Newfoundland collection, was offered by R. Maresch and Son on October 8-9.

Mr Mario encourages correspondence from readers, as well as catalogues and prices realized lists from auction houses. He may be reached at 933 Dudley St., Saskatoon, Sask. S7M 1K8. □

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DEFINITIVES / TIMBRES COURANTS

with John G. Schmidt

This column is a forum for information on Canadian definitive issues of all periods, and for discussion on the study of these issues. Each column lists new issues in summary, as well as recent discoveries and corrections to previously published information. Mr. Schmidt's listing of modern Canadian definitives began in the July-Aug. 1992 issue; this listing is in reverse chronological order. Correspondence is welcomed, and should be addressed to John G. Schmidt, 2649 Shadow Court, Ft. Collins, CO 80525 USA.

NEW ISSUES

The following definitive stamps were issued on Aug 5, 1992. All are Plate 1.

Description	Printer	Paper	Perforations	Tagging	Issued
1¢ Blueberry	APL	C/P	13.1 x 13.6	None	5 Aug. 1992
2¢ Wild Strawberry	APL	C/P	13.1 x 13.6	None	5 Aug. 1992
3¢ Black	APL	C/P	13.1 x 13.6	None	5 Aug. 1992
5¢ Rose Hip	APL	C/P	13.1 x 13.6	None	5 Aug. 1992
6¢ Bl. Raspberry	APL	C/P	13.1 x 13.6	None	5 Aug. 1992
10¢ Kinnikinnick	APL	C/P	13.1 x 13.6	None	5 Aug. 1992
25¢ Saskatoon Berry	APL	C/P	13.1 x 13.6	None	5 Aug. 1992

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO PREVIOUS LISTINGS

To 'Canadian Stamp Papers," *CP* , May-June 1992:

p. 209: BK 135 (35¢ Christmas) should be BK 133

40¢ Christmas should be Scott No. 1339

46¢ Christmas should be Scott No. 1340

80¢ Christmas should be Scott No. 1341

BK 129 should be perf 12.5 x 13.1. (This was noted in *CP*, Sept.-Oct. 1992, p. 385.

To *CP*, July-Aug. 1992:

p. 291: 39¢ Flag (sheet stamps) CBN (P) should be perf 13.6 x 13.1

To *CP*, Sept.-Oct. 1992:

p. 384: 25¢ Beaver APL P should be Tagging "None."

p. 385: $1.00 Library, add: **\CBN Plate 2 C/P 13.3 x 13.3 28 Aug. 1992**

$2.00 Station, add: **CBN Plate 2 C/P 13.3 x 13.3 29 July 1992**

PREVIOUS DEFINITIVE ISSUES, PART 3: **HERITAGE ARTIFACTS, 1982 - 1987**

Some notes on the listing:

A) - Perforations were measured and recorded using the formula G = 20 N/W in which G = Gauge, N = Number of teeth along the edge of the stamp, and W = Width (or Height) of the stamp in millimetres. Gauge numbers were rounded to the nearest tenth. [I counted the number of teeth between rows or columns of perforations. Width and height were measured from one edge of the stamp design to the same reference point on the next stamp.]

B) - Papers listed are (A) = Abitibi, (S) = Slater, (P) = Peterborough, (C/P) = Coated Papers, (R) = Rolland, (C) = Clark, and (H) = Harrison.

C) - Printers are APL = Ashton-Potter Limited, CBN = Canadian Bank Note Co., and BABN = British American Bank Note Co.

Description	Printer	Paper	Perforations	Tagging	FDI
1¢ Decoy	APL	(A)	14 x 13.3	None	19 Oct. 1982
	CBN	(H)	13 x 13.3	None	10 Jan. 1985
	CBN	(C)	13 x 13.3	None	6 Aug. 1985
	APL	(R)	14 x 13.3	None	4 July 1986
2¢ Spear	APL	(A)	14 x 13.3	None	19 Oct. 1982
	CBN	(C)	13 x 13.3	None	10 Feb. 1984
	CBN	(H)	13 x 13.3	None	23 Jan. 1986
	APL	(R)	14 x 13.3	None	4 July 1986
3¢ Lantern	APL	(A)	14 x 13.3	None	19 Oct. 1982
	CBN	(H)	13 x 13.3	None	10 Jan. 1985
	APL	(R)	14 x 13.3	None	4 July 1986

Description	Printer	Paper	Perforation	Tagging	FDI
5¢ Bucket	APL	(A)	14 x 13.3	None	19 Oct. 1982
	CBN	(C)	13 x 13.3	None	6 July 1984
	CBN	(H)	13 x 13.3	None	1 Mar. 1985
	APL	(R)	14 x 13.3	None	15 Aug. 1986
10¢ Weathercock	APL	(A)	14 x 13.3	Side Bars	19 Oct. 1982
	CBN	(H)	13 x 13.3	Four Sides	15 Mar. 1985
	APL	(R)	14 x 13.3	Side Bars	22 Aug. 1986
20¢ Skates	APL	(A)	14 x 13.3	Side Bars	19 Oct. 1982
	APL	(R)	14 x 13.3	Side Bars	4 July 1986
25¢ Butter Stamp	APL	(R)	14 x 13.3	Side Bars	6 May 1987
37¢ Plough	APL	(A)	12 x 12.5	Side Bars	8 Apr. 1983
	APL	(C)	12 x 12.5	Side Bars	8 May 1984
39¢ Settle-Bed	APL	(H)	12 x 12.5	Side Bars	1 Aug. 1985
42¢ Linen Chest	APL	(R)	12 x 12.5	Side Bars	6 May 1987
48¢ Cradle	APL	(A)	12 x 12.5	Side Bars	8 Apr. 1983
	APL	(C)	12 x 12.5	Side Bars	19 Dec.1983
50¢ Sleigh	APL	(H)	12 x 12.5	Side Bars	1 Aug. 1985
55¢ Iron Kettle	APL	(H)	12 x 12.5	Side Bars	6 May 1987
64¢ Wood Stove	APL	(A)	12 x 12.5	Side Bars	8 Apr. 1983
	APL	(C)	12 x 12.5	Side Bars	29 June 1984
68¢ Spinning Wheel	APL	(H)	12 x 12.5	Side Bars	1 Aug. 1985
72¢ Cart	APL	(R)	12 x 12.5	Side Bars	6 May 1987

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Vignettes of Early British North American Postal History

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

XXIV. Closed Mails Through the United States

In early article in this series (No. III, *Canadian Philatelist,* Sept.-Oct. 1985) described the 1792 U.S.-Canada Postal Convention and highlighted the fact that the Packet Mails, which were transported by the British Post Office packets between Falmouth, in Cornwall, England and New York, were carried in locked and sealed bags through the United States between the British packet agent at New York and the Canadian exchange office at Burlington, Vermont. This system was subsequently discontinued and the B.N.A. letters were sent in the open U.S. Mails and charged the regular postage on an individual basis.

The next adoption of sealed bags ('closed mail') was between Halifax and Quebec City in August 1839, which was described in some detail in a previous article (No. XI, *Canadian Philatelist,* July-Aug. 1988). This lived up to the prediction that a considerable amount of time and effort would be saved, if letters that were handled several times in transit could go through to their destination in a sealed bag.

From the earliest days, the American ports were recognized in the Canadas as being preferable to Halifax for the receipt and sending of transatlantic letters, because of the much shorter distances from Montreal and Toronto--and the better roads. While the St. Lawrence River route largely compensated for the advantages, it was only usable when the river was open to navigation--perhaps seven or eight months a year.

When a commission was established to look into the operation of the B.N.A. postal system, its 1842 report included the following paragraph on the value of sending letters via Boston, instead of Halifax:

> Were it possible to obtain from the American Government permission to send a light Mail Express from Boston, on the arrival of the Steam ships, to Kingston and Montreal, a great saving of time might be effected by this arrangement. It would, in our opinion, be very desirable that an attempt should be made to induce the American Government to enter into a convention similar to that by virtue of which the overland Mail from India to England is carried through France.
>
> If the proper steps were taken, we cannot think there would be any serious difficulty in arranging with the United States the terms and conditions upon which such a permission should be accorded; so as to secure to the inhabitants of this part of the country all the advantages which it can possibly derive from the great establishment of Atlantic Steamers, without trenching upon the right of postage enjoyed by the United States. If such an arrangement should hereafter be contemplated it will be found necessary, we

think, that the messengers carrying this express should be in the employ of our establishment. The rate should be uniform, but necessarily much higher than the charge upon letters sent by way of Halifax.

No immediate action was taken in London to open discussions with the U.S. post office on this proposal, but various complaints from the Canadian public about the shortcomings in the overland and St. Lawrence River services between Halifax and Quebec convinced the G.P.O. that something must be done about 'closed mails' through Boston via Cunard steamers. The British ambassador was requested to seek the American Government's permission "to forward the Mails passing between Canada and this Country through the United States under the Seal of Her Majesty's Post Office." The Americans were unresponsive. Not to be deterred, the G.P.O. in April 1844 asked Thomas Moore, now the packet agent at Boston to collect information on the means, routes and probable costs of sending the Canadian Mails through Boston. Moore replied in considerable detail, outlining the route and the type of transport over each leg, estimating the transit time as 52-56 hours during the navigation season on Lake Champlain, and an additional 12-14 hours during spring break-ups.

The next question was whether the Mails should be handled by the U.S.P.O. or escorted by British postal agents. When asked about this, Stayner reported on a visit from a U.S.P.O. confidential agent to discuss the matter with him. While speaking unofficially, the agent indicated that the present U.S. mail coaches could not handle the large amount of mail involved., and would prefer that the British take responsibility for its transport through the United States.

Serious negotiations between the British minister and the U.S. State Department got under way concurrently and agreement in principle was soon reached. However, being a foreign treaty, Congressional approval was required. This was given on 15 June 1844. The rest of the year was spent working out the details of the agreement. This was complicated by such matters as the lobbying by two fledgling railroads operating out of Boston in the direction of Burlington, each hoping to get the British contract over their relatively short line.

The agreement establishing the 'Closed Mails' via Boston was signed by C.A.Wickstiff, the U.S. Postmaster General on 28 December 1844, and countersigned by his British counterpart on 14 February 1845. In sending a copy to the Treasury for forwarding to Washington, the Postmaster General presumed that it would go by the Mail of March 4,and that thee new arrangement would come into effect with the 4 April Mail from Liverpool and the 1 May Mail from Boston. In acting on this, the Treasury informed the Post Office

> that no additional Postage should be levied on letters between the United Kingdom and Canada, in consequence of the transit rate to be paid to the United States Post Office, but as regards Newspapers....a charge of one halfpenny each, to be accounted for to the United States, should be made on their delivery either in this country or Canada.

On receipt of word of the signing of the agreement, Stayner sent the following notice to all Canadian postmasters:

By Command of the Postmaster General

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

AND

Instructions to all Postmasters,

Sub-Postmasters, and Letter Receivers.

GENERAL POST OFFICE

1st March 1845.

THE Postmaster General having concluded an agreement with the Government of the United States for the conveyance through its Territory of the Correspondence of Great Britain and Canada, the Mails to and from Canada, will, in future, be landed and embarked at Boston, instead of Halifax, as at present, and will be conveyed between Montreal and Boston in charge of a British officer appointed by the Postmaster General.

All Letters and Newspapers, therefore, addressed to Canada will be forwarded, from this date, by way of Boston, *unless specially directed to be sent by some other route.*

No additional Postage will be charged upon Letters to and from Canada in consequence of the transit rate which is to be paid to the United States Post Office, but a charge of one half penny will be levied *on the delivery* of each Newspaper, whether in the United Kingdom or in Canada.

[Note: In a Post Office Circular issued on 29 March 1845, 'Canada' was changed to 'Europe' in the second paragraph, and at the end of the third paragraph was a final sentence, viz.: "In Canada, this half-penny will be in currency." It also included an additional paragraph stating that the 4 April steamer from Liverpool would bring the first closed mail and the return mail would go on the 1 May steamer from Boston.]

If any reader is interested in reading the whole text of the 'Closed Mail' agreement, it is reproduced in Appendix G (pp. 236-237) in my book *Atlantic Mails - A History of the Mail Service between Great Britain and Canada to 1889,* which was published by the National Postal Museum in Ottawa.

The 4 April Mail from England consisted of about 12,000 letters and 24,000 newspapers,all charged to Montreal. This meant that every one had to be handled and accounted for before onward dispatch or local delivery. Stayner reported that, by drawing on the staff of the Accountant's Office, the letters were disposed of within a reasonable time, but that "Newspapers, not being classified in any way, it is utterly impossible to get rid of them altogether, for two or three days, altho' the Clerks worked at them late and early." He pointed out that the Mails for England were separated into bags marked: London, London Bye, Liverpool, Liverpool Bye,

Scotland and Ireland. He made a plea that a similar classification might be used at Liverpool, suggesting four bags: Montreal City, Montreal Bye, Quebec and East of Quebec, and Toronto and West of Toronto. To assist the Liverpool office with this, he offered to furnish lists of the post offices in each of the areas.

The Liverpool post office claimed that it was quite impracticable to attempt to use such a list in subdividing the Canadian Mails, because of the shortness of the time available on the day that the packet sailed when the tide was early. It planned to continue the current practice of making the following separations: Montreal Delivery, Kingston Delivery, Quebec Delivery, Toronto Delivery, and the Rest of Canada Montreal Forward.

After some problems encountered by the British postal Couriers with inadequate transportation and accommodation, the system settled down to everyone's satisfaction, as far as closed mails were concerned. However, not everyone was happy about having *all* Canadian letters handled in this way. A June 1845 Circular provided a modification to those who wanted to take advantage of it. This read:

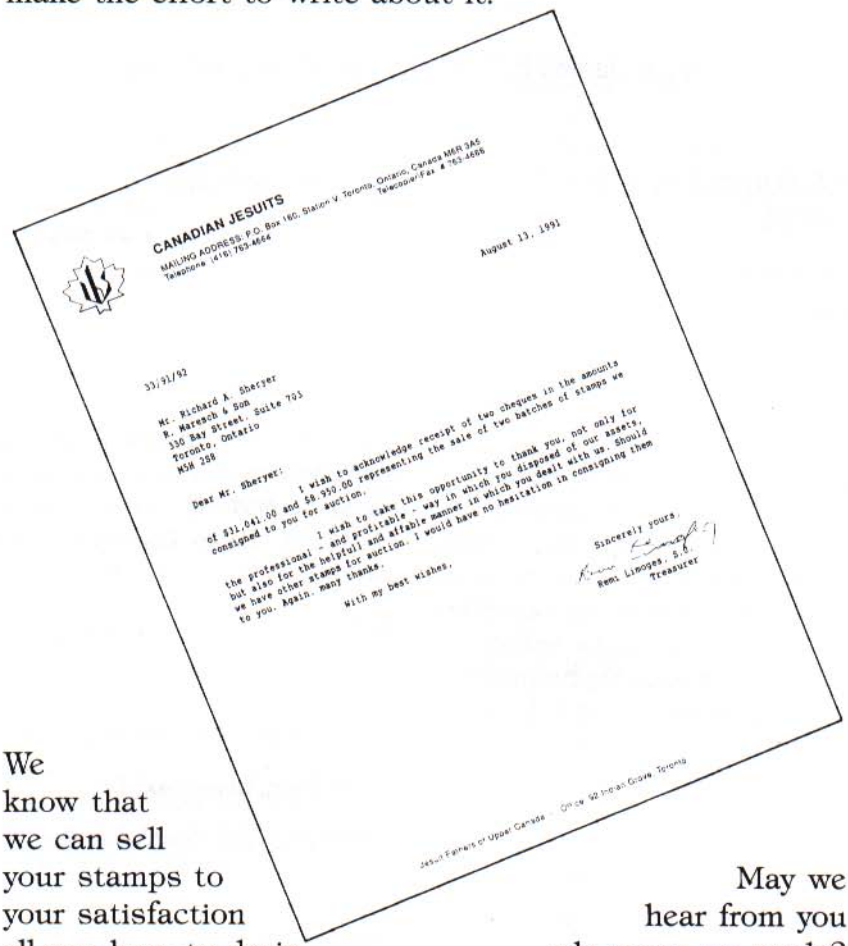
> Some inconvenience having been experienced by the Inhabitants of Western Canada, in consequence of *all the* Correspondence from the United Kingdom for the Province of Canada being sent in Closed Bags to Montreal, and a desire having been expressed that parties in this Country should have the option of forwarding their Letters by the most direct route from Boston, all Letters and newspapers for Canada posted hereafter, specially addressed *By the United States Main,"* will not be transmitted in the Closed Mails, but will be delivered up to the Post Office in Boston.
>
> No British postage will be chargeable *in this Country* on newspapers so forwarded, but Letters will be subject to the same British rate as Letters for the United States--viz. one shilling when not exceeding half an Ounce, and so on--*and this rate must be paid in advance,* or the Letter cannot be sent under this regulation.
>
> Postmasters are requested particularly to observe that the postage on a letter, not exceeding half an Ounce, addressed to *Canada* and marked *"By the United States Mail,"* will be *one shilling* which must be paid in advance, and that the postage on a Letter of the same weight, not marked *"By the United States Mail,"* will be one shilling and two pence, which may be paid in advance, or not, at the option of the sender.

There were also complaints in Montreal that letters marked "via Halifax" had come by the overland route through New Brunswick with some delay. When Stayner raised this with London, it was decided that no further instructions would be issued and that Canadians should tell their correspondents not to use misleading instructions.

One change, which was promulgated in an August 1847 Post Office Circular was an increase in the U.S. transit postage charged on newspapers to One Penny to be levied on delivery in both the United Kingdom and Canada. □

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The RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

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The R.P.S.C. Insurance Plan

by Steven Beswick

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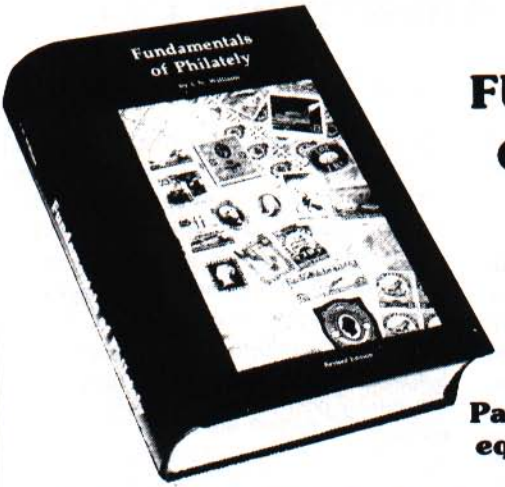
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Canadians and Armed Conflict
Part 7, 1945 -

by C.F. Black, F.R.P.S.C.

World War 2 was less than two years into its destructive course when, in June 1941, the governments of Great Britain and nine European governments-in-exile in London took the first step toward building a basis for a post-war lasting peace founded on the willing cooperation of all nations. Later that year Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt took the next step toward a world organization (The Atlantic Charter, U.S. 2559, fourth stamp in upper row), and in January 1942 they and Song of China and Litvinov of Russia signed a 'Declaration by the United Nations.' It was eventually signed by 47 nations.

At Yalta in February 1945 Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin called a conference to be held in San Francisco (U.N. 12) in April. At this conference 50 nations signed the United Nations Charter (U.N. 35-37). The U.S. issued a conference stamp, 928 on the day it opened.



United States 928

The preamble of the United Nations determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war....to live together in peace with one another....to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure....that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest...."

In fulfilment of that mandate the U.N. has exercised its authority to counter aggressors and provide peace-keeping forces in areas of tension.

Canada has been an active participant in virtually all of the U.N.'s responses, both in countering aggression and in peace-keeping.

In 1988 the continuing success enjoyed by the U.N. in fulfilling its role was acknowledged by the award of the Nobel Prize, an honour marked by three U.N. stamps, 548 issued in New York, 175 in Geneva and 90 in Vienna.

A Canadian contribution to the U.N. General Assembly Building in New York (U.N. 119-120) was a donation of seven public entrance doors, each with four bas-relief panels, one of which, "Peace," is seen on the 1967 U.N. stamp 170, with "Justice," "Fraternity," and "Truth" on 171, 173 and 174.



U.N. 170

Another international body that came into being because of the unsettled state of world affairs was the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The concept of an

arrangement that would link the democracies on both sides of the North Atlantic into a defence and economic alliance was first expressed in 1947, by a Canadian, Escott Reid, in a conference at Lake Couchiching, Ontario.

The idea gained increasing support, and Nato was formed in 1949, with Canada as one of the seven original members. Each of the member states, now numbering 16, contributes elements to its military force that has been a continuing presence in Europe.

Nato has been the subject of many stamps, particularly those marking its anniversaries:



Portugal 747

3rd -Portugal (747-8), U.S. (1008).

4th - Italy (637-8), Trieste (184-5).

5th - Greece (C71-3), Turkey (1127-9).

10th - Belgium (531-2), Canada (384), France (937), Italy (766-7), Luxembourg (349-50), Netherlands (377-8), Portugal (846-7), Turkey (1436-7), U.S. (1127).

15th - Turkey (1610-1).

20th - Belgium (720), Great Britain (587), Luxembourg (481).

25th - Belgium (866), Netherlands (520).

30th -Belgium (1028), Portugal (1421-2).

40th - Netherlands (743), Turkey (2439).

The conference at Athens in 1962 was marked by Greece with 735-8; Turkey noted its tenth anniversary of membership in 1962 (1545-6), Germany its 25th in 1980 with 1322, and Denmark its 40th in 1989 (867). The 25th anniversary of the Nato Maintenance and Supply Agency in 1983 led Luxembourg to issue a stamp, 684, featuring the flags of the member states, including Canada's; and in 1986 Turkey honoured the General assembly by issuing B217.

Canada, as we know, did not entirely disarm in this postwar period, and two of the ships built for our navy have had stamps devoted to them, both issued by other countries.

One is a frigate of the St. Lawrence class built in Montreal by Canada Vickers in the mid 1950s: *H.M.C.S. Ottawa,* the crest of which is pictured on Virgin Islands 269 and 269a, was equipped to detect and destroy submarines. She was recommissioned in 1964, having been provided with a helicopter platform and hangar.



Virgin Is. 269

The *Ottawa* was the first officially-classed major warship to be entirely designed in Canada.

The other ship is seen on Norfolk Islands 481, where she is given her present name, *La Dunkerquoise.* She was built

in 1954 by the Saint John Drydock Company and commissioned in the R.C.N. as the Bay class minesweeper *H.M.C.S. Fundy*. After a short time in our navy she was sold to France for service in their navy, and renamed in honour of the French port which saw so many British troops successfully evacuate in 1940. She is now a patrol vessel based in New Caledonia.

A white naval uniform, 'the latest in modern-day attire,' is seen being worn by the member of the R.C.N. shown on Canada 1075.

Four aircraft used by the Canadian forces after World War 2 have been pictured on postal issues. Three of these are on stamps, the Avro CF-105 Arrow (probably) on 383, an Avro CF-100 on 873, and a Canadair CL-41 Tutor on 903. Another is on a stamp booklet cover, Bk 74x, a Canadair Argus. Information on each of these is found in Canada Post's 1983 heritage stamp collection booklet, *Airborne*.



Canada 383

On page 27 of *Airborne* the three delta-winged aircraft behind the pioneer *Silver Dart* on 383 are identified as Avro-105 Arrows, although there is not a complete agreement on this among aircraft aficionados. Only five of these planes, said to have been the most sophisticated military aircraft ever designed and built in Canada, were completed, and they did not get beyond the test flight stage. They were expensive, so much so that Prime Minister Diefenbaker decided that their development should be terminated. He made such a statement in the House of Commons on February 20, 1959, and formal notice was given immediately to the contractors. Despite this turn of events, the stamp was issued three days later.

Members of our Royal Family have accepted invitations from units and other bodies in the Canadian Forces to become their honourary head, e.g., Colonel-in-Chief. The following lists are from a 1991 reference.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother (Canada 248, Great Britain 919, 1327-30) is Colonel-in-Chief of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, the Toronto Scottish Regiment and the Canadian Forces Medical Services.

Queen Elizabeth, pictured on many stamps, is Colonel-in-Chief of the Governor General's Horse Guards, the King's Own Calgary Regiment, Canadian Forces Military Engineers, Royal 22nd Regiment, the Governor General's Foot Guards, the Canadian Grenadier Guards, Le Régiment de la Chaudiere, 2nd Bn. Royal New Brunswick Regiment (North Shore), the 48th Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's), and the Calgary Highlanders. She is also Captain-General of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Armillary, and Air-Commodore-in-Chief of Air Reserve of Canada.

The Duke of Edinburgh (e.g., Canada 315, 374 and G.B. 683-4) is Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Canadian Regiment, the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry (Wentworth Regiment), the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, and the Royal Canadian Army Cadets. He is also Admiral, Royal Canadian Sea Cadets; and Marshall, Royal Canadian Air Cadets.



Canada 374

Princess Margaret (Canada 246) is Colonel-in-Chief of the Highland Fusiliers of Canada.

The Prince of Wales (e.g., G.B. 950-51) is Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), the Royal Regiment of Canada, and the Royal Winnipeg Rifles.

The Princess Royal, Princess Anne (e.g., G.B. 707-8) is Colonel-in-Chief of the 8th Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's), the Canadian Forces Communications and Electronics Branch, the Grey and Simcoe Foresters Militia, the Royal Regina Rifle Regiment, and the Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

Now we look briefly at a Canadian connection in a less respectable environment, that of international espionage. In the May-June 1991 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*, an article by Ralph Mitchener told us about a shadowy figure, Konon Trofinovich Molody, whose portrait is seen on Russia 5949. Molody held a Canadian passport and may, or may not, have been Canadian-born. In the Sept.-Oct. 1991 *Canadian Philatelist* a letter from Andrew Cronin supplemented the story.

Molody was apparently born in Canada or Russia in 1922 (as given on the stamp) or 1924. In the 1930s he was in Poland, and during World War 2 served in their underground. By the early 1950s he was in Great Britain, holding a Canadian passport in the name of Gordon Lonsdale, probably an original obtained by the Russians from a Finnish-Canadian who had returned to Finland, and suitably altered. In Britain he engaged in espionage for Russia, gaining information on submarine detection secrets and U.S. bases in England. This part of his career came to an end when he was arrested in 1961 and imprisoned. In 1964 he was exchanged for a British spy held by the Russians. He died in 1970.

Another, and more famous, holder of a similarly-obtained and altered Canadian passport was, as Cronin tells us, Josip Broz (Tito), in the passport one Spiridon Mikas, who became the communist dictator of Yugoslavia. Tito had quite a career in various uniforms. In World War 1 he was in the Austro-Hungarian army, was captured by the Russians, and fought with them against the White Russians.



Russia 5949

In the late 1930s he became involved in the Spanish Civil War and led the Yugoslav partisans in World War 2. After the War he became head of the Yugoslav government, a position he retained until his death in 1980.

The peace-keeping initiatives of the United Nations have been the subject of some of their stamps, both on the topic in general and for specific efforts. Those that have been issued to draw attention to

the wider context include U.N. New York 160, 265-6 and 320-1; Geneva 55-6 and 92; and Vienna 11. The others will be noted when discussing particular operations.

The first of these peace-keeping efforts was the U.N. response when, on June 25, 1950, the armed forces of Communist North Korea invaded South Korea by sea and land. The U.N. acted swiftly, calling for immediate withdrawal to the boundary along the 38th parallel. North Korea did not comply, and the U.N. asked its members to support South Korea by all possible means. It was to be the first time a multinational force was brought together by an international organization to stem aggression. Fighting went on for three years until, on July 27, 1953, and Armistice Agreement was signed.

Canada was among the nations that responded, contributing 26,791 members of her forces. Of these, 516 became fatal casualties and 1,042 were wounded.



South Korea 473

Stamps relating specifically to our participation are Canada 1249 (showing the 2nd Battalion of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry in a Korean rice paddy) and South Korea 140-1, 473 and 978.

Among the decorations awarded to Canadians for Korean service were the Distinguished Service Order, 9 (1 bar); the Distinguished Service Cross, 9 (1 bar); the Military Cross, 33; the Distinguished Flying Cross, 2 (and one to the Canadian Army); the Distinguished Conduct Medal, 7 (1 bar); and the Military Medal, 53. Each of these is illustrated either on the 1985 Canadian Forces souvenir pack or on G.B. 1333-5.

South Korea 316 and 316a show the U.N. Memorial Cemetery at Tanggok, Pusan, in which 378 Canadian dead lie buried and where 16 Canadian names are engraved on a memorial to those who lost their lives but have no known grave.

On November 11, 1962, Governor General Vanier placed the Korea Book of Remembrance in the Memorial Chamber of the Peace Tower in Ottawa. This Chamber is seen on Canada 241 and on the 1930 stamped post card Webb 53.

On July 26, 1956, Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal. On October 29 Israel invaded Egypt, on the 31st British and French forces attacked the Canal area, and on November 11 the U.N. General Assembly called for a ceasefire and the withdrawal of all non-Egyptian forces. On the same day the Canadian diplomat, later Prime Minister, Lester B. Pearson (Canada 591), recommended that a U.N. Emergency Force be formed and established in the troubled area to end the fighting. His suggestion was adopted, the force authorized, and a Canadian, Major-General E.L.M. Burns, appointed as its Chief of Staff. In recognition of this achievement by Pearson he was awarded the 1957 Nobel Peace Prize.

When the Emergency Force, which included well over 8,000 Canadians, was in place the Israelis, British and French left.

Egyptian stamps relating to this episode include 386, 388, 389 and 393. In 1957 the U.N. issued special Emergency Force stamps, 51-4.

In the Belgian Congo in the 1950s the

native people were demanding independence. Their unrest culminated in 1959 with widespread rioting. The next year Belgium agreed to their demands, but the Congolese, lacking political experience, soon found their new country in chaos and the native army rebelling against their officers.

The U.N. became deeply concerned and arranged for an international force to go there to achieve some degree of stability. Relative order was restored when a leader, Joseph Mobutu, emerged. U.N. troops were required until 1964; among them were nearly 2,100 Canadians.

In 1962 the U.N. issued two stamps, 110-1, to commemorate this helpful intervention, and the Congo Democratic Republic issued a number of stamps that record their progress toward relative stability, with one set in 1960, 356-65, featuring the proud word "INDEPENDANCE."



Congo Dem. Rep. 363

In 1949 the Netherlands granted independence to The United States of Indonesia, including all the Netherlands Indies except Western New Guinea. In 1962 Indonesia invaded this surviving part of the Netherlands Indies and proclaimed it to be a province of their country, giving it the name Irian Barat (West Irian). The U.N. became deeply concerned about this difficult situation and in October of that year proclaimed it to be a territory under the administration of a U.N. Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA), of which more than 90 were Canadians.

By early 1963 the situation had become relatively stable and on May 1 the territory was turned over to Indonesia.

The stamps of West Irian record these changes in its status. The first set, 1-19, issued in 1962, has UNTEA overprinted on Netherlands New Guinea stamps. The second one, issued on May 1, 1963, has "IRIAN BARAT" overprinted on stamps of Indonesia and another on the same day celebrates the expanded Indonesia. On October 1, 1963 the U.N. issued a stamp, 118, to mark the first anniversary of their intervention.



West Irian 4

Following World War 2 the then British Crown Colony of Cyprus experienced increasing political agitation and violence between the 80% of the Cypriotes of Greek descent and the 20% who were Turkish. The former wanted union, Enosis, with Greece; the latter wished to remain under the British Crown. In 1960 Cyprus became an independent republic, with the agreement of Britain, Turkey and Greece. Strained interracial relations continued, and the Turks continued to strive for a separate state.

Again, the U.N. became concerned, and a peace-keeping force was sent there in 1964 and is still there, its mandate being repeatedly renewed. Canadians, since the beginning, have been prominent among the members of the force, some thousands having qualified for the "U.N. Cyprus" medal. Incidently, The "UN

Cyprus" medal so identified in the 1985 Canadian Forces souvenir pack is a U.N. Emergency Force Medal, Egyptian-Israeli Border 1956-67.

The U.N. in 1965 issued a pair of Peacekeeping Force on Cyprus stamps, 139-40, and Cyprus has issued several of their own: 232-6, 265-8, 274 and 424-7, relating to the presence of the Force on the island.

The former German possession of South West Africa, Namibia, was after World War 1 placed, by League of Nations mandate, under control of South Africa, but its administration aroused international condemnation. Continuing violence developed and the U.N. prepared a plan for Namibia's peaceful achievement of independence. Confrontations continued, and only by 1988 was agreement reached for the method of progress toward self-government.



United Nations 312

A ceasefire came in 1989 and democratic elections soon followed, with a U.N. Transition Assistance Group playing a major role. Canada's contribution to the team consisted of just over 300 from our armed forces, supplemented by 100 members of the R.C.M.P.

During Namibia's troubled period the U.N., in 1979, issued three stamps inscribed "FOR A FREE AND INDEPENDENT NAMIBIA," two in New York (312-3) and one in Geneva (86).

The most recent (at this writing) intervention by the U.N. in the resolution of armed aggression was their 1991 support of Kuwait following the unprovoked invasion by Iraq. This has, so far, brought three souvenir sheets that recognize Canada's participation in the U.N. force that drove Iraq back to its own border: one each from Kuwait (1150), Micronesia (142) and Palau.

In the early 1960s the United States allowed themselves to become involved militarily in the unstable and dangerous situation inn Vietnam, and their increasing commitment in that unhappy part of the world at one time included well over 500,000 members of their forces. By the mid-1970s the U.S. had to admit that victoria was not possible, and they withdrew.

Over this period an estimated 30,000 Canadians had crossed the border to enlist, and later on. after most of the fighting was over, our country helped in other ways toward the restoration of more normal living conditions in that part of Southeast Asia.

Those Canadians who served in the U.S. forces earned entitlement to the Vietnam Service Medal, pictured on U.S. 1802.



United States 1802

The names of those who died while serving there are inscribed on the Vietnam Veteran's Memorial in Washington (2109); among them are the names of at least 56 Canadians. The material help

we provided was recognized by South Vietnam on the top value of their International Aid Day set of 1974 (486), on which the Canadian flag is among those seen on a crane symbolically unloading a supply ship.

A NOTE ON SOURCES

In assembling information for this series a large body of reference material has been consulted.

Sources include a number of encyclopaedias, predominantly the Eleventh Edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (1911), the *Encyclopaedia Canadiana* and the *Canadian Encyclopaedia*, the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, the writings of war historians, such as Sir Winston Churchill, and Canadian military historians such as F.G. Stanley, C.P. Stacey and John Swettenham. Books on Orders, Decorations and medals by Dorling, Smyth and Ross Irwin have been consulted.

Philatelic works included the *Lowe Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps, Watercraft Philately*, and *The Canadian Connection* of the Canadiana Study Unit.

The library and publications of Veterans Affairs Canada have been most helpful, as has been the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. A collector who is an ex-cadet of the Royal Military College has provided valuable information. □

Collections Survivability and Disposal

by R.K. Malott, F.R.P.S.C.

Death and taxes can not be escaped, however devious one may be in an attempt to evade the nemesis of life and financial success. Another fact of life for all philatelists is the disposition of their collections, reference material and various tangible awards, if one is fortunate enough to have received any from local, national and international exhibitions.

Since I recently disposed of one of my aerophilatelic collections by auction, and donated my aerophilatelic reference and research material to the National Postal Archives, I wish to share a few personal thoughts on this matter, hoping that what I have to say will be of interest and of use to readers of the *Canadian Philatelist*.

Before you arrive at the point of decision as to how you wish to dispose of your collection, you must have the collection to dispose of by the method of your choice. I assume that you are a devoted researcher and collector of a selected area of philately, particularly aerophilately or astrophilately. However, if you do not look after your collection and protect it from all types of disaster, you will not have to make an eventual decision. How often have you read of a devastated collector who lost a lifetime collection of stamps, covers, documents and books to fire, theft, flood or carelessness.

A collector has a substantial investment of time, money, storage space and other

resources in a philatelic collection. Proper storage for protection from normal dangers and careful preventative home care against fire, flood and break-in must be must be effected to ensure that your collection survives for eventual disposal. It will cost some money to provide proper storage facilities, fire protection by safe habits including the use of smoke detectors, and security against break-ins and theft by a good alarm system that is hooked to a reliable external monitoring system. Such procedures safeguard not only your collection but also all your other household goods, lives of loved ones, and your own life. With proper safeguards your insurance rates will be reduced substantially and you will have great peace of mind. Nevertheless, unfortunate events can happen, like a meteor from space crashing into your residence, or an aircraft falling from the sky onto your home. Over such unexpected events we mortals have no control. Fortunately, statistics are in your favour that such tragedies will not happen to you.

Thus let us assume that you have safely protected your collection and that you have progressed to the time when you have to decide what to do with your material. During the time of building up your collection you must have your interim wishes for the disposal of your collection written in a will. While you are looking after and protecting your collection, do not forget yourself. You will choose your lifestyle, and your resulting health and fate will determine what your life span will be. In the event of an unexpected demise, assist your family or next-of-kin, and have your wishes concerning the disposition of your collection and other tangible holdings written in a will.

The day will come when you wish to make a decision on the disposal of your collection. You have many choices, some of which, I admit, are not very practical:

a) Do nothing and let someone else worry about what to do. (This often happens.)

b) Destroy the collection so that no one else may have possession of your material.

c) Donate it to a charitable organization for disposal by some means to raise funds for the chosen organization (such as the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation).

d) Put the collection up for auction by a reputable auctioneer who will list your material in a useful catalogue to sell your collection for an open fair market price in a competitive auction (most often done).

e) Donate the collection to a national philatelic museum for a gift receipt for income tax purposes or for a cash payment (assuming the museum wants your collection).

f) A combination of part of the collection being sold at auction and part being donated to a philatelic museum (as I did).

g) By a private treaty sale (keeps the collection intact, until sold at least).

The final decision as to whether you dispose of your collection for cash or not depends upon your financial situation, your interest in developing other aspects of philatelic collecting, and your views on taking collectibles out of circulation by donating them to a museum.

In the past few years most of the outstanding philatelic collections have been

sold at auction for excellent prices. The number of national and international philatelic auction houses demonstrates the popularity of the choice of selling philatelic holdings for cash by auction. In so doing not only the owner or heirs are usually happy with the results of the auction, but the auctioneer and tax officials are happy with the windfall from the fruits of the work of the collector.

In putting the collections up for sale by auction, or by private treaty, the collector ensures the continuity of other collectors developing similar collections, with the potential of improving exhibits and adding new knowledge to the subject. New collectors take over responsibility of caring for specific philatelic items and thus the hobby lives on, providing enjoyment for yet another generation of collectors.

Then there is the aspect of donating complete philatelic collections or specific philatelic items to postal museums. Museums of all types are important facets of society and rely on the acquisition of artifacts, in this case of philatelic items, by a number of means, in order to exhibit these items for current and future generations of collectors. The normal range of stamps and covers exist in reasonable quantity, and thus there are sufficient examples for both collectors and museums. There are certain collections, such as The Royal Philatelic Collection of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, that acquire rarities, and remove them from the collecting environment. However, this exceptional Royal collection is shared with collectors throughout the world by the Queen authorizing the display of certain segments of the collection, particularly at F.I.P. World Philatelic Exhibitions.

Unique items in a collection, if donated to a philatelic museum, may discourage serious collectors from continuing the development of their collections. Further, many museums receive donations, but without adequate financial support, they are unable to exhibit the donated items. The donation is, unfortunately, filed away, and is seen only by a researcher or at an important philatelic exhibition. I am not against the functions of a museum. For the last 18 years I have been the Chief Curator of Collections at the Canadian War Museum, and I have been responsible for the acquisition of thousands of military artifacts, including 12 Victoria Cross Groups and 5 George Cross Groups awarded to Canadians. Regrettably, due to the lack of funding and exhibition space, most of the acquired artifacts, including the VC and GC Groups, have not been exhibited at the Canadian War Museum.

In reference to the philatelic museum situation in Canada there is a triumvirate involved:

a) The National Postal Museum that is now a Division of the Canadian Museum of Civilization (CMC) which collects postal artifacts and not the philatelic items per se (the new Chief is Francine Brousseau who is an efficient administrator, but not a philatelist).

b) The National Postal Archives (a Division of the National Archives of Canada), which collects philatelic material of all types (headed by Cimon Morin, a competent philatelic librarian, researcher and administrator).

c) The Canada Post Corporation's Philatelic Division, located in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, which distributes philatelic items to collectors of Canadian philatelic material.

Despite this involved system, the National Postal Museum and the National Postal Archives are surviving and developing. The National Postal Museum prepared and presented an excellent exhibition of postal artifacts and about stamp collecting at CANADA 92 in Montreal earlier this year. The National Postal Archives has assembled a collection of Canadian philately of the highest rank, and has developed an excellent philatelic library.

Canadians who decide to make donations of all or part of their collections to either of these two institutions must have faith that, eventually, there will once again be a Postal Museum containing all the resources of the Canadian Postal Archives and the National Postal Museum. In the meantime both organizations need all the support that can be mustered among Canadian philatelists.

It is up to the individual collector to decide on whether to place a collection in the postal archives in perpetuity. For myself, I donated to the National Postal Archives my complete collection of 40 years of aerophilatelic data and memorabilia. The accumulation was too much for my control and when Cimon Morin asked if I wished to donate it to the National Postal Archives I was very happy to do so. Three archivists spent approximately nine months in putting the data in useable order. They did a wonderful job and published a 125 page finder's guide on the dat in this collection of Canadian aerophilatelic papers, correspondence, maps and memorabilia. I now can find data that were lost to me in dozens of filing boxes. In addition, the material was declared a cultural heritage collection and I received a welcome gift tax receipt for income tax purposes.

My Canadian pioneer and semi-official flown air mail collection was another matter. Over a 40 year period I acquired by research and purchase several unique Canadian air mail items which, if placed in a postal archives or museum, would take, in my estimation, a great deal of pleasure out of Canadian air mail collecting. I decided to sell by auction this part of my Canadian air mail collection, since I was no longer eligible to exhibit it, as it had been exhibited in the FIP Championship Class for a five year period. I removed all the applicable crash covers for exhibiting in my Canadian crash cover collection (now in the vermeil FIP category), and placed the remainder in the capable hands of Charles G. Firby, auctioneer, since he had handled other significant aerophilatelic collections. I was sad to say good-bye to so many philatelic friends that had become part of my Canadian Pioneer and Semi-Official Flown Air Mail collection since 1950. However, I made a decision, and now this historic philatelic material has been shared throughout Canada, the USA, England, and the rest of Europe. I was able to use funds from the sale to acquire several crash cover collections, a used Canadian aerogramme and Canadian Forces Air Letter collection, and to start a collection of used envelopes whose corner cards depict the names and addresses of Canadian stamp dealers, large and small, from 1885 (so far) to the present. A collection of various types of Canadian postal stationery - FIP Canadian souvenir cards, CANADA 92 postal stationery has also been commenced. After the demise of one collection, several more have sprung forth.

The research, collecting and exhibiting of my Canadian Pioneer and Semi-Official Air Mail flown covers gave me much pleasure and adventure. My duties while a member of the RCAF and the Canadian

Forces, as well as Chief Curator of Collections (non-philatelic) at the Canadian War Museum, were enhanced by my aerophilatelic endeavours. I therefore decided that others deserved as much pleasure as I. My collection became a part of several other collections and will thus live on in a new environment. The National Postal Archives was strapped for funds in March 1992 and did not bid on any part of my collection. They do have a complete xeroxed copy of the collection that they made two or three years ago for reference purposes. Thus, I feel everyone benefitted--the collectors, the auctioneer, the museum, the archives, myself and Revenue Canada.

In conclusion, I wish to quote a statement that was used by Alexander Driega, a noted Canadian numismatist, who writes the Saturday Coin column in the *Ottawa Citizen*. Mr. Driega wrote: "The plea for the private collector has perhaps been put most eloquently in the will of Edmond de Goncourt: 'My wish is that my drawings, my prints, my curiosities, my books--those objects of art which have been the joy of my life--shall not be consigned to the cold tomb of a museum, and so laid out of the foolish glancing of the careless passerby; but I will that all shall be dispersed by the hammer of the auctioneer, so that the pleasure which the acquiring of each one of them has given me shall be given once again, in every case, to someone, the inheritor of my tastes.'"

I rest my case with this wonderful statement by Edmond de Goncourt. □





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GST and the $5 Fee: What Can We Do?

by Ralph Mitchener

Several people have mentioned to me their concern about the Canada Customs (and/or Canada Post?) practice since July 1 of opening registered mail sent to Canadian addresses from the United States or abroad to examine its contents to see if the value exceeds $20, so that GST and the $5 Canada Post handling fee could be charged.

In a letter to a Member of Parliament, one RPSC member asked how one or more government agencies could invade his rights "by opening private, first class registered mail--and passing it on to someone other than the addressee." He also wondered if such opening of registered mail wasn't contravening UPU undertakings.

To add to his annoyance, GST was charged on the full value of material sent on approval, as well as the $5 fee being charged. In a previous 'Editorial Consultant's Notes' in this journal, I'd wondered about the possibility of this practice. How does one get a rebate of GST if purchases from an approval selection are less than $20? If they are less, shouldn't the $5 also be refunded? Under those circumstances, it should never have been levied!

The closing comments in my friend's letter to his Member of Parliament are worth repeating: "I cannot believe the Government intends its agencies to act in such a high-handed manner and then charge me for the privilege! We have few individual basic rights left and I view this incident as indicating the loss of yet another."

Clear explanations and guidelines are needed. Our government may indeed be cracking down on cross-border shopping. But why should stamp collectors--and others--who cannot get wanted material in Canada be subjected to what could well be considered as being unwarranted intrusion into their mail? I can live with the GST charge, as long as it is fairly and uniformly assessed. The $5 handling fee--for the privilege of snooping through our mail--is another matter.

Large packages, rather than regular letter-size envelopes, seem more liable to be intercepted. I know of some registered letters, containing stamps valued at more than $20, that have come unopened to their addressees.

On the same GST topic, I have been told that at least one Canadian stamp club, as well as individual Canadians, who are members of the American Philatelic Society, are no longer receiving APS sales circuits because GST charges are levied on the full value of the circuits. Perhaps George Krajewski, the RPSC sales circuit manager, could advise us in a future issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* as to the sending of RPSC circuits outside Canada and what happens when they are returned.

All in all, the GST and the associated $5 fee are creating problems for stamp collectors and stamp societies in Canada. What can we do about them?

The $5 charge has been legalized by legislation. Bill C-74, *An Act to Amend the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff and the Excise Tax Act,* received Royal Assent on June 23, 1992. The $5 charge is not--unless my quick reading missed it--specifically noted, but I assume the regulations to accompany the act spell it

out.

The Departments of Finance and of Customs and Excise seemingly are the culprits in the $5 charge and the GST levy on mail imports of $20 or more in value, with Canada Post in a sense toe scapegoat. I have seen a letter dated Aug. 31 from a Canada Post official to a fellow collector saying, among other things:

According to a recent study commissioned by the Canadian Direct Marketing Association, the previous duty and tax exemptions on postal imports put the Canadian mail order industry at a competitive disadvantage and cost the economy more than 4,000 jobs and $260 million annually. In light of facts such as these, the federal government decided to reduce the value of the Postal Imports Remission Order from $40 to $20....

As to Canada Post's role, many of the data entry, material handling, and revenue collection functions related to the clearance and collection of duties and taxes on postal imports are now performed by postal staff rather than Customs officials. Because of the increased costs associated with these new services, Canada Post is collecting a $5.00 handling fee from the customer in order to recover these costs. I am sure you will appreciate that the imposition of this fee is in keeping with our position that special services should not be subsidized by the general mailing public, but that users of these services should pay a price that reflects their actual cost.

That is as it may be. But why should stamp collectors suffer when "postal imports" of stamps are made because some philatelic material is not available in Canada? Under those circumstances, are we putting the Canadian mail order industry in jeopardy?

Why, too, should the $5 be charged (or should I say "be inflicted upon us?) because some Customs and Excise functions are now being performed by Canada Post? Surely Canada Post did not take over those functions out of the kindness of its collective heart. Is $5 the actual cost? Does Canada Post get any payment directly from Customs and Excise for performing the functions?

The first and last sentences in the Aug. 31 letter quoted above do not, I am afraid, kindle my patriotic fervour in my role as a stamp collector.

Another RPSC member has written to me on the same subject. The following quotation from his letter illustrates a real problem with the receipt of approvals. The package to which he refers was received before the $5 handling charge came into effect. It had a customs declaration label affixed giving the total value of the shipment. I quote:

The officials immediately levied the GST on the total. Because I did not buy all of the items enclosed, and therefore would be returning some of them, I felt a levy on all of the shipment was unfair. I was willing to pay the taxon the portion kept. After having a serious discussion at the local customs office, I was told that the normal procedure would be to levy the GST on the total value of the shipment as it entered Canada. The official was not too concerned that I was not, in fact, accepting the total value but only a small portion of it. After some debate I eventually paid the tax on the portion which I kept but was warned that the total tax would have to be paid in the future. I don't know, however, if this has changed since then.

I don't know, either, although I suspect that it has not--at least not at every Canada Customs inspection point in Canada.

Another letter I received raised a further disturbing prospect. Will GST--and the $5--be charged on packages of returned sales circuits and returned trading material coming from outside Canada

back to the owner? Even if one successfully proves that charges should not be levied, there is still the hassle of having to do so and the possible delay in getting a refund.

Quite apart from the GST, and the onerous $5 fee for opening mail sent from outside Canada with contents valued at $20 or more and assessing GST on the face value, those who purchase stamps at Canada Post outlets in the province of Quebec face another cost increase. GST is, of course, charged on its face value. In addition, a four percent provincial tax on services is charged. It seems to be piggybacked on the GST.

Stamps, when affixed to envelopes and packages being mailed, certainly do perform--or should I say "pay for"--a service.

What service, though, do stamps bought by collectors for their collections perform? Logically, such stamps should not be subject to the extra tax, if the tax indeed is for services to be performed, but which in fact are not.

One of the chief attractions of our hobby is that it can give us respite from the vicissitudes of life. However, the sometimes grasping claws of real life--in the form of, among other things, tax grabs--seem to be more and more intrusive.

This taxation situation will affect the basic functioning of philately in Canada, and may well deter some collectors from continuing in the hobby. I hope the RPSC will make a formal protest--especially relating to the charges and the way they are applied to approvals and stamps received by exchangers--to the appropriate Ottawa authorities, in the interests of both RPSC members and stamp collectors in general. This is an issue from which the RPSC and its members should not abstain. □

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The Iron Road
Part 10

by Charles Gayral; translated by Jacques Plante

D. 3 - TRAINS FOR BULK COMMODITIES: COAL, ORE, GRAIN



U.S.A. A Type 4-6-0 locomotive heading a coal train. Special stamp show cancellation, Knoxville, Tennessee, 11 Mar. 1983.

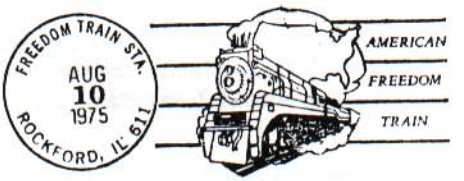


Great Britain: A special cancel celebrating the reopening of the southern section of the Severn Valley Railway. Type 2-8-0 locomotive pulling hopper cars. 30 Mar. 1974.



Yugoslavia: Iron ore train pulled by a type 4-6-0 locomotive on the Madjanpek-Bor line that opened on July 7, 1941. Commemorative cancellation: Madjanpek, 7 July 1972.

D. 4 - EXHIBITION TRAINS



U.S.A.: American Freedom Train, celebrating U.S. Bicentennial. Composed of 24 cars, it travelled 39,502 km. from 1 Apr. 1975 until 31 Dec. 1976. It is shown here pulled by No. 4449 of the Southern Pacific. At least five cancels exist. Cancellation: Rockford, Ill. 10 Aug. 1975.

D. 5 - MILITARY TRAINS



Poland: Sabotage of a military train by partisans. Postmark: Osweich, 26 Mar. 1972.

E: CHILDREN'S TOY TRAINS

i. HISTORIC TOYS



D.D.R.: Model of locomotive *Dribbler*, circa 1850.
Yv. 2224 Sc. 2149



Switzerland: Centennial of toy trains, showing model of George Stephenson's *Rocket*. Cancellation used at Basel, 25 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1980.

ii. INTERNATIONAL TOY SHOW, NUREMBURG



Central African Republic: Stylized toys, including steam locomotive. Yv. Av. 77



Congo Republic: Locomotive with other toys. Yv. AV 85 Sc. C83

iii. YEAR OF THE CHILD



Barbuda: Stylized toy passenger train. Yv. 546 Antigua Overprint; Sc. Antigua 540.



Comoro Island: Mother and child, with reproduction of United Nations stamp.
Yv. 158 Sc. 162



North Korea: Children playing with a model steam locomotive. Yv. 1557



Grenada: (Grenadines): Donald Duck oiling a toy steam locomotive. Yv. 320



Guinea-Bissau: Child with toy locomotive, contrasted with early steam and modern electric locomotives.
Yv. 108 Sc. 401

iv. DESIGNS USING CHILDREN'S DRAWINGS



Cuba: Small passenger train going up a hill. Yv. 1513



Republic of Guinea: Steam powered passenger train.
Yv. 655 Mi. 865 Sc. 791



Poland: Stylized passenger train.
Yv. 2427 Mi. 2603 Sc. 2314



Jugoslavia: The 8th European Children's Meeting, "Joie de l'Europe."
Yv. 1554 Mi. 1661 Sc. 1315



Antigua and Barbuda: Disney design, Mickey Mouse dressed as Santa Claus and playing with a toy train. Christmas 1986.



Canada: Wooden toy steam locomotive and tender. Yv. 717 Sc. 839



Cuba: 20th Anniversary of Childrens Park, showing toy locomotive. Yv. 2255



U.S.A.: Antique toy locomotive.
Yv. 907 Sc. 1415



Great Britain: Toy passenger train on circular track, with station.
Yv. 548 Sc. 574



Great Britain: Santa Claus arriving by train. Cachet: Tenterden, Kent, 8 Dec. 1979.



Grenada: Disney design, Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck riding a toy train.
Yv. 84/55



Mexico: Christmas tree and toy passenger train. Christmas 1984. Yv. 1062



Sweden: Santa's toy bag, showing a doll, teddy bear, and locomotive. Cancellation used at Goteborg, 29 Nov. 1978.



Angola: Commemorating the opening of the Mozambique Railway. Cachet showing a child's train and a railway station, 16 June 1971.



Spain: The 16th meeting of the Friends of the Railway. Special cancel showing a toy locomotive. 24 May 1978.



Hong Kong: Toy industry, showing a teddy bear, drum and locomotive.
Yv. 345 Sc. 352



United Nations: Set of stamps featuring stylized train carrying children.
Yv. 156-8 Sc. 161-3



Poland: Children's education; children playing with a model town, including a locomotive.
Yv. 736 Sc. 605



Poland: Cancellation featuring a stylized toy train. Lodz, 1 June 1971.



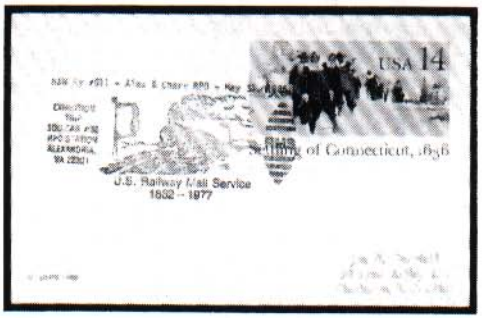
Russia: Youth playing with models: glider, sailboat and a model railway.
Yv. 656 Sc. 664



U.S.A.: Stamped envelopes for the U.S. Centennial, 1876. Issued in red and green, showing a pony express rider and a mail train, pulled by the *Western*, a type 4-4-0 locomotive.



U.S.A.: For the 1976 Bicentennial the same design was resurrected for a 13-cent envelope.



U.S.A.: Cancellation issued for a special trip of historic railway mail car No. 36 of the Southern Railway, and marking the 115th anniversary of the Railway Mail Service. Alexandria, Virginia 31 May 1986.



Albania: 75th Anniversary of the Universal Postal Union. Design includes a mail train. Yv. 422 Sc. 457



Belize: 1984 issue, showing steam locomotive and 1910-vintage mail car. Yv. 684



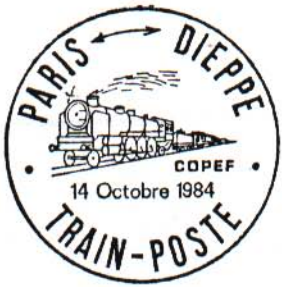
Denmark: Stamp-on-stamp design, showing Copenhagen Central Post office and workers loading a mail car. Issued for HAFNIA 87 stamp show.



Nabha: Overprint on India Sc. 158, showing a type 4-6-2 locomotive and mail train.
Yv. 71 Sc. 77



Ifni: Overprint on Spanish Charity Stamp. Design shows the transfer of mail between a cart and a mail car.
Yv. Bienfaisance 4, 10



France: Special Cancel for the mail car on an excursion train on the Paris-Dieppe line, 14 Oct. 1984.



Greeece: Passenger train with mail car on a stamp marking the 75th anniversary of the Pirecfs-Demerlin-Frontierres line.

Special Cancellation: Athens, 8 Mar. 1979.





Vidhana Soudha: Cancellation for Commuications Day 1977, showing plane, delivery truck and mail train.



Mozambique: Stylized drawing of a figure depositing a letter in a mail car attached to a passenger train.
Yv. 939



Monaco: Arrival of first train in Monaco and establishment of mail service by rail, 12 Dec. 1860. Stamp shows first train, pulled by No. 1001/54, the *Mammouth*, a 0-6-0 type, at Monaco railway station.
Yv. T.58 Sc. J59

(to be continued)

The 6d Stamps of Canada

by Jim Watt



The Canada 6d on Laid Paper



The Canada 6d Perforated 11¾

This is a first attempt at a review article and a classification of a very difficult stamp. The opinions are my own and have been formed gradually after many years of viewing lots and auctions, bourses and exhibitions. The sheer expense of this stamp limits the amassing of large quantities to all but the very wealthiest. Accordingly, most of my knowledge came from viewing other collectors' material. I wish to thank the many dealers in the stamp trade who let me view material, even when I had no capital to buy.

The Robson-Lowe catalogue tends to downplay the shade differences, even stating (p. 170) that "we suspect age has done its worst." It is my belief that the shades listed for the 6d of Canada are true colours, not colour changelings. The viewing of a large number of Pence Issue stamps over 18 years leads me to believe the brownish and greenish grey shades are not colour changelings and that the general time frame for these shades would be 1855 to 1857.

The last word on these stamps certainly has not been written. I welcome comments from collectors, dealers and auctioneers who have experience with these scarce stamps.

The table below is my first effort at a classification list. Adjacent to the colour description I have provided examples from lots in major sales (eg. Barclay, Consort, Nickle), so that interested readers may look at a standard example for comparison purposes. Varieties are listed with auction Sales Numbers as I have seen them. I still do not know the plate position of the ones that I have listed as I have not had a chance to see the material from the Christie's American Bank Note Co. Archives Sale. Perhaps other collectors already have this information.

The 6d Stamps of Canada

I. LAID PAPER (Scott No. 2)

1. brownish purple	(first printing)
2. slate violet (deep hue)	generally known
3. slate violet (light hue)	generally known
4. greenish grey	see Nickle Sale, Lot 167

II. WOVE PAPER (Scott No. 5)

a) Handmade Paper (yellowish paper, generally thinner than machine made)

1. brownish shade	hues may exist
2. slate violet (deep hue)	known generally
3. slate violet (light hue)	known generally
4. greenish grey (deep hue)	
5. greenish grey (light hue)	
6. grey black*	see Maresch Sale 244, lot 55.

b) Machine Made Paper (whitish paper, generally thicker than handmade)

1. brownish grey (deep hue)	see Consort Sale, Lots 85, 86
2. brownish grey (light hue)	see Consort Sale, Lots 85, 86
3. slate violet (deep hue)	generally known
4. slate grey (light hue)	generally known
5. greenish grey (deep hue)	see Consort Sale, Lots 82, 83
6. greenish grey (light hue)	see Consort Sale, Lots 82, 83
7. greyish green**	on white paper, circa Spring 1857

c) Machine Made Wove (Thick Paper)

1. slate grey (deep hue)	hard paper	(see Consort
2. slate grey (light hue)	hard paper	Sale, Lots 91, 92)
3. reddish violet (deep hue)	soft paper	Barclay Sale, Lot 212
4. reddish violet (dull hue)	soft paper	Barclay Sale, Lot 214
5. reddish violet (light hue)***	soft paper	Barclay Sale, Lot 213

*This shade is on thin pelure paper, as found on the 10d Cartier (Scott No. 7). The time period would be late 1855. I agree with Maresch's description completely and have examined the stamp. This conflicts with the Robson-Lowe catalogue (p. 158). This work states that stamps of the second order, in March 1855, which are on "thin paper" are on laid paper without the laid lines being present. I believe that the March 1855 printing was on medium wove paper.

**This shade is so deep and rich that the primary colour is no longer grey but green.

***This stamp has bright and crisp colour. I have also seen it in a deep and dull shade (Consort Sale, Lots 97 and 98).

III. PERFORATED 11¾ (Scott No. 13)

1. slate violet (deep hue)	see Barclay Sale, Lots 255, 256
2. slate violet (light hue)	see Barclay Sale, Lots 255, 256
3. brownish violet (deep hue)****	see Consort Sale, Lot 159
4. brownish violet (light hue)	seen by the author

****This deep shade is brighter and not as dark as the imperfs listed earlier.

Note: The slate shades listed as perforated can also exist in imperforate form.

Imprints

Imprints are known on all the machine made wove (thick paper) and perf 11¾ stamps. They probably exist for the other machine made papers as well. The stamps were printed by a plate of 200 subjects, with right and left panes of 100. I would appreciate assistance to determine whether both left and right panes were perforated. The following imprint positions are listed by Robson-Lowe:

Position 2-4, 7-9
Position 11-31, 61-81
Position 20-40, 70-90
Position 92-94, 97-99

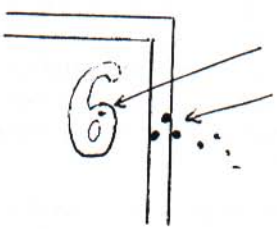
Varieties

The stamp was printed in sheets of 200, 2 panes of 100 (10 x 10), right and left. Robson-Lowe lists the following varieties:

Left pane:	Position 15	weak left frame line
	Position 22	blur upper left
Right pane:	Position 2	top frame recut
	Position 5	dot UL margin (possibly position dot for imprint)
	Position 33	horiz. line through centre of stamp (possibly an unburnished guideline)
	Position 57	LL and LR frames weak or missing

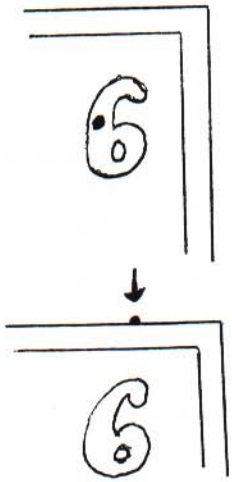
The following are new unlisted varieties. The positions are not known at this time.

1. "Pitted Plate": Dots in the upper right "6" and near the frame at the right side near the top. Three of the dots are closely linked, reminiscent of the pawnbroker variety on the 15¢ Large Queen, except one dot is above and two are below. See Maresch Sale 238, Lot 396.



2. Large dot in the Upper Right "6". See Maresch Sale 238, Lot 412. Confirmed on stamps and proofs in the Nickle Collection.

3. Dot on top frame line at Upper Right. May be a position dot for imprint. See Barclay Sale, Lot 200.



It is a difficult task to classify the Canadian 6d stamps without a lot of viewing experience. The description of the paper types in the Barclay Sale Catalogue is outstanding. The various thicknesses of the handmade paper that may be found on the 3d are not so important on the 6d since the shades are more distinctive on the latter stamp. The basic breakdown of papers for the 6d is between the wove and laid papers, and within the wove category to distinguish the handmade and machine made papers. For the thick machine made papers the shades are so distinctive that stamps can be identified by shade alone.

The grey black shade on thin pelure paper is a variant that I am sure will elicit disagreement from some authorities, as it conflicts with Robson-Lowe directly. Nevertheless, I agree with Mr. Maresch's description of this stamp completely, and after careful examination of the stamp myself, I believe it was printed on "10d" paper, probably late in 1855.

I have a continuing interest in plate flaws and varieties of this stamp. Other philatelists with similar interests are encouraged to correspond with the author.

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The "Consort" Canada Collection. Auction catalogue, 24 Nov. 1977. London: Stanley Gibbons Ltd.

The "Barclay" Collection of Canada Pence Issues. 8 Feb. 1983. Danam Stamp Auctions.

Maresch Auction Catalogues. Sales 238 and 244. Toronto: R. Maresch and Son.

Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps, Vol. V. London: Robson-Lowe.

The "Sam C. Nickle" Pence Issues Sale. Birmingham, Mich.: Charles Firby Auctions Ltd.

(Editor's Note: Correspondence regarding this article should be sent directly to:

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700 Main St. East
Hamilton, Ontario
L8M 1K7 □

a flat surface. When holding the hologram stamp at a certain angle, the globe appears blue, Canada is green and the space shuttle catches the yellow glint of the sun.

The official first day cover shows an Ottawa cancellation. The stamps were designed by Debbie Adams of Toronto.

Stamp Specifications:

Printer:	Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.
Quantity:	10,000,000
Dimensions:	40 mm x 26 mm (horizontal) 32 mm x 26 mm (horizontal)
Perforation:	13+
Gum Type:	PVA
Paper Type:	Coated Papers
Printing Process:	Lithography (10 colours) and hologram
Pane Layout:	20
Tagging:	General tagging, four sides

magie à l'intérieur ou au premier plan d'une surface plane. Selon l'angle avec lequel on regarde l'hologramme, le globe est bleu, le Canada est vert et la navette reflète les rayons jaunes du soleil.

Le pli Premier jour officiel sera oblitéré à Ottawa. Les vignettes sont l'oeuvre de Debbie Adams, de Toronto.

Spécifications techniques :

Imprimeur :	Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.
Tirage :	10 000 000
Format :	40 mm x 26 mm (horizontal) 32 mm x 26 mm (horizontal)
Dentelure :	13+
Gomme :	A.P.V.
Papier :	Coated Papers
Procédé d'impression :	Lithographie (10 coleurs) et hologramme
Présentation du feuillet :	20 timbres
Marquage :	Procédé général, sur les quatre côtés



LIGHTNING ON ICE - OCT. 9

Canada Post Corporation is marking the 75th anniversary of the National Hockey League (NHL) by issuing a trilogy of Commemorative stamps October 9.

Lightning on Ice, available in a booklet of 25, illustrates the three distinct eras of the NHL: the early years (1917-1942), the six-team years (1942-1967), and the expansion years (1967-1992).

COMME L'ÉCLAIR SUR GLACE

La Société canadienne des postes souligne le 75e anniversaire de la Ligue nationale de hockey (LNH) par l'émission d'une trilogie de timbres commémoratifs le 9 octobre.

Comme l'éclair sur glace, offert dans un livret de 25 timbres, rappelle trois époques de la LNH: les débuts (1917-1942), la ligue des six équipes (1942-1967) et l'expansion (1967-1992).

Le premier timbre illustre des accessoires de

The early years stamp shows the hockey artifacts of the time: an early puck, a stick and a pair of skates. These items are all from the Hockey Hall of Fame in Toronto. The player shown on the stamp is Babe Siebert of the Montreal Maroons. The blue line is the defence line which was introduced into the game during this period.

The stamp for the six-team years depicts the crests of the teams that played between 1942 and 1967. The red line in the background is the centre-ice line, introduced into the game during this period. Claude Provost, a forward for the Montreal Canadians. and outstanding goaltender Terry Sawchuk are shown on the design.

The third stamp shows the last of Jacques Plant's famous hockey masks. He was the first goaltender to ever wear one. The gloves shown are similar to those worn by the Edmonton Oilers. The yellow line is taken from the colour at the base of the boards in many arenas.

Les Holloway and Richard Kerr, of Design Source, Toronto, produced this trilogy.

Stamp Specifications:

Printer:	Ashton-Potter
Quantity:	25,000,000 stamps; 1,000,000 booklets
Dimensions:	39.5 mm x 32 mm
Perforation:	13+
Gum Type:	PVA
Paper Type:	Harrison, coated one side, lithography
Printing Process:	Lithography (6 colours)
Pane Layout:	2 panes of 8 stamps, one of 9 stamps
Tagging:	General tagging, four sides.

ROLAND MICHENER HONOURED ON THE 25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDER OF CANADA

Canada Post issued two commemorative stamps of October 21 to honour former Governor General Roland Michener and the 25th anniversary of the Order of Canada.

hockey antiques, incluant une rondelle, un bâton et des patins de gardien. Ces objets proviennent du Temple de la Renommée du hockey à Toronto. Le joueur est Babe Siebert des Maroons de Montréal. La ligne bleue est la ligne défensive introduite dans la jeu pendant cette péiode.

Le deuxième timbre montre les symboles des équipes qui se sont fait concurrence de 1942 à 1967. La ligne rouge en arrière-plan est le centre de la patinoire, introduite dans le jeu au cours de cette période. On y voit Claude Provost, un joueur d'avant des Canadiens de Montréal, et l'extraordinaire gardien de but Terry Sawchuck.

Le troisième timbre présente le dernier masque utilisé par Jacques Plante, le gardien de but qui a été le premier à porter un tel masque. Les gants sont semblables à ceux des Oilers d'Edmonton. La ligne jaune s'inspire de la couleur à la base des bandes de plusieurs patinoires.

La trilogie est l'oeuvre de Les Holloway et Richard Kerr, de Design Source, à Toronto.

Données techniques

Imprimeur :	Ashton-Potter Ltée
Tirage :	25 000 000 timbres; 1 000 000 de livrets
Format :	39,5 mm x 32 mm
Dentelure :	13+
Gomme :	A.P.V.
Papier :	Harrison, couché d'un côté
Procédé d'impression :	lithographie (six coleurs)
Présentation du feuillet :	2 feuillets de 8 timbres et un de 9 timbres
Marquage :	procédé géneral, sur les quatre côtés

HOMMAGE À ROLAND MICHENER À L'OCCASION DU 25e ANNIVERSAIRE DE L'ORDRE DU CANADA

Le 21 octobre, la Société canadienne des postes émettra deux timbres commémoratifs en l'honneur de l'ancien gouverneur général Roland Michener et du 25e anniversaire de l'Ordre du Canada.



The late Right Honourable Roland Michener, P.C., C.C., C.M.M., Q.C., LL.D., died August 6, 1991. He served as Governor General from 1967 until 1974 and was also the first recipient of the Order of Canada, in 1967.

Michener was born in Lacombe, Alberta, on April 19, 1900. He practised law for over twenty years before entering politics in 1945. He served as a member of the provincial legislature and was a cabinet minister in Ontario before moving on to federal politics.

Michener was elected to the House of Commons in 1953 and served as speaker from 1957 until 1962. He was named High Commissioner to India in 1964 and Ambassador to Nepal from 1965 to 1967. Prime Minister Lester Pearson appointed him Governor General in 1967, and he served until 1974.

Known for his devotion to fitness, the Alberta Blood Indians affectionately named him "Running Antelope."

In his lifetime, Michener sat on the boards of 26 companies and received 11 honourary university degrees and 26 honourary memberships, but considered the Order of Canada his most precious award.

Décédé le 6 août 1991, feu le très honorable Roland Michener, P.C., C.C., C.M.M., Q.C., LL.D., a occupé le poste de gouverneur général de 1967 à 1974. Il a également été le premier récipiendaire l'Ordre du Canada, distinction instituée en 1967.

Né à Lacombe, en Alberta, le 19 avril 1900, Michener pratique le droit pendant plus de vingt ans avant d'entrer dans l'arène politique, en 1945. D'abord membre de l'assemblée législative, puis du Cabinet de l'Ontario, il passe ensuite à la scène politique fédérale.

Élu à la Chambre des communes en 1953, il en devient le président en 1957, poste qu'il occupe jusqu'en 1962. En 1964, il est nommé haut-commissaire en Inde, puis est ambassaqdeur au Népal de 1965 jusqu'en 1967. C'est le premier ministre Lester Pearson qui le désigne gouverneur général du Canada, fonction qu'il occupe de 1967 à 1974.

Connu comme un adepte du condtitionnement physique, Michener avait été surnommé par les Indiens du Sang de l'Alberta "antilope bondissante."

Roland Michener, qui au cours de sa carrière publique a siégé au conseil d'administration de 26 entreprises, reçu 11 diplômes universitaires honorifiques et été fait membre honoraire à 26 reprises, considérait l'Ordre du Canada comme la plus grande des distinctions qu'on lui a conférées.

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the Order of Canada.

The Order of Canada pays tribute to Canadians who, like the late Roland Michener, exemplify a high quality of citizenship and whose personal achievements and contributions to society bettered the lives of others.

The three levels of the Order of Canada, in descending order, are: Companion of the Order of Canada (C.C.), Officer of the Order of Canada (O.C.), and Member of the Order of Canada (C.M.) These initials can follow the recipients' surnames.

Designed by Tania Craan of Toronto, this se tenant issue is arranged in a miniature sheet of 25 stamps. Nine stamps commemorating Roland Michener are framed by 16 stamps honouring the Order of Canada.

Stamp Specifications

Printer:	Ashton-Potter Ltd.
Quantity:	15,000,000
Dimensions:	30 mm x 35.5 mm
Perforation:	13+
Gum Type:	PVA
Paper Type:	Coated Papers Ltd.
Printing process:	lithography (7 colour)
Tagging:	general, 4 sides
First Day site:	Ottawa

THE SECOND WORLD WAR IN 1942

On Nov. 10 Canada Post issued the fourth set of stamps in a series commemorating the achievements and sacrifices made during the Second World War. Entitled *Dark Days Indeed,* the set of 42-cent stamps marks Canada's contributions in 1942 to the Allied effort.

The stamps depict the Dieppe Raid, war reporting, the battle against U-boats in Canada's coastal waters and Canada's wartime alliance with the air bases of Newfoundland, then a British colony.

Cette année marque le 25e anniversaire de l'Ordre du Canada.

L'Ordre du Canada a été institué dans le but de rendre hommage à des Canadiens et des Canadiennes remarquables qui, comme Roland Michener, incarnent les qualités d'un citoyen de première classe et dont les réalisations et les contributions ont enrichi l'ensemble de la société.

L'Ordre du Canada compte trois grades de décoration, qui sont, en ordre descendant, ceux de Compagnon (C.C.), d'Officier (O.C.), et de Membre (M.C.). Les récipiendaires peuvent suivre leur signature de ces abréviations.

Conçus par la Torontoise Tania Craan, les deux timbres de l'emission (se tenant à l'exception des figurines du centre) sont réunis sur une feuille de 25 timbres formée de 9 timbres ornés du portrait de Michener encadrés de 16 timbres illustrant la médaille de Compagnon de l'Ordre.

Données techniques :

Imprimeur :	Ashton-Potter Ltée
Tirage :	15 000 000
Format :	30 mm x 35,5 mm
Dentelure :	13+
Gomme :	A.P.V.
Papier :	Coated Papers Ltée
Procédé d'impression :	lithographie (sept coleurs)
Marquage :	procédé général, sur les quatre côtés
Oblitération des plis Premier jour :	Ottawa

LA SECONDE GUERRE MONDIALE - L'ANNÉE 1942

Le 10 novembre, la Société canadienne des postes émettra le quatrième jeu de timbres de la série intitulé *Les temps sont sombres* pour souligner les réalisations et les sacrifices des Canadiens et des Canadiennes lors de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Les timbres de 0,42 $ illustrent les contributions du Canada à l'effort des Alliés, en 1942.

Les thèmes mis en lumière sont le raid sur Dieppe, le journalisme de guerre, la bataille contre les sous-marins allemands au large des côtes canadiennes et l'alliance privilégiée entre le Canada et Terre-Neuve, alors colonie britannique.



Surely, the darkest of "the dark days" for Canada in 1942 must have been Aug. 19. On that day, during a nine hour battle at Dieppe, 907 Canadian soldiers were killed or mortally wounded, and almost 1,900 taken prisoner. The RAF suffered the highest single day losses of the entire war--106 aircraft, and the RCAF lost 13 planes and 10 pilots. While the cost was great, the lessons learned on that day were to have a positive value when the allies landed again on French soil on June 6, 1944. The Dieppe Raid stamp shows Canadian casualties on the beach.

The difficult role of war reporters is commemorated with a stamp featuring a correspondent interviewing a soldier during a lull in the fighting. Throughout the war, Canadian reporters established themselves internationally as some of the greatest reporters and their displays of courage as they followed Canadian soldiers into the battlefields of Europe became legendary.

A third stamp looks at the battle against U-boats in Canada's coastal waters. Entitled *U-boats Offshore,* the stamp depicts a periscope view of the sinking of a merchant ship in convoy. Between May and October 1942, a series of effective U-boat sorties in the St. Lawrence and inland coastal waters

Le 19 août a été sans conteste le plus tragique des «jours sombres» de 1942. Au cours de la funeste bataille de 9 heures qui eut lieu à Dieppe, 907 soldats canadiens ont été tués ou blessés, et presque 1900 ont été faits prisonniers. Les Forces aériennes royales ont subi le plus grand nombre de pertes enregistrées en une seule journée - 106 avions - et l'Aviation royale du Canada perdit 13 avions et 10 pilotes. Bien que les coûts aient été énormes, les leçons qu'en a tirées le Canada ont contribué au succès du débarquement allié en territoire français, le 6 juin 1944. Sur le timbre consacré au raid, on aperçoit les victimes canadiennes sur la plage de Dieppe.

Le rôle difficile des correspondants de guerre est rappelé par le timbre illustrant un entretien entre un journaliste et un soldat au cours d'une accalmie dans les combats. Tout au long de la guerre, les journalistes canadiens se sont distingués à l'échelle internationale par la qualité de leurs reportages. Le courage dont ils ont fait preuve en suivant leurs compatriotes sur le champ de bataille de l'Europe est légendaire.

Le troisième timbre, intitulé *Sous-marins allemands au large,* porte sur la bataille que le Canada a livrée contre l'ennemi. On y aperçoit le naufrage d'un navire de la marine marchande vu d'un périscope. Entre mai et

resulted in more than 20 Allied ships sunk and some 700 lives lost.

The fourth stamp focuses on Canada's close wartime relationship with Newfoundland. Canadian air and naval bases were set up in Newfoundland to provide air cover and escort service for supply ship convoys against German U-boat attacks. The stamp, entitled *Newfoundland Air Bases,* depicts a *Liberator* bomber off St. John's, which was used for long range anti-submarine support for convoys in the mid-Atlantic gap.

Montreal designer Pierre-Yves Pelletier created the stamps using illustrations by Jean-Pierre Armanville, who now resides in France.

Stamp Specifications:

Printer:	Canadian Bank Note Co.
Quantity:	10,000,000
Dimensions:	48 mm x 30 mm (horizontal)
Perforation:	13+
Gum Type:	PVA
Paper:	Peterborough Ltd.
Printing Process:	lithography (five colours)
Pane Layout	16 stamps
Tagging:	general tagging, four sides
First Day Cancellation:	Ottawa

1992 CHRISTMAS STAMPS

Canada Post Corporation's traditional Christmas stamps commemorate gift givers from around the world.

The stamps feature Santas of Estonia (42 cent), Italy (48 cent), Germany (84 cent), and the seventh Greet More (37 cent) stamp, which this year shows North America's Santa Claus.

The specially-priced Greet More (37 cent) stamp to be used on domestic greeting cards enables well-wishers to enjoy a savings of fifty cents on each booklet of 10. The Greet More stamp is affixed to special envelopes to ensure efficient mail processing.

North America's Santa Claus descended from

octobre 1942, une série de sorties ennemies dans le Saint-Laurent et à l'intérieur des eaux côtières ont contribué au naufrage de 20 navires alliés et à la pert de quelque 700 vies.

La relation intime entre le Canada et Terre-Neuve est soulignée sur le quatrième timbre. Des bases avaient été établies sur le territoire britannique pour offrir une protection aérienne et une escorte aux navires marchands. Intitulé *Les bases aériennes de Terre-Neuve,* le timbre illustre le bombardier *Liberator,* près de St. John's. Ce long courrier assurait une protection aérienne au milieu de l'Atlantique.

Le graphiste montréalais Pierre-Yves Pelletier a créé les timbres à partir des illustrations de Jean-Pierre Armanville, maintenant établi en France.

Données techniques :

Imprimeur :	Canadian Bank Note Co.
Tirage :	10 000 000
Format :	48 mm x 30 mm
Dentelure :	13+
Gomme :	A.P.V.
Papier :	Peterborough Ltée
Procédé d'impression :	lithographie (cinq coleurs)
Présentation des feuilles de carnets :	16 timbres
Marquage :	procédé général, sur les quatre côtés
Obliteration des plis Premier jour :	Ottawa

LES TIMBRES DE NOËL 1992

La Société canadienne des postes consacrerases timbres du temps des Fêtes à des porteurs de présents, tirés du folklore d'autour du monde.

L'émission de 1992 illustre en effet des personnages de Noël d'Estonie (0,42 $), d'Italie (0,48 $) et d'Allemagne (),84 $). Le timbre Poste-bonheur (0,37 $), émis pour la septième anée, est consacré au père Noël d'Amerique du Nord.

Le tarif Poste-bonheur permet d'économiser le prix d'un timbre-post sur l'envoi de 10 cartes de souhaits. En effet, la vignette de (0,37 $) peut être utilisée pour les envois du régime intérieur et, à l'achat d'un carnet de 10 timbres, on épargne 0,50 $. Apposé sur des

Sinterklaas, the version of St. Nicholas familiar to 17th century Dutch settlers. His "chubby and plump" description was adopted from the 1822 classic "A Visit from St. Nicholas," which is famous for its opening "Twas the night before Christmas..." This image of Santa Claus is depicted on the stamp, illustrated by Ross MacDonald.

Estonia's Jõuluvana, or Old Man Yule, is portrayed on the 42-cent domestic stamp illustrated by Anita Kunz. Estonians envision their gift-giver as wearing a simple brown sheepskin coat with a matching sheepskin hat with earflaps, hand-knitted mittens and a walking staff. Red-cheeked and white-bearded, he carries a bag of presents for good children, and uses his staff on the bad. Jõuluvana, who is half St. Nicholas and half an ancient Yule God, was brought to Estonia from Germany, as was the Christmas tree.

Italy's La Befana, depicted on the 48-cent stamp, which is the price for mail to the United States, was illustrated by Jamie Bennett. La Befana is a benevolent witch-like woman who travels alone across the night skies on a broomstick carrying presents for the deserving and pieces of charcoal to warn those who err. La Befana delivers her goodies down the chimneys on the eve of Epihany on Jan. 5. Italy enjoys a second gift-giver, Babbo Natale, a Santa figure who appears on Christmas Eve.

The 84-cent stamp, the price for mail to international destinations, shows Germany's Weihnachtsmann, and is illustrated by Simon Ng. A thin, stooped, heavily laden, white-bearded old man, he carries a small Christmas tree in addition to his sack of presents and makes his rounds on Christmas Eve. Weihnachtsmann emerged after the Reformation, and is a secularized version of St. Nicholas. Old St. Nicholas still appears, to those who believe in him, on Dec. 6, St. Nicholas Day.

The stamp issue was designed by Louis

enveloppes spéciales, le timbre Poste-bonheur permet un traitement plus efficace.

Le père Noël nord-americain est une version de la légende de saint Nicholas, introduite au Nouveau-Monde pendant le XVIIe siècle comme Sinterklaas par les colons hollandais. Le joyeux bonhomme grassouillet s'est d'abord dessiné dans le célèbre poème de 1822 intitulé «La nuit de Noël». Le motif du timbre a été réalisé par Ross MacDonald.

Le timbre de 0,42 $, conçu par Anita Kunz, illustre le porteur de présents d'Estonie, Jõuluvana. Ce vieux bonhomme aux joues rouges et à la barbe blanche est vêtu d'un manteau brun fait de peau de mouton et d'un chapeau assorti et de mitaines tricotées à la main. Portant baguette pour les enfants désobéissants et présents pour les enfants sages, ce mi-saint Nicholas, mi-ancien dieu de Noël, tout comme l'arbre de Noël, est venu d'Allemagne en Estonie.

La Befana, illustrée sur le timbre de 0,48 $ pour les envois à destination des États-Unis, a été réalisée par Jamie Bennett. La vieille dame bienveillante se déplace seule, la nuit, sur son balai, portant des présents pour les enfants méritants et un morceau de charbon pour les moins gentils. La Befana s'introduit par la cheminée, le 5 janvier, veille de l'Épiphanie. Au fils des ans, son rôle s'est quelque peu amoindri avec la venue de Babbo Natale, la version italienne du père Noël, personnage qui se présente la veille de Noël.

Le timbre de 0,84 $, pour les envois du régime international, est consacré au Weihnachtsmann allemand. Illustré par Simon Ng, le personnage à la barbe blanche, mince et ployant sous sa lourde charge, porte un petit arbre de Noël en plus de son sac deprésents, qu'il distribue la veille de Noël. Version profane de la légende de saint Nicholas, Weihnachtsmann est apparu après la Réforme. Le vieux saint Nicholas - pour ceux qui croient encore en lui - est invariablement associé au jour de la Saint-Nicholas, célébré le 6 décembre.

L'émission a été confiée à Louis Fishauf et à

Fishauf and Stephanie Power.

Stamp Specifications:

Date of Issue:	13 Nov. 1992
Denominations:	37¢, 42¢, 48¢, 84¢
Printer:	Ashton-Potter Ltd.
Quantity: Sheet Stamps:	42¢ - 45,000,000
	48¢ - 8,000,000
	84¢ - 8,000,000
Stamp Packs:	37¢ - 5,800,000 packs
	42¢ - 2,500,000 packs
	48¢ - 600,000 packs
	84¢ - 600,000 packs
Dimensions:	37¢ - 40 mm x 26 mm (horizontal)
	42¢ - 30 mm x 36 mm (vertical)
	48¢ - 30 mm x 36 mm (vertical)
	84¢ - 30 mm x 36 mm (vertical)
Perforation:	13+
Gum Type:	PVA
Paper Type:	37¢ & 48¢ - Coated Papers Ltd.
	42¢ & 84¢ - Harrison
Printing Process:	lithography (seven colours)
Pane Layout:	42¢, 48¢ & 84¢ - 50 stamps
Stamp Packs:	37¢ & 42¢ - 10 stamps
	48¢ & 84¢ - 5 stamps
Tagging:	general tagging, four sides
First Day Cancellation:	Ottawa

Stephanie Power.

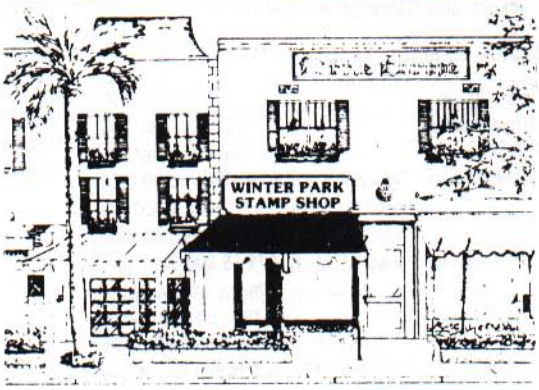
Données techniques :

Date d'émission :	13 novembre 1992
Valeur :	0,37 $, 0,42 $, 0,48 $, 0,84 $
Imprimeur :	Ashton-Potter Ltée
Tirage : Timbres	0,42 $ - 45 000 000
	0,48 $ - 8 000 000
	0,84 $ - 8 000 000
Carnets	0,37 $ - 5 800 000
	0,42 $ - 2 500 000
	0,48 $ - 600 000
	0,84 $ - 600 000
Format :	0,37 $ - 40 mm x 26 mm (horizontal)
	0,42 $ - 30 mm x 36 mm (vertical)
	0,48 $ - 30 mm x 36 mm (vertical)
	0,84 $ - 30 mm x 36 mm (vertical)
Dentalure :	13+
Gomme :	A.P.V.
Papier :	0,37 $ et 0,48 $ - Coated Paper Ltée
	0,42 $ et 0,84 $ - Harrison
Procédé d'impression :	lithographie (sept couleurs)
Présentation des feuilles :	0,42 $, 0,48 $, 0,84 $ - 50 timbres
Présentation des feuilles de carnets :	0,37 $ et 0,42 $ - 10 timbres
	0,48 $ et 0,84 $ - 5 timbres
Marquage :	procédé général, sur les quatre côtés
Oblitération des plis Premier jour :	Ottawa



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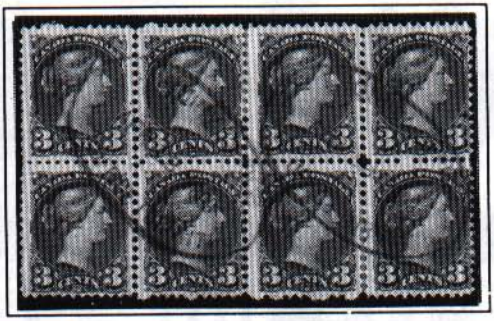
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New on the Philatelic Bookshelf...

Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue, Part 1: the British Commonwealth, 1992, vol. I. *The 93rd edition of this volume was released on 24 July 1992. It contains Great Britain and the Commonwealth countries A - I including Canada. Size 21.6 x 30.5 cm.(8½ x 12 in.) , with many thousands of illustrations in black and white. 712 pages, case bound. ISBN 0-85259-328-7. Published by Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., Parkside, Ringwood, Hampshire BH24 3SH, England. Retail price £20.00. Available from the publishers, stamp dealers and bookstores.*

Stanley Gibbons now publishes the British Commonwealth in two volumes. This is the world recognized catalogue of Britain and the Commonwealth. If you collect any part of the British Empire in a serious manner you cannot do without this catalogue. It is comprehensive and carries thousands of illustrations. A bright varnished multi-coloured cover on a red background makes this hardbound volume complete. Gibbons Commonwealth catalogue is eagerly sought after and consulted by stamp collectors. For those who believe they can do with the previous edition, you are reminded that the new volume contains many thousands of price increases. Here are a few examples: Great Britain 463a mint up 80%, Great Britain X1019 mint up 200%, Grenada 203 used up 100%, Canada 661 up 100%, Cyprus 160 mint up 75%.

Part 1, Volume II, which contains the Commonwealth countries J -Z inclusive was released in early October.

J.E.Kraemer

Hans Reiche, ***Number One Stamps of the Old German States.*** *Published by the author, 22 Chapleau Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1M 1E2. 41 pages, Size 8½ x 3⅜ in., 18 black and white illustrations, blue card cover. $10.00 Cdn. Available from the author.*

The introduction to this publication describes the popularity of displays of German States number ones in National and International competition. The work covers the first stamp issued by each of 18 German States. The latter were gleaned from famous collections of the past with emphasis on the John R. Boker collection. The aim of this work is to assemble information already published in the form of a handy reference.

The issue date, designer, printer, plates, paper types and varieties, along with known multiples and quantities printed, are listed for each stamp. Several blank pages for notes are thoughtfully added to the back of the publication.

PRF

Collect Chess on Stamps. *Published by Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., 5 Parkside, Rigwood, Hampshire BH24 3SH, England. ISBN 0-85259-327-9. Softbound, size 150 x 210 mm (8¼ x 5⅞in.), 50 pages, black and white illustrations. Retail price £5.00.*

Chess has always held a world wide fascination. The recent Boris Spasskey - Bobby Fischer match in Belgrade, Jugoslavia for a purse of $5,000,000 continues to fuel world interest in chess. This is the 7th title in a series of thematic catalogues by Stanley Gibbons. It follows the established patter of a complete country-by-country listing of all stamps relevant to the game of chess, followed by a comprehensive index. The index lists all chess-related stamps according to the subject of the design. Topics include competitions, associations, personalities, historical subjects and chess pieces.

The catalogue has an interesting introduction to the history of chess, complete with lists of world champions and medal winners at biennial chess olympiads. A complete collection of chess stamps is fairly easy to obtain. The first stamp appeared as recently as 1947 and the total number of stamps issued is still comfortably under 500. Chess, "The Game of Kings," is an interesting theme for a topical collection.

J.E. Kraemer □

Society Reports / Rapports de la Société

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

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NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS - EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

1993

MARCH 2 - 7: ESCPEX '93, Edmonton, Alberta, at the Europa Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall. Information from the Show Chairman, P.O. Box 399, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2J6.

APRIL 30-MAY 2 / 30 AVRIL - 2 MAI: ROYAL *1993* ROYALE at/à ORAPEX, Ottawa, Ont. at the Radisson Hotel. 400 frame exhibition; 100 frames are reserved for aerophilately and astrophilately. Entry forms must be submitted by 31 Mar. 1993. The Second National Philatelic Literature Exhibition is part of the event. Literature entries must be in the hands of the exhibition committee by 1 Feb. 1993. Information on exhibiting at ROYAL *1993* ROYALE is available from the exhibition co-chairmen at P.O. Box 2788, Station D, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5N8. Further information on the show and the annual meeting of the R.P.S.C. will appear in the Jan.-Feb. 1993 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist.*

MAY 7 - 9: PIPEX '93, Vancouver, B.C., at the Robson Square Conference Centre. Information from: Trevor N. Larden, 101-3787 West 4th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V6R 1P4.

JUNE 11 - 13: STAMPEX '93, at Sheraton Centre, Toronto, Ont.

SEPT. 3 - 5: BNAPEX 1993, in Toronto at the Royal York Hotel, 100 Front Street West, Toronto. Open Sept. 3 to members of BNAPS only. Seminars, exhibits and bourse. Information from: Allan L. Steinhart, 35 Church Street, Suite 305, Toronto, Ont. M5E 1T3.

1994

MARCH 18 - 20: ESCPEX '94, Edmonton, at the Europa Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall, Edmonton, Alberta. Information from Show Chairman, P.O. Box 399, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2J6.

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

MAY 27 - 29: ROYAL '94 ROYALE, Kelowna, B.C., in the Grand Okanagan Resort Centre. Information from Kelowna and District Stamp Club, Box 1185, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 7P8.

1993

JANUARY 8 - 10: PHILEX show at the Metro Toronto Convention Centre, 255 Front Street W. 85 international dealers and postal agencies representing 70 countries, youth booth, special show cancels and attractions. Jan 8, 10 am to 8 pm; Jan. 9, 10 am to 6 pm; Jan. 10, 10 am to 5 pm. Information from Frank Buono (607) 724-4444.

FEBRUARY 26-27: VICTOPICAL 1993, at the Garth Homer Achievement Centre, 813

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 163 meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, September to June in St. Bernadette's Hall, S.E. corner of Harwood and Bayly, Ajax, from 7 to 10 pm. All visitors welcome, especially junior collectors. Address: P.O. Box 107, Ajax, Ont. L1S 3C3.

AMICALE des PHILATÉLISTES des l'OUTAOUAIS

R.P.S.C. Chapter 190 meets every Thursday, September to April in the basement of the Saint Benoit Church, 170 Sherbrooke St., Hull, Qué. Visitors welcome. For information, Write P.O. Box 422, Gatineau, Qué. J8P 7A1.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 73 meets second Wednesday of each month except July and August at 7:30 pm. at Parkview Centre, 189 Blake St., Barrie. Table Auction at every meeting. Visitors welcome. Contact: Sec.-Treas. Lew Metzger, P.O. Box 1113, Barrie, Ont. L4M 5E2.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 144 meets 1st Sunday October to June inclusive (1:30-4:00 pm) and 3rd Tuesday year round (7:30-9:30 pm), September to June at Terry Miller Recreation Complex, Meeting Room 2, Williams Parkway (between Dixie Rd. and Bramalea Rd.) Bramalea, Ont. Visitors welcome. Correspondence: Bramalea Stamp Club, % 74 Glenmore Cres., Bramalea, Ont. L6S 1H8.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 66) Regular meeting: First Wednesday of month, 7:00 pm. Auctions on third and fourth Wednesday of month, 7:30 pm. Kerby Centre, 1133 7 Ave. S.W. No meetings July and August. Correspondence to Calgary Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 1478, Station "M", Calgary, Alta. T2P 2L6.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Canadian Areophilatelic Society (CAS) welcomes as a member anyone interested in aerophilately or astrophilately, worldwide. Yearly membership is $10 Cdn. No regular meetings are held but several members meet regularly at the weekly RA Stamp Club meetings at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, Ont. 7:30 pm every Monday except June, July and August. Sec.: E.R. "Ritch" Toop, P.O. Box 9026, Alta Vista P.O., Ottawa, Ont. K1G 3T8.

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 139 meets twice per month, September to June (1st Wednesdays of each month and Thursday two weeks later) at 7:30 pm at Suite 301, 2660 Southvale Cres., Ottawa. Write to: Sec., C.F.P.S., Box 2595, Stn. D, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W6.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 205 meets on the second and fourth Tuesday September to May inclusive at 7 pm, in the Drop-in Centre, Victoria Square, Colborne, Ont. All stamp collectors are welcome. Officers for 1992-3 season are Bruce Plumb, Pres. (416) 355-3901; Walter Smith, Sec. (416) 355-2707; Mary Jackson, Treas. (416) 344-7882.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA -

Chapter 67 meets 2nd and 4th Monday of every month (except on holidays and in July and August) at 7:30 pm at Forest Avenue Public School, 20 Forest Ave., Port Credit. Visitors always welcome. Contact E.A. Read, (416) 278-4716.

DELTA STAMP CLUB

Chapter 138 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (except June/August). Visitors always welcome. Information: Bill Heather, (604) 943-5303, 325-54th St., Delta, B.C. V4M 3G6.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at Stan Wadlow Clubhouse, Cedarvale Ave. first east of Woodbine, at Cosburn, north of arena. Visitors always welcome. Sec.: Raymond Reakes, 188 Woodmount Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4 3Z4.

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

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

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB (WINDSOR)

R.P.S.C. Chapter 154 meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month (4th Wednesday in July and August) at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 1140 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont. (just south of Giles Blvd.). Meetings start at 7 pm, program at 8 pm. Lots of parking and all visitors are welcome. Information: President, Essex Count Stamp Club, 356 Genevieve, Windsor, Ont. N8S 3V6.

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 78 meets at Fairfield Centre, 80 Lothian Way, Etobicoke at 7:30 pm, 1st Wednesday of every month except July and August. Visitors always welcome. Information: C.E. Allen, 5 Aintree Court, Etobicoke, Ont. M8W 2E1. Phone 251-3425.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 176 meets 1st Tuesday of each month in the Fenelon Falls Public Library at 7:30 pm. Visitors Welcome. President: Isabel Wessell, R R #3, Woodville, Ont. K0M 2T0.

HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 51 welcomes all visitors to our meetings on 2nd and 4th Mondays, September to May, and 2nd Mondays of May and June. Meetings at the Polonia Club, 4-C Solidarnosc Place (near Sherman and Barton) with parking available in the church lot. We consistently have a bourse of 12 dealers, as well as auctions, club sales books, slide show or speaker, library, door prizes. Free refreshments, but there is a small door charge. Information: P.O. Box 205, Hamilton, Ont. L8N 3A2.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 58 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month September through June (except 4th Tuesdays in December and June), 7 pm at Prince of Wales School Library, corner of Monaghan Rd. and Sherbrooke St., Peterborough, Ont. Information: Lloyd Mosher, Box 2222, Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7Y4.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets monthly, 2nd Wednesdays, September to June from 7 - 10 pm at the Kelowna Secondary School Cafeteria, 575 Harvey Ave. Business meeting at 8 pm, followed by an auction. Visitors always welcome. Information: Box 1185, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 7P8.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 7 meets 4th Wednesday of each month (except July, August and December) in the cafeteria of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile at 7:30 pm. Visitors always welcome. Sec.: Abie Heersma, 73 Jasper, Chatham, Ont. N7M 4C1.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

Meetis 2nd and 4th Monday, September to May, 7:30 pm, at St. Paul's Anglican Church Hall, corner of Queen and Montreal Streets, Kingston, Ont.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 13 meets 2nd Thursday every month (except July and August) at Rink in the Park, Seagram Dr., Waterloo. Visitors welcome. Information: B.J. Martin, Box 1676, Stn. C, Kitchener, Ont. N2G 4R2.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

Chapter 33 meets 2nd Wednesday and last Friday each month from September to June at the Herb Carroll Centre, 1100 Lincoln St., Thunder Bay, Ont. Meetings start at 8:00; visitors welcome. Sec.: Edith Dombrowsky, 174 Elron Cres., Thunder Bay, Ont. P7C 5T5.

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 84 meets at Lindsay Place School, Broadview Ave., Pointe Claire, Quebec, on 2nd and 4th Thursdays, September to June at 7:30 pm. Pres.: Alan Dean, Box 1, Pointe Claire, P.Q. H9R 4N5.

MILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 180 meets last Wedesday of each month (except December) , 7:30 pm at Halton Centennial Manor (Auditorium). Enter from Childs Drive just south of Milton Mall. Park in rear and walk across to auditorium. Silent auction every meeting. Information: Box 203, Milton, Ont. L9T 4N9; Phone (416) 878-1533.

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 44 meets on the 3rd Monday of each month, September to June in the Arts Centre, 150 Main St. E., (TACC Room), North Bay, Ont. Visitors are welcome. Pres.: John Fretwell, R R 1, Callandar, Ont. P0H 1H0; phone (705) 752-1364.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 5 welcomes all visitors to its meetings on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month(except July and August) at 7:30 pm in the basement of Bedford Park United Church, 100 Ranleigh Ave., Toronto. Table auction, sales circuit and informative lectures. Sec.: Les Porter, 381 Elm Road, Toronto, Ont. M5M 3V7.

NORTH SHORE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 198 meets on alternate Tuesdays, September through June at Queen Mary School Library, 230 West Keith Road, North Vancouver, B.C. Visitors always welcome. Write to Box 86523, North Vancouver, B.C. V7L 4L1. Current schedule and information: Herb Williams 984-6218 or John Wheeler 984-2744.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month (ecept July and August) at 7:30 pm. in Edithvale Community Centre, Finch Ave. West between Yonge and Bathurst St. Sales circuit, auctions and speakers as well as Saturday morning workshops. Visitors always welcome. Information: James R. Carcary, Box 62, Willowdale, Ont. M2N 5S7; (416) 222-3526.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

The first affiliate of the R.P.S.C., est. 1922, meets 2nd Tuesdays of each month, September to June at the Nova Scotia Museum. Visitors always welcome. Corresponding Secretary: D. Allen, Box 8541, Stn. A, Halifax, N.S. B3K 5M3.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 135 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 pm in the Pine Room, Oakville Arena, Rebecca Street, Oakville. Pres.: Geoff Hill, Box 524, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5B4.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 16 meets every Thursday at 7:30 pm, September through May, at the Hintonburg Community Centre (Laurel Room), 1064 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. Visitors are always welcome. Pres.: Alain Raciot, Box 3899, Stn. C, Ottawa, Ont. K1Y 4M5; phone (613) 521-0458.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 127 meets the first Sunday of each month at 2 pm at the United Church Hall, 696 Main St., Penticton. A short business meeting is followed alternatively by a swap and shop session and auction or slide presentation. Visitors always welcome. Information: R R 3, S55, C178, Penticton, B.C. V2A 7K8; phone (604) 493-0188.

PHILATÉLIQUE ARGENTEUIL STAMP CLUB

Chapter 118 meets 2nd Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at 7:30 pm. Bilingual and bi-province meetings in Hawkesbury Ont. and Lachute Que. Information: James R, Donaldson, 593 McGill St., Hawkesbury, Ont. K6A 1R1; phone (613) 632-3106.

R.A. STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA

Chapter 41 meets every Monday (except June, July and August) at 7:30 pm at the R.A. Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, Ont. Visitors welcome. Information: (613) 733-5100.

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB

Chapter 10 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month, September through May, from 7 - 10 pm at Sheldon-Williams Collegiate Library, 2601 Coronation St., Regina. Visitors are always welcome. Information: Box 1891, Regina, Sask. S4P 3E1.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB

Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month (except July and August), 7:30 pm at Community Centre, 65 East Sixth Ave., by Canada Game Pool, northeast corner of Sixth and McBride, New Westminster, B.C. Information: Box 145, Milner, B.C. V0X 1T0. Phone 534-1884.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays (Except June to August), 8 pm at St. Malachy's High School. Auction each meeting. Information: Box 6783, Stn. A, Saint John, N.B. E2L 4S2.

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays (except July and August), 8 pm at Cabot Institute. Visitors welcome. Chairperson: J. Don Wilson, 11 Elm Pl., St. John's, NF A1B 2S4, phone (709)726-2741.

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 94 meets every 3rd Thursday of the month, 7:30 pm at Victoria Park Secondary School, Library Seminar Room, 15 Wallingford Rd., Don Mills, Ont. Information: J. Doehler (416) 438-4862, or P. Mustard 690-9711.

UNION PHILATÉLIQUE de MONTREAL

Chapter 3 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays,September to June at 7 pm, 7110 8th Ave., Montreal (St-Michel), PQ. Visitors always welcome. Information: 9170 Millen St., Montreal, PQ H2M 1W7.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 14 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (except July and August), 7:30 pm at St. Paul's Runnymede Church, 404 Willard Ave., near Jane and Bloor, Toronto. Visitors always

welcome. Information: 331 Rathburn Rd., Islington, Ont. M9B 2L9.

WESTMOUNT PHILATELIC CLUB

Chapter 17 meets 4th Monday of the month September to June (except December), 7:30 pm at the United Service Club, 1195 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal. Visitors very welcome. Pres.: Bernie Margolis. Information: Robert Mirabelli, 9 Dobie Ave., Mt-Royal, PQ H3P 1R9., phone (514) 735-0183.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

YUKON STAMP CLUB

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

R.P.S.C. CHAPTER PRESIDENTS

If you want to extend your chapter's activities and increase the benefits to your membership, try 6 chapter ads in the *Canadian Philatelist.* You won't be disappointed with the results. Join the many Royal affiliates who list their club in every issue of the journal. The cost is only $15.00 for 6 consecutive ads.

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472	Firby, Charles G.
487	Greenwood Stamp Co.
543	Hennock, Jim A.
490	Lee, Robert A.
482	Lighthouse Publications
499	Maresch, R. & Son
514	Northwestern Philatelic Auctions
518	Royal Philatelic Society
494	Schiff Auctions
517	Sheffield, John
cover	Sissons, J.N. Ltd. (back)
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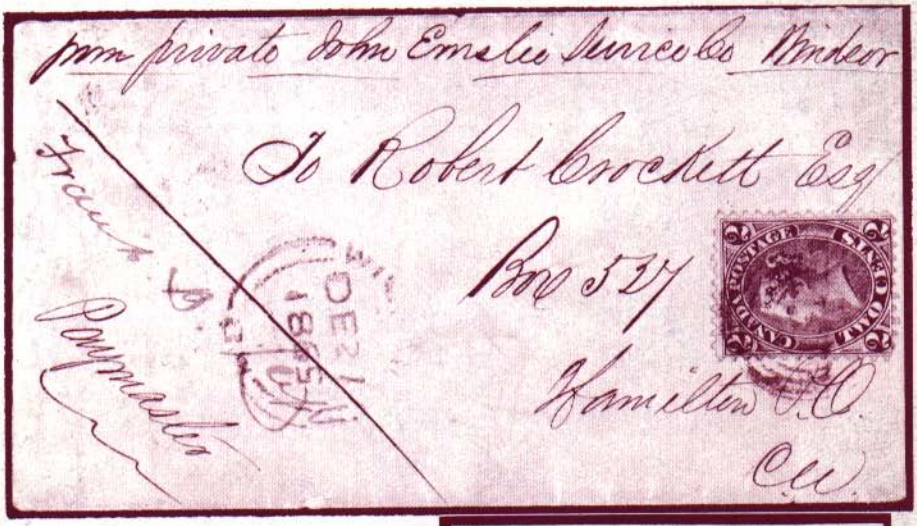
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