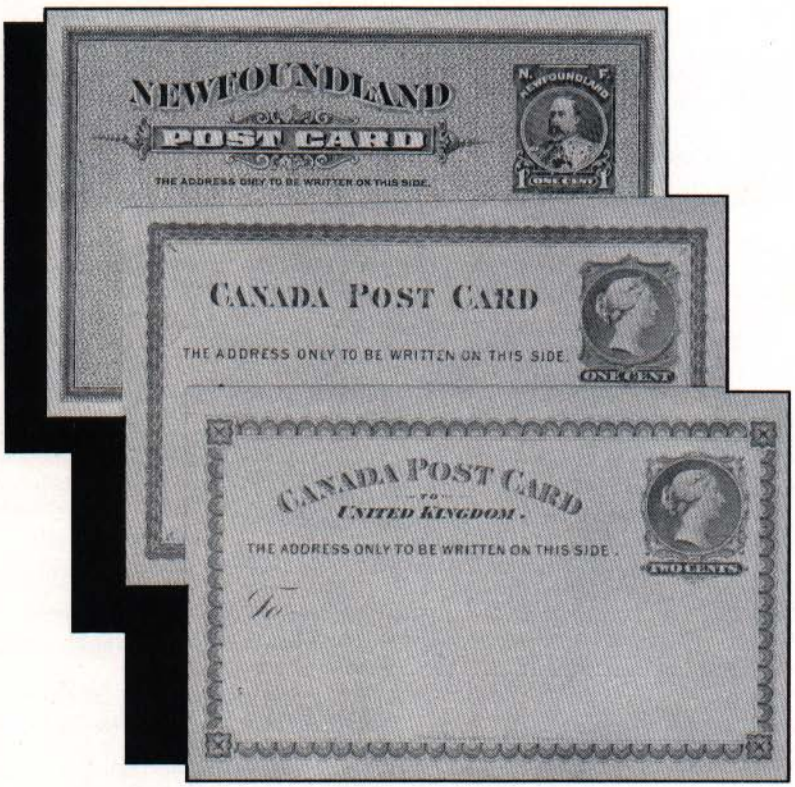
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Journal of The
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SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de la
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE
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In This Issue:

• Canadian Postal Stationery • Great Britain Wilding Definitives • Centennial Copter Project Covers • Paper, part 2 • The Iron Road, part 11

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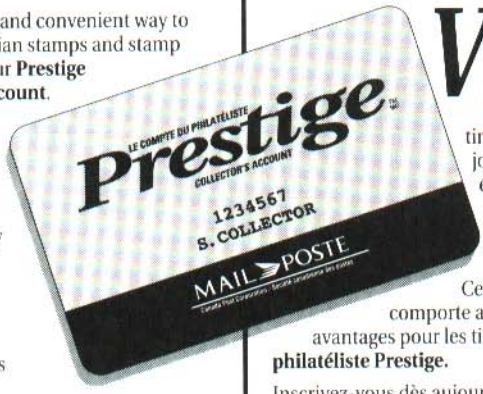
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Le philatéliste canadien

Journal of The ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de la SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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From the Editor's Desk

by Steve Thorning

CANADA 92 SIGNATURE SHEETS – THE LAST WORD?

Over the past few months I have been receiving a small but steady stream of mail concerning the special "Signature Sheets" issued at the Canada 92 Youth Show in Montreal. For those readers not familiar with the matter, these were a special version of the four-stamp souvenir sheet issued on Mar. 25, 1992, but with some facsimile signatures printed on them. They were available only at the show, with the surplus being sold by the Show Committee in bulk lots. The central point of contention in this matter is that a Canada Post stamp issue has been released that was printed only in minute quantities (10,000) and that was not made generally available. A number of collectors consider this to be improper; others consider it to be a perfectly legitimate procedure by both the Show Committee and Canada Post.

Alain Bossard's letter in this issue, taking issue with a previous letter from Andrew Cronin and defending the way these sheets were handled, is far beyond the length of letters I normally publish, but it summarizes, logically and eloquently, points made by other writers. Andrew Cronin, a man of considerable stature in the philatelic community, is an outspoken critic of the sheet, and his opinions must be considered seriously. I have given him an opportunity to respond to M. Bossard's comments.

I am not in a position to guess what the FIP may do with this sheet. Frankly, I believe that 99% of Canadian collectors don't care. There may well be, as M. Bossard states, many European precedents for this sort of stamp issue. In North America, though, there is an assumption among collectors that all new post office issues should be available from the Post Office at issue price to anyone who wants them. Two well-known U.S. cases are pertinent examples: the "Farley" issues of the 1930s, and the "Hammarskjold error" of 1962, which was reprinted in large quantities so that collectors did not need to be either well-heeled or well-connected in order to maintain complete collections. Mr. Cronin sums up these sentiments when he says that the sheets might have been placed on sale at philatelic outlets, at some advance over face value, with the extra proceeds applied to youth philately, the initial reason for their production.

One young collector of my acquaintance has taken great pride in the fact that he has maintained a complete collection of Canada for the past three or four years – except now for the Signature Sheet. He has a strong feeling that there was something unfair about the issue, and the matter has considerably reduced his enthusiasm for collecting. Completeness, after all, is one of the goals of collecting, and it is insulting to collectors to tell them that they simply should ignore a stamp they object to.

As others have already observed, the true impact of the Signature Sheet on Canadian philately will depend upon the way catalogues will treat it. Although fairly well publicized within organized philately and in the philatelic press, it is safe to say that the vast majority of Canadian collectors still are not aware of this item. I know that this was the case in my own local stamp club.

It will be difficult to gauge the ultimate reaction of rank-and-file collectors. Most will never own one of these sheets: there are not enough of them to go around. Some will shrug the matter off. Others, seeing that it is difficult or impossible to assemble a complete collection of modern Canada, may become disillusioned with Canada Post's policies, and switch collecting interests. I hope that Canadian philately has not shot itself in the foot over these sheets, and particularly, that they do not deter or disenchant young collectors.

Obviously, there will never be a consensus about the Signature Sheet among Canadian collectors. I believe the matter has been given a full and fair hearing in this journal, and barring any new developments, I will now put the issue to rest. □

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Letters to the Editor / Lettres au rédacteur

CANADIANS AND ARMED CONFLICT

Sir,

Part 7 of C.F. Black's philatelic survey of "Canadians and Armed Conflict." covering the period since 1945, in your Nov.-Dec. issue, provides a very thorough and interesting survey, but there are a few additions that could be made. As the author says, Canada has participated in virtually all of the UN's peacekeeping forces and observation missions in areas of tension, including a number of important UN operations not specifically noted on stamps, and indeed Canadians have died in them. One might therefore add to Mr. Black's listing the three New York UN issues commemorating peacekeeping in general (in 1966, 1975 and 1980, with Geneva equivalents in 1975 and 1980, and Vienna in 1980). Also, the troubled period in Namibia (and Canada's close attention to this problem) began earlier than 1979, so it would be appropriate to note the 1973 and 1975 New York and Geneva UN issues on Namibia, as well as the 1979 issue mentioned in the article.

On the former Belgian Congo, one could add UN No. 108-109 of 1962 commemorating Dag Hammarskjold's death, since he died in a plane crash in the Congo, under circumstances never fully explained, while trying to rescue the UN operation there. There were Indian military stamps issued in 1962 (M56-61) for use by "UN Force (India) Congo," and M62 in 1965 for the Indian contingent in UNEF (Gaza); they of course served alongside Canadian forces.

The article rightly draws attention to the involvement of Canadians in the Vietnam War, but does not mention the service of many Canadian military and civilian personnel from the late 1950s to the 1970s in the three "International Control Commissions" in Viet

nam, Laos, and Cambodia, set up as non-UN operations to try to supervise the uneasy truce arrangements in these countries in these countries after the Geneva agreements of 1954 ending French rule there. The three-nation commissions were chaired by India, with Poland and Canada as the other members. Indian stamps separately overprinted for these commissions were issued from 1954 to 1968; they are listed as "International Commission in Indo-China."

Michael Shenstone, Ottawa

UNHONOURED HEADS-OF-STATE

Sir,

Recently I became aware that most of our Governors-General and Lieutenant-Governors have never appeared on a postage stamp.

Champlain has graced three stamps and Frontenac one. Massey, Vanier, Michener, and Leger have each been honoured on a stamp.

But no stamp was issued for Governor-General Grey on the anniversary of the Grey Cup. The Stanley Cup and NHL anniversaries have passed without a stamp for Governor-General Stanley. Lady Byng's contribution of the Byng Trophy has not been deemed worthy of notice. Governor-General Byng should have been honoured with a stamp on the anniversary of Vimy. Surely there should have been a stamp for Governor-General Alexander among those being issued for World War II. When stamps are being planned to honour Canadian literature, surely there could be one for Governor-General Tweedsmuir's instituting the Governor-General's Literary Awards. Several stamps have been issued related to anniversaries for Toronto and Ontario, but none for Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe.

In the 1950s and 1970s stamps were issued picturing several of our Prime Ministers, without reference to any anniversary. Why could not a similar plan be followed to honour those governors so far ignored?

Garnet G. Trivett, Simcoe, Ontario

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STAMP VARIETY

Sir,

After looking over two full sheets of the 14¢ Quebec Winter Carnival Scene of 1979 (Scott 780), I notice that a flaw appears on one stamp, situated in the second column, two rows up from the bottom. It is a small circular spot on the white vest of the Bonnehomme. Both of my sheets have this oddity in exactly the same place.

Can you enlighten me if this has been found by other philatelists?

Michael J. La Rochelle
Box 322, South River, ON P0A 1X0

(Ed. note: Is this one of those flaws that occùrs with offset printing, or is it a constant variety? Other collectors with this variety should contact Mr. La Rochelle directly. We will publish any further findings.)

HOME SHOPPERS NETWORK

Sir,

I recently wrote a letter of complaint to the Canadian Home Shoppers Network (CHSN), the cable television channel, over their pricing of recent Canadian stamp issues. I received a prompt and courteous response, but it did nothing to justify their exorbitant markups on recent philatelic material. I am focusing on the 'Canada in Space' issue, but the same applies to the Elvis issue and others.

These items are aimed strictly at the non-philatelist with little or no knowledge of philatelic material. These non-collectors buy stamps as they would any other collectible for two reasons, intrinsic value and monetary worth. Measuring intrinsic value is strictly subjective, but monetary value is easily measured as being the face (or catalogue) value of the stamps.

People will view these items with disgust upon realizing that the value of their "collectors items" is no more than the postage value of the stamps. Canada Post perhaps will gain some short term customers, but in the long run people selling such material at ridiculous prices will damage the credibility of dealers, Canada Post, and the hobby. It will also diminish any further interest non-collectors may have in stamps as an investment possibility.

I commend Canada Post on many of its recent marketing schemes. Even using CHSN to sell the 1992 Souvenir Collection at Post Office retail price was a wise move. It doesn't make sense that CHSN can sell one Canada Post product at its true retail value, but others, like the 'Canada in Space' issue, at a markup of approximately 700%. Canada Post seems to think hat these items on the CHSN will entice new collectors. I think not.

Mr. Lind of CHSN wrote me that "This item was never positioned as an investment nor were statements made about any potential appreciation." This may be technically true, but anyone who has listened to these commercials knows that the material is promoted as 'priceless heirlooms, with the implication of investment potential.

Stamp collecting is at a crossroads. Many other collectibles, such as phone cards and baseball cards, make it harder and harder to attract young people to the hobby, this is the last thing the hobby needs.

John Boutillier, Toronto

Mr. Alain Doucet of Canada Post has replied:

I do not have any further explanation to offer you beyond the response sent to you from CHSN, which contained a detailed explanation of the program and the reasons for its existence.

I appreciate your comments regarding our recent efforts to popularize the hobby of stamp collecting and the stiff competition that stamps face as a collectible.

We appreciate your interest and your views and will keep your comments in mind as we develop new programs.

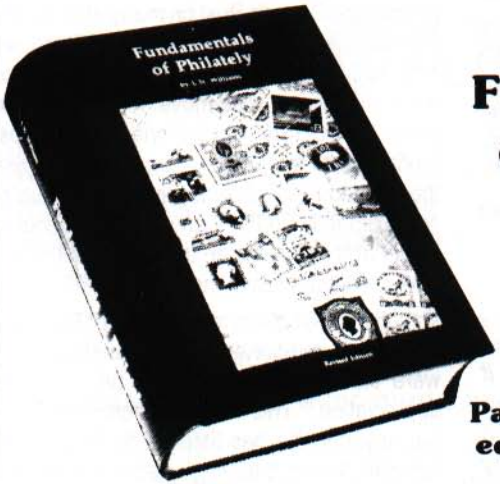
Alain Doucet
Director, Stamp Marketing, Canada Post

THOSE CANADA '92 SHEETS AGAIN

Sir,

In support of Ralph Mitchener's column in the

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Nov.-Dec. issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* and to answer the comments of Andrew Cronin in the following issue, I would like to add that Ralph Mitchener was absolutely right when he said that "Sour grapes won't change the facts", the so-called Canada '92 sheets or Montreal sheets are now part of Canadian philately and of the philatelic market and if that has any importance to philatelists, sooner or later this item will find a place in most catalogs, as did many previous "strange" issues of philatelic material in the past. Nobody has to buy that sheet as nobody has to buy all of the philatelic material released every year by Canada Post.

Before answering more specifically Mr. Cronin's comments, I would like to quote the Webster's definition of what is philately: "the collection and study of postage and imprinted stamps". The Canada 92 signature sheets contain four stamps that are good for postage in Canada and in that respect fall under that definition. I agree with M. Cronin that the issuing process of those sheets was not ideal.

The Montreal World Philatelic Youth Exhibition was organized under the patronage of the FIP. The directors of that international federation must have been aware in advance of the intentions of Canada Post. As nothing has been done to stop it or officially protest it, I suppose that they agree with the issuing process and it would be rather amazing to see the FIP banning those sheets from being exhibited when they where issued by the country organizing an event they were supporting.

In fact, most international philatelic exhibitions supported or sponsored by the FIP have been and are still made financially possible through that same process of selling a souvenir stamp or souvenir sheet at a price much higher than the face value. Philexfrance '89 is among many possible a good example of that practice. There a souvenir sheet containing four Fr5 stamps was sold for Fr50. The Fr30 surcharge was to help finance the exhibition. The $12 sheet sold in Montreal came with a 144 page program. That compares very well with the 50Fr (about $12) sheet sold in Paris, the official program there would have cost another $30! Canada Post announced, maybe a little late, the release of that sheet and anybody at the show had the ability to buy as many as they wanted. In fact there were leftovers. The practice of selling that issue only to people attending the show is neither new nor illegal. Among many examples, the 1923 (Bordeaux), 1925 (Paris), 1927 (Strasbourg), 1929 (Le Havre) issues of France (Scott #177, 226, 241 and 246), the 1930 (Antwerp) issue of Belgium (Scott #221), etc., were sold under those conditions. More recently, in 1964 the same thing happened at Philatec organised in Paris under the patronage of the FIP. In one case at least, the International Stamp show in Strasbourg in 1927, the quantity printed was not large enough (50,000) and people attending the show in its last days couldn't even buy the special sheet. All those exhibition special issues and many others can be regularly seen exhibited at international stamp shows organised under the patronage of the FIP and to state that the Canada '92 sheet will be banned from being exhibited is just nonsense.

The important point is that the Canada '92 sheets were printed with the authorization of Canada Post, good for postage and made available to the public.

I agree once more with Mr. Cronin that those sheets were not issued for postal purposes. They have been issued for the philatelists who had the opportunity to use them postally. But that has been the case for most of the stamps of this country and others, for a century or so. The only stamps issued for postal purposes are those of the definitive series. Are those the only ones that philatelists should collect and exhibit? If the answer is yes I am afraid that the hobby we all love is not going to survive very long. Most philatelist today enjoy collecting those "non-postally-motivated issues" and for the future of organized philately shouldn't be discouraged of doing so.

What was the necessity of issuing in 1897 a 16 stamp series (face value of $16.20½!) to commemorate the diamond jubilee of Queen

Victoria, a series that many Canadian philatelists are proud to possess or are looking forward to acquire. Was that for postal purposes? The release of a 5$ stamp (166 times the letter rate) in 1897 is by itself astonishing. That would correspond to the release of a 72$ stamp by Canada Post today. Should this series also be banned from international philatelic exhibitions organized by the FIP because it had no postal purposes?

I am myself appalled to see Canada Post issuing so many unnecessary commemorative stamps every year. That has been the trend around the world for many years and though that doesn't justify it, Canada hasn't been the worst case.

Regardless of "the magic of the marketplace", as phrased by M. Cronin, any philatelist collecting all of the issues of Canada, as many do, will be looking for a copy of that Canada '92 sheet in the future, if he or she hasn't already been wise enough to own one.

And last but unfortunately not at least, I am appalled by the last comment of M. Cronin. In a country like Canada where the federal government is trying to convince people that multiculturalism is the future, to see somebody have such disdain for other areas of the world because they are poor is puzzling. The fact that Kiribati and Tuvalu are impoverished doesn't make them, or at least their people, insignificant to the rest of the world, at least I hope so.

Alain Bossard, Amicale des Philatélistes de l'Outaouais

Andrew Cronin Replies:

M. Brossard seems to have missed the point in his somewhat emotional letter.

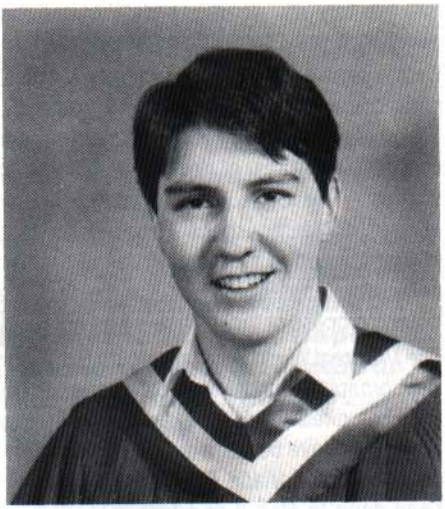
If Canada Post had placed the signature sheets on sale at all the philatelic sales outlets in our country, with a surtax not exceeding 50% of the total face value of the stamps contained therein, they could then be exhibited without prejudice at any international show under FIP patronage. The extra money so raised would have been greater than that achieved by the donation of the signature sheets by Canada Post. □

Philatelic News in Brief...

MAIL BOX EXHIBITION

Members of the RPSC who will be visiting the Ottawa area this summer will enjoy viewing a special exhibit of mail boxes from around the world, titled "History in a Box," presented by the National Postal Museum at the Museum of Civilization, 100 Laurier St., Hull. The exhibit runs from June 3 to Sept. 12, 1993.

MANFRED WALTHER AWARD



Guillaume Vadeboncoeur of Gloucester, Ont. has been selected as Canada's 1992 Philatelic Youth of the Year and winner of the Manfred Walther Award by a special committee of the RPSC. The Award, a cheque for $100.00, is made possible by the Harmonie Stamp Club (RPSC Chapter 94). It was presented to Mr. Vadeboncoeur by James E. Kraemer of the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation at a meeting of the Ottawa Philatelic Society. Mr. Walther, a dealer and longtime member of the Harmonie Club, always had time to help young collectors.

Guillaume, who is 17, is an outstanding philatelist and student. He won the Grand Prix in Traditional Philately and a vermeil medal at Canada 92 in Montreal.

His specialty is early Canada, particularly the Small Queen Issue.

Nominees for the 1993 Walther Award should be made to the RPSC before Nov. 1, 1993. Nominees must be 19 or younger, and residents of Canada.

MAJOR THEFT

A light-fingered employee of the Cuban Postal Museum has stolen a significant portion of the Museum's collection. The missing items include 19th century covers sent to Cuba, stamps and covers of the Havana local post, and thousands of sheets of stamps, essays and proofs, and souvenir sheets, both from Cuba and other countries. The theft was committed on Dec. 10 or 11. The perpetrator, Alejandro Piedra Ruiz, went to Mexico, but authorities expect he will attempt to sell the material in the United States. Dealers and collectors are warned to be alert for this material. The Royal's Anti-Theft Committee can provide more details.



Robert Lee presenting the first copy of the Canadian Precancel Album to Mr. H.Geoff Walburn, dean of Canadian precancel collectors.

NEW PRECANCEL ALBUM

Canadian precancel cancel collectors will be pleased to know that Robert A. Lee has published a new, revised loose-leaf album, the first since the 1960s. It is looseleaf, 130 pages, with spaces for all Canadian precancels. It is available with or without a binder. Mr. H.G. Walburn, the note precancel expert and editor of the precancel catalog, served as a consultant for the project. Details are in Mr. Lee's ad in this issue.



Dick Mallott and Jim Kraemer, RPSC Fellows, after receiving Canada 125 Medals on Dec. 15, for their contributions to the community and nation.

GELDERT MEDAL

Each year the RPSC presents the Geldert Award to the author of the best article or series published the previous year in this journal. The Selection Committee has named the winner for the 1992 volume. The Geldert Medal goes to Frank Alusio, for his for his multi-part article entitled "Themaphil," an important and useful addition to philatelic literature.

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BATA SHOES

A number of collectors have probably seen the Spring 1993 catalogue issued by Bata Shoes. The firm has illustrated its international collection of shoes with stamps from the countries where the shoes were manufactured, and often with appropriate subject matter. This is certainly a clever and colourful idea, and one that may encourage new people to take up the hobby. We congratulate Bata on their use of a philatelic theme in their catalogue, and we hope that other firms will notice how stamps can enhance an advertising message.

NEW R.P.O. BOOK

The Canadian Railway Post Office Study Group of B.N.A.P.S. will be publishing an anthology of articles on Canadian R.P.O.s this September. There will be 26 articles by 19 different authors. The book will contain 230 pages in 8½ x 11 format, soft bound. Our incoming President, William G. Robinson, has been heavily involved in the project. The edition will be restricted to 200 copies. It is priced at $30.00 postpaid ($30.00 U.S. to American addresses), and copies can be reserved by contacting Mr. Robinson at 5830 Cartier Street, Vancouver BC V6M 3A7.

LOW FARES TO FIP SHOWS

Corson Travel of Toronto has arranged for low-cost air fares for RPSC members who wish to attend forthcoming FIP stamp shows. For example, fares to Rio de Janiero (July 30-Aug. 10) will be $1,399.00; Taipei (Aug. 14-Aug. 19) $1,375.00; Bangkok (Oct. 1-Oct. 10) $1,199.00; and Seoul in 1994 at $1,395.00. These prices are based on Toronto departures, but similar reductions are available from other cities. Interested members should contact Murray Heifetz at Corson Travel, 491 Eglinton Ave. W., Toronto ON M5N 1A8; (416) 482-2440; fax (416) 488-9422.

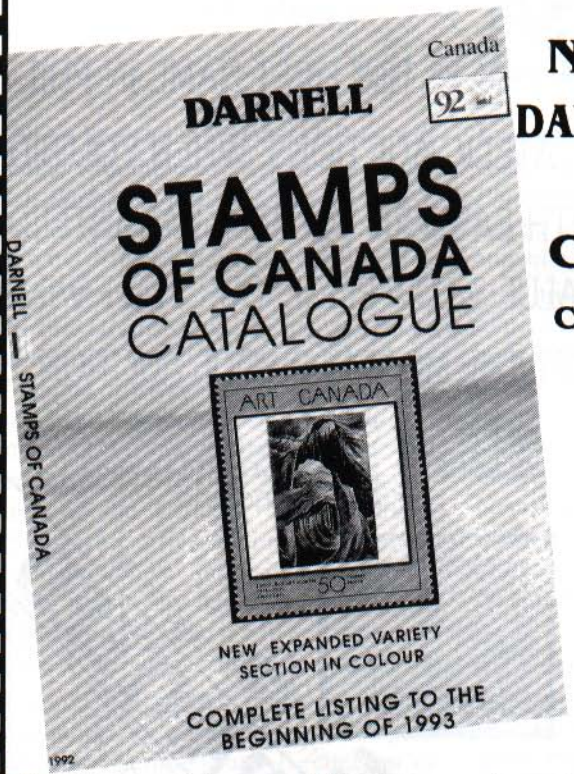
A.P.S. SUMMER SEMINAR

For the past 14 years the American Philatelic Society has offered one-week summer courses in various areas of philately. The courses are sponsored jointly with Penn State University, and are held at State College, Pennsylvania. This year the courses will run from June 20 to 25. This year, RPSC member Ritch Toop of Ottawa will be one of the instructors. His course will cover the 1967-73 Canadian Centennial Definitive Issue. RPSC members who are interested in the APS educational program should write to the APS Educational Dept., Box 8000, State College, PA 16803.

SPECTACULAR PERF SHIFT



Arie Yark, one of our members in Etobicoke, has reported a spectacular perf shift on the Great Britain £2 definitive. The perforation on the bottom of the stamp has shifted upwards, and completely eliminated the inscription, "EDINBURGH CASTLE." It is shown above, with a normal stamp for comparison. □



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The President's Page / la page du président

by Michael Madesker

The by-line on the President's Page will change with the next issue of *The Canadian Philatelist/le philatéliste canadien.* It's present incumbent will have retired from the office at the Annual Convention in Ottawa.

The three terms served by me were most interesting, enhanced by many of the problems of everyday life and decisions that would affect the Society in the future. I have enjoyed the full support of the Board of Directors and the cooperation of the Officers. Without them, holding the office of President of the Royal would be impossible. For this I would like to say thank you to you and express my trust that it will continue with the new President elected in Ottawa.

It would be difficult to enumerate all happenings in the past years. Space would not permit it and the interest of the reader could not be maintained by some of the mundane items. I will therefore review only the major items which have influenced and will continue to affect the life of the members.

– The administrative offices of the Society were moved from Ottawa to Toronto. This was strictly done on financial considerations. The well-functioning office has justified this decision.

– The Sales Circuit was fully computerized on relocation to Ajax, Ontario. It is now serving a larger constituency with greater efficiency.

– *The Canadian Philatelist/le philatéliste canadien* acquired a new editor. With it came some changes in the format and layout. The quality of the magazine has been maintained as can be seen from

La signature de La Page du président changera dans la prochaine édition du *Philatéliste canadien.* Son titulaire ayant pris sa retraite du poste à la Convention annuelle tenue à Ottawa.

Mes trois termes d'office furent entourées d'une myriade de problèmes que nous rencontrons tous dans notre vie quotidienne et des décisions qui affecteront le futur de La Société. Je jouis du support des membres du Comité de direction et la coopération des officiers. Sans ceux-ci, la présidence de La Royale serait intenable. Pour ceci j'aimerais les remercier et j'espère qu'ils continueront de supporter le Président élu à Ottawa.

Il serait très difficile d'énumérer tous les événements des trois dernières années. L'espace ne le permettrait pas et l'attention des lecteurs seraient de courte durée pour les choses anodines. J'aimerais revoir que les éléments principaux qui ont affectés et qui continueront à affecter la vie des membres.

– Les bureaux administratifs furent déménager d'Ottawa à Toronto. Ce fut une décision purement financière. Le bon fonctionnement du bureau justifie cette décision.

– Le programme des carnets de vente a été informatisé lors de son déménagement à Ajax, Ontario. Le programme dessert maintenant une plus grande population et avec plus d'efficience.

– *The Canadian Philatelist/le philatéliste canadien.* s'est retrouvé avec un nouveau rédacteur. En même temps, l'occasion s'est portée pour faire des changements dans le format et la présentation. La qualité du périodique a été maintenue si

the consistent awards at exhibitions.

– The Royal has obtained a new underwriter for its members' insurance needs. The new broker is licensed in all Canadian provinces and is thus able to deal with all questions and problems within the context of provincial legislation. This is of great importance to claimants where the matter of domicile may come into dispute.

On the international scene Canadian philately has been recognized by members participating in international exhibitions with the most outstanding results in the higher levels of awards. Canadian judges are more frequently invited to serve on juries. One of the greatest accolades was reserved for our Past President, Harry Sutherland, who was asked to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, the highest honour to a philatelist. His professional achievements were acknowledged some years ago by an appointment as Queen's Counsel. Three of our members were elected to the Bureaus, governing bodies of the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie: Ken Rowe in Literature, Murray Heifetz in Aerophilately, and Harry Sutherland intraditional philately. I had the honour to be elected President of the Commission for Youth Philately of the FIP.

It gives me much pleasure to be retiring at the time when the Society is flourishing, and leave a budget that is in the black. Once again, thank you all who have worked with me to achieve this state.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the members of the Royal for affording me the privilege of serving them. It is one of the greatest singular honours that a Society can bestow on one in its ranks.

May the pleasures of philately and serving your fellow men be always with you. Thank you. □

l'on en juge par les prix reçus aux expositions.

– Un nouvel assureur a été nommé pour les besoins en assurance des membres. L'assureur est enregistré dans toutes le provinces canadiennes et, par conséquent, peut résoudre les problèmes et répondre aux questions dans le contexte de nos législations. C'est d'importance capitale pour les questions attenantes à la résidence.

Sur la scène internationale, la philatélie canadienne est reconnue. Nos membres participent en plus grand nombres aux expositions et reçoivent des plus hauts niveaux de médailles. Les juges canadiens sont de plus en plus en demande pour servir sur les jurys. Une des plus haute distinction a été accordé à un de nos anciens présidents, Harry Sutherland. Il a été invité à signer le *Roll of Distinguished Philatelists*. Ces activités professionnelles avaient déjà été souligné quelques années auparavant par l'octroi du titre de Conseiller de la reine. Deux de nos membres furent élus à des Bureaux, organismes gouvernants, de la Fédération Internationale de Philatélie: Ken Rowe à la littérature, Murray Heifetz à l'Aerophilatélie, et Harry Sutherland à philatélie traditionnel. On m'a fait l'honneur de m'élire à la présidence de la Commission Jeunesse de la FIP.

Il me fait grand plaisir de prendre ma retraite é un moment ou les affaires de la Société progressent et ou les finances sont en bon ordre. Encore une fois grand merci à tous pour m'avoir aider é se rendre à cet état.

J'aimerais prendre cette occasion pour remercier tous les membres de La Royale de m'avoir permis de les servir. C'est une des principales marques d'honneur qu'une Société peut faire à un de ses membres.

Puissent les plaisirs de la philatélie et ceux du service envers votre prochain soit toujours avec vous. Merci. □

Fellows of the Society

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

Susan Marshall McDonald

1918 – 1992



Mrs. McDonald, Life Membership No. 6176, was elected to the Fellowship of our Society in 1987.

Susan Marshall was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 7, 1918. She graduated with her B.A. from Vassar College, followed by studies at the University of Edinburgh, and received her M.A. from Radcliffe College. In 1943 she married a physician, Dr. John Clark McDonald.

Ten years later she became interested in stamps when their children began collecting. Susan began with Canadian stamps but soon switched to postal history. She eventually narrowed her interests to cross border (Canadian and U.S.) postal history, exchange markings, and trans-Atlantic mail. She exhibited her cross border and trans-Atlantic mail collections locally, nationally and internationally, winning gold and grand awards.

However, Susan McDonald was perhaps best known as a writer, researcher, editor and author throughout her twenty-five or so years with philately. Ninety percent of her writings were on Canada and BNA. As a result of her research, she was considered a leading authority on Canadian postal history of the 1600s, 1700s and 1800s.

For her exceptional contributions to philately through her writing, editing and publishing, as well as service to several national philatelic organizations, she was the recipient of numerous honours and awards. These included the Ashbrook, Brookman, Perry, and Distinguished Philatelist Awards of the USPCS, the Luff Award of the APS, and the Lichtenstein Award of the Collectors Club of New York. In 1986 she was elected to the Writers Hall of Fame of the American Philatelic Society.

She was a member of the major philatelic societies, plus several state societies. At the time of her death she was editor-in-chief of the *Chronicle of U.S. Classic Postal Issues*, a position she held for twenty years.

Susan McDonald passed away on March 17, 1992. She was predeceased by her husband. Both are buried in Tobermory, Ontario, on the Bruce Peninsula. □

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

by/par Charles J.G. Verge

Many exhibitors and judges in Canada are members of the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors (AAPE). Others are not. For the benefit of these people and those who may not have caught the article when it was first published it is reprinted here with the kind permission of the editor, John Hotchner. It was first published in the January, 1993 (Vol. VII, No. One) of the AAPE's quarterly publication *The Philatelic Exhibitor*. As it is fairly lengthy, I have asked the Editor of *The Canadian Philatelist* to publish it over several issues of our Society's magazine.

Please take Messrs Ray and Hotchner's commandments to heart. They can but increase our commitment to fair and equitable judging. They support fully the philosophy and judging approaches of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

The Ten Commandments for Philatelic Judging by Samuel Ray.

(Up-dated and Expanded to 15 Commandments by John M. Hotchner).

In the 16 years since the late Sam Ray set down his landmark list of the behaviors of an effective judge (including apprentices), the field of exhibiting has grown and matured at a rapid rate, and the expectations of judges have grown with it. Further, as independence has been achieved by more and more countries, and the countries of the world continue to pour out new issues, it has become impossible for any one judge to meet the standard of earlier days; to be deeply knowledgeable in the philately of the entire world.

This makes the composition of the jury all the more important. Since the major areas of the world and types of collecting are split among the jury, there is additional and increasing

Plusieurs exposants et juges au Canada sont membres de l'American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors (AAPE). D'autre ne le sont pas. Pour le bénéfice de ces personnes et de ceux qui n'ont pas lu l'article lors de sa première parution, nous le reproduisons ici avec la gracieuse permission du rédacteur John Hotchner. L'article fut publié dans le numéro de Janvier 1993 (Vol. VII, No. Un) de la publication de l'AAPE: *The Philatelic Exhibitor*. Comme il est assez long, j'ai demandé au rédacteur du *Philatéliste canadien* de le reproduire sur plusieurs numéros du magazine de notre Société.

Veuillez prendre à coeur les préceptes de Messieurs Ray et Hotchner. Ils ne peuvent qu'augmenter notre engagement de juger d'une manière juste et équitable. Ils supportent la philosophie et les approches de juger de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada.

Les dix commandements du jugement philatélique de Samuel Ray.

(Mis-à-jour et augmentés à 15 commandements par John M. Hotchner).

Depuis que Sam Ray a établi sa liste de paramètres pour le comportement d'un juge (incluant les apprentis) efficace, il y a maintenant 16 ans, l'art d'exposer à évoluer rapidement et a acquis une maturité et les attentes des juges ont tenu le pas. Avec de plus en plus de pays indépendants et un accroissement toujours grandissant des nouveautés philatéliques émis par ces pays, il devient impossible pour un seul de juge de rencontrer les standards du passé; d'être connaissant de la philatélie du monde au complet.

Ceci rends la composition du jury de plus en plus importante. Avec la division parmi les

pressure on each individual judge and apprentice to perform their tasks with excellence. This is given even more emphasis by the increasing degree to which the panel is reasonably expected to provide useful feedback to the exhibitors.

And so, while I hesitate to monkey with a legend, it is clear that Ray's 10 commandments has become a jumping-off point rather than the final word they were 16 years ago. It is in that spirit that the revision which follows is offered.

1. Knowledge: Judges are presumed to be highly knowledgeable philatelists. Exhibitors consider them to have at least a nodding acquaintance with all aspects of philatelic specialization as well as a profound knowledge of their several areas of expertise. Every judge should endeavour to merit this high regard not only by his/her actions in judging but through self-education in philately.

In preparing to become a judge one should read and study widely in every aspect of philately, and particularly in the fundamentals. One should subscribe to – and read – a wide range of weekly papers and society publications. At least some of these should be beyond the scope of one's own field of interest.

One should collect in a number of disparate fields and categories in order to gain as much varied experience as possible. One should attend all possible exhibitions to study the collections on display, and should attend meetings and lectures regardless of the subject presented. Everything is grist for the mill. One's education should continue after becoming a judge – this is actually the time to redouble one's efforts, for philatelic education is a never-ending process, and the scope of the hobby is ever increasing.

2. Continue to Exhibit: Judges should continue to exhibit: improving the exhibit(s) that met the exhibiting requirement for accreditation, and developing new exhibits in

membres du jury des divisions géographiques du monde et des différentes disciplines de collection, il y a une pression accrue pour que chacun des juges et des apprentis rendent des jugements de première qualité. Cette pression est soutenue par la nécessité pour les juges de donner aux exposants des informations utiles et pratiques.

Et quoique j'hésite d'améliorer une légende, il est définitif que les dix commandements de Ray sont devenus un point de départ plutôt que le mot de la fin qu'ils furent il y a 16 ans. C'est dans cet esprit qu'est offerte la révision ci-dessous.

1. Connaissances: On présume que les juges sont des philatélistes avec de grandes connaissances. Les exposants considèrent qu'ils ont une connaissance passable dans tous les aspects des diverse disciplines philatéliques ainsi qu'une connaissance encyclopédique dans les domaines de leur expertise. Tous les juges se doivent de mériter cette haute estime non seulement par ses actions lors des jugements mais par leur auto-éducation en philatélie.

En se préparant pour devenir un juge on doit lire et étudier tous les aspects de la philatélie et particulièrement les principes de base. On se doit d'être abonner à - et lire - une grande variété d'hebdomadaires et de publications de sociétés; et certains d'entre eux doivent être hors des champs d'expertise du juge ou de l'apprenti.

Pour ajouter autant de variété que possible à son expertise, le juge se doit de collectionner dans une gamme de catégories et de champs philatéliques. Le juge devrait visiter le plus d'expositions possibles pour étudier les collections exposées, et se doit d'assister aux réunions et aux séminaires nonobstant le sujet présenté. Tout est de l'eau pour le moulin. L'éducation se doit d'être continuer après que l'on devient juge – c'est en fait le temps de redoubler ses efforts, puisque l'éducation philatélique est un processus sans fin, et l'envergure du hobby ne cesse de croître.

other exhibiting categories. The object is not the winning of medals. Rather, it is to retain empathy for the person who sits on the other side of the critique table, to maintain a feel for the changes that are occurring in exhibiting standards, and to learn first hand the problems that must be overcome by exhibitors whose efforts the judge will be called upon to evaluate.

3. Preparation for Judging: Judges should be prepared to judge both the material in the exhibit and the effectiveness and coverage of the subject (story line) as presented philatelically. One need not be a subject matter expert to do an effective job, but a good faith effort should be made before arriving to judge at an exhibition to use the information provided by the exhibitors in title pages and/or synopsis pages. They, or the exhibit title if that is all that is available, should be used as a jumping off point to consult philatelic/historical references so as to learn as much as possible about the content of the exhibits – especially the unfamiliar areas – to be judged.

4. The Challenge Level: Judges should look for and evaluate the challenge level that the exhibitor has set. Novice exhibitors and those on their way up the ladder often need to think about how they have titled their exhibit and/or what the exhibit actually attempts; and whether that is something that can earn a gold medal as it is presently defined. Judges should be extremely wary of saying "You can't get a gold with this exhibit," when what is meant is: "To get a gold, I believe you will need to add such and such type of material/limit the area shown in order to provide more depth/explicitly broaden the scope of the exhibit to include so and so."□

Charles J.G. Verge is Chairman of the R.P.S.C. Judging Program.

2. Continuer à exposer: Les juges doivent continuer à exposer; améliorer la (les) collection(s) qui a(ont) permis d'obtenir l'accréditation, et développer de nouvelles collections dans d'autres domaines d'exposition de la philatélie. Le but n'est pas de gagner des médailles. C'est surtout pour développer de l'empathie pour la personne qui s'assoie l'autre coté de la table de critique, pour s'associer aux changements dans les techniques d'exposer, et pour apprendre de première main les problèmes que doivent surmonter les exposants dont le juge sera appeler à évaluer les efforts.

3. Se préparer à juger: Les juges doivent être prêts à juger non seulement le matériel dans la collection mais aussi l'efficacité avec laquelle l'exposant a couvert son sujet (scénario) dans sa présentation philatélique. One ne doit pas nécessairement être un expert sur le sujet pour faire un bon travail mais un effort devrait être fait avant d'arriver à l'exposition pour utiliser l'information fournie par les exposants dans leurs pages titres ou de synthèses. Ces pages, ou le titre de la collection si ce n'est la seule information disponible, devraient être utilisés comme point de départ pour consulter les références historiques et philatéliques afin de recueillir autant d'informations que possible sur le sujet des collections à juger - particulièrement les domaines qui nous sont inconnus.

4. Le niveau du défi à relever: Le juge devra rechercher et évaluer le niveau du défi que l'exposant c'est donné. Les exposants à leurs premières armes et ceux qui progressent doivent souvent s'arrêter et penser au choix qu'ils/elles ont fait pour le titre de leur collection et/ou comment la collection se développe; et si ce choix, tel que défini, en est un qui les menera à la médaille d'or. Les juges devraient se surveiller afin de ne pas dire: "vous ne pouvez pas obtenir une médaille d'or avec cette collection"; quand le juge veut en fait dire: "pour obtenir une médaille d'or, je crois que vous aurez besoin d'ajouter tel ou tel type de matériel/de limiter votre champ afin de l'étudier en profondeur/d'élargir l'envergure de la collection afin d'inclure ceci ou cela. □

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



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by Hans Reiche

SOME NOTES ON PERFS AND COILS

The 42¢ Christmas stamps issued in sheet format show a missing perf hole on the top of every stamp. This has already been reported, and is due to the use of a perforating machine in the U.S. that was not designed to perforate the entire stamp by the comb method. The question now arises: has anyone found this 42¢ stamp with the missing perforation on the bottom. This would occur if the sheets were fed into the perforator the other way around.

In some recent correspondence with three German manufacturers of perforating machines that have been sold to Canadian security printers over the years, all agree on one point: their machines that were supplied to the Canadian printers were constructed and calibrated using imperial dimensions rather than the metric system. The three companies are: Walter Kroll in Geretsried, Krause Biagosch in Bielefeld and Bickel in Heibronn.

Recently, 42¢ coils have been found with a constant tag variety. The tagging on coils is normally synchronized with the printing and perforation of the stamps on each run of the plate. That is, all stamps printed from the plate receive the tagging. The new find shows an offset of the tagging occurring by one stamp. This offset is found on all stamps in the same position across a complete stick of ten coils. The location of this variety can be identified by the change in width of the tagging, which is either narrow or wide compared to the normal tagging width. It represents the start or end of the tagging process. Although this variety is not a printing plate flaw, it nevertheless is an interesting find. Although not found on any of the sticks examined so far, somewhere out there, there should be at least one untagged or double tagged stamp where this variety started in the tagging process.

All recent coils exist in imperforate form. Some of them have been defaced with an inspector rejection mark. A 43¢ coil with red defacing marks but perforated normally has been found. The complete stick of ten rolls side by side shows that all ten rolls have been defaced near the middle of the rolls. About 40 coil stamps are affected. Careful visual examination did not show any unusual characteristics or differences between normal coils and the defaced coil stamps. The reason for the rejection is not clear.

Many collectors ask questions about how Canadian coils are manufactured. Coils are produced from two multiple plates coupled together, each with 36 by 10 subjects, to make a full multiple plate of 720 subjects. Where these two plates join a small gap may occur, thus creating a coil jump or a spacing variety of a narrow or wide type. In addition, there may be another gap created by the plates which do not completely join together at the opposite plate ends, thus causing another coil jump or spacing variety. Therefore, every 36 stamps a coil jump or spacing variety may occur on the web-fed press. The plates are mounted on a cylinder. In each stick of coils, ten rolls side by side, the jump or spacing variety will occur across the ten rolls constantly, but due to slight misalignments the first roll sometimes may show a large gap or a wide spacing, while the last roll may show a narrow gap or spacing. The tagging of the coil is done after the perforating. This saves wear on the perforator. Sometimes the coil cutting machine, which cuts coils from the endless printed sheet of coils, fails to count properly, and may count less than the normal 100 stamps. These rolls with short counts should be rejected by inspectors. □

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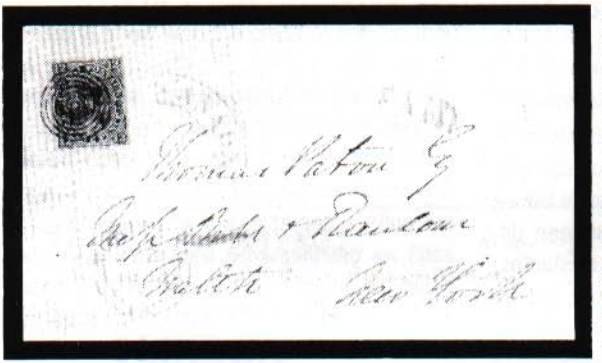
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Under the Hammer...

...with Dean Mario

Collectors had many good opportunities to add items to their collections in March 1993. Stanley Gibbons International held a sale on March 23-25 and offered bidders an array of nice material. One of the sale's highlights featured an 1840 G.B. Penny Black sent on a wrapper the first day (dated May 6). Estimated at £5,000-£6,000, it sold for £8,800 (prices include 10% buyer's premium). Ironically, another similar item, an 1840 1d Mulready envelope used on May 6, reached £880, or just 10% of the FDC! The three-day sale of Commonwealth and foreign material realized over £375,000. Stanley Gibbons can be reached at 399 Strand, London WC2R 0LX, England.



On March 19, Christie, Manson & Woods International treated BNA collectors to another wonderful array of choice material from the Sam C. Nickle and Neville Clifford-Jones collections. There is no doubt that the highlight of this sale was lot 60, a Canadian 1851 12d Black tied to an 1852 folded cover to New York (see illustration). This rare cover (ex-Worthington and Dale-Lichtenstein) reached an amazing $244,500, still within the estimated $200,000-$250,000 (prices include 15% buyer's premium up to $50,000, 10% above $50,000). Lot 158A, however, a defective 12d Black single, described as a "presentable spacefiller" and estimated at $5,000-$6,000, failed to find a home.

Rarities were the rule in this sale, and lot 90, an 1862 cover with two 1852-57 3d Beavers showing Red River Settlement usage (one of two recorded), sold for $22,425 against the estimated $10,000-$12,000. Another premium cover (lot 97) had a vertical strip of three 1852-57 3d Beavers (one bisected), paying the 7½d Canadian Packet rate to the U.K., sold for $21,850 (estimated at $20,000-$25,000). Previously part of the Dale-Lichtenstein collection, this cover sold for $11,000 in 1969. A rare and beautiful 1859 10¢ Bright Red Purple Consort on an 1867 folded letter to Japan (via San Francisco), lot 538, fetched $4,830 against a rather low $1,800-$2,000 estimate. The hundreds of rare postal history items in this portion of the sale were indeed a sight to behold!

The Nickle portion of the sale also included many proofs (plate and colour) as well as selected stamp issues off cover. Lot 216, a complete set of the 2¢ 1859-64 Victoria "Goodall" trial colour die proofs (all five colours), went to its new owner for $5,520 against an estimate of $2,500-$3,500. An unused marginal imprint 1859 5¢ Beaver block of nine (reinforced separations and two stamps creased), ex-Dale-Lichtenstein (lot 243), sold for $2,990, over the estimate of $1,500-$1,800. Lot 703, an 1868-71 ½¢ Black Large Queen with a part "BOTHWELL" watermark and neatly cancelled, reached a high bid of $10,350 with an estimate of $8,500-

$10,000.

Newfoundland collectors delighted in the opportunity to acquire some rare and unusual items from the Clifford-Jones portion of the sale. Lot 1016 was one such item. It was an 1857 1d Brown Violet single and bisect along with an 1865 10¢ Black Consort mixed-franking (paying the 13¢ rate) on an 1868 folded letter to Nova Scotia. It sold for $28,750 despite a rather low $15,000-$18,000 estimate. Another mixed franking, lot 1017, with the 1860 3d Green and 1865 5¢ Black Seal (paying the 10¢ rate) on an 1869 cover was offered too. It commanded a price of $17,825 with an estimate of $4,000-$5,000. Lot 1213 was a mint unhinged copy of the 1932 $1.50 DO-X Airmail with inverted surcharge (light gum striations) estimated at $6,000-$8,000. It found a new home for $7,475. This auction catalogue would be a definite asset to anyone's BNA reference library and one should be reminded to keep such material handy for future consultation. Christie's can be reached at their Stamp Dept., 502 Park Ave., New York NY 10022, USA.

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, SK S7M 1K8. □

Philatelic Commentary *by Basil Stead*

Late last year we had a surprise preview in our local newspaper of what was in store for 1993. Of course we all knew the postage rate would be higher, and from the advance list we gathered there will be at least fourteen different occasions marked by a set of stamps. Well, postage rates have gone up, and of course you must add the GST. The strange thing about this is, how does one obtain these stamps: the next news item we read is "Postal Service Cuts Coming, Union Says." The main post office in Saint John is closed to non-commercial customers. The building may be only twenty years old, but that is not all. One has to go to a drug store to buy postage stamps, and if you want a nice light hand cancellation, that is impossible. The so-called full-service privatized operation is very basic. Your letters are merely dumped into a bag and mailed from another location, being cancelled there by machine. I receive philatelic mail from several parts of the world and my correspondents are able to have their letters lightly cancelled in order that I can have good copies of used stamps for my collection. I cannot reciprocate, which is very frustrating. Can anyone in Canada solve my problem? Why can't philatelic service be provided in Saint John? In some of the rural areas of New Brunswick we can still get cancellations that are quite acceptable, but why in Saint John can't we get the same service? This matter could be brought up before Messrs. Lander and Clermont, and the thought crossed my mind: are either one of them philatelists? Perhaps they would understand my problem – and solve it!



We can get nicely-cancelled stamps at rural offices like Blackville, but why not Saint John?

Another interesting headline appeared in our local newspaper: "Premier Hails Canada Post Move." This item really smells of politics. The economy produced postal cuts, but now Fredericton is to have a telephone inquiry

system which will create 100 jobs. We already have a telephone inquiry service, an 800 number, in Halifax. When I tried to use it I got music; then I was asked to hold the line; then I got more music. In other words, I never did get an answer to my inquiry. During the same period there were two women in our main post office in Saint John who could answer any of my questions. So I hope the telephone answering service in Fredericton can do a better job. But it would be interesting to know what the 100 employees will be doing, when I know that a number of employees in this area were 'let out.'

But perhaps we should talk about the latest stamps. The Christmas set were attractive vignettes, but rather un-Canadian. On a C.B.C. talk show a woman telephoned and wanted to know who the creature was on the 48¢ stamp. The 42¢ stamp was definitely a "no-no." Santa smoking a pipe, and we are trying to encourage teenagers to stop smoking! It's possible the 84¢ value could become scarce in used condition due to the change in postage so soon after being issued. In fact, a good used collection of Canadian stamps is becoming a difficult project today.

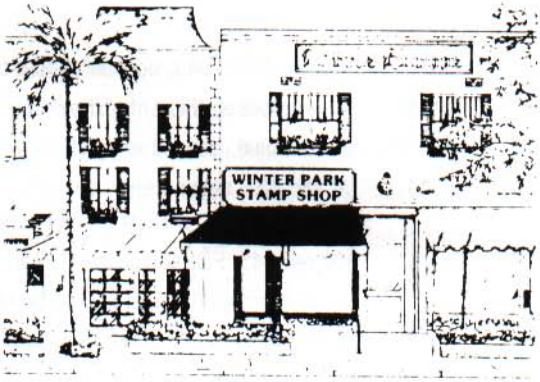
The new higher value definitives are attractive, but could have been larger, such as the adhesive 43¢ flag stamp. One wonders what is the purpose of that stamp. It has been repeated four times, and the design is not that great. It is time to give it a rest. And the 43¢ coil stamp is really dismal!

Speaking of cancellations, we received a letter from California with a slogan cancel on the envelope that read, "Do something wild: collect stamps." Could that apply to New Brunswick?

So now we will sit back and see what Canada Post Corporation has in store for us. And hope something can be done to alleviate this hand cancellation problem. □

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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.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO PREVIOUS LISTINGS

To Jan.-Feb. 1993:

p. 29: under 1¢ 797, change "CBN [bps]" to "BABN [bps]".

p. 29: under 1¢ 938, add "BABN [bps], (H)[1], [12.5 x 12], Untagged, Feb. 3,1988, 96".

p. 30: under 5¢ 800, change "CBN [bps]" to "BABN [bps]".

p. 30: under 6¢ 942, add "BABN [bps], (H)[1], [12.5 x 12], Untagged, Feb. 3,1988, 96".

p. 30: under 17¢ 806, change "8 Mar. 1978" to "8 Mar. 1978".

p. 30: under 34¢ 925b, change "BABN [bps], [13.3 x 13]" to "APL [bps], [13.3 x 14]".

p. 30: under 36¢ 926Be, change "[13.3 x 13]" to "[13.3 x 14]".

To Mar.-Apr. 1993:

p. 117: 5¢ deep claret 940, booklet should be "82a/84a/84A".

p. 117: 5¢ deep claret, this entry should be "N/L" under Sc. #.

p. 117: 8¢ dark blue, second entry should be "N/L" under Sc. #.

p. 117: "A" red 907, second entry should be "N/L" under Sc. #; and perforation should be "[13.0 x 13.4]". CBN stamps are smaller.)

p. 117: 30¢ red 945, FDI should be "1 Mar. 1982" and booklet should be "82a".

p. 117: 32¢ brown 946, booklet should be "84a".

p. 117: 32¢ Coil brown 951, second entry should be "N/L" under Sc. #; and paper should be "(C)".

p. 117: 32¢ m/c 924b, second entry should be "N/L" under Sc. #; and FDI should be "15 Feb. 1984".

PREVIOUS DEFINITIVE ISSUES, PART 6: **Queen Elizabeth II (1977 - 1992)**

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 millimeters. Gauge numbers were rounded to the nearest tenth.

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

C) Printers are APL = Ashton-Potter Limited, and BABN = British American Bank Note Co. For sheet stamps I have either listed the plate number or indicated an inscription block "I" in brackets [ ]. For booklet pane singles I have used "[bps]" and indicated the general booklet number after the FDI in brackets { }.

D) Where Scott has not assigned a separate number for a printing on a different paper or the use of a different printer I have so indicated with [N/L] under that paper change or the printer change.

Description	Printer	Paper	Perforations	Tagging	FDI	Bklt
12¢ (713)	BABN [1&2]	(A)	[13 x 13.3]	Side Bars	1 Mar 1977	
(713a)	BABN [bps]	(A)	[12 x 12.5]	Side Bars	1 Nov 1977	77
14¢ (716)	BABN [1]	(A)	[13 x 13.3]	Side Bars	7 Mar 1978	
(716a)	BABN [bps]	(A)	[12 x 12.5]	Side Bars	1 Apr 1978	78/79
17¢ (789)	BABN [1&2]	(A)	[13 x 13.3]	Side Bars	8 Mar 1979	
(789a)	BABN [bps]	(A)	[12 x 12.5]	Side Bars	28 Mar 1979	80/81
30¢ (791)	BABN [1&2]	(A)	[13 x 13.3]	Side Bars	11 Mar 1982	
32¢ (792)	BABN [1]	(A)	[13 x 13.3]	Side Bars	24 May 1983	
	BABN [2]	(H) N/L	[13 x 13.3]	Side Bars	26 Aug 1983	
34¢ (926)	BABN [1&2]	(H)	[13 x 13.3]	Four Sides	12 Jul 1985	
36¢ (926A)	BABN [Blk]	(H)	[13 x 13.3]	Four Sides	1 Oct 1987	
37¢ (1162)	BABN [I]	(H)	13.3 x 13]	Four Sides	20 Dec 1987	
38¢ (1164)	BABN [I]	(H)	[13.1 x 12.7]	Four Sides	29 Dec 1988	
(1164a)	APL [bps]	(S)	[13.1 x 13.6]	Four Sides	29 Dec 1988	102
39¢ (1167)	BABN [I]	(H)	[13.1 x 13.6]	Four Sides	12 Jan 1990	
(1167b)	BABN [Blk]	(H)	[13.1 x 13.6]	Four Sides	? Feb 1990	
(1167)	APL [bps]	(S)	[13.1 x 13.6]	Four Sides	12 Jan 1990	113
40¢ (1168)	APL [I]	(P)	[13.1 x 13.6]	Four Sides	28 Dec 1990	
	APL [I]	(H) N/L	[13.1 x 13.6]	Four Sides	24 May 1991	
(1168)	APL [bps]	(C/P)	[13.1 x 13.6]	Four Sides	28 Dec 1990	126
42¢ (1359)	APL [I]	(C/P)	[13.1 x 13.6]	Four Sides	27 Dec 1991	
(1359)	APL [bps]	(C/P)	[13.1 x 13.6]	Four Sides	27 Dec 1991	137
43¢ (1360)	APL [I]	(C/P)	[13.1 x 13.6]	Four Sides	30 Dec 1992	
N/L	APL [bps]	(C/P)	[13.1 x 13.6]	Four Sides	30 Dec 1992	N/L

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Vignettes of Early British North American Postal History

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

XXVII. Mail Routes to and through Southwestern Upper Canada

When the Great Western Railway was built from Niagara through London to Windsor, the inhabitants of southwestern Upper Canada could enjoy the benefits of rapid transportation to the Canadian heartland, stretching from Toronto to Montreal. Although a small region around Amherstberg, along the shore of Lake Erie, had been settled by American Loyalists after the American Revolution, the remainder of the territory between Lakes Huron and Erie was relatively slow to develop. A map in the *Historical Atlas of Canada* (Nelson, 1975) shows less than 20,000 persons living west of London in 1831, and all of those south of a line joining London to Detroit.

Often the contents of early letters reflect the difficulties early settlers in British North America and their overseas correspondents had in getting their letters delivered to remote settlements, but seldom do the outside covers of such letters reflect this in the notations and markings thereon. Figure 1 shows a letter which had a rather tortuous route from Liverpool, England to Moore Township in the St. Clair River region. This was of course the direct result of the general lack of regular mails in the area.

The letter was written by John Grimes at the Custom House, Liverpool on 19 June 1835 and entrusted to his son who was crossing the Atlantic to head for the American midwest. Clearly, the writer had some experience in writing to the Sutherlands and knew of the difficulties, for he directed that the letter "be left at the Post Office Palmerstown or County Seat River St. Clair Michigan Territory United States," in the absence of a post office in Moore. A manuscript marking on the back shows that the letter was mailed at Steeles, Ind. on 4 October and was rated 18¾ cents postage due to the Canadian border. It might be speculated that



Figure 1. Liverpool to Moore Township, June 1835.

the letter went with the son to his final destination, for Steeles was a small town or village in Rush County, southeast of Indianapolis.

While it is not surprising that the son carried it into the interior, rather than mailing it on the east coast when he arrived there, it is surprising that the U.S. post office sent the letter to Queenston, U.C., instead of directly to Detroit. The former is confirmed by the Queenston datestamp, where the U.S. postage was converted to 11½d Cy., and 2d Cy. ferriage, plus 11d Cy. Canadian postage to Amherstburg added for a postage due of 2/0½ Cy., with "FORWARDED" struck beside the additional postage.

At Amherstburg, the letter was datestamped on 24 October, where an additional 7d was added for a total postage due of 2/7½ Cy. It is presumed that the delivery instruction was followed and the letter sent across the river and through Michigan to Detroit and then along the west side of Lake St. Clair to somewhere on the St. Clair River, where it was collected and the postage paid. The last 7d Cy. is assumed to represent the 10 cents postage through Michigan Territory. This is undoubtedly an example of local arrangements between postmasters on both sides of the border to accommodate each other and their customers, both in ensuring that letters are delivered and the postage due collected.



Figure 2. Sculthorpe to Moore, "Michigan Territory, Upper Canada," August 1845.

The post office at Moore was opened in 1837. Some years after acquiring the first letter, I was pleased to find a second (Figure 2) addressed to the Sutherlands and dated August 1845. This originated at Sculthorpe and lacks a datestamp, having a red manuscript "Posted August 30th" instead. It was backstamped at London on the next day and rated 2/4 Stg. postage due as an "above ½ oz." letter. It was carried by the *Britannia* from Liverpool on 4 September and arrived at Boston on 19 September in a closed bag for Toronto, where the sterling charge was converted to 2/7½ Cy. and the letter sent along the Canadian route to Moore.

The next letter (Figure 3) is an example of a correspondent taking advantage of the opening up of southwestern Upper Canada to avoid the recently introduced Reprisal

Act and the double charging of postage, (see a previous article in this series, Vignette 25). It was mailed at Inverness, Scotland on 13 June 1848 with 1/2 Stg. postage prepaid. Appreciating that there had been no mail service to the United States since November 1847, the letter was addressed to "Detroit, Canada." This ensured that it was put in the Canadian closed bag at Liverpool and was carried by the *Cambria* from there on 17 June and arrived at Halifax on 28 June. It was backstamped at London, C.W. on 9 July and Windsor on 11 July. It was delivered to the addressee on the same day, so presumably he collected it at the Windsor post office.



Figure 3. Inverness to "Detroit, Canada," June 1848.

As noted above, the Great Western Railway opened up southwestern Upper Canada, but it also provided improved communications for Michigan, as Detroit was directly across the Detroit River from Windsor – a post office since 1841. With the awarding of the Canadian mail contract to the Allan Line and the arrangement for the steamers to use Quebec as the summer terminus and Portland, Maine in winter, the U.S.P.O. soon realized the benefit of using these steamers for the midwestern U.S. mails as well, and so appointed Allan an American contract mail service.

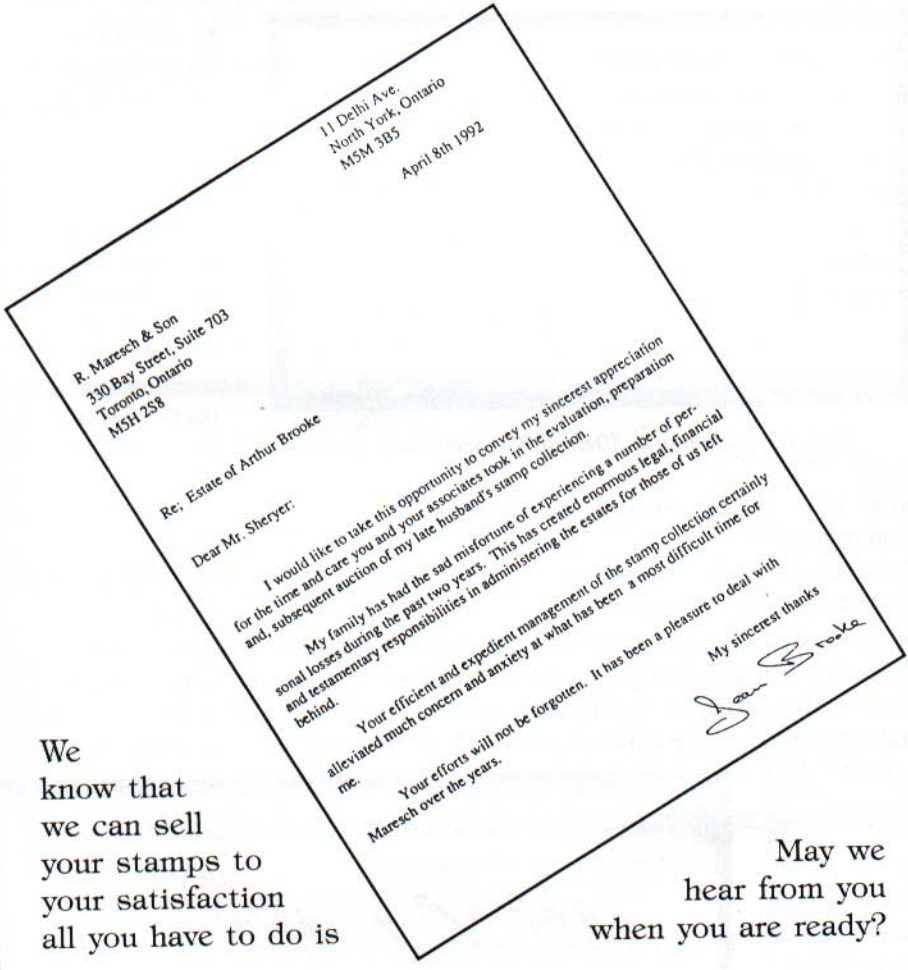
Figure 4 is an example of this use. The letter was mailed at Auburn, Illinois on 19 May 1864 with the postage unpaid and marked "Due 21 cts" in blue manuscript to show the U.S. debit. At Chicago, this was reinforced with a "21 CENTS" handstamp and put in a closed bag to travel by the G.W.R. through Canada to Quebec to connect with an Allan steamer. It was carried by the *Hibernian* from there on 28 May, landed at Londonderry, Ireland on 7 June, and date-stamped at Leeds the following day. □



Figure 4. Auburn, Illinois to Leeds, England via Canada. May, 1864.

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While the cost of the first volume is not known at this time, members of the Foundation will be entitled to purchase a volume of *The Opusculum* at a substantial discount. If you are not a member of the Foundation you are invited to join now.

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Mae M. Hanselman
1904 – 1992

It is with deep regret that we announce the death on December 14, 1992 of Mae M. Hanselman of Brantford, Ontario. Miss Hanselman had been a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada for more than four decades. in the early 1940s. Her membership number, 3943, indicates that she joined the Royal in the summer of 1947.

Active in the Brantford Stamp Club (R.P.S.C. Chapter 1) and the Grand River Valley Philatelic Association for many years, she served in several executive capacities including that of President. She was General Chairman for our 20th Annual Convention held at the Kirby House Hotel in Brantford in 1948. From 1950 to 1952 she was a director of the Royal and in 1952-3 was Vice-President.

The Mae Hanselman Trophy was awarded by the R.P.S.C. for the best exhibit of 20th Century Canadian covers at our annual conventions. The trophy, along with several others, was retired in 1960 when the R.P.S.C. medals were first minted.

Among Miss Hanselman's collecting interests were Canada 20th Century covers, Germany, and general Canadian material. The Directors, Officers and members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada extend to her family and many friends their deepest heartfelt sympathy.

Z.A. (George) Krajewski
1925 – 1993

It is with deep sadness that we must say farewell to our Sales Circuit Manager, George Krajewski. George passed away on April 25, 1993. He was a soft-spoken gentleman who loved stamps and stamp collecting. As Sales Circuit Manager, he served with enthusiasm, and was building for its future with new technology and ideas. He brought to the position the methodical thinking of his profession as an engineer and scientist.

George strongly supported grass-roots philately, and was an active member of the Ajax Stamp Club, serving as its President.

In his own collections he pursued broad interests, including Poland, German Occupation issues, and India.

All members of the Royal are appreciative of the fine service that George provided to the Society. Our sincere condolences go to Molly Krajewski and to the other members of George's family.



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A Quizzical Look at Canada's Postal Stationery

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

The first postal stationery to be issued in what is now Canada were two envelopes, 5¢ and 10¢, produced in New York in 1860 for the Province of Canada by George F. Nesbitt and Company. These were the only two articles of stationery issued by the Province of Canada.

Newfoundland was the only other colony or province to have its own stationery. It started issuing post cards in 1873, followed by envelopes and post bands in 1889 and a reply card in 1913.

In 1871 the new Dominion introduced its first postal stationery, a one-cent post card. This was followed by post bands in 1875 and the first envelopes in 1877. Later there were letter cards (1893); wrappers, which were similar to post bands except that they were ungummed and had an added note restricting their use to publishers (1907); a registered letter envelope (1927); air letter sheets (1947); and letter sheets, given the name Domestogrammes, in 1973. Of all these forms only envelopes and air letter sheets continue to be available from the Post Office.

Since the Nesbitts of 1860, about 600 major-number items of postal stationery have been offered to the public. These, with varieties, may be found listed in Webb's *Postal Stationery Catalogue,* the fifth edition of which was published in 1988.

As in previous articles in this series, we will look at some of the factual mistakes that have been noticed in the designs of these stationery items, errors in spelling, inconsistencies and other evidence of carelessness on the part of the designers and approving authorities. Identification will be by Webb number.

The earliest of all these stationery items to depart from rectitude was the first post card of the new country (P1), on which the imprinted stamp features a portrait of Queen Victoria. This 1871 card shows the young Queen facing to the right, as do its successors until the late 1890s (P2-12), as well as the post bands of the same period (W1-5).

The portrait is adapted from the "small fillet" head of the Wyon medal, but it is a mirror image of the original, as seen, for example, on the low values of the cents issue of Nova Scotia (Scott 8-10). The medal shows her as she would have wished, for, as students of such matters assert, Her Majesty would not agree to have her right side portrait painted or photographed.

Another instance of a reversed portrait of the young Queen is found on the Jubilee issue, including the imprinted stamp on the 1¢ post card (P16). This likeness of her is a reversal of the upper part of Alfred Chalon's full-length portrait of 1837, which is seen as he painted it on Canada's 12d of 1851 (Scott 3).



Figure 1. Canada's first post card, Webb P1. The portrait of Queen Victoria is a mirror image of the original.

In 1917 some 2¢ red Admiral issue post cards were overprinted (in English or bilingually) on the face with a table of statistics summarizing progress in the country during the 50 years since Confederation (P33l and P33m). The figures included such items as area, population, the dollar value of postage stamps issued and various fields of economic activity.

There are a number of minor varieties to be found in the tables, which were apparently type set and applied to sheets of cards before they were cut. I have noticed in the tables in English that there are such errors as missing periods, both after abbreviations (e.g. "Sq M." for "Sq. M." and Bu" for Bu."), and at the end of sentences.

The temporary aberration that between 1927 and 1929 affected our postage stamps by inscribing them with POST instead of the customary POSTAGE, is also reflected on the contemporary post cards (P37-40), a post band (W14) and a wrapper (W14a), all of which had imprinted stamps of the scroll design.

An error-prone set of 70 pictorial post cards, imprinted with the brown Arch and Maple Leaf stamp, was issued in 1930 (51-510 – there were many gaps in the number sequence). Each of these cards shows a Canadian scene and an identifying inscription. The troubles lay in the inscriptions. Some of the inexactitudes were minor, but all are worth noting.

No. 102: The "Legislative Buildings, Halifax, N.S., Canada" picture on the card are in fact one building, Province House, where the provincial legislature sits.

No. 103: The "North West arm," which runs into Halifax Harbour, is not so named on official maps and in encyclopaedias, in which it is called either the North West Arm (with the capital A) or the North-West Arm, nor is it in accord with the spelling in Thomas Raddall's *The Warden of the North,* in which it is the Northwest Arm.

No. 104: The "Light House, Louisburg, N.S." has two mistakes. The "Light House" should be Lighthouse, and "Louisburg" is a misspelling of Louisbourg. A Canadian

stamp, Scott 1032, gives the latter correctly.

No. 106: "Fishermens' Race Canadian *Bluenose* Winner International Schooner Race, Halifax N.S." would be improved by additional punctuation, and as noted in Webb's catalogue, "Fishermens'" should be Fishermen's.

No. 108: To conform with the practice found on other cards in the series, "Hut Pool Margaree Valley" should be Hut Pool, Margaree Valley.

No. 152: The central square in St. (now preferably Saint) John, N.B. is King Square, not "King's Square."

No. 156: The site of the old French fort near the New Brunswick–Nova Scotia border is Fort Beausejour, not just "Beausejour."

No. 201: Only one of the "Legislative Buildings, Charlottetown" is a legislative building. The Legislature sits in the Provincial Building, now called Province House, seen in the foreground. The other one in 1930 was the Provincial Court House.

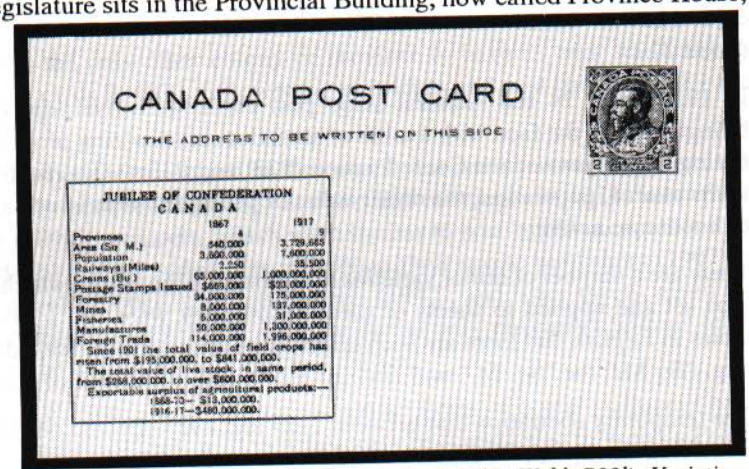


Figure 2. A commemorative post card of 1917 (Webb P33l). Varieties can be found in the abbreviations and punctuation in the table.

No. 258: "Cap Eternité" should be Cap Éternité, with the two acute accents.

No. 304: The "Chippawa Hydro Electric Station" on this card was operated by the Hydro-Electric (with the hyphen) Power Commission of Ontario. If it had been in the U.K., it would have been a Hydro-Electric Station, and if it were across the nearby U.S. border it would have been a Hydroelectric Station.

No. 308: "'Sleeping Giant Rock", Thunder Cape...." needs two corrections, as indicated in Webb: the single quotation mark at the left should be a double one, and the closing mark and comma should be transposed. Thus it would become "Sleeping Giant Rock," Thunder Cape...

No. 404: "Harvesting with 8 four Horse Teams, Western Canada" should be Harvesting with eight Four-horse Teams, Western Canada.

No. 452: "Bird's Eye View, Edmonton" should be Bird's-eye View, Edmonton.

No. 453: "Bird's Eye View, Calgary" has the same error as No. 452.

No. 501: "Bird's Eye View Vancouver (no comma) has the same error as No. 452.

No. 505: As indicated in Webb, "Lumbermens' Arch" should be Lumbermen's Arch.

No. 509: The "Legislative Buildings, Victoria–B.C." were in 1898 dedicated as the Parliament Buildings, as they are properly called on a 1972 Canada View post card, Webb VC36.

That's 17 out of 70, or 24%.

Canada's first Air Letter sheet appeared in 1947, and got off to a shaky start. That pioneer in the still-continuing series instructed its users to fold the sheet properly by making the "SECOND FOLD HERE," but in one of the printings (Webb A5b) it became "SECOND FOLD HER."

In 1953 the Air Letter sheets began identifying themselves as Aerogrammes. In this French word (the English word is Aerogram) there should be an acute accent over the first 'e.' but it was missing. This omission continued until 1983. It was also an inconsistency, for on these sheets the instruction "ne rien insérer" (in upper or lower case) always had one.

An item which is not postal stationery in the usual sense came addressed to me in 1966. It was a card, one of a bulk mailing concerning an Ottawa municipal election. The prepaid amount of postage was, as customary, given in a rectangle in the upper right corner, where it was said to be .04¢. Did this mean that in those days the Post Office was delivering 25 cards of such material for one cent?

In a lapse into inconsistency reminiscent of the temporary substitution of POST for POSTAGE in 1927-29, each card in two series of Canada View Cards (VC1-105) issued in 1971-2 identifies itself as a "postcard" instead of the two-word "post card" that is used on all other issues from the beginning until the Post Office discontinued selling this form of postal stationery in the mid-1980s.

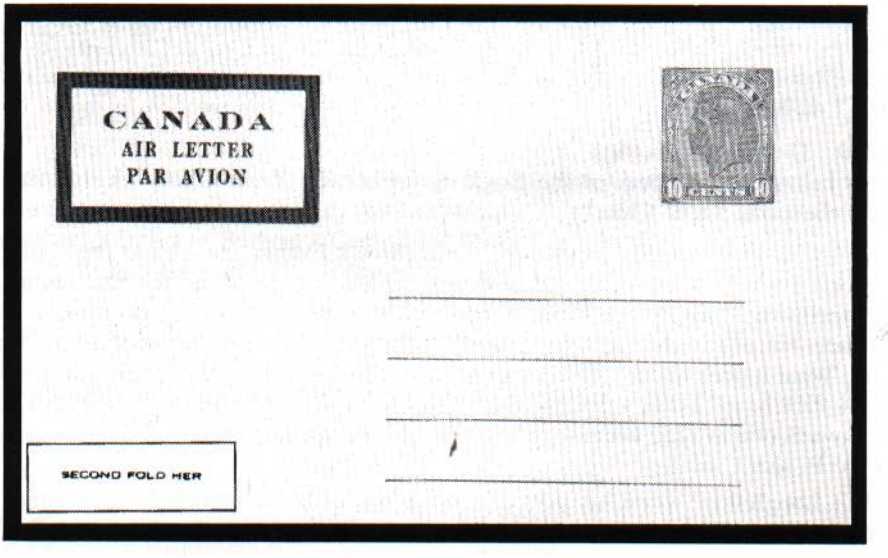


Figure 3. A variety of Canada's first air letter (Webb A5b), with its curious instruction (inset): SECOND FOLD HER.

A number of individual cards in the 1972 series deserve comment. As with the 1930 series, the observations all relate to the inscriptions identifying the views.

VC22: As noted in Webb, ""Hoodoos", erosion in the Badlands...." should have the closing quotation mark and the comma transposed.

VC37: The scene on this card is identified as "Juan de Fuca Straits, Victoria–B.C." "Straits" is wrongly in the plural. There is only one of this name; it lies between Vancouver Island and the State of Washington. It was named for a Greek navigator, Apostolos Valerianos, who, when he entered the service of Spain, chose to be known as Juan de Fuca. He later fabricated a claim that he had discovered this waterway, a claim that, despite its untruth, led to it being given his name.

VC42: The "Golden Boy atop Provincial Legislature, Winnipeg–Man." is rather atop the Provincial Legislative Building, as it is properly identified on Webb VC44. On VC42 the French inscription is again correct, giving its name as "l'Hotel du Gouvernement."

VC44: Although on this card the Legislative Building in Winnipeg is correctly identified, it manages to misspell Legislative as "Leglislative."

VC46, 48, 49: The English inscriptions on these cards exemplify inconsistencies in the use of "The" and in punctuation: "The Legislative Building, Fredericton, N.B." (commas only); "F.D. Roosevelt's summer home, Campobello Island–N.B." (comma, dash); "Reversing Falls–Saint John, N.B. (no 'The,' dash, comma).

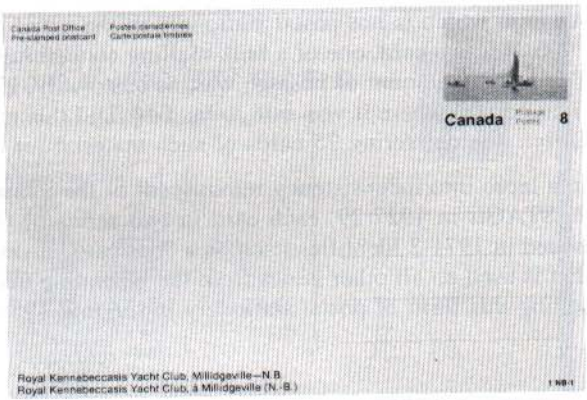


Figure 4. A 1972 View Card (VC50), with its misspelling: "Kennebeccasis." This series was the only one to use the one-word designation "postcard."

VC50: The yachts in this view belong to members of the Royal Kennebecasis Yacht Club, not the "Royal Kennebeccasis Yacht Club."

VC57: This card purports to picture "Longfellow's Evangeline, Grand Pré National Historic Park–N.S." It does not, however, include in the scene the fine statue of Evangeline by Philippe and Henri Hébert that was unveiled in the Park in 1920. This statue is the one in the right foreground of the Canadian 50¢ stamp of 1930 (Scott 176). What it does feature is a memorial church (never consecrated) that was erected in the Park in 1922-23 by descendants of Acadians who were deported from this area of Nova Scotia in 1755 because they refused to take an unqualified oath of allegiance to the British Crown.

When Longfellow wrote his poem he did not accent the name of his heroine. In French, according to the Larousse dictionary, the Évangéline in this "poéme de Long-

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fellow" has the two acute accents. In the French on the card, "Evangéline" has one only, omitting the one on the initial 'E.' This omission is inconsistent with the abbreviation used for Nouvelle Écosse, "N.É."

VC59: The "Clock Tower atop Citadel Hill, Halifax–N.S." is not atop the hill; it is on a lower slope.

VC69: This card pictures the Shakespearean Festival Theatre, Stratford–Ont., but wrongly calls it the "Shakespearian...."

VC70: As noted in Webb, a mistake similar to that on VC22 occurs in ""The Sleeping Giant", Lake Superior, Thunder Bay–Ont." The closing quotation mark and comma should be transposed.

VC82: The wood carving pictured on this card is said in English to be at "Port Joli–P.Q.," but in French it is "à Saint-Jean–Port-Joli." In 1972 there was a post office in Saint-Jean–Port-Joli in Quebec, but the only Port Joli with a post office was in Nova Scotia. Current references still show the only municipality in Canada named Port Joli to be the one in Nova Scotia.

VC98: The view on this card is said thereon to be "Downtown Lake at sunset–Sask."

A fellow collector who knew that I was interested in such things told me, not long after the series was issued, that "Downtown" was a misspelling of Downton. The *Canadian Gazetteer Atlas* lists no Saskatchewan lake with either name, but it does tell us that there is a Downton Lake in British Columbia, some miles west of Lillooet. Does anyone recognize the scene on the card? If so, I would appreciate learning the location and name of this elusive body of water.

In 1973 there appeared two series of letter sheets, 12 each of 8¢ Domestogrammes (LS3-14) and 15¢ Aerogrammes (A32-43). The floral emblem of each province and territory illustrated these items. On all 24 of them what should have been the French 'Postes' was mistakenly given as "Poste," an error that caused both series to be reissued, in corrected form, in 1974, (LS15-26 and A44-55).



One of each of the 1973 series (LS8 and A37) had another mistake – Northwest Territories was wrongly given as "North West Territories." Corrections appeared in 1974 (LS20 and A49).

Another 1973 pair, representing Saskatchewan (LS9 and A38), had an incomplete scientific name for the provincial floral emblem. The complete name for the Prairie Lily, which is given as "Lilium philadelphicum," should have added to it the subspecies name 'andinum.' This oversight was not corrected in 1974 on the revised 'Postes" design (LS21 and A50).

Figure 5. The descriptive note on the 1973 erogramme (A37), with "North West," and the 1974 corrected version (A49): "Northwest."

In 1974 another series of pre-stamped post cards was issued (VC106-15). Each of five of them (VC106-10) had on the back an enlargement of an early Canadian postage stamp. The same stamp, somewhat larger than the original and with "CANADA 8" added below it paid its postage.

On one of these (VC108) was the 10d (Canada 7), which on the card is said to have been issued in December 1854. The first of these stamps was delivered by the printers, Rawdon Wright, Hatch and Edson of New York, in that month, arriving on Friday, December 22. It would seem most unlikely that they would have been distributed and placed on sale during the few working days left in that year. Robson Lowe, in Volume V of his *Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps,* asserts that they were issued in January 1855, a view supported by Gibbons, Scott and other catalogues. No cover with this stamp has been found postmarked earlier than January.

Another card (VC109) pictures the ½d of 1857 (Canada 8). On both sides of the card the denomination of the stamp is given as "½ pence," rather than the correct 'halfpenny.' Also, its month of issue is stated to have been July 1857, but Lowe and Gibbons agree that it was not issued until August 1st.

A no. 10 envelope issued in 1982 (EN109) has in the upper right corner, just below "Canada 30," three representations of a stern-wheeler. A remarkable feature of this vessel is that its paddle-wheel appears to be entirely above the water, and thus not able to serve its purpose.

Three envelopes of the same design, but of 32¢ and 34¢ denomination, were issued in 1983-85 (EN111, EN111a and EN117). On each a note on the back identifies the sternwheeler as the "Bonnington," and states that she was launched in 1911 "for operation on the Arrow, Kootenay and Okanagan Lakes of British Columbia."

A correspondent from that province has told me that the boat pictured is not the *Bonnington,* which had one more deck than the vessel pictured, which is (or was) a sister ship, the *Sicamous.* My correspondent also told me that the three lakes are not connected in any navigable way for anything larger than a canoe, and that the *Bonnington* was operated only on Arrow Lake, the *Sicamous* on Okanagan Lake and a third vessel, the *Naskookin,* was used on Kootenay Lake.

A No. 8 envelope that came out in 1983 (EN110) also has a misstatement in the note on the back. The "Canada 32" at the upper right corner of the front was accompanied by three representations of a locomotive that in the note was identified as No. 93 of the Grand Trunk Railway. It was stated that this engine "weighed 4,452kg (98,000 lb)." There was obviously a discrepancy between it metric and avoirdupois weights. The second printing (EN110a) sets it straight by telling us that the engine in fact weighed 44,545kg (98,000 lb).

The three monoplanes, Fairchild FC-2s, below the "Canada 64" on an air letter sheet of 1983 (A63), appear to lack propellers, and also have transparent wheels, as evidenced by the overlapping of the top plane by the one at the right below it. This 1983 air letter is an unaccented "Aerogramme," but all other inscriptions, except "postal code," are bilingual.

A new version of the sheet that appeared in 1984 (A63a) has a number of changes in

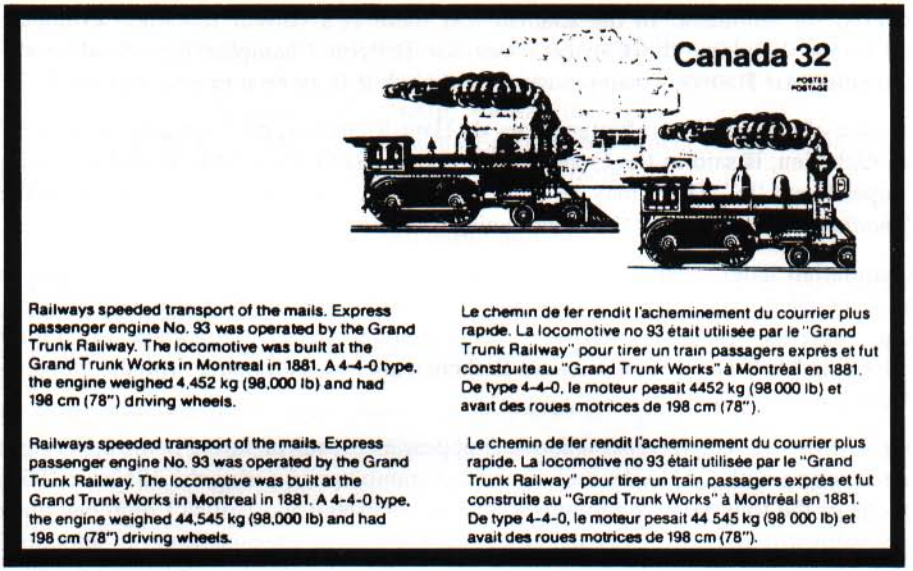


Figure 6. The stamp impression of the 1983 No. 8 envelope, with the original (EN110) and corrected (EN110a) descriptive notes.

its printed content. The "Aerogramme" of 1983 has been replaced by "Air Letter Aérogramme," and "postal code" becomes "postal code/code postal." The design of the sheet has been somewhat reorganized, but the planes remain their imperfect selves.

On both sheet accenting oddities are found in community names: "Saint-Sylvèr" is so accented in the English and French notes, but the "Montreal" and "Quebec" in French remain unaccented in English.

Three images of a Model T Ford, modified to become a mail carrier, are seen below the "Canada 34" on a No. 8 post card issued in 1985 (P119). These, like the Fairchild FC-2s on the air letter sheets, exhibit transparency. Wheels of the upper vehicle are visible through the roof of the lower ones and the mail bin of the other.

A 37¢ No. 10 envelope issued in 1988 (too late to be listed in Webb), and its 38¢ successor of 1989, picture in the upper right corner three images of the *S.S. Canadian,* the first of the Allan Line of Royal Mail steamers. She was a screw steamer, barquentine (with a 'q') rigged, but on each of these envelopes she is "A Barguentine (with a 'g')-rigged iron screw steamer."

In 1989, on a 38¢ No. 8 envelope, the transparency of some of our vehicles was again exhibited. This time it was a street car built in the 1900s by the Ottawa Car Mfg. Co. Ltd. In the note on the back its measurements are given only in imperial units, rather than in imperial and metric, which had become the custom on postal stationery early in the decade.

Hot-air ballooning in Canada is the subject of attention on a 78¢ air letter sheet issued

in 1990. A note on the back, in English and French, inadvertently provides us with material for comment. In the English text there is a correct reference to hot-air ballooning, but later the Canadian Hot-Air Balloon Championship is called the "Canadian Air Balloon Championship," although it is given correctly in French.

The site of a Festival de Montgolfières de Haut-Richelieu, held annually at St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, is said in the French note to be at "Saint-Jean-sur-le-Richelieu," with a superfluous 'le.' There may be some uncertainty about both spellings, for in the *Canadian Gazetteer Atlas* this community is stated to be St-Jean.

A similar air letter sheet, of 80¢ face value, appeared in 1991, with a few changes in the notes. Mention is made in English of the "10th World Hot Air Balloon Championship," with the 'Hot,' but still no hyphen, despite reference elsewhere to "hot-air ballooning." In French, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu got its correct name with the dropping of the unwanted 'le.'

During 1991-92 six envelopes made their appearance, each picturing in the upper right corner, along with CANADA and 40 or 42, a stamp issued during the 1850s or 1860s by one of the four Atlantic provinces, Vancouver Island and British Columbia while they were still colonies. Only the Nova Scotian will be exempt from our attention.

The first of these, in May 1991, shows a New Brunswick 3d of 1851, which we are told in a note on the back, "was used on local and inter-colonial mail," instead of '....intercolonial mail.'

One of the envelopes issued in November 1991 features a Newfoundland triangular 3d, a design first issued in 1857, which on the back of the envelope is said to be "one of the first triangular stamps issued in the world." This statement is incorrect, as it would have us overlook the 1d and 4d triangular Cape of Good Hope stamps issued in September 1853. Surely only one of these would have the sole right to be called one of the first triangulars.

The other one that appeared in November 1991 pictures a P.E.I. 2d perf. 9, issued in 1861. This stamp, we are told, could be cut diagonally to produce two stamps of half the value, and that "Stamp bisectioning was a common....practice in the colonies." This is the first time I have ever read of bisectioning. The proper term is 'bisecting.'

One of the two issued in 1992 shows a Vancouver Island 5¢ of 1865. In the note on the back we are told that "A separate colony until 1866, "Vancouver's Island" shared postage stamps with mainland British Columbia until 1865." The name 'Vancouver's Island' dates from the time of Captain George Vancouver, the late 1700s. It retained its apostrophe only until 1860, when official documents began calling it Vancouver Island. The implication in the note that it retained its ''s' until 1866 is incorrect.

The other 1992 envelope depicts a British Columbia 3d (Scott 7). In the note it is stated that it was issued in 1865. A stamp of this design was indeed issued in 1865. It was deep blue in colour (SG 21). This one is pale blue, a shade that Gibbons tells us was not issued until 1867 (SG 22).

A short history of gliding is given on the 84¢ air letter sheet of 1992. It recalls the story of the mythological Icarus, who died by falling into the sea because his wings,

made by his father Daedalus out of feathers and wax, failed him while they were both attempting to escape from imprisonment in Crete. It goes on to say, rather oddly, that "The ancient Egyptians were to have fashioned the first gliders as far back as 2000 BC." Does this mean that they intended to get around to it, but never did, or was there a word unintentionally omitted after "were," such as 'thought' or 'believed'? The latter would seem to be most likely, for in some Egyptian bas-reliefs wings are shown as the means by which aerial locomotion by man is effected.

Newfoundland

Newfoundland, from 1873 until it joined the Canadian Confederation in 1949, issued 20 major-number articles of postal stationery, ignoring three that were varieties of paper only. Of these envelopes, post bands, a reply letter card and post cards, only post cards enter our field.

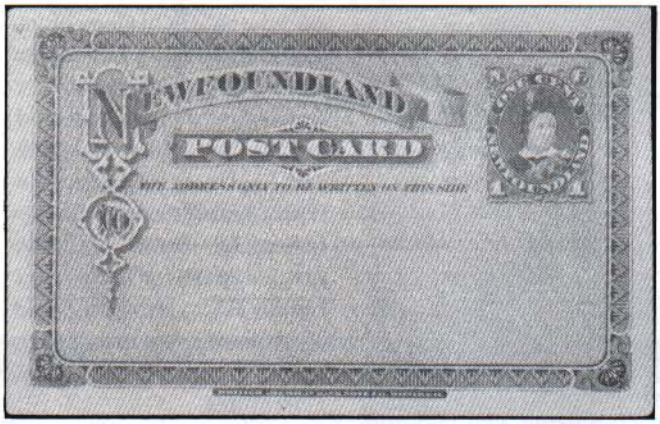


Figure 7. Newfoundland post card P3, issued in 1880, one of three with a redundant "N.F." abbreviation.

The first card (P1), issued in 1873, was imprinted with the current 1¢ postage stamp (Scott type A15) which, however, differed in colour from the original. One of the features of this design is the presence in the upper corners of "N." and "F." This was an accepted, but in my view not very satisfactory, abbreviation for Newfoundland. A dictionary of abbreviations includes a variation of it – 'NF' without the periods. The same abbreviation is also found on P3, issued in 1880 (Scott type A17) and a 1¢ card of 1903 (P7), which has no exact stamp counterpart.

The real objection to these "N.F."s is not, however, their suitability; it is their presence in a place where they are not needed. On each of these three designs there is also a perfectly legible "NEWFOUNDLAND."

A U.P.U. 2¢ card of 1879 (P2), its stamp based on Scott type A16, shows a sad-faced portrait of Queen Victoria facing to the right, contrary to her express wish. It turns out that this is a mirror image of the original, a photograph taken in 1869 that conformed to her instruction.

Perhaps it would be of interest to note that, of Newfoundland's five U.P.U. post cards (P2, P4, P6, P8 and P10), four have "Universal Postal Union" in English only and one has it in French only. NEWFOUNDLAND / TERRE-NEUVE appears bilingually on all five; POST CARD is on the four in English only; and THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE is on one card only, and in English only. □

The Canadian Centennial Copter Project – 1967

by Nelson D. Bentley

During 1966 Canadians were encouraged to submit proposals to Provincial Centennial Committees on ways to celebrate Canada's 100th birthday. The best ideas from each province were forwarded to the National Centennial Committee for consideration.



The Enstrom F-28 Helicopter with Centennial logos and Frank Ogden at the controls, landing at St. Boniface.

Frank Ogden, who held a Private Helicopter Pilot's Licence, submitted a proposal to the B.C. Centennial Committee for a helicopter flight across Canada. His suggestion was not accepted at first, but Ogden persisted and kept going back to the B.C. Committee, and finally convinced them. He was given a grant for the project by the B.C. Committee and also received a supporting grant from the National Committee.

Ogden, who at that time worked as a psychological therapist at a hospital in New Westminster, B.C., had seen the Enstrom F-28 helicopter a few years before in Menominee, Michigan. He had admired it, and for the first time thought of flying one across Canada.

After ordering the helicopter, which at that time cost $35,960, Ogden arranged for free gasoline from a major oil company. The Avis Company lent a large flatbed truck, upon which a communications centre was built, compliments of a Vancouver building concern. The installation of the radio equipment, public address system and VOR navigation equipment was under the direction of a friend, Jim Smith, an electronics engineer. Another supporting item was a DS 21 automobile, loaned by the Citroen Company of Canada.

The helicopter was ready at the end of April, and Ogden took delivery on May 2nd. He then flew across the northeastern United States on his way to Nova Scotia, and started his flight across Canada at Louisbourg on June 1st. The flight ended at Princeton, B.C. on Sept. 16.

Ogden is credited with the idea of carrying special printed covers at each of the stops on the flight across Canada. Anyone interested in one could mail in a request with a remittance for a certain number of covers, which cost one dollar each. Autographed covers were two dollars. The official cover has a seven-colour printed cachet in the shape of a stylized maple leaf. *(see Figure 1)* As well, one could mail in, at no charge, a certain number of stamped and addressed envelopes, to which a purple handstamp was applied. This handstamp had a similar design to the official printed cachet. Covers with the purple handstamp also received a two-line handstamp in red: "THIS MAIL CARRIED ABOARD THE CANADIAN CENTENNIAL COPTER. *(see Figure 2)* In addition, there were a few privately prepared covers. Two, on No. 10 envelopes, have a black printed cachet, one for the dedication of the Nash-waaksis Heli-port, and the other for the World's First Helicopter-to-Hovercraft Mail Transfer. The town of Chambly, Quebec supplied a black printed bilingual cachet showing the old fort, which was used as well as the official cover. *(see Figure 5)* At Stratford, Ontario the Samsonite Luggage Company used a three-colour printed cachet on an Air Mail envelope to celebrate the first flight to their new heliport. *(Figure 6)* It was flown, along with the official cover, on July 6.

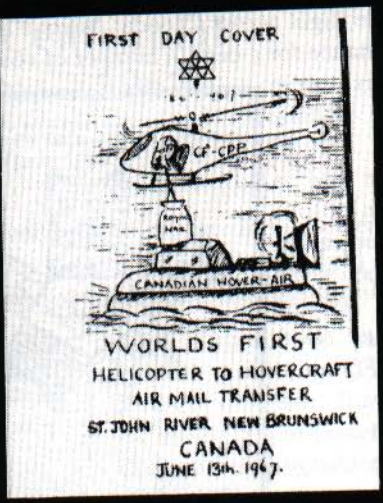


Figure 1. The Official Centennial Copter Project Cachet.



Figure 2. The handstamped cachet and handstamped message.


FIRST DAY COVER
1867 1967
CF-CPP
NASHWAAKSIS
H
ST. JOHN RIVER
FREDERICTON
DEDICATION OF -
HELIPORT
NASHWAAKSIS
NEW BRUNSWICK
JUNE 10th 1967


FIRST DAY COVER
CF-CPP
CANADIAN HOVER-AIR
WORLDS FIRST
HELICOPTER TO HOVERCRAFT
AIR MAIL TRANSFER
ST. JOHN RIVER NEW BRUNSWICK
CANADA
JUNE 13th. 1967.


Centennial Helicopter
Chambly, Que.
CHAMBLY
3 PM
24 VI
1967
P.Q.
5
CANADA
June 24 Juin
1967
Hélicoptère du Centenaire
Guy Biron, M.D.
113 Breton, #3
Laval-des-Rapides, Que
Premier vol postal — First Postal Flight


FIRST
FLIGHT
COVER
STRATFORD
11 AM
6 VII
1967
ONTARIO
3
5
HELIPORT
CANADA
CANADA
CANADA CENTENNIAL PANORAMA
Helicopter Visit
JULY 5/67, STRATFORD, ONTARIO
PAR AVION
VIA AIR MAIL
CORREO AEREO

Opposite page: Figures 3 and 4: Privately prepared cachets used at Fredericton on June 10 and June 13. These are on No. 10 envelopes.

Figure 5: Printed cachet used at Chambly, Quebec.

Figure 6: Three-colour printed cache, prepared by Samsonite Luggage at Stratford, Ontario, commemorating the first flight to their new heliport.

In addition to Canada Post slogan cancellations used at Quebec City, Kenora, Edmonton, and Terrace B.C., there were several special slogan cancellations used in connection with the flight. At EXPO 67 in Montreal two different cancellations were used. One, with a United Nations stamp, has the U.N. symbol and the wording "International Understanding – Comprehension Internationale." The other has the Centennial stylized maple leaf and the EXPO 67 symbol with no wording. At Toronto, "VISIT – VISITEZ / EXPO 67 / MONTREAL P.Q." was used. A few days later, at Stratford, for the dedication of the heliport on top of the Samsonite Luggage Company office, the slogan "COMMEMORATING HELIPORT OPENING / 6 JULY 1967" was used.

On July 19th Canada Post issued a stamp for the Pan-American Games, which ran from July 22nd to August 7th in Winnipeg. Here, the post office employed the usual "DAY OF ISSUE – JOUR D'EMISSION." The covers flown on July 23rd at the Pan-American Games have the slogan, "1967 PAN-AMERICAN GAMES / 22 JULY – 7 AUG." Frank Ogden and the Enstrom F-28 took part in the Abbotsford Air Show, and those covers have the slogan cancel, "CENTENNIAL / INTERNATIONAL / AIR SHOW / AUG. 11-12-13."

When Ogden's itinerary took him to northern British Columbia, he flew the helicopter to four towns in the state of Alaska, which was also celebrating a centennial in 1967: the purchase of Alaska from Russia by the United States.

After conferring with Robert F. Holly, an accomplished helicopter cover collector, we have determined that the following list is probably all of the flown covers on the dates shown. □

1967 Centennial Copter Project Cover List

May	1	Menominee, Michigan: Delivery of F-28 at Enstrom Factory
May	2	Lansing, Michigan
May	3	Chicago, Illinois
May	5	Detroit, Michigan
May	7	Cleveland, Ohio
May	23	Rochester, New York
June	1	Louisbourg, Nova Scotia
June	2	Baddeck, Nova Scotia
June	3	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
June	4	Summerside, P.E.I.
June	5	Montague, P.E.I.
June	10	Fredericton, N.B.

June 10 Fredericton, N.B.: No. 10 envelope, black printed: FIRST DAY COVER - DEDICATION OF HELIPORT NASHWAAKSIS - NEW BRUNSWICK - JUNE 10th 1967
June 13 Fredericton, N.B.: attempted transfer of mail to hovercraft
June 13 Fredericton, N.B.: No. 10 envelope, black printed: FIRST DAY COVER - WORLD'S FIRST HELICOPTER TO HOVERCRAFT AIR MAIL TRANSFER - ST. JOHN RIVER NEW BRUNSWICK - CANADA - JUNE 13th 1967
June 13 Saint John, N.B.
June 15 Woodstock, N.B.
June 16 Edmunston, N.B.
June 19 Gaspé, Quebec
June 19 Matane, Quebec
June 20 Rimouski, Quebec
June 21 Matapedia, Quebec
June 22 Quebec City, Quebec
June 24 Chambly, Quebec
June 24 Chambly, Quebec: black print: "Centennial Helicopter - Chambly, Que. - June 24 juin - 1967 - Hélicoptière du Centenaire"
June 24 Magog, Quebec
June 26 Montreal, Quebec: EXPO 67 postmark, U.N. stamp
June 27 Montreal, Quebec: EXPO 67 postmark
June 27 Bonaventure, Quebec: late postmark; should be 21st or 22nd
June 29 Trois Rivières
June 30 Carillon, Quebec
July 2 Toronto, Ontario
July 6 Stratford, Ontario
July 6 Stratford, Ontario: Samsonite Luggage Co. colour cachet
July 7 Point Pelee Park, Ontario
July 8 Goderich, Ontario
July 8 Meaford, Ontario
July 8 Penetanguishene, Ontario
July 9 Parry Sound, Ontario
July 10 Sturgeon Falls, Ontario
July 13 Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
July 14 Wawa, Ontario
July 16 Fort William (now Thunder Bay), Ontario
July 16 Kenora, Ontario
July 17 Atikokan, Ontario
July 19 Winnipeg, Manitoba: First Day Cancel, Pan American Games stamp
July 20 Winnipeg, Manitoba
July 22 Winnipeg, Manitoba
July 22 Carman, Manitoba
July 23 Winnipeg, Manitoba
July 24 St. Boniface, Manitoba
July 24 Brandon, Manitoba
July 25 Wasagaming, Manitoba
July 26 Regina, Saskatchewan
July 28 Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
July 29 North Battleford, Saskatchewan

July 31 Lloydminster, Saskatchewan
Aug. 3 Yellowknife, N.W.T.
Aug. 5 Fort Smith, N.W.T.
Aug. 5 Hay River, N.W.T.
Aug. 8 Edmonton, Alberta
Aug. 8 Red Deer, Alberta
Aug. 9 Banff, Alberta
Aug. 11 Abbottsford, B.C.: International Air Show cancel
Aug. 13 100 Mile House, B.C.: handstamp on back: "World's First Stagecoach-to-Helicopter Mail Pick-Up 100 Mile House"
Aug. 15 Prince Rupert, B.C.
Aug. 17 Wrangell, Alaska
Aug. 18 Petersburg, Alaska
Aug. 20 Juneau, Alaska: September instead of August in postmark
Aug. 24 Ketchikan, Alaska
Aug. 26 Terrace, B.C.
Aug. 28 Terrace, B.C.
Aug. 28 Burns Lake, B.C.
Aug. 28 Prince George, B.C.
Aug. 28 Quesnel, B.C.
Aug. 28 Williams Lake, B.C.
Aug. 28 Clinton, B.C.
Aug. 28 Cache Creek, B.C.
Aug. 28 Ashcroft, B.C.: blue handstamp: ASHCROFT, B.C. - BAR Q STOCK RANCH LTD.
Aug. 28 Kamloops, B.C.
Aug. 28 Lytton, B.C.
Aug. 29 Spences Bridge, B.C.
Aug. 29 Boston Bar, B.C.
Aug. 29 Hope, B.C.
Aug. 30 Chilliwack, B.C.
Aug. 30 Britannia Beach, B.C.
Aug. 30 Squamish, B.C.
Aug. 30 Gibsons, B.C.
Aug. 31 Fort Langley, B.C.: handstamp: "Ft. Langley Nat. Historic Park"
Aug. 31 Aldergrove, B.C.
Sept. 4 Vancouver, B.C.
Sept. 5 Victoria, B.C.
Sept. 6 Penticton, B.C.
Sept. 6 Kelowna, B.C.
Sept. 7 Vernon, B.C.
Sept. 7 Armstrong, B.C.
Sept. 7 Trail, B.C.
Sept. 7 Nelson, B.C.
Sept. 10 Cranbrook, B.C.
Sept. 11 Cranbrook, B.C.: some signed: "Test Flight"
Sept. 16 Princeton, B.C.

The Wilding Issue of Great Britain

by Alan G. McKanna, F.R.P.S.C.

This issue of stamps has not received the attention from average collectors that it deserves. This neglect is partly due to the rather inadequate and incomplete listing in Scott's catalogue. As well, their cumbersome numbering system for the various types and varieties is no help.

The British Post Office was the leader in developing systems for the automation of mail processing. Their first work started before World War II. During the late 1950s and the early 1960s the experiments involved a number of field trials. The Wilding issue was the current definitive set throughout these trials. When a practical system was finally developed, it became the pattern for most other countries to adopt without having to experiment through the early stages.

This article traces these developments through the various series of Wilding stamps. Although greater detail will be provided than is normally found in a general catalogue, the treatment will not be highly specialized.



Figure 1. Examples of the five frame designs for the Wilding Issue.

The Design

Queen Elizabeth II ascended to the throne on February 6, 1952. The new series of definitive stamps departed from tradition, in that previously a profile of the monarch's head had been used. For the new Queen, a three-quarter portrait was used. The portrait was adapted from that created by Dorothy Wilding – hence the name of the issue. In addition, while previous definitive issues had used a single frame design, this issue employed five different frame designs, created by five artists. *(see Figure 1)*

The Tudor Crown Issue

These stamps, as were all of the Wilding Issue, were printed by Harrison & Sons, using the photogravure process. They were perforated 15 x 14, and printed on a watermarked paper incorporating the Tudor Crown and the Royal Cypher.

The first stamps, the 1½d and 2½d, appeared on December 5th, 1952. The other 15 values in the series followed on various dates, ending with the 9d, 10d, and 11d on February 8th, 1954. Individual stamps will not be listed in the text of this article, but are detailed fully in

the accompanying tables. Booklet and coil stamps can also be found in the tables.

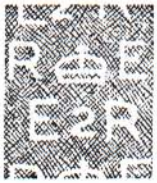


Figure 2.
Tudor Crown

Edward Crown Issue

Starting in 1955, the original issue was replaced by one printed on paper with the St. Edward's Crown watermark. This change was made to standardize the paper used for stamp production. The St. Edward's Crown watermark paper was already being used for the higher value definitives.

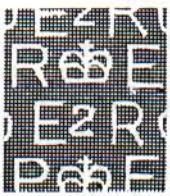


Figure 3. St.
Edward's Crown

The first stamp to be issued on the new paper was the 9d on July 15th, 1955. The appearance of the 7d on April 23rd, 1956 completed the 17-value series.

There were two developments in this issue. The colour of the 2d was changed from dark brown to light brown on October 15th, 1956. The other change was a slight modification in the design of the 2½d. This Type II was originally introduced for booklet printings, and it will be described in a later section. In 1957 the Type II design also appeared in sheet form.

First Graphite Issue

The first experiments with Automatic Letter Facing started in Southampton in 1957. It was necessary to give the stamps an unmistakable identity. This was achieved by printing electrically conducting vertical black lines on the back of the stamps, under the gum. The 2d value had one line, and two lines were printed on the other values. This enabled mail bearing the 2d stamp – the rate for 2nd class domestic letters – to be separated by machine. The graphite lines were applied to the six lowest values with the St. Edward's Crown watermark. In addition, coil stamps were also issued with the graphite lines. All appeared in November 1957.

These initial experiments were not entirely successful, due to the use of paper clips and staples, and in some cases, damp envelopes.

Multiple Crown Issue

While the Southampton experiments were continuing, the watermark was again changed, this time to a pattern of small crowns, without the Royal Cypher. The reason for the omission of the Cypher was that definitive stamps for the regions of Great Britain were being introduced. Although the Queen is Elizabeth II of England, she is Elizabeth I of Scotland.

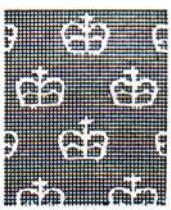


Figure 4.
Multiple Crowns

The paper used was the same as in the past, slightly cream in colour. Again,

there were 17 values, although the 11d was dropped and a 4½d was added. The first to appear was the 4d on October 28th, 1958. The other values followed over a period of time, concluding with the 1½d on August 30th, 1960.

Crowns Graphite Issue

Experiments in the Southampton area continued, and new supplies of graphite-lined stamps were printed on the Multiple Crowns watermarked paper. The 4d and 4½d were added to the list of graphite-lined stamps, as were stamps issued in booklet and coil form. These varieties appeared between November 24th, 1958 and June 9th, 1959.

The 1d stamp can be found with two graphite lines at either the left or the right, or with one graphite line at either the left or the right. These are from vertical coils, issued in July 1961, after the graphite line experiments had ended, and were printed on paper originally intended for booklets, in order to make use of residual stocks.

Phosphor Graphite Issue

Experiments with graphite-lined stamps were discontinued in favour of stamps with phosphor coding on the face.

On November 18th, 1959, stocks of the graphite-lined stamps were issued with phosphor lines which give a green glow when exposed to ultraviolet light. These stamps were issued in the Southampton area where existing equipment had been modified to detect the phosphor lines.

Vertical phosphor lines were applied by typography to sheets of the ½d, 1d, 1½d, and 2d values with the St. Edward's Crown watermark and to sheets of the 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, and 4½d values with the Multiple Crowns watermark.

Each value received two phosphor lines 8mm wide, except the 2d, used for the domestic second class rate, which received one line at the left.

By November 1960 the experiments had proven successful and remaining stocks of these phosphor/graphite stamps were sold in other parts of the country.

Phosphor Issues

a) Green Phosphor

On July 6th 1960, the Southampton equipment was modified to scan for phosphor lines only. Nine values with phosphor lines and without graphite lines were issued in June 1960. These had 8mm phosphor lines, which reacted with a green glow to ultraviolet light. The 2d stamp received only one phosphor line. Coils and booklets appeared later.

b) Blue Phosphor

In order to improve the operations, the composition of the phosphor was changed to give a blue reaction to ultraviolet light. The previous nine values were so treated, as was the 4½d stamp. These appeared between June and September 1961.

Initially, the 2d stamp received only one phosphor line. In October 1961 there was a rate change, increasing the domestic second class rate to 2½d. Consequently, the 2d then received two phosphor lines and the 2½d was issued with one phosphor line.

By this time, Automatic Letter Facing machines had been installed at other locations and the phosphor lined stamps became the general issue.

A further change was made to enhance the signal strength by changing the paper from cream to white. These stamps were issued over a period from June 1962 to

June 1965. The white and cream papers are not easy to identify in the printed area, especially with used stamps. Stamps with selvedge attached are best for this purpose. For this reason, this paper distinction is not included in the accompanying tables.

Another change in the postal rates required change in the phosphor lines. The new second class rate of 3d resulted in a 2½d stamp with two phosphor lines and a 3d stamp, issued in April 1965, with one phosphor line. While previous single line phosphor bands had been on the left, with the 3d stamp they appeared on either the left or the right. This arose because the 8mm line was printed on the perforations of adjoining stamps, so that a line of only 4mm appeared on each stamp.

c) Violet Phosphor (8mm lines)

While Automatic Letter Facing experiments were continuing, the British Post Office was also working on methods of letter sorting. The favoured technique was to encode letters with a series of dots. Those dots reacted blue to ultraviolet light and therefore could interfere with the phosphor coding on the stamps. Consequently, the colour of the phosphor lines was again changed, this time to violet.

On August 13th, 1965, the first seven values were issued with violet phosphor and the 2d was added later that month. As before, the 3d had a single line, on either the left or the right. A further change took place in December 1966, when the 3d was issued with a single 4mm line centrally placed.

d) Violet Phosphor (9.5mm lines)

The experimental period was nearly over. The engineers concluded that efficiency would be improved if the phosphor lines were wider. As a result, the 1/6 stamp was issued on December 12th, 1966 with 9.5mm lines. It was followed by a further 11 values, issued through to September 1st 1967.

Since the phosphor lines were printed across the perforations, only part of the line would appear on a single stamp, making it impossible to measure its width. Instead, the distance between the lines can be measured. For the 8mm lines, the distance is 12mm. For the 9.5mm lines, the distance is 10.5mm.

Phosphor Line Identification

Ideally, these stamps are best identified by use of a short-wave ultraviolet lamp. Without this, the colours of the phosphor lines cannot be properly identified. However, the presence of phosphor lines can usually be identified without a lamp. The stamp can be held up to a strong light source, so that the light flows across the surface of the stamp. The phosphor lines will appear as strips duller than the rest of the stamp.

To measure the size of the phosphor lines, with or without the use of a lamp, make a thin cardboard template with dark black lines 10.5mm apart. If the inside edges of the phosphor lines coincide with the inside edges of the black lines, the phosphor lines are 10.5mm apart and therefore are 9.5mm wide. If the phosphor lines are wider apart than the lines on the template, then they will be 12mm apart and the stamp has 8mm phosphor lines. As a check, black lines 12mm apart could be drawn on the other side of the template.

Booklets

Booklet panes were printed in sheet form and then guillotined. As a result, "clipped perfs" are normal and panes with perfect

perfs are very desirable and collectible.

Booklets were issued for all of the types of watermark and phosphor lines used for the sheet stamps, except that the only graphite booklets were those with the Multiple Crowns watermark and without phosphor lines. The booklet panes are shown on the accompanying table, with the position of the watermark shown in each case.



Figure 5. The two types of the 2½d. Type I: the top line is half the width of the cross. Type II: the top line is full width, and the design is strengthened.

A slight modification was made to the design of the 2½d for the booklet printings. The new version, designated as Type II, shows some strengthening in the design, and is most easily distinguished by examining the cross in the centre of the Queen's crown.

The early printings of the ½d, 1d, and 1½d values in panes of two stamps appeared only with the watermark in the upright position.

Panes of six stamps and the initial panes of four stamps appeared with the watermark both upright and inverted. This arose because of the plate layout, where there would be rows of panes upright and inverted se-tenant. *(see Figure 6)*

A different layout was used for later printings of the four-stamp panes, and in that case, the watermark is sideways. The practice of having two adjacent rows facing in opposite directions was continued, so that the watermarks are found sideways pointing to either the left or the right. *(see Figure 7)*

Coils

Coils were printed in two forms. Initially, these were made from sheets, strips being joined together at the selvedge to form rolls of required length. Later, coils were printed in a continuous roll, overcoming the need for joins.

Coils were issued in two forms, either with the stamps in a vertical format or a horizontal format.

When created from sheets, the watermarks would always be in the same position as a sheet stamp, namely upright. This would also be the case with the continuous roll printings with the stamps in a vertical format. When a

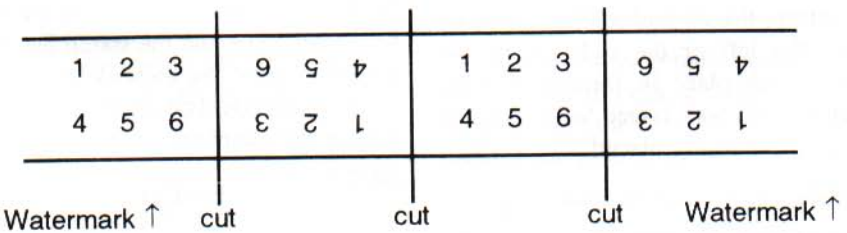


Figure 6. Plate layout for booklets of six stamps, showing that 50% of the stamps have inverted watermarks.

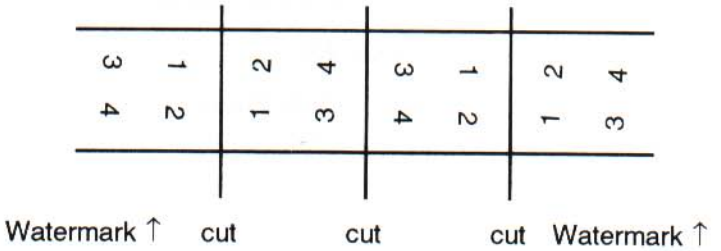


Figure 7. Plate layout for later 4-stamp panes, showing that the watermark is sideways, pointing to the left or right.

continuous roll was used for stamps in a horizontal format, the impressions would be sideways on the plate and therefore the watermarks would be sideways.

When found as single stamps, coils are difficult to identify. Even those with a sideways watermark may come from a booklet printing. It is customary to collect coils in strips of four or more. This clearly differentiates such a strip from booklet stamps, which never have more than three stamps in a row.

All coils are guillotined and will have cut edges either top and bottom or on both sides. Booklets are also cut from sheets, but will have a cut only on one side, or on two adjacent sides. When viewed through a good glass, it is usually possible to identify a cut perf, which will be clean, from a torn perf which will show jagged paper fibres.

Conclusion

On June 5th, 1967, the first of the Machin stamps were issued, marking the end of 15 years of the currency of the Wilding Issue. The Machins have attracted much attention, due to their pleasing design, the longevity of their currency, the reflection of the inflation of the period, and their philatelic interest. Technological change continued to show on the Machin Issue, although much of this related to methods of printing and marketing, with a few refinements in the facing and sorting of letters.

The Wilding Issue has not received the attention it deserves. It is the only issue by any country which illustrates the full experimental period of automatic letter handling.

This article has touched upon those technical aspects which have a bearing on the development of the automatic letter facing system. Other varieties are covered which are readily identifiable, yet are not listed in *Scott's Catalogue.*

The Wilding Issue provides many other areas of interest, such as the use of chalky paper, and the constant cylinder flaws and retouches. There are also some booklet perforation errors.

For any reader interested in pursuing the subject further, reference to *Gibbons Specialized Catalogue, Volume 3* is recommended.

Great Britain Wilding Issue

Table 1A

Sheet Printings – Non Phosphor

(classified by watermark type)

	Tudor Crown	*St. Edward's Crown*	*St. Edward's Crown Graphite*	*Multiple Crowns Graphite*	*Multiple Crowns*
½d	Aug/53	Dec/55	Nov/57	-	* Nov/58
1d	Aug/53	Sept/55	Nov/57	-	* Mar/59
1½d	Dec/52	Oct/55	Nov/57	-	# Aug/60
2d Dk Brown	Aug/53	Sept/55	-	-	-
Lt Brown	-	Oct/56	Nov/57	Nov/58	Dec/58
2½d Type I	Dec/52	Sept/55	-	-	Oct/61
Type II #	-	/57	Nov/57	June/59	Sept/59
3d	Jan/54	July/56	Nov/57	Nov/58	Dec/58
4d	Nov/53	Nov/55	-	Apr/59	Oct/58
4½d	-	-	-	June/59	Feb/59
5d	July/53	Sept/55	-	-	Nov/58
6d	Jan/54	Dec/55	-	-	Dec/58
7d	Jan/54	Apr/56	-	-	Nov/58
8d	July/53	Dec/55	-	-	Feb/60
9d	Feb/54	July/55	-	-	Mar/59
10d	Feb/54	Sept/55	-	-	Nov/58
11d	Feb/54	Oct/55	-	-	-
1/-	July/53	Nov/55	-	-	Oct/58
1/3	Nov/53	Mar/56	-	-	July/59
1/6	Nov/53	Mar/56	-	-	Dec/58

* = Booklets and Coils only

\# = Booklets only

Great Britain Wilding Issue

Table 1B

Sheet Printings – Phosphor Tagged

(all Multiple Crowns watermark)

		Phosphor-Graphite	*Green Phosphor*	*Violet Blue Phosphor*	*Violet Phosphor 8mm wide*	*Phosphor 9.5mm wide*
½d		Nov/59	June/60	June/61	Aug/65	-
1d		Nov/59	June/60	June/61	Aug/65	/67
1½d		Nov/59	June/60	June/60	Aug/65	-
2d Lt Brown	2B	-	June/60	Oct/61	Aug/65	Sept/67
	LB	Nov/59	-	June/61	-	-
2½d Type I	LB	-	-	Nov/61	-	-
Type II	2B	Nov/59	June/60	June/61	-	-
Type II	LB	-	-	Oct/61	-	-
3d	2B	Nov/59	June/60	June/61	-	-
	CB	-	-	-	Dec/66	-
	LB	-	-	Apr/65	Nov/65	-
	RB	-	-	Apr/65	Nov/65	-
4d		Nov/59	June/60	June/61	Aug/65	/67
4½d		Nov/59	-	Sept/61	-	-
5d		-	-	-	-	June/67
6d		-	June/60	June/61	Aug/65	/67
7d		-	-	-	-	Feb/67
8d		-	-	-	-	June/67
9d		-	-	-	-	Dec/66
10d		-	-	-	-	Dec/66
1/-		-	-	-	-	June/67
1/3		-	June/60	June/61	Aug/65	/67
1/6		-	-	-	-	Dec/66

* = Booklets only
2B = 2 Bands
LB = Left Band
RB = Right Band
CB = Centre Band

Great Britain Wilding Issue
Table 2
Booklet Printings
(classified by watermark and phosphor)

	pane size	Tudor Crown	St. Edward's Crown	Multiple Crowns non-Phos.	graph-ite	green phos.	blue phos.	violet 8mm	violet 9.5mm
½d	2	U	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	U/I	U/I	U/I	-	-	-	-	-
	4	-	-	L/R	-	-	L/R	-	-
	6	U/I	U/I	U/I	U/I	U/I	U/I	-	-
1d	2	U	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	U/I	U/I	U/I	-	-	-	-	-
	4	-	-	L/R	-	-	L/R	-	L/R
	6	U/I	U/I	U/I	U/I	U/I	U/I	U/I	U/I
	3+3 labels	U/I	U/I	-	-	-	-	-	-
1½d	2	U	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	U/I	U/I	U/I	-	-	-	-	-
	4	-	-	L/R	-	-	L/R	-	-
	6	U/I	U/I	U/I	U/I	U/I	U/I	-	-
2d dk brown	6	U/I	U/I	-	-	-	-	-	-
lt brown	6	-	U/I	U/I	-	-	-	-	-
2½d * 2B	4	-	-	U/I	-	-	-	-	-
2B	6	U/I	U/I	U/I	U/I	U/I	U/I	-	-
1B	6	-	-	-	-	-	U/I	-	-
3d	4	-	U/I	U/I	-	-	-	-	-
	4	-	-	L/R	-	-	L/R	-	-
2B	6	-	U/I	U/I	U/I	U/I	U/I	-	-
1B	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	U/I	-
CB	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	U/I	-
4d	4	-	-	L/R	-	-	L/R	L/R	L/R
	6	-	-	U/I	-	-	U/I	U/I	U/I
2x1d+2x3d	4	-	-	L/R	-	-	-	L/R	-
3x½d+1x2½d	4	-	-	U/I	-	-	-	-	-
2x½d+2x2½d	4	-	-	L/R	-	-	-	-	-

U = Upright watermark
I = Inverted watermark
L = Sideways watermark, pointing left
R = Sideways watermark, pointing right

2B = 2 phosphor bands
LB = One phosphor band on left
RB = One phosphor band, on right
CB = One phosphor band, in centre

* All Type II

Great Britain Wilding Issue
Table 3
Coil Printings

	vert. or horiz.	*Tudor Crown*	*St. Edw. Crown*	*St. Edw. Crown graphite*	*non-Phos.*	*graph-ite*	*Multiple Crowns green phos.*	*blue phos.*	*violet 8mm*	*violet 9.5mm*
½d	V	U	U	U	U	U	U/J,U	U	U	-
	H	U/J	U/J	-	U/J	-	-	-	-	-
1d	V	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
	H	U/J	U/J	-	U/J	-	-	-	-	-
1½d	V	U	U	-	U/J	-	-	-	-	-
	H	S	S	U/J	U/J	-	-	-	-	-
2d dk brown	V	U	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	H	S	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
lt Brown	V	-	-	U/J	U	U/J	U/J	U	U	U
	H	-	-	U/J	S	-	-	-	-	S
2½d Type I	V	U	U	-	U	-	-	-	-	-
	H	S	S	-	S	-	-	-	-	-
Type II	H	-	-	S/J	S	-	-	-	-	-
3d	V	U/J	U/J,U	-	U	U	-	-	-	-
	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	2B U	-	1B U CB U
	H	U/J	U/J,S	S/J	S	U/J	-	-	-	CB S
4d	V	-	U/J	-	U/J,U	-	-	-	-	-
	H	U/J	U/J	-	U/J,S	-	-	-	-	S
6d	V	U/J	U/J	-	U/J,U	-	-	-	-	U

U = Upright watermark
S = Sideways watermark
J = Paper join
2B = 2 phosphor bands
1B = One side phosphor band
CB = Centre phosphor band

New from Canada Post / Nouveautés de Postes Canada



CENTENAIRE DE LA COUPE STANLEY – 16 AVRIL

La Société canadienne des postes marque le centième anniversaire de la coupe Stanley en émettant un timbre qui sera mis en circulation le 16 avril 1993, tout juste avant le début des éliminatoires de hockey.

La coupe Stanley, qui a d'abord porté le nom de Dominion Hockey Challenge Cup, est le plus ancien trophée que se disputent des athlètes professionnels d'Amérique du Nord. En 1893, le gouverneur général, lord Stanley, offrit cette coupe pour qu'elle soit remise au club de hockey champion du Canada. L'Association athlétique amateur de Montréal fut la première équipe à la remporter.

Autrefois, contrairement au système d'éliminatoires actuel par lequel la Coupe est décernée chaque année à la meilleure formation, diverses équipes se rencontraient dans le cadre de compétitions qui avaient lieu plus d'une fois au cours d'une année. C'est ainsi qu'en 1908, les Wanderers de Montréal ont affronté quatre équipes différentes et, chaque fois, ils ont su conserver la Coupe.

Quatre autres formations montréalaises, à l'instar de l'Association athlétique amateur et des Wanderers, ont également obtenu la coupe Stanley. Il s'agit des Victorias, des Maroons, des Shamrocks et, bien entendu, des Canadiens, qui eux l'ont remportée un nombre record de vingt-trois fois. Parmi les autres villes qui ont convoité et obtenu le trophée prestigieux, on compte Kenora,

STANLEY CUP CENTENNIAL

Canada Post Corporation marked the 100th anniversary of the Stanley Cup with a commemorative stamp issued April 16, just prior to the beginning of the playoffs.

The Stanley Cup, originally called the Dominion Hockey Challenge Cup, is the oldest trophy awarded in North America for competitive professional athletics. Donated in 1893 by Governor General Lord Stanley to reward the best amateur hockey team in Canada, the Cup was first won by the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association.

Unlike today's playoff system, where the Stanley Cup is awarded to the best hockey team for a year, the teams originally challenged one another for the Cup. Sometimes there would be more than one challenge in a single year. In fact, in 1908 the Montreal Wanderers were challenged by four different teams, and they successfully defended the Cup each time.

Four other teams from Montreal, in addition to the Amateur Athletic Association and the Wanderers, have won the Stanley Cup.

Victoria et Quebec; les Senators d'Ottawa l'ont remporté pour la première fois en 1909. La Coupe a été décernée à onze reprises aux Maple Leafs de Toronto et, plus récemment, aux Oilers d'Edmonton ainsi qu'aux Penguins de Pittsburgh.

La Coupe elle-même a une histoire passablement colorée. En effet, au cours des cent dernières années, elle a été endommagée, perdue, volée et restaurée à maintes reprises. La coupe d'argent originale est maintenant exposée en permanence au Temple de la renommée du hockey, à Toronto.

Le timbre commémoratif de 0,43 $, dont la réalisation a été confiée aux graphistes François Dallaire et Lise Giguère, représente la tradition par laquelle les joueurs, portant la Coupe bien haut, circulent autour de la patinoire pour le plaisir de tous les fervents.

Le pli Premier jour officiel portera un cachet d'oblitération indiquant Toronto et une illustration de la coupe d'argent originale offerte par lord Stanley, en 1893.

Spécifications techniques :

Date d'émission :	16 avril 1993
Dernier jour de vente :	15 octobre 1993
Valeur :	0,43$
Imprimeur :	Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.
Tirage :	15 000 000
Format :	30 mm x 36 mm (vertical)
Dentelure :	13 +
Gomme :	A.P.V.
Papier :	Coated Paper Ltd.
Procédé d'impression :	lithographie (six couleurs)
Présentation des feuilles :	25 timbres
Marquage :	procédé général, sur les quatre côtés
Oblitération des plis Premier jour (PPJO) :	Toronto, Ontario

La Société canadienne des postes, de concert avec la Monnaie royale canadienne, souligne le centenaire de la Coupe Stanley par l'émission du premier pli officiel philatélique-numismatique.

Le pli met évidence le timbre commémoratif de 0,43$ de la Coupe Stanley et le dollar

These are the Montreal Victorias, the Maroons, the Shamrocks, and of course, the Canadiens, who have won it a record 23 times. Other teams have also coveted and won the Cup, including Kenora, Victoria, Quebec City. The original Ottawa Senators first won the Cup in 1909, and the Toronto Maple Leafs have won it 11 times. Recent winners include the Edmonton Oilers and the Pittsburgh Penguins.

The Stanley Cup has seen a colourful history, having been battered, lost, stolen, and repaired many times over the past one hundred years. The original silver bowl is now on permanent display at the Hockey Hall of Fame in Toronto.

The tradition of parading around the ice with the Stanley Cup hoisted high in the air has been captured by François Dallaire and Lise Giguère in the design of the 43¢ commemorative stamp.

The Official First Day Cover bears a Toronto cancellation and a cachet featuring a photograph of the original cup-shaped silver bowl donated by Lord Stanley in 1893.

Specifications:

Date of Issue:	16 April 1993
Last Day of Sale:	15 October 1993
Denomination:	43¢
Printer:	Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.
Quantity:	15,000,000
Dimensions:	30 mm x 36 mm (vertical)
Perforation:	13+
Gum Type:	PVA
Paper Type:	Coated Papers Ltd.
Printing Process:	lithography (six colours)
Pane Layout:	25 stamps
Tagging:	general tagging, four sides
First Day:	Toronto, Ontario

Canada Post Corporation, in co-operation with the Royal Canadian Mint, is marking the 100th anniversary of the Stanley Cup by issuing Canada's first official philatelic-numismatic cover.

The cover features a Stanley Cup commemorative 43¢ stamp and the Royal

épreuve numismatique de la Coupe Stanley de la Monnaie royale canadienne. Le pli affiche une oblitération spéciale de Toronto (Ontario) et un cachet montrant une photographie du petit bol en argent original donné par lord Stanley en 1893. Le pli comporte un découpage pour le dollar, qui est tenu en place par une bulle en plastique unique.

Canadian Mint's Stanley Cup centennial proof silver dollar. The cover will bear a special Toronto, Ontario cancellation and a cachet featuring a photograph of the original cup-shaped silver bowl donated by Lord Stanley in 1893. The cover will also have a cut-out for the coin, which is held in place by a unique plastic bubble.



Le pli philatélique-numismatic se vend prix de 28,95 $, et est disponible uniquement par commande postale du Centre nationale de philatélie. Au Canada, composez sans frais le (800) 565-4362; aux É.-U., (800) 565-1336.

The philatelic-numismatic cover retails for $28.95, and is available by mail order only from the National Philatelic Centre. Call toll-free from Canada (800) 565-4362; or from the U.S.A. (800) 565-1336.

HANDCRAFTED TEXTILES

Canada Post Corporation issued a set of five commemorative stamps featuring handcrafted textiles of Canada. The stamps, which are available only in booklets of 10, appeared on Apr. 30.

ÉTOFFES DE CONFECTION ARTISANAL

La Société canadienne des postes émettra, le 30 avril 1993, un jeu de cinq timbres commémoratifs. Présentés en carnets de 10, les timbres illustrent des étoffes de confection artisanale fabriquées au Canada.

To coincide with the Year of the Craft in the Americas, this set of stamps, dedicated to the rich textile traditions of Canada, was officially introduced at Royal '93 in Ottawa. The stamp set features a 'bed rugg,' boutonné coverlet, ceremonial robe, patchwork quilt and a Doukhobor bedding cover. The public can view these items at museum collections across Canada.

Soulignant l'Année de l'artisanat des Amériques, ces timbres, qui mettent en lumière les riches traditions textiles du pays, seront officiellement lancés au cours de Royale 93 à Ottawa. Le jeu comprend un couvre-lit, un couvre-lit boutonné, une robe cérémonielle, une courtepointe et un couvre-lit doukhobor, pièces conservées dans divers musées du pays.



A 'bed rugg' housed at the New Brunswick Museum and dating back to circa 1800 will be featured on one of the commemorative stamps. The term 'bed rugg' with the double 'g' was used to differentiate it from a floor rug. The bed rugg was meant to cover bed furnishings during the daytime and, unlike early settlers' quilts, bed ruggs were not made from leftovers but were carefully conceived in advance. The technique used to make the bed rugg was needlework in double-stitched pile.

A century-old boutonné coverlet, housed at the National Gallery of Canada, is also featured on one of the commemorative stamps in the set. Boutonné is an ancient

L'un des timbres commémoratifs est orné d'un couvre-lit qui date approximativement de 1800 et qui fait partie des collections du Musée du Nouveau-Brunswick. Destinés à recouvrir les lits durant la journée, les couvre-lits, contrairement aux courtepointes des premiers colons, n'étaient pas composés de pièces de tissus récupérés, et leur conception tait soignée. La pièce illustrée a été brodée à l'aiguille dans du velours à double piqûre.

C'est un couvre-lit boutonné centenaire, conservé au Musée des beaux-arts du Canada, que présente un autre timbre. Technique ancienne remontant à 2000 ans avant notre ère, le boutonné servait, en Égypte, à orner de motifs la toile de lin. En Espagne et en

technique, dating back to 2000 B.C. It was used to pattern linen in Egypt. In Spain and Italy it added richness to velvets by using gold or silver threads for brocading. Boasting a colourful arrangement of stars, squares and circles, the true charm of the boutonné featured in the stamp set is the use of two figures, probably a bride and groom, suggesting the piece may have been made as a wedding present.

A ceremonial robe of the Kwakwaka'wakw First Nations people from British Columbia will also appear on one of the commemorative stamps. The robe, which is now kept at the University of British Columbia Museum of Anthropology in Vancouver, was sewn from pieces of wool and cotton cloth and decorated with shells, pearls and copper buttons. According to the First Nations people, the ceremonial robes have special powers that instill confidence and provide spiritual strength.

Also featured in the stamp set is an early nineteenth-century patchwork quilt, housed at the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Ottawa. Severe Canadian winter cold, among other things, was one of the many reasons the early settlers would make these quilts. This particular quilt is made of pieces of wool and cotton in red, black, blue and white.

A Doukhobor bedding cover, also housed at the Canadian Museum of Civilization, is featured on one of the stamps. This particular cover, made at Veregin, Saskatchewan, is purple with embroidered flower sprays running along the border. The knitting for the edging was made of white yarn and then dyed pink, blue, green and red.

Photographer Michael Mitchell and designer Peter Adam combined their talents to create these five commemorative stamps. The background diagrams on the stamps show the techniques used by the various weavers and artisans.

The Official First Day cover bears a Port

Italie, le boutonné rehaussait les tissus de velours brochés en fils d'or et d'argent. Mélange coloré d'étoiles, de carrés et de cercles, la création choisie doit son charme à la présence de deux figures, probablement un couple, ce qui laisse supposer qu'elle aurait été offerte comme cadeau de mariage.

Une robe cérémonielle des Kwakwaka'wakw, une bande autochtone de la Colombie-Britannique, orne un autre timbre. Puisé dans la collection du musée d'anthropologie de l'université de la Colombie-Britannique, le vêtement est confectionné de morceaux de laine et de tissu de coton, et décoré de coquilles, de perles et de boutons en cuivre. Selon les premières nations, les robes cérémonielles sont dotées de pouvoirs spéciaux qui insufflent la confiance en soi et confèrent une force spirituelle.

Le motif d'un autre timbre reproduit une courtepointe du début du XIX^{e} siècle conservée au Musée canadien des civilisations, à Hull. La rigueur des hivers canadiens explique en partie la confection de courtepointes par les premiers colons. La mosaïque mise à l'honneur est fabriquée de pièces de laine et de coton dans des tons de rouge, de noir, de bleu et de blanc.

Le couvre-lit doukhobor complète le jeu. Fabriqué à Veregin, en Saskatchewan, la pièce, également de la collection du Musée canadien des civilisations, est teinte en violet et enjolivée, le long de sa bordure, de gerbes de fleurs brodées. Les bandes qui composent la lisière ont été tricotées avec de la laine blanche, puis teintes en rose, bleu, vert et rouge.

Le photographe Michael Mitchell et le graphiste Peter Adam ont uni leurs talents pour créer ces cinq timbres commémoratifs. Les diagrammes de l'arrière-plan reproduisent les techniques employées à l'époque.

Le pli Premier jour officiel portera un cachet d'oblitération de Port Neville, en Colombie-

Neville, B.C. cancellation and a cachet featuring a photograph of a quillwork pouch made by the Swampy Cree.

Specifications:

Date of Issue:	30 April 1993
Last Day of Sale:	29 October 1993
Denomination:	43¢
Printer:	Aston-Potter Ltd.
Quantity:	15,000,000
Dimensions:	41 mm x 40 mm (horizontal)
Perforation:	13+
Gum Type:	PVA
Paper Type:	Harrison
Printing Process:	lithography (six colours)
Pane Layout:	booklet of 10 (5x2)
Tagging:	general tagging, four sides
First Day:	Port Neville, B.C.

Britannique, et sera agreement d'une photographie d'un sac en piquant de porc-épic brodé par les Moskégons.

Spécifications techniques :

Date d'émission :	30 avril 1993
Dernier jour de vente :	29 octobre 1993
Valeur :	0,43$
Imprimeur :	Ashton-Potter Ltd.
Tirage :	15 000 000
Format :	41 mm x 40 mm (horizontal)
Dentelure :	13 +
Gomme :	A.P.V.
Papier :	Harrison.
Procédé d'impression :	lithographie (six couleurs)
Présentation des feuilles :	livret de 10 (5x2)
Marquage :	procédé général, sur les quatre côtés
Oblitération des plis	
Premier jour (PPJO) :	Port Neville (C.-B.)

SIXTH STAMP IN MASTERPIECES OF ART SERIES

Canada Post Corporation has issued another stamp in the Masterpieces of Canadian Art series. The 86¢ commemorative, featuring "Drawing for The Owl" by Inuit artist Kenojuak Ashevak, appeared on May 17. The stamp is being issued during The International Year of the World's Indigenous People.



Kenojuak Ashevak was born in 1927 on south Baffin Island. James Houston introduced print-making to the native artists of Cape Dorset. Kenojuak initially made sewings and carvings for Houston's arts and crafts program (later to become the West Baffin Eskimo Co-operative). Eventually she moved on to drawings and excelled in the graphic arts, winning recognition and honours, including membership in the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts

SIXIÈME DE LA SÉRIE CONSACRÉE AUX CHEFS-D'OEUVRES DE L'ART

La Société canadienne des postes a annoncé l'émission, le 17 mai, d'un timbre commémoratif reproduisant l'oeuvre «Dessin pour Le hibou», de l'artiste inuit Kenojuak Ashevak. Réalisé dans le cadre de la série «Chefs-d'oeuvre de l'art canadien», le timbre de 0,86$ est émis au cours de l'année internationale des populations autochtones.

Kenojuak Ashevak est née en 1927 dans la partie sud de l'île de Baffin. C'est James Houston qui a initié les artistes autochtones de Cape Dorset à la gravure. Kenojuak réalisa d'abord des travaux à l'aiguille et des sculptures en participant au programme d'art et d'artisanat offert par Houston (qui fonda plus tard la West Baffin Eskimo Co-operative). Elle s'adonna ultérieurement au dessin et excella dans les

and an Order of Canada Medal of Service.

Kenojuak has produced hundreds of drawings, mostly in graphite, coloured pencils and felt-tip pens. Her drawings have appeared in numerous collections and exhibits and her life and works have been the subject of a National Film Board documentary and two books. Canada Post featured her print, "The Enchanted Owl," on the 1970 Northwest Territories centennial stamp and in 1980 used her print, "Return of the Sun," for the Inuit spirits stamp.

This year's masterpiece, "Drawing for The Owl" (c. 1969), rendered in felt-tip pen on woven paper, is perhaps one of the most vivid examples of Canadian Inuit art. The piece is currently in the collection of the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa.

All six stamps in the Masterpieces series have been designed by Pierre-Yves Pelletier of Montreal. While the general design remains the same, this year's stamp is highlighted by a gold coloured background instead of a silver one, and is an 86¢ denomination, rather than a 50¢ one used in previous issues.

The Official First Day Cover bears a Cape Dorset, N.W.T. cancellation and a cachet featuring "The Owl," the print inspired by Kenojuak's drawing depicted on the commemorative stamp.

Specifications:

Date of Issue:	17 May 1993
Last Day of Sale:	16 November 1993
Denomination:	86¢
Printer:	Aston-Potter Ltd.
Quantity:	8,700,000
Dimensions:	40 mm x 48.5 mm (vertical)
Perforation:	13+
Gum Type:	PVA
Paper Type:	Harrison
Printing Process:	lithography (six colours) plus foil stamping (one colour)
Pane Layout:	16 stamps
Tagging:	general tagging, four sides
First Day:	Cape Dorset, N.W.T.

arts graphiques, ce qui lui valut de nombreux honneurs, y compris une nomination à l'Académie canadienne des arts et la Médaille pour services éminents de l'Ordre du Canada.

Kenojuak a signé des centaines de dessins, réalisés pour la plupart au graphite, aux crayons de couleur et au crayon feutre. Ses dessins et estampes ont fait partie d'un grand nombre de collections et d'expositions. Un documentaire sur la vie et l'oeuvre de Kenojuak a été consacrés. En 1970, son oeuvre «Le hibou enchanté» a orné un timbre émis par la Société canadienne des postes à l'occasion du centenaire des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, et, en 1980, l'estampe intitulée «Retour du soleil» a été retenue pour un timbre illustrant le surnaturel dans la perspective inuit.

Le chef-d'oeuvre mis à l'honneur cette année, «Dessin pour Le hibou» (v. 1969), réalisé au crayon feutre sur papier vélin, est probablement un des exemples les plus frappants de l'art inuit au Canada. La pièce est conservée au Musée des beaux-arts du Canada, à Ottawa.

Le pli Premier jour officiel portera un cachet d'oblitération de Cape Dorset, T.N.-O. et une illustration de l'estampe «Le hibou», inspirée du dessin ornant le timbre commémoratif.

Spécifications techniques :

Date d'émission :	17 mai 1993
Dernier jour de vente :	16 novembre 1993
Valeur :	0,86$
Imprimeur :	Ashton-Potter Ltd.
Tirage :	8 700 000
Format :	40 mm x 48.5 mm (vertical)
Dentelure :	13 +
Gomme :	A.P.V.
Papier :	Harrison.
Procédé d'impression :	lithographie (six couleurs) et estampage métallique (une couleur)
Présentation des feuilles :	16 timbres)
Marquage :	procédé général, sur les quatre côtés
Oblitération des plis Premier jour (PPJO) :	Cape Dorset (T.N.-O.)

New on the Philatelic Bookshelf...

***Alnis Handy Guide to Great Britain Revenue Stamps**, by 'Relbmar. Published by Glass Slipper (Publications), Box 105, Pocklington, York Y04 2ZG England. ISBN 1 85829 000 7. 64pp., stiff cover, cerlox bound. Price £12.00 from the publisher.*

This work consists of a priced checklist of all GB revenues, and is designed to enable the GB collector to carry the publication with him when he is looking for material. Types are arranged alphabetically, from 'Ad Valorem, Additional Duty' to Transport Tribunal,' 'Travel Identity Card,' and 'Travel Permit.' Also included are revenue stamps of Ireland 'adjudged duly stamped' to 'transport tribunal appeal' and 'writ'; Scotland; GB Islands including 'Guernsey Accidents, Widows, Orphans, Old Age Insurance,' Isle of Man 'Health & Pensions' and Jersey 'Social Security.'

For collectors of GB revenues, this publication allows one to carry around a complete list of items, in which one can mark those revenues required for one's collection. If the user of this work requires additional information on a particular revenue stamp, some other source must be consulted. This guide lists the major key types on the inside covers, along with some illustrations. Acquisition of this book should be considered by the general collector of GB revenues.

Paul Burega

*Edward Zaluski, **Canadian Revenues, Volume 6 – Ontario and Quebec.** Published by Right Road Printing Ltd., Nepean, Ont. 146 pages with approximately 135 black and white illustrations, 7 x 8.25 in.; heavy card cover; spiral binding. Available from the author at 2777 Springland Dr., Ottawa ON K1V 9X2; $23.50 postpaid in Canada; $21.50 U.S. to American addresses.*

Volume 6 of a seven-volume series on Canadian Revenues was released in April 1993. The final volume is expected in early 1994. The print in this volume, as are the illustrations, is sharp and clear on super white pages. Although previous volumes of excellent quality, this latest volume is the best yet.

A very good 4-page index precedes the text. The Ontario law stamps start off the province's section, followed by security transfer tax stamps, luxury tax stamps, gasoline tax vacation credit stamps, private bank savings stamps and amusement tax tickets. This section takes up 54 pages.

The Quebec section is more extensive, taking up 66 pages. The law stamps and all of their varieties, colours, cancellations, meters, etc. are all explained and listed. The registration stamps, assurance licence stamps, prohibition stamps, unemployment tax stamps, security transfer tax stamps, vacation pay credit stamps, credit union stamps, amusement tax tickets and newspaper franks complete this comprehensive section. The "Making of Canada's Borders," illustrated with maps, forms an interesting addendum. Quebec's "½" punch cancellation or surcharge is discussed in a second chapter in the addendum. Quebec's liquor stores and their cancellation codes, followed by an informative section headed, "Identifying Colour and Perforation Varieties," complete the addendum. A bibliography takes up the last few pages of the book.

J.E. Kraemer

*Herbert H. Moll, FRPSL, **The Revenue Stamps of Peru, Volumes I and II.** Alnis Guide 14. Published by Glass Slipper, P.O. Box 105, Pocklington, York, England Y04 2ZG, Vol I 1991, 62 pages; Vol. II 1992, 64 pages; soft cover; cerlox bound. Price £10.00 for each volume from the publisher.*

Volume I has a good deal of information on

the proofs, essays, and specimens of the 19th and 20th centuries of Peru. Details included for each issue include printer, engraver, proof numbers, and colours. Illustrations are provided, but they tend to be on the dark side, and it sometimes is very difficult to see any of the details of the stamps.

Information on the issued stamps begins in Chapter 3. Listed are the engraving company, perforation, watermark and colour. Many of the stamps have overprints for use in the different provinces, and some very easy to read tables are provided showing which values are known on which province's overprints. The publication ends with a chapter on special purpose stamps, such as "Bultos," which are thought to be a bundle or bale; "Consular," and "Tobacco." Occasionally, an item is marked "rare," but no indication of value or number issued are provided.

Volume II continues on from Volume I, with a large amount of the publication examining what Moll calls "special purpose stamps." These cover such diverse areas as mining, customs, elections, license to bear weapons, foreigners, anti-tuberculosis tax, jewellery tax, advertising tax, and steamship ticket tax. The section on tobacco stamps is expanded to include match and alcohol stamps as well. The last chapter deals with miscellaneous revenue stamps such as "biological products," "road service," "airport transit tax," and "Lima savings bank."

Of special interest to the researcher is the appendix, which list "Laws and Decrees Concerning Peruvian Revenue Stamps." Reference is made throughout this volume to these laws and decrees for various issues.

The quality of illustrations is much better in Volume II, and both volumes contribute significant information on Peruvian Revenues. The author notes that proofs of Peruvian revenues are much more common than the actual stamps. These two volumes are a must for those collecting Peruvian revenues.

Paul Burega □

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Society Reports / Rapports de la Société

ROYAL *1993* ROYALE

The Annual Convention of the Royal unfolded smoothly and successfully on the weekend of April 30 to May 2. Mr. William Robinson of Vancouver was elected the new president of the Royal, and his introductory message appears elsewhere in this issue. A full show and annual meeting report will appear in the July-Aug. issue.

RPSC INSURANCE

An application for the Royal's Insurance Plan appeared in the last issue of the magazine. For those who missed it, or are still uncertain about whether to enroll in the plan, the form will appear again in the Nov.-Dec. issue.

Our Insurance Plan is one of the major benefits of membership. It will cover the collections of each member to a limit of $30,000, and the rates are most reasonable: $.375 per $100 for coverage within Canada, $.40 per $100 in Canada and the US, and $.15 per $100 for material stored within a bank vault.

The Insurance Plan manager, Mr. Steven Beswick of Hugh Wood Canada Ltd., is knowledgeable on philatelic matters. He should be contacted directly for more information at Suite 1320, 4 King St. W., Toronto, ON M5H 1B6; (416) 360-3778; fax (416) 360-7363.

SALES CIRCUIT

Users of the Sales Circuit, and all members of the Royal, have been saddened by the death of the Sales Circuit Manager, Mr. George Krajewski. For some months, George's wife Molly has been assisting with the running of the Sales Circuit, and is familiar with all the administrative details. She has offered to continue with the work by taking over the Sales Manager's position.

George Krajewski spent a great deal of time reorganizing and streamlining the Sales Circuit. The address for the Sales Circuit is unchanged, and the procedures for using it are the same as before. The Society welcomes Molly Krajewski to the ranks of its officers.

NEW MEMBERS - NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

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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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. Registration $10.00 per day. Seminars, exhibits and bourse. Information from: Allan L. Steinhart, 35 Church Street, Suite 305, Toronto, Ont. M5E 1T3; (416) 362-8257.

1994

MARCH 18 - 20: The Edmonton Spring National, 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.

JUNE 10 - 12: ROYAL OGOPEX *1994* ROYALE, at the Coast Vernon Lodge, Vernon, B.C. Information from the Okanagan Mainline Philatelic Society, #203 – 1139 Sutherland Avenue, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 5Y2; Fax (604) 860-0818.

SEPT. 29 - OCT. 1: BNAPEX '94, in Burlington, Vermont, at the Radisson Hotel on the shores of Lake Champlain. Information from James F. Hansen, Rd. #1 Box 450, Plainfield, Vt. 05567.

1993

OCTOBER 9 – 10: VICPEX 1993 at the Ramada Inn, 3020 Blanshard Street, Victoria, B.C. Sponsored by the Greater Victoria Philatelic Society, the Vancouver Island Philatelic Society and the Junior Stamp Club of Victoria. Entry fee: $2.00 per 6-page frame; $1.00 per entry for juniors. Prospectus and information: Don Shorting, Box 5164, Sta. B, Victoria, B.C. V8R 6N4.

OCTOBER 16: GUELPHPEX 93, the Guelph Stamp Club's 23rd annual exhibition and bourse, at St. James High School, 57 Victoria Rd. N. (at Grange). Free parking, 15 dealers, hourly draws. Hours: 9:30 am to 4:30 pm. Information: Gord Fulton (519) 822-0342.

OCTOBER 23: Brantford Stamp Club's annual exhibition and bourse, at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey St., Brantford. Free admission, 15 dealers, draws and prizes. Information: Bob Anderson, Box 1, Brantford, Ont. N3T 5M3.

OCTOBER 23: The Barrie District Stamp Club's 32nd annual exhibition and dealers' bourse at the Sunnidale Community Centre, Sunnidale Road, Barrie. 10 am to 5 pm. Free Admission. Information: Lew Metzger, P.O Box 1113, Barrie, ON L4M 5E2.

Coming Events are listed free of charge. Please send information to the editor as far in advance of the event as possible.

International Exhibitions

JULY 30 - AUGUST 8: BRASILIANA 93, an FIP World Stamp Exhibition, at Post Office Headquarters, Rio de Janeiro. Canadian Commissioner: David Dixon, Box 1082, Oakville, ON L6J 5E9

AUGUST 14 - 19: TAIPEI 93, Chinese Taipei Philatelic Society and F.I.A.P., at CENTRA Exhibition Hall, adjacent to the Taipei Sung-San Domestic Airport, Taipei. Information from Fred F. Blau, Box 59153, Chicago, IL 60659 USA

OCTOBER 1 - 10: Bangkok World Philatelic Exhibition, under the patronage of the FIP, at Bangkok Convention Centre, Central Plaza, Bangkok. Canadian Commissioner: William Simpson, 20 First St., Chatham, ON N7M 2P8; (519) 352-0050.

1994

AUGUST 16 - 25: PHILAKOREA '94, FIP sponsored international stamp exhibition, in Seoul, Korea. Canadian Commissioner: William Simpson, 20 First St., Chatham, Ont. N7M 2P8; (519) 352-0050.

1995

FINLANDIA '95, an FIP sponsored specialized world exhibition of philately to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the first Finnish Postal Stationery. Classes are limited to Postal History and Postal Stationery. Canadian Commissioner: K. Salonen, P.O. Box 421, Port Carling, ON P0B 1J0

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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 ON 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 PQ 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 ON 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 ON 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 BC 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 AB 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 formal meetings; 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. Information: Ron Miyanishi, 124 Gamble Ave., Toronto ON M4J 2P3.

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 ON 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 BC 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 BC 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 ON 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 AB 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 ON 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 ON 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, RR 3, Woodville ON 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: Box 205, Hamilton ON 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 ON 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 BC 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 ON N7M 4C1.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

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

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 ON 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 ON. Meetings start at 8:00; visitors welcome. Sec.: Ms. Daryl Lein, #5

230 N. Brodie St., Thunder Bay ON P7C 3S5.

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 PQ H9R 4N5.

MILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 180 meets last Wednesday 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 ON L9T 4N9; Phone (416) 878-1533.

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 44 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month, September to May, at the Cassellholme Home for the Aged, 400 Olive St., North Bay ON at 7 pm. (Basement meeting room.) Table auction and sales circuit. Visitors are welcome. Information: John Fretwell, RR 1, Callandar ON 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 Civic Garden Centre, Edwards Gardens, Lawrence Ave. E. at Leslie (southwest corner) Toronto. Table auction, sales circuit and informative lectures. Sec.: Roger Slute, 5 Concord Place, Toronto ON M3C 3M8.

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NORTH SHORE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 198 meets on alternate Tuesdays, September through June at Queen Mary School Library, 230 West Kith Road, North Vancouver BC. Visitors always welcome. Write to Box 86523, North Vancouver BC 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 (except July and August) at 7:30 pm. in Edithvale Community Centre, Finch Ave. W. between Yonge and Bathurst. Sales circuit, auctions and speakers and Saturday morning workshops. Visitors always welcome. Information: James R. Carcary, Box 62, Willowdale ON 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 NS 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 St., Oakville. Pres.: Geoff Hill, Box 524, Oakville ON 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 ON. Visitors are always welcome. Pres.: Alain Raciot, Box 3899, Stn. C, Ottawa ON 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: RR 3, S55, C178, Penticton BC 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 ON and Lachute PQ. Information: James R. Donaldson, 593 McGill St., Hawkesbury ON 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 ON. 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 SK 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 BC. Information: Box 145, Milner BC V0X 1T0. Phone 534-1884.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays (Except July and August), 7 pm at the Aitken Bicentennial Centre, 20 Hazen Ave., Saint John, NB. Visitors and new members welcome. Information: Box 6783, Stn. A, Saint John NB 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 ON. 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 ON 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 MB R3C 2Z1. Visitors always welcome.

YUKON STAMP CLUB

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

R.P.S.C. CHAPTER PRESIDENTS

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