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Journal of The ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA Revue de La SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

VOL. 51 • NO. 3 MAY-JUNE 2000 MAI-JUIN

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LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATELIE DU CANADA

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The Canadian Philatelist
Le philatéliste canadien

Journal of The ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de La SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

Publication Date: May 1, 2000/Date de publication 1 mai 2000

Volume 51, No. 3 Whole Number 298 May-June 2000 Mai-Juin

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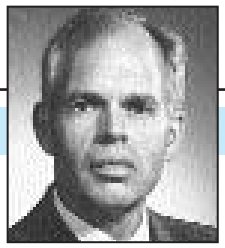
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The Cover:

The beauty of an engraved stamp is seldom seen in the postage stamps of today. The reason is that the art form has virtually disappeared because of the different requirements of the high speed multi-colour printing presses. Without any doubt, Czeslaw Slania is an outstanding example of what can be done with the engraving technique. See page 111 for details.

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Subscription price for members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada $25.00 per year. This amount is included in membership fees and the members automatically receive the journal. Non-members $30.00 per yea.r Changes of Address, undeliverable copies and orders for subscriptions should be sent to PO Box 929, Station Q, Toronto. Ont., M4T 2P1.Return Postage Guaranteed. Publications Mail Registration No. 09828.



President's Page / La page du président

by/par Keith Spencer

Our Winnipeg friends proved once again that they are marvellous hosts. A special vote of thanks to all involved for having delivered a grand philatelic weekend.

Next issue, Charles Verge will occupy the President's Page so it is my opportunity to both say good-bye and to welcome Charles as our new Royal President. It has been an honour to have served as your President and I count as the greatest of rewards, the many new friendships and associations I have been fortunate to enjoy.

It is impossible to include every deserving individual in one note of thanks, but Royal loyalists such as Robinson, Sutherland and Verge come to mind as does Andrew Parr whose firm undertakes Royal management responsibilities.

Charles Verge will be our new President and it scarcely needs to be said that he will do a wonderful job in moving the Society forward. Charles brings a wealth of experience and a ton of enthusiasm to the position and I stand down, comfortable in the knowledge that the Society is in the best of hands.

On the subject of "good hands," many members hold collections which they are often surprised to discover have grown to considerable value. They would not for a moment think of leaving their homes and vehicles uninsured, but my guess is that stamp collections are often forgotten about when insurance matters are on the agenda. An important benefit available to Society members is the opportunity to participate in our insurance program which is operated by the firm Hugh Wood Canada Ltd. The program has recently been amended to provide Royal members with the same excellent coverage at reduced, even more attractive rates. I recommend that members call Hugh Wood Account Executive, Connie Gregory, at 1-800-240-7055 and take advantage of this excellent member benefit.

In the meantime, our Lakeshore Chapter friends have asked me to close with a reminder and welcome to Royal*2001*Royale in Montreal. And yes, as your Past President, I will be there!

Thank you, everyone, for your support and for your continued involvement in the Royal.

Nos amis de Winnipeg nous ont prouvé une fois de plus qu'ils étaient des hôtes formidables. Nous adressons tous nos remerciements à tous ceux et celles qui ont contribué à faire de cette assemblée une grande rencontre philatélique.

Dans le prochain numéro, ce sera au tour de Charles Verge de vous adresser son «Message du président»; j'en profite donc pour vous dire au revoir et pour souhaiter la bienvenue à Charles en tant que nouveau président de la Société. Ce fut un honneur pour moi d'occuper cette fonction et les nombreuses nouvelles amitiés et nouvelles associations que j'ai vu naître sont pour moi une chance et une merveilleuse récompense.

Il m'est impossible de remercier individuellement chaque personne en un simple message, mais des fidèles de la Société tels que Robinson, Sutherland et Verge me viennent à l'esprit, ainsi que le nom d'Andrew Parr, dont l'entreprise a pris en mains la gestion de notre groupe.

Charles Verge est sur le point de devenir notre nouveau président et il va sans dire qu'il mènera les affaires de la Société de façon admirable. Charles a derrière lui une immense expérience et déborde d'enthousiasme, et c'est avec confiance que je lui cède la place, sachant que je laisse la Société en d'excellentes mains.

Pour continuer sur le thème des mains, de nombreux membres ont entre les leurs des collections qui font toute leur surprise lorsqu'ils découvrent la valeur qu'elles ont acquise. Ils ne songeraient jamais à ne pas assurer leur maison ou leur voiture, mais je suppose que les collections de timbres nous échappent lorsqu'il est question d'assurer ses biens. Les membres de la Société ont l'avantage important de pouvoir souscrire à notre programme d'assurance géré par la firme Hugh Wood Canada Ltd. Le programme a été récemment amendé pour offrir à nos membres l'excellente couverture habituelle à des taux réduits et encore plus attrayants. Je recommande donc aux membres de contacter la responsable de ce programme Connie Gregory au 1-800-240-7055 afin de profiter de cet excellent avantage.

En attendant, nos amis de la section Lakeshore m'ont demandé de terminer en vous conviant au salon Royal *2001* Royale à Montréal. Et en tant qu'ex-président j'y serai bien sûr présent!

Merci à toutes et à tous de votre soutien et de votre engagement constant envers la Société.

Exchanges Wanted / Demandes d'échange

Kazimierz Zybura
Ul. Lelewela Bl. 7, m. 46
33-1000 Tarnow
Poland

I am philatelist. I collect and exchange mint stamps and phone cards. I seach for friends to exchange and I hope that you can help me. Canada issues many stamps on the theme of fauna and I want the stamps for my collection and my son. I want double stamps and phone cards. Mint Canada with pope, fauna, ships, butt4erflies and phone cards with fauna, pope, ships, children, butterflies, cars and sports. I am able to write in English.

Jacek Kubczyk
41-217 Czestochowa
PO Box 516
Poland

I am Polish-philatelist and I collect mint stamps, letters, envelopes, and postcards on the Olympiad. I would like to correspond with you. I can write in English, German and Russian.

Dear Editor

Dear Editor:

I would like to respond to the letter by Peter J. McCarthy which appeared in the January-February issue. It is unfair to single out Ken Magee and blame him for everything Peter didn't like about the judging sheets. I also think he owes him an apology for misspelling his name. It isn't McGee, Peter. Also, he has a lot to complain about in regards to the London show. How about asking the show chairman about the qualifications of the other two judges who were not RPSC judges. I think this could explain why the awards were not what he expected.

I think someone needs to explain to him that rare is something that happens once in a blue Mauritius and scarce is something which is less uncommon than that. On the other hand, difficult to obtain can be something which was so common that everyone threw them in the trash, and trying to find one is like looking for a needle in a haystack – or was that trash can.

As far as the philatelic importance goes, the question begs "Important to whom?" To a young person collecting Disney stamps, they are important. To an adult collecting Madonnas on stamps, they are important. Even at the international level they are beginning to question the issue of importance. Unusual and interesting items can be things like stamped postal receipts and covers to and from unusual destinations. They may or may not be items of importance in the mind of Peter or anyone else.

The judging sheet was prepared after much tossing about of many ideas from a large number of persons, and is not set in stone. It involved coming to an agreement about the points allotted, and many arguments were put forward, pro and con, for how those points would be assigned and what was the most important thing to recognize about local exhibiting. The consensus was that local exhibiting is a learning level where good exhibiting habits are formed. Therefore, presentation, which refers to the visual aspects of the exhibit, is important. By the time an exhibitor gets to national level (if he/she wishes to go that far), he/she should know how to make a neat, clean, legible, and visually appealing exhibit. Rewarding them at this level ingrains the habits. The title page and plan are important, too. You would be surprised how many exhibits, even at national level, contain titles that do not reflect the contents of the exhibit and set its parameters.

In development and coverage, it is important that the exhibit tell a story and not be a clump of stamps with no direction and no ending. And, yes, Peter, it is possible to end and exhibit without saying "the end." You can say things like the use of this issue ended on… or this issue was superseded by… or, in the case of a topical, a statement appropriate to the topic which indicates that this is all tied together in sonic form. It is also important that the exhibit should thoroughly cover the area of interest, being as complete as possible. And that gets me to the money part. At a local level, it should not be expected that anyone should have to have the most expensive items available. If you have the money and want to spend it, go ahead. But, the days are gone at any level when all you had to do to get a gold was mount the most expensive pieces you could find, in no logical order, and with no write-up and expect to get a gold. It doesn't work that way. Exhibiting has come a long way since then. The exhibit that has gathered dust for 20 years can't be pulled out and mounted in frames and bring in the grand award it did back then. It might not get more than a silver.

Your suggestion for sending in titles and plans, Peter, is every judge's wish. But even at national level there is not 100 per cent compliance with that. Also, your suggestion that there should be exhibiting seminars is good. We at the Bramalea Club gave seminars before our show two years ago, and those who attended all of them and entered the show did well. We invited other clubs to send along anyone needing the learning, but got no response. It is impossible for a few people to get to everyone when they are expected to go from club to club giving a three or four week seminar. Perhaps, you should organize a day long one for a Saturday, Peter and invite all the people in the clubs around you to come, as well as one or more qualified people to give it.

Karen Barber
Mississauga, ON

Dear Editor:

On January 14th, I attended a luncheon meeting in Warsaw, Poland, hosted by the "Canada Poland Business Club." The main speaker was The Honourable Alfonso Gagliano, P.C., M.P., Minister of Public Works and Government Services and Minister responsible for Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, who among other duties is also responsible for Canada Post Corporation. His official business during this trip to Poland was to sign a letter of understanding with the Polish Government on housing matters. During the course of his luncheon speech he strayed from the official subject and started extolling the virtues of Canada Post Corporation, stating that Canada has the second lowest postage rate in the world.

Somewhat surprised at this announcement, but not wanting to challenge it as this was not the subject at hand, I went and talked at length with his special assistant, Mauro Barone, BA, M.P.A., who was very attentive but completely unaware that there are many philatelists who object to the stamp issuing policies of Canada Post Corporation. I elaborated on the frequency, quantity, subjects, shapes, marketing policies and levied taxes. He seemed quite surprised at this information and invited me to write.

Later on when I met Minister Gagliano and told him that he could expect a letter from me on those issues, he dismissed the entire matter out of hand and stated that the main thing was that Canada Post made five million dollars in profit last year.

In the November-December 1999 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*, President Keith Spencer acknowledged my concerns in his President's Page, paragraph five: "Canada Post continues to produce new stamps at a great rate and this is a concern for many of our members."

So for those of you who commiserate with my frustration I invite you to write to the Honourable Alfonso Gagliano c/o

Mauro Barone, BA, M.P.A., Special Assistant, Office of the Minister of Public Works and Government Services, 181 A, Phase III, Place du Portage, 11 Laurier Street, Hull, Quebec K1A 0S5, to help remedy this problem.

Sincerely,
Matthew J. Laubitz
Mississauga, ON

Dear Editor:

I've been reading with interest, various published articles and other letters to the editors, discussing the 'legitimacy as real postage' of the 68 stamps which were produced within Canada's September 15, 1999s *Millennium Collection* book, and which are being re-issued as 'souvenir sheets.'

I stand to be corrected if I am wrong. However, throughout all matters of concern, there seems to be two key points. First, any stamp must be made available to the public in sufficient mint quantities and at 'reasonable face-value,' explaining the further souvenir sheet issues of the book's 68 millennial issues, and second that the stamps must actually be used in sufficient quantities as postage. More to the point and because of public concern, the more often the book's millennial issues are used, the greater their credibility as legitimate postage despite the extra cost (at about 88 cents per stamp) of breaking up one of these books.

I don't know whether collectors who actually used the stamps should be referred to as 'extreme collectors.' Yet if so, add me to such a list. I have not only completed a 'first-day-of-issue' mailing (September 15, 1999) of all 68 of the *Millennium Collection* book's stamps, but I also periodically travelled throughout southern Ontario between late October and late November 1999, from Amherstberg and Sarnia to Cornwall and Ottawa and places between, completing further such mailings of all 68 stamps! I wasn't much of a collector of covers at all until a couple of years ago, when dealers and other collectors convinced me about their essence, and the fun involved.

Knowing that what is about to be suggested may not be considered all that scientifically accurate, perhaps Canadian philatelic media such as this magazine might nevertheless try keeping a 'running tally' listing the numbers of people making it known that they have used the book's *Millennium Collection* stamps for actual postage! One would think that in part, such evidence would help to either confirm or deny the ranking of these issues as 'legitimate' postage stamps, if there is any ongoing dispute.

Sincerely:
Mark Stelmacovich
North York, ON

Dear Editor:

Is Nothing Sacred?

How does one explain to family that their extra travel and effort to provide a cancel from a post office's philatelic bureau had been a waste, as I had suggested to collectors in Volume 45 Number 4?

Well so much for last source of cancellations suitable for thematic collectors.

Carlo I. Rasmussen
Naestved, Denmark

Dear Editor:

I write to you in hopes that you will enlighten others to what I believe to be a fraud. One I avoided probably because I'm suspicious by nature. I have been collecting for over 20 years now but only the last year to year and a half has my family and business grown to the point that I now have my "own space" and time to really get fully involved in my hobby.

I was recently accepted as a new member by your RPSC and have really enjoyed the publication The Royal sends in *The Canadian Philatelist* and don't mistake my complaint as being directed at anybody but the believed fraud or con artist.

The day I received my copy of *The Canadian Philatelist* that listed me as a new member, I received a phone call from a man claiming to be from Quebec and called himself a travelling stamp salesman by the name of Porta Stamp, and said he got my name from your publication. A bell went off as I had just looked at it myself and knew my phone number was not listed and only my mail address was shown. He claimed to be a wholesaler who was interested in meeting me with great deals as he passed through my province. I told him he could call when he was closer and I would meet him. I refused to give him my street address.

The second time he called he said he was now in Northern BC at his cottage and had not had a chance to get into southern Alberta, but was heading to a stamp show in Calgary and would find me after that. I still wouldn't give him an address stating he wouldn't find me and it would be better for me to meet him when he was closer. A day later I received a call from a lady claiming to be his wife but stepped around giving me a proper name. They stated they were in the Yukon now but were heading south. I told her as well call when in the area. At this point I had already inquired to all the people I knew in this area including my local (Lethbridge) stamp club president and had been told they had never heard of anybody called "Porta Stamp." He had claimed to advertise in your magazine and *Canadian Stamp News* and other publications that I receive and I had never seen an ad from Porta Stamp or any that sounded like that. I even went so far as to check back issues. I was at (by chance) the stamp show he mentioned in Calgary and did not see him there or speak with anybody that had even heard of this man. I also spoke with Mr. R. Minor also a member and owner of a very respectable stamp shop in Calgary and he also told me he had never heard of him either and he surely would have in his dealings or travels.

I won't go on any longer but felt and hoped you would pass this on to others who may be vulnerable new collectors or those more trusting. Unfortunately there are too many people that would take advantage of a new collector.

I'm very sure this man had no interest in helping me or anybody else. If he is for real, he should have been more upfront as to who he was, and not stack publication lists for new customers or victims. Whatever his intentions were or are he hasn't called for about a month.

Maybe somebody else got better information than I did as I was prepared to turn the whole matter over to the police but did not have anything useful to give them.

Thanks for your time – and hopefully this helps others or at least be careful who you give your street address to. There's no doubt in my mind this man was up to no good.

Respectfully
Martin Loree
Picture Butte, AB

Editorial

by Bill Pekonen

Your attention is drawn to the story about Czeslaw Slania who is celebrating 50 years as an engraver. Sweden has issued what to now is the world's largest stamp. The Swedish Post Office recently announced that this stamp is now listed in the *Guiness Book of Records*. Just imagine how difficult it would be to faithfully duplicate a 1695 painting onto a steel plate in a reverse image to produce a stamp which will be a masterpiece in its own right. It is truly amazing to experience viewing the skill employed in the design of this stamp. No one else before has achieved the goal of designing 1,000 postage stamps. Slania is truly the Gretzky of the stamp world, (or maybe it would be more appropriate to say that Gretzky is the Slania of the hockey world).

Here is something for you to think about. Some collectors expect the ideal situation in which it would be a pleasant world if all collectors were of the same mold. But, that is not the case. Unfortunately, the hobby attracts people who have suspect motives. We need to recognize the undesirable elements, if for no other reason but so that we can ignore their attempts to bend everyone else to their own way of thinking. There are many different viewpoints on diverse subjects. Fortunately, the hobby is sufficiently established and flexible to accommodate these diverse opinions. Understanding these human frailties helps us to fine tune our own efforts to maximize the personal pleasures which can be attained from this hobby.

We often hear about "fundamentalists" and immediately our minds turn to different religious groups, because that is where this description is mostly applied. But the same English language word applies to many kinds of beliefs – including that of philately. "Hold on" you might think "how is that so?" A simplified definition of a "fundamentalist" is one who thinks in black and white terms. To a fundamentalist, there are no shades of gray, and to even think of some form of compromise is inconceivable. If one does not agree completely with a fundamentalist, then that person is immediately the "enemy." To fundamentalists, everybody is divided into two camps. One is either a "true-believer" or an "unbeliever." To a "true-believer," there is no compromise. Total defeat of the "unbeliever" is the only goal. A fundamentalist seeks to isolate or destroy anyone holding a view different from theirs. Control, intimidation and rejection are the tools used by "fundamentalists" of all kinds when trying to impose their will onto others. We see this type of activity in all aspects of life.

How does one combat "fundamentalism?" Reasoning does not work. Ignoring them leads to distasteful tactics. Using the same devices against them that they use against others may not work either because they may possess greater skills resulting from a great deal of practice. In simple terms, a fundamentalist is nothing but a "bully" in disguise. They have to be treated in the same way. Peer pressure from many can be an effective tactic, but that means recognizing and accepting the responsibilities that are part of the ordinary person's lifestyle, not by giving in to the bully's dictates.

To experience growth in philately, we need to reach out to others and show the benefits of a hobby that can become an expression of your current collecting interest and your present stage in life. We need to recognize the basics of stamp collecting and postal history for what they are and what they mean. We need to understand the difference between the "fundamentalists" and the fundamentals. We need the opportunity to make mistakes, for that is how we learn and that is how new discoveries are often made. Some of the world's best inventions were the result of mistaken experiments which were then applied in a new way to produce an unexpected benefit which exceeds all expectations. We need to find a new way to adapt to the present realities.

If we want to see our hobby grow, we must keep our minds open to continual change and adapt as those changes occur. Some experimentations by the post offices around the world last only a short period of time – creating scarce collectible items that need to be explained. The information about these experiments must be collected at the time. Otherwise, it would be impossible to find years from now. We need to recognize the efforts of the modern pioneers who are plowing new ground and producing information which help modern collectors to become more knowledgeable about current events. So keep the articles coming in. We need your contributions to move our hobby forward into the new millennium.

This issue contains some information about new developments. Read what Monteiro has to say about the knowledge subject. For balance, Bob Toombs provides some insight into 90 year old covers. and Wald tries to find out what happened to old romance. Stubens is asking questions about a 1762 letter which could set somebody off on a rewarding chase. Topping writes about a bogus paquebot cancel from modern times. And JJ explores one of the newer issues. Reiche explains the wide range of coil stamps which exist in Canada. Mario provides some results about a few recent auctions and provides insight into eBay – a potential minefield that needs to be negotiated with care (pardon the pun). Starting with this issue, Richard Thompson will be contributing articles about the results of national and international shows. He complained that we do not hear enough about the successful efforts by Canadian exhibitors. Thompson's solution – he offered to write a regular column. So send your palmares to him at the address shown on the article. You can also send international show information to Thompson. Once he gets rolling, he will keep the readers informed about where the shows will be held; who the Canadian Commissioners are; and how to get in touch with them. A few short stories round out the entertainment for this issue.

We are now working on the next issue. It is planned to provide a review of a book which will help clubs to show beginning collectors – whether young or old – how to understand the basics of philately. You will be astonished to learn how much has been accomplished with juniors around the world.

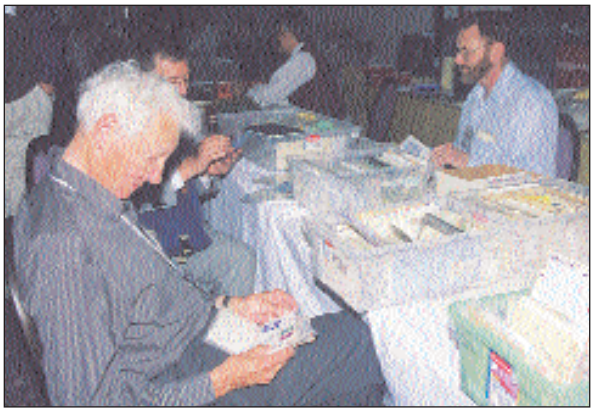
Royal*2000*Royale



The Young Scandinavian Dancers, ages 4-12, entertained those who attended the Scandinavian Dinner.



Don and Kevin Praest got a closer look at some of the rural mailboxes that inspired the stamps.



William Topping was one of the many collectors who searched through the covers at Hills Stamps' booth.



Adam Schindel, 13, and his friend Justin Laca, 12, were busy looking at the stamps Earl van Dam had to offer.

A 26-dealer bourse, two Canada Post stamp issues, more than 200 frames of international-class exhibits, impressive youth displays, a Scandinavian first, 100 years of tradition and more were featured at the Royal*2000*Royale held in Winnipeg, MB April 28-30.

"I think it went really, really well. It was a very successful show," said Rick Penko, Chairman of the Royal*2000*Royale Exhibition Committee. "I think we've exceeded the attendance that we had anticipated."

While the annual Winnipeg show usually has about 600 to 900 people attend, nearly 1,500 people registered.

"We had a lot of publicity. That's the one thing we were really looking for, getting a big splash with the local media," Penko said.

Not only did all of the local television stations do pre-event spots, one even played a public service announcement about the show during *Who Wants To Be A Millionaire?* Some radio stations also provided coverage. The *Winnipeg Free Press* did a story with Penko two days before the show opened.

"That was a big boost for the show."

Along with Penko as chairman, the exhibition committee included Club President Beverly Barr, Club Vice-President Gloria Vacola, Show Treasurer Michael Zacharias, exhibits Robert Zacharias, bourse Terry Shestko, seminars Don Fraser, publicity Andy Horvath, Scandinavian Club Liason Roger Fontaine, youth group Ole Hellsten, Activity Coordinator Ted Mayo, archives Des Connor and Don Fraser, special promotions, Luba Gillies, Security Gloria Vacola, show program Rick Penko, registration and information Norm and Theo Gordon and Photographer Sam Singer.

The show opened with comments by Canada Post President and Chief Executive Officer André Ouellet, Manitoba Lieutenant Governor Peter M. Liba, RPSC President Keith Spencer, Winnipeg Philatelic Society President Beverly Barr and Scandinavian Collectors Club President Roger Quinby.

The opening also had Ouellet pulling poster-size prints of the Rural Mailbox stamps out of a large mailbox. The four stamps depict a selection of unique and colourful rural mailbox designs set in winter in Quebec, spring in Ontario, summer in Western Canada and fall in Eastern Canada. The 46-cent denomination is in a hand-written style common to the numbering found on these mailboxes.

While the Rural Mailboxes were previously advertised by Canada Post, the Picture Postage stamp also released at the show was not, but caused a draw to the show once the *Winnipeg Free Press* featured it in a front-page story in its Saturday edition.



Judges Lt. Col. Bill Bailey and APS President Peter P. McCann had a tough time choosing a winning exhibit.



Father and son collectors Bob and Brian Gibson spent some time admiring the exhibits.



New RPSC President Charles Verge presented Kasimir Bileski with a medal recognizing his 80 years as a dealer.



Ron Brigham narrowly edging out John Dubois for the Grand Award. He was presented a gift from new RPSC President Charles Verge.

Canada Post says it is the first postal administration to allow Canadians to personalize their postage stamps with their own images.

Customers can fill out order forms at any postal outlet and mail it with a favourite photograph. They will receive stamp frames measuring 31.5 by 40 mm horizontal with personalized stickers to place on top along with return address labels.

All rights to the image must be obtained by the customer before production. The cost is $24.95 for a sheet of 25.

Greeting stamps will also be available in booklets of five stamps with five self-adhesive generic stickers.

More than 200 frames of exhibits including the Court of Honour filled the centre portion of the bourse.

The judges, including Major Richard K. Malott of Ontario, Clark Grierson of Manitoba, Lt.-Col. Bill J. Bailey of British Columbia, Peter P. McCann of Maryland (president of the American Philatelic Society), David Piercey of Alberta and apprentice judge Dr. Henrik Mouritsen of Ontario, had a tough decision that ended with Ron Brigham narrowly edging out John Dubois for the Grand Award. Dubois took the Reserve.

At the awards night, Kasimir Bileski was given special recognition for his 80 years as a dealer.

Eight peope received nominations for the eight directors opening with all serving a two-year term.

The new board of directors includes President Charles J.G. Verge, First Vice-President J. Edward "Ted" Nixon, Second Vice-President Rick Penko, Treasurer John Keenlyside, Secretary Harry Sutherland, and Past President Keith Spencer.

The directors are Leon Balian, Francois Brisse, F. Warren Dickson, Raymond Ireson, Yvan Latulippe, Kenneth Magee, J. Graham McCleave, John M. Powell, William G. Robinson, Elizabeth Sodero and Ann Triggle.

Also as part of the Royal, Father Lawrence Anatole Walker of Montreal was given a Fellowship.

The show was hosted by the Winnipeg Philatelic Society that has a history stretching back 100 years.

Even the Ramada Malborough Hotel, where the show was held, has a long history having hosted the Winnipeg Society's second annual exhibition in 1924. One day in 1959, the secretary at the hotel went to the post office to purchase a sheet of stamps to send out the mail. It was one of the first inverted Seaway stamps.

As well as celebrating history, the show made history as the first time the Scandinavian Collectors Club held its annual meeting outside of the United States. The co-hosts of the show offered a Scandinavian evening of dining and dancing at the Scandinavian Cultural Centre.

More information about the Royal*2000*Royale including Palmares report, summaries of the various reports presented at the annual meeting, auditor's report and more are expected to be printed in the July/August 2000 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*.

The RPSC's 73rd show Royal*2001*Royale will be hosted by the Lakeshore Stamp Club Inc. April 6-8 in Dorval, QC. For more information on next year's show, write C.P. 1 Pointe Claire – Dorval, QC H9R 4N5, e-mail fsbrisse@videotron.ca or check out www.geocities.com/lakshorestampclub.

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Philately – The Need for an Analytical and Educational Approach

By Joseph Monteiro

I. Why Is There Need For Such An Analytical and Educational Approach?

Philately is more than just a hobby, it is a study. Consequently, the best way to approach philately is using an analytical and educational approach, especially for those who spend more than just a few hours on this hobby on a rainy or cold day. Many reasons can be given why such an approach is needed. First, it helps philatelists build up a body of knowledge thereby placing it on a sound foundation, in the words of Sir Francis Bacon knowledge is power. Using a Latin phrase sapentia et doctrina stabilitas. Second, it enables philatelists to understand the differences between stamps that are basically similar, and whose differences cannot be seen by the naked eye. Yet these stamps may be so different that they receive special catalogue status for which collectors fork out hundreds of dollars. Third, it enables philatelists to classify stamps, and like in Abstract Algebra, our theoretical body of knowledge (about printing process, perforators, etc.) can be applied to these classified groups to study similarities and differences from other groups. Fourth, it enables philatelists, to distinguish genuine errors from fakes, thereby preventing them from being taken to the cleaners. Fifth, it enables philatelists to better appreciate stamp collecting and to make it a more interesting, fascinating and rewarding hobby. Enough said about some of the reasons why such an approach is needed, as this list can be extended into pages. Rather, I shall turn now to showing how one can achieve this in practice. Initially, an attempt shall be made to show how an analytical and educational approach can be made with regard to normal stamps (i.e., stamps without errors), and then to stamps with errors.

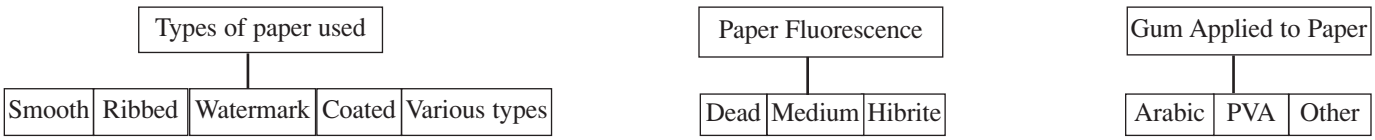
II. Stamps without errors

Normally when one begins collecting stamps, one 5-cent stamp looks like all other 5-cent stamps with the same design. For all practical purposes to a non-philatelist these stamps are one and the same, but to a mature philatelists are they the same? To answer this question, a detailed examination is needed, and at times one may conclude that what basically appeared as one stamp, may be several different varieties of the same stamp. Examining and distinguishing these varieties can often be frustrating. Yet if one appreciates the process by which this is achieved, it can give the collector much pleasure and help him better appreciate what he has in his possession.

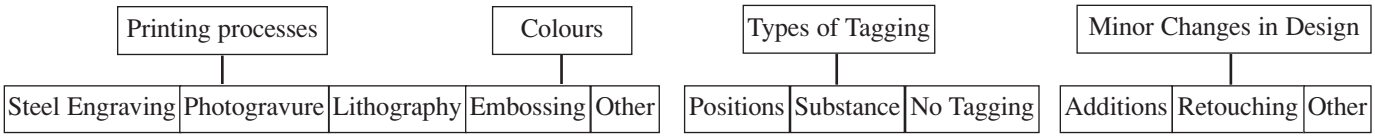
Let us begin this process by classifying stamps by their basic dimensions. By basic dimensions I mean characteristics of a stamp that cannot be altered easily. For example: different perforations; different printing processes (eg. engraving vs. lithography, etc.); tagging; different colours (i.e., colours not subject to change by exposure to sunlight); different papers (smooth vs. ribbed); papers with different fluorescence; different gums used on the paper; different watermarks used on stamp paper, etc. Non-basic dimensions would mean characteristics such as different printers who use the same process and paper resulting in stamps produced by one printer that cannot be distinguished from another printer. Another example would be characteristics of the stamp that can be altered, for instance a stamp that has been exposed to sunlight which results in the colour of the stamp changing.

The above description indicates the existence of numerous dimensions. To introduce some order, it would be appropriate to classify these dimensions

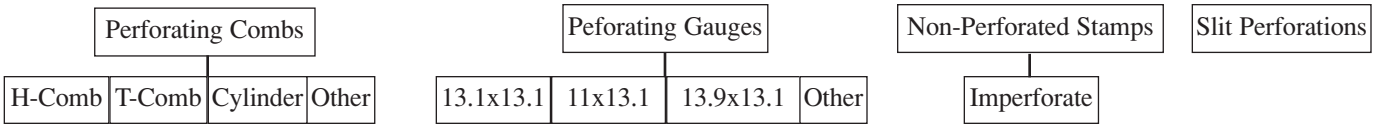
Types of Paper Dimensions



Types of Printing Dimensions



Types of Perforating Dimensions



according to the three broad categories that are involved in the manufacture of stamps: paper production, printing and perforating. First, one can accordingly classify stamps by the characteristics of the paper on which these stamps were produced i.e., types of paper used, paper fluorescence, gum applied to paper, etc. These major groups can be further subdivided. This is shown in the chart. The above characteristics shown are extremely broad, for example the dimension of fluorescence can be further classified into null, low, hi, with pluses and minuses. It should be noted that in the past, the lack of standard terminology and terms have not only created considerable confusion but have hindered the development of introducing greater order.[1]

Second, one can repeat the process with regard to the printing of stamps. This is shown in the diagram on the pervious page.

The above classification is not exhaustive but is suggestive of the approach being proposed. It excludes for example, the nature of the printing process i.e., whether it is a single colour press or a multiple colour press. It is not uncommon that different printers may use different types of machinery in the production of stamps.

Third, one can begin by grouping the stamps according to the perforations used on the stamps. The stamps may be perforated with a different perforating gauge creating different varieties of stamps. They may be printed and issued without perforations and they may even appear with perforations that are slits.

Once the above process has been achieved by classifying these stamps by their basic dimensions in the broad categories of: Paper, Printing, and Perforating it could result in several varieties of the same stamp being found. A calculation of the number of permutations and combinations suggest that the number of varieties could be staggering. For example, the 16 stamps of the Centennial series have resulted in an estimate of over 525 varieties in existence (not counting errors). Classifying stamps analytically enables one not only to bring order into one's collection, but also to better appreciate the intricacies in stamp production. Let us now turn to stamps with errors.

III. Stamps with errors

After having gone through a nerve wrecking exercise of classifying stamps without errors, must it be done for stamps with errors? Hasn't it done sufficient damage to our nervous system? Perhaps, the sobering thought that if one looses several hundreds or thousands of dollars on some fake may do more damage to our nervous system, may encourage us to continue. Anyway, errors are a special sub-market which most collectors do not get involved in a major way, consequently, this part can be skipped by those philatelists who so wish.

Using an analytical and educational approach with regard to errors encourages philatelists to inquire why certain types of errors occurred. Is there a pattern to these errors or are they random? Like many who cannot explain these occurrences, one tends to attribute them to some unpredictable and unforeseeable event. But there may be more to this. The striking similarity about the pattern and the knowledge of the machines enables one to theorize what to expect.[2] It enables one to logically explain why these patterns occur. Further, one can go beyond and predict what would happen if the printer and perforator made a particular type of error.

Using the broad categories noted above: paper; printing; and perforating, these three major groups can then be further subdivided into smaller subgroups. First, the group of paper errors can be divided into various subgroups: (see diagram 1): different types of paper error; watermark errors; and application of gum on the paper. These errors are all distinct errors resulting in the production of paper or gummed paper used in the production of stamps.

The group of printing errors can be divided into various subgroups (see diagram 2). These errors are all distinct types of printing errors and can be further subdivided. For example, inverts can be classified as the normal invert, invert with a shift, invert with a double print or missing colour; colour errors can be classified into missing colour error, repellex error, different colour errors, etc.

The group of perforating errors can be divided into various subgroups (see diagram 3). These errors are all distinct types of perforating errors resulting from the malfunction of the perforator. Each of these major groups of perforating errors can be divided into subgroups, by type of imperforate errors resulting from a type of perforator.

These groups are distinct major groups all resulting from distinct errors in different processes involving the production of a stamp, namely paper manufacture; printing; and perforating. These major groups have been delineated by their production process rather than distinguishing them by some other indicator such as price or other convention.

Diagram 1 – Types of Paper Errors

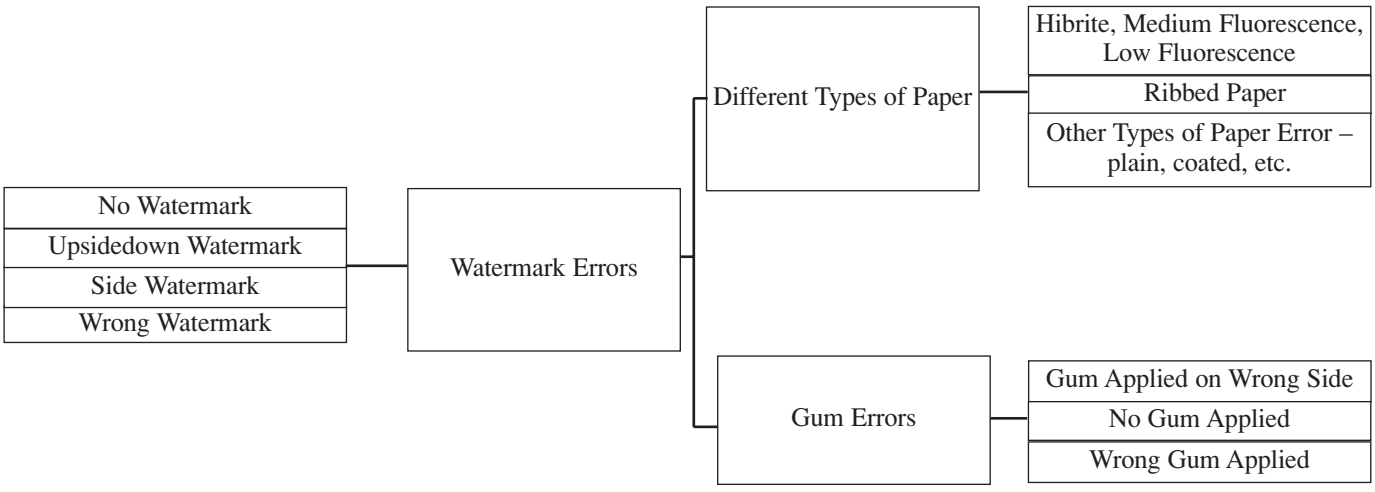


Diagram 2 – Types of Printing Errors

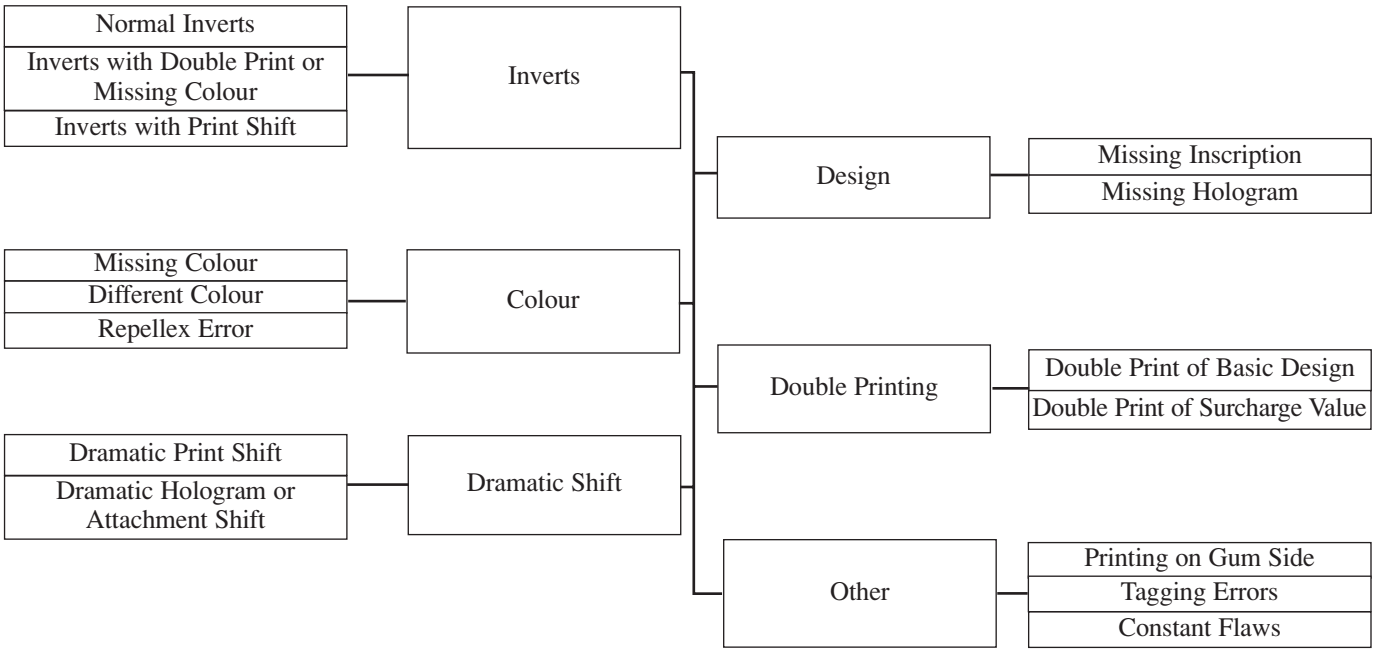
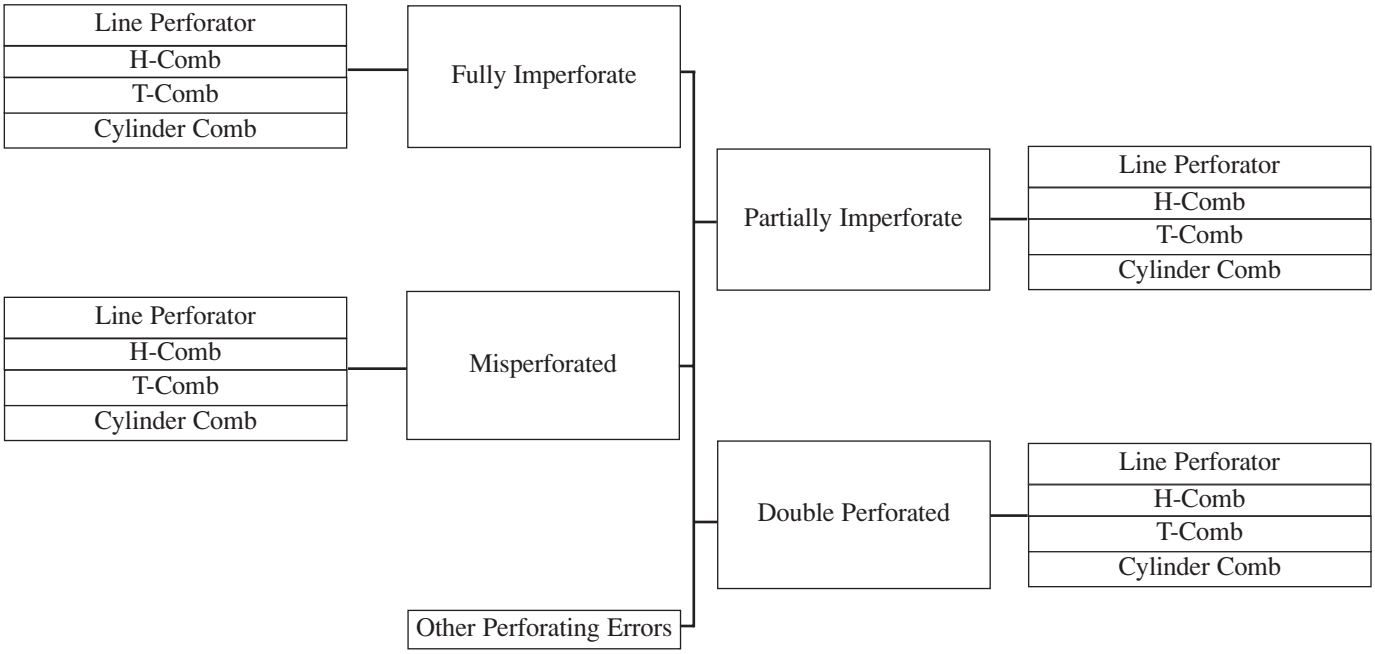


Diagram 3 – Types of Perforating Errors



While diagram 3 classifies errors by type of perforator in addition to major error (i.e., fully imperforate, partial imperforate, etc.), should not diagram 2 be done with regard to printing errors (i.e., by type of printing process, engraving, lithography, etc.), as certain types of printing errors may not result with the use of certain types of printing processes? This can also be done and perhaps should be attempted.

Some examples will illustrate why such an approach is rewarding. A few years ago, counterfeit imperforate coils of the Canadian 39-cent flag stamp were sold in the market. These appeared to be identical to the real imperforate errors. In the production of these counterfeits, the unscrupulous forgers photographically enlarged the stamp 800 times and then reduced the size of the stamps to avoid some of the blurring that occurred during the plate making creation.

These forged stamps were then produced using lithography. Their design and image were for all practical purposes indistinguishable from the real stamps. The price of a genuine (authentic) imperforate pair is catalogued and sold for several hundreds of dollars. If one kept in mind how the real stamps were printed (i.e. steel engraving) one would have avoided buying the forged imperforate pairs which were worthless. Steel engraving creates a

stamp design that is not smooth compared to stamps produced by lithography. The knowledge of the basic dimensions would have saved the philatelists from being deceived of several hundred dollars.

Another example is the 17-cent Canadian Nelligan and Grove stamps. In this case, knowledge of the perforating process would have prevented the philatelists from being deceived. A horizontal pair of these stamps appeared for sale as an imperforate. Fully imperforate stamps are normally more valuable than part imperforates, creating the motive for producing the fake. It had been known for some time that panes of stamps had found its way into the hands of collectors with the first two strikes of the perforator missing. Since, the stamps were perforated left to right with a 1-row H-comb perforator it created full imperforates in the first column and part imperforates in the second column. If so, how could a fully imperforate horizontal pair exist? The absence of any information on the discovery of an imperforate sheet cast serious doubt as to the existence of fully imperforate horizontal pairs. What occurred was some unscrupulous individual took a horizontal pair of the part imperforate and trimmed off the part imperforate on the second horizontal stamp creating a fully imperforate horizontal pair. The result was that some philatelists were deceived. This would have not occurred had they known that the stamps were printed by an H-comb perforator and only panes were found with the first two strikes of the perforator missing. Numerous other examples exist with regard to double perforated stamp errors.

It is also worthwhile noting that these errors provide a wealth of knowledge about the printing and perforating process. For example, stamps often appear with part of the design shifted in relation to the rest of the design. This suggests that either the stamps were printed using two different printing techniques (lithography and steel engraving) or that the multi-coloured stamps were printed on a single colour press (first one colour and then the next) causing shifts of the design in relation to the other parts of the design. Similarly, misalignment of perforations indicate the type of perforator being used (i.e., T-comb or H-comb), depending on whether the misalignment occurred at the corner edge of the stamp or in the middle. Another example, is the absence of one or more perforations (due to the broken perforating pin) indicates whether a 1-row or 2-row perforator was used. This can be determined by examining whether the missing perforations appeared on every odd or even row. A perforation missing on every row indicates that a 1-row perforator was used, etc.

What is being suggested in this article is that one should attempt to proceed on as logical a basis as possible so as to attempt to avoid any arbitrariness. A logical system is more appealing to philatelists who wish to approach this hobby from an educational standpoint. Especially if they wish to determine how to study stamp collecting or to find out what caused the errors? Information on the latter may also provide one a clue with how many errors could possibly occur. In addition, it may also enable a philatelist to distinguish fakes and to avoid being deceived.

IV. Conclusion

This brief article attempts to emphasize why an analytical and educational approach is needed in philately. It also outlines how such an approach can be achieved. It should be noted that the above approach is not exhaustive but merely suggestive of how an analytical approach can be achieved.

Finally, a word of caution. Even if one feels that one has gained an understanding of the factors discussed above, caution is recommended, if one does not have all the proper instruments to distinguish fakes from genuine stamps and all the technical information about the paper manufacture and printing process. In such situations, it would be wise to obtain a certificate of authenticity from one of the philatelic foundations authorized to do so.

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Footnotes:

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2 For example, suppose certain stamps are imperforate but their patterns are different If we classify them accordingly, then we can apply our knowledge of perforators (H-comb, T-Comb, Line perforators or Cylinder comb) to study the similarities and difference and to even predict what is likely to happen if a perforator malfunctions. The same applies for printing errors.

Czeslaw Slania's 1,000th Stamp

Czeslaw Slania, the Court Engraver, is unique in the world as a stamp engraver. Nobody else has ever had such an extensive production. At the age of 78, Mr. Slania now celebrates his 1,000th stamp. This engraving assignment really was a challenge, even for the master and Nestor.

The motif for this stamp is a ceiling painting in Drottningholm Palaca by David Klöcker Ehrenstrahl, called "Great Deeds by Swedish Kings." Mr. Slania has chosen to interpret the centre section of the ceiling painting.

It tells the story of Sweden's exceptional monarchs named Gustav and Carl, during the period when Sweden was a great power in Europe. Their initials are displayed on the central shield by the national coat of arms, the Three Crowns. Underneath the shield, Göta the lion is roaring so that the whole of Europe trembles. This king of beasts is also called the Nordic Lion, just like Gustav II Adolf called it. Around the shield there are flocks of symbols representing glory and power, such as the power Fortitudo with his spear, and the honour of Gloria with a victory statue in her hand. Virtus, the virtue, is holding a crowning laurel wreath above the shield. Immortality is arriving from above with the crown of immortality, a star wreath.

This interpretation of Ehrenstrahl's painting has been produced with combination technology and the steel engraving is supplemented with colour in the form of offset lithography. Mr. Slania's 1,000th stamp is the largest engraved stamp in the world with dimensions 60 by 81 mm.

Mr. Slania started his career by interpreting, in a small format, the painting "Grunwald" about the battle of Tannenberg in 1410 by the Polish artist Jan Matejko. This was Mr. Slania's diploma project at the academy of art in Krabow. Mr. Slania came to live in Sweden in 1956. Sweden Post issued the first stamp from Mr. Slania's hand in 1960.

The first stamp Mr. Slania engraved was in Poland in 1951. In other words, Czeslaw Slania will soon be able to celebrate 50 years as a stamp engraver. In addition, bear in mind that he has worked for Sweden Post and with stamp and bank note engraving assignments in about 30 other countries. Then one understands that sometimes Mr. Slania has even had to work at Christmas time to manage his energetic engraving work. Maybe every engraving day is a Christmas Day for Czeslaw Slania.

Editor's Note

The beauty of an engraved stamp is seldom seen in the postage stamps of today. The reason is that the art form has virtually disappeared because of the different requirements for the high speed multi-colour printing presses. Without any doubt, Czeslaw Slania is an outstanding example of what can be done with the engraving technique. His work is recognized worldwide.

Several years ago, Sweden Post published a book on Slania's work. This loose-leaf book was based on colour transparencies of macrophotographs taken by Count Lennart Bernadotte. The Count devoted much time in studying Slania's stamp designs. He summarizes a brief account by stating "It was not until I made this voyage of discovery in search of the burin marks on the polished steel that I fully realized the astounding energy, patience and creative force behind Czeslaw Slania's lifework."

The stamp shown on the cover illustrates the fact that there are many different historical aspects occuring today that are collectible. It is the largest engraved stamp issued anywhere in the world. Stamps and events of this nature will be the classics of the future. A collector with modest means can still find many important philatelic items for their collection which will withstand the test of time.

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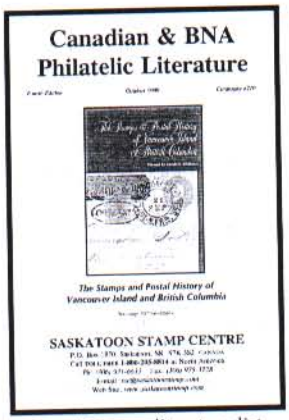
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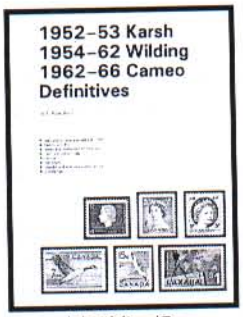
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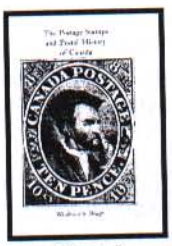
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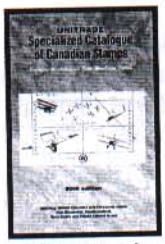
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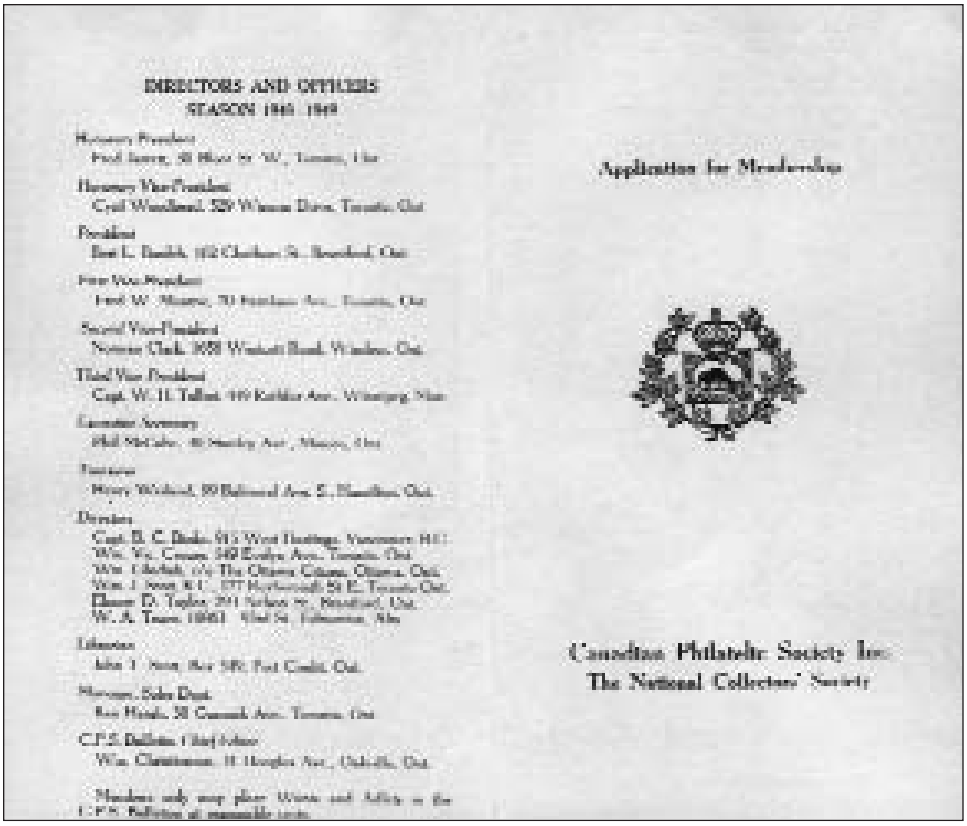
Looking Back in Time

Editor's Note:

Mike Painter contributed this Canadian Philatelic Society Inc. leaflet from 1948.

It is an interesting piece of memorabilia from the past.

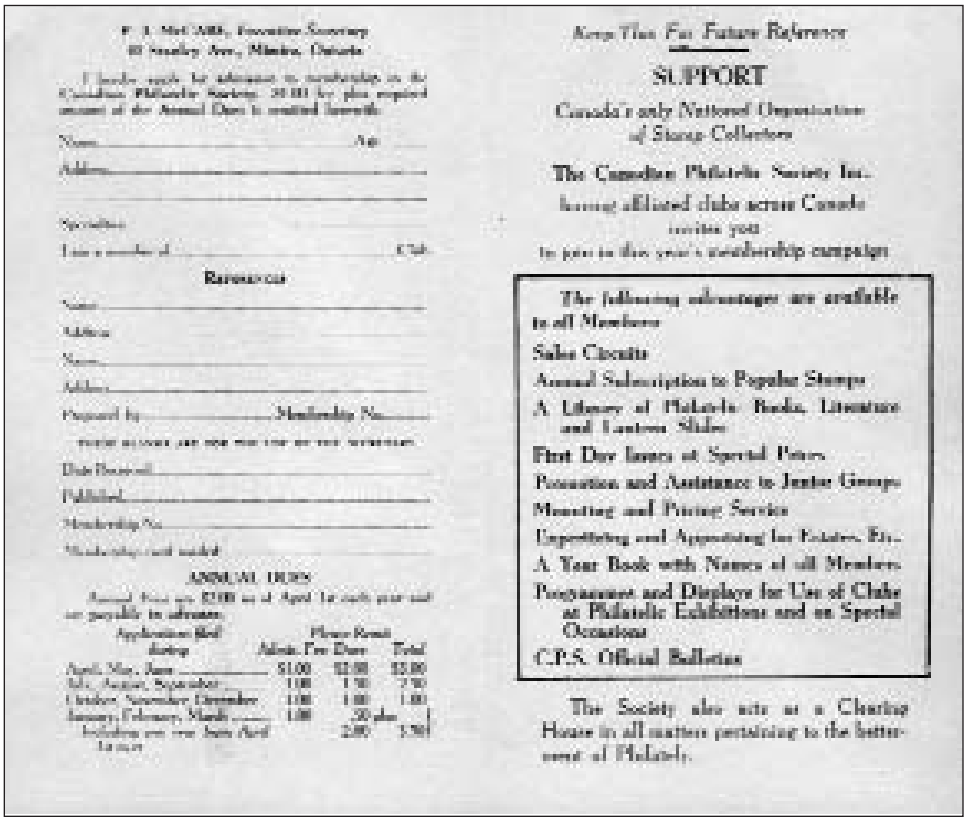
Just in case you are tempted to rejoin at the $2 annual fee – forget it. The treasurer will not accept your payment.



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Did They, or Didn't They? A Postal History Mystery

By Kimber A. Wald

Last year I disposed of my collection of the postal history of London, England, a primary collecting interest for nearly 30 years. As the Englishman who was making the purchase for his firm prepared to depart, he asked me if there was anything in it I wished to retain as a souvenir.

Quickly, my mind passed over several favourites: the 1626 prison letter, the 1670 Bishop Mark which was my first acquisition, and the 1705 letter from Charleston, Carolina in which the author described how much she hated living in the New World and chewed out her family back in London for not writing to her for over a year. Then I opened up one of the Local Post volumes, pointed to an average looking folded letter from 1774 and said, "I will keep this one."

As you can see, the letter was sent from London to Bendley on February 22, 1774. It was posted at the Temple Office of the London Local Post. A four pence General Post postage charge for a single sheet letter sent over 80 miles was due upon receipt. What makes this letter so interesting? It is a marriage proposal sent by Samuel Cox to "Miss Duncumb."

One anticipates a marriage proposal would drip with romance and the emotions of love. Not this one. It opens with a scolding: "My dear Miss Duncumb: I return your thanks for your last letter of the 7th instant, which I received on Sunday. But I confess your account has very much chagrined me. I had heard you had been in London, but could never give any credit to the information: for I thought it impossible you could be so near me, and not let me know a syllable of the Matter. You might have acquainted me in the letter you wrote just before you set out where you was coming to."

Apparently Miss Duncumb hoped to undercut the criticism by saying an unannounced visit would have upset the Cox family. It did not work. "What you say concerning the alarm it would give my Mother is trivial, so far would it have been from an alarm, that she would have received great pleasure, as would my Father, Sister and all my Friends, for I have made no secret of my passion. After dinner they frequently drink to your Health, and wish me much Happiness; and my Mother and Sister have desired me to inform you how happy they should be to see you at our House in Highgate. They will spare no pains to render your stay agreeable. How delighted Miss Duncumb should I be if you'd accept our invitation: But admitting you had been possessed with such a groundless supposition; you certainly might have directed a line for me in the usual form. I should have received it and there is little doubt but you might have contrived to have had an interview: but to have been Monthly in the Neighbourhood and not to have taken some actions to see me, I must own has touched me dearly. For my part, I should esteem no journey however long and hazardous too great on my Dear Miss Duncumb's account, and I would have followed you to Egypt if I thought to have met with a welcome reception from you. I can never believe but wherever you are you can receive and answer a Letter, and keep up the Correspondence, but to have been so many months silent is what I take very unkind. What would have been your opinion of me, if I had been so long in your Neighbourhood? Would it not lead you when you Heard of it to doubt of my Sincerity? Besides, Miss Duncumb, I am sorry to say you do not seem to Entertain much inclination to see me, was it in Ernest in your Professions? I am confident you would have no objection to an interview as I mentioned in my last, but on the contrary wish for and Encourage it." Take that!

With that off his chest, Samuel Cox gets down to stating the reason for sending to her a postage due letter. "Now my dear Miss Duncumb. Your Mother is gone, what Article need detain our happy Union? I assure you you would never have the least occasion to Repent of your Choice, it should be the Study of my Life to make you happy, if good Nature (he has got to be kidding! – Ed.), constancy, and an inviolable Affection can make you so. I would Devote every Hour to your Service and would ever strive to anticipate your Wishes. You say in your last letter but one, You are Sorry I suspect your Constancy, that my Suspicions are groundless and that you never in the least thought of slighting me. I now put your words to the Proof: If these are really your Sentiments, you will have no objection to center our affections in a happy Marriage. My Dear Miss Duncumb tell me your mind in your Answer. I will Break the Matter to my Friends and don't in the least Doubt but to make a suitable Settlement. How rejoiced shall I be to bring this affair to a happy Conclusion! And why should we delay its termination? I would have sent what I mentioned and had packed it up in Order to Convey it by the Carrier last Monday but upon receiving your letter Thought it most advisable to postpone it till your return home. My Father, Mother, and Sister advise their kind Compliments to you. Believe me my Dear Dear Miss Duncumb to be with the most Sincere Affection.

Your constant Admirer and most

Obliged Humble Servant

Samuel Cox

PS: I shall be in Town next week to receive your answer. Adieu"

Collecting postal history contains many challenges. We can trace the evolution of postage rates and the routing of mail. Postal historians can illustrate important historical events such as the collapse of East Germany. They can trace the evolution of postmarks and pursue them with all of the vigor of a collector trying to track down a nice copy of the "Schooner Bluenose" with a perfectly centered and lightly applied date-stamp.

However, postal history represents not only a study of transmission of the mails but often provides glimpses into the

lives of those living now and centuries ago. We can imagine Samuel Cox boiling over as he was beginning this letter and then settling down as he approaches the marriage offer. Most of us know someone who is like him and would react similarly. This letter is also a record of the formality of life 225 years ago and how it shaped expressing strong emotions like love and anger. How many of today's lovers would sign their letters, "Your constant Admirer and most Obliged Humble Servant"?

The question that has been in the back of my mind since I acquired this cover in 1978 has been, did Samuel Cox ever marry Miss Duncumb? I suspect they did marry or the letter would not exist! If she was not that interested in him, the letter's nasty tone would probably have caused her to toss it into the trash.

Sometimes postal history research leads a collector down interesting paths that have nothing to do with the stamps, cancels, or other postal markings. The challenges become even more interesting, and sometimes even more difficult to solve.

This article is an appeal for help. The writer is unfamiliar with how and where a successful genealogical search can be started in England to find out how the story ended. Perhaps some member living in or around London or some member who has already solved a similar correspondence problem can help me. There may be other pieces of correspondence from or to the persons involved in this "romance" which are hiding in other collections that will help me to solve the puzzle. Who knows, perhaps some revenue collector has a relevant divorce document in his/her collection! The writer would appreciate any information or assistance. You can reach me by mail at 2949 Duvall Road, Daisy, Maryland, 21797, USA or over the Internet at Kimber.Wald@fema.com.

Postal history provides many interesting challenges. Here is one more for the adventurous collector.



Samuel Cox dropped off his marriage proposal on Wednesday, February 23, 1774, at the Temple Office of the London Local Post. He paid a penny for the Local Post service which transferred the folded letter to the General Post for transmission to Bendley. Two-thirds of all mail at that time in Great Britain was sent postage due and this letter was no exception. The four pence postage rate was charged to Miss Duncumb when she received the letter. I wonder what annoyed her more: paying the postage or the opening paragraph?

Nordia 2001 Accepting Applications

Nordia 2001, INC. the Nordic federation show, which will be held in Tucson, Arizona January 19-21, 2001, has published Bulletin 1 with the rules of the exhibition and application forms for exhibitors.



The show is being held in conjunction with ARIPEX, the annual conventions of the Scandinavian Collectors Club and the Bureau Issues Association (recently renamed The United States Stamp Society), and the winter meeting of the American Philatelic Society.

More than 500 frames of Nordic material will be in competition for three grand prizes, a variety of special prizes, and the seven medal levels of an international show.

To participate in the NORDIA 2001 portion of the exhibition, applicants must be members of the Scandinavian Collectors Club or one of the five Nordic country federations in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden.

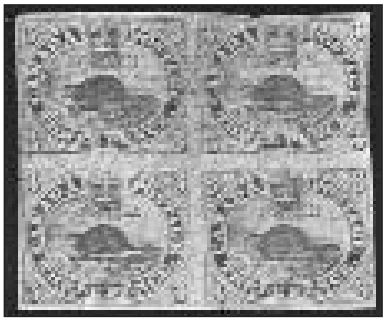
Requests for the Bulletin and general inquiries about NORDIA 2001 should be sent to NORDIA 2001, INC., PO Box 59305, Potomac MD 20859, USA.

Further information about the exhibition can be obtained at the website: www.nordia2001.org.

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A Fascinating Pane Layout for the Industrial Design Issue

By J.J. MacDonald, FRCFS

Design is a very creative activity which often results in a product that benefits our lives either through enhanced beauty, improved utility, ease of manipulation or lower production costs. Canada Post, in 1997, recognized some industrial products and their Canadian designers. However, for stamp collectors, the most creative thing about these stamps was the novel manner in which the pane of 24 was itself designed. If you collect variations, this issue is a lulu yielding 42 different varieties. These arise because of the "tabs" between the stamps and the method of perforation of the pane. The pane of 24 stamps was issued July 23, 1997, perforated 13.4, printed in six colour lithography, and designed by Francois Dallaire. These 45-cent stamps were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company with PVA gum and tagged on all four sides. The issue was only seven million hence a relatively very small number of each type is possible.

The stamps themselves show four Canadian creations and each is given an identification letter. A, designed by Fred Moffatt is a steam kettle; B is a snowmobile by Denys Lapointe, Martin Aubé, Germain Cadotte and Jerome Foy; C is a garden lounge chair by Thomas Lamb; and D a set of plastic briefcases by Michel Delaire, a brother of the stamp designer. The main manufacturer of B was of course Bombardier, and of C the Bass River Chair Company of Nova Scotia.

Each tab design is also given its own identification letter from E to Z. A, B, C and D are on all the main stamps, with the rest on the tabs. The tab arrangement is as follows: E and F on one, G and H on two, I and J on three and K alone on four, so with only two exceptions each tab shows two objects with one on a white background and the other coloured either red, blue, green or orange. The pane has Rows A, B, C repeated on Rows D, E, F, but with the order changed as shown in Table 1.

Figure 1

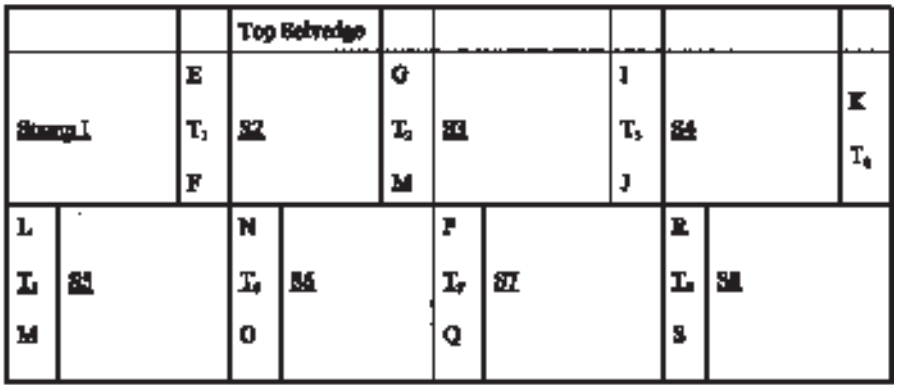


Table 1

Tab Numbers

1, 2, 3, 4,	Row A
5, 6, 7, 8,	Row B
9, 10, 11, 12,	Row C
3, 4, 1, 2,	Row D
7, 8, 4, 6,	Row E
11, 12, 9, 10.	Row F

Not only is the order convoluted in the lower half of the sheet but the colours of the tab designs are different. For example, the post box on position 4 is in red but in position 13, the same design is in green. The sailboat is blue on 10 but green on 24, and all the other tabs also show two colours. Note that it is possible to have most tabs on the left or

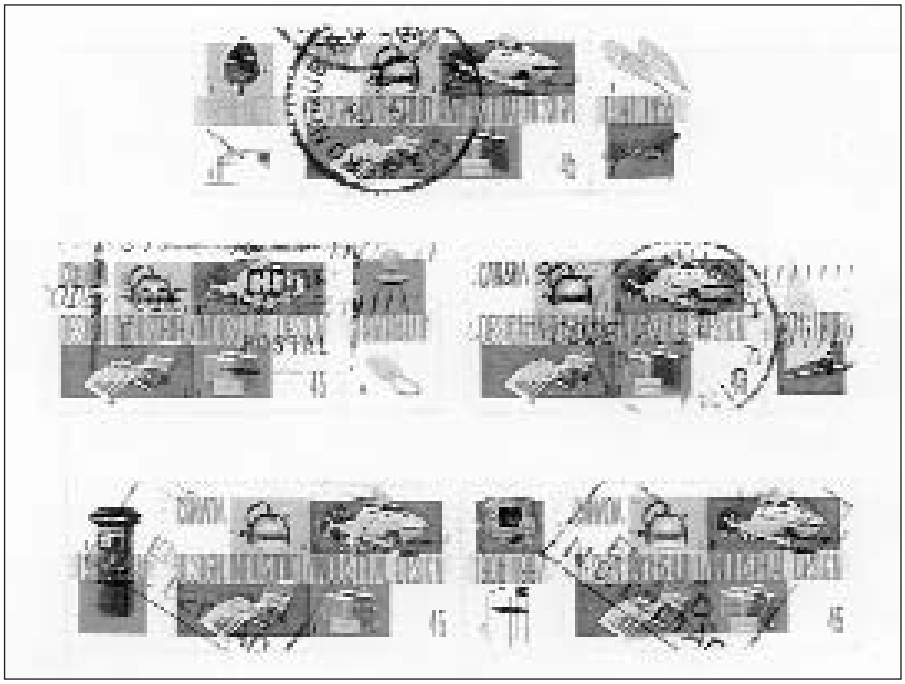


Figure 2:
Examples showing the four date periods: A – 1941-1955 also has a tab on both sides of the stamp; B – 1971-1985 the only example – the laser sailboat; and C – a pair with tab between, showing dae 1986-1997.

the right of any stamp, except where the row end is the selvedge. The ends are on the right of row 1 and the left of row 2 and so on down the pane.

So what's the big deal? Well the pane was also perforated very strangely. If Francois Dallaire designed the pane as well as the stamp and tab designs, he deserves a medal for creative puzzle making. There are nine vertical rows of perforations with the first, third, fifth, seventh and ninth only (counting across from the left) running all the way down the pane. Normally or logically a buyer would tear the pane from top to bottom, the shortest direction, giving stamp 1 (upper left), a tab on its right, etc.

However, if the pane is first separated along the horizontal perforations then the first tab might occur to either the left or right of a main stamp. Experience over the past two years shows that the first, or vertical separation, is by far the most common way people have used to divide the pane.

The pane perforations are shown schematically in Figure 1 with the solid lines representing the perforations. This shows that stamp 6, for example, can be attached, when used, to tab 6 or to tab 7. Obviously, the latter will be much less common as this state requires a zig-zag perforation tear.

The perforation arrangement is identical for rows A, C and E and B, D, and F. Note that stamp 8 can have only a tab on its left because it is at row end. Row 1 would be the opposite. So stamps 5, 6 and 7 can have tabs on the left or the right, but stamp 8 on the left only for a total of seven combinations per row or 42 per sheet.

The upper and lower selvedges list the various creative designers, identified by the same letter as on the tab. These are given in Table 2. The objects' names in the table are those that the author believes are correct but those for objects K, Q, W, and X may be incorrectly identified.

Each tab, except the ones depicting the post box and the laser sailboat, portrays two designs. One is always a drawing on a white background and the other with coloured background. Across the first row the coloured ones alternate as orange, blue, red, green and this reverses in row two to green, red, blue, orange as so on down the pane. Thus rows 3 and 5 repeat, row 1 and 4 and 6 repeats row 2. This arrangement coupled with the convoluted design pattern, Figure 1, results in similar objects being of different colours in the top and lower halves of the pane, e.g. the monitor is in orange on position 1 but in blue in position 15 and so forth.

There are also a range of dates, four of them, one on each 1941-1955, 1956-1970, 1971-1985 and 1986-1997. These must refer to the time of the initial invention, but why a range of years is used is still obscure. Only one item falls within the 1971-1985 period, the laser sailboat (Figure 2).

A further comment and some more questions – none of any of this has ever even been hinted at by Canada Post as far as the author knows, which is true pity. With stamp use shrinking, one would think that they would wish to advertise to collectors what a great issue this was. The main questions are how was the pane perforated? What was the process and who designed the perforation arrangement? Was it also Dallaire?

So – good hunting! The author after 24 months has still failed to find two of the possible 42 varieties used. But consider: (1) Of the seven million stamps issues only about 60 per cent or 4,200,000 have been used, a not unreasonable assumption, or 100,000 of each; (2) It would appear that perhaps only 10 per cent of people kept the tab attached to the stamp when putting it on an envelope; (3) The awkward perforation tear necessary to have tab 1 attached to stamp 2 results in about only five per cent, or one in 20, so separated which reduces the total number of some varieties to about 500. Finally the scarcest of all are those with a tab on both sides, so you need good luck in your hunt.

Table 2

Tab Position	Object Letter and Colour		Designers
	Rows A, B, C.		
1.	Monitor	- E in orange	Henry Eng
	Side Chair	- F on white	Neils Bendsen
2.	Desk Chair	- G on white	Jacques Guillon
	Steam Iron	- H in blue	Thomas W. Pennase
3.	Kitchen Utensils	- I in red	Todd Wood
	Stethoscope	- J on white	M. Swift, G. Savage, Serge Nadeau
4.	Kiosk	- K in green	J. Belanger, M. Sautiere, M. Lehoux
5.	Table chair	- L in green	Stefan Siwinski
	Telephone	- M on white	John Tyson
6.	Drafting Table	- N on white	D. Ball, Leon Goldik
	Helmet	- O in red	Daniel Chartrand
7.	Barbeque	- P in blue	William Wiggans
	Work station	- Q on white	Al Faux
8.	Snowshoes	- R on white	Douglas A. Tetus
	Garden Chair	- S in orange	Julian Hebert
9.	Intercom	- T in orange	Cliff Reed
	Chair	- U on white	Jonathan Crinon, Randy Johnson
10.	Laser sailboat	- V in blue	Bruce Kirby, Ian Bruce
11.	Injection mold	- W in red	Diane Croteau, R. Brandt, J. Vinden
	Post box	- X on white	B. Fletcher, D. Berthiaume, R. Slade
12.	Pressure suit	- Y on white	Phil Nuytten
	Racing skate	- Z in green	Raymond Laberge

On the lower half of the pane – Rows D, E and F (as in Table 1).

E is in blue	L is in red	T is in blue
H – orange	O – green	V – orange
I – green	P – orange	W – green
K – red	S – blue	Z – red

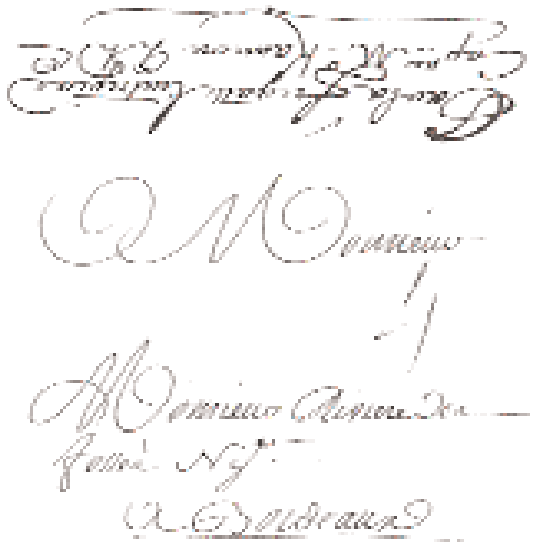
A 1762 Letter from Saint Domingue to France

By F.R. Stubens

In order to carry out a correct analysis of an item of postal history, all available information has to be studied and established beyond a reasonable doubt. Not as simple a matter as it sounds, for a letter over a couple of centuries old, as this study will prove.

The subject is a letter from:

Le Cap, Saint Domingue (Haiti) to Bordeaux, 23 August 1762.



The note on the reverse of the letter was eventually deciphered as:

Par la fregate l'Entreprise

Capne McKannon QDC

Talismanic inscription, short for Quam Deus Conservet

The problem was the date of the letter. A dispute had arisen between Great Britain and France relating to the American boundary, which broke out in 1755 into open hostilities, leading to the fall of Quebec, the capital of Nouvelle France, on 13 September 1759 and eventually to the end of New France. Saint Domingue, the western part of the island of Hispaniola, today's Haiti, was at the time a French colony. I read the name of the frigate L'Intreprise, Enterprise in English, and the name of the captain McKinnon.

I first checked Ships of the Royal Navy, an historical index, by J.J. Colledge and found:

Enterprise: see Norwich

Norwich: 4th Rate 48, 618bm, 125-1/2 x 34 ft. Deptford DY 1693, rebuilt Chatham 1718 as 703bm. Renamed Enterprise 23.5.1744, 5th rare 44, BU 1771 at Sheerness.

British Warship Names, Capt. T.D. Manning, adds: "Havana 1762."

Havana is the capital of Cuba, which is just across the Windward Passage from Hispaniola. It was Spanish property occupied by the British in 1762 and traded back to Spain a year later for Florida. I felt justified to conclude that it was the Enterprise, which carried the letter on her voyage home in August of the year Havana was taken. It made its way somehow to Bordeaux and was rated 4 (sols) incoming shipletter.

The question however remained: how did the letter get to France? The Seven Year War, which pitted, between others, Britain against France, was still going on. A British warship could not enter a French port, as a matter of fact how could a British frigate have entered a French colonial port? Obviously further investigation was indicated.

First of all I reconsidered the name of the frigate as L'Intrepide and of the captain as McKannon. (Monsieur Kannon). I then wrote to the Service historique de la Marine at the Château de Vincennes, who had been helpful to me on past occasions. They sent me a detailed history of the Intrepide from 1745 to 1781. The salient point was a 74-gun ship definitely not a frigate, which is defined as a warship next in size and equipment to ships of the line. The number of guns varies from one source to another, but was generally between 24 and 60. There was no record of her presence in the Antilles, except that she was destroyed by fire in 1781 off the coast of Saint Domingue.

The Service Historique also wrote that they had no record of a Captain McKannon and suggested that I ask the Archives Nationals in Paris for further information which I immediately did.

Their answer suggested that the man in question was probably Jacques Kannon, or Canon, who had been active during the Seven Year War in New France. They also suggested that I consult Vol. III of the Dictionary of Canadian Biographies, which I did forthwith with most satisfactory results.

Jacques Kannon, privateer, officer in the French navy. In 1756 he was a privateer out of Dunkerque and, out on a cruise, took several prizes, including a vessel much larger than his. For this feat he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Navy. In command of the frigate Valeur he escorted three vessels carrying provisions to New France. He spent the next two years on the St. Lawrence River and on the North Atlantic between Quebec and France.

After the fall of Quebec in September 1759, he convoyed five merchant ships from the upper St. Lawrence – Montreal fell to the British one year later – passed Quebec City to France.

After his return to France he equipped two privateers and sailed them to Saint Domingue. It is safe to assume that the letter under study was carried on one of them, L'Intrepide, back to France.

Editor's Note:

For further information on this subject see Chapter XVIII History of the Post Office by William Smith either the original printed by Cambridge University Press (1921) or reprint Octagon Books 1973 ISBN 0-374-97489-b. Riviere du Loup was a transfer point in Quebec. Keep your eyes open for letters to France during his period.

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Millennium, Fluorescence and Twins on display

The Canadian Postal Museum has a new lineup of three exhibits.

Postal art is the theme of Fluorescence, an exhibition of the postal works of well-known contemporary artist Pierre Bruneau of Montreal. This exhibit is being displayed in the Pitney Bowes Art Gallery until June 6.

Each mail bag in the exhibit has an envelope that the artist addressed and mailed. Sealed within the envelope is the document that spared the work of art that carries it.

Bruneau has created several series of phosphorescent works including Mail Bags (1992-96), Things We Look For (1993-94) and Portraits of Lost Friends (1993-96). His works are said to invite spectators to participate in light-filled, playful poetry.

In Fluorescence, he gives new life to mail bags which become canvases suspended like festive banners.

The State of Time: The Millennium Stamps is an intimate look at more than 200 stamps created by artists, based on an original idea by Richard Purdy from the Atelier de l'Île of Val-David, QC. It runs until March 26.

Three years ago, the Atelier de l'Île, in collaboration with multidisciplinary artist Purdy, launched an international call to artists to create an original stamp as a reflection on the passage into the next millennium. Presented as an intimate installation, the exhibition assembles more than 200 stamps created in a variety of techniques by a hundred artist from more than 11 countries including Canada, the United States, England, France, Chile, Italy and Finland. Poetic, political, symbolic and playful, the assembled stamps celebrate, challenge and lend meaning to this passage in time. The installation is divided into four scenes, each with a table or desk recalling a different era. Visitors can settle into a chair at each station to admire the stamps arranged in albums.

The Canadian Post Museum's Collector's Corner presents Twin Stamps, philatelist Pascal Leblond's collection of joint issues on First Day Covers until June.

As a research constultant and member of the American First Day Cover Society, Leblond has been collecting FDCs for 25 years.

The exhbition presents a selection of first day issues produced on the occassion of joint issues by two or more postal administrations.

The interest of these joint issues is that the stamps are presented on a single document and stamped with their respective cancellations, some of which are extremely rare.

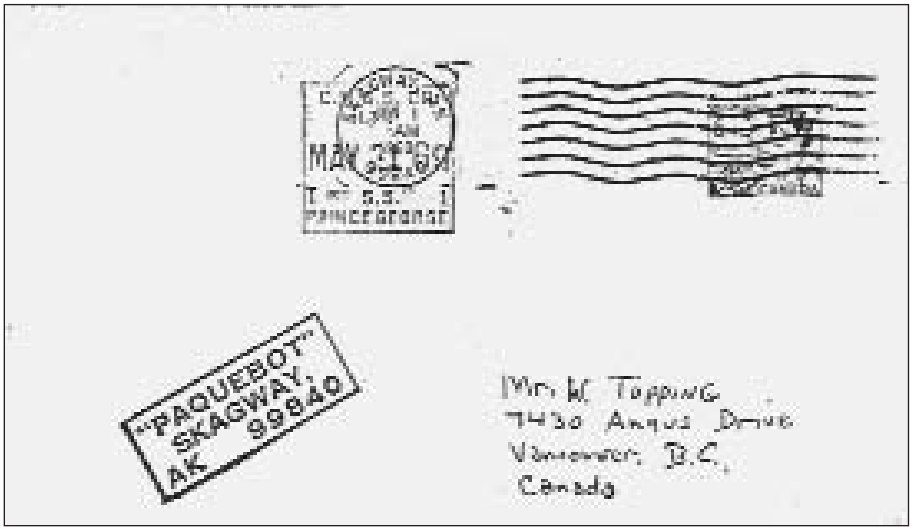
The Canadian Postal Museum was officially opened at the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Hull, QC in June 1997. To find out more about the Museum and its programs, visit its website at www.civilization.ca/cpm.html.

Bogus "Paquebot" Cancellations

By Bill Topping, FRPSC

Two of the popular areas of specialized collecting are Ship cancellations and "Paquebot" markings. When these are combined on a cover the item becomes one of considerable interest. The cover below meets this requirement and as neither the ship marking nor the paquebot is listed in the standard references and as a result the markings are often shown as "unlisted" and claimed to be of considerable value.

The above cover is one of 27 produced by Vern Ardiff and mailed at Skagway on June 1, 1969. The Prince George ship marking is not listed by Lew Ludlow in his *Catalogue of Canadian Railway Cancellations* because it is the ship ticket stamp used as a corner card rather than as a cancellation. The "Paquebot" Skagway marking is not listed in the 1987 second edition of Roger Hosking's *Paquebot Cancellations of the World* because it is not a postal marking, but rather a rubber stamp made by Vern Ardiff and applied to the cover before it was mailed at Skagway. Mr. Ardiff made similar unauthorized markings for Juneau and Ketchikan. Since the marking was not authorized by the U.S. postal authorities it has not been listed by Mr. Hosking.



Similar "paquebot" markings were produced for west coast and east coast ports in Canada and the U.S., by Eugene Peterson and Glen Falada. Despite the fact that their use was contrary to both Canadian and United States postal regulations, the hand stamps are listed by Gustav J. Lund in his *The Paquebot Marks of the Americas.*

UNEF II Free Mail

By John C. Rogers (W.O. Retd.)

Canada has supplied military personnel to the United Nations peacekeeping forces since the idea was initiated in 1949.

The second United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF II) was formed in 1973. UNEF II was given the task of observing and maintaining the ceasefire between Egyptian and Israeli forces in the Sinai peninsula. This UN commitment existed from November 1973 till withdrawal of forces 19 November 1979.

Much of the mail from these forces over the years has been lost or exists in small amounts as curiosities in collections. Other covers are tucked away as family keepsakes. The scarcity of these items is due in part to the nature of the covers.

Most of the letters to Canada were written on Armed Forces Air Letter forms and sent to family or friends. Any postal markings were thus on the reverse of the letter and families naturally were reluctant to have strangers read personal mail.

The UN allowed seven free one ounce letters per week to be mailed by each serving member. The cost of this mail was borne by the UN organization. No stamps were affixed except for overweight letters. For this reason most non collectors saw no reason, apart from personal ones, in retaining the cover.

No two countries in the UN force provided the same postal service for their forces. Most used air service through Cairo or diplomatic embassy bags during the early stages of the mandate. Canada provided a 14 member Postal Corps detachment which in time largely became the mail co-ordinator for mail in all areas where the UNEF II observers were stationed.

On the first of June 1974 the free mail service began. In early 1974 a number of circular rubber date stamps bearing the UN crest were ordered through the UN headquarters in New York. These stamps were to be used to identify the free mail. A waiting period of approximately four months saw no receipt of the UN stamps. A decision was reached to have 16 rubber stamps produced locally in Cairo and to be put into use until the stamps were received from New York. The locally produced stamps had no date impression and each was numbered separately from one to 16. Canadian Forces Post Office steel date stamps were used to imprint the mailing date.

The locally produced interim stamps were first used in Cairo 2 July 1974 and were in use for approximately two weeks. Covers with these numbered stamps are very scarce as during this period of time the proper date stamps from the UN were received and put into use on 5 July 1974.

The proper UN date stamps vary in several ways. No doubt as stamps wore out through use they were replaced with similar but not identical stamps. At least three varieties of official date stamps were used from 1974 till 1979 and possibly more are known. Three colours of ink were used during this time and they were red, blue, and black.

In view of no known classification or type designation, an arbitrary typing for the purposes of this artical is as follows.

Type I (Fig. 1)

The date stamps are composed of a circle 39 mm in diameter. At the top appears UNITED NATIONS in block letters 2.5 mm high. The UN logo appears top centre. Diagonally, left to right, appears the month, day, and year in 4 mm characters. EMERGENCY FORCE in block letters 2.5 mm high appears around the bottom interior.



Type II (Fig. 2)



The outside circle is 39 mm in diameter. A second thin circle is located one mm inside the outer circle. The words UNITED NATIONS and EMERGENCY FORCE are in block letters 2.5 mm high. The diagonal date impression is in 4 mm high characters and follows day, month, year, the accepted Canadian military practice at that time for date identification.

Type III (Fig. 3)



The outer circle is 40 mm in diameter. The words UNITED NATIONS and EMERGENCY FORCE are in block letters 25 mm high. The diagonal date impression is 4 mm high and the order is month, day, and year.

Type 1 imprints are known from 1974 till 1977 and may have been in use till December 1979. Type 1 imprints are found in red, blue, and black inks.

Type 2 imprints were in use in 1977 and seem to have had little use although dates as late as May 1978 are known. Imprints were in black ink.

The type 3 imprints came into use in 1977 and may have been used till December 1979. Imprints are in black.

The use of the three different colours of ink extends from 1974 through 1975. Blue and black ink were used late in October 1974 and 10 days later in November red ink was used and continued in use for the entire month. Black ink was used more during the latter years, whereas red was used the most during the initial years of its mandate.

The changing of date information practice occurs in 1977 and 1978 depending upon which type of stamp was used.

In 1973 mail went by commercial flight out of Cairo.

From the 28 May 1974 till 6 June 1975 mail was cleared through the UN base post office in Beirut.

Canadian service began on the 1 June 1974.

East and westbound mail was sent to CFPO 5002 Belleville, Ont. The mail was then airlifted by Canadian Forces aircraft to the postal detachments in either Ismalia, or to CFB Trenton, Ont.

Canada Post's 2000 Stamp Program

Originally released information from Canada Post at the end of last year showed the anticipated stamp program for 2000. However, Canada Post has a policy of not fully releasing its annual program in advance and making changes as the year progresses.

Such changes can be seen in the May 2000 issues.

Originally, on May 23, Canada Post customers were to be able to tour Canada without leaving their local post offices as Canada Post would issue 10 stamps featuring Tourist Attractions. Five of the stamps would pay the international 95-cent rate while the other five would be for the U.S. 55-cent rate. The U.S. rate stamps would feature the Butchart Gardens in BC; Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON; the Apple Blossom Festival in Annapolis Valley, NS; sugar bushes of Eastern Canada; and the White Pass and Yukon Route. The international rate stamps would feature Barkerville, BC; The Forks in Winnipeg, MB; the Canadian Tulip Festival in Ottawa, ON, L'Anse aux Meadows; and Auyuittuq National Park in Nunavut.

However, because of production problems, they are being replaced with a set of stamps featuring Canadian Fresh Water Lakes and Rivers. Again five international rate and five U.S. rate stamps will be issued to maintain the same value. More details of those stamps has not been released. The Freshwater Lakes and Rivers will be issued May 23, 2000 with the Tourist Attraction stamps being rescheduled sometime in 2001.

After receiving hundreds of letters protesting the Stamp Advisory Committee's earlier decision not to issue a stamp marking Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother's 100th birthday, another stamp has been added to the program. The 95-cent stamp will be released May 23, the day after Victoria Day. More information about the stamp has not been released.

Canada Post then recognizes the Boys' and Girls' Club on May 31 with a single stamp as the club celebrates it centennial at a national conference in Saint John, NB.

On June 29, Canada Post plans to issue a single stamp for the Seventh Day Adventists to coincide with the opening of their international convention in Toronto.

Four young Canadians will have their winning designs immortalized on stamps issued July 1. The four winners of the national Stampin' the Future contest are Rosalie Anne Nardelli of Montreal, QC; Sarah Lutgen of Vernon, BC; Andrew Wright of Collingwood, ON and Christine Weera of Edmonton, AB.

Canada Post will issue the 13th stamp in the Masterpieces of Canadian Art series in July. This year's masterpiece will be Untitled (the artist at Niagara), 1858 by Cornelius Krieghoff.

Two new stamps featuring Tall Ships will be issued July 19 to coincide with Tall Ships 2000 in Halifax, NS, July 19-24.

Labour Day arrives a few days early this year as Canada Post issues a single domestic-rate stamp honouring the Department of Labour's 100th anniversary on Sept. 1.

October is going to be a whale of a month as Canada Post celebrates Stamp Collecting Month by issueing four whale stamps.

A traditional Christmas is being planned with a set of stamps featuring Nativity Scenes to be issued in early November.

In honour of Remembrance Day, Canada Post will wrap up the year with two stamps issued on Nov. 11 to recognize Les Voltigeurs de Québec and Lord Strathcona's Horse, two celebrated regiments.

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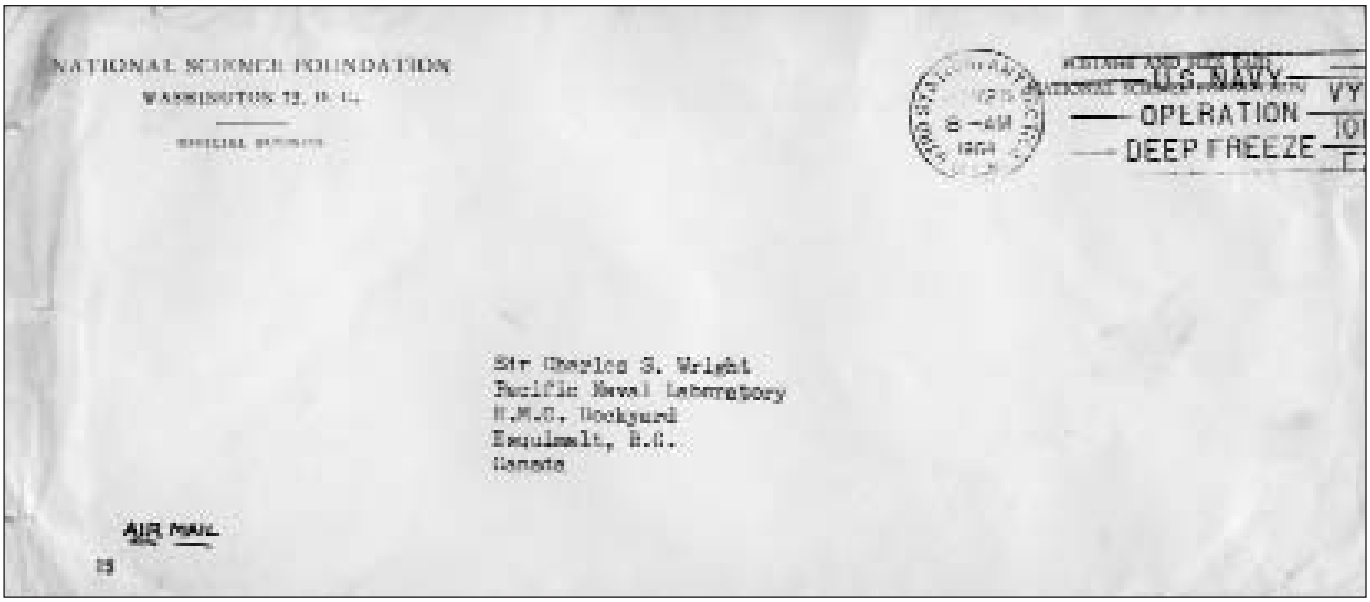


Figure 1 shows a 1964 letter, franked on official business addressed to him c/o H.M.C. Dockyard, Esquimault from the U.S. Navy's Byrd Station in Antarctica.

A Canadian on the British Antarctic Expedition of 1910-1913

By Robert Toombs

Charles Seymour Wright was born in Toronto in 1887 and died in Victoria in 1975. A physicist by training, he graduated from the University of Toronto in 1908. This was followed by post-graduate studies at Cambridge University in England.

In 1910, he joined the British Antarctic Expedition (1910-1913) under Robert F. Scott physicist and glaciologist. Wright was the navigator of the sledge team that located the bodies of the Scott team, which had perished on their return from the South Pole.

Charles Wright served with the British Army in World War I, in Signals and Military Intelligence. Following this war, he joined the research arm of the Royal Navy (1919-1947), becoming Director of Research in 1934.

During World War II, he directed the work of 600 people on the development of radar, for which he won a knighthood, in 1947.

Following "retirement" in 1947, he was appointed director of the Marine Physical Laboratory, Scripps Institute of Oceanography at San Diego.

In parallel, he was scientific advisor to the British Joint Services Mission (Navy).

He returned to the Antarctic several times in the 1960s as a guest of the U.S. Government.



Figure 2 is a cover from Pitcairn Island to his home in Victoria, possibly dated 52.

"Canada Small Queens Re-Appraised"

By John Hillson, FCPS

Published by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, 1999

Review by J.J. MacDonald, FRCFS.

This slim 44 page volume is in six by 8-1/4" format on very good paper stock which allows wonderfully clear illustrations. It includes a good bibliography. It builds on and modifies the first (1981) and second (1989) editions bringing previous information up-to-date and shedding light on previously confusing points.

None today is better qualified to write on the Small Queens than John Hillson, the acknowledged authority on an issue which every good collector of Canadian stamps has puzzled over. Chapters 1 and 3 are a must for everyone. First there is an issue overview, followed by a wonderful discussion of "recess Printing" and the causes of varieties. These alone are worth the cost of six pounds (£) plus postage. You can learn about Fresh Entries, Coincident Re-Entry, Double Transfer, Shifted Transfer, Short and Weak Entries and even Inadvertent Re-Entry.

The text gives the latest insight into the locale of the printings, the significance of stamp size vis-à-vis the Large Queens, dates when things occurred, the "enigma" of the 5-cent/6-cent variety and how they were made, with the strong evidence for a "multi-denominational transfer roll" having been used.

Most chapters have appeared previously in the Journal of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain – *Maple Leaves*. These chapters are in no manner just a reproduction but are updated and more thoroughly and clearly presented. The chapter on "enigma variations" and the one on the number for each value are very clear in their logic. However because of the topic the presentation is complex and Hillson writes very tersely, as might be expected of an expert, hence parts of it will require reading more than once unless you, too, are an expert on the topics.

This is an excellent little booklet on an esoteric subject which has been extensively studied over the past 100 years. It does not, nor does it claim to, give the final answers on all topics, but if you read mystery novels you're certain to like this one. It belongs on all serious collector's bookshelves.

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The Famous 'Viaduct' Bridge

By Jay J. Edward

Collectors of bridges on stamps will want to add a new 110 pfennig Germany stamp to their collection.

The stamp illustrated below shows the Goltzsch Valley bridge (Goltzschtalbrucke). It is located in south west Saxony.

Construction of the bridge started in 1846 and was completed in 1851, a period of five years. As can be seen in the stamp it has the appearance of a Roman viaduct.

The bridge is used by trains that connect Reichenbach and Netzschkau. It also facilitates travel between the great commercial cities of Leipzig and Nuremberg.

Bricks were manufactured in large brick yards along the railway line and were used in the bridge's construction.

Apart from normal repairs, the bridgehead was widened and the bridge deck and parapet were overhauled some years ago.

.At the time it was built, it was the world's highest railway bridge. It is 78 meters high and 574 meters in length.

The date of issue for the stamp was October 1, 1999. Werner Hans Schmidt of Frankfurt am Main was the designer. The stamps were printed by multi-colour offset on coated white fluorescent postage stamp paper, known as DP-2. The stamps were printed on a sheet in two columns, each having five stamps. Printers were Wertpapierdruckerei Gmb H. of Leipzig.



Special Report

by William Robinson

Michael Madesker has been invited to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists at London this year.

This is the most prestigious award in international philately, and has been awarded to few Canadians.

Harry Sutherland and Ken Rowe are the only other current members in Canada.

Madesker has been a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada for 50 years, and served as a Director from 1976 to 1999. He was made a Fellow in 1979, and served as President from 1990 to 1993.

Madesker received the Geldert medal for philatelic authorship in 1985, and the Dube medal of the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada for his contributions to philatelic literature in 1985.

Internationally, he has exhibited widely, his exhibit of Venetian postal history received a large Vermeil medal at ITALIA '99 in Milan.

He has judged Nationally and Internationally at many exhibitions, numerous times as a team leader.

He served as Commissioner-General for CAPEX '96 in Toronto, and is a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

His main impact internationally has been as President of the Fédèration Internationale de Philatélic Commission on Youth Philately since 1992.

He has written numerous treatises on judging youth exhibits, and has worked extensively with handicapped and underprivileged youth collectors.

He is noted for introducing standardized judging for youth exhibits, and has conducted many seminars on youth judging.

He has travelled widely around the world to promote youth philately.

He has been an indefatigable promoter of philately in general, and of youth philately in particular, and is most deserving of this new honour.

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Glenn F. Hansen (1922-1999): An Appreciation

By Charles J.G. Verge

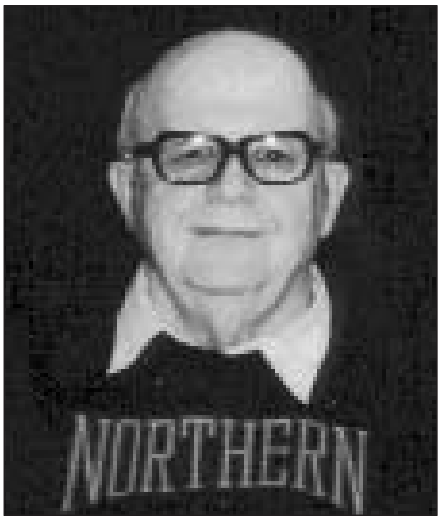
Glenn Hansen passed away September 21, 1999 in Winnipeg, Manitoba. His major contributions to Canadian philately included his catalogue *The Guidebook and Catalogue of Canadian Stamps* (two editions); his magnus opus *The Squared Circle Postmarks* of Canada that he co-authored with W. G. Moffatt and he was the long-time stamp columnist at *The Winnipeg Free Press* where he promoted the hobby to the non-philatelic community.

Born June 29th, 1922, in Winnipeg, he lived there since birth, except for two years spent in Dauphin, Manitoba.

Dauphin is where he began his writing career for the newspapers with a column called "Scopesight" which did not deal with stamps at all. It was a column on outdoor sports with an emphasis on fishing. He had friends who helped him on things like hunting and dogs and they even had a weekly radio program on CKDM in Dauphin. He and three friends met around a rickety card table with a mike in the centre firmly ensconced in a roll of toilet paper. They were supposed to be answering questions sent in by listeners but most of the time they lied and made up the questions themselves. It was loads of fun and he understood that the program continued on without his help when he went back to the city. This time reminded him a lot of his old column in *The Buffalo* called "Ask the Editor."

His young years were made happy by the fact that his family owned a log cabin on Lake Brereton in the Whiteshell where he was responsible for fetching water from the lake which was a 15 minute walk through the bush. Fortunately he wasn't too popular with the mosquitoes so the only thing that really bothered him was when he woke up some sleepy owl perched in a tree along his path. It was here where he also became fond of the black bears and was able to befriend them to the point where his family later worried when he took photos of them from distances less than 20 feet.

He began collecting things at the lake, mainly rocks that he gathered at the lake shore while swimming. He took up stamp



collecting with a White Ace album of the stamps of the United States and later another White Ace album for Canada. Sure, this was mainly space filling but a wonderful way to learn a bit about arranging album pages attractively. He dealt with Fred Peters on Logan Street in Winnipeg in his early days who taught Hansen how to have an eye for condition and cancellations. When Fred Peters moved to Portage and Arlington he began to deal with Frank Whitebread who had a store on Croydon Avenue.

For a period of time Hansen specialized in the Small Cents Issues of Queen Victoria and the Admiral Issue of George V. But it was the advent of the Centennial Issue and the use of ultraviolet lamps that made that issue take off with him and others. It was the discovery of 17 varieties of paper that led to a number of Frank Whitebread's customers spending their weekdays visiting all the stamp counters located in drug stores. Perhaps the next most popular issue for him was the Admiral Issues of King George V and to him it was the most challenging. As a result of the interest in these two issues he decided to publish his catalogue of Canadian stamps at a time (1971) when he thought the Centennial Issue was drawing to a close. This was not the case so a couple of years later he produced the second edition of the catalogue (1973). He was proud that both editions were still being used by collectors at the time of his death.

The last 32 years of his working life was spent as an assistant-treasurer and treasurer of a school division in Winnipeg. He retired from this position in 1987. After retiring he swung away from the stamps of Canada, after a period of time with the Squared Circles of Canada, to the stamps of Denmark and most particularly with a collection of Ferry Post stamps of that country.

He married at the age of 25 and raised three daughters, none of whom were interested in stamps. His wife passed away in 1995 after almost 49 years of marriage. His Squared Circle collection was sold to an undertaker, through a well known Winnipeg dealer. The story has since gone the rounds that this undertaker decided to take his stamps with him to the grave and buried his holdings in an hermetically sealed vault under his casket. This made Hansen sick when he heard about it because he felt that all stamp collectors are really just custodians pro-term of any stamps they possess. He felt that there is a sort of unwritten law that everything passes on to others at some time or another.

His writings:

The Guide Book and Catalogue of Canadian Stamps (two editions);

"The Tagged Stamps of Winnipeg" in *The Canadian Philatelist*;

"The Canadian Stamp Collector" in *BNA Topics*;

The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada (4th edition with W.G. Moffatt);

"Mint Stamps" in *Maple Leaves*;

"A Chart of the 1967 Definitive Issue Using the U.V. Light" in *BNA Topics*;

"Canada's Cello-Paqs, Miniature Panes, Miniature Sheets and CAPEX Souvenirs – an Update of an Article by E.J. Whiting in *BNA Topics*;

"Miniature Sheets That Can Prove Lucrative…but Check for Quality" in *Canadian Stamp News*;

"A Crying Queen to Match the Weeping Princess" in *Edmonton Stamp Club Bulletin*;

"A Postal History of Rat Portage, Keewatin with Some Reference to the Province of Keewatin, its Own Postal and Railway History, 1876-1886" in *BNA Topics*; and

"The Stamp Collector" column in the *Winnipeg Free Press* for over 25 years.

Alexander M. 'Alec' Unwin

Alec Unwin of Bellevue died January 24, 2000 in Seattle. He was 70. A private graveside service was held.

Mr. Unwin was born March 15, 1929 in Prague, Czechoslovakia. He was raised in England and moved to Canada in 1947 where he earned a Master of Science degree in physics from the University of British Columbia.

He worked for Northern Electric in Montreal, Quebec until 1958 when he moved to Bellevue to accept a position with The Boeing Company. Mr. Unwin retired from Boeing in 1995 after 37 years as a professional engineer.

Mr. Unwin was actively involved in politics, including a run for Washington State Legislature, 48th District, in 1972. In his leisure time he enjoyed postal history, travel and spending time with his family. Mr. Unwin was a member of many philatelic organizations, including past president of the Boeing Employees' Stamp Club and secretary of BNAPS. He won numerous awards, most notably the Frank W. Campbell Award for 1996 by the Postal History Society of Canada.

Mr. Unwin is survived by his loving wife of 45 years, Joan Unwin of Bellevue; his daughter Judy Unwin of Bellevue; his sons, John Unwin of New York City, David Unwin of Bellevue; his brothers, John West of Toronto, Canada and Tom Unwin of Somerset, England.

Alec's article "Canada's Pacific Maritime Mails" appeared in the June 1996 issue of the *American Philatelist*. This article was awarded the Frank W. Campbell Award for 1996 by the Postal History Society of Canada and the Apfelbaum Award by the APS. BNAPS honoured Alec in September of 1999 by publishing a monograph of his exhibit "Via Vancouver, Canada's Transpacific Maritime Mails."

Alec was currently Secretary for BNAPS, the Chairman of the Board of Directors for the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs, a director of the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors, and the Program Chairman for the Puget Sound Collector's Club. Besides the AAPE, BNAPS, and the PSCC, he belonged to the APS, Collectors' Club of New York, SCP (Czechoslovakia), lSJP (Japan), RPSC (Canada), PHSC (Canada), the Boeing Employees' Stamp Club (past-president), and the Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society.

Presidential Follow-Up / Les Présidents (Suite)

By/Par Charles J.G. Verge, FRPSC RPSC Historian

In the inaugural issue of the new format of *The Canadian Philatelist* (Vol. 50, No. 1, Jan-Feb. 1999), I wrote an article on the Presidents and official magazines of our Society. In it I wrote that the society did not have photographs of some of its Presidents. Thanks to Jim Kraemer, a former President himself, I am now able to give you three more; Cyril Woodhead, William H. Freeman and Charles O. Emery. I am still seeking the photographs of the following Presidents: Alvin J. Craig (1890-1), Charles Cameron (1891-2), O. Kendall (1912-3), A. Sutherland (1922), Rev. J.G. Perold (1928-30), W.F. Ferrier (1931-2), Dr. E.S. Ball (1932-4), W.J. Williams (1935-7), and John W. Yakley (1949-51). Should you have such a photograph or know where to get one, I would appreciate being informed.

Dans la première édition du nouveau format du *Philatéliste canadien* (Vol. 50, No. 1, Jan.-Fév. 1999), j'ai écris un article sur les Présidents de notre Société ainsi que nos publications officielles. J'ai mentionné dans l'article que nous n'avions pas de photos de certains de nos Présidents. Jim Kraemer, un ancien président lui-même nous a gracieusement fourni trois des photos manquantes: Cyril Woodhead, William H. Freeman et Charles O. Emery. Je suis encore à la recherche de photos des Présidents suivants: Alvin J. Craig (1890-1), Charles Cameron (1891-2),O. Kendall (1912-3), A. Sutherland (1922), Rev. J. G. Perold (1928-30), W. F. Ferrier (1931-2), Dr. E. S. Ball (1932-4), W. J. Williams (1935-7) and John W. Yakley (1949-51). Si vous êtes en possession de ces photos ou si vous savez où je pourrais me les procurer j'aimerais que vous me le laissiez savoir.



Figure 1. Cyril Woodhead
President/Président
1943-1947



Figure 2. William H. Freeman
President/Président
1952-1953



Figure 3. Charles O. Emery
President/Président 1980-1981

By Richard Thompson

Edmonton Spring National Results

Editor's Note:

With this issue, Richard Thompson will be submitting regular reports on the awards given at national stamp shows and to Canadian exhibitors at various international shows. Thompson volunteered to gather the information and to prepare a Palmares report. He believed that this information is important and was disappointed because the results are not always reported. We welcome his contribution to this publication.

The Canadian Commissioners appointed to represent international stamp shows are requested to correspond directly with Thompson to report not only the forthcoming events, but also the results. Hopefully, Thompson's regular column will recognize the efforts by Canadian philatelists. He can be reached by writing to 216-540 Buckland Avenue, Kelowna, BC V1Y 5Z4 or by e-mail at rthompson@silk.net.

PALMARES EDMONTON SPRING NATIONAL, MARCH 24-26, 2000

Gold

William Robinson – Canadian Participation in the Anglo-Boer War, 1899 to 1902, (and the South African Constabulary, 1901 to 1906)

Grand Award

Brian Murphy – Routes, Rates and Regulations: Canada's International Mail, 1874 to 1898

Reserve Grand Award

Bruce Field – Precanceled Postage Stamps of Canada

Vermeil

Herb McNaught – Canada, 1897 Jubilees

Earl Covert – Canada Aerogrammes and Air Letters

Grey Scrimgeour – Postal History of the Klondike Gold Rush

Ken Ho – Varieties of Philatelic Errors from Worldwide Components

Charles Arnold – New South Wales

Alan Meech – Burma/Myanmar, 1982-1996, Few Themes, Much Improvisation

Steven Luciuk – Canada and the Korean War

Jim Brown – British Columbia Airways Limited

Silver

Robert Toombs – A Century of Canadians in Africa: Matabeleland to Bangui

Hal Kellett – Toronto Branch and Street Post Offices - 1881-1920

Dean Mario – Allied Forces in Iceland, 1940-1946

David Heppell – Great Britain Aerogrammes of Queen Elizabeth

"Homer Simpson" – India Used Abroad

Vernon Richards – Diesel and Electric Locomotives

Stan Freestone – Norman Rockwell – A Philography

Keivin Kienlein – Commercial, Official and Private Perfins Used in British Columbia

Don Wilson – Travelling Posts of Victoria

Jim Brown – United States Foreign Air Mail Route No. 2

Silver-Bronze

John Rodgers – From Pen to Machine

Peter Smith – Vanuatu's Definitive Surcharges – A Postal Necessity

Don Wilson – Ship Mail to and from Early Australia

Lee Dowsley – Perfins

Bill Pekonen – Selected Danish Christmas Seals

Mircea Ursac – Summer Olympic Games, from the Beginning to Present Day

Christopher Dean – The Locally Produced War Tax Stamps of Jamaica

Bronze

Trish Klus – Millennium Collection

JUNIORS

Vermeil

Kelly Luisz – Christmas in Canada (15 years)

Youth Grand Award

Sam Heppell – Sir Roland Hill and the Penny Post (13 years)

Tatjana Yurich – Ships and Boats (11 years)

Silver

Jean-Paul Montambault – Volcanoes of the World (14 years)

Randi Gombos – Horses Through the Ages (14 years)

Kyle Miller – Helicopters (13 years)

Tatjana Yurich – Bridges (11 years)

Franciska Yurich – Sports Played on Different Surfaces (10 years)

Christopher Faulkner – Space (10 years)

Silver-Bronze

Kelly Liusz – Guys Never to Marry (15 years)

Kelly Liusz – Bears, Bears, Bears (15 years)

Kelsey Stephenson – First Flights of the North (11 years)

Postmarked Ottawa

by Hans Reiche

Recently we noted that some collectors question the strange rates found on some covers. For example a cover from one city in Ontario to another one regular mail with a 50 cents, or a registered cover with a 20 cents instead of the normal postage for such mail that was not overweight. Careful examination of practically all such covers indicate that these were made up by philatelists. Large quantities of such philatelic covers exist from all periods. This does not mean one should not collect such philatelic covers but the price should be accordingly and if exhibited this should be clearly indicated. Just look at the first flight covers that are almost all philatelic with all kinds of stamp combinations.

Most collectors will be familiar with Canadian coils or as the Post Office calls them rolls. Over many years various types of coils have been issued making it easier to dispense stamps, especially for large users of postage. But some collectors may not be aware of all the forms that were used for coils.

Some of the following forms exist: experimental coils; vertical coils; horizontal coils; coil jumps; coil spacing; coil repairs; coil plate numbers; coil starting strips; coil end strips; paste-ups; imperforated coils; double perforated coils; coil precancelled.

Let us look at some of them. The very first coils were experimental, developed for dispensing machines in England. The 1c and 2c KE stamps were used for this experiment, by overprinting sheets with a precancel or a roller and then cutting the sheets into vertical strips, pasting them together to make up rolls. Genuine strips are fairly scarce. The next experimental strips were made from 2c carmine Admiral stamps. These strips with their paste-ups were cancelled over the paste-ups with a special cancel. A number of these appear in auctions with one type of cancel fairly scarce of four listed in the catalogues. From then on regular coils were issued, some made from sheets and pasted together, others from special coil plates that were prepared for the first time for the Admirals. Each coil or roll had a starting strip and an end strip attached to the roll and these strips are interesting to collect. Because the special coil plates were used in pairs, that is two plates on the press, the gap between plates had to be accommodated by the machine to avoid the gap. Adjustment was not always perfect and thus one can find jumps or spacing varieties on such coil strips.

During the manufacturing a coil strip would tear and the printers would make a repair by sticking onto the back a piece of paper to join the break and in a few cases the strips did not print well from start to end. The manufacturer would cut off the damaged part and paste together the rest. With speed of printing and cost of producing and dispensing coils, sticks of 10 rolls of 100 stamps are being produced with 10 rolls side by side, for a total of 1,000 stamps. Each roll can be broken off from the stick as they are prescored vertically for ease of separation. Other forms as self-adhesive coils were issued.

Because of the speed and often lack of quality control partly imperforated coil strips as well as double perforated coils have found their way on the stamp market. Double perforated coils should be examined carefully as some have been faked. A number of coils have been precancelled and the most common of these is Number 160 of which the largest printed quantity were precancelled and only few remained normal.

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Cdn.Phl.2000

Under the Hammer

by Dean Mario

Robert A. Lee Philatelist Ltd. is well known to collectors of Canadian and BNA covers, postal history, and stamps. The firm's public auctions always contain rare, unusual, and interesting postmarks, covers, and postcards for collectors. Quality stamps are often for sale as well.

The firm's Auction #97 on September 25, 1999 contained a substantial amount of fine Canadian registered mail material. Lot 2165 featured an interesting 1877 registered cover from Toronto to St. Catharines, Ontario with three 1/2¢ Black Large Queens and a 2¢ Orange Registered Letter Stamp. It also had early Returned For Deficient Postage and "4-1/2" markings. It sold for $5,175 (prices include the 15 per cent buyer's fee) against an estimate of $2,000. A large registered 1890 cover from Victoria to England (lot 2198) had a 1¢ and 5¢ Small Queens, three 10¢ Small Queens, and a pair of the 2¢ Registered stamp paying an unusual 35¢ + 5¢ registration rate. Despite the item's creases and repaired tears, the cover realized $1,610 (with an estimate of $500). Lot 2342 featured an 1886 registered cover from Halifax to Austria with a 10¢ Small Queen and a 5¢ Green Registered stamp tied by an unlisted fancy cancel. The cover, addressed in the unique hand of early stamp dealer Henry Hechler, was estimated at $3,000. It sold for $6,555!

Other items offered in the sale included Canada's highly-popular 1898 Map stamp on single-rate covers. They sold between $20.13 (lot 976) and $31.63 (lot 977). A nice selection of 32 mostly different Second World War censored "blackout" cancels on cover (lot 1055) went to a new home for $161 against an $80 estimate. Unusual dog team mail covers from Quebec in 1926 (lot 1059) and 1927 (lot 1060) reached $63.25 and $43.13 respectively.

Military mail enthusiasts would have been quite intrigued by several bulk lots of prisoner of war postcards and letter sheets from various Second World War Canadian camps. Lot 986 contained 46 cards from German prisoners interned in Camp #132 (Medicine Hat, AB) from 1944-1946. Estimated at a reasonable $100, the lot sold for $253. A similar lot of 24 cards used from Camp #23 (Monteith, ON) from 1942-1945 in lot 989 reached the same price. Lots 995 and 996 contained 13 and 12 P.O.W. letter sheets respectively from German soldiers held in Camps #133 (Lethbridge, AB) and Camp #23. Estimates were $50 and $75 and the lots sold for $92 and $138. This is an interesting facet of Canada's past as well as a wonderful postal history area for study.

Offerings of rare stamps included lot 1908, a scarce Mint lathework type "D" bottom block of 12 of the 5¢ Violet Admiral issue.

Complete with a slanting Toronto 12-112 pre-cancel, it had an estimate of $750 and it finally realized $1,437.50. Mint VG-F and F lightly-hinged examples of Canada's 1929 50¢ Bluenose in lots 3212 and 3213 sold for $46 and $86.25 respectively. A Unitrade Canada Catalogue value of $200 was quoted for each. A Used VF 1929 $1 Parliament (lot 3216) reached $80.50 against a $100 Unitrade value. Newfoundland revenue collectors were keen to acquire lot 3682, a Used $2 Red 1927 Transportation Tax Caribou single. Stated to be one of only five copies known, the stamp sold for $2,760. The Van Dam Revenue Catalogue value of $2,500 was quoted.

Space does not obviously permit more examination of the 3,998-lot sale here. The firm plans on having sales in February, June, and September 2000. Interested buyers and vendors can contact the firm at #203-1139 Sutherland Avenue, Kelowna, BC V1Y 5Y2; telephone (250) 861-1106; fax 1-888-783-9888 or e-mail: lee@silk.net. A 24-hour recorded bid line is offered too at 1-800-755-2437.

The November 30, 1999 Harmers of London sale showcased many rare and desirable items for collectors. The sale reached £647,130 (Cdn. $1,555,053 including the 15 per cent buyer's premium) which indicates that the market is still very strong for choice philatelic material.

Canadian items included an impressive Mint 1897 10¢ Brown Red Small Queen imperforate block of four in lot 1184. Estimated at £300, it sold for £311 (Cdn. $747.33; prices include the 15 per cent buyer's fee). An exciting Mint ungummed imperforate block of eight (two by four) with doubled impression on top and bottom pairs of the 1973 15¢ RCMP issue (lot 1188) sold for £230 (Cdn. $552.69) against a £180 estimate. A rare Newfoundland 1919 3¢ Brown Caribou "Hawker" overprint on an early airmail cover in lot 1423 sold for £6,325 (Cdn. $15,198.98). It was estimated at £6,000. A 1930 "Columbia" flight cover failed to find a new home however.

A very interesting lot (lot 644) from the U.S. featured some 1869 imperf plate proofs on card. The 15¢, 24¢, 30¢, and 90¢ values all had inverted centres! Estimated at £3,000, the lot reached £5,463 (Cdn. $13,127.59). Lot 651 contained fine Mint OG copies of the 1903 $2 Dark Blue Madison and $5 Dark Green Marshall estimated at £300. The lot found a new home for £460 (Cdn. $1,105.38).

A magnificent large cover from Great Britain with a single 1841 1d Red Brown Victoria and a horizontal strip of 12 of the 1841 2d Blue Victoria was offered in lot 743. Estimated at £1,500, it sold for £2,875 (Cdn. $6,908.63). Other G.B. material included a fine Mint copy of the 1913-18 £1 Green Britannia (lot 848) which sold for £460 (Cdn. $1,105.38) and estimated at £400. The popular £1 Blue 1948 Silver Wedding value in complete Mint sheets of 20 (although folded) was offered in five separate lots (lots 902-906). With estimates of £250 per lot, the sheets sold for £276 (Cdn. $663.23) each.

Fine Commonwealth offerings included lot 1205, which contained attractive unused blocks of four and eight of the Cape of Good Hope 1863-1864 4d Deep Blue imperforate triangle issue. Although creased, the unusual blocks sold for £633 (Cdn. $1,521.10) against an estimate of £400. A rare Used but faulty 1861 4d Carmine error of colour (instead of blue) single was offered in lot 1201. It was estimated at £7,500 but failed to sell.

Lot 1302 featured a Hong Kong 1938-1948 King George VI 30¢ Yellow Olive definitive Mint NH block of four (although slightly faulty) with an estimate of £240. It realized £690 (Cdn. $1,658.07). Large Mint NH blocks of 35 (lot 1304) and 40 (lot

1305) of the $2 Deep Orange and Green value from the same set were estimated at £400 and £550. They reached £506 (Cdn. $1,215.92) and £690 (Cdn. $1,658.07) respectively.

The firm's 10-lot specialized sale of the stamps and postal history of Saudi Arabia on December 15, 1999 was truly incredible. The immense offering of the Ottoman post offices in Saudi Arabia, Proofs, Mint and Used blocks and sheets, railway fiscals, covers, cards, and dealers' stocks realized £858,994 (Cdn. $2,064,162.50)!

Harmers of London can be contacted at 91 New Bond St., London W1A 4EH, UK; telephone 020 7629 0218 or fax 020 7495 0260. You can e-mail the firm at: auctions@harmers.demon.co.uk and the internet address is at: www.harmers.com. It also has a private treaty department and I'm sure it would be happy to hear from you.

Philatelic auctions (and philately itself) have certainly changed over time. The growth of today's computer technology and its relationship with the commercial aspect of our hobby is truly phenomenal. Few a decade ago (Englishman Tim Berners-Lee created the "World Wide Web" in 1989) could have imagined the role the Internet now plays in philately and the direct impact it would have on us as collectors. For many, including established auction houses, the Internet and being "online" have become dominant mediums and integral partners in the buying and selling of stamps and covers.

Several online auction firms have pioneered the way and helped establish a techno-revolution in terms of the enhancement of the collectible market. Most members online are familiar with one of the first, which is now a multi-million dollar enterprise, eBay.

eBay specializes in the buying and selling of just about everything! For our purposes, the company brings individual registered buyers and sellers together for a mutually-advantageous transaction of philatelic material. Stamps, covers, and postcards comprise a large section of the www.ebay.com business. One can view, bid, buy, or sell anything from Aden or aardvarks on stamps to zebras or zeppelin covers. The opportunities are endless and the material often changes within minutes!

The company has become so successful in fact, that it has recently purchased the traditional auction house of Butterfield and Butterfield of San Francisco in a multi-million dollar deal. eBay has certainly matured and has now become the dominant player online (and off) assisting collectors in their buying and selling of stamps and covers.

Sotheby's, the well-known auction firm established in 1744, has also recognized the Internet's market potential and has recently spent millions of dollars to organize and formulate its own online auction service at www.sothebys.com. Given the company's recognizable cachet and presence in the traditional philatelic market, it should do quite well and become a strong competitor with the giant eBay.

The firm has also teamed up with another Internet giant, amazon. com, to create sothebys.amazon.com which will create a broader base and mass market audience for collectibles. Stamps and covers will be included in the wide range of material offered for sale in the future.

Christie's, the other famous traditional auction house founded in 1766, has not exactly followed in Sotheby's footsteps. Although it too recognizes the potential value of online auctions, its current strategy is to organize a future multimedia site which would allow auction bidding using a broad band to conduct live auction "webcasts." Whether www.christies.com will include elements of Sotheby's commercial strategy is not clear.

Many other philatelic auction houses now have established websites and sale catalogues online. In just a few years hundreds of companies have joined the fray and most can now be found on the World Wide Web at StampAuctionCentral.com/auctions.html.

Where will the Internet and online philatelic auctions all lead? It's difficult to say. Clearly both have combined to allow the collector an incredible opportunity to buy and sell stamps and covers without leaving his or her home or office. One can find that "missing item" now in a matter of minutes although scarcity factors and collector demand will usually determine if one acquires the item or not! Technological advances cannot control these age-old market forces.

Collectors should still be a bit cautious, however, as there are several problems which plague philately and philatelic auctions online. Recent episodes of fraud and pranks have made headlines and these are serious flaws one must recognize and be wary. The old warning of caveat emptor ("let the buyer beware") should always be followed.

Given these cautions, though, online auction buying and selling still presents the collector with an exciting avenue to pursue. It's obviously not the only way to buy or sell philatelic items, nor may it be for everyone's tastes, but it just might be something to try. Good luck!

WHAT SHOULD THIS LOGO MEAN TO YOU?

This logo is your assurance that a dealer has met the high standards of the Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association.

You would be surprised how many questions we get from collectors about philatelic transactions. Unfortunately, we can only help in those cases where the dealer is a member of the Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association.

Our Members are bound by a strict Code of Ethics and, while we support and protect our members when they are in the right, we will do all that we can to assist collectors when our members are not.

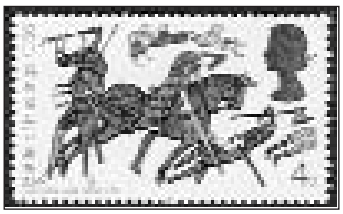
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The Short Story Column

By "Raconteur"

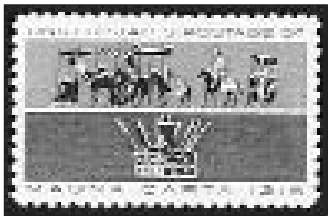
Any British schoolboy who doesn't know what happened in 1066 in Britain deserves a real good old-fashioned caning! I'll forgive you, my dear readers, if the significance of that date fails to ring a bell with you. It was the last time that England was successfully invaded! And by none other than William the Conqueror, from Normandy, in France. The English King, Harold, lost the fight at the Battle of Hastings when he caught an eye-full of arrow! (Ouch!! Damn it: you win!) (we can't vouch that those were Harold's last words, but we suspect they were!)



In 1078 William built the oldest and central part of what is today known as the Tower of London. Over the years it was enlarged. The Tower is really more than one tower: it is a group of buildings. One was a fortress, another was a home for royalty, and another was a prison. It is located on the north bank of the Thames River in London. In all it covers 18 acres, 12 of which are within the outer walls which were once surrounded by a wide, deep moat (long since dry and used as a parade ground today).



William's original structure is known as the White Tower: it is a castle in itself. It houses the Chapel of St. John (an exceptionally fine example of Norman architecture), the record room, the Tudor room (with Henry VIII's armour), and a large collection of cannon and other armament. The White Tower was held in pledge by the citizens of London for the completion of the Magna Carta.



Over the centuries many illustrious prisoners were lodged there, including Elizabeth and Mary Tudor.

The royal palace was destroyed by Oliver Cromwell, and the site is now occupied by a large modern barracks. Nearby is the chapel of St. Peter, containing, among others, the graves of Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard, wives of Henry VIII, who were beheaded a few yards away from the chapel.







The Beauchamp Tower is on an inner wall, and dates from the 12th century. Among famous persons imprisoned there were Lady Jane Grey and Sir Walter Raleigh. The King's House, where Anne Boleyn lodged before her execution, is a private residence. The Wakefield Tower houses the Crown Jewels which are used on state occasions.



Visitors can view the crowns, rings, scepters and orbs, rods and spurs, swords and bracelets set with precious stones, and other regalia. These treasures are guarded by the famous Yeomen of the Guard, or "Beefeaters" as they are more commonly known. Their uniform is of the original Tudor design.



Then there are the Ravens, which have inhabited the green for several hundred generations. Legend has it that if the ravens should disappear, so will the monarchy. The ravens are very well taken care of!

Every evening the Yeoman Warder locks the ancient doors of the Byward Tower, and the Tower is then considered closed until dawn. This custom has been unbroken of more than 600 years… a considerably longer time than when postage stamps first made their debut over 150 years ago. But just stop and consider how the postage stamp designers of today evoke the history and traditions of our past. These little pieces of paper which carry our mail also carry vibrant visual reminders of our ancestral origins, our flora and fauna, and countless other facets affecting our daily lives. Quite honestly: I can't understand how anyone wanting to broaden their horizons of general knowledge would not want to get involved in philately. Stamps are a real Lilliputian encyclopedia!



To have your event listed in this section of *The Canadian Philatelist*, please send all details to The RPSC National Office, P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1. Details may be faxed to (416) 979-1144 or e-mail to rpsc@interlog.com. Information will not be accepted by telephone. **THIS IS A FREE SERVICE OF THE RPSC.**

Pour que votre événement soit listé dans cette section du *Philatéliste canadien* veuillez envoyer tous les détails au Bureau national de la SRPC, C.P. 929, Succ. 'Q', Toronto, ON M4T 2P1. Les détails peuvent être faxés au (416) 979-1144 ou par poste-électronique à rpsc@interlog.com. Aucune information ne sera acceptée par téléphone. **CECI EST UN SERVICE GRATUIT DE LA SRPC.**

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

MAY 13: The Essex County Stamp Club, (RPSC Chapter 154) presents its annual WINPEX 2000 Exhibition and Sale at Teutonia Club, 55 Edinborough St., Windsor, ON (easy access from the international tunnel or bridge) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Twenty-five dealers, door prizes, Canada Post booth, Junior club booth, souvenir cover, 80 frame exhibition, lots of free parking, no charge. Contact David Newman (519) 977 5967, lacumo@netcom.ca or Gordon Haggert (519) 253 4055 or e-mail ghaggert@mnsi.net

MAY 13: KINGPEX 2000, sponsored by the Kingston Stamp Club, will be held at the Edith Rankin Memorial United Church, 4080 Bath Road (Hwy. 33), one block west of Collin's Bay Road. Hours 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission and parking are free.

MAY 14: Owen Sound Stamp Show and Bourse at the Harry Lumbley Bayshore Community Centre from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission and parking. For more information, contact Bob Watson at (519) 376-1270 or Bob Pike at (519) 371-8821

JUNE 10: NYPEX 2000 will be held on Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Goulding Community Centre. The Centre is located at Larivière Road and Goulding Avenue, three blocks south of Steeles Avenue and west of Yonge Street. Amission is free. For more information, please call (416) 325-8039 days or (416) 665-7266 evenings and weekends.

AUGUST 12: The Fenelon Stamp Club presents their millennium stamp show, FENPEX 16, at the United Church hall, 123 Colborne Street. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Dealers, draws, and displays. For more information, contact Margaret Allen, (705) 887-5386.

OCTOBER 28: The Barrie District Stamp Club's 39th annual Exhibition and Dealers' Bourse will be held at the Sunnidale Community Centre on Sunnidale Road in Barrie, ON. Twelve dealers. Free admission. Lunch counter available. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. For more information, contact Lew Metzger, P.O. Box 1113, Station Main, Barrie, ON L4M 5E2. (705) 721-8354.

OCTOBER 28: The Middlesex Stamp Show will be held at White Oaks Mall on 1105 Wellington Road in London, ON. Hours: 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. For further information, please contact Patrick Delmore at (519) 675-0779.

NOVEMBER 4: The Trenton Stamp Club 13th annual Millennium Exhibition and Bourse will be held at the Trenton Seniors' Club (Club 105) situated at the corner of Bay and Campbell Streets in Trenton, ON. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free admission and ample parking for visitors. For more information, contact (613) 394-2024.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

MAY 6-7: ORAPEX 2000, Ottawa's 39th Annual RA Stamp Club Exhibition and Bourse and Canada's Fifth National Philatelic Literature Exhbition will be held at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON, Curling Rink. Hours: Saturday 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sunday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Parking and admission are free. Come and enjoy philatelic and literature exhibitions, a large bourse, junior stamp table, lectures, society meetings and philatelic friends. For further details, contact Major R.K. "Dick" Malott, CD, Retd, FRPSC, AHF, Publicity Officer, 16 Harwick Crs., Nepean, ON K2H 6R1, phone (613) 829-0280, fax (613) 829-7673, or e-mail rmalott@magma.ca.

JUNE 2-4: Millennium 2000 Stamp Show, co-sponsored by the Hamilton Philatelic Society and the Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association, will be held at the Hamilton Convention Centre, corner of King and McNab Streets. Free admission. Everyone is welcome. For further information, please visit the website at www.hwcn.org/~ip029, or e-mail stamps@hwcn.org.

JUNE 2-4: PIPEX 2000, sponsored by the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs, will be held in Victoria, BC at the Holiday Inn on 3020 Hanshard Street. The theme is "Celebrating the Millennium." Hours: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Friday and Saturday) and 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Sunday) with a PIPEX 2000 buffet banquet on Saturday evening. For information, contact PIPEX 2000, Box 5164, Station B, Victoria, BC V8R 6N4. Phone: (250) 721-1940.

AUGUST 31-SEPTEMBER 2: BNAPEX 2000, the annual Exhibition and Bourse of the British North America Philatelic Society, will be held at the Schaumberg Marriott Hotel, Schaumberg, Illinois. Top level exhibits for Society members, spousal activities, planned architectural and museum tours, awards, banquet and bourse. For more information, contact BNAPEX 2000, 857 Pembridge Drive, Lake Forest, IL 60045-4202 USA. Fax: (847) 735-0385. Visit the BNAPS website at www.bnaps.org.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

MAY 22-28: THE STAMP SHOW 2000, a celebration of philately for the millennium, with FIP patronage, to be held at Earls Court in London. Commissioner: Mr. Clifford R. Guile, P.O. Box 180, Port Hope, ON L1A 3W3.

MAY 28-JUNE 4: WIPA 2000 in Vienna, Austria. Canadian Commissioner: Otto F. Zeman, 702-150 Queen Street South, Kitchener, ON N2G 4T7.

OCTOBER 6-14: ESPANA 2000, Madrid, Spain. Canadian Commissioner Major R.K. "Dick" Malott, Ret'd, CD, FRPSC, AHF, 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, ON K2H 6R1. Tel: (613) 829-0280; fax (613) 829-7673; e-mail: rmalott@magma.ca, Bulletin No. 1 and application forms available now.

JUNE 9-15, 2001: BELGICA 01, an international exhibition with FIP partonage to be held in Brussels, Belgium. Canadian Commissioner is: Mr. J.J. (Jan) Danielski, 71 Gennela Square, Scarborough, ON M1B 5M7; call (416) 283-2047; fax: (416) 291-3779, e-mail: jj.danielski@sympatico.ca.

JULY 30-AUGUST 5, 2001: PHILANIPPON '01, an FIP World Stamp Exhibition to be held in Tokyo, Japan covering all classes. Canadian Commissioner is Mr. William G. Robinson, 5830 Cartier St., Vancouver, BC V6M 3A7; tel: (604) 261-1953; fax: (604) 261-3459.

OCTOBER 16-21, 2001: HAFNIA '01, Charles Verge is the Canadian Commissioner for this exhibtion in Copenhagen.

PHSC

APS Affiliate 67;
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The **Postal History Society of Canada** was founded to promote the study of the postal history of Canada and its provinces. It publishes the quarterly **PHSC Journal**, whose contents range from fully-researched feature articles to items of current interest – from the pre-stamp era through postmark specialties and regional histories to modern mail mechanization.

Each year the Society holds meetings at shows across Canada. The Annual Meeting is held in the early summer, and is supplemented by Regional Meetings, usually featuring postal history seminars given by Society members. Eight different Study Groups are devoted to the detailed examination of various specialized aspects of postal history.

Membership dues are $15.00 per year, with a one-time admission fee of $1.00. For a membership application form please contact the Secretary, R. F. Narbonne, 216 Mailey Drive, Carleton Place, Ontario, K7C 3X9.

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P.O. Box/C.P. 929, Station/Succ Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1
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Dr. John M. Powell, 5828 143rd Street, Edmonton, AB; T6H 4E8
(780) 435-7006 e-mail mpowel3@sympatico.ca
Yvan Latulippe, 326 rue Jean-Guy, St-Joachim-de-Shefford, QC J0E 2G0
e-mail ivan.latullippe@sympatico.ca

LIST OF ADVERTISERS / LISTE DES ANNONCEURS

111	BNAPS	106	Greenwood Stamp Co.
116	Brigham Auctions	123	Lighthouse Publications
cover	Canada Post	cover	Maresch, R. & Son
133	Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association	136	Postal History Society of Canada
131	Canadian Stamp News	127	RPSC Sales Circuit
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120	Eastern Auctions		

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 30 days of publication, applicants will be accepted into full membership. Any objections should be sent to the National Office, P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1.

Les demandes d'adhésion ci-dessous ont été reçues et sont publiées en conformité avec la constitution. Si aucun commentaire n'est communiqué au Bureau national, (C.P. 929, Succursale Q, Toronto, ON, M4T 2P1) d'ici 30 jours, les adhérants seront acceptés comme membres.
* requests address not be published / demande que son adresse ne soit pas publiée.
(M) minor - activity guaranteed by parent or guardian / mineur - activités philatéliques garanties par un parent ou un tuteur.

Individual / Individuel

CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP

C-27111 Fenelon Stamp Club
R.R. #1
Fenelon Falls, ON K0M 1N0

C-27112 Delta Stamp Club
1100 - 56th Street, Unit 7
Delta, BC V4L 2N2

INDIVIDUAL MEMBER

I-27098 Thomas Tsung
P.O. Box 42190, 128 Queen St. S.
Mississauga, ON L5M 4Z0
E-MAIL: ltsung@sprint.ca

I-27099 Pierre Mondou
15330 Maurice
Mirabel, QC J7N 1W9
INTERESTS: timbres du Canada

I-27100 Pierre Marquis
7 Joncas, C.P. 265
Kingsey-Falls, QC J0A 1B0
INTERESTS: PPJO

I-27101 Beth Ripley
117 - 30 Douglas Street
Victoria, BC V8V 2N7
INTERESTS: Canadian & U.S.

I-27102 Francine Magnan
157 Ostiguy, RR#2
Granby, QC J2G 8C7
INTERESTS: Canada

I-27103 Michael Bazadrick

I-27104 Robert G. Stanley
82 Bridle Path
Winnipeg, MB R3R 3B5

I-27105 Roger Raiche
INTERESTS: timbres du Canada

I-27106 Mario S. Mongeon
1057 Concession 1
Lefaivre, ON K0B 1J0
E-MAIL:
orchidex@orcidexpert.on.ca
INTERESTS: new and used Canada varieties.

I-27107 Thomas W.G. Hare
E-MAIL: twgh@cyberus.ca

I-27113 Kenneth Forbes
21 Old Enfield Rd
Enfield, NS B2T 1C9

I-27114 Jim Harrison
Site 18 Comp. 103, RR 1
Nelson, BC V1L 5P4

I-27115 Vincent H. Wentzell
79 Radcliffe Drive, Apt. 401
Halifax, NS B3M 4P1
E-MAIL:
bev.vince@ns.sympatico.ca
INTERESTS: Mint Canada and USA

I-27116 Mark S. Margeson
RR1, Box 249A
Lovell, ME 04051
USA

I-27117 Iain Stevenson
46 Grange Rd. Bishop's Stortford
Herts, CM23 5NQ
UK
E-MAIL: belhavenp@aol.com
INTERESTS: Tonga, Canada postal stationery and revenues, World Telegphs

I-27118 Valerie Pick
RR 2 Heffley Road
Heffley Creek, BC V0E 1Z0

I-27119 Bill Hunter
9819 - 81 Ave.
Grande Prairie, AB T8V 3S8

I-27121 J. Eirwyn Jones
10 Low Green
Atherton, Manchester M46 9HS
ENGLAND
E-MAIL:
jeirwyn@globalnet.co.uk
INTERESTS: booklets and QEII definitives

I-27122 John R. Tollan
St. Joseph's Parish,
362 Station St.
Chelsea, Victoria 3196
AUSTRALIA
E-MAIL: jrtollan@hisplace.net
INTERESTS: postal history of the small queen era

I-27124 George Constantourakis

I-27125 Robert E. Maguire

I-27126 Peter Martin
Editor, Scott Stamp Monthly,
P.O. Box 513
Sidney, OH 45365
USA

I-27127 Steven R. Goldsberry
924 East 11th St.
Falls City, Nebraska 98355
USA

I-27128 Harvey C. Terris
245 Lower Mtn. Rd
Boundary Creek, NB E1G 4E6

I-27129 Fidalgo L.X. Dealmeida

I-27130 Reginald Basque
359 George St. E
Tracadie-Sheila, NB E1X 1B3

I-27131 Jeffrey A. Hilderman
Box 2289
Kamsack, SK S0A 1S0

I-27132 Ron Lecompte
12 Kilkenny Place
Richmond Hill, ON L4C 5S2
E-MAIL: rlecompte@msn.com

I-27133 Fred L. Buza

I-27134 Jacques Mercier

I-27135 John W. Stobbs
Box 1303
Assiniboia, SK S0H 0B0
E-MAIL:
jstobbsrtlab@hotmail.com
INTERESTS: Canadian Stamps

I-27136 D.G. McLachlan
R.R. 1, s23, c16
Nelson, BC V1L 5P4

Deceased / Nécrologie

Bach, Sr., John S. (I-15004) Calgary, AB

Cox, Terry (I-26496) Truro, NS

Farrar, Patrick (I-11326) Chambly, QC

Heise, Leonard (L-19713) Murillo, ON

Horne, John (I-23967) Windsor, ON

MacDonald, John (Jack) A. (I-26244) Sechelt, BC

Stanley, Jim E. (I-25386) Oakville, ON

Taylor, Robert G. (L-9151) Nepean, ON

Change of Address / Changement d'adresse

Fenelon Stamp Club (C-27111), R.R. #1 Fenelon Falls, ON K0M 1N0.

Ottawa Philatelic Society (C-16), 1842 Summerfields Crescent., Orleans, ON K1C 7B7.

Delta Stamp Club (C-27112), 1100 - 56th Street, Unit 7, Delta, BC V4L 2N2.

Surrey Public Libary - Tech Services Dep't (I-24140), 13742 - 72nd Avenue, Surrey, BC V3W 2P4

Alexander, Assen (I-9719), 1368 Marlborough, Windsor, ON N9C 1Y7.

Ayik, Bill (I-13388), 15 Maitland Place, Suite 2008, Toronto, ON M4Y 2X3.

Bevan, Richard A. (L-22104), 3-3890 Ness Avenue, Winnipeg, MB R2Y 0H2.

Burda, Richard (I-22329), 117 - 151 St. Andrews Street, Victoria, BC V8V 2M9.

Chase, Larry (L-15474), P.O. Box 204, Radio City Station, New York, NY 10101, USA

Corey, N. James (I-26697), 222 Ripples Station Road, Ripples, NB E4B 1B9.

Ditsch, Carl R. (I-13712), 26987 New Lawrence Drive, Leavenworth, KS 66048-7363, USA.

Falk, H. (I-24059), Site 1 Comp. II, RR # 3, Birchtown, NS B0T 1W0.

Forbes, Kenneth (I-27113), 21 Old Enfield Road, Enfield, NS B2T 1C9.

Frenette, Levis (I-23838), NP Lapierre, Ste-Julie, QC J3E 1W2.

Gagne, Michel (I-20086), 185 Marguerite-Bertaud, Boucherville, QC J4B 7N4.

Goldsberry, Steven R. (I-27127), 924 East 11th Street., Falls City, Nebraska 98355, USA.

Graham, Dale (I-26504), 658 2nd Avnuee West, Owen Sound, ON N4K 4M3.

Harrison, Jim (I-27114), Site 18 Comp. 103, RR 1, Nelson, BC V1L 5P4.

Hilderman, Jeffrey A. (I-27131), Box 2289, Kamsack, SK S0A 1S0.

Hunter, Bill (I-27119), 9819 - 81 Avenue, Grande Prairie, AB T8V 3S8.

Kravcik, Stephen (I-26859), 5758 Queen's Court Drive, Manotick, ON K4M 1K3.

Lecompte, Ron (I-27132), 12 Kilkenny Place, Richmond Hill, ON L4C 5S2.

Lewis, David F. (I-19428), 15037 - 58th Avenue, #67, Surrey, BC V3S 8Z5.

Lint, Janet H. (I-9001), 7- 1291 Royal York Road, Toronto, ON M9A 5E6.

Margeson, Mark S. (I-27116), RR1, Box 249A, Lovell, ME 04051, USA.

McLachlan, D.G. (I-27136), R.R. 1, s23, c16 Nelson, BC V1L 5P4.

Pick, Valerie (I-27118), RR 2 Heffley Road, Heffley Creek, BC V0E 1Z0.

Predelli, Giorgio (I-26489), 1360 St. Jacques, # 510, Montréal, QC H3C 4M4.

Robinson, William G. (HL-8776), 301 - 2108 West 38 Avenue, Vancouver, BC V6M 1R9.

Rood, Lindsay (I-22947), 245 - 150 Scotia Landing Northwest, Calgary, AB T3L 2K1.

Sismondo, Liane (I-16009,) P.O. Box 6277, Station J, Ottawa, ON K2A 4E2.

Smith, Francine (I-12505), 60 Inverlochy Boulevard, Apartment 207, Thornhil, ON L5T 4T7.

Spink, (I-26852) 69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury London, WC1B 4ET United Kingdon.

Steernberg, Peter (I-9774), R.R. 1 Site 11 Comp 15, Garden Bay, BC V0N 1S0.

Stobbs, John W. (I-27135), Box 1303 Assiniboia, SK S0H 0B0.

Sugden, Peter (L-14209), 301-245 Barclay Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 1L6.

Terris, Harvey C. (I-27128), 245 Lower Mountain Road, Boundary Creek, NB E1G 4E6.

Tollan, John R. (I-27122,) St. Joseph's Parish, 362 Station Street, Chelsea, Victoria 3196, Australia.

Trenerry, Walter N. (I-23570), P.O. Box 18277, West Saint Paul, MN 55118-0277, USA.

Wentzell, Vincent H. (I-27115), 79 Radcliffe Drive, Apt. 401, Halifax, NS B3M 4P1.

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 163 meets the second and fourth Thursday, September to June at the Ajax Public Library, 65 Harwood Ave. S., 6-9 p.m. New members and visitors are welcome. Address: P.O. Box 107, Ajax, ON, L1S 3C3. Contact Sam Calnek, (905) 831-9886.

AMICALE DES PHILATÉLISTES DE L'OUTAOUAIS (APO)

Les membres de l'APO, chapitre 190 de la SRPC, se réunissent tous les jeudis de début septembre à fin avril, de 18h30 à 21h00. Les réunions ont lieu au Châlet Fontaine, 120 rue Charlevoix à Hull (Québec). Carte de membre 20 $ (10$ pour les moins de 16 ans). Vendeurs, encans, exposition. Les visiteurs et les nouveaux membres sont toujours les bienvenus.

Members of the APO (Chapter #190) meet every Thursday from September to the end of April, 6:30 to 9 p.m. in the Châlet Fontaine, 120 Charlevoix, Hull, Québec. Membership $20 ($10 under 16). Dealers, auctions, show and bourse. Visitors and new members are always welcome. Contact: A. Bossard, 5-1160 Shillington, Ottawa, ON K1Z 7Z4; Tel. (613) 722-7279; e-mail: isabelle.alain@sympatico.ca

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE "LES TIMBRES" DE BOISBRIAND

Section adulte: Tous les lundis soir de 19h. à 21h. Section junior: Tous les samedis matin de 9h. à 11h; au Centre socio-culturel de Boisbriand, 480 rue Chavigny, Broisbriand, QC, J7G 2J7; information: Louis-Georges Dumais (450) 979-7371; Jacques Charbonneau (450) 430-6460.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 73 meets the second Wednesday of the 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, Box 1113, Barrie, ON L4M 5E2.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 144 meets the first Sunday of the month from October to June 2-4 p.m. and the third Tuesday year round 7:30-9:30 p.m. at Terry Miller Recreation Complex, Williams Parkway (between Dixie Rd. and Bramalea Rd.) Brampton, ON. Visitors welcome. Contact: Bramalea Stamp Club, Box 92531, Bramalea, ON L6W 4R1.

BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 1 meets on the first and third Tuesdays September to May, and the first Tuesday in June, at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey St., Brantford, ON at 7 p.m., short business meeting at 8 p.m., followed by a program. Circuit books, five dealers. Visitors welcome. Contact: Secretary, Box 25003, 119 Colborne St. W., Brantford, ON N3T 6K5; (519) 753-9425

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets every Wednesday, September to June, at 7:30 p.m. in the Amenity Room, Grosvenor Building, 1040 W. Georgia St. Contact: B.C.P.S., 2955 West 38th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6N 2X2.

BROCK / PRESCOTT STAMP CLUB

Meets the third Wednesday on the month, September to May at 7 p.m. at Wall Street United Church, 5 Wall St., Brockville, ON. Contact Roy Brooks at (613) 342-7569.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 66) Regular meeting: first Wednesday of month, 7 p.m. Auctions on third Wednesday of month, 7:30 p.m. Kerby Centre, 1133 7 Ave. SW. No meetings in July and August; no auction in December. Contact: Calgary Philatelic Society, PO Box 1478, Station M, Calgary, AB T2P 2L6.

CAMBRIDGE STAMP CLUB

Meets the third Monday of the month, September to June at 7 p.m. Short meetings at 8 p.m. at Allen Bradley Cafeteria, Dundas Street, Cambridge, ON. Two dealers, club circuit, visitors welcome. Contact: Charlie Hollett, (519) 740-6657, 3-10 Isherwood Ave., Cambridge, ON N1R 8L5.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 187, The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society (CAS) welcomes anyone interested in aerophilately or astrophilately, worldwide. Yearly membership for Canadian and American members is $15 and for all other countries $20. No formal meetings, but members meet at the RA Stamp Club meetings at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON at 7:30 p.m. every Monday except in June, July and August. Contact: Ron Miyanishi, 124 Gamble Ave., Toronto, ON M4J 2P3. Tel: (416) 421-5846

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY (CAFIP)

Chapter 76, Jan Bart Judaica Study Group, meets on the second Wednesday of each month except July and August, 7 p.m., at Lippa Green Bldg., 4600 Bathurst St., Willowdale, ON. Contact: Joseph Berkovits, 33-260 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, ON M5A 1N1. Tel.: (416) 635-1749.

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets the first and third Wednesday of the month September to May 8-9:30 p.m. Dempsey Community Centre, Ottawa, ON. Hendrick Burgers, (613) 737-2993.

CANADIAN FORCES BASE TRENTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 89 meeting on the first and third Wednesdays of the month from September to June at the Trenton Seniors' Club (Club 105) at the corner of Bay and Campbell Streets starting at 6:45 p.m. All stamp collectors and visitors are welcome. Contact: G.A. Barsi at (613) 394-2024, M. Leedham at (613) 392-7462 or S. Taylor at (613) 393-4316.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 205 meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month, September to May at 7 p.m. in the Drop-in Centre, Victoria Square, Colborne, ON. All stamp collectors welcome, including juniors age 10-16 years. Contact: Mary Jackson, Box 33, Castleton, ON K0K 1M0, phone (905) 344-7882.

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA

Chapter 67 meets the second and fourth Mondays, except holidays and in July and August, at 7:30 p.m. at Forest Avenue Public School, 20 Forest Ave., Port Credit. Visitors welcome. Contact Bob Laker at (905) 279-8807.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 12 meets the first and third Wednesdays, except June to August, at Stan Wadlow Clubhouse, Cedarvale Ave. (first east of Woodbine, at Cosburn), north of arena. Visitors welcome. Contact: Sec. Raymond Reakes, 188 Woodmount Ave., Toronto, ON M4C 3Z4. Tel.: (416) 425-1545.

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

Touring stampers, new members and guests are welcome to visit Edmonton's Chapter 6 meetings held every other Monday, September to June at 6:30 p.m., at Archbishop MacDonald High School, south entrance cafeteria, 142 St. and 108 Ave. Contact: Box 399, Edmonton, AB, T5J 2J6. Keith Spencer at (403) 437-1787.

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB (WINDSOR)

Chapter 154 meets on the second Wednesday of every month at the Teutonia Club, 55 Edinborough, Windsor, ON. Meetings start at 7 p.m., program at 8 p.m. Visitors are welcome. Contact: President David L. Newman, Essex County Stamp Club, 1165 Wigle Ave., Windsor, ON N9C 3M9, phone (519) 977-5967, or e-mail lacumo@netcom.ca.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 176 meets the second Monday of each month in the Fenelon Falls Community Hall behind the Village Office on Market Street at 7:30 p.m. Visitors welcome. Contact: President: Margaret Allen, R.R. 1, Fenelon Falls, ON K0M 1N0.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 148 meets on the first and third Tuesdays, September to May at 7:30 p.m. at the Hugh John Fleming Forestry Centre, 1350 Regent St. Contact Ron Smith, 12 Chateau Dr., McLeod Hill, NB, E3A 5X2, (506) 453-1792, or e-mail: rugbyron@nb.sympatico.ca

FUNDY STAMP COLLECTOR'S CLUB

Chapter 26892 meets the first Thursday, except July and August, at 7 p.m. at Atlantic Baptist University, 333 Gorge Rd., Moncton, NB.

GREATER VICTORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 32 meets on the third Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m at the Windsor Park Pavilion in Oak Bay. Circuit books, auction and special programs prevail. Membership $8 per year. Visitors welcome. Contact Don Dundee, 928 Claremont Ave., Victoria, BC V8Y 1K3, (604) 658-8458.

HAMILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 51 meets at 6 p.m. on the second, fourth and fifth Mondays, September to June except holidays, and second Monday of July, at Bishop Ryan Secondary School, Quigley Road and Albright Street, in east-end Hamilton, ON. Visitors and juniors welcome. Contact: Clare Maitland (Secretary), Box 60510, 673 Upper James St., Hamilton, ON, L9C 7N7; e-mail: stamps@hwcn.org or visit their website at: www.hwcn.org/-ip029

INSURANCE AND BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets the third Thursday September to June at 6:30 p.m. on 23rd Floor 390 Bay Street, Toronto, ON M5H 2Y2. Contact: John Titterton, Secretary, (519) 927-3548.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 58 meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, except July and August, at 7 p.m. in the staff room of St. Peter's Secondary School, 733 Parkhill St., Peterborough. Everyone is always welcome.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets on the second Wednesday, September to June at 7 p.m., Dr. Knox Middle School Cafeteria, 1555 Burtch Ave. Visitors welcome. Contact: Box 1185, Kelowna, BC V1Y 7P8.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB (CHATHAM, ON)

Chapter 7 meets fourth Wednesday, except July, August and December in the library of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile, at 7:30 p.m. Visitors welcome. Contact: Secretary, Allan Burk, 43 Sudbury Dr., Chatham, ON N7L 2K1.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 49 meets on the second Monday, September-May and fourth Monday, September-November and January-April, at 7 p.m., Regional Correctional Staff College, 443 Union St. W,. Kingston, (NE of intersection with Sir John A. Macdonald Blvd.). Free parking, wheelchair accessible, visitors welcome. Contact: Past President, Kingston Stamp Club, 1960 Hwy. 2 East, Kingston, ON K7L 4V1, (613) 546-3332.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 13 meets the seconnd Thursday except July and August at Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Dr., Waterloo. Visitors welcome. Contact: Betty J. Martin, P.O. Box 43007, Eastwood Square Post Office, Kitchener, ON N2H 6S9, (519) 578-7782.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

Chapter 33 meets the second Wednesday and last Friday of each month, September to June at the Herb Carroll Centre, 1100 Lincoln St., Thunder Bay, ON. at 8 p.m. Visitors welcome. Contact: Sec. D. Lein, 232 Dease St., Thunder Bay, ON P7C 2H8.

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB - CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE DE LAKESHORE

Chapter 84 meets at Dorval Strathmore United Church, 310 Brookhaven Ave., Dorval, QC, on the second and fourth Thursdays, September to June at 7 p.m. Visitors and new members welcome. Contact: John Cooper, President, P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC H9R 4N5.

Le chapitre 84 de la SRPC, se réunit tous les jeudi de début septembre à fin juin, à 19h00. Les réunions ont lieu au Dorval Strathmore United Church, 310 ave. Brookhaven, Dorval, QC. Les visiteurs et les nouveaux membres sont les bienvenus. Information: John Cooper, Président, P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC H9R 4N5.

LETHBRIDGE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 57 meets on the second Thursday of the month at 7 p.m. except June, July and August at the Canadian Western Natural Gas Co. building at 410 Stafford Dr. N., Lethbridge, AB T1H 2A9.

MEDICINE HAT COIN &STAMP CLUB

Chapter 146 meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Dot Wilkinson Room (SW door) of Westminster United Church - 101 6th Street SE. Contact: P.O. Box 1163 Medicine Hat, AB T1A 7H3.

MIDDLESEX STAMP CLUB

Chapter 204 meets every other Friday September to May, in the basement of St. Martin's Church, 46 Cathcart St., London. Doors open at 7 p.m., meeting begins at 8 p.m. Visitors welcome. Contact Patrick Delmore at (519) 675-0779.

MILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 180 meets on the last Monday, except December, at 7 p.m. at Hugh Foster Hall (beside Town Hall) in Milton, ON. Silent auction every meeting. Contact: Milton Stamp Club, 425 Valleyview Cres., Milton, ON L9T 3K9; Phone (905) 878-1533 or (905) 878-9076, or e-mail: alman@globalserve.net.

MUSKOKA STAMP CLUB

Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month, except first Wednesday in July, August and December. at 7:30 p.m. at Bracebridge United Church, 46 Dominion St. N., Bracebridge, ON. Varied programs, presentations, sales circuit books, etc. Contact President Tom Anderson, 7 Sadler Dr., Bracebridge, ON P1L 1K4, phone (705) 645-3330.

NELSON STAMP CLUB

Meets on the third Thursday of each month except December at 7 p.m. at #105-402 W. Beasley, Nelson, BC V1L 5Y4.

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 44 meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays, September to May, at the Casselholme Home for the Aged, 400 Olive St., North Bay, ON at 7 p.m. (Basement meeting room.) Table auction and sales circuit. Visitors welcome. Contact: John Fretwell, R.R. 1, Callandar, ON P0H 1H0, (705) 752-1364.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Meets second and fourth Thursdays, except July and August, 7 p.m. at the Yorkminster Park Baptist Church, 1585 Younge St., Toronto (one block north of St. Clair Ave). Sales circuit, auctions, speakers. Visitors always welcome. Contact: Ben Marier, (416) 492-9311.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 21 meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month, except July and August when meetings are held on only the third Wednesday, at 6:30 p.m. in the lounge of the Centennial Arena, north side of Finch Ave. W., west of Bathurst. Sales circuit, auctions, speakers, lectures. Visitors welcome. Contact: John Moffatt, Box 62, Willowdale, ON M2N 5S7. Tel.: (905) 889-8720.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB
The first affiliate of the RPSC, est. 1922, meets the second Tuesday, September to Jun,e at the Nova Scotia Museum. Visitors welcome. Contact: E. Sodero, 831 Tower Rd., Halifax, NS B3H 2Y1.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 135 meets the second and fourth Tuesdays at 7 p.m. in the cafeteria, St. Thomas Aquinas Secondary School (formerly Perdue High School), 124 Margaret Dr. (Lakeshore West/Dorval Drive). Visitors welcome. Contact: Oakville Stamp Club, Box 69643, Oakville, ON L6J 7R4.

OWEN SOUND STAMP CLUB
Chapter 191 meets the third Wednesday of every month, 7 p.m. at St. George's Anglican Church, 149 4th Ave. E., Owen Sound, ON. Trading, auctions, circuit books. Visitors welcome. Contact Robert J. Ford, 721 8th Ave. E., Owen Sound, ON N4K 3A4.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 65 meets first and third Thursdays, September to May, at Knights of Columbus Hall, behind St. Rita's Catholic Church (Dundas St. E.) Woodstock, ON. Trading and junior program at 7 p.m., regular meeting at 7:30 p.m. Speakers, mini auctions, draw prizes, contests, dealers. Contact: Gib Stephens, P.O. Box 20113, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 127 meets the first Sunday of each month 2-4 p.m. at the Okanagan University College Training Centre, 106 Warren Av. E., Penticton, BC. Visitors, prospective members and juniors welcome. Contact: E.M. Proctor (Secretary), RR#4 S87 C9, Summerland, BC V0H 1Z0. Phone: (250) 494-4055.

PERTH STAMP CLUB
Meets the second and fourth Wednesdays September to June, 7:30 p.m. in McMartin House, Gore Street. Visitors welcome. Contact Gus Quattrocchi (A.J.), 69 Harvey St., Perth, ON K7H 1X1.

R.A. STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA
Chapter 41 meets every Monday, except June to August at 7:30 p.m. at the R.A. Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON K1H 7X7. Visitors welcome. Contact: (613) 733-5100.

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB
Chapter 10 meets the first and third Wednesdays, September to May, 7-10 p.m. at Sheldon-Williams Collegiate Library, 2601 Coronation St., Regina. Visitors welcome. Contact: Box 1891, Regina, SK S4P 3E1.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 104 meets on the third Thursday, except July and August, 7:30 p.m. at Community Centre, 65 East Sixth Ave., by Canada Game Pool, corner of McBride, New Westminster, BC. Contact: Box 145, Milner, BC V0X 1T0. Phone (604) 534-1884.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB
Meets the fourth Wednesday of each month except July and August, 7 p.m. at the Saint John High School, Canterbury Street, Saint John, NB. Visitors and new members welcome. Contact: Saint John Stamp Club, c/o James Young, 16 Mountain Rd., Saint John, NB, E2J 2W8.

ST. CATHARINES STAMP CLUB
Meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month except for July and August at Holy Cross Secondary, St. Catharines, ON. Contact: Mrs. Sinclair, 25 Permilla St., St. Catharines, ON L2S 2E9.

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, except July and August, at 8 p.m. at Cabot Institute. Visitors are welcome. Contact: J. Don Wilson, 11 Elm Place, St. John's, NF A1B 2S4, (709) 726-2741.

SASKATOON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 80 meets the second and fourth Mondays, September to May, 7-9 p.m. at the Saskatoon Field House, 2020 College Dr., Saskatoon, SK. Visitors welcome. Contact: the secretary: Doug Smith, (306) 249-3092; e-mail: ae245@sfn.saskatoon.sk.ca.

SIDNEY STAMP CLUB (SIDNEY, BC)
The Sidney Stamp Club meets the second Saturday of each month, except July and August, at the Sidney Regional Library, in the Nell Horth Room, at 2 p.m. Sales circuit, presentations, and auctions. Visitors welcome. Contact: (250) 479-6513.

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC
La S.P.Q. tient ses réunions régulières les premiers et troisièmes mercredis du mois au sous-sol de l'église St-Rodrigue, 4760 1ère avenue, porte no 10, Charlesbourg. Les réunions ont lieu de 19h à 22h. Pour information, écrire à: S.P.Q., C.P. 2023, Québec, QC G1K 7M9

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE LA RIVE SUD
Société membre No. 19. Réunions régulières tenus les 2e et 4e lundis débutant en septembre pour se terminer le 2e lundi de juir. De 19h30 à 21h00. Centre culturel, 100 ouest, rue St-Laurent, Longueuil, QC. Secrétaire Bernard Dansereau.

SAUGEEN STAMP CLUB
Meets on the first Tuesday of each month at the Hanover Library Complex, 451 10th Ave., Hanover, ON. Contact: PO Box 11, Clifford ON, N0G 1M0. E-mail pkritz@greynet.net, Club President Peter Kritz, RR3, Hanover, ON N4N 3B9, Club Secretary Jim Measures, PO Box 11, Clifford, ON N0G 1M0. Annual Exhibition and show May 6, 2000. Telephone (519) 327-8265 or (519) 364-4752.

STRATFORD STAMP CLUB
Chapter 92 meets on the fourth Thursday of each month from September to June, except December when it meets on the 3rd Thursday, 7 p.m. at the Kiwanis Community Centre, Lakeside Drive, Stratford. Juniors meet at 7 p.m., regular meetings at 8 p.m. Visitors welcome. Contact: PO Box 21031, Stratford, ON N5A 7V4.

SUDBURY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 85 meets on the second Tuesday of each month, September to June, in the library at St. Raphael School, 109 Dublin St., Sudbury, at 7:30 p.m. Meetings include slide shows, presentations and an auction. New members welcome. Contact: David Squarzolo, Box 2211, Stn. A, Sudbury, ON P3A 4S1; (705) 566-0378.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB OF MONTRAL
Chapter 122 meets on the third Thursday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Le Manoir, 5319 Notre Dame de Grace (corner Decarie Blvd.), Montreal. Contact: Lloyd Slaven, 1079 Emerson Cres., Chomedy, QC, H7W 1H6; e-mail: lslaven@macten.net.

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 94 meets the first Monday of the month January-May and September–November at 1460 Bayview Ave., Toronto in the meeting room of the apartment building at 7:30 pm. New members welcome. Contact J.G. Doehler at (416) 438-4862.

TRURO PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets the second Monday of each month except July and August at Success Business College, 100 Victoria St. at 7:30 p.m. All are welcome.

UNION PHILATÉLIQUE DE MONTRAL
Chapter 3 meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays, September to June at 7 p.m., 7110 8th Ave., Montreal (St-Michel), QC. Visitors welcome. Contact: 9170 Millen St., Montreal, QC H2M 1W7.

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 52, meets at 7:30 p.m. on the fourth Thursday at St. Aidan's Church Hall, 3707 St. Aidan's St., Victoria, BC. Contact R. Clarke, Sec., Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 6537, Postal Station 'C', Victoria, BC V8P 5M4. Visitors welcome.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Chapter 14 meets second, third and fourth Tuesdays except July and August, 7:30 p.m. at Fairfield Seniors' Centre, 80 Lothian Ave., Etobicoke, (Bloor/Islington area). Auctions, dealers, speakers, study group, annual exhibition. Visitors welcome. Contact: 331 Rathburn Rd., Etobicoke, ON M9B 2L9. Tel.: Frank Alusio, (416) 621-8232.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets at 7 p.m. on the first and third Thursdays except July and August. Deaf Centre of Manitoba, Meeting Room, 285 Pembina Hwy. Visitors welcome. Contact: Rick Penko, 3793 Vialoux Dr., Winnipeg, MB R3R 0A5, e-mail rpenko@escape.ca.

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