| 1980 CANADA PRICE LIST |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1975 ISSUES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>656  $1.00 Olympic, The Sprinter 5.00 3.00</td>
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<td>657  $2.00 Olympics, The Plunger 10.00 6.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>558  8c Anne of Green Gables 20 08</td>
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<td>569  8c Maria Chapdelaine 20 08</td>
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<td>660  8c Marguerite Bourgeoys 20 08</td>
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<td>661  8c Alphonse Desjardins 20 08</td>
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<td>662  8c Samuel Chown 20 15</td>
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<td>663  8c John Cook 20 15</td>
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<td>664  20c Pole Vaulting 60 50</td>
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<td>665  25c Marathon Running 75 65</td>
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<td>666  25c Hurdling 50 65</td>
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<td>667  8c Unarmed Horse 20 08</td>
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<td>668  8c Female Symbol 20 08</td>
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<td>669  8c Justice - by S. Allward 20 08</td>
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<td>670  8c Ship - Wm. D. Lawrence 75 25</td>
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<td>671  8c Ship - Beaver 75 25</td>
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<td>672  8c Ship - Neptune 75 25</td>
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<td>673  8c Ship - Quadro 75 25</td>
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<td>674  8c Santa Claus 15 05</td>
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<td>675  8c Skater 15 05</td>
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<td>676  8c Child 20 06</td>
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<td>677  8c Family and Xmas tree 20 06</td>
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<td>678  10c Gift Box 30 30</td>
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<td>679  15c Trees 50 50</td>
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<td>680  8c Legion Emblem 16 06</td>
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<td>681  8c Torch Bearer 20 06</td>
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<td>682  20c Flag Bearer 40 40</td>
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<td>683  25c Medal Wreath 55 55</td>
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<td>684  20c Communication Arts 50 50</td>
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<td>685  25c Handicraft Tools 65 65</td>
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<td>686  50c Music and Ballet 1.25 1.20</td>
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<td>687  $1.00 Tower, Church, Emblem 5.00 3.00</td>
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<td>688  $2.00 Olympic Stadium, Emb. 10.00 6.00</td>
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<td>689  25c Snowflakes, Olympic Emb 45 45</td>
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<td>590  20c U.N. Conference 45 40</td>
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<td>691  8c Benjamin Franklin 20 15</td>
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<td>692  8c R.M.C. 3 Men 20 12</td>
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<td>693  8c R.M.C. 1 Man 20 12</td>
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<td>694  20c Handicapped Olympics 45 40</td>
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<td>695  20c Sam Magee 20 10</td>
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<td>696  8c Le Survenant 20 10</td>
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<td>697  8c Xmas Stained Windows 16 07</td>
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<td>698  10c Xmas Stained Windows 20 10</td>
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<td>699  20c Xmas Stained Windows 40 40</td>
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<td>700  10c Ship-Northcole 30 30</td>
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<td>701  10c Ship - Chieca 30 30</td>
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<td>702  10c Ship - Passport 30 30</td>
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<td>703  10c Ship - Athabasca 30 30</td>
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<td>704  25c Queen Elizabeth II 70 50</td>
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<td>705  1c Engraved 05 05</td>
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<td>706  1c Phot Engr. 05 05</td>
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<td>707  2c Western Colombia 05 05</td>
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<td>708  3c Canada Lily 08 08</td>
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<td>709  4c Hepatica 10 05</td>
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<td>710  5c Shooting Star 10 05</td>
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<td>711  10c Parliament Bldgs. 20 05</td>
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<td>712  12c Jewellweed 25 05</td>
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<td>713  12c Queen Elizabeth II 25 05</td>
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<td>714  12c Parliament Bldgs. 25 05</td>
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<td>715  14c Parliament Bldgs. 25 05</td>
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<td>716  14c Queen Elizabeth II 25 05</td>
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<td>717  15c Trembling Aspens 30 10</td>
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<td>718  20c Douglas Fir 40 10</td>
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<td>719  25c Maple 50 10</td>
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<td>720  30c Red Oak 60 10</td>
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<td>721  35c White Pine 70 25</td>
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<td>722  50c Old Houses 1.00 30</td>
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<td>724  75c Street Railways 1.50 30</td>
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<td>725  80c Street Railways 1.50 30</td>
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<td>726  $1.00 Reversals Falls N.B. 1.90 95</td>
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<td>727  $2.00 Klune National Park 3.50 200</td>
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<td>729  12c Blue Par. Bldgs. 24 05</td>
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<td>730  14c Red Par. Bldgs. 28 05</td>
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<td>732  12c Cougar 25 08</td>
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<td>733  12c Trees by Thompson 25 08</td>
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<td>734  12c Trees by Thompson 25 08</td>
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<td>735  12c Can. Governors' Crown 25 08</td>
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<td>736  12c Order of Canada 25 08</td>
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<td>737  12c Peace Bridge 25 08</td>
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<td>738  12c Joseph Bernier 25 08</td>
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<td>739  12c Sir Sanford Fleming 25 08</td>
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<td>740  25c Tower Ottawa 50 30</td>
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<td>741  10c Hunters and Star 20 08</td>
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<td>742  10c Angelico Choir 25 08</td>
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<td>743  25c Holy Child 50 40</td>
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<td>744  12c Pinky 25 15</td>
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<td>745  12c Tens Schooner 25 15</td>
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<td>746  12c Five Masted Schooner 25 15</td>
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<td>747  12c Mackinaw Boat 25 15</td>
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<td>748  12c Seal Hunter 25 10</td>
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<td>749  12c Spear Fishing 25 10</td>
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<td>750  12c Gobou Hunter 25 10</td>
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<td>751  12c Walrus Hunt 25 10</td>
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<td>752  12c Perigrine Falcon 25 08</td>
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<tr>
<td>753  12c Capex Queen Victoria 12d 25 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>754  14c Capex Jacques Cartier 10d 30 20</td>
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<td>755  30c Capex Queen Victoria 12d 60 70</td>
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<td>756  $1.25 Capex Prince Albert 6d 2.50 1.25</td>
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<td>759  14c Souvenir Sheet of 754-6 3.50 3.50</td>
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<td>757  14c Games Emblem 30 08</td>
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<td>758  30c Badminton 50 50</td>
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<td>759  14c Stadium 30 16</td>
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<td>760  14c Running 30 15</td>
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<td>761  30c Legislative Bldg. 60 50</td>
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<td>762  30c Bowls 50 50</td>
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<td>763  14c Captain Cook 30 10</td>
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<td>764  14c Nootka Sound 30 10</td>
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<td>765  14c Silver Mine, Cobalt 28 10</td>
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<td>766  14c Athabasca Ter Sands 28 10</td>
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<td>767  14c Prince's Gate 28 10</td>
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<td>768  14c Quebec Carnival 28 10</td>
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<td>769  14c Woman Walking 28 10</td>
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<td>770  14c Migration Scapstone 28 10</td>
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<td>771  14c Plane over Victoria 28 10</td>
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<td>772  14c Dogteam and Sled 28 10</td>
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<td>773  12c Christmas '78 24 05</td>
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<td>774  14c Christmas '78 28 08</td>
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<td>775  30c Christmas '78 80 40</td>
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<td>776  14c Icebreaker Robinson 28 20</td>
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<td>777  14c Icebreaker St. Roch 28 20</td>
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<td>778  14c Icebreaker Northern Light 28 20</td>
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<td>779  14c Icebreaker Labrador 28 20</td>
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JOURNAL of the ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA
Peter M. Mann, Editor
P.O. Box 575, Guelph, Ontario, N1H 6K9

Volume 31, No. 4  Whole No. 179  July-August, 1980

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC STATIONERY - SOUTH AFRICAN WAR PERIOD -
K. Rowe .......................................................... 217

THE CANADIAN 1968-70 STRAIGHT-EDGED SHEETS - D. Rife ............... 223

PERFORATIONS: ORIGINAL OR OTHER? - H. Reiche ......................... 234

PHILATELICALLY: MICRO-ECONOMICS AND THE SPECULATOR - A. A. Shaman.. 236

POSTMARKED OTTAWA - H. Reiche .............................................. 227

POST-SCRIPTS: HALIBURTON COUNTY - A QUARTER CENTURY OF
POST OFFICES - M. Rosenthal .................................................. 228

CANADA POST NEWS ...................................................................... 240

LITERATURE REVIEWS ................................................................... 243

THE PHILATELIC BOOK COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY
OF CANADA .................................................................................. 246

THOUGHTS AND THINGS .............................................................. 207

LETTERS .............................................................. 211

COMING EVENTS .............................................................. 213

CHAPTER MEETINGS .............................................................. 251

THE SECRETARY .............................................................. 254

SALES CIRCUIT .............................................................. 256

FROM THE CHAPTERS .............................................................. 257

ADVERTISING RATES .............................................................. 258

CLASSIFIED ........................................................................... 259

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THOUGHTS & THINGS

by Peter M. Mann

I am sure that the questions I am asked when someone learns that I collect stamps are also asked of many of you. There seem to be three basic questions. The first is usually: "What do you collect?" The second could be: "How many stamps do you have?", and the third or perhaps a later one is: "How much are they worth?" In fact, the question of stamps' values seems to be uppermost in many people's minds today.

The emphasis on cost, catalogue value, auction realizations, makes one wonder, at times, if one is primarily a stamp collector or a speculator.

"A secondary reason for collecting, with most Philatelists at least, is of a monetary nature. As there is pleasure in collecting, just as surely is there money gained. I am sure all will agree with me on that point. The question arises, "in which, special or general collecting, is the most money to be gained?"

"Speculation in stamps has been one measure in favoring specialization. Collectors have become disgusted at having to buy all of the surcharged stamps which are constantly being put on the market, in order to have a reasonably complete collection. It is lamentably true that speculation in stamps is becoming more frequent each year."

Don't those phases sound familiar and descriptive of the present condition of philately? They were written by 18-years-old Walter Abram Witherow and published in "The Canadian Journal of Philately", Vol. 1, No. 1, June 1, 1893. Obviously conditions in philately have changed little in 87 years and probably will not change much in the next 87 years. The collector, the collector-speculator and the pure speculator will still be there.

LURABA 1981

The first international aero- and Astro-Philatelic Exhibition sponsored by the International Philatelic Federation (FIP) will be organized by the Union of Swiss Philatelic Societies at Lucerne Switzerland. The exhibition will be in the Swiss Transport Museum, Lucerne, 20 to 29 March, 1981.

Canadian collectors with aerophilatelic or astrophilatelic material and who are interested in competing, according to the FIP exhibition regulations (silver FIP award or equivalent), are invited to write immediately to the Canadian Commissioner, Major R. K. Malot, 16 Harwich Crescent, Nepean, Ontario, K2H 6R1. The deadline for applications is 22 June 1980, so an early reply is required. Data will be sent upon request.

SIGH . . .

On May 8, 1980, the French Postes et Télécommunications Service philatélique, announced the motifs of 28 stamps which will form the first part of their 1981 stamp programme.

1981 stamps announced in May 1980!

Would that Canada Post could be as prompt.

Oh well . . .

ANOTHER G.B. FIRST

Great Britain's GPO will issue a special 12 p. postage stamp to mark the Queen Mother's 80th birthday on her birthday, 4th August.

This is the first time that a royal birthday has ever been marked on a British stamp.
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A special cacheted envelope has been prepared for the 50th anniversary of the trip of the British airship The R100 to St. Hubert, Quebec from Cardington, England during the period 29 July to 16 August 1930. The R100 was at St. Hubert from 1 to 13 August 1930 and to commemorate the event a set of envelopes will be cancelled on each day of that period for which Canada Post will cancel envelopes. A set of 9 envelopes is expected for a total value of $15.00. A sample of the envelope to be used is depicted.

A specially designed airmail envelope incorporating 18 languages for the term "air mail" has been prepared for first flight cover and correspondence use. The languages used on the envelope printed in red and blue alternatively on a size B envelope from the top left and proceeding clockwise are: English, French, German, Greek, Chinese, Hungarian, Spanish, Russian, Roumanian, Swedish, Danish, Indonesian, Irish, South African, Israeli, Polish, Japanese and Czechoslovakian. Envelopes are available at 15 cents each with a minimum order of 25 required. A sample of the envelope is depicted.

The special aviation envelopes for the aircraft set issued on 14 November 1979 are still available at $5.00 for a set of four. Other special envelopes for this series are available. Data will be available upon request. A special first day cancellation of the whole O Canada miniature sheet of 16 stamps, and in all four positions, on an envelope 9 1/2 inches across and 6 1/2 inches deep, is available at $10.00 per envelope. For information on any of the above envelopes please contact Major R. K. Malott, Ret'd, 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, Ontario, Canada, K2H 8R1.
The set of sports anniversary stamps, which were also scheduled for release in August, will now go on sale on the 10th October.

TRAFFIC LIGHTS OUT

“Traffic lights”, printers’ colour guides, on the selvage of sheets of stamps, have been around for a long time. In 1972, Great Britain introduced gutter-pair traffic lights as a contingency in case stamps were ever provided in sheets of 50.

The gutter is a blank strip dividing sheets of 100 stamps and it was here that one of the two printing guides giving the colours used appeared. Since it is unlikely that sheets of 50 stamps will be supplied, the ‘traffic lights’ are no longer needed. They were discontinued after the 1979 Christmas issue.

UNIQUE SWISS FOUND

Late in 1979, H. L. Katcher of The Amateur Collectors Ltd., made an amazing discovery while sorting through an accumulation of the first issue of Switzerland’s Postage Due stamps of 1878.

In that issue, only the 1¢ has a “rayed star” background to the figure of value, all other values have a white background. Mr. Katcher’s find was a 5¢ value with a “rayed star” background, a previously unknown and unsuspected item!

The stamp and its postmark have been submitted to very rigorous tests (archives of PTT and the printers, were also consulted) and everything about them proved authentic. The postmark is that of BISSEG, in the canton of Thurgan.

This new discovery is, therefore, in the same category as the famous yellow 3 Skilling-banco of Sweden and the more famous 1 cent British Guiana. But it is in far better condition than the British Guiana item.

POSTAL HISTORY SEMINAR

The Philatelic Foundation has announced that it will hold a day long seminar on Postal History on November 19th, at the Harvard Club of New York, in conjunction with the A.S.D.A. National Postage Stamp Show. Participation in the event will include a weekend pass to the Stamp Show. Requests for information should be sent to The Philatelic Foundation, 270 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016, U.S.A.

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Here they are again — chain letters.

Dear Sir:

I have recently received a letter from a gentleman in England attempting to involve me in a philatelically unethical and in Canada, illegal endeavour. I am speaking of a philatelic chain letter. I do not know where this person acquired my name but as far as I can determine, the only two locations where it was published with philatelic connections was once a year ago in the British Post Office "Philatelic Bulletin" and in the 1978 RPSC Membership Directory. I bring this to your attention as it is possible that other members of the RPSC may receive these letters, and you may wish to issue a warning through your column.

The text of the letter I received (which I returned to the sender though probably I should have just disregarded it) was as follows:

STAMPS INTERNATIONAL

"Make 11 copies of this letter, extract the first name on the list and move remaining names up one place, placing your own name and address last. Send 30 stamps of your own country to the first name you have extracted. When your name arrives in the first place, you will receive 49,047 letters with 1,471,410 stamps of different countries. Send 10 copies of this letter to your friends in any part of the world and the 11th copy to the secretary, giving the names and addresses you have sent the 10 copies to.
Secretary: Carlos Lofos Leal
Classificadores 6
Talca, CHILE
South America
You will receive free membership to "Club Salva" plus four magazines with news and services, plus right of publication in the magazine.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE TO ANYONE WHO WILL BREAK THE CHAIN."
(List follows with 6 names...4 in U.K.
1 each in Italy and Germany)

I think that any organization which attempts to get its members to collect stamps by such methods is a black mark on the hobby of philately.

Yours truly,
R. W. Corkum, 10966

EXCHANGES

Sir:

I am a stamp collector and would like to find a correspondent. On receipt of your letter and stamps, I promise to send you some stamps of my country, Malaysia.

Mr. Abd. Razak Bin Abd. Raub,
Public Bank Berhad,
P.O. Box 2073,
Kuala Lumpur, West Malaysia.

Dear Sirs:

We feel pleasure to write you that we are very much interested to exchange the Views and Ideas on Philately. We have received your address from a letter of Mr. Kenneth S. Mackenzie, Ph.D, in National Postal Museum. He suggest to us to write to you for contact with other philatelic societies in Canada. Therefore, we are writing this letter to you for receiving the best co-operation from your side. I request you please pass my name and address to your country other philatelic societies for friendly relation with us.

Our society members are interested in exchanging philately Items as Stamps, F.D.Cs. and other items. So you write to us on that subject.

(Continued on page 245)
# George S. Wegg Limited

**36 VICTORIA STREET TORONTO, ONT. M5C 2N8 CANADA**

## CANADA COMPLETE BOOKLETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAN. SPEC. BKL. NO.</th>
<th>SCOTT PANES</th>
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George S. Wegg Limited

36 VICTORIA STREET :: TORONTO CANADA, M5C 2N8

Telephones: Area Code 416 - 363-1596-7

Sole Canadian Agent for Robson Lowe Limited - London, England
COMING EVENTS

1980

JULY 4-6 — STAMPEX CANADA, 8th Annual Show and bourse at the Sheraton Centre, 123 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont. (opposite City Hall Square). Entry forms available from: Exhibition Committee, Stampex Canada, 565 Alness St., Downsview, Ont. M3J 2T8.

JULY 9 - 13 — Art On Stamps Exhibition, sponsored by the American Philatelic Society at the American Philatelic Building, 336 S. Fraser St., State College, PA 16801, in conjunction with the 4th annual Central Pennsylvania Festival of Arts. Prospectus available from APS Art Exhibit, P.O. Box 800, State College, PA 16801, U.S.A.

AUGUST 23-31 — ZEAPEX '80 AUCKLAND, New Zealand International Stamp Exhibition of the New Zealand Stamp Exhibition Inc., at Trillo's Downtown Convention Centre, Auckland, N.Z. Information from Zeapex '80 Auckland, P.O. Box 27339, Auckland 4, N.Z., or from Canadian Commissioner, J. N. Sissons, Suite 1-129, Royal York Hotel, 100 Front St. W., Toronto, Ontario M5J 1E3.

SEPTEMBER 5 - 7 — HOUPEX '80, Annual Exhibition and Bourse of the Houston Philatelic Society at Stouffer's Greenway Plaza Hotel, 6 Greenway Plaza East, Houston, Texas. Fall convention of United Postal Stationery Society and annual convention of American Society of Polar Philatelists. Fri. & Sat.: 10 a.m. - 7 p.m., Sun.: 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Admission free. Prospectus from Georgann Francis, P.O. Box 26527, Houston, TX 77207, U.S.A.


SEPTEMBER 25 - 28 — STaMpsHOW 80, 94th annual convention of the APS at Riverpark Convention Center, Spokane, Washington. Entry forms and prospectus from STaMpsHOW 80 Prospectus, American Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 800, State College, PA 16801, U.S.A.

SEPTEMBER 27 — Annual Exhibition and Bourse of the Muskoka Philatelic Society in the Trillium Room, Gravenhurst Opera House, Muskoka St., Gravenhurst, Ont. Free admission, free parking. Information from T. E. Lyon, P.O. Box 187, Gravenhurst, Ontario, POC 1G0.

SEPTEMBER 29 - OCTOBER 6 — SYDPEX 80, Australia’s National Stamp Exhibition in the Sydney Town Hall during National Stamp Week. Information available from: Hon. Secretary, Philatelic Exhibition Council of NSW, P.O. Box C300, Clarence Street, 2000, Australia.

OCTOBER 18 — KENTPEX, Annual Exhibition and Bourse of the Kent County Stamp Club, at the Wheels Motor Inn (Hwy. 2 & Richmond), Chatham, Ont. Free parking, free admission. Co-chairman, Michael B. Deery, R.R. 3, Wallaceburg, Ont., N8A 4K9.


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The Canadian Stamp News
CLASSIFIED DEPT. “C” 1567 SEDLESCOMB DRIVE, MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO, CANADA, L4Y 1M5 (416) 625-4700
COMING EVENTS

1980

OCTOBER 31 - NOVEMBER 1 — NOJEX, 19th Annual Exhibition of the North Jersey Federated Stamp Clubs, at the Holiday Inn Jetport, Rtes. 1 and 9, Elizabeth, N.J. Enquiries: Mr. Sidney Schneider, Pres. NOJEX, Box 221, Garwood, NJ 07027, U.S.A.

NOVEMBER 6 - 8 — BNAPEX ’80, Annual Convention of the British North America Philatelic Society, McAllen, Texas, hosted by the Texas Prairie Beavers. Information from Jeffrey Switt, c/o Bartlett Advertising, Inc., 1215 Electric Service Building, Fort Worth, TX 76102, U.S.A.

NOVEMBER 8 - 10 — Hamilton-Buffalo Stamp Exhibition, Auction and Bourse of the Hamilton Philatelic Society, Crestwood Restaurant, Strathborton Mall, 1565 Barton St., E., Hamilton, Ont. Admission and parking free. Fri.: auction 7:45 p.m., Exhibition, Sat.: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m., Sun.: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Chairman, Jack Savage, P.O. Box 299, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., L8S 1C0.

NOVEMBER 15-16 — BERMUPEX ’80 to be held at the Castle Harbour Hotel. Probably a two day auction Nov. 13-14. Brochure and information from Mrs. Heidi Augustinovici, BERMUPEX 80, P.O. Box 957, Hamilton 5, Bermuda.

1981


SEPTEMBER 18 - 19 - 20 — LACPEX ’81. Annual Exhibition, Bourse, and Banquet of the Lakeshore Stamp Club at the Dorval Community Center, 1335 Lakeshore Drive, Dorval, Quebec. LACPEX ’81 will host the 53rd Annual Convention of the RPSC. Prospectus, bourse space and other information is available from Mr. R. G. Power, P.O. Box 99, Hudson Heights, Quebec, J0P 1J0. Telephone - Home (514) 458-7368 or Office (514) 457-9000.


1982

JUIN 10 - 24 — PHILEXFRANCE 82, 1ère Exposition Philatélique International se tiendra au Centre National des Industries et des Techniques (CNIT) Paris La Défense.

1986

MAY 23 - JUNE 1 — AMERIPEX ’86, Chicago International Philatelic Exhibition, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
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THE COUNTRIES
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OFFERED IN
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There are 48 pages packed with mouth-watering specialities and comprehensive listings of Great Britain and British Commonwealth material.

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Canadian Patriotic Stationery
South African War Period
By Kenneth Rowe

The development of the postcard in Canada closely paralleled events in the United States and England. Only official issues could be used before 1894 at the postcard rate. Private cards were allowed but had to be franked at the letter rate.

The relaxation of this restriction in 1894 allowed private postcards to be used under the same regulations that were applied to the official issues. A further relaxation in 1897 allowed almost the whole of the address side to be used for printed views or advertising.

Printing of return addresses on envelopes, which began in the late 1860's followed a somewhat similar course and was influenced by the multitude of designs used during and after the Civil War in the United States.

This article does not attempt to cover the total field of patriotic stationery but rather concentrates on those designs which were in use during the South African War or which were developed specifically for that conflict.

J. C. WILSON & CO., MONTREAL

It would be impossible to begin any article on Canadian patriotic stationery without discussing the products of this company. Although their designs were not the only ones available during the five years from 1898 to 1903 they completely dominated the market. One of the reasons for this is explained by the combination of reasonable cost, good quality printing and timely presentation.

Only the basic designs are discussed in this article so that members may have a usable check list. Some popular designs were printed in different versions, on different paper stock and these variations, together with the different combinations of reverse printing on the envelopes, make the study of Wilson products a very complex subject.

General Comments.
With minor exceptions all designs exist as envelopes, postcards and business cards (i.e. as postcards but provided blank for printed advertisements).

With some exceptions all designs can be found with three imprints:-

I "ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA IN THE YEAR (DATE) BY J. C. WILSON & CO., MONTREAL AT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE"
Printed in one line at the bottom of the item.

II As above but printed in two lines

III "WILSON MONTREAL REGISTERED"

Type I is the most common imprint with year dates varying from 1898 to 1900 depending on the printing or the design. As an example - all three versions of the "Soldiers of the Queen" design (Figure 7, 8, 9) carry the registration date of 1899 although the victories commemorated did not occur until 1900!

Rarity

The commonest designs are 1, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10. Designs 3, 4, 11, 12 are scarce. The rarities of the series are Designs 2 and 9. Needless to say there are also scarce varieties of common designs but these are more in the field of the specialist patriotic collector.
J. C. WILSON DESIGNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure Number</th>
<th>Design</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>British Ensign</td>
<td>Variations</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tattered Ensign</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Old Glory and The Maine</td>
<td>Variations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bulldog and Flag</td>
<td>Variations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rule Britannia</td>
<td>Variations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Anglo-Saxon</td>
<td>Variations. Early examples show “League” under Anglo-Saxon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Soldiers of the Queen</td>
<td>O.F.S. and Transvaal added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Soldiers of the Queen</td>
<td>Redrawn and Victories added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Soldiers of the Queen</td>
<td>In early examples motto reads “Patria”</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Maple Leaf Forever</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>God Save the Queen</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Well Done</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Usage

The majority of Wilson issues were used within Canada but they are frequently encountered used in the United States. The “Old Glory No. 3” and “Anglo-Saxon No. 6” designs being most popular. Some designs are also known used in England and South Africa.

An interesting aspect of the Wilson series is the additional printing of patriotic songs or poems on the reverse of the envelopes. As the printing was done after the envelopes were cut and finished, they were obviously printed individually. Some designs are known with at least six different reverses and it would be theoretically possible for each design to exist with all reverses and vice-versa. The following list records all known reverse printing types.

REVERSE PRINTING TYPES

J. C. WILSON & CO. ENVELOPES

1. Blank
2. God Save the Queen
3. When Johnny Canuck Comes Home *
4. Bobs.
5. The Soldiers of the Queen
6. O Canada, Fair Canada
7. Pass The Hat for your Credits Sake . . . .
8. The Maple Leaf.
10. Its Only a Bit of Bunting.
11. Rule Britannia.
12. Red, White and Blue.
13. The Star Spangled Banner/The Old Union Jack
14. The Flag that Braved a Thousand Years.
15. The Land of the Maple/The Star Spangled Banner.
16. The Flag We Learned to Love.
17. The Star Spangled Banner.
18. We’re Britons None the Less.
One example of this song is known printed on the reverse of a design No. 10 postcard in a compressed style on the left side. Other than this all recorded examples are on envelopes.

Note: it is possible that the song "The Old Union Jack" exists as a single reverse.

OTHER PUBLISHERS

The predominance of Wilson in the field discouraged other publishers and very few did more than add flags or coats of arms to existing view cards.

The following list covers all of the Boer War oriented designs that were published for commercial sale to the public. I have made no attempt to list the many patriotic designs incorporated into the return addresses (corner cards) on envelopes and cards used by commercial firms during the same period.

It is interesting to note that the publisher of No. 14 adapted a U.S. Civil War design and was also quite a well known Toronto stamp dealer.

All of these designs are quite scarce with design No. 13 being rare. As far as is known none of these designs was used outside Canada.

### OTHER PUBLISHERS DESIGNS

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Figure Number</th>
<th>Design</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>&quot;Daughters of the Queen&quot; Contingent Nurses</td>
<td>Published by the Red Cross. Envelope and Postcard. Green/Red</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>&quot;The Cause of it All&quot;. Vignette Size 30 x 25 mm &quot;The Cause of it All&quot;. Vignette Size 62 x 50 mm</td>
<td>Published by G. A. Lowe, Toronto. Blue or Brown. Envelope Only</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>&quot;Bulldog and Battleship&quot;:- A. Benbow B. Calliope C. Nymphé D. Terrible</td>
<td>Toronto Lithographing Co. Postcard only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>&quot;Uniforms&quot;:- A. Cavalry and Artillery B. Infantry</td>
<td>Toronto Lithographing Co. Postcard only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PUBLISHED FOR THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT

Some designs were published specifically for the use of the Canadian Contingent. The commonest of these, although all types are scarce, are the "Bulldog and Horseshoe" designs produced by Sam J. Richey of St. John, New Brunswick. The printing is in black on pale buff stationery with both envelopes and writing paper bearing the same design. (Figure 18).

The earliest date of use in South Africa seems to be March 23rd 1900 and the latest example in my collection is dated January 26, 1901.

The design is also known printed in red and blue on envelopes and postcards but to date all recorded examples of the colour printing were used in Canada. The postcard bears the following inscription: "This design appears on the writing material ordered by the Canadian Government for the use of the soldiers in South Africa" indicating that the postcard at least was intended for internal use. The scarcity of surviving examples leaves the validity of the claim open to doubt!

Two unidentified designs are also known used by the Contingent. (Figure 19 and 20). The source of these designs remains unidentified. I suspect that No. 19 may be official but as only one example is recorded this is only conjecture. Both are envelopes and at least one example of No. 20 is known used from Canada to the U.S. at the end of 1900.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The assistance of Mr. W. Angley of Toronto in the preparation of this article is acknowledged. Mr. Angley's collection of patriotic postcards is the largest in Canada. I am also indebted to him for the opportunity to illustrate Designs 2, 9, 13 and 15. All other illustrations are from my own collection.

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The Canadian 1968-70 Straight-Edged Sheets

by Don Rife

An article in the Philatelic Bulletin of Canada Post Vol. 2, No. 4, page 6, titled "The Story Of Straight Edges", has revived a dormant but long-standing interest in these issues. Several years ago, in a never completed article called "Canada's Only Double Issue Postage Stamps", an attempt was to be made to draw attention to the rare nature of these sheets of stamps. Although the name of the article wasn't totally precise, it did in fact, describe an unique group of Canadian stamps which were issued in two sheet forms, neither of which was convertible into the other.

First serious contact with these stamps occurred with the reading of Bileski's 1968-70 Catalogue of Plate Blocks No. 7, where on page 90 he states in part;

"The Canadian Bank Note Co. perforates its panes all around. The Philatelic Agency gets panes with all imprints or plate numbers, the rest of the country gets the same panes with the imprints etc. cut off. All is in agreement with the 1968 P.O. decision re blank plates.

"The British American Bank Note Co. with 3 of its 1968 issue plus the regular 6e issued Nov. 1, 1968 came out with two different panes for each stamp, one type for the Agency and one for public use.

"They took a short cut. Panes for public use had to have the imprint cut off? O.K. We have a press that does printing, perforating, cutting, counting, stacking, and in one continuous operation. The Agency requires a perforation between the stamp and the imprint? Good. They shall get it.

"Press the buttons and down come the perforations for as many panes as required by the Agency. For public use there is not a line of perforations but a sharp cut edge in exactly the same space.

"All panes destined for public use were imperforate right from the start on 2 sides (top and bottom or left and right depending on the format of the stamp). The 3rd side was imperf also, but this was common to both types of panes. The 4th side was perforated for both.

"And no scissors will ever manufacture blank plates out of an Agency pane. Just examine a complete pane of each type and this will be at once apparent.

"In short, collectors MUST collect blank plates for certain stamps in order to have a complete presentation. Henceforth it will be necessary to compare Agency and public panes for every stamp issue to see whether both were the same or one was an imperforate between stamp and imprint."

There have been Canadian stamps which were issued deliberately in two or more separation forms, i.e. perforated, imperforate, or partial perforate, and there have been stamps issued by accident which were at variance with the intended form of issue, i.e. imperforate coils, etc. However, there does not seem to have been an issue of Canadian stamps before or after the 1968-70 series of British American Bank note printed stamps whose separation characteristics along the sheet margins appeared in two forms.
Above, simulated field stock blank corner block. Left, philatelic stock - perforated edges. Right, philatelic stock - one straight edge.

Left, simulated field stock blank corner block. Below left and right, straight edged and perforated edged inscription blocks.
A thorough description of the format of the issues which are of primary interest to plate block and sheet collectors, is given in the Philatelic Bulletin and bears repeating in the Canadian Philatelist sometime. There does not seem to exist, however, a separate complete list of those stamps involved in this rare method of issue. The following is probably an exhaustive list of this "dual" issue using Scott's numbers as they occur in the Canada Specialized Catalogue 1980. There might possibly be others to be added and to be apprised of them would make a significant contribution to the information available. Blank tagged plates have not been included as they do not seem to fit the pattern of this unusual issue:

The Scott numbers of the blank sheet stamps are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scott No.</th>
<th>Corresponding Plate number</th>
<th>Sheet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>459i</td>
<td>Plate 1 &amp; 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>459iii</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>459Bi</td>
<td>Plate 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>459Biii</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>460i</td>
<td>Plate 1, 2 &amp; 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>460i white paper</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>460iii Hibrite</td>
<td>Plate 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>460Ci</td>
<td>Plate 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>482 (Nonsuch)</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>483 (Lacrosse)</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>484 (Brown)</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>490 (Curling)</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>493 (I.L.O.) Hibrite</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>493i</td>
<td>&quot; Plain</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>494 (Flight)</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>495 (Osler) Plain</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>495i</td>
<td>&quot; Hibrite</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>499 (Charlottetown) Hibrite</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>499i (Charlottetown)</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>504 (Leacock)</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>507 (I.B.P.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>512 (Kelsey)</td>
<td>Plate 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>515 (Riel)</td>
<td>Imprint</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>517 (Mowat)</td>
<td>Imprint</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

acquire sheets or corner blocks for both types (blank and Plate Block/Imprint) for each issue, in order to have a complete collection. Some are very hard to locate and it remains a mystery at the moment (at least to the author) as to the existence of Nos. 459iii, 459Biii, and 460i white paper, in plate number form.

This outstanding and very unusual group of stamps in sheet or plate block form is most remarkable from a collector's point of view and more particularly so because it was dictated and evolved from great improvements in methods of printing and paper cutting. It was abandoned because uniformity of printing facilities did not exist among security printer companies tendering on postage stamp production business.

After issuance of seventeen different stamps in about twenty-four varieties of ink, paper, or perforation, the practice of a double issue was abandoned. It did however, create an unequalled opportunity for collectors to assemble a small but highly unusual group of Canadian plate blocks or sheets. Probably a set of each of some forty-nine to fifty-two corner blocks would provide a complete display, and this is not an unreasonably large task.

One must be exceedingly grateful to the Post Office for having changed its mind about its printing methods, and as a result has provided this unique mini collection of Canadian stamps.

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A recent discussion with the research group in the post office and an address given to the Lakeshore Stamp Club may be of interest to all.

The almost exponential increase in mail over the last few years has given the post office an ever increasing problem to cope with. Everyone is aware that it takes much longer today for mail to be delivered than it did years ago. In 1954 Canada, and many other countries, began experimenting with electronic mail sorting. The impact of electronic advancements could not wait long before hitting the post office and the mail delivery process. Tagging began with various types of experiments with several types such as the phosphors, fluorescent materials, graphite loaded tags and code tagging. Although this appeared to help initially, it was evident that much more had to be done to cope with the problem.

Automation of the mail system was contemplated and some suggestions were put into practice in such countries as Switzerland with automated mail stickers which are dispensed from automatic vending machines, and with specially designed "envelopes" by the German Post Office which allowed charging of postage to the sender by normal monthly bills.

In many countries, the considerable use of meters and bulk mailing systems reduced considerably the use of regular postage stamps, especially the booklets, coils and postal stationery. Quantities fell drastically and some countries have taken the almost unavoidable final step of using no stamps at all.

Still newer ideas had to be developed. They introduced the DATAPOST with the Telenet network covering almost all major cities in the U.S.A. by the end of this year. This electronic message service makes use of facsimile messages which are transmitted from the sender to the central receiving place and then distributed to the receiver. With the CNCP Telecommunications systems, the Canadian post office ventured into the Telepost System. Similar to the new INTELPOST of the U.S., this system transmits electronically the mail from a central point to another central receiving point. From there the regular mail carrier takes over. The mail must be opened, transmitted and then delivered.

Special envelopes for this have been designed which read Canada Post Telepost, transmitted by CNCP and delivered by Canada Post. The cost of such a letter may be around 30 cents and from initial (Continued on page 261)
Post-Scripts

by Max Rosenthal

Haliburton Country — A Quarter Century of Post Offices

On April 19, 1872, the M.P. for Peterboro' East, P. M. Grover, wrote to Postmaster-General Sir Alexander Campbell: "The inhabitants accommodated by the post office at Paudash desire the removal of the postmaster, W. R. Kidd, as they state and I believe a very indifferent character, and they want Mr. John Dickson's appointment, in Kidd's place. If you can comply with their wishes, you will oblige." (Ontario Archives). Whatever the reason, Kidd was replaced by Dickson.

Paudash was one of those early post offices in northern Peterborough and Victoria Counties, in what was to become Haliburton County, dealt with in the article "North from Bobcaygeon - The First Post Offices" (Can. Phil., July-August, 1977).

In 1874 "An Act to incorporate the Municipality of Haliburton, and to provide for its becoming a Provisional County" was passed, and in June the first Municipal Council of Haliburton met at Minden. Another important event of that decade occurred in 1878 when the Victoria Railway, the first into the county, reached Haliburton village.

The previous article listed post offices opened to 1876, and now we will survey the next quarter century or so, by townships.

STANHOPE

Boskung, 1878. Joseph Beatty opened this post office, 14 miles north of Minden, with which it was connected by a weekly mail stage. Settled around 1860, it was on the west side of Boskung Lake, an expansion of the Gull River which supplied power to a saw mill.

Maple Lake, 1882. First postmaster James Melville kept a general store. Settled the previous year, it was on the south side of Maple Lake, 20 miles northeast of Minden, connected by a weekly mail stage. The similarity between its name and that of Maple Lake Station, a post office opened in the Parry Sound District around the turn of the century, often caused mail to be delivered to the wrong place.

Winston, 1900. In existence to 1906, it was opened by Reuben Henderson, then kept by William Ferguson. It was on Beech Lake on the route between Boskung and Maple Lake.

Hall's Lake, 1902. James Walch established this post office at the northern tip of the water of the water of the same name.

MONMOUTH

Hotspur, 1880. By 1871 Thomas Clark had settled at Hotspur, at the crossing of the Burnt River by the Monck Road. He opened the post office.

Wilberforce, 1880. Situated on the east branch of the Burnt River which supplied power to two saw mills, this was the largest settlement in the township. Settled about 1870, it was divided into two sections, the southern section being at the
outlet of Poverty Lake where William Riley opened the post office. A weekly stage carried the mail to Cheddar and Kinmount at first. The arrival of the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway (I.B.&O.) brought better communications.

Essonville, 1882. Absalom Gibson, who ran the stage 12 miles northeast to Haliburton village with a weekly mail, was the second postmaster in his general store, but the post office was opened by and named after Daniel Esson. The settlement consisted of farms around the present Highway 121 and the 15th concession road, scattered over a radius of three miles, with the post office, churches and school as a nucleus.

Tory Hill, 1893. This post office was located on the Monck Road (Highway 503) where the present Highway 121 joins it. There are two versions of how Tory Hill got its name. John Anderson, who had left Apsley in 1881 to become Crown Lands Agent here, and later its first postmaster, built his house on a hill top south of the hamlet. A few months before the post office opened, the Liberal candidate polled only one vote there. When the latter sarcastically suggested that the hamlet be called Tory Hill, they did just that.

The other story is that Sir Sam Hughes, the successful Tory candidate, consulted his secretary as to what to call it, and was advised to call it Tory Hill.
Cope's Falls, 1899. Benjamin Cope came to Monmouth Township from the United States after the Civil War and settled on the Haddington Sand Flats between the Burnt River and Cope Creek. He opened the post office there at the southern edge of Monmouth.

Pusey, 1901. In 1881 Charles Pusey formed the Toronto Iron Company and made an extensive survey of the South Snowdon River, uncovering the Irondale ore. Authorized in 1884, the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway was first opened between Irondale and Gooderham. It reached Highland Grove about 1896. Although the iron mines failed, farmers still used the railway to ship their produce and wood products. Mrs. James Shea opened the post office in Monmouth but it closed in 1910. It was at Pusey Station, north of Wilberforce, settled by maintenance staff of the railway, on lot 34 concession 17.

**SNOWDON**

Gelert, 1880. W. F. Ritchie opened this post office in his general store in the village of Snowdonville. It had become a centre of commerce and transportation when the arrival of the Victoria Railway made it Minden’s nearest station, five miles southeast on the Burnt River.

Furnace Falls, 1884. The proprietor of Parry’s shingle and saw mills on the Burnt River, opened this post office on the I.B.&O. Railway seven miles northeast of Kinmount. It was settled in 1881. Mail came twice a week.

Lochlin, 1895. Until it became a stop on the Victoria Railway, this community was known as Egypt, and then as Ingoldsby Station, since it was the nearest depot to that village. However, the post office established by George W. James was named Lochlin.

**CARDIFF**

Deer Lake, 1882. William Ogilvie opened the post office in his general store on the lake of the same name, on the present Highway 500, 35 miles east of Haliburton village. There was a weekly mail to this village which had three saw mills.

Leafield, 1885. John Wilson established this post office in lot 24, concession 22, towards the northeast corner of the township. A saw mill was the reason for the existence of this community which was connected by a weekly mail stage with Kennaway and Haliburton village, 32 miles to the west. The postal facility was closed in 1904.

Highland Grove, 1896. Undoubtedly the reason Leafield post office declined was the opening of nearby Highland Grove when the I.B.&O. Railway reached the point on what is now Highway 500 at the 20th concession road. James F. McMillan opened the office.

**GLAMORGAN**

Ursa, 1882. Many acres of old clearings between Gooderham and Haliburton village on the Buckhorn Road indicate that quite a number of homesteaders once lived there. At Bear Creek a post office on this road was named Ursa, after the star constellation. It later became Bear Creek post office. A mail stage went weekly to Gooderham and Kinmount. Stephen Kettle was the first postmaster.

**MINDEN**

Blairhampton, 1884. This village was named for Scottish immigrants who established the settlement in Minden Township on the 11th concession road 10 miles northeast of Minden village. In early years it supplied lumber concerns in the area with food and meat. When William Blair established the post office, 12 year old Joseph Blair trudged the 10 miles of blazed trails to Minden on horseback each week to pick up the mail sacks. When the roads were impassable by horse, he walked.

Allsaw, 1885. When a name for the proposed post office was being discussed, someone remarked in jest: "Why don't you call it Allsaw for its all sawing here." Everyone enjoyed the joke so much that the name was given to the village on what is now Highway 121 north of the 5th concession road. John Dancey, who had located there in 1868, opened the post office. A stage took the mail twice a week the nine miles south-west to the village of Minden.

(Continued on page 253)
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Perforations

Original or Other?

by H. Reiche

It is rather astonishing that when perusing the many auction catalogues one almost never finds the better 19th century Canadian stamps with straight edges. Many of these issues, from the Admiral period up, were manufactured in a format which made it necessary to cut the printed sheets apart. The gutter separating such sheets was, in some cases, not perforated and this resulted in one or two straight edges on many stamps. Although the majority of collectors do not like such stamps with straight edges, special mention is made in one specialized catalogue of these straight edged stamps. These stamps clearly identify positions from which they come in a sheet.

Why do auction catalogues not show such stamps sometimes? One reason may be is that the auction house knows that very few collectors would like to bid on them. Another reason could be that the price realized for such stamp would be low and not attractive enough for the auctioneer. But there are more obvious reasons why such stamps do not appear more often. From observation and conversation with one of the expertization committees it has been learned a large number of stamps with straight edges have been reperforated. An examination of photos in auction catalogues confirms this.

Why are these stamps not identified as such in the catalogues? Probably many do not know how to identify them. Some may leave the decision up to the buyer and let him return a stamp for incorrect description. There could be others who do know the condition of a stamp but would rather say nothing at all in order to sell it.

How can one determine if a stamp is reperforated? One way is to submit the stamp to an expertization committee. A number of books describe how one can detect such stamps. There are a few simple suggestions which may help. Perforating machines are made with great accuracies. Companies such as Gammerler, W. Kroll and E. Bickel have specifications for perforators which show tolerances down to one thousands of an inch for pin size, spacing and alignment. The perforations for postage stamps are standardized as No. 30, 31 and 32 in accordance with DIN (Deutsche Industry Norm). Keeping this in mind for all practical purposes, the bottom, top or side perforations of a stamp should line up exactly on a straight line. Reperforated stamps often do not line up.

The size of the holes should be the same for one particular side of the stamp. There are cases where two or even three different hole sizes have been used for one stamp but this is seldom. An example is the Canada MR4 where two different hole sizes have been used for certain sheets. This find was made by F. Jarrett.

The perforation holes should be round not oval, triangular or otherwise. This feature is a clear give-away in many of the reperforated stamps.

The perforation spacing should remain
constant over the length of the perforated side of a stamp. Often reperforated stamps show varying degrees of spacing, especially where missing perforations have been added or corrected.

Holes and teeth normally are not absolutely clean cut. This is due to wear of the perforator because paper and printing on the paper are abrasive. It is interesting that the tagging on modern stamps is very abrasive. Reperforated stamps usually show very clean cut holes. Stamping dies available from Germany or the use of scissors or other cutters cause clean cuts without any fuzzy edges.

The distance of one row of perforations to another parallel one is normally fixed, making smaller dimensions suspicious but not necessarily must these be reperforated.

In order to measure perforations accurately one must make use of a perfect, continuously graduated perforation gauge which allows measurement of short distances with high accuracy. Alignment of the gauge is essential for such measurement and it can only be done with a gauge which has an alignment feature. The Instanta gauge is one such instrument.

Photos in six recent auction catalogues showed that one catalogue included one, another catalogue three and one as many as six reperforated stamps which were not identified as such. The stamps were the one Dollar Admiral, the Bluenose, the Edith Cavell and the Parliament, all of them fairly high priced stamps in mint condition.

Years ago proofs were used to make perforated specimens. Today this is very unlikely with the high prices which proofs bring. But there is still a possibility with some from the USA. For example, the proofs of the very large Newspaper stamps are still cheaper than the actual stamps. Imperforated stamps can be perforated by either the use of perforators or by adding perforated margins. This type of alteration is done extensively in Europe. The adding of perforated margins can be done with such a skill that no water will separate the margin from the stamp and only UV light or other test methods will detect this.

*Caveat emptor*

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Philately: Micro-economics and the Speculator

by A.A. Shaman

During the past few years there has been much written in the philatelic press about the rapidly escalating prices asked for, and paid for, many postage stamps. This escalation has occurred not only in the prices of the older 'classic' stamp issues, as would be expected, but also in the prices of some more recent or 'modern' issues.

How much of these increases can be attributed to the present inflation? to increased pressure of normal supply and demand by ordinary collectors? and/or to manipulation by speculators, is sometimes difficult to assess. In the following article, Mr. Shaman gives his assessment of the affects on the philatelic market of the machinations of the specifier.

Very little has been written of the effects on stamp prices caused by distortions built into the marketplace by speculators. Anyone who even casually reads any of the financial papers is aware of the intense efforts to earn a satisfactory rate of return on investments. What is a satisfactory return during a time of double digit inflation, however, is a nice question. Clearly it should be somewhere above the inflationary rate, as a rate below the level of inflation would, in reality, yield a negative return.

The investor or speculator usually has no influence on the production, distribution or pricing of goods, these functions being exclusively reserved by management. Indeed, we have seen how management of various enterprises have taken advantage of their privileged positions to foist higher prices on powerless and, at times, even un-suspecting consumers. Some of the most flagrant examples have been entities such as oligopolies and to some extent, monopolies in the production sector, cartels in the exploration sector, marketing boards in agriculture and unionization in the labour market. To an even greater extent, we have seen much activity in the financial and commodity market but until rather recently, stamp collectors have not appreciated the full impact of these forces within the philatelic trade.

Traders and speculators, be they wreaking their havoc in the stock or bond markets, commodity or future markets, or any other market you can think of, are always fully cognizant of the economic law of demand and supply. Obviously there are many opposing and complementary factors at work in any market at any particular time and the more familiar the player is with these forces, the more successful he will usually be in correctly interpreting its signals and thereby, in making deals to his advantage.

So long as a country's currency reasonably performs its function as a store of value, speculators are more or less content to confine their dealings to their traditional environment. However, when the world economies weaken to the point where high unemployment with decreased productivity, huge trade deficits and unfavourable balance of payment positions lead to serious inflationary problems, speculators become less successful in their old fields and are forced to look to new pastures. With their intimate knowledge of the law of supply and demand and how it can be expected to behave under these
conditions, they are ready to invade the stamp market.

The stamp trade was, by and large, the exclusive territory of stamp collectors who usually bought only items required for their particular project or to complete a certain collection. In other words, they bought for “legitimate” purposes and if, when the collection was sold, it realized a profit, that was an added boon because the stamps were bought originally for the enjoyment they imparted to the owner and not for any potential gain. Clearly, a great or outstanding collection must consist of more than a random sampling of “hot” items offering the owner nothing more than a potential financial gain at the time of their disposition.

The collector’s only real competitor for the stamps he purchased was the dealer. This was healthy for the hobby as he helped “make a market” and provided an outlet for the sale of stamps no longer required or desired by their owners. Invariable, the dealer would retail the items so acquired at competitive prices resulting in a further stabilization of prices. The dealer, finding himself in the position of a pure competitor, could not demand exorbitant prices because, after all, his stamps were very much the same as the dealer’s down the street and for this reason most unscrupulous dealers were soon out of business.

Unfortunately, for the collector, these facts are also well known to the sharp speculator and, armed with his knowledge of philatelic economics, he is ready to ply his trade.

An economic law, drilled into every first year college economics student, is that the steeper a seller can force the demand curve for his product, the higher the price he can charge for his product, with no loss of sales. The difference is, of course, pure profit to the seller. Whereas the honest stamp dealer sees his primary function as providing a service to his clientele thereby earning a reasonable profit, the speculator is solely interested in excessive profits through exploitation of his knowledge of market behaviour under various economic conditions. He knows that in a purely competitive market he cannot realize exorbitant profits because at a price higher than that of his competitors, no rational buyer will buy his products and he would be forced out of business.

One traditional way of creating more demand for a product is by what is commonly referred to as “product differentiation”. Each seller tries to make his product appear a little different, or a lot if possible, to attract customers and extract a higher selling price. We see this phenomenon with everyday products such as soaps, toothpastes, breakfast cereals, cars and T.V. sets. Each product is basically the same as its competitor’s but through advertising, the consumer is led to believe that the advertised product is somehow superior to and different from that of their counterparts. Unless one has some input into the actual production of stamps, which unfortunately is the case in some instances, one cannot go the product differentiation route, except to a very limited extent by dishonest and illegal means such as forging, perforating, and otherwise creating fake items which is not within the sphere of interest of the speculator. Obviously another route must be found and, by virtue of his training, there is a way in which he is particularly adept. For an analogy, although not a precise one, let us look at the OPEC countries.

The middle eastern oil is not particularly different from North Sea oil, Texas or Alaskan oil, except to the extent that it is somewhat cheaper to refine, and yet we have seen that the producers have found a way to substantially increase prices without the use of an expensive advertising campaign to make their oil appear more attractive to importers. The oil producers employed a method long known and practiced by European industrialists with extreme success. They formed a cartel and employed monopolistic pricing. Anyone not willing to pay their prices will simply not get their oil. Economics tells us that cartels, by their very nature, nurture the seeds of their destruction and we have already seen some chinks in the armour of the OPEC cartel. It must, nevertheless be
admitted that their game has dramatically altered the world economy with the shift of wealth in their favour. No doubt the success of their experiment is greater than they had envisioned.

Cartelization serves to illustrate another method by which excess profits can be earned in spite of what at first glance would appear to be a purely competitive market situation. They have managed to steepen the demand curve for their oil notwithstanding the many producers of a non-differentiated product.

A stamp cartel would be equally successful, and no doubt many of them are, but the speculator can improve upon the cartel scenario by taking advantage of a special situation. A tremendous amount of information pertaining to our hobby has been published and the speculator need only refer to one or two pertinent sources to glean information on the number originally issued, the historical price rises, and the current popularity of the item; in short all the factors making up the item's demand curve.

Many classic stamps and some of the higher value modern issues, had an extremely limited printing. Because there are more collectors who desire to purchase the stamps than there are stamps available, we have a disequilibrium situation. This means, other things being equal, that the price of the stamps will rise to the point where collectors will not buy them. Demand, for the time being, has been quelled to the point where the existing supply is equal to the existing demand.

From this rather brief description we can see that equilibrium is not a static situation but moves up or down depending on the influence exerted by market forces. For example, in a free enterprise system, there would be enough sellers when the price rose sufficiently high to satisfy the demand to reinstate a state of equilibrium. Obviously speculators, looking for excess profits, cannot afford to permit natural market forces to operate as these might reduce demand and thereby put downward pressure on prices. Therefore, it becomes necessary to cause distortions in the market by manipulating either supply or demand. Because speculators have very little influence on the demand side, this being determined by philatelists, it becomes necessary to influence or manipulate the supply side.

As stated above, the existing quantities of many classic and high value stamps are insufficient to satisfy collector demand and as a result prices have risen each time these items are sold. What better way than to garner huge profits than by buying these items each time they come up for sale? This drying up of supplies has a further effect on demand in that collectors may panic because of the dwindling supplies and tend to pay the artificially inflated prices.

Because of the seriously debased dollar, many investors, who previously had their money in stocks, bonds, mortgage loans and other equity and loan instruments, have gradually shifted their funds into investments with collector appeal, stamps being one of them. We now have, in addition to the collector and dealer, a third competitor, the investor. He has no interest in the hobby other than using it as a vehicle for investment purposes. Because of this massive influx of new money, the supply of stamps has become ever tauter and we all know that many stamps are now priced beyond the reach of all but the very rich.

As the speculator sees it, if a scarce supply is good, a scarcer supply must be even better and here we meet the manipulator. Most investors do not have the time, expertise or inclination to look after the day to day affairs of keeping funds advantageously invested and consequently their funds are turned over to professional stamp brokers. The broker thus obtains large sums of money to invest in an ever decreasing supply of stamps. One way of assuring purchases for his clients when there are insufficient stamps is to increase the frequency of sales. For example, if ten collectors vie for the ownership of a philatelic item, of which there are only five in existence, obviously half will be disappointed, but only in the first round. If the five successful bidders decide to hold the item only for one year
rather than two years as they had originally intended, then it becomes possible for the remaining five to own the property during the second year period although probably at a price higher than that paid by the first five owners. This increase in the number of transactions during any given period of time has a two-fold result, 1) it allows a greater number of investors to bid on this material and at successively higher prices and 2) it provides an opportunity for the manipulator to drive up the price at each transaction. I am sure we can all recall examples of philatelic property which repeatedly comes on the market and at each sale commands a higher price. While this may seem like a healthy situation in the short run, it can only be harmful to our hobby in the long run. A good example is the coin business which is still reeling from excesses perpetrated on the hobby by greedy individuals some years ago. Let us hope more common sense will prevail in our hobby before irreparable damage is caused.

Some concrete examples will provide graphic illustrations of the magnitude of price increases for a selection of Canadian stamps.

Prices in the table below are from the Harris Postage Stamp Index, 1980 edition. The numbers used are from Scott and the percentage increase in price is from 1975 to 1979, rounded to the nearest dollar. Because much interest has centered around the "higher values", the examples have been restricted to the Dollar values but this is not to be interpreted to mean that lower denominations did not have correspondingly high, or in many cases, even higher increases.

The examples below are for mint, Canadian issues.

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In summary, we have looked at money as a store of value and found that once a currency is seriously debased, it can no longer satisfactorily perform its function within the traditional investment spheres. Investors will look elsewhere in an effort to retard the erosion of their savings. Investors are looking increasingly toward "collector appeal" investments. We then looked at micro-economics and in particular the market system and how speculators can exploit it from their knowledge of factors affecting its operation.

Thirdly, we examined the effects of monopoly and found that the stamp business provided a unique opportunity to speculators to reap excess profits from a relentless series of price increases.

Finally, we analyzed the effects of the laws of supply and demand and concluded that the supply side can be manipulated by building distortions into the market mechanism to the advantage of the perpetrators.
NEW AND FORTHCOMING

June 6 - O Canada.  
June 20 - Diefenbaker.

Pane Layout: 16 stamps  Présentation du feuillet: 16 timbres

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1 - Inscription  L - Legend/Description
1 - Music/Musique  2 - Composers/Compositeurs

July 4 - Albani (left) se tenant with Willan (right); Hanlan (centre).
June 6 - O Canada 1880-1980. Two 17c stamps designed by Friedrich Peter of Vancouver, B.C. One stamp shows the first bars of O Canada, the other presents stylized portraits of Calixa Lavallée (composed the music), Adolphe-Basile Routhier (French lyrics) and Robert Stanley Wier (English lyrics).

The stamps were printed by lithography in 6 colours on coated-one-side litho paper by Ashton-Potter Ltd. The 60 millions stamps are available only general tagged in panes of 16 stamps (see layout figure). Philatelic panes have the plate inscriptions in the side margins facing in.

June 20 - John G. Diefenbaker, Canada’s 13th Prime Minister. 17c commemorative stamp designed by Bernard Reiland of Ottawa, steel engraving by Yves Baril, was printed on uncoated paper in one colour (blue) in panes of 50 stamps by the Canadian Bank Note Company. All of the 24 millions printed are general tagged.


Sept. 25 - Inuit - Spirits
Oct. 22 - Christmas
Nov. 20 - Military aircraft

Don’t pay much attention to the denominations given above. Shortly after the postal workers accepted the post office’s contract terms, PMG André Ouellet, announced that postal rates would be raised. He did not say when or by how much. You may recall that in the Jan.-Feb. issue (p.37) we reported that the UPU had sanctioned increases as large as 100 per cent!

**VARIETIES REPORTED**

The only variety in this issue was reported by Stuart A. Calrk, Winnipeg. This is not a constant variety on stamps 41 and 46 of the Atlantic Whitefish. There are red spots on these stamps (see figure) giving the appearance of small fish being attacked by the whitefish. They are visible to the naked eye but because they do not reproduce by Xerox, the figure above shows the stamps with the affected area cut away and the spots (‘small fish’) inked in.

This variety was found only on 4 sheets in the middle of a package of 50 philatelic sheets.

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THE COLONIAL POSTAL SYSTEMS AND POSTAGE STAMPS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA 1849-1971. By Alfred Stanley Deaville. Facsimile reprint published by Quarterman Publications, Inc., 5 South Union St., Lawrence, MA 01843, U.S.A. 15.8 cm x 23.6 cm, 211 pages, illus., 14 plates, appendices, index, hardbound in buckram (1928) 1980. US $35.00 from dealers or from the publisher.

I remember reading some years ago that collectors were paying high prices at auction for this book even though copies were still available, at the original cost, from the Provincial Library, Victoria, B.C. Apparently, it was assumed that since it had been published many years before, all copies had been sold. If they weren’t then, they are now.

Quarterman has now added this book to their library of classic Canadian philatelic literature reprints, an addition that many collectors and postal historians will welcome.

This is not an exact facsimile reprint. The front matter has been slightly reorganized and the plates are now grouped at the end of the book rather than being dispersed throughout the text.

For those who are unfamiliar with this book, the subtitle and contents should serve to indicate its scope. The subtitle is: “A Sketch of the Origin and Early Development of the Postal Service on the Pacific Seaboard of British North America.” The contents include chapters on The Pre-Colonial Period 1774-1848, Postal Affairs of Vancouver’s Island 1849-1858, Creation of British Columbia and Establishment of Postal Connexion with Great Britain, Initiation of Postal Services in Vancouver Island and British Columbia 1858-1859, Early Letter-carrying activities and Express Operators. Chapters also cover the post offices (Vancouver Island and British Columbia) under several Postmasters-General and acting Postmasters-General up to 1871.

The appendices are on Colonial Hand-Stamp Postal Franks, Numeral Postmarks, Philatelic Relations, Reference List of B.C. and Vancouver Island postage stamps and the British Columbia Postal Ordinance of 1864.

An Index and the illustrations somewhat dark but adequate conclude the book. The printing and binding maintains the quality established by earlier Quarterman reprints.


Since its inception thirteen years ago, this volume has been steadily improved from the point of ease of reference as well as in the amount of information it contains.

The Contents list is expanded and includes much more detail than previous editions. Master checklists containing each basic stamp and booklet pane for each reign replace the previous tabulated index, and die proofs and essays from the De La Rue archives, based on material which came on the market in 1975-77, have been added to the King Edward VII lists. The George V ‘Downey Head’ controls are now classified and priced according to perforation type, and controls generally have been rearranged in a clearer style. Additional information on the bromide and Printex trials of the King George V Profile Head issue is incorporated also.

Stamp booklets now comprise an appendix, with the composite King George VI/Queen Elizabeth booklets listed and priced for the first time. Booklet panes containing advertisements labels are now listed under the relevant 1½d. stamps in
the main lists with their own catalogue numbers and individual prices. Many new constant varieties are listed and illustrated. Prices have been carefully revised throughout with the usual proviso that unused prices quoted for King George VI stamps are for mint unmounted copies, hinged copies being worth less.


This edition of the popular checklist brings the listings up to the “Birds” issue of Jan. 16, 1980. The revised prices given show moderate rises. The contents and arrangement of this edition remain virtually unchanged.

The list of the Machin definitive stamps, which have been issued since 1971, continues to lengthen. An innovation in this edition is the division of the listing into two main groups: the first for phosphor-banded and ‘all-over’ phosphor stamps, and the second for the new ‘Phosphorized paper’ types. A third grouping has the new lithographed stamps. Renumbering of subsequent issues has been avoided by prefixing “X” to the revised definitive catalogue numbers.

Useful.

**ROYAL MAIL STAMPS: A Survey of British Stamp Design. By Stuart Rose.** Published by Phaidon Press Ltd., Littlegate House, St. Ebbes Street, Oxford OX1 1SQ, England. 17.8 cm x 25.2 cm, 128 pages, 102 illus., 32 in colour, index, hardbound, 1980. $29.95 from dealers and book-sellers.

The author, with a life long career in design, was a member of the Council of Industrial Design Stamp Committee, of the Post Office Stamp Advisory Panel, was Typographical Adviser to the Postmaster-General in 1962 and was the first Design Director at the Post Office (1968-1976). It would be hard to find another person more qualified to discuss the evolution of the design of British stamps from the 1d. Black of 1840 to the Liverpool-Manchester Railway issue of March 1980.

Throughout the text, the author looks at stamps from the point of view of their success or effectiveness as graphic designs, not as miniature examples of fine art.

He analyses the deficiencies of many of the early issues and some of the recent commemoratives (e.g. lack of uniformity of design or treatment), and discusses the difficulties for the designer caused by the required inclusion of the monarch’s portrait or silhouette on every stamp.

Interviews with designers, and postmasters-general are included to give, in their own words, their ideas and opinions of British postage stamps.

In his Preface, the author states: “... I have tried to show how influences, both on the Post Office and by the Post Office, do have a fundamental effect on the final result; and I have tried to distinguish the good from the bad...”

He has done an excellent job and, although the reader may not agree with some of his comments; we all have our favourite stamps which can be among those that the author thinks are abominations, he will probably begin to look at stamps with a new awareness and appreciation.

Although the book deals solely with British stamps, the comments and criticisms are applicable universally.

The book is well produced, fully illustrated with excellent black and white and colour figures, only one of which (Fig. 3/7, p.36) does not approach the high standards of the rest. It, unfortunately, is very blurred (out of focus?) in the copy reviewed.

This book should be read by all collectors but, unfortunately, the high price may put it beyond the reach of many.

**YAMSCHIK: The Post-Rider, No. 6, April 1980.** Published by The Canadian Society of Russian Philately, P.O. Box 5722, Station A, Toronto, Ontario, M5W 1P2. 8½” x 11, 74 pages, illus., soft bound. $4.00 in Canada, US $4.00 elsewhere.
The mix of articles in this issue of YAMSCHIK should satisfy almost all readers. Among the subjects covered in the 13 articles and 3 regular sections are: an air mail cover (trans-Atlantic); commemoratives for Nesterov, the first pilot to loop an airplane; Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force 1918-19; printing methods; postage stamps issued by the Zemstvos; postage stamps of southern Azerbaijan, and others.

Altogether it is a fine issue. I enjoyed it and I don’t collect Russia.

ROMANIAN PHILATELIC STUDIES, Vol. 4, No. 2, 1980. Published quarterly by the Romanian Philatelic Club, c/o Miron Abramovici, 209 Berger St., Somer-
set, NJ 08873, U.S.A. 20.7 cm x 28.1 cm, 16 pages, illus.

Reprinted and original articles on many aspects of Romanian philately fill this issue. Articles include Originals and Counterfeits of the 1933 75th anniversary of the first Moldavian stamps, Errors of the Oreda-1919 overprinted issue, Part 1 (3 lower values) of the 1869 Prince Carol Issue, and others.

Be sure to read this slim journal if you collect Romania or peripheral areas.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE REVIEW, Vol. 19, No. 1, 1980. Published quarterly by the American Philatelic Research Library, P.O. Box 338, State College, PA 16801, U.S.A. $5.00 per year.

The main features of this number are: Polish POW and DP Camp Philatelic Study Group Newsletter: 1975-78. Index to Contents; Polish POW, DP and Concentration Camps During World War II: A Philatelic Bibliography. Both items were compiled by H. F. Zebrowski; the latter was revised by C. J. Paterson. There is also another part of A Bibliography of Philatelic Literature of the French Colonies . . . by R. G. Stone, and the usual regular features including a long book review section.

It is always worth looking at. You cannot collect sensibly without reading the philatelic literature.


These leaflets continue the series which discusses the items and lists the numbers and status of the items sent to the expert committee of the Foundation.

These leaflets, and all others, are available for 50¢ each from The Philatelic Foundation, 270 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016, U.S.A.

From The Chapters (Con. from page 257) commemorate the 400th anniversary of the annexation of Newfoundland to Great Britain by Sir Humphrey Gilbert. The St. John’s club is planning to hold a national level exhibition and is endeavouring to have Canada Post and the GPO of Great Britain issue a stamp or stamps to commemorate the anniversary.

Also included in that meeting was a short talk on the R.P.S.C. by your editor who was in St. John’s on business. My thanks for their hospitality and for the Newfiepex ’79 covers.

Letters (Continued from page 211)

We hope that you would reply our letter at an early days. We shall be oblige.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely,

SHRI VIJAY GANGAL (Secretary)
Firozabad Philatelic Society,
Modern Chemical Industries,
Ram Bagh, Hthras Road,
AGRA - 282 006 (U.P.),
INDIA.

Dear Sir:
I’m writing to you in the hope that you will give me some address or contacts with a philatelic member or club from Canada in order to acquire or exchange philatelic matters such as: postmarks, flames, postcards with impressed stamp, etc. related to Mineralogy, Paleontology and Prehistory.

Felix Sorhouet Iglesias,
C/Elcano, 34-7 Iztq.,
Bilbao-8, Spain.
THE PHILATELIC BOOK COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA

LA COLLECTION DE LIVRES PHILATELIQUES DE LA BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE DU CANADA

Continued from Vol. 31, No. 3, 1980

Anyone wishing to borrow a particular book or books should place his request at his local library to be forwarded to the National Library of Canada in Ottawa. This book will then be made available to the philatelist for study at his local library for a reasonable length of time or period.

Afin de emprunter un livre ou des livres, il faut enregistrer une demande à une bibliothèque locale qui l’enverra à la Bibliothèque Nationale du Canada. Ce livre sera ensuite à la disposition du philatéliste pour étudier à sa bibliothèque locale pendant une période raisonnable.


Wrona, Robert. Wrona’s Deutschland Spezialkatalog. (Hamburg: R. Wrona, 1933?).


Tyler, Varro E. Characteristics of genuine Japanese stamps: cherry blossom issues of 1872-1876. (Clifton, Va.: Society of Philatelic Americans, 196-?).


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Robertson, D. Early history of the New Zealand Post Office. Wellington: J. Mackay,
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Gálvez Rodríguez, Manuel. Catálogo normal de los sellos de correos y telegrafos de España,

Griepentrog, Hugo. The stamps of Spain, 1850 to 1854 with a special study of the stamps of the
first issue 1850, including a full description of varieties, transfer errors, obliterations, etc.

Löchler, Paul und Robert Forestier. Die schweizerischen Soldatenmarken von 1939 bis Februar,
1942. (s.l.: s.n., 195?-? (Genève: Gérard de Buren).

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Aarhus Frimaerkeshandel (Firm). Skandinavien Frimaerketkatalog 1953. (2. udg.).

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Schrey, Herbert. Die ersten deutschen Posteinrichtungen an der Ostküste Afrikas. Kassel, (Ger.: s.n.), 1961. HE6996 Z9 S37

To be continued.

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CHAPTER MEETINGS

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the Dickinson Room, Stry Bowling Alley, 144 East 7th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. President Mr. W. Carracher, 744W 69th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V6P 2W3.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY
(Chapter 66). Regular meetings: second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the Fort Calgary Interpretive Centre, 750 - 9th Ave., S.E., 7:30 p.m. President: E. A. Harris, P.O. Box 1641, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2L7.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY
(C.A.F.I.P.) RPSC Chapter No. 76. Meetings every third Monday of the month (except July and August) at 7:30 p.m. at Coleman’s Delicatessen, 3085 Bathurst Street, Toronto (at Lawrence). Visitors always welcome. President: David Warren, P.O. Box 397, Willowdale, Ontario, M2N 1Y2.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter No. 11. Meetings held monthly on the Fourth Monday at 7:30 p.m. Visitors welcome. Secretary - Mr. Charles Bailey, 997 Milligan Avenue, Trail, B.C. President - Mr. C. E. Burnyeat, Moller Road, Fruitvale, B.C.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB
Touring stampers welcome. Meetings on alternate Mondays in the cafeteria of St. Joseph Composite School. Pres. - Keith R. Spencer, ph. 434-0270; Membership - Terry Krawiec, ph. 469-8789. Address all mail c/o the Club, P.O. Box 399, Edmonton, Alberta, T5J 2J6.

GREATER VICTORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
(Chapter 32 of the R.P.S.C.) Meets in Windsor Park Pavilion at 8:00 p.m. on the third Friday of each month. Secretary: Mr. Gladys Clarke, 1737 Mortimer St., Victoria, B.C. V8P 3A9. Telephone 477-0261. Visitors Welcome.

HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter Fifty-one. 2nd and 4th Mondays Sept. to May inc. Lower auditorium of the Canadian Martyrs Church at the corner of Main Street and Emerson Avenue in Hamilton (across from McMaster University campus). Secretary - Mr. Andrew Chung, McMaster University, P.O. Box 299, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 1C0.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB
RPSC Chapter 49 meets the second & fourth Monday, Sept. to May, at 7:30 p.m., at the Hall of St. George Cathedral, Johnson and Wellington Sts., Kingston, Ont. Correspondence to: Kingston Stamp Club, P.O. Box 1202, Kingston, Ont. K7L 4Y8.

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

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB
R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 33. Meets second Wednesday and last Friday monthly from September to June in the Faculty of Education Building. Visitors always welcome. Bert Foster, Secretary-Treasurer, 303 Otto St., Thunder Bay, Ont. P7A 2T7.

LAKEShORE STAMP CLUB
501 St. John’s Blvd., Pointe Claire, Quebec. Meeting nights 2nd and 4th Thursdays September till June at 7:20 p.m. President: Graham Locke; Secretary - Margaret Dunnell. Mailing address: P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire-Dorval, P.Q., H9R 4N5. Visitors Welcome.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Chapter 5 of the Royal. Meetings at 7:30 p.m. on Second and Fourth Thursdays (except in July and August) at Dewi Sant Welsh United Church, 33 Melrose Avenue. Visitors Welcome.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month (July & August excepted) at the North York Memorial Community Hall, 5090 Yonge St. Willowdale, Ontario. Sec’y: Mrs. M. Summerton, Phone 221-0375. Visitors Welcome.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB
R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 135 meets 7:30 p.m., second and fourth Tuesdays, year round at Trafalgar Hall Auditorium, Trafalgar Road at Hwy. 5, Oakville. R.P.S.C. Representative: Dave Dixon, P.O. Box 529, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5B9. Visitors Welcome.
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CHAPTER MEETINGS

THE PHILATELIC CLUB OF MONTREAL
(Chapter 122 of the R.P.S.C.) meets the first and third Thursdays of each month, September through June at 7:30 P.M., at the Notre Dame de Grace Community Centre, 5311 Côte St. Antoine Road, Montreal. Guests always welcome. Information: P.O. Box 264, Westmount, Québec, H3Z 2T2.

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

RA STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA
(Chapter 41, RPSC). Meets 7:30 p.m. Every Monday at The R. A. Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario. (Except June, July and August). Visitors Welcome - Phone 733-5100.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB
Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 8 P.M. at St. Malachy's High School with exception of June to August. Auction at each meeting. Secretary, Saint John Stamp Club, Box 2423, Saint John, N.B. E2L 3V9.

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY
(Chapter 52) Meets monthly on the second Thursday, Room 112, Provincial Museum, at 8 p.m. Mr. A. Bunting, Secretary, Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, Box 6537, Postal Station "C", Victoria, B.C. V8P 5M4. Visitors always welcome.

WESTMOUNT PHILATELIC CLUB
Scheduled Meetings on most first and third Mondays comprise monthly informal sessions on the first Monday; formal Lectures and Presentations are held on third Monday of the month, 9:30 p.m. As this is a private club, jacket and tie are required, along with an invitation. Mailing address: 4495 Sherbrooke St. West, Westmount, Que. H3Z 1E7. Telephone: 935-8772.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Meets 7:30 p.m. second and fourth Tuesdays, except July and August at St. Paul's Runnymede Church, 404 Willard Ave., near Jane and Annette, Toronto. Visitors welcome.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meetings: 1st & 3rd Thursdays 7:30 p.m., Veterans Club Room, downstairs, C.N. Union Station, Main St. at Broadway, Box 1425, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 2Z1. Visitors Always Welcome.

Post-Scripts (Continued from page 230)

Elsie, 1885. When a post office was needed in the area, Samuel Gilbert, on the southeast shore of 12 Mile Lake, was appointed postmaster. His youngest daughter's name was given to the new mail distribution centre.

DUDLEY
Wicksteed, 1888. Although Dudley Township was surveyed in 1860, its first post office took 28 years to materialize. On the Peterson Road, which was the boundary between it and the next township north, there was a thriving settlement. Here David H. Anderson opened Wicksteed, at the Boyne River, 10 miles northeast of Haliburton village. This facility also served Harburn Township settlers and the lower settlement along the Peterson Road.

GUILFORD
West Guilford, 1902. Guilford Township was surveyed in 1867. By 1878 William Barnum had come to the area and had built a log house on lot 6 concession 3. The years to 1885 saw a steady influx to the township. Until the turn of the century however, there was no local post office. One had to travel on the lakes or walk the forest west to Maple Lake for the mail. James Barr, who had brought the mail to Maple Lake for over 20 years, hauled the first sack of mail to the new post office, West Guilford, which opened in the house of Nelson Barnum. The Barnums enjoyed lots of company on mail nights, when neighbours gathered at their house to await the arrival of the mail carrier.

HARCOURT
Harcourt, 1903. Dell Davis was the postmaster in this community which later was also known as Mumford. It was located on the I.B.&O. Railway, in lot 16 at the southern edge of the township.
Society Reports

SECRETARY

Applicants listed as new members have applied for membership in the Society and in accordance with the Constitution, their names are hereby published. If no adverse reports are received within thirty days of publication, they will be admitted to full membership.

(*) Has requested that street address be omitted.
(M) Minor with activity guaranteed by parent or guardian.

NEW MEMBERS

19161 Woodford, Edward S. 354 North Orange, Rialto, Ca. 92376 U.S.; Can.; Worldwide
19162 Beattie, J. S., Box 2, Winona, Ont. L0R 2L0 G.B.; Can.
19163 Gazzolo, Andres E., 150 Graydon Hall Dr. No. 1009, Don Mills, Ont. M3A 3B2 Classics, Can.; Argentina; U.N.
19164 Rich, Raymond G., No. 11 Spiess Bay, Regina, Sask. S4R 7N9 Can.; G.B.; N.Z.; Australia
19165 Sheffield, John, P.O. Box 3171, Stn. A, London, Ont. N6A 4J4 (Dealer)
19166 *Ward, Geoffrey H. Topical ---People on Stamps
19167 *Anderson, Robt. Charles Can.; Australia, G.B.; N.Z.; Antarctic
19168 Aubin, Mrs. Hilda, R.R. 5, Mitchell, Ont. NOK 1N0 Can.; G.B.
19170 *Murray, James (previous member no. 10699) Can.; G.B.; Ireland, Isle of Man
19171 O'Reilly, Kevin, 474 Southland Cres., Oakville, Ont. L6L 3N8 N.W.T. covers & postcards
19173 St. Pierre, Yvon, 56 rue Jeremie, Neufchatel, P.Q. G2C 1B4 Can.; U.S.; France Italy
19174 Saul, Mike J., 450 Middle Bench Road, R.R. 1, Pentiction, B.C. V2A 6J6 G.B.
19175 Sears, Norman, R.R. 3, Kemptville, Ont. K0G 1J0 (Dealer) Can.
19176 Ambor, Hans G., 5990 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. V6M 3E1 Can.; W. Germany, U.K.; U.S.
19177 Appleby, Lou, 7 Marisa Court, Willowdale, Ont. M2H 3K8 U.S.; Can.; Israel
19178 Bates, Douglas H., 37 Oldham Road, Islington, Ont. M9A 2B9 Can.; Sweden
19179 *Belleghem, John Ross N.Z. N.Z.; Can. Provs. & Modern Major Errors; Chalon Heads
19180 Clifford, Albert J., 32870 2nd Ave. Mission, B.C. V2V 1J2 Can. mint & used, postal history, postcards (current)
19181 Collette, Robert, 3150 Cap A L'Aigle, Duvernay-Laval, P.Q. H7E 1C7 Worldwide
19182 Dares, Stanley G., 132 Beacon Hill Place, Ft. McMurray, Alta. T9H 2S3
19183 Friedland, David L., 9418 Westchester Lane, Omaha, Neb. 68114 U.S.; Can.; G.B.
19184 Hamei, Denis, 2576 Blvd. Liegeois, Sillery, P.Q. G1T 1V9
19185 Hartman, Ernest, P.O. Box 297, Spotswood, N.J. 08884 U.S.; Can.; Worldwide Airmails
19186 Morrison, Marshall, 116 Norman St. Waterloo, Ont. N2L 1H1 Canada, Blood Donors, Traffic Signals, Tobacco
19187 Reisler, Hyman, Giendale Medical Bldg., 6845 Cote des Neiges, Ste. 390, Montreal, P.Q. H3S 2L4 Can.; G.B.; Brit. Oceanic
19188 Rekmans, Connie, 20 Maple Rd., Elliot Lake, Ont. P5A 2E6
19189 Searle, John F., 500 Spruce St. Collingwood, Ont. L9Y 3H6 G.B. early cancels; Can.
19190 Siddall, Jack, No. 202, 4300 Mayberry St., Burnaby, B.C. V5H 4A4 Can. pte. blocks, booklet FDC's, pre 1900 used
19191 Spielberg, Victor, 246 Inglewood Drive, Toronto, Ont. M4T 1J1 Germany, Latvia, Russia, Can. postal history
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<td>19192</td>
<td>Wilson, Trevor R.</td>
<td>Flat 214B, Block A, Clementi Road, Singapore</td>
<td>Brit. Comm.; U.S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19193</td>
<td>Cunningham, Dr. Wm. L.</td>
<td>68 Stachell Blvd., Scarborough, Ont., M1C 3B4</td>
<td>G.B.; Can.; Netherlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>19194</td>
<td>Foote, George Farish</td>
<td>P.O. Box 261, 27 Bridge Street, Middleton, Annapolis Co., N.S. B0S 1P0</td>
<td>Can.; U.S.A.; Brit. Cols.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19195</td>
<td>Alexander, James W.</td>
<td>24 Park Rd., Collingwood, Ont., L9Y 3B4</td>
<td>Can.; U.S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19196</td>
<td>Campbell, Donald W.</td>
<td>56 Rockingham Ave., Malden, Ma., 02148</td>
<td>U.S.; Can.; Bermuda on cover</td>
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<tr>
<td>19197</td>
<td>M) Ironside, Robert George</td>
<td>Box 76, Rocky Mtn. House, Alta., T0M 1T0</td>
<td>Can. mint sgl.; PIBI; Forgeries</td>
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<tr>
<td>19198</td>
<td>Jonston, Bryce</td>
<td>Box 1668, Bradford, Ont., L0G 1CO</td>
<td>Can.; U.S.; Australia, N.Z.; U.K.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19199</td>
<td>Margau, Boris Henry</td>
<td>Leon, 100 Parkway Forest Dr., Apt. 313, Willowdale, Ont., M2J 1L6</td>
<td>G.B.; Q.E. II; Brit. &amp; Can. Phosphors/Tags</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19201</td>
<td>Starha, Joseph</td>
<td>461 Marshall Dr., Walnut Creek, Ca., 94598</td>
<td>U.S. plate No. blocks; Can. inscrip. blocks</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19202</td>
<td>Beaumont, Donald</td>
<td>288 Old Orchard Grove, Toronto, Ont., M5M 2E5</td>
<td>Small Queens; Canada/G.B.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19203</td>
<td>*Hartford, Alan</td>
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<td>Brit. Commonwealth</td>
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<td>19204</td>
<td>*Soroski, Michael</td>
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<td>MNH Can.; Ukraine</td>
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<tr>
<td>19205</td>
<td>Brunet, Daniel</td>
<td>6442 - 41st Ave., Rosemont, Montreal, P.Q., H1T 2T9</td>
<td>Can.; World</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19206</td>
<td>Phillips, L. Gene</td>
<td>2351 Kings Cross Court, Columbus, Ohio, 43229</td>
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<tr>
<td>15331</td>
<td>Arndt, F. Jeffrey</td>
<td>Scott, P.O. Box 6485, El Paso, Texas, 79906</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13618</td>
<td>Bannister, Jas. Walter</td>
<td>Box 2437, Prince Albert, Sask., S6V 7G3</td>
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<tr>
<td>14630</td>
<td>Bryson, Sandra</td>
<td>2532 Bronte Dr., North Vancouver, B.C., V7H 1M4</td>
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<tr>
<td>19076</td>
<td>Cummins, Chas. C. R.R.</td>
<td>6, Guelph, Ont., N1H 6J3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13512</td>
<td>Curtis, Derrick C.</td>
<td>3816 Westview Drive, Terrace, B.C., V8G 2S5</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12526</td>
<td>Gellert, Dean A.</td>
<td>P.O. Box 33216, Fort Sill, Ok., 73503</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9454</td>
<td>Gilmer, J. Brian</td>
<td>2965 Rosebery Ave., West Vancouver, B.C., V7V 3A5</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14790</td>
<td>Goodall, Kenneth Wm.</td>
<td>7120 Elwood Rd., R.R. 4, Sardis, B.C., V0X 1Y0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10747</td>
<td>Harding, David E.</td>
<td>403-928 Southgate St., Victoria, B.C., V8V 2Y2</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11534</td>
<td>Harding, G., P.</td>
<td>CFSE HQ AAFCE/4ATAF, CFPO 5055, Belleville, Ont., K0K 3R0</td>
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<tr>
<td>11578</td>
<td>Heeley, Frank</td>
<td>6351 No. 7 Road, Richmond, B.C., V6W 1E8</td>
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<tr>
<td>17098</td>
<td>Hofman, Harry</td>
<td>General Delivery, Elkhound, B.C., V0B 1H0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11690</td>
<td>Hogg, C. Leigh</td>
<td>P.O. Box 8101, Bridgeport, Ont., N2K 2B6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16072</td>
<td>Hughen, Rev. Richard</td>
<td>A., P.O. Box 714, Sussex, N.J., 07461</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15611</td>
<td>Jensen, Bo Hammer</td>
<td>Ostbanegade 21, 1 TV, DK-2100 Kobenhavn, Denmark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12996</td>
<td>Lahausie, Emile (Maj.)</td>
<td>1025 Richmond Road, Apt. 1008, Ottawa, Ont., K2B 8G8</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11339</td>
<td>Leahy, Anne S.</td>
<td>P.O. Box 500 (MOSCO), Ottawa, Ont., K1N 8T7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15852</td>
<td>Lidster, Echo L.R.</td>
<td>Apt. 106, 503 Hoge St., Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 1W3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13011</td>
<td>Mears, Arthur W.</td>
<td>21 Elm Park, St. Stephen, N.B., E3L 2N7</td>
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<tr>
<td>14168</td>
<td>Mackay, F. A.</td>
<td>630 Garrow Dr., Port Moody, B.C., V3H 1H7</td>
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<tr>
<td>12920</td>
<td>O'Connell, James F. Jr.</td>
<td>133 Rumford Ave., Mansfield, Mass., 02048</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14947</td>
<td>Patterson, George</td>
<td>183 Trenton Ave., Mount Royal, P.Q., H3P 1Z3</td>
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<tr>
<td>14406</td>
<td>Pike, Christopher D. G.</td>
<td>77A Virginia Place, St. John's Nfld., A1A 3G8</td>
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<tr>
<td>9864</td>
<td>Richter, Donald M.</td>
<td>P.O. Box 10, Haverford, Pa., 19041</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>18075</td>
<td>Romero, Carlos E.</td>
<td>Apartade 25.005, Caracas 1023A, Venezuela</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15910</td>
<td>Russell, Kathleen</td>
<td>Box 584, Port Alice, B.C., V0N 2N0</td>
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<tr>
<td>9156</td>
<td>Senbeufler, Dr. J. M.</td>
<td>77 MacLaren St., Ottawa, Ont., K2P 0K5</td>
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<tr>
<td>13411</td>
<td>Shurvell, H. F.</td>
<td>425 Bernice Dr., Kingston, Ont., K7M 5X2</td>
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</table>
10923 Stalder, F. E., 913 Calrossie Blvd.,
Winnipeg, Man. R3T 0W9.
13365 Thompson, Geo. K., 14 Colladon
1209 Geneva, Switzerland.
9609 Trentham, A. Graham, 140 Hendon
Dr. N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2K 1Z1.
7354 White, J. K. 1270-69 Gainsborough
Drive, Oakville, Ont. L6H 2L2.
3704 Aitken, Hugh D., 1426 Oxford St.,
Regina, Sask. S4N 4G5.
13699 Allen, Norman V., Apt. 1002, 1450
Plessis St., Montreal, P.Q. H2L 2X4.
15862 Amato, Dianne J., 11450 95A Avenue,
Delta, B.C. V4C 3V5.
15978 Bartholomew, Col. David B., 5310
Spaatz, Tinker AFB, Ok. 73145
9625 Hayne, Neil A., P.O. Box 220,
Bath, Ont. K0H 1G0.
14681 Klouwak, Terry P., No. 10, 788 Notre
Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
R3E 0M3.
9467 Nielsen, Axel H., 778 5th Ave.,
Castlegar, B.C. V1N 1W6.
15878 Richmond, Edward S., Kagawong,
Ont. P0P 1J0.
12656 Trimble, Ralph E., P.O. Box 532,
Stn. A., Scarborough, Ont. M1K 5C3.
17010 Valanne, Bruce, James Park, N.B.
E0C 1J0.
13496 Bender, Jay, 100 17 Erdam Place,
Brock, N.Y. 10475
13709 Constable, A. Gordon, 183 Lakeshore
Cres., Saskatoon, Sask. S7J 3T4.
13912 Gadoua, Jean, 6525 Place Villon,
10272 Semple, Dr. Robert K., Dept. of
Geography, U. of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0.
15207 Smith, Frank R., 500 Windsor Ave.,
10454 Thompson, James A., 405 3rd Street,
Pleasant Grove, Ala. 35127
16012 Troche, Pedro Pagan, P.O. Box 636,
Brock, N.Y. 10473.

WELCOME NEW CHAPTERS
COLLINGWOOD COIN & STAMP CLUB -
CH-168
c/o D. James Measures,
P.O. Box 536,
Collingwood, Ont. L9Y 4B2.

CORRECTIONS - to November/December
1979 C.P.
18077 FONFEDER, G.

OFFICIAL RESIGNATIONS
10966 Corkum, Roderick W., Middle LaHave,
R.R. 3, Bridgewater, N.S. B4V 2W2.

DECEASED
9677 Clark, John E., St. Andrews, N.B.
12392 Nicholson, Thomas A., Etobicoke,
Ont.

CHAPTER CHANGES
Calgary Philatelic Society
C/o Secretary,
Box 1641,
Calgary, Alta. T2P 2L7.

MAIL RETURNED
15889 Kies, Ray, Apt. 701 Finch Ave. W.,
Apt. 701, Downsview, Ont. M3H 4X5.
10766 Levine, Terry, 133 Bloor St., Apt.
2119, Mississauga, Ont. L4Y 3T6.
17048 * Martin, Mrs. Ada B.
10337 Silver, Barry, 4745 Vezina St.,
Montreal, P.Q. H3W 1B7.
15241 Tsang, George, 25 Chun Tin St.,
6/F Flat A, Hung Hom,
Kowloon, Hong Kong.

THE SALES CIRCUIT - - -

We need stamps from Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, Channel Islands,
U.N.O., U.S.A., B.W.I., British Colonies and Commonwealth, Australia, New
Zealand, Oceania, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany, Scandina
vania and other European countries,
Japan and Israel. The stamps can be mint,
used, old, new, back of the book, revenues, etc.
We do not need Canadian plate blocks
unless they are pre-1960 or recent (low
value) mint singles or Central and South
America, Russia, Spain, Portugal or mixed
World Wide.
For better sales, do not put too much
duplication in your books and be sure to include the catalogue value of your stamps on each page.

If you wish to take part in the R.P.S.C. Sales Circuit, either buying or selling, please contact me for information.

(Mrs.) Margaret Allen,
Director of Sales,
Box 727, Fenelon Falls, Ont.
K0M 1N0.
Tel. 705-887-5386

FROM THE CHAPTERS - - -

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY
(Chapter 121)

St. John's Philatelic Society 1980-81 executive. Front (l-r) Mike Anderson, Bruce MacLean; rear (l-r) Bob Boehner, Earl Benson and Bob Rose.

Philately is alive and well in Newfoundland. The St. John's Chapter recently held a well attended, excellently mounted exhibition, NEWFIEPEx '80, on May 24-25. Awards were made as follows:

Best in Show - Gordon Perry (Newfoundland)
Best Newfoundland - John Walsh
Best Canada - Bob Boehner (Canadian precancels)
Best Commonwealth - Bob Boehner (New Zealand)
Best World - Cyril Strong (Germany inflation issues)
Best Junior - Kerr Newman (Space).

Special cacheted covers were prepared for the show and some are still available. The No. 10 envelopes have a printed cachet of either Newfoundland Sc. 240 or the 1889 stamped envelope portrait of Queen Victoria (Boggs' PS18). The covers are franked with either the Prairie Chicken or the Atlantic Whitefish stamps cancelled with the St. John's philatelic cancel and also have a hand stamped Newfiepex '80 rubber cachet. The set of 4 covers is available for $2 ppd. from the St. John's Philatelic Society, c/o P.O. Box 35, Mt. Pearl, Newfoundland, A1N 2C1.

At their June 11th meeting, a new executive was elected: Pres. Bruce MacLean (formerly of the Guelph S.C., Lindsay S.C. (Past Pres.) and the Peterborough club); Vice Pres. Bob Boehner; Secretary, Bob Rose; Treasurer, Paris Geoighiou and Director Earl Benson. Much of this meeting was spent in discussion of future activities including planning for Newfiepex '83, which will (Continued on page 245)
Advertising Rates

CANADIAN PHILATELIST ADVERTISING RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 issue</th>
<th>6 consecutive issues</th>
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<tr>
<td>Covers or specified pages</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Full page</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>375.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quarter page</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>150.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eighth page</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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</table>

Classified Ads: 15 cents per word. Minimum charge of $3.00 per insertion, payable strictly in advance.

Terms of Payment: To take advantage of the six issue rate (six issues for the price of five) payment must be made in one sum at the time the contract is signed.

All advertisers unknown to the R.P.S.C. must pay in advance for single insertions.

Prepayment of six consecutive issues incurs a fixed rate for that period. All other conditions are subject to change without notice.

Deadline for Copy: Copy to be in hands of the Advertising Manager by the 21st of the second month preceding the date of issue, i.e., November, January, March, May, July and September.

Date of Issue: First of the month of January, March, May, July, September and November, until further notice.

Changes of Copy: Copy will be repeated unless changes are supplied as above.

Cuts, Halftones, etc.: To be provided by the advertiser.

Chapter Insertions: $15.00 for six consecutive insertions.
R. K. Malott, Major (Rtd), Advertising Manager,
16 Harwick Crescent,
Nepean, Ontario, Canada K2H 6R1

The undersigned hereby agrees to take _______ page ad in _______ consecutive issues of THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST commencing with the issue of _______ at the rate of $_______ per issue for advertising. Payment for same in Canadian Dollars is to be made to THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA at the above address. The undersigned also agrees that, upon refunding the per issue rate, the Society shall be entitled not to run any advertisement or advertisements of the undersigned.

Dated _______ 19____ Signature __________________________

Address: ____________________________________________

(Space taken greater than contracted for will be charged at the single rate unless continued for six (6) consecutive issues.)
CLASSIFIED

Rates — 15 cents per word. Minimum charge of $3.00 for each insertion. Please indicate what heading ad to go under.

- PAYABLE
- CASH IN ADVANCE

Advertising Manager
RICHARD K. MALOTT
16 Harwick Cres.,
Nepean, Ontario K2H 6R1

CANADA & BNA


CANAND AND WORLDWIDE REVENUES bought and sold. Latest fully illustrated lists of Canadian and Worldwide revenue stamps - 50¢. E. S. J. van Dam Limited, Box 300, Bridgenorth, Ontario, Canada K0L 1H0.

NEWFOUNDLAND and CANADA special offers lists sent free on request. Gary J. Lyon (Philatelist) Ltd., Box 450, Bathurst, N.B., Canada.

CANADA—Quality mint & used. Friendly personal service. Orders in one day out the next. Capex souvenir sheets $2.50, Flag imprint sheets $3.00. Write for free catalogue to C & L Stamps, P.O. Box 477, Concord, Ont. L4K 1C6.

FREE price list. Canada mint & used, singles, plates, coils, Win. tagged. Want lists filled. Write J & B Stamps, Box 294, Trenton, Ont. K8V 5P5.

CANADA MINT APPROVALS. Our clean stocks of singles, blocks and coils are mainly never hinged. We stock Jubilee issue through to Officials, including higher values. Let us fill your wants lists and help you with new issues. We offer fast, dependable service at very competitive prices. Graham Reid, P.O. Box 680, Lindsay, Ont. K9V 4W9.

CANADA & BNA

CANADA: Quality used approvals. Beginner and intermediate collectors; prompt personal service; competitive prices. W. D. Stamps, Box 337, Waverley, Nova Scotia, B0N 2S0.

CANADA REVENUES

CANADA REVENUES bought and sold. Send want lists, offerings, or enquiries to Emery Ventures Inc., P.O. Box 1242, Coquitlam, B.C. V3J 6Z9.

CLEARANCE SALES


COVERS

PACIFIC ISLANDS, BRITISH BORNEO AREAS EXCLUSIVELY. Postal History items only. No stamps carried. RPSC number please. Howard Lee, Box 636D, New York, NY 10017 USA.

EXCHANGES


PARTNERS for philatelic exchanges wanted. Offer topical stamps of Rumania and East Europe, mint, used, FDC, eventually special postmarks and postal stationary. Also People’s China 1949-1966, mint, used, FDC. Wanted mint new issues of Great Britain, British territories, Canada. Dr. Bernard Wechsler, CP 1089, Bucharest 10, Rumania.
EXPERTISING

CANADA, UK, SCANDINAVIA. Evaluations at affordable rates. For personalized service, write:-- Penny-Black Services, Box 115, Brossard, P.Q. J4Z 3J1.


LITERATURE/PUBLICATIONS

ENQUIRIES welcomed for all Philatelic Literature Titles - in and out of print. Philately In Print, Box 6629, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1X4 (416) 895-9711.


POSTAL HISTORY

INTERESTED in Canadian postal history? Then join the Postal History Society of Canada. A sample Journal is $1. First year's dues are only $8.00. PHSC Secretary, Box 3461 Stn. C, Ottawa, Ontario, K1Y 4J6.

SUPPLIES

RUBBER STAMPS, all kinds made to order, C. M. Lentz, P.O. Box 402 Youngstown, OHIO 44501, U.S.A.

20% DISCOUNT on all Philatelic items, Catalogues, Publications, Albums, Supplements, Hinges, Mounts, Tweezers, etc. Postage and insurance will be paid by Steff's P.O. Box 122, Station 'B', 25 W. Mall, Etobicoke, Ontario M9C 4X9 - for quotes send a SSAE.

UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS: New York and Geneva, M14's, FDC's on all cover types, Air postal cards, much more. Excellent prices, for a complete list send S.A.S.E. to: ad hominem R.R. 3, Orillia, Ont. L3V 6H3.

WANTED - CANADA

WANTED Squared Circles, RPO's, Fancy Cancels, Town Cancels. Also Postcards, Covers. Greenwood Stamp Company, 216 Mailey Drive, Carleton Place, Ont. K7C 3X9.

WANTED — Alberta & Western Cancels on Stamp, Card or Cover. Also Post Card Views. Keith R. Spencer, 3659 - 109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6J 1C2.

WANTED, postmarks from the N.W.T., and Yukon. My speciality is the Eastern Arctic Patrol (Nascopie etc.). Send priced, or ask for my best offer. Andy Palochik, Box 3461 Stn. C, Ottawa, Ontario, K1Y 4J6.

WANTED — Ontario, Western, N.W.T., Yukon, Railway Depot, Squared Circle Cancels (Stamp or Cover). Have same to offer plus Eastern Canada Cancels, Small Queen's, R.P.O.'s, Slogans, Early Picture Postcards, etc. Graham Noble, History Dept. Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

WANTED - CANADA AIR MAIL

WANTED: Canadian pioneer and semi-official airmail covers and mint stamps. If you have any of these items not required please write. Also seeking Canadian and foreign aircraft crash (interrupted) covers and governmental container envelopes for returning mail to senders. Major R. K. Malott (Retired), 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, Ontario, Canada, K2H 6R1.

WANTED - CAN. AEROGRAMMES

CANADIAN PIONEER AIR MAIL FLIGHT COVERS wanted for period 1909-1927, especially covers flown in British Columbia, 1919-1921. Also used Canadian aerogrammes and Forces Air Letter Forms to the United Kingdom 1942 to

WANTED - GREAT BRITAIN

SCOTT NO. 3: a top quality collection or accumulation of Penny Red Imperforates wanted. Peter Hustwit, 15 Bedford Crescent, Ottawa, K1K 0E3.

Postmarked Ottawa (Con. from page 227) mailing to delivery, especially as Special Delivery, it would take about one hour to go from Ottawa to Vancouver; the actual transmission time being only a few seconds. Eventually one will be able to use the telephone in a post office or even at home to phone in a letter for transmission. The post office believes that there will be a considerable reduction in normal mail beginning in 1985 when this system is fully installed. Money orders will be transmitted in the same manner. The ultimate goal is to fully automate this and one telephone will be the sender with a second telephone receiving the mail or at least the notification that mail is waiting to be picked up at the central receiving station nearby.

The question of what mail will suit this system, namely opening the letters and later, the destruction of the originals, will have to be answered sooner or later. But one thing is certain, these systems are just a step away from reality. Already an Electronic Mail Study Group exists and one can expect a new philatelic venture. Keep your early electronic mailings as these may become distinct soon.

* * * *

The so-called ‘man on the mountain’ on the one dollar Vancouver stamp has proven not to be constant. It is an oddity as are so many others which are being reported in the press. The same goes for the many shifts of perforations and multiple process printings. It is suggested that collectors become more discriminating in what they buy and these sometimes fancy looking items should not be paid for in amounts often reaching three figures. Collectors would be much better off spending $100.00 on a Jubilee than on a dramatic shift.

M. K. Stamps
1580 PRINCESS ROYAL AVENUE
NANAIMO
BRITISH COLUMBIA
V9S 4A2

WE BUY AND SELL
WORLD WIDE STAMPS

Turks & Caicos Shells

Special issue of six stamps depicting Shells found in these Islands, released 30 June 1980 - Available from your stamp supplier or

Please send me information about the bird series, 1980 schedule of stamp releases & ordering details.

Name ..........................................

Address ........................................

PHILATELIC BUREAU
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS W1
Because you love your stamps...

...we put so much care into Showgard mounts

Philatelists know the meaning of safe protection and good presentation for their valued holdings. Would earnest collectors choose Showgard if it were less than the best? Certainly not!

We at Showgard recognized the meaning years ago and established our quality accordingly. The success of our mounts is the proof.

Sample from Vidiforms Co.
110 Brenner Drive,
Congers, N.Y. 10920
U.S.A.

Protect stamp values in Showgard!
If you want to sell top quality material at top prices call (415) 781-5127

NEXT AUCTIONS
JULY 23, 24 & 25
SEPTEMBER 3, 4 & 5
OCTOBER 22, 23 & 24

Catalog 3 weeks before Sales
By Mail: Send name, address and $1.50

RICHARD WÖLFFERS, INC.
Stamps and Stamp Auctions 127 Kearny St., San Francisco, CA 94108

WANTED CANADIAN ERRORS

MINT — USED — COVERS

387a
INVERTED SEAWAY

503a
MISSING BLACK

537a
GREY OMITTED

MISTER PHILATELIC
FRANK BAKOCS 694-3379
P.O. BOX 159, STATION H, TORONTO, ONTARIO M4C 5J1
Canadian Auction

features
BNA POSTAL HISTORY
STAMPS,
FREAKS, VARIETIES

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deluxe Auction Catalog.

Robert A. Lee
PHILATELIST

Member:
ASDA  CSDA
BNAPS  RPSC

P.O. Box 937
Tel: (604) 542-5169
Vernon, B.C. Canada V1T 6M8

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- Wholesale
- Collections

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J. D. McINTOSHER
PHILATELIST LTD.

WHOLESALE
We display hundreds of
collections, priced between
$100 and $5000 each. Profit is
assured with this many choices.

WE BUY
Offer us the lots others have turned down at your figure. We buy mostly from dealers so we
can pay fair market.

COME TO OTTAWA
We do not deal by mail. The overhead essential to mail business would undermine our low
mark-up, rapid turnover approach. More than 75% of our turnover is made with dealers and
collectors who come back to us from hundreds of miles away. We invite you to share their
distant, but highly valued source of supply in this competitive market.

Open Monday to Saturday, 9:30 am to 5:30 pm

New Store Location
246 SLATER STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1P 5J1 • Tel. (613) 238-3844

RETAIL
We display over 1000 sq. ft. of
foreign sets. We offer more
counters full of competitively
priced merchandise than we
have seen anywhere else.
MARESCH

1980 AUCTION SCHEDULE

AUGUST 27th — Featuring the Harry Lussey Collection
of THE LARGE QUEEN ISSUE, backed
by other excellent BNA & U.S. material.
We can accept further material up to June 15th.

* * * *

DECEMBER 10th-11th — General Sale with BNA, British
Empire and Foreign.
Further submissions solicited (cut-off date, Sept. 15th).

* * * *

Other dates in the Fall are available if necessary to
do justice to an outstanding collection. Your material in
our hands is your guarantee of TOP realizations.

May we hear from you?

r. maresch & son DEALERS IN
RARE STAMPS SINCE 1924

330 BAY ST., STE.703 • TORONTO, CANADA M5H 2X8 • (416) 363-7777
J. N. SISSONS INC.

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SHERATON CENTRE HOTEL
SUITE 103. MEZZANINE

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SHERATON CENTRE HOTEL
Includes one of the finest collections of Newfoundland
First Cents Issues.

DECEMBER 4, 1980
FEBRUARY 17-18, 1981

Consignments welcome anytime — 10% sellers commission
10% Buyers premium.

Subscriptions to Catalogues and Prices Realized for the
next 20 Sessions $10. (Ontario + .70¢ sales tax)
Catalogues $3.00 each (Ontario + .21¢ sales tax)

J. N. SISSONS INC.

THE SHERATON HOTEL  Suite 103, Mezzanine
100 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Canada M5H 3K6
Phone (416) 364-6003
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF CANADA

AS AT

DECEMBER 31st, 1979
BALANCE SHEET  
December 31, 1979

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<th>ASSETS</th>
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<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
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<td>Inventory</td>
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<td>Government of Canada and Ontario Hydro bonds, at cost</td>
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<td>(Quoted market value $6,117; 1978 $10,657)</td>
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<th>OTHER ASSETS</th>
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<td>Advance - Toronto Association of Philatelic Exhibitions</td>
<td>6,250</td>
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<td>Office equipment and exhibition stands</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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| **Total** | **$ 85,902** | **$ 78,391** |

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<th>1979</th>
<th>1978</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT LIABILITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>$964</td>
<td>$6,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments received in advance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>3,288</td>
<td>4,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership fees</td>
<td>27,594</td>
<td>31,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter fees</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>32,346</strong></td>
<td><strong>43,299</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESERVES</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life members</td>
<td>13,676</td>
<td>7,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>39,980</td>
<td>27,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>53,656</strong></td>
<td><strong>35,092</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Total** | **$ 85,902** | **$ 78,391** |
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE
For the Year Ended December 31, 1979

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1979</th>
<th>1978</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>$56,548</td>
<td>$36,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership fees</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter fees</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admission fees</td>
<td>4,842</td>
<td>3,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissions</td>
<td>(1,123)</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slide programmes (net)</td>
<td>(128)</td>
<td>924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from investments</td>
<td>5,208</td>
<td>3,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total income</td>
<td>66,381</td>
<td>45,881</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magazine</th>
<th>1979</th>
<th>1978</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing, postage and distribution $40,408</td>
<td>$39,032</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editorial costs</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40,527</td>
<td>39,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Revenue from advertising</td>
<td>11,088</td>
<td>11,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net magazine cost</td>
<td>29,439</td>
<td>27,761</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Membership Directory</th>
<th>1979</th>
<th>1978</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing, postage and distribution</td>
<td>13,848</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Revenue from advertising</td>
<td>3,877</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net membership directory cost</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales department</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International representation</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention</td>
<td>1,148</td>
<td>5,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Library of Canada</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Philatelist Library</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General administration</td>
<td>10,965</td>
<td>13,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and stationery</td>
<td>4,315</td>
<td>3,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>2,574</td>
<td>3,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>1,994</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expense</td>
<td>53,534</td>
<td>65,590</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excess of income over expense (expense over income) $12,847 $(19,709)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
For the Year Ended December 31, 1979

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOURCE OF WORKING CAPITAL</th>
<th>1979</th>
<th>1978</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of income over expense</td>
<td>$12,847</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on maturity of investment</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12,776</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life memberships received</td>
<td>5,717</td>
<td>3,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds of matured investment</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance repaid - Toronto Association of Philatelic Exhibitions</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29,243</td>
<td>6,321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPLICATION OF WORKING CAPITAL
Operations
Excess of expense over income                                 | 19,709|
Gain on maturity of investment                                 | 16    |
                                                               | 19,725|

INCREASE (DECREASE) IN WORKING CAPITAL                        | 29,243| (13,404) |
WORKING CAPITAL, BEGINNING OF YEAR                              | 16,747| 30,151   |
WORKING CAPITAL, END OF YEAR                                    | $45,990| $16,747 |

COMPONENTS OF WORKING CAPITAL
Current assets                                                 | $78,236| $60,046 |
Current liabilities                                            | 32,246  | 43,299  |
                                                               | $45,990| $16,747 |

NOTE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 1979

Significant accounting policies
(a) Inventory is determined and valued at approximate cost from the records as at the year end.
(b) Income and expense are accounted for on the accrual basis. Membership fees received in advance are deferred and brought into income in the applicable year.
(c) Office equipment and exhibition stands are recorded at a nominal value of $1 each. Additions are expensed in the year acquired.
## STATEMENT OF RESERVES
For the Year Ended December 31, 1979

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1979</th>
<th>1978</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIFE MEMBERS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, beginning of year</td>
<td>$7,959</td>
<td>$4,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions from new members</td>
<td>5,717</td>
<td>3,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance, end of year</strong></td>
<td>$13,676</td>
<td>$7,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, beginning of year</td>
<td>$27,133</td>
<td>$46,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of income over expense (expense over income)</td>
<td>12,847</td>
<td>(19,709)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance, end of year</strong></td>
<td>$39,980</td>
<td>$27,133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members,
The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

We have examined the balance sheet of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada as at December 31, 1979 and the statements of reserves, income and expense and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances except as noted in the following two paragraphs.

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

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

In our opinion, except for the effect of any adjustments which might have been required had we been able to audit fee and commission income and examine the inventory, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Society as at December 31, 1979 and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

JARRETT, GOOLD & ELLIOTT
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Toronto, Ontario,
March 3, 1980.