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COLLECTORS CLUB OF NEW YORK
MERRY CHRISTMAS

It won’t be long until the snow flies across most of Canada. And along with it comes those long, cold nights which give stamp collectors a perfect opportunity to squirrel themselves away in their stamp corners and dens to work on their collections and philatelic studies.

More than many hobbies, stamp collecting seems to be one that can occupy the hours when the weather outside is fit for neither man nor beast.

With the coming of winter — and the holiday season, we wish all readers an enjoyable Christmas and hope that at least one or two of your philatelic wishes will come true on Christmas Day.

CANADA POST

Canada Post’s future is getting a long hard look. In August, the Crown corporation announced it had made its first profit in decades — $96 million for the 1988-89 fiscal year on revenues of $3.4 billion.

That compares with losses of $38 million the previous year and $600 million in 1981, when Canada Post Corp. was formed.

Nearly 75 per cent of the profit was due to volume growth and increased efficiencies, Canada Post claims. A little over 25 per cent was the result of price increases.

About the same time, it was revealed the federal government is at least studying the possibility of turning over Canada Post to the private sector, a study that already has sent political sparks flying in Ottawa.

Some of the gains made recently by Canada Post have come by eliminating small, inefficient post offices in rural areas and by increasing the number of franchised and privately operated outlets.

At the centre of the debate — and doesn’t this sound familiar with the 150th anniversary of the first postage stamp coming up next year — is whether the postal service should be a government or private service. Competition is increasing for the communication dollar every year — Fax, private parcel services, cellular telephones, couriers and the rest all cut into what was once the nearly exclusive domain of the post office.

In 1989 Canada post served 10.5 million addresses, delivering an average of 33 million pieces of mail a day.

In 1988-89, Canada Post handled 8.2 billion pieces of mail, about 80 per cent of it for businesses, up six per cent from the previous fiscal year.

Canada Post claims ‘on-time’ delivery rates of 96 per cent in the same urban area and within the same province, and a 97 per cent rate on mail between provinces.

Canada Post now uses an average of 440 plane flights, 85 long-haul trucking routes, its own fleet of 5,000 trucks plus thousands of trucks of contractors, to move mail daily between 27 mechanized plants and hundreds of other mail-processing points.

Given the increased competition, the possibility of a privately-owned post office, and the increased reliance on business mail to make Canada Post profitable, one has to wonder how much longer the venerable postage stamp will continue to be produced and used.

Anyone with access to a steady supply of business mail, for instance, will already have noted the reduction in the number of stamps in day-to-day use.

In addition to meter mail, some countries have already introduced alternatives to the traditional postage stamp such as FRAMA labels.

While the traditional postage stamp may eventually be used less and less, that doesn’t mean the hobby of philately will die out, only take new directions. One only has to look at the popularity of collecting Klussendorf cancels or FRAMA labels to realize that mail and mail-related items will always be collectable, no matter what directions the post office takes in the future.
NO-PRICE STAMPS

Great Britain became the latest country to introduce 'no-price' stamps on Aug. 22. Two stamps, printed only as 1st Class and 2nd Class, are being tried by the Royal Mail as a five-month experiment to save postal users the time and efforts of purchasing an extra 1p stamp when postal rates go up.

Both the U.S. and Canada have issued such stamps, the Canadian versions coming when Canada Post was unsure at what price the first-class level would be set.

The new British stamps, in the familiar Machin design, are black and blue in color, the same colors as the one-penny black and the two-penny blue introduced as the world's first postage stamps in 1840. Britain (and many other stamp-issuing nations) will be marking the 150th anniversary of postage stamps next year with a large number of commemorative issues.

TATOM

Royal Mail International, the corporate arm of Royal Mail in Britain which handles mail to and from Britain, has introduced a new computer system known at Tatom (Tracking and Tracing of Overseas Mail) to speed deliveries.

Tatom uses the latest generation of coding desks to add phosphor dots as an aid to machine sorting and with laser guns, bar codes, and computers, provides instantaneous information about the progress of each mail bag through the system, including the time of departure and arrival.

Royal Mail International is touting the system, which will be operation throughout the U.K. by the end of the year, as the basis of a new worldwide airmail network involving all the world's postal authorities. RMI handles about 1 billion pieces of mail a year, making a profit of £300 million.
STAMP VIDEOS
The Philatelic Foundation, a U.S. based non-profit philatelists’ organization, has produced a 30-minute video on stamp collecting, The Romance of Stamp Collecting.

Based on a slide program of the same name, written by well-known U.S. philatelist Ernest A. Kehr and produced by PF board member Jack Rosenthal, the video is aimed at new collectors, both youngsters and adults.

It deals with the many aspects of the appeal of stamp collecting, from history and geography to culture, introduces topical collecting and includes tips on how to begin and maintain a stamp collection.

The video is available at $14.95 U.S ($9.95 US for Philatelic Foundation contributors). For information, write the Philatelic Foundation at 21 East 40th St., New York, N.Y., 10016, U.S.A.

DUCK STAMP
The 1989 version of the Wildlife Habitat Conservation stamp, featuring Quebec artist Jean-Luc Grodin’s Snow Geese at Nest, was unveiled recently in Montreal.

The fifth in the series of Canadian duck stamps, the new issue will be purchased by migratory game bird hunters to validate their licences for the 1989-90 season.

It is also available to collectors, at $7.50 per stamp, at Canada Post Philatelic counters across the country and from Canada Post’s philatelic service in Antigonish, N.S. It’s on sale until March 31, 1990.

Proceeds from the sale of the stamps are turned over to Wildlife Canada Habitat for projects such as wetland preservation. Since its inception in 1984, Wildlife Habitat Canada has committee more than $15 million to conservation projects.

RARE CANCEL
A possibly unique postal history item has been uncovered by the Bristol stamp firm of H and B Philatelists Ltd. The item is an 1864 1d plate III lettered IF and cancelled with the ‘C88’ postmark of St. Jago de Cuba. Previous to this discovery, the cancel was known only on 1d plates 100, 105, 106, 109, 120, 123, 138, 144, 171, and 208. The British Philatelic Association Ltd. has certified the cancel as genuine.

ON TOPIC
For topical and thematic collectors, AMIFITE (the Brazil-based Associação Mineira de Filatelia Temática), produces an interesting bimonthly publication, Temina. The 16-page newspaper is published in Portuguese but is not that difficult to follow. AMIFITE, under its president Luiz Fernando Junqueira, has about 500 members and produces an annual volume for its members listing all their names and addresses as well as a listing of members by the topic they collect. The organization also notes awards and publishes a roster of their rankings.

Annual dues are $10.
For information, write
AMIFITE
Caixa Postal 91
30, 161 Belo Horizonte – MA
Brazil

TO THE POINT
R.P.S.C. member Richard Malott caused quite a stir recently when he was chairman of the jury at PIPEX ’89, a joint A.P.S. - R.P.S.C. national show, in Edmonton, Alta. in June.

Malott, an F.I.P. - championship class exhibitor and international judge, created controversy when he proposed using the F.I.P.-sanctioned points system for judging at PIPEX.

But that proposal stirred up last-minute protests from the American Philatelic Society and the R.P.S.C. since neither organization has approved the F.I.P. system for judging at national or joint-national shows (such as PIPEX).

While the judging was done on the traditional basis of judges’ observations and discussions, it led to a letter from Michael Madesker, chairman of the R.P.S.C.’s judges that the Royal’s board of directors in March 1989 unanimously disapproved using any points system at national level exhibitions.

In his President’s Column this month (page 424), Royal president James Kraemer discusses the pros and cons of the points system now widely used at international shows. He asks for member comments on the system, which assign point values to various aspects of an exhibit with the exhibit’s award being determined by the total points achieved.

In recent issues, The Canadian Philatelist has been publishing (and will continue to publish)
the various rules and regulations that apply to exhibiting at international level, both as information for those who do enter international shows and as a guide for prospective exhibitors at local, regional and national shows as to the kinds of things on which judges will be making their determinations for awards.

The F.I.P. point system has been embroiled in controversy since it was introduced as some exhibitors, used to achieving high rankings under the old system, found themselves with lower awards using the new system.

While every judging system is based on a wide degree of subjectivity, the F.I.P. points system was supposed to achieve a measure of objectivity. Even that is still being debated. What do you, as Royal members who participate in shows at the regional or national level, think about the point system? Let Mr. Kraemer know — it will help in future decisions of the Royal as to judging at those shows.

INSURANCE PLAN

The Royal’s manager of insurance, Paul Smith, has negotiated a new stamp insurance plan for R.P.S.C. members.

It will be what we believe to be the best and most economical plan available in Canada and the United States. Full details will appear in the January-February issue and Mr. Smith will also begin a regular column in The Canadian Philatelist explaining details of the insurance plan.

S.W.A. OVERPRINTS

A limited hard cover edition of The Overprinted stamps of South West Africa to 1930 by Nalie Becker, RDPSA book has been released by Stanley Gibbons South Africa Publications, P.O. Box 930, Parklands 2121, Republic of South Africa.

With over 260 photographic illustrations including a number in colour, this book is the most definitive work on the overprints of South West Africa to ever appear. Despite the popularity of the field, no attempt has been made, until now, to research, list and position all known varieties. This informative and comprehensive book will be available from the above publishers at a cost of R145.00 plus R16 for postage and packaging. Shipments will be made in November.

Readers will recall the article, “A Fascinating Look into the Forgeries World”, by Nalie Becker of Johannesburg which appeared in Vol. 38, No. 5, of The Canadian Philatelist September-October 1987. Nalie Becker is well known as one of the foremost collectors of South West Africa. His research on the subject covers the early history, the occupational period, the latter issues including the postage dues, the “Official”, etc. This is a book that is thorough and is the result of much research and study spanning many years.

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March 16, 1989

William H. P. Maresch, Esq.
President
Maresch & Son Auctions Limited
330 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 2G8

Dear Bill,

Now that the bulk of stamps and related material have been sold by you at auction, I thought it might be appropriate to write to you to say how pleased the Executors and Trustees of the Above Estate are at the very thorough, painstaking and effective job you and the members of your organization did in the disposal of Vincent’s collections. It was and is, I believe, most appreciated by both the Executors and Trustees.

With best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

R. Sutherland
Secretary

May we hear from you when you are ready?

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DEALERS IN RARE STAMPS SINCE 1924
Letters to the Editor

TOO EXPENSIVE
(Editors Note: The following letter was sent to the St. Vincent Philatelic Service Ltd. in Kingstown, St. Vincent expressing one collector’s frustration with the expense of trying to collect new stamp issues of one country).

Thank you for the enclosed specimen of the Billie Holliday souvenir sheet. Regrettfully, I cannot accept it.

For a short time, I attempted to collect issues of your country but due to frequent issues with high values, it became too expensive.

It seems to me stamps should be issued to meet the postal needs of the citizens of the issuing country. However, St. Vincent chooses to issue 10-cent through 75-cnt stamps which should meet that need and also one dollar, two dollar, three dollar and four dollar stamps for a grand total of $11.75. Then, if that was not enough, you add two $6 souvenir sheets to increase the total issue to $23.75.

The Japanese art issue of July 6, 1989 is a perfect example of this. How do you justify such a high cost for postal charges? Does it really cost more than 75 cents to mail a letter within St. Vincent? Does it cost $1-$6 to mail a letter to a foreign country? I find that hard to believe.

As a stamp collector, I feel until St. Vincent begins to issue on a realistic basis by meeting the needs of your own people, not to mention the philatelic community, I can no longer collect issues of your country.

John J. Martino
Vincetown, New Jersey

PUBLIC RELATIONS – POSTMARKS
(Editor’s Note: The following letter was sent to Donald Lander, President of Canada Post Corp).

May I suggest that, as part of its “new image”, and as a public relations gesture to the communities it serves, Canada Post Corporation stop the use of postmarks which refer only to the postal code for the processing plant in which the letter is cancelled, as opposed to the actual city.

What is the point of saying “Canada” in the postmark? That’s already on the stamp or on the meter impression. What’s the point of saying “Postes Canada Post”? We know who’s carrying the mail. As for the use of postal codes, “L4W 1T0” and “M4L 3T0” and the like are meaningful only to Canada Post and stamp collectors. Other people still think of themselves as putting their letters in the mail at Toronto, or Montréal, or Vancouver, or Calgary...

May I respectfully suggest that as new cancelling machines are purchased, or as slugs are replaced, the name of the city be restored. The postal code would not have to be removed from the cancellation. You could simply substitute “Toronto Gateway L.P.P.” or “Toronto South L.P.P.” for the “Postes Canada Post” slug, which is redundant, as mentioned above.

Ideally, I personally would like to see postmarks for individual post offices. Toronto's Station Q could be called “Toronto – Deer Park Station”, for instance. I think such changes would promote the image of the Post Office as being part of the community, as it is still in smaller centres, rather than just an anonymous, massive bureaucracy.

I realize, being in the direct mail business, and being a stamp collector, that the mail is no longer sorted and cancelled at individual post offices, so I suppose this idea is not practical. However, I see no reason why the letter processing plants cannot be identified by city and postal code, rather than just the postal code.

James W. Bannister,
Toronto, Ont.

WRONG NAME
In reference to the Canadian Philatelist (Vol. 40, #4, July-August, 1989) I would like to point out a small error in the Palettes of ORAPEX ’89 listed on page 271. The winner of the Best Postal History – Ottawa Philatelic Society Medal was W. Cochrane for his Scotland: West Lothian County, 1669-1910 and not Father Walker as you reported.

On another note I am absolutely delighted that you published the list of RPSC accredited judges. As the Chairman of a National Show I know how difficult it is to find judges. This
list will go a long way to helping all show organizers. May I suggest that, in a future edition of the CP, you publish each of the judges prime areas of philatelic interest. As you know Show organizers are asked that, when selecting judges, they ensure that most, if not all exhibit categories are covered by a knowledgeable judge.

On a last note, I hope that you will see fit to keep the judges list up-to-date by informing us of the name of new judges or those that may have qualified for a more senior level. Perhaps we could even see an article on judging becoming a regular feature of CP.

Charles J.G. Verge
Ottawa, Ont.

HERITAGE QUESTION

I'd guess many of us would like to see more articles of the type written by Joseph Monteiro for your May-June 1989 issue on the Heritage Artifacts and National Park definitives. His summary was excellent and further improved by the comments of Larry McInnis in your subsequent issue.

However, there appears to be a 'chicken or egg' situation with regard to the second and third printing of the 1-cent decoy. While both writers agree that the final printing was on Clark paper, footnote 2 in the original article, quoting Canada Post, indicates that this printing preceded the Harrison paper variety, which would place Clark second and Harrison third.

I would appreciate a clarification of this inconsistency. In all other cases, the Clark printing preceded the Harrison, as shown in the following re-tabulation which incorporates Mr. McInnis’ corrections on the 2, 5 and 10-cent issues (and PN4 of the $2 Kluane, which was omitted from the original tabulation).

---

**ARTIFACTS, NATIONAL PARKS DEFINITIVES**

By Joseph Monteiro (revised by Samuel Rock Jr.)
Can. Phil. 40 (3) May-June 1989

| ARTIFACTS          | AP, A, NPN | CBC, C, NI* | CBN, H, NPN* | AP, R, PCM
|--------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------
| 1¢ DECOY           |            |             |              |                 
| 2¢ SPEAR           |            |             |              |                 
| 3¢ LANTERN         |            |             |              |                 
| 5¢ BUCKET          |            |             |              |                 
| 10¢ WEATHERCOCK    |            |             |              |                 
| 20¢ SKATES         |            |             |              |                 
| 25¢ BUTTER         |            |             |              |                 
| 37¢ PLOUGH         |            |             |              |                 
| 43¢ CRADLE         |            |             |              |                 
| 64¢ STOVE          |            |             |              |                 
| 39¢ BED            |            |             |              |                 
| 50¢ SLEIGH         |            |             |              |                 
| 68¢ WHEEL          |            |             |              |                 
| 42¢ CHEST          |            |             |              |                 
| 55¢ KETTLE         |            |             |              |                 
| Note: above AP printing perf. 14 x 13 1/2, CBN printing perf. 13 x 13 1/2 | | | | | |

*for the 1¢ Decoy only, the Harrison printing proceeded the Clark printing. **tagged 4-sides

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| $1 FUNDY (tagged) | CBN, A, PN1 |
| $1 FUNDY (no tag) | CBN, A, PN2 |
| $1 GLACIER        | CBN, C, PN1 | CBN, H, PN2 | BABN, H, PCM1 |
| $1.50 WATERTON    | CBN, A, PN1 | CBN, H, PN1 |
| $2 KLUANE         | CBN, A, PN1 | CBN, C, PN3 | CBN, H, PN4 |
| $2 KLUANE         | CBN, A, PN2 |
| $2 BANFF          | CBN, H, PN1 | BABN, H, PCM1 |
| $5 PT. PELEE      | CBN, A, PN1 | CBN, C, PN2 | CBN, H, PN1 |
| $5 LA MAURICIE    | CBN, A, PN1 | CBN, C, PN2 | CBN, H, PN1 |
My realignment is basically chronological, by paper supplier:
- Abitibi (up to 1983)
- Clark (1984-85)
- Harrison (1985-86) except for the $1.50 in 1982
- Rolland/Harrison (1986 and after)

If further research determines that the Clark printing also preceded the Harrison for the 1-cent decoy, then the footnote in the tabulation should be deleted.

Thanks to all for this significant contribution.
Samuel Rock Jr.
Metuchen, New Jersey

DEFINITIVE DISCOVERY?

The recent article by Joseph Monteiro and the letter from Larry McInnis reawakened my interest in the Artifacts and National Parks issues. I took out my accumulations and checked them all over.

In doing so, I discovered a very small but consistent difference in the perforations of these stamps. I have not seen this mentioned in the literature so I am uncertain of the significance thereof. I have measured these perf marks with a Stanley Gibbons Instanta gauge with divergent lines with the following results:
1) The CBN printings of the decoy, spear, lantern and bucket stamps have two perforation types - 13.3 x 13.3 and 13 x 13.3
2) The Fundy stamps have three perforations - 13.3 x 13.3, 13.5 x 13.5, and 13.3 x 13.5.
3) The Glacier stamps have two perforations - 13.5 x 13.5 and 13.3 x 13.5.
4) The Waterton stamps have one perforation - 13.3 x 13.3
5) The Kluane stamps have three sets of perforations - 13.5 x 13.5, 13.3 x 13.5, 13.3 x 13.3. The colour contrast between CANADA and the green background is much greater for 13.3 by 13.3 than it is for the other two (see photos).

6) The Banff, Pelce and La Maurice stamps all have two perforations - 13.3 x 13.3 and 13.5 by 13.3. In most cases, I don’t have the resources (plate blocks etc.) to determine which perf belongs to which printing, if indeed they do. It seems to me that these variations are too consistent to be accidental.

The detection of such small differences, 13.3 and 13.5, demands patience, a good light, and a lens. I would be much obliged if someone with good resources would either confirm this suggestion or shoot it down.
Bruce Dickson
San Luis Obispo, Calif.

(Editor’s note: John G. Schmidt of Madison, Alabama has done a great deal of research on the Heritage Artifacts and National Parks issues in preparation for an article updating his work on modern Canadian definitives that appeared in The Canadian Philatelist in March-April 1981 and November-December 1982 issues. The first part of his update on the 1977-82 definitive issues and his research into the Heritage Artifacts, National Parks and other definitive issues will appear in the January-February 1990 issue.)

FRIENDSHIP THROUGH PHILATELY

I read with interest your note about India in CP, July-August 1989. As a Canadian very interested in Indian philately, I would like to thank you and the organization for keeping mutual relationship and mutual friendship between to societies.

Both Indian and Canadian philately are very rich with history and tradition and ongoing
mutual support and interest will foster goodwill among its members.

Thanks again and allow me to take this opportunity to thank you and congratulate you on an excellent journal.
Arun K. Garg
Belcarra, B.C.

I have an additional example.
Enclosed is a photocopy of this square cancel.
The office number, 314951 is incomplete. Note the newer Ontario abbreviation, 'ON'.
Gord Hind
Mississauga, Ont.

TORY HILL MOON
I have casually collected MOONS and their square successors and also socked-on-the nose Canadian cancels so when I saw Mr. Kraemer's article on Tory Hill with the cancellations, I checked my collection. I believe

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MUSHROOMS
Canada Post continued to issue stamps with a natural theme with the Aug. 4 release of a se tenant set of four featuring four mushrooms native to Canada. Issued in the first-class rate of 38 cents, the stamps feature the admirable boletus, common morel, cinnabar chanterelle, and spindle coral, each on a different-colored solid background. The Latin species name of each mushroom is included in the stamp designs of Ernst Roch. The stamps were issued in Toronto during the conventions of the Mycological (mushroom) Society of America and the American Institute of Biological Studies. Printed by Ashton-Potter Ltd. of Toronto, Ont., 15 million stamps were issued.

Specifications:
Issue: Mushrooms
Denomination: 4 x 38¢ (se tenant)
Date of Issue: August 4, 1989
Last Day of Sale: February 3, 1990 (as stock allow)
Design: Ernst Roch
Printer: Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto
Quantity: 15,000,000
Dimensions: 30 mm x 36 mm (vertical)
Perforation: 13+

REGIMENTS
Technical difficulties have beset the Sept. 8 release of the two-stamp se tenant set honouring the 75th anniversaries of two of Canada’s best-known military regiments on the 50th anniversary of Canada’s declaration of war against Nazi Germany in 1939.

First, publicity materials about the two stamps were delayed because of technical problems encountered in the printing process, a combination of five-color lithography and one-color steel engraving. Then Canada Post announced that because of the printing problems only a very limited quantity of “inscribed philatelic stock” (plate 1) was supplied by the printer, Canada Bank Note Company of Ottawa.
As a result, Canada Post’s philatelic service in Antigonish, N.S. will limit orders of inscribed mint blocks to one per customer, supplying unscribed blocks for additional orders, and sending a “randomly selected inscribed block or an inscribed corner First Day Cover...as a free bonus.”

Those who order mint panes will receive unscribed panes and a free bonus while FDC orders will be supplied as usual.

No plate 2 blocks as first announced will be available as there weren’t sufficient quantities printed. Despite the limits, which resulted in Canada Post supplying only unscribed blocks to philatelic counters across the country, some plate 1 blocks were erroneously shipped to stamp depots in the western provinces and the Yukon.

Given the foul-ups, it appears that plate 1 blocks will be in short supply, giving those fortunate enough to obtain some the possibility of some lucrative increases in value in a relatively short period of time compared with normal issues. And given the apparent printing difficulties, there may even be a few printing varieties that slipped through the quality control process, giving collectors something to search for.

The stamps themselves, were designed by Tiit Telmet, Normand Fontaine and Joseph Gault, depict the Princess Patricia’s Canadian Light Infantry on a March at dusk during the Korean War and the Royal 22e Regiment going “over the top” during the First World War.

Both regiments, the Princess Pat’s and the Van Doos, were formed in 1914 as infantry battalions. Both fought in the Second World War and Korea and were part of NATO forces in Germany and UN peacekeeping forces, most notably in Cyprus.

The Princess Patricia’s, named after the daughter of the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, a son of Queen Victoria and a governor general of Canada, came into being in Ottawa in August 1914, the result of an offer by Capt. Andrew Hamilton Gault to finance and equip a battalion for overseas service.

The Princess Pat’s became Canada’s first regiment to see battle in World War One, on Dec. 21, 1914. The regiment distinguished itself throughout that war, most notably at Frezenberg on May 8, 1915, and at Vimy Ridge on April 9, 1917.

During World War Two, the Princess Pat’s won battle honors in the Italian campaign. It remained part of the permanent army and was sent to Korea where its Second Battalion received a United States Distinguished Unit Citation for its successful defense of the Kapyong Valley and Seoul during the sixth Chinese Communist offensive.

After the war, it became a permanent part of Canada’s peacetime army.

The regiment has been involved in UN peacekeeping activities since 1964 and is headquartered at Currie Barracks in Calgary, Alta.

The Royal 22nd, known as the Van Doos, was formed Oct. 21, 1914, entirely of French Canadians. It saw its first action on Sept. 15, 1915 and later gained honours for its fighting abilities at Courcellette and Cherity. It was disbanded after the war but was reformed shortly thereafter and was granted the ‘Royal’ title by King George V on Feb. 16, 1921.

In World War Two, the regiment fought in the Italian and Northwest European campaigns. In Korea, the regiment distinguished itself in the battle for Hill 355.

Headquartered at the historic Citadel in Quebec City, the Van Doos have participated in UN peacekeeping operations as well as supplying manpower and equipment for to cope with civilian disasters such as floods and forest fires.

**Specifications**

**Issue:** Regiments: Princess Patricia’s Canadian Light Infantry/Royal 22e Régiment

**Denomination:** 2 x 38¢ (see tenant)

**Date of Issue:** September 8, 1989

**Last Day of Sale:** March 7, 1990 (as stock allow)

**Design:** Tiit Telmet, Normand Fontaine, Joseph Gault (Design)/Yves Baril (Engraving)

**Printer:** Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa

**Quantity:** 15,000,000

**Dimensions:** 40 mm x 26 mm (horizontal)

**Perforation:** 13+

**Gum Type:** Coated one side, litho Peterborough

**Printing Process:** Lithography (five colors) and steel engraving (one color)

**Pane Layout:** 50 stamps

**Tagging:** General tagged, four sides

**Official First Day Cover (OFDC) Cancellation:** Ottawa, Ontario
INTERNATIONAL TRADE
The importance of international trade to Canada's economy was marked with the Oct.
2 issue of a stamp to signify Canada Export
Trade Month.
Canada has the fourth highest per capita
Gross Domestic Product in the Western world, almost 30 per cent of it coming from exports,
and 35 per cent of that coming from its
manufacturing sector.
One of 23 original signatories to the General
Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in
1948, Canada has played a leading role in the
international trade world in attempting to in-
tease trade opportunities.
Today GATT has 95 members, a headquar-
ters in Genena, Switzerland, and nearly 30
more countries apply GATT policies de facto
in their commercial links with trading partners.
GATT holds regular conferences, known as
'Round', to negotiate world trade practices.
The Export Trade stamp was designed by Les
Holloway and Nita Wallace of SDesignSpurce
in Toronto, illustrating the world in a box mar-
eked by a Canadian flag to signify its links with
all nations through trade.
The stamps, of which 15 million were pro-
bred by Ashton-Potter Ltd. of Toronto, were
printed in five-color lithography.

Specifications:
Issue: International Trade
Denomination: 38¢
Date of Issue: October 2, 1989
Last Day of Sale: March 31, 1990 (as stock
allow)
Design: Les Holloway, Nita Wallace
Printer: Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto
Quantity: 15,000,000
Dimensions: 40 mm x 26 mm (horizontal)
Perforation: 13+

Gum Type: PVA
Paper Type: Coated one side, litho
(Peterborough)
Printing Process: Lithography (five colors)
Pane Layout: 50 samps
Tagging: General tagged, four sides
Official First Day Cover (OFDC) Cancellation: Ottawa, Ontario

THE ARTS
Four anniversaries in the world of Canadian arts
are marked with an Oct. 4 set of four se-tenant
stamps.
The stamps focus on the world of film, stage,
theatre and music, commemorating the 50th an-
niversaries of the National Film Board and the
Royal Winnipeg Ballet, the 25th anniversary of the
Confederation Centre of the Arts in Charlot-
tetown, P.E.I. and the 30th anniversary of the
Vancouver Opera.
The three-dimenisonal designs, created by
William Tibbles, use paper sculptures done by
fellow Torontonian Jonathan Milne, on a stage.
Each background has a different color. Ashton-
Potter Ltd. of Toronto produced 15 million of
the stamps in six-color lithography.

Specifications
Issue: Arts and Entertainment
Denomination: 4 x 38¢ (se tenant)
Date of Issue: October 4, 1989
Last Day of Sale: April 3, 1990 (as stock allow)
Design: Jonathan Milne, William Tibbles
Printer: Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto
Quantity: 15,000,000
Dimensions: 26 mm x 40 mm (vertical)
Perforation: 13+
Gum Type: PVA
Paper Type: Coated one side, litho (Peterborough)
Printing Process: Lithography (six colors)
Pane Layout: 50 stamps
Tagging: General tagged, four sides

CHRISTMAS STAMPS

Canadian winter scenes by well-known Canadian artists are featured on this year’s Christmas stamp series issued by Canada Post.

Once again a special Christmas card rate has been set for seasonal use with cards only – 33 cents. The stamp uses the now-familiar bar code as part of the design and can only be used for greeting cards mailed to Canadian addresses in a “Greet More” envelope (with a do-it-yourself computer coding for the postal code). The stamp, available only in packs of 10, uses William Brymner’s Champ-de-Mars, Winter painting.

The 38-cent domestic (first class) rate Christmas stamps features an oil painting, also hanging in the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, by one of Quebec’s best-known painters, Marc-Aurèle de Foy SuzorCote (1869-1937). Titled A Bend in the Gosselin River, Arthabasca.

The 44-cent U.S. rate uses a winter landscape, Snow II, by Group of Seven artist Lawren S. Harris (1885-1970).

The 76-cent international rate stamp features a painting done by A.H. Robinson (1881-1956) in the late 1920s. Titled Ste-Agnès, the work portrays winter in that village near Malbaie.

All four stamp designs were produced by David Nethercott and Viviane Warburton of Ottawa and printed in five-colour lithography by Ashton-Potter Ltd. of Toronto.

Specifications:
Issue: Christmas 1989
Denominations: 33¢, 38¢, 44¢, 76¢
(33¢ available in pack of 10 stamps only)
Date of Issue: October 26, 1989
Last Day of Sale: April 25, 1990 (as stock allows)
Design: David Nethercott, Viviane Warburton
Printer: Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto
Quantity: Sheet Stamps: 38¢-45,000,000
44¢-10,500,000
76¢-10,500,000
Stamp Packs: 33¢ 7,000,000
38¢ 625,000
44¢ 500,000
76¢ 500,000
Dimensions: 33¢: 40 mm x 26 mm (horizontal)
38¢: 26 mm x 40 mm (vertical)
44¢: 30 mm x 36 mm (vertical)
76¢: 30 mm x 36 mm (vertical)
Perforation: 13+
Gum Type: PVA
Paper Type: Sheet Stamps: Coated one side, litho (Slater) Stamp Packs: Coated one side, litho (Peterborough)
Printing Process: Lithography (five colours)
Pane Layout: 38¢, 44¢, 76¢-50 stamps/44¢, 76¢-5 stamps
Tagging: General tagged, four sides
Official First Day Cover (OFDC) Cancellation: Ottawa, Ontario
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SEASON'S GREETINGS

This is the last issue of The Canadian Philatelist for 1989 which means that it is time to wish all our members, Season's Greetings. It is my wish that each of you have a joyous and happy holiday with your family. Hopefully you might receive a gift of some of those expensive stamps that you need. A splendid gift would be a years membership in the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. More and more philatelists are giving a year's membership to their philatelic friends and loved ones. It makes a most appreciated gift at this time of year.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

Each year there are a number of World International Philatelic Exhibitions. Very few Internationals are held that do not come under the F.I.P. (Federation Internationale de Philatélie) rules and regulations.

To have one's exhibit accepted for exhibition at an International exhibition is a great honour. After all these exhibitions are the Olympics of Philately.

Of the 51 Canadian preliminary entries sent to Philexfrance '89, 35 were finally accepted. Among those not accepted by the Exhibition Committee were several outstanding Gold medal exhibits. This generally occurs when no space in the specific category is available for the scope of the exhibit is too narrow a subject.

No longer will it be possible to have one's exhibit accepted for international competition unless it has won at least a Vermeil medal in National competition. This means that unless you have won a Vermeil medal at the R.P.S.C.'s annual exhibition, at the national exhibitions held annually in Ottawa and Edmonton, at Stampex in Toronto or any other Canadian stamp show accredited National exhibition status by the R.P.S.C., your exhibit will not be accepted for an International. Of course if your exhibit wins a high award in another country's National exhibition, it would be acceptable for world competition.

Commissioners from countries whose exhibits are not of international calibre receive a letter of protest from the Chairman of the Jury and their Federation receives notice of censure. Exhibits must be verified by the national federation as to when, where and the level of award given to each exhibit at national shows. No longer are Commissioners' recommendations considered seriously. When an exhibitor enters international competition the exhibitor's claim to winning previous medals is carefully checked and verified by computer.

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In 1990 the following F.I.P. International exhibitions are scheduled:
- Dusseldorf, Germany "Dusseldorf 90", July 12 - 17, a youth exhibition;
- Auckland, New Zealand "New Zealand 90", Aug. 24 - Sept. 2.

F.I.P. FEDERATIONS

There are now 67 Federations from as many countries around the world which are member delegates to the World Philatelic Congress. Each federation has the right to send one voting delegate and an alternate delegate to the annual Congress. An alternate delegate does not have a vote unless the federation's official delegate
is absent. (A Federation is the national organization recognized as representing the philatelic clubs and associations within a country.)

The 58th Philatelic Congress was held in Sofia, Bulgaria in June 1989. The 1990 philatelic congress will be held in London, England at the conclusion of Stamp World '90, the international exhibition. The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is the Federation representing Canada.

CANADIAN EXHIBITORS
While Canadian exhibitors have done well in international competition, we could do better. First of all every exhibit must have a plan. This is the first page and indicates what the exhibitor is showing. Rarely would this first page have a stamp on it but would have an outline of the contents of the exhibit. If an exhibitor is showing a large number of frames he may find it necessary to have a second page that indicates the highlights in each frame. Remember that judges at internationals look for the rare, the unusual, and the difficult-to-find in an exhibit.

One of the unusual aspects at Brasiliana '89 was the large number of thematic exhibits. They received 10 gold medals, including two large golds. Each thematic gold medal exhibit contained unusual and scarce philatelic items such as inverted heads etc. In each case the initial page showed the outline of the plan. The thematic exhibits demonstrated a lot of research and were presented in an excellent manner.

THE F.I.P. POINT SYSTEM
It is this writer's opinion that it will be a long time before judges will feel comfortable with the F.I.P. point system for judging. Many pros and cons have been discussed to date. As one who has used the point system, I am not convinced that it is a good method. Some Federations have wisely decided to not use the point system but to take five years to evaluate the system's merits.

One of the great negative factors in using the point system is the temptation for experienced judges to rate an exhibit and then fill in the points in a manner that equals the award they have already decided the exhibit should receive.

Under the point system, 30 to 35 points are allocated for "Treatment and Importance". What is important? Does it mean that a one-stamp exhibit of a single stamp, for example Canada's map stamp, is less important than a 19th-century collection of Barbados? How many points does the judge give each exhibit for importance? One or two points can make the difference in the medal the exhibit receives.

These are just two of the questions raised about the point system.

How do our members feel about the F.I.P. point system? Write a letter to the editor and give them your opinion. This is an opportunity to have input from our members as to the positive and negative aspects. In the meantime Canada, the U.S.A. and several other federations will not use the point system for judging national exhibitions.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS
A call for nominations of Directors of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is hereby set forth.

Eight (8) Directors will be elected at the annual meeting to be held in Regina, Saskatchewan at Royal 90 on June 9, 1990.

"Nominations must be in writing and be made and seconded by members in good standing of the Corporation. The person nominated must consent to his or her nomination and such nomination to be valid must be received by the National Office in Ottawa or by the President by January 1, 1990. All nominations will be placed before the Nomination Committee who will prepare a slate of Directors of those nominated to ensure national representation based on levels of membership."

The proposed slate of directors will be published in the March/April issue (1990) of the Canadian Philatelist along with a short biography of each nominee.
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## COMING EVENTS

### NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

#### 1990

- **MARCH 16-18** – SPRING SHOW 90, Edmonton, Alta, Coast Terrace Inn.
- **APRIL 27-29** – ORAPEX 90, Ottawa, Ont. at the RA Centre.
- **JUNE 8-10** – ROYAL 90 ROYALE, Regina, Sask. at the Convention Centre.
- **JUNE 22-24** – STAMPEX 90, Toronto Convention Centre.

#### 1991

- **MARCH 15-17** – SPRING SHOW 91, Edmonton, Alta, Coast Terrace Inn.
- **APRIL 5-7** – ROYAL 1991 ROYALE, Dorval Community Centre, Dorval, Que.
- **MAY 3-5** – ORAPEX 91, Ottawa, Ont. at the RA Centre, Riverside Drive S.

#### 1992

- **MARCH 20-22** – ROYAL 92 ROYALE, Edmonton, Alta. Terrace Inn Hotel.

#### 1989

- **NOV. 17-19** – Canadian Stamp Dealers’ Association annual Ottawa Stamp Show will be held in the Ottawa Congress Centre, 55 Colonel By Dr., Ottawa, Ont. Information: Andy Kosztandy (416) 489-4457.
- **DEC. 2** – Stoney Creek Stamp Club’s 14th annual show and bourse will be held in the Fiesta Mall, Highway 8, Stoney Creek, Ont., 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Includes 10 dealers, exhibits, club circuit books, youth booth. Free admission. Information: Stoney Creek Stamp Club, P.O. Box 9343, Stoney Creek, Ont. L8G 4S1.

#### 1990

- **JAN. 19-20** – CATHPEX 90, the annual exhibition and bourse of the St. Catharines Stamp Club, will be held at the Fairview Mall, Geneva Street, St. Catharines, Ont., 12 noon-9 p.m. on Friday, Jan. 19 and 9 a.m.-5 p.m. on Saturday, Jan. 20. Includes exhibits and 16 dealers. Free admission. Information: Roy Houby, Chairman, PO Box 2145, Station ‘B’, St. Catharines, Ont. L2M 6P5.
- **FEB. 10-11** – NIPEX’90, the annual exhibition and bourse of the Niagara Philatelic Society, will be held in the Stanford Lions Club Hall, 3848 Portage Rd., Niagara Falls, Ont. Information: Dave Hill, P.O. Box 2038, Station “B”, St. Catharines, Ont. L2N 6P5.
- **FEB. 17-18** – The North Toronto Stamp Club’s 47th annual exhibition and bourse will be held at the North Toronto Memorial Gardens, 180 Eglinton Ave. W., Toronto, Ont. Saturday hours 10 a.m. – 6 p.m.; Sunday 10 a.m. – 5 p.m. Free admission and parking. Information: Marilyn Cassie, 12 Newing Ct., Ajax, Ont. L1S 2T6.
- **MARCH 9-11** – Florida West Coast Stamp Expo annual exhibition and bourse will be held in the St. Petersburg National Guard Armory, 3601-38th Ave. S., St. Petersburg, Fla. An APS national exhibition. Information: E. Walter Parker, PO Box 532, Crystal Beach, Fla. 34681, U.S.A.

#### 1992

- **MAY 1-3** – ORAPEX 92, Ottawa, Ont at the RA Centre, Riverside Drive S.

For information, application forms etc. write to the following:

- SPRING SHOW: Keith R. Spencer, 5005 Whittemud Road, Edmonton T6H 5L2.
- STAMPEX: P.O. Box 204, Station ‘Q’, Toronto, Ont. M4T 2M1.
- ROYAL 90 ROYALE: Dr. Frans H.A. Rummens, 94 Munroce Place, Regina, Sask., SAS 4P7.

Only by attaining high awards in National exhibitions can exhibitors expect to be accepted to competition in International (World) exhibitions. Generally a vermeil medal and occasionally a large silver medal will qualify your exhibit for International competition.

#### 1990

- **MARCH 10-11** – NYPEX 90, the annual exhibition of the North York Philatelic Society, will be held in the Edithvale Community Centre, Finch Avenue, between Bathurst and Yonge, North York, Ont. Show hours 10 a.m.-5 p.m. both days. Free admission. Information: Alan Hanks, 34 Seaton Dr., Aurora, Ont. L4G 2K1.
- **MARCH 16-18** – SPRING SHOW 90, the annual exhibition bourse of the Edmonton Stamp Club at the Coast Terrace Inn. A national exhibition. Information: Keith Spencer, 5005 Whittemud Rd., Edmonton, Alta., T6H 5L2.
- **APRIL 7** – The 29th annual Barrie District Stamp Club exhibition and bourse will be held at the Sunnidale Park Centre, Sunnidale Road, Barrie, Ont., 9 a.m.-5 p.m. featuring 14 dealers. Information: Robert Prince, Show Chairman, 52 Rose St., Barrie, Ont. L4M 2T2.
- **APRIL 21-22** – WINPEX’90, the 7th annual exhibition and bourse of the Essex County Stamp Club will be held at Mackenzie Hall, 3277 Sandwich St. (just west of the Ambassador Bridge), Windsor, Ont., 10 a.m. – 5 p.m. Saturday, noon-4 p.m. Sunday. Information: Show Chairman, Essex County Stamp Club, P.O. Box 1503, Station ‘A’, Windsor, Ont. N9A 6R5.
- **APRIL 27-29** – ORAPEX 90, the annual exhibition and bourse of the RA Stamp Club at the RA Centre, Ottawa, Ont. A national exhibition. Information: Charles J.G. Verge, 1100 Aldea Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1H 8C2.
- **MAY 3-5** – STAMP WORLD LONDON ’90, a World Philatelic Exhibition under F.I.P. patronage celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Penny Black, at the Alexandra Palace, London, England. Canadian Commissioner is David Dixon, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5E9.
- **MAY 25-27** – PIPEX ’90, the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs annual meeting and national-level exhibition, will be hosted by the Oregon Stamp Society at the Monarch Motor Inn, 12566 S.E. 92nd Ave., Clackamas, Ore. (suburban Portland). Philatelic literature exhibits included. Information: PIPEX ’90 Chairman, 1939 N.E. Broadway, Portland, Ore. 97232.
COMING EVENTS

1990

JUNE 8-10 — ROYAL '90, the 62nd annual convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada at the Ramada Renaissance Convention Centre, Regina, Saskatchewan. For information write to Dr. Frans H.A. Rummens, 94 Munroe Place, Regina, Sask., S4S 4P7.

JUNE 22-24 — STAMPEX '90, a R.P.S.C. accredited national show, will be held in the Toronto Convention Centre, Toronto, Ont. Information: STAMPEX, PO. Box 204, Station ‘Q’, Toronto, Ont. M4T 2M1.

JULY 12-17 — DUSSELDORF '90, an International Exhibition for Youth under F.I.P. patronage, to be held in Dusseldorf, Germany. Canadian Commissioner to be appointed.

AUG. 24-SEPT. 2 — NEW ZEALAND 1990, a world Stamp Exhibition under F.I.P. patronage in Auckland, N.Z. For information, contact the Canadian Commissioner: W. L. (Bill) Percy, 18 Hyland Ave., Georgetown, Ont. L7G 3A2.


OCT. 6-7 — VICPEX '90, the Vancouver Island Philatelic Society and the Greater Victoria Philatelic Society fall exhibition and bourse will be held at the Garth Homer Achievement Centre, 813 Darwin Ave., Victoria, B.C. Hours: Saturday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.; Sunday 11 a.m. - 4 p.m. Information: Dr. Donald M. Shorting, Box 5164, Station B, Victoria, B.C. V8R 6N4.

1991

MARCH 15-17 — SPRING SHOW 91, the annual exhibition and bourse of the Edmonton Stamp Club at the Coast Terrace Inn, Edmonton, Alta. A national exhibition. Information: Keith Spencer, 5005 Whitmud Rd., Edmonton, Alta. T6H 5L2.

APRIL 5-7 — ROYAL 1991 ROYALE, the 63rd annual convention and national show of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be held at the Dorval Community Centre, Dorval, Que. A national exhibition. Information: Raymond W. Ireson, 86 Cartier St., Rochboro, Que. H8Y 1G8.

MAY 3-5 — ORAPEX '91, the annual exhibition and bourse of the RA Stamp Club at the RA Centre, Ottawa, Ont. A national exhibition. Information: Charles J.G. Verge, 1100 Aldea Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1H 8C2.


1992

MARCH 25-29 — CANADA '92, World International Youth Philatelic Exhibition under the auspices of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and approved by the F.I.P. will be held in the Montreal Convention Centre, (Palais de Congrès) in Montreal, Que. This is Canada's second international youth exhibition.

APRIL 17-26 — ESPANA '92, a World Philatelic Exhibition under F.I.P. patronage will be held in Granada, Spain. Canadian Commissioner to be appointed.

NOTICE

Items for Coming Events are printed free of charge. To ensure insertion, send notice of event at least four months in advance to: The Editor, The Canadian Philatelist, 23 Seneca Pl. W., Lethbridge, Alta. T1K 4M7.

MEMBERSHIP DUES SCHEDULE
(Effective January 1, 1990)

<table>
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*This applies to all memberships which have expired.

All fees cover a 12-month period from date of initial publication or renewal and include 6 issues of the Canadian Philatelist.

Fees are expressed in Canadian Dollars except U.S.A. and other countries which are in U.S.A. Dollars.

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EXCHANGES WANTED

Since the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is the national society of philatelists in Canada, many requests for exchange partners are referred to us. As a service to our members, we are pleased to present these names, so that those who wish to do so can make overseas contacts. Please note that we have no way of checking the credentials of the individuals who write to us asking that their name be published, therefore we urge that caution be taken when answering these requests.

Asif Jfiaz
Khalid Road
Zafar Dar Street
Muslim Ganj
Sheikhupura
PAKISTAN
A youth collector would like a stamp pen pal to discuss stamps and stamp collecting.

P.B. Lopatkin
str. L. Ukzainka, 15, ap. 11A
274000 Chernowci
USSR
Searching for exchange partners in Canada and the United States. Would like to exchange mint stamps. Can correspond in English, French or Russian.

Bourzaza Malek
3, rue Thiers BT, B
El-Harrache
ALGERIA
A 20-year-old student would like to exchange stamps. Writes in French.

Angel Nieto Zudaire
Ronda da Bararain, 5-6°D
Baranain (Navarra)
SPAIN
Wishes to correspond concerning philatelic publications and catalogues. Writes in Spanish only.

Krzysztof Macek
Aleja Pokoju 1-0° M19
42-207 Czestochowa
POLAND
Collects thematics and wishes an exchange partner. Writes in French and Polish.

DEMANDES D’ÉCHANGE

La Royal Philatelic Society ne s’occupe pas normalement des échanges entre philatélistes, mais comme elle est la société philatélique nationale du Canada, on lui transmet de nombreuses demandes de philatélistes désireux de troubter des correspondants pour échanger des timbres. Ainsi a-t-elle décidé, pour rendre service à ses membres, de publier les noms des intéressés d’outre-mer, afin que ceux qui désirent établir des rapports avec eux puissent la faire. Je vous signale toutefois que nous ne savons rien des personnes qui nous demandent de publier leur nom, c’est pourquoi je vous conseille d’être prudent en répondant à ces demandes d’échange.

Marta Tymowska
ul. wl. Orkana 2je/19
32-500 Chrzanow
Woj. Katowickie
POLAND
A Polish collector of painting, animal, flower and pre-1940 stamps wishes to correspond and exchange stamps with R.P.S.C. members. Writes in English.

Josef Maksymowicz
Orkorska 343
181 00 Praha 8
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
A veteran Czech collector wishes to correspond with Canadian collectors interested in exchanging Canadian stamps for stamps of Czechoslovakia. Writes in English.

Johan Forsman
Vasaangen 45
64200 Narpes
FINLAND
A Finnish collector with worldwide interests wishes to exchange stamps with worldwide collectors in Canada. Writes in English.

Konstantin Zaitsev
ul. Tlitscha 13, kv. 17
Noginski-3, Moskovska obl. 142403
U.S.S.R.
A Soviet thematic collector interested in space, Halley’s Comet and Arctic-Antarctica topics wishes to exchange Soviet materials for stamps and FDCs. Writes in English.
Mr. Meir Kasirer  
P.O. Box 1521  
RAMAT-GAN 52115  
Israel  
Keen collector of U.N. field post covers (used by the various nations in UNIFIL, UNDOF, UNTSO and MFO-Sinai) would like to exchange covers with collectors who possess such items.

Helmut Bein  
DDR 4090 Halle-Neustadt  
Block 14712  
GDR  
German stamp collector, who also is the leader (he is a teacher) of a pupils' collector's club. He would like to exchange stamps, he can supply eastern European stamps. He would also like to make contact with Canadian junior stamp clubs for the purposes of exchange for his students.

Huang Xiao-Ming  
Nanning 27-1  
Xianfing Road, Guangxi  
P. REP. OF CHINA  
Wishes to exchange stamps. Writes in English.

Tadeusz Kliminski  
34-410 Rabka  
ul. Słoneczna 14/11  
POLAND  
Polish collector will exchange mint stamps of Poland, eastern bloc countries for mint sets of Canadian stamps. Writes in English.

Slawomir Janikowski  
14-202 Ilawa  
ul.1 Maja 31A/21  
POLAND  
A Polish collector of sport, animal, plant, and Pope John Paul II thematics wishes to exchange stamps with Canadian collectors. Writes in English.

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Gerald E. Wellburn
Philatelist Extraordinaire

by Beverlie Clark

Gerry Wellburn, membership #4087 — a noted historian whose aim is to preserve the postal history as well as the history of the forestry industry of Vancouver and British Columbia — was elected a Fellow of our Society in 1968.

Born in England, his family set sail for Canada, lured by the promise of opportunity and adventure, in 1911. After arriving at Halifax they travelled by train across Canada and finally settled in Victoria, where he resides today. In 1921 he married Ethelmay Heathcote, who passed away in September 1988.

Gerry Wellburn spent most of his years in the logging and lumber business, having started his own firm, Wellburn Timbers Ltd., in 1928. His timber firm worked under contract to the H.R. McMillan export company until 1942 when the larger firm bought out the Wellburn holdings, keeping his on as a divisional manager for the next 25 years.

His interests have been many — from a boyhood fascination of trains to his great interest in the forestry industry, his collection of vintage cars, and his dedication to the postal history of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, which developed from his stamp collection started as a young boy.

He has been described as being “obsessed with preserving history of British Columbia's largest industry”. In fact, his enthusiasm and dedication was so great that in 1940 he actually prepared a list of all the different types of machinery and hardware used in the earlier years of the logging industry, and later started a collection which today is all together at the British Columbia Forest Museum, located near Duncan, B.C.

His wonderful specialized collection of Vancouver Island and British Columbia covers and stamps of the 1860s and 1870s has won many gold medals in philatelic exhibitions in Canada and abroad, having captured the Grand Award at CAPEX '51 (Toronto), the Prix d'Honneur
at both Basle (1974) and Toronto CAPEX '87. He has served on several international juries, spoken at many philatelic gatherings, and written a number of articles on his specialized collection. The book, *The Stamps & Postal History of Vancouver Island and British Columbia*, based on his collection, was published in 1988.

Besides his Fellowship in the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, he was honoured in 1939 when he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and again in 1950 when he became a signatory of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. In 1969 he was elected to The Order of The Beaver (BNAPS), and as a Fellow of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain in 1970.

His community involvement started as early as 1914 with the King's Scouts, followed by the Y.M.C.A. Boy's Work (1916-19) and the Victoria Amateur Swim Club (1919-21). He is the recipient of honorary life memberships in the B.C. Truck Loggers' Association, the Canadian Institute of Foresters, the Duncan Cowichan Ho-Ho Association (Lumber), the Association of B.C. Professional Foresters, and the B.C. Historical Association, Victoria. He has also been awarded the City of Victoria Medal for organizing stamp exhibitions; The Canadian Museums Association, Award of Merit (1979); the American Association for State and Local History, Award of Merit (1976).

Indeed Gerry Wellburn is a most distinguished historian, and both the philatelic and historical communities owe him a great deal for his endeavours in these fields.

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I.1.3 - Railway Fever (continued)

Austria: YV 503, MI 646; Sc 385

1837: Locomotive "Lafayette" type 210, 1.435m. gauge, built by W. Norris it entered into the service of the Baltimore & Ohio. First locomotive of this company which had a horizontal boiler, exterior cylinders for this company and exterior cylinders inclined towards the rear. The drive wheels were 1.22 m in diameter. Bulgaria: YV 2854; MI 3280

Cachet: Vienna 12-11-1976

1837: Locomotive "Austria", type: Planet 020, built by R. Stephenson. November 23, 1837, it opened the Florisdorf to Deutsch Wagram line. it was one of the Mercury series; the chassis was of metal/wood as on the Patentes.
Austria: YV 1389; MI 1559; Sc. 1067

1837: "La Junta" locomotive, type 211, built by W. Norris for the Schenectady Locos Works. With a "cow catcher" in front, sloped cylinders, fire pit in the form of a box, the engineer’s shelter roof extended above the tender. This was the first locomotive to operate in Cuba.
1837: “Bury” locomotive, type 110, built by Edmund Bury for the London and Birmingham Railway. To ensure passenger train service between London and Birmingham. The fire box was a cylindrical section ending in a cupola topped with a small dome.
Mauritania: YV 469; MI 707; Sc. 472.

1837: “North Star” locomotive, a patented type built by R. Stephenson. Originally created for the New Orleans Line it was modified and introduced into a wide gauge lines: 2.134m. on the Great Western, with drive wheels of 2.44m. diameter, speed: 72 km/h.
Poland: YV 2260; MI 2431, Sc. 2147 with portrait of R. Stephenson.

1838: “Sharp” locomotive, patented type. The lengthwise beams of the chassis were bent to the right of the central axle to reduce the height of the stirrups supporting the two bearing axles. The model built for La Compagnie francaise des Chemins de fer du Nord is particularly elegant. This type of engine travelled on the Warszawa to Wien line in 1840.
Cancellation: Warsaw 14-9-1975

1838: “Lion” locomotive, type 021, built for the Liverpool-Manchester by Todd, Kitson and Laird. Large vertical fire box of square section surmounted by a large cupola, interior cylinders.
San Marino: YV 631; MI 818; Sc 598.

1839: “Bayard” locomotive, patented type, width 1.435m - 65 km/h. Baptised with the name of the builder of the line. Built in Newcastle by Longridge. October 3, 1839 it open the first rail line in Italy between Naples and Portici. San Marino: YV 632; MI 819, Sc. 599

Cancellation: Naples 9-6-1976
1839: Locomotive "Berlin Posdam", type 210, built by Norris, Philadelphia. Bury firebox, inclined exterior cylinders fixed to the smoke box, bogie (cow catcher) in front, with two close axles. It was not considered very stable on the German plain and was degraded to fixed duty in the yards.
Mauritania: YV 471; MI 709; Sc. 474

1839: "Snelheid" locomotive, patented type built by Logridge & Co. at Newcastle. September 20, 1839 it inaugurated the Amsterdam to Haarlem line at 17 km/h.
Netherlands: YV 325; MI 334; Sc. 214

1840: Locomotive, Module type 130 width 1.524 m., built by Joseph Harrison. One now saw the appearance of four-axle engines. A bearing axle at the front and three drive axles joined by connecting rods, the first suspended from large leaf springs. Was built in Russia in 1845 by the Alexandrovski Works to pull the freight trains on the St. Petersburg to Moscow line.
Poland: YV 2267; MI 2432; Sc. 2148

1841: Germany, "Borsig" locomotive, type 211. The first locomotive built by August Borsig (1804-1854) at Berlin Moabit, which inspired the Norris type but with an extra bearing axle, the boiler was much longer. The fire box was fitted between the third and fourth axle. July 2, 1844, the first "Borsig" made a triumphant debut on the Juterborg line.
Germany-Berlin: YV 108; Sc. 9N112

Bulgaria: YV 2855; MI 3281

1841: "Princess" locomotive, patented type, was built for the Dublin and Kingston Railway and travelled on this line.
Ireland: YV 531; MI 528; Sc. 581
1841: "Ajax" locomotive, type 021, built for the North Ferdinad Kaiser Railroad, Austria, by Jones Turner & Evans, Great Britain. May be found in the Vienna museum.
Czechoslovakia: YV1476; MI 1603; Sc. 1374.

1843: "Philadelphia" locomotive, type 220, by William Norris, USA, who was the first to sell locomotives to Canada and Europe.
This engine was the first imported. Ordered by Von Shonerer for the Wien-Raab company it was unloaded at Trieste in January 1838. Following this 14 more locomotives were ordered by the Austrians. William Norris and his brother Octavius opened a locomotive construction plant in the north of Wien in 1844.
This engine is characterized by its fire box jutting out at the rear and its articulated bogie in front.
Bulgaria: YV 2856, MI 3282

1843: "Beuth" locomotive, type 111, ordered for the Berlin to Anhalt line. It was the 24th locomotive built by A. Borsig, who gave it this name in honour of Wilhem Peter Beuth, 1781-1853, forerunner of the new technique and founder of the first technical school.
Germany-Berlin: YV 616; Sc. 9N467

1844: "Buddicom" locomotive, type 111. First of the Crewe type (from the name of the locality) machines of the London & North Western.
It was imported into France by William B. Buddicon. A Stephenson machine it had inclined external cylinders with double parallel longitudinal beams and a deep fire box located between the second and third axle, it performed very well.
The Saint Pierre" No. 33 was built at Sotteville by the Aicard and Buddicom works, it may be found in the museum at Mulhouse.
Zaire: YV 963; MI 623; Sc. 936

Cachet: La Gareenne-Columbes

Comoro Islands: Yv. 179; Sc. C125, with the "Buddicom" of Paris - St. Germain and the dirigible "Giffard" named after the engineer who invented the steam injector in 1838.
1844: Locomotive “Koloss”, the first 120 type in Austria. Built by Wenzel Gunther, it went into service that year on the KFNB line. Sloped external cylinders, large fire box projecting from the rear of the chassis, a very large dome placed immediately behind an enormous chimney shaped like an upside-down cone, a three axle tender was attached. One must agree that starting from this time the tender was an integral part of the locomotive. Paraguay: YV 1468; MI 2375.

1845: Russia, locomotive type 220 Series V, for passenger trains on the Moscow to St. Petersburg line. Russia: YV 4475, 4717, Sc. 4659

The “Longboilers”
In the “Planet” and “Patented” engines, a large part of the heat produced in the fire box was unused. As a result, Stephenson lengthen the boiler tubes and the boiler. He adopted a new square fire box with an incorporated dome and abandoned the outside frame. The fire box was placed after the rear axle on the “patented” locomotives, after this between the second and third axles. Following this change the machine became a “Longboiler”, for example: “La Gande A”, “Sezanne” and “L’Aigle”.

1845: Czechoslovakia, it was a Norris 210 formula locomotive which opened the Praha to Olomouc line August 20, 1845. Cachets: Used at Prague and Ilomouc

1845: In Jamaica, the locomotive “The Projector”, patented type, with a three-axle tender, which inaugurated the Kingston to Spanish Town line November 21, 1845. Jamaica: SC 324

1845: Locomotive “La Grande A”, built by Stephenson & Co. for the London North Western Railway, as a Longboiler 210. Drive wheels 2.13 m. in diameter. Several locomotives of this type remained in service in Egypt until the beginning of the twentieth century.
1847: Locomotive "Sezanne", Longboiler type 111, built by Alfred Halette for the Montrœau to Troyes line - speed: 60 km/h. Completely restored it may be found in the Mulhouse museum.

1846: Locomotive "L'Aigle", Longboiler type built by R. Stephenson at Newcastle for the Avignon to Marseille line. Restored, it may be found in the Mulhouse museum.
Dahoney: YV 346; MI 593, Sc 328

1846: Hungarian locomotive "Heves", 210 type by Cockerill and Company, Seraing, Belgium - eight locomotives of this type were built in 1846 and bore the following names: Heves, Neograd, Estergom, Yacz, Komaron, Hort, Borjod, Nyiatra.
Hungary: YV838; Mi 943

1846: Hungarian locomotive "Bets" no. 70, type 111, built by Gloggnitzer of Vienna. May be found in the museum at Budapest.
Hungary: Sc 2086
1847: Hungarian locomotive "Deru" type 210. Presently in the museum of Budapest. Hungary: YV 1278; MI 1584; Sc 1224

1847: English locomotive "Jenny Lind", patented type, designed by David Joy and built by E.B. Wilson and Company for the London & South Coast Railway. This type of locomotive was built over a period of 40 years. Speed: 80 km/h. Togo: YV AV393; MI 1379; Sc C391

This locomotive is not, as is very often indicated, the first locomotive put into service in Norway in 1854 but resembles the "Jenny Lind" of E.B. Wilson as indicated on page 93, number 1517 of L'Echo de la Timbérologe, January 1981. Norway: YV 299; MI 384

1847: English locomotive "Iron Duke", type 212, very wide, a project of Daniel Gooch and built by the Great Western Works, Shildon. Drive wheels of 2.134 m. diameter, external frame of teak covered with sheet iron. The
formula 212 displayed the largest curved beams on the line.
Gabon: YV AV163; MI 557, Sc C163

1847 - 1947
5 HELVETIA

1848: Swiss locomotive “Limmat”, Norris type 210, built by Essil Kessled, Karlsruhe, 40 km/h. The cylinders were mounted horizontally and on a projection, boiler and fire box of the long boiler type. The boiler, fire box and cylinders were covered with mahogany. Purchased for the Nordbahn, it began service on the Zurich to Baden line. An exact replica may be found in the Transportation Museum at Lucerne.
Switzerland: YV 441; MI 484; Sc 308

1848: Locomotive “Dragon”, type 220, of Germany by Henschel of Kassel. Combining the characteristics of several builders, the connecting rods of the drive wheels were built of a double metal bar.
Germany-Berlin: YV 452; MC 488; Sc 9NB 115

1848: U.S.A. locomotive “Fred Merrill”, American type 220 of Norris by Schenectady Works for the Milwaukee & Waukesha Railway. This legendary locomotive became the symbol of western expansion used by all the American companies, it was also used in Europe.
Niger: YV 511; MI 701; Sc 515

1848: Spanish locomotive “Mataro”, type 111, built by Jones and Potts of Warrington, Great Britain, inspired by the Allan-Crewe type. External longitudinal beams, external cylinders slightly inclined. October 28, 1848, it inaugurated the Barcelona to Mataro line, a distance of 28 km. A faithful reproduction was built for the Centenary of the Spanish rail lines.
Spain: YV 1828; MI 2068; Sc 1800

Cachet: Mataro 20-9-1979

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Philexfrance'89  
A Spectacular International
by James E. Kraemer

Philexfrance 89 is already being referred to as the most prestigious international philatelic exhibition ever held.

The July 7-17, 1989 show opened with a spectacular cavalcade of 11 old mail coaches followed by modern postal vehicles of 15 European countries.

The procession started from the Place de la Bastille, passing the Pyramid of the Louvre and the Eiffel Tower on its way to the Porte de Versailles, the site of the exhibition.

The coaches were displayed in the exhibition hall for the entire length of the show.

The modern Parc des Expositions at the Porte de Versailles, a 50,000 square-metre complex on a single level, right in the heart of Paris, the French capital, was the site of Philexfrance.

The exhibition was planned to coincide with the bicentennial of the French revolution and the Declaration of the Rights of Man. The 200th anniversary of the storming of the Bastille was also celebrated during the exhibition. The year 1989 also marked the 100th anniversary of the Eiffel Tower.

Set within the Parc des Expositions was a symmetrical display of 6,000 exhibition frames containing about 100,000 pages of postage stamps in international competition.

Within the same area were 270 dealers from all over the world – including four Canadian dealers, Andrew Holtz of Toronto, Neil Ryan of Montreal, The Classic Collector (L. Sismondo) of Ottawa, and AGH Stamps of Montreal. Also in attendance were 130 postal administrations and four philatelic agencies.

The exhibitions at Philexfrance were brought to Paris by 59 national commissioners.

Attendance was excellent with the total paid reported to top 260,000. On France’s national holiday, Bastille Day July 14, over 40,000 visited the exhibition.

A first in pre-stamped postcards - the electronic postcard - made its debut at the exhibition. The equipment was developed five French companies with Bertin and Co. having the overall responsibility.

To send a electronic postcard, the sender simply inserted a 10-franc coin (about $2 Cdn) into one of 50 consoles located in the aisles of the exhibition centre, and created a postcard without paper, pen or stamps. The sender used a keyboard to compose both the message and address, which were displayed on a screen. (Five languages were available to the sender).

The user then validated the information on the screen, pushed a button, and the electronic postcard was on its way.

The information went to a data processing centre using a fibre optic cable where the message

Paris-Strasbourg coach, 1830 vintage, on its way to the world exhibition.
The latest in computer technology was applied to postcards at Philexfrance. A computer terminal was used to write the message, address, apply the postage and postmark and send this souvenir postcard on its way.

was printed and immediately forwarded to its destination.

The international airmail rate in France is 2.20 F., meaning the revenue derived from the 10 F. charge for an electronic postcard must have netted a tidy profit. Throughout the exhibition, long lines of people waited their turn to send an electronic postcard.

On display at Philexfrance were 1,080 exhibits, a record number. The entries were judged by 61 international judges plus 10 apprentice judges. The F.I.P. point system was in use and rigourously at that. The result ws that the awards were well-deserved and justly earned.

It is this writer’s opinion that under the old judging system, Canadian entries would have earned three or four higher awards. Even so, Canadians did quite well, earning a total of 33 medals.

While we didn’t strike gold, except for Major Richard K. Malott’s large gold in the F.I.P. Championship Class, Canadian collectors did earn six large vermeil medals.

The winner of the Grand Prix D’Honneur was Giuseppe Barcella of Italy. The Grand Prix International went to Angelo Lima of Brazil and the Grand Prix National was won by Georges Dervin of France.

CANADIAN RESULTS
Large Gold:
Large Vermeil:
Hyman Nathanson, Toronto, Ont. – French Colonial Classic Issues
Patrick Sloan, Ottawa, Ont. – South Atlantic Airmails, 1920-40
Andrew Cronin, Toronto, Ont. – Postal History of Carpatho-Ukraine
Guy Des Rivieres, Quebec City, Que – Letters of the French Regime and the first postal markings of Lower Canada
F.R. Stubens, Mississauga, Ont. – Chinese Treaty Ports (Fred also received Felicitations of the Jury)
Daniel Eaton, Vancouver, B.C. – Literature, The Stamps and Postal History of Vancouver Island and British Columbia

Vermeil:
Dr. Alan Selby, Don Mills, Ont.
‘Gerry Post’, Quebec
‘Wilson’, Ontario
Frank Alusio, Islington, Ont., a thematic exhibit of the atom. (This is a remarkable achievement, to earn a vermeil medal for a thematic exhibit. Congratulations to Mr. Alusio)
Canada Post Exhibition card featured Louis-Honore Frechette, the French Canadian poet.

Large Silver:
Warren Dickson, Thornhill, Ont.
Alan Hanks, Aurora, Ont.
Paul Berega, Ottawa, Ont.
Paul Barbatabicius, Scarborough, Ont.
Richard Malott, Ottawa, Ont.

Silver:
Raymond Ireson, Roxboro, Que.
Eugene Labiuk, Mississauga, Ont.
Lawrence Walker, Montreal, Que.
Martin Carbonneau, St. Roch de l’Achigan, Que. — Youth
Richard Toop, Ottawa, Ont. — Literature, Canadian Military Post Offices to 1986
Philaprint, Toronto, Ont. — Literature, The Canadian Philatelist

Silver-Bronze:
Kenneth Magee, Clinton, Ont.
Philatele Quebec, Montreal, Que.
Normand Caron, Montreal, Que. — Literature, Scott Canada Specialized Catalogue

A model of the Turgotine coach used on a French mail route circa 1775

Bronze:
Julie Maison (Youth)
Maude Mercier (Youth)
Sebastien Roy (Youth)
Josee Archambault (Youth)
(All four medal winners are from St. Roch de l’Achigan, Que.)
Piet Steen, Hinton, Alta. — Literature, The Latin America Post

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Monaco U.P.U. 1949-1950
par Jacques Nolet, A.Q.E.P.

INTRODUCTION
De plus en plus de philatélistes chevronnés et spécialisés dans la philatélie française s’intéressent aux “à côté” des timbres-poste dentelés émis par la France ou des nations apparentées (Andorre, Monaco, etc): tirages intérieurs (dessins préliminaires, maquettes acceptées, épreuves d'état, épreuves d'artiste, épreuves d'atelier, épreuves de couleur, essais de couleur, bons à tirer, etc.) et tirages de luxe (non dentelés, épreuves de luxe, épreuves collectives, blocs-feuillets, etc.) surtout.
Nous voudrions, dans la présente étude consacrée à l’émission du 75 e anniversaire de l’Union Postale Universelle de 1949-1950, analyser en profondeur la série qui fut émise par la principauté de Monaco dans le cadre de cette commémoration internationale.
Non seulement elle présente d’indéniables originalités (dates d’émission, tirage des essais de couleur, coins datés) mais surtout elle offre une variété spectaculaire dans les “tirages spéciaux” ou tirages de luxe (mentionnons entre autres les non dentelés, les épreuves de luxe, les épreuves collectives et les blocs-feuillets).
Une telle étude, espérons-le, amènera les philatélistes à mieux comprendre le cheminement propre à toute émission postale et, surtout, clarifiera définitivement la question des “tirages de luxe” réalisés pour cette série monégasque.

DEVELOPPEMENT
Nous procéderons d’une façon classique pour étudier cette émission commémorative spéciale: après avoir évoqué brièvement les circonstances l’émission (I), nous parlerons de son créateur (II) puis du travail d’impression tant de la première tranche (III) que de la seconde (IV) avant d’entamer la question des tirages spéciaux (V).

I – Les circonstances
La Principauté de Monaco ne pouvait décemment passer sous silence le 75 e anniversaire de la fondation de L’Union Postale Universelle, fondée en 1874 et dont elle faisait partie effectivement depuis 1875. Il va de soi qu’elle devait souligner l’anniversaire par une émission postale spéciale.
L’administration postale avait donc décidé l’émettre une série de trois timbres-poste (deux sur la Poste ordinaire, un pour la Poste aérienne) vers la toute fin de l’année 1949, plus précisément le 27 décembre (illustration #1).
Un peu plus tard elle se ravisera et décidera d’émettre d’autres valeurs différentes (une pour la Poste ordinaire, et trois pour le Poste aérienne) qui porteront le nombre des timbres-poste émis pour cette série postale à sept vignettes. Ces dernières seront mises en vente le 12 septembre 1950 (illustration #2).
De cette façon Monaco pourra donc s’associer à la commémoration de l’Union Postale Universelle (émission de 1949), tout en célébrant le 75e anniversaire de son appartenance ou adhésion à cet organisme international (émission de 1950).

II – Le créateur
Les responsables de l’Office des émissions de timbres-poste de Monaco firent appel pour
Ayant déjà gravé la première Marianne (illustration #4) d’après-guerre et ayant jusque-là une expérience de plus de vingt années de métier, Gandon fut donc chargé en premier lieu d’exécuter un dessin artistique qui servirait pour l’ensemble de la série.

Nous ignorons précisément si les responsables monégasques lui ont donné des indications préalables, mais il est sûr que le traitement du sujet devait avoir une relation quelconque avec la Principauté.

b) le dessin

Si nous examinons le dessin accepté (illustration #5) par l’Office des timbres-poste de Monaco, force est de constater que l’approche de Gandon était résolument “monégasque”.

En effet parmi les trois éléments principaux du sujet accepté, nous remarquons, à gauche, le palais princier. Peut-il y avoir un élément local plus approprié?

Le deuxième élément important de ce dessin consiste en un globe terrestre, placé à droite, et en relation étroite avec le rôle que devait jouer l’Union Postale Universelle (à savoir la transmission du courrier partout à travers le monde).

Enfin, troisième élément fondamental: une colombe et une banderole portant en légende le motif de cette émission postale: 1874-1949 Union Postale Universelle.

Les autorités postales ont dû être satisfaites de cette production artistique de Gandon, puisqu’elles ont accepté son dessin initial et l’ont même chargé de le graver en taille-douce.

c) la gravure

Pierre Gandon s’est donc remis au travail en gravant d’abord le timbre de 25 francs (qui devait correspondre à la valeur indiquée sur la maquette initiale); nous retrouvons une épreuve
d'artiste en noir de cette gravure (illustration #6).

Fig. 6

(1) le “25 francs”
Nous employons à dessein le terme “probablement”, car nous ignorons toujours par quel poinçon (le 15 ou le 25 francs) Gandon a commencé son travail: seule la maquette pourrait nous l’indiquer d’une façon absolument sûre; mais malheureusement nous ne l’avons pas encore vue ... ! Et ceux qui pourraient nous permettre d’y accéder nous le refusent systématiquement ... pour des raisons dérisoires à notre point de vue.

Mais d’après les dates connues du tirage de l’émission du 27 décembre 1949, nous croyons que ce fut le “25 francs” ... car cette vignette fut imprimée au tout début du mois (le 2 décembre) tandis que les deux autres le furent ultérieurement (entre les 6 et 8 décembre).

Fig. 7

(2) le “15 francs”
Comme on aura dans cette série postale des valeurs de poste ordinaire, Gandon grava un autre poinçon portant la valeur faciale de 15 francs et le mot “Poste” (illustration #7). Comme il s’agissait d’une vignette différente, nous aurions donc une autre épreuve d’artiste en dépit du fait qu’il s’agit toujours du même dessin original.

L’existence d’une seconde “épreuve d’artiste” pour une série postale de trois valeurs comportant le même dessin demeure exceptionnelle. En effet la pratique courante en France, à cette époque et même aujourd’hui, consistait à ne tirer qu’une seule épreuve d’artiste se rapportant à une des valeurs faciales de la série postale en question.

Voilà pourquoi nous ne retrouvons pour l’ensemble de cette série postale comme épreuves d’artiste que celles du “15 francs” (Poste ordinaire) et le “25 francs” (Poste aérienne). Quant aux autres valeurs, elles n’existent tout simplement pas!

III – Le travail d’impression
Dès que le graveur désigné avait terminé son travail sur le poinçon initial (25 francs) ou les autres poinçons (15 et 25 francs), l’Atelier du Timbre pouvait commencer le travail technique qui conduirait à l’impression des timbres-poste dentelés de cette émission spéciale: épreuves d’atelier, épreuves de couleur, bons à tirer, molettes et cylindres, et enfin l’impression proprement dite.

a) les épreuves d’atelier
Avant de donner son approbation finale au travail réalisé par le graveur, l’Atelier tirait, à partir du poinçon gravé non encore durci, trois épreuves d’atelier de couleur sépia afin d’effecuer une vérification définitive de la gravure réalisée par Pierre Gandon.

Dès que les responsables donnaient leur accord, le processus technique de l’imprimerie d’État pouvait véritablement être enclenché.

Comme déjà plus de quarante années se sont écoulées, il devient de plus en plus difficile de trouver là où les épreuves d’atelier correspondant à ces trois valeurs postales. Quoi qu’il en soit, elles doivent sûrement exister même si nous n’avons pu encore mettre la main sur l’une d’entre elles, malheureusement si rares de nos jours.

b) les épreuves de couleur
A cette époque les timbres monégasques, tout comme ceux de la Métropole, étaient habituellement imprimés en une seule couleur. Voilà pourquoi l’Atelier du Timbre de France réalisait des “épreuves de couleur” à partir du coin gravé pour permettre aux responsables de fixer leur choix définitif des teintes.

Toujours à la même époque, l’Imprimerie ne tirait les épreuves de couleurs que pour une seule des valeurs de la série, quitte à dépasser le chiffre habituel de quinze couleurs et de pousser les essais jusqu’à 33 teintes (un cas exceptionnel). Nous pouvons croire qu’on a suivi cette même politique pour la commande originant de l’Office des timbres-poste de Monaco.
Un autre fait peut motiver l’hypothèse précédent “à savoir que ce fut le 25 francs qui fut gravé en premier”, c’est que l’Atelier a tiré les “épreuve de couleur” à partir du poinçon de ce timbre de 25 francs.

Quelle que soit la bonne explication, il reste certain que l’Atelier a réalisé des épreuves de couleur pour cette série postale qui devaient permettre aux responsables de fixer le choix définitif de certaines teintes.

c) les bons à tirer
A partir donc, d’une quinzaine d’épreuves de couleur tirées du poinçon durci à l’acide, l’Office des timbres-poste de Monaco pouvait effectuer un choix judicieux.

Habituellement le ou les “bons à tirer” d’une émission postale se retrouvent dans les archives philatéliques de l’État qui passe la commande. Nous attendons toujours une réponse de cet Office pour avoir des photographies des “bons à tirer” de ces trois premières valeurs afin de déterminer avec précision quelle est la nuance exacte qui fut utilisée pour celles-ci et surtout à quel moment furent prises ces décisions. Espérons avoir le même service qu’au Musée de la Poste, à Paris!

d) les molettes et cylindres
L’Atelier procéda donc immédiatement, après un examen attentif des épreuves d’atelier, à la confection des molettes nécessaires à l’impression de ces timbres-postes dentelés.

(1) les molettes
Il semble que l’on ait confectionné des molettes comprenant vingt-cinq cases seulement comme nous le démontrent les feuilles d’essais de couleur ultérieures que nous avons en notre possession maintenant, selon un schéma classique de cinq rangées horizontales comprenant chacune cinq vignettes postales (voir illustration #12).

(2) les cylindres
Il n’y aura qu’un seul cylindre si on imprime le timbre-poste en une seule couleur, ce qui sera le cas de toutes les valeurs imprimées durant l’année 1949 (5 fr., 15 fr. et 25 francs), et d’une seule lors de l’émission de 1950 (10 francs).

Alors que le tirage de 1950 verra une impression bicolor pour les trois hautes valeurs de la Poste aérienne (40 fr., 50 fr. et 100 fr.). Quand deux couleurs sont utilisées, une seule molette est nécessaire (elle servira de support à l’impression) mais deux cylindres doivent être montés (un cylindre par couleur utilisée).

e) l’impression des timbres dentelés
A partir des ÉPREUVES DE COULEUR déjà mentionnées, on a choisi par conséquent les nuances définitives des diverses vignettes constituant cette émission postale commémorative en l’honneur du 75e anniversaire de la fondation de l’Union Postale Universelle.

Fig. 8

(1) dates
Il est probable que l’on ait imprimé ces timbres-poste (illustration #8) à la toute fin de l’automne 1949, selon les indications maintenant disponibles; d’ailleurs l’Atelier a imprimé ces vignettes postales avec des “coins-dates” ce qui nous permettra de dater le ou les tirages requis pour l’impression de ces timbres-poste (illustration #9).

Fig. 9

En voici rapidement les dates pour la première émission datée du 27 décembre 1949: pour le “15 francs”, on a procédé sur deux journées (les 7 et 8 décembre); pour le “15 francs” le tirage fut étalé également sur deux jours (6 et 7 décembre); enfin le “25 francs” nécessita deux jours (2 et 3 décembre). Nous nous basons évidemment sur les pièces que nous possédons relativement à cette émission.

Le catalogue spécialisé de A. Novo consacré aux timbres-poste de Monaco confirme ces
données en affirmant que les coins datés de cette première émission postale, mise en vente le 27 décembre 1949, indiquent l’année 49 (page 98) pour le coin-daté.

(2) nombre
D’après le même catalogue spécialisé (A. Novo) et aussi d’après le Maury de 1978 (page 271), il semble que l’on ait tiré cette série postale à 100 000 exemplaires au total pour chacune des sept valeurs. Ce chiffre constituait jusqu’à ce moment généralement admis pour le tirage réel de cette émission commémorative.

Maintenant, grâce aux chiffres de tirage des timbres-poste de Monaco fournis par monsieur H. Chiavassa, qui fut longtemps le chef des émissions et même le directeur de l’Office des Timbres-poste de Monaco, dans sa brochure intitulée ‘Emissions postales de timbres-poste de la principauté de Monaco de 1919 à 1972”, nous sommes sûr des chiffres de tirage réel de chacune des trois valeurs émises en 1949: le “5 francs” fut tiré à 354,650 exemplaires, le “15 francs” à 345,000, et le “25 francs” à 304,650.

Ces informations officielles précisent par conséquent les tirages fournis par Novo (page 98) et Maury (page 271) relatifs à cette émission.

(3) presses
Grâce aux diverses feuilles complètes que nous avons pu consulter, nous sommes en mesure d’indiquer quelle presse de l’Atelier du Timbre a servi à imprimer chacune de ces valeurs.

Il s’agit de la presse 1 S 4 pour le “5 francs” et le “15 francs”, tandis que la presse 1 H 1 imprima le “25 francs” de la Poste aérienne, qui fait partie de la même émission du 27 décembre 1949.

(4) numéros de feuille
Dans la partie supérieure gauche d’une feuille complète se révèle le numéro d’ordre de chaque feuille imprimée. C’est là une précieuse indication quant à l’ordre d’impression de ces vignettes par chacune des presses de l’Atelier du Timbre déjà mentionnées.

La feuille des timbres du “5 francs” porte le numéro 14808, celle du “15 francs”, le numéro 21390 tandis qu’on lit le numéro 20289 pour le “25 francs”. Par conséquent, nous pouvons imaginer l’ordre d’impression de ces feuilles.

f) la vente
La mise en vente de cette série postale commémorative et qui comprenait trois valeurs (deux de Poste ordinaire, et une de Poste aérienne) eut lieu le 27 décembre 1949, date confirmée par un pli “premier jour” (illustration #10).

Nous pouvons même ajouter que les quantités vendues aux guichets de la Principauté: le “5 francs” (291,200), le “15 francs” (272,000) et le “25 francs” (135,500). Ces données nous éclairent singulièrement sur la popularité de cette émission et sur les chiffres de tirages de cette émission commémorative.
IV — La Deuxième Emission

Nous avons noté précédemment que l’Office des émissions de timbres-poste de Monaco avait décidé d’émettre, outre cette première émission datée du 27 décembre 1949, une deuxième tranche de cette émission (illustration #11), au cours de l’année suivante, et ainsi souligner le 75e anniversaire de l’adhésion de la Principauté à l’Union Postale Universelle, au cours de l’année 1875.

Il sera plus facile d’étudier cette deuxième tranche d’émission puisque l’information relative à cette dernière nous est fournie soit par la première tranche déjà analysée, soit par les pièces philatéliques que nous possédons.

a) décision

Cette décision constitue également, d’après nous, une autre originalité importante de cette série postale monégasque.

Nous ignorons toujours à quel moment les autorités prirent une telle décision, mais cette dernière ajouta concrètement quatre autres vignettes (10 fr., 40 fr., 50 fr. et 100 fr.) à celles qui furent émises initialement (5 fr., 15 fr. et 25 fr.).

Il est toutefois probable que cette décision fut prise durant le dernier trimestre de l’année précédente (première explication possible), soit au tout début de l’année 1950 (deuxième possibilité) car les “essais de couleur” pour la deuxième tranche de cette série postale datent du mois d’août!

b) origine

Nous croyons être en mesure d’expliquer maintenant pourquoi l’Office des émissions de timbres-poste de Monaco a décidé d’émettre une seconde tranche pour cette émission commémorative spéciale. Rappelons que Monaco est devenu membre de l’Union Postale Universelle durant l’année 1875, soit tout juste un an après la fondation de l’U.P.U. par Heinrich von Stephan. Peut-être que Monaco, en émettant cette seconde tranche, le 12 septembre 1950, voulait manifester le 75e anniversaire de son adhésion à l’Union Postale Universelle (même si elle n’a commencé à émettre des timbres-poste qu’à partir de l’année 1885). Voilà donc d’après nous la raison le plus plausible qui puisse expliquer pourquoi Monaco a émis cette série postale à deux moments bien distincts.

c) paramètres

Cette décision comportait également une autre originalité: les trois valeurs de la Poste Aérienne seraient imprimées en deux couleurs! Ce qui constituait un précédent pour la principauté de Monaco qui n’avait émis jusque là que deux autres séries de timbres bicolores: quelques valeurs dans la série célébrant le centenaire d’Albert Ier et la série armoires de la Poste Aérienne émise en 1949. Cette décision aura des répercussions fort importantes tant pour la fabrication des tirages intérieurs que pour les tirages de luxe.

d) les essais de couleur

Par conséquent l’Atelier du Timbre a procédé au tirage de quinze feuilles d’essais de couleur “tirés de la planche” afin de permettre aux responsables de choisir encore une fois les teintes définitives.

L’imprimerie a réalisé ces feuilles d’essais de couleur le 4 août 1950, selon le “coin daté” qui apparaît sur la feuille complète qui fait partie de notre collection personnelle (illustration #12).

Voici brièvement les données techniques qui apparaissent sur cette feuille d’essais de couleur: outre la date déjà mentionnée (4-8.50), il y aura le numéro de feuille (23162), le numéro de la presse employée (1S1), et les nuances utilisées (Palais 1706, et Evidé 1911).

Les essais de couleur de cette deuxième tranche n’ont été réalisés que dans la valeur du “25 francs” (Maury, page 275) malgré le fait que cette valeur n’ait été imprimée qu’en une seule couleur! Voilà donc un autre paradoxe de cette émission qui peut s’expliquer par l’existence de molettes et de cylindres relativement à cette valeur à l’Atelier, ce qui devait diminuer probablement les délais de travail.

e) impression

D’après les coins-datés (illustration #13) qui se
trouvent imprimés sur les feuilles de timbres-poste (A. Novo, page 142) dentelés pour ces quatre dernières valeurs, nous apprenons précisément à quelle date l'Atelier du Timbre a imprimé ces quatre vignettes postales.

(1) dates
Le "10 francs" a été imprimé le 18 août 1950, le "40 francs" trois jours plus tard (le 21 août), le "50 francs", le 19 août, tandis que le "100 francs" fut finalement imprimé le 24 août 1950.

(2) presses
Un simple regard sur les feuilles complètes de ces quatre valeurs mises en vente le 12 septembre 1950 nous renseigne d'une façon pertinente sur la presse qui a servi à imprimer ces timbres-postes monégaques.

En voici rapidement la liste pour chacune de ces valeurs: pour le "10 francs", il s'agit de la presse 1 S 1. On s'est servi de la presse 1 P 5 pour le "40 francs". Ce fut la presse 1 S 1 qui a imprimé le "50 francs" et finalement la presse 1 S 1 a également tiré le "100 francs".

(3) numéros de feuillets
Le coin supérieur gauche de ces mêmes feuillets complètes nous renseigne également sur le numéro de feuille que porte chacune des feuilles imprimées: 75977 (10 francs), 47825 (40 francs), 54626 (50 francs) et 35783 (100 francs). Ces numéros se réfèrent évidemment aux feuillets qui sont en notre possession: mais ils nous renseignent pratiquement sur l'ordre d'impression de ces vignettes sur les presses.

f) tirage
D'autres informations fournies par H. Chiavassa nous permettent de connaître les tirages réels: le "10 francs" à 203,400 exemplaires, le "40 francs" à 154,400, le "50 francs" à 152,400 et le "100 francs" à 153,400.

Ces chiffres indiquent que les autorités postales ont tiré une leçon de la mévente de la première tranche mise en vente le 27 décembre 1949: elles ont diminué drastiquement leur commande et l'Atelier du Timbre a fait tourner moins longtemps ses presses rotatives pour cette deuxième commande.

Ce qui signifie que l'ensemble de cette série postale peut se chiffrer exactement à 152,400 exemplaires (le chiffre de tirage le moins élevé étant celui du "50 francs" de Poste aérienne). Ainsi nous sommes en mesure de corriger
A. Novo (page 98) et Maury (page 271) qui affirmaient un tirage de 100,000 séries complètes pour cette émission postale.

Le tirage total de cette série postale est par conséquent de 152,400 séries et non plus de 100,000 comme on le pensait généralement dans le passé!

**g) la vente**

La mise en vente de cette deuxième série (illustration #14), nous l’avons dit précédemment, eut lieu le 12 septembre 1950, une date qui a peut-être un lien avec le moment où Monaco a été admis à l’Union Postale Universelle.

Finalement parlons brièvement des quantités réelles de timbres vendus: les Postes ont vendu 129,525 exemplaires du "10 francs", 182,825 du "40 francs", 119,600 du "50 francs" et seulement 100,725 de la plus haute valeur, le "100 francs".

Toutes ces informations nous permettent d’affirmer qu’il y a eu 100,725 séries complètes qui ont été vendues de cette série commémorative spéciale de Monaco en l’honneur de l’U.P.U.

**h) conclusion**

Cela posé, nous ne reviendrons plus sur ces informations, présumant que nos lecteurs en tiendront compte en lisant le reste de cette étude.

De même nous ne parlerons plus que d’une série postale, même si elle a été émise à deux moments bien distincts et à un intervalle d’environ six mois.

**A Suivre**

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XII. Reduction of Postage on Transatlantic Letters and the Ambiguous 1839 Rate.

As already shown in the last vignette, the accumulated inland postage on a letter by Falmouth packet between Great Britain and the Canadas via Halifax could be very large, with the B.N.A. inland postage often being more than the combined British inland and the packet postage. The four to five shillings postage on such a letter was quite beyond the means of most Canadian settlers, with the result that only an annual letter was exchanged in many families. On the other hand, ship letters via New York generally required less than half the postage by Falmouth packet.

After the pioneer steamers had shown in 1838 that it would be feasible to establish a steam packet service in place of the Falmouth packets, which would provide both faster and more regular Mails, the question of reducing the postage was also being argued. Thomas Stayner, the deputy postmaster general for the Canadas, pointed out that there would be little point in reducing the transit time on packet letters, unless the postage was brought down to an affordable figure for the settlers.

Stayner went on to propose that the cumulative rates based on mileage be discontinued in favour of a fixed rate between any post office in Great Britain and in British North America. He suggested that that the postage be two shillings sterling. As time passed, he lowered his proposed postage, first to one shilling and sixpence, and then to one shilling and threepence, arguing that the increased number of letters, which would result from the lower rate, would produce equal, if not more, revenue. In March 1839, just two months before the first contract was signed with Samuel Cunard to establish a transatlantic steam packet service, the General Post Office in London issued a circular, which read:

![Image of a handwritten letter dated 3 February 1839, postmarked at Halifax, and with a note to the Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, signed by a Mr. Eaton Garden, London.]

Fig. 1. Letter dated 3 February 1839 Post paid to Halifax from a way office. Date stamped there on 1 or 2 March and rated 2/2 Stg. postage due. Carried by the Magnet packet from there on 3 March and arrived at Falmouth on 26 March. Backstamped at London on 28 March, where the postage charged was not changed to accord with the new regulation.
TO ALL POSTMasters
GENERAL POST OFFICE
March 1839

THE Postage on Letters to and from NORTH AMERICA, conveyed by Her Majesty's Packets, having been reduced to the uniform Rate of 1s. Single, 2s. Double, and so on in proportion, you will in future charge that Rate upon such Letters, without adding any Charge for Inland Postage.

Letters for NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, and the CANADAS, may be forwarded as heretofore, without the previous Payment of the Postage.

By Command Secretary.
W.L. Maberly
Secretary

Stayner's reaction to this unanticipated development can be seen in his letter to Maberly dated 12 May, on receipt of the above, which read in part:

"...As I understand the new Regulation, I may send letters to Great Britain or Ireland at the reduced rate —

Paid or Unpaid—

This is one of the greatest boons that could have been conferred on the inhabitants of these provinces — but the full benefit to be derived from it, will not be realized until the line of Steam packets between England and Halifax is established.""

Concurrently, he published a notice in The Quebec Mercury announcing this change in postage rates and added a interesting bonus for American who lived near the Canadian border:

"The foregoing Regulation extends also to the United States, with this difference, that on letters to that country, the English tax must be paid in Great Britain at the time of posting: and from the United States, the American Postage must be paid to the Colonial frontier before they can go forward by the Halifax packets."

Stayner's letter caused great concern in London, as it had only been intended to eliminate the inland postage in Britain on packet letters.
Fig. 3. Letter mailed at Halifax 23 September 1839 and rated 1/- Stg. postage due. Carried by the Reindeer packet a day or two later and arrived at Falmouth on 10 October. Backstamped at London on 12 October.

Fig. 4. Letter mailed at Romsey, England on 21 May 1839 and rated 1/- Stg. postage due to Halifax. Carried by the Mutine packet from Falmouth on 8 June and arrived at Halifax on 7 July. Datesamped the following day and the postage due converted to currency and shown as Packet "1/1 1/2". No inland postage was charged, as this was before Lawrence was able to reverse the interpretation of the March Instruction.
As a result, Thomas Lawrence, the assistant secretary at the Post Office, replied on Mabery’s behalf on 25 June, hastening:

"to Correct an impression you appear to entertain that the internal rates in British North America are abolished by the Circular Instruction sent to you in my letter of 27th March last — that instruction had no bearing at all upon such rates and affected only the Packet postage to and from North America and the Inland Charges in this Country — I therefore beg you will lose no time in correcting the misconception, and that you will continue to levy the Colonial rates as heretofore."

On receiving the newspaper a few days after Stayner’s letter, Lawrence sent both to the Postmaster General on 3 July, with the added comment that:

"fearing from the tenor of this letter that the reduction of postage upon the correspondence to & from North America had been misunderstood, I lost no time in explaining that the Colonial internal postage was not affected by it,... & my fears have been realized by the Notice in the enclosed Newspaper, shewing that the term "Inland Postage", which applied to the charges in this Country only, has been construed to extend to the internal rates of the Provinces — "This is very unfortunate; & in case any similar misapprehension should exist at Halifax, I have written to like effect as to Quebec, to the Deputy Postmaster General there."

On 25 August, Stayner acknowledged receipt of Lawrence’s letter and replied to assure Mabery that:

"I lost no time in correcting the error into which I had fallen, and the Public are again subjected to the internal postage on their packet letters to and from England — a tax, which I and
they, had hoped it was the beneficial intention of Her Majesty's Government to do away —

"Should any excuse be required for my mis-interpretation of the Regulation, beyond that already rendered, I take the liberty of saying that Mr Howe understood the order as I did, and acted upon it accordingly — before we had exchanged opinions thereon. — My view of it was perhaps strengthened by the fact that in my Report of the 30th November 1838 I had strenuously advocated the policy of abolishing the postage on packet letters between Halifax and the interior, and the substitution of one uniform and low rate of postage upon all letters sent by our Packets — the only course which (I again humbly contend) can secure a successful result to the experiment with Steam packets between England and Halifax now about to be tried. —"

On 10 October, Maberly passed this letter to the Postmaster General with the added comment that:

"this has been an unfortunate misapprehension which it became Your Lordship's duty to correct as soon as you discovered it — and I do not see that You can at present take any further steps in the matter."

It would appear that the error lay with Maberly, rather than with Stayner and Howe, for in the "Act for consolidating the Laws relative to Offences against the Post Office of the United Kingdom, and for regulating the judicial Administration of the Post Office Laws, and for explaining certain Terms and Expressions employed in those Laws" (1 Vict. cap. 36, 12 July 1837), Inland Postage is defined as the Duty charged for the Transmission of Post Letters within the Limits of the United Kingdom or within the Limits of any Colony. — so who was under a misapprehension!

However nothing further occurred until July 1840, when, just after the maiden voyage of the Cunard Britannia, a Treasury Order established a uniform B.N.A. inland postage of 2d sterling or 2 1/2 currency, making the total postage between any post office in Great Britain and in British North America 1/2 sterling or 1/4 currency.

The course of this rate confusion may be followed on the letters of the period, several of which are illustrated.
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Canada Scores Well At Brasiliana '89

by James E. Kraemer

Brasiliana 89, the Inter-American philatelic exhibition—Portugal and Spain—took place in the beautiful city of Rio de Janeiro, July 26—Aug. 7, 1989. The exhibition was held in the Imperial Palace, (Paco Imperial), was sponsored by FEBRAF, the Brazilian Philatelic Federation and FIAF, the Inter-American Philatelic Federation within the FIP, Federation Internationale de Philatélie. The occasion marked the 100th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Brazil.

General Euclydes Pontes, President of the Brazil Philatelic Federation, served as the President of Brasiliana 89. The Commissioner General was Gilberto Henry William and the Chairman of the Jury was Ferdinand H. Hidalgo.

The Imperial Palace was the home of Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil until 1889, made an excellent setting for the exhibition. The law abolishing slavery in 1888 was read from one of its windows. It was Dom Pedro II was also read from its window the proclamation of the Republic of Brazil in 1889. After years of decay the building was restored in 1985.

The FIAF, the Inter-American Philatelic Federation is made up of Federations from the countries of North and South America. Due to the close relationship between the America’s and the two European countries of Portugal and Spain, the latter are invited to take part although not members of FIAF.

A total of 29 judges including three apprentice judges made up the jury. The largest section in the exhibition was the Thematic group with 70 exhibits. Canadians did well receiving 20 medals, outdoing the Americans who received a total of 12 medals. There were no thematic exhibits entered by Canada.

Joseph Shelton of Tottenham, Ont. was best
amongst the Canadians winning a Gold medal and special prize for his superb exhibit of the Federal Revenue Stamps of Canada. The Canadian Philatelist as well as The Postal History Society of Canada Journal received Large Silver medals.

The Grande Prix National went to Paulo Rodolpho Comelli of Brazil for his exhibit of Dom Pedro II 1866-1970. The Grande Prix International went to another Brazilian, Eder Rangel for a superb exhibit on Birds, the first such award for a thematic exhibit.

Brasiliana 89 was an excellent exhibition, probably a warm-up for a world FIP exhibition in 1993 to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the first stamps of Brazil.

Canadian Awards at Brasiliana 89
Gold with Special Prize
Joseph M. Shelton, Tottenham, Ont. – Canadian Federal Revenue Stamps

Large Vermell
W. Comdr. E. Patrick Sloan, Ottawa, Ont. – South Atlantic Airmails 1920-1940
F. R. Stubens, Mississauga, Ont. – Postal History of Hong Kong
Edmund C. Walton, Scarborough, Ont. –

Switzerland Imperforate “Strubel”, Issue 1854-1862

Vermell
Paul M. Burega, Ottawa, Ont. – Newfoundland First Cents Issues 1865-1898
Dr. D. Alan Selby, Don Mills, Ont., – Newfoundland 1865-1898
Clifford R. Guile, Toronto, Ont., – Death of Money – Germany 1922-3

Large Silver
Paul Barbaticius, Scarborough, Ont. – Lithuanian Government’s First Stamps 1919-20
Dr. Jan Danielski, Scarborough, Ont. – Internment of Polish Soldiers in Neutral Countries, – W.W. II
Mieczyslaw Lubinski, Rexdale, Ont. – Censura Postal do Imperio Russo 1914-17
Colin Troup, Jordan Station, Ont., – Postal History of Niagara Area 1797-1859
Eric B. Manchee, Ottawa, Ont. – The Journal of the Postal History Society of Canada – 1988
Three of the 10 special post marks available during the Brasiliana '89 exhibition. The one on the left was used only with the Brasiliana '89 souvenir sheet.

Silver
Thomas W. Cummings, Kitchener, Ont. – The Mac Robertson Air Race, England – Australia, 1934

Silver Bronze
Dale Speirs, Calgary, Alta. – Calgary Stamp News – 1988

Mieczyslaw Lubinski, Rexdale, Ont. – Postal History of Polish Prisoners of War in Germany, WW II
Piotr S. Madej, Toronto, Ont., – Postal History of Katowice, Upper Silesi

Bronze
Dale Speirs, Calgary, Alta. – Olympex 88 Catalogue
Under the present government, postage rates have increased by 24 per cent for letters, cards and parcels. It is anticipated that a further increase will come into effect over the next couple of years of about the same amount, making the total hike about 50 per cent.

Is this what one has to expect in future? Privatization of mail has reduced the efficiency of mail service considerably. What used to be a two-day delivery from Toronto to Ottawa has now become four days minimum. Drugstores, stationery shops, restaurants have very little idea of mail service. Registered mail is often mislaid and kept in unsecure places (paper cartons) accessible to all other employees. Personal mail delivery is being reduced and many will have to pick up their mail from a central distribution area. Such facilities are now being installed in many places.

The idea of FRAMA labels has yet to come here. Many countries are using them, but no automated machines exist in Canada which can dispense such labels.

The idea of self-adhesive stamps has been tried in a few countries. All experiments have failed for various reasons. One key problem is the jamming of canceling machines.

Changes in envelope sizes are in the making which may prevent many existing sizes to be used for regular postage. The stationery industry objects to this idea.

In some other countries just the opposite has taken place. An even larger number of envelope sizes are allowed for regular postage by changing automated cancelling machines which can adapt to a large number of sizes, thus reducing manual operation.

With increasing loss of insured mails some thought is being given to reduce the allowable insurance. This could effect badly the sales circuit of the Royal. FAX will become more and more a matter of daily life and already most companies are using it instead of letters.

Another interesting modern cancel has been noted. A rectangle 51 mm by 40 mm which reads:

Operations
Shift/Equipe No. 3
South Central LBP/Centre Sud TU
3 July 1989
Eastern Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M4L 1A5

Another Darnell catalogue, Stamps of Canada, has been issued. What is impressive is the excellent layout and good colour photographs which are far better than any of the other catalogues. The extensive variety listing with illustrations should be appreciated by many collectors. The logical sequence of numbering the stamps is much more sensible than the confusing Scott numbers, especially for the early stamps.

Prices appear to reflect the present market which is not surprising as the members of the pricing committee are all well-qualified for such a task. Catalogue pricing is not easy these days in light of the controversial Scott pricing policy.

The listing of paper varieties and philatelic terms may need to be upgraded the next time but these are helpful.

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KINDS OF STAMPS (PART 1)

Stamps have been issued by most countries for a variety of uses. Many have been discontinued but their existence very often makes them more collectable. New kinds of stamps are appearing to serve other purposes. As a result of this constant change of postal innovations and modern technology the differences in the types of stamps continues to multiply. Some experiments will prove of benefit on an ongoing basis while others will be short-lived, but the very fact that they were issued becomes of interest to collectors, if not to all, at least to those who specialize in the country of issue and/or to those whose specialty is more refined. It is not intended to be too technical at this stage. Reference to the manufacture of paper used for the printing of stamps, the printing processes, types of gum, shades of color and condition of stamps will be minimal. These are subjects which, if they are not eventually dealt with in this column, are being covered in the Canadian Philatelist or other journals or philatelic publications for the more advanced mature collectors. In most instances, unless otherwise stated, we will not distinguish between mint and used stamps.

DEFINITIVES

Hardly without exception, every country issues a general purpose stamp or a series of stamps which are printed in great supply for supposedly long-term usage. There usually are some of a lesser face value in the series than the current postage rate of a single standard size, minimum weight mailing envelope, and some are of a greater face value. If and when the national postage rate changes the face value of the most commonly used stamp for mailing within the country of issue is the only change in the series usually, reflecting the current rate. Of course the new rate most likely changes the postage required for mail to other countries. Very often a completely new stamp is design for these changes. This, at least, is the common practice of the Canada Post Corporation. Canada's definitive series have, over the years, adopted a theme, while including a portrait of the reigning monarch and lately different views of Canada's parliament buildings. Other countries have different ideas for their definitives. Great Britain continues to use the portrait of the reigning king or queen in many denominations, especially now that the British Isles has adopted the decimal system of currency. The United States has quite a different system for their more common postage stamps with a wide range of so-called "postal issues" from former presidents and other prominent Americans to a variety of flag issues, the transportation series, sea shells and other subjects.

COMMEMORATIVES

The term is really self-explanatory. Every country seeks to remember its celebrities, historical events, achievements usually on a specific anniversary. Most countries draw attention to the arts and crafts of the nation's people. Nature, science, sporting events, means of transportation, aboriginal lore, are ready subjects. International institutions and events along with world famous characters are subjects most countries commemorate. Christmas is the season to remember with birth of Jesus Christ, and as such is the occasion for annual commemoratives. Canada issued the first Christmas stamp in the world in 1898, but didn't start issuing regularly until 1964. The many topic and themes have enriched the hobby of philately. Specialty collectors either on their own or in association with others with a similar interest have increased throughout the world as they collect what are call "thematic" or "topical" issues, including everything from butterflies, birds, animals, cars, trains, ships, space travel, science, history, musicians, athletes, to world conferences and religious paintings and Christmas issues to name just a few.
COILS

Coil stamps or "rolls" (a term adopted recently by Canada Post) were originally for vending machines. Now they are widely used for more convenient mailing of duplicated circulars of local organizations, churches and business establishments. They are, of course, available for regular mailing, but in full rolls. Some collectors like to mount them in strips of 2, 3, 4 or 5 each (often catalogued as "pairs" or "jump strips of 4" and at considerably higher value) while beginners may only want single specimens. Coils may be perforated vertically or horizontally and sometimes in pairs. Your catalogue will usually list them using the abbreviations "vert" and "horiz" against the perforation numbers. The denomination of coils is that of the current rate of ordinary mail; at least this is so for Canadian coils issued since 1974. Your catalogue will often show a value for imperforated pairs, and, as the price column indicates, are a rarity.

SE TENANT STAMPS

Many countries issue se tenant sets of stamps. These are stamps of different designs, of the same denomination, printed on the same sheet, in pairs, in blocks, strips, and even a whole sheet with different designs. Canada has produced pairs each year since 1972, with several some years, as well as many blocks of four different designs since 1957, two strips of five, two blocks of 6 in 1974, a block of 8 in 1981 and two blocks of 10 in 1970. Se tenant sets should be kept intact for mounting in your album along with individual stamps of these sets, which have become separated.

PAIRS, BLOCKS AND CORNERS

Some collectors make a practice of never separating multiples of the same stamp, often laying out an album page(s) for a single stamp, showing a pair, block of 4, and all four corners (leaving the selvedge intact), inscription blocks, First day covers, and any other significant feature such as pre-cancelled, coils, se tenants, etc. However each one of these features might be kept in separate binders. This is for you to decide as is your particular interest.

INSCRIPTION BLOCKS AND PLATE NUMBERS

Since the 60th Anniversary of Confederation issue of 1927 Canada has printed sheets of stamps with a printed inscription on either one corner or all four corners of the selvedge giving the name of the printing company and that of the designer, with more information on some such as the year and the purpose of the issue. The plate number indicates the number of printings, when, if more than once, new plates have been required. Scott Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps lists these plate numbers on the inscription blocks in the BOB (Back of Book). It will be a rare find if you locate these corner blocks which have been franked (used). Not all sheets have the inscription corners. As a matter of fact they are only available from Canada Post Philatelic Service, Antigonish, N.S., or at the philatelic booths/wickets in selected post offices across Canada. They are now packaged in sets of four corners, but your choice of corners is available too. Some other countries have similar inscription printings, however any catalogue listing would only be available in the country concerned generally. It becomes quite a costly outlay to collect all four inscription corner blocks of all issues. It doesn't take a mathematical wiz to figure out what the cost would be for four inscription blocks of the five dollar issues. Junior collectors will be satisfied with purchasing one corner, and then perhaps for just se tenant issues, souvenir sheets and miniature sheets for example.

SOUVENIR SHEETS

There are occasions when countries issue a specially printed group of stamps known as souvenir sheets to commemorate a specific philatelic event usually. Canada has issued souvenir sheets for Capex 78 and Capex 87 (3) (Note: Capex is the term used for a Canadian International Exhibition), Canada 82, the International Philatelic Youth Exhibition, and Canada 84, Canada's first National Philatelic Exhibition.

MINIATURE SHEETS

It has been the practice of the government of Canada and Canada Post Corporation to celebrate Canada Day, July 1, beginning with 1979 by issuing miniature sheets of significant symbolism, Canadian scenes and scientific achievements, with the exceptions of 1983 and 1985 when booklet panes of 10 stamps depicting military fortifications, and 1988 and 1989 blocks of four. The only other miniature sheet
issued by Canada was the Earth Sciences set of four, printed also in a pane of 16, in 1972. You will find that other countries have issued miniature sheets also.

BOOKLETS
From the year 1900 an assortment of over one hundred booklets of stamps in a variety of denominations and labels have been dispensed in vending machines, usually outside the main entrance of post offices and other public thoroughfares, for the convenience of purchasing stamps after regular post office hours, weekends and holidays. The booklet covers are printed in both French and English, at least they have been since the beginning of the reign of George V in 1912. Booklets are also sold at post offices and private enterprise postal outlets, many of which are too large for vending machines, such as the Centennial issues of 1967, Canadian forts mentioned above and Christmas issues.

SEMI-POSTAL STAMPS
Occasionally governments have authorized the adding of a surtax to a postal denomination in aid of a national or international cause. Canada first issued such stamps in 1915 to raise funds to help cover the cost of Canada’s involvement in World War I, found in the Scott BOB section War Tax stamps. From 1974 to 1976 a surtax was added to the Olympic issues, 12 in all, for the Canadian Olympic Committee in support of the 21st Olympic Games, held in Montreal in 1976.

AIR MAIL STAMPS
From 1928 to 1946 Canada had a special postage rate intended to be transported by airplane. It was approximately twice the usual surface rate, but, or course, delivered quicker than that travelling by railway. American Air Post stamps were issued as early as 1918, Germany in 1919, Japan in 1919, Australia in 1919, South Africa in 1925, France in 1927, India in 1929, New Zealand in 1931. Great Britain and Russia/USSR never issued Air Mail stamps.

(Kinds of Stamps to be continued)

CANADIAN ODDITIES
Continuing a series of wildlife Canada issued the 5c Loon in 1957. Position 1 (upper left corner) of the sheet of 100 shows a dot on the water in the second ring out from the loon’s neck. Your chances of finding one of these oddities is one in a hundred. Look through your stock of Scott no. 369 to see if you have one! A nice find, if so.

***

PEN PALS
Several juniors have written in to the Juniors’ editor asking for names and addresses of other collectors in different countries. We are trying to answer your requests, but in some cases it may be some while before we can help. Feelers have gone out to a number of sources. Perhaps some of our RPSC members would be able to assist us in finding young stamp collectors in Australia, New Zealand, France and Poland.

***

TONGA STAMPS STILL AVAILABLE
The kind offer of Les Mitchell, an RPSC member from Mississauga, Ontario, in providing sixty round Tonga stamps in two denominations, embossed in gilt foil, has now been increased to one hundred of each and he has more. Be sure to write with a SASE to the writer of this column for your Tonga stamps! Let us know if you are a member of a junior club, and if so, send along the name and address of your club leader.

***

PROGRAM IDEAS
If you have any novel ideas for junior stamp club meetings, please send them along so that we can make them known to other clubs. A junior stamp club kit is being prepared and it will contain a number of program suggestions. Sample pages of contests and games will be included so that clubs can photocopy for the number required.

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Les auteurs de ce livre, membres du Comite d’etude des marques postales modernes de la S.H.P.Q., nous offrent enfin le produit de leurs recherches sur les marques postales modernes du Quebec.

Il s’agit d’abord d’un repertoire des obliterations circulaires d’un diametre inferieur a 25mm et utilises dans les bureaux de poste du Quebec au cours de la periode des dix dernieres annees. Au total, les auteurs repertorient 1,682 obliterations classees selon differents types: les marques Que, P.Q., PQ, avec code postal, bureaux de poste auxiliaires, et succursales postales. Un index alphabetique complete l’ouvrage.

Pour chacune des obliterations, les auteurs identifient l’appelation du timbre a date, la division de recensement ou est localise le bureau de poste, le type de lettrage que l’on retrouve sur l’obliterateur, la date de l’épreuve officielle et l’heure retrouve sur l’indice du marteau obliterateur. On a eu la bonne idee d’ajouter un bref historique des marques circulaires au Quebec et des exemples d’obliterations tirees de collections personnelles.

Un tel repertoire de marques postales devrait aider a populariser la connaissance et les collections d’histoire postale populaire la connaissance et les collections d’histoire postale pour cette periode. Les auteurs ont accompli une tache de longue haleine qui permettra aux amateurs d’organiser, de classer et de completer ces collections dediees aux obliterations modernes. Il est prevu que des editions subsequentes et repertoriant une plus grande periode d’utilisation soient publiees dans les annees a venir.

CM

DARNELL STAMPS OF CANADA CATALOGUE, by Lyse Rousseau-Darnell and Emanuel Darnell, 1989, published by Darnell Publishing Inc., PO Box 1104, Station ‘A’, Montreal, Que. H3C 2X9, 14.5 cm by 23 cm, soft cover or spiral-bound, 216 pages, color illustrations, ISBN 0-920-734-05-9, $8.95 softcover or $11.95 spiral-bound, available from the publisher or at many stamp dealers.

This fifth edition of the Darnell Catalogue lists Canadian stamps through to May 5, 1989, the new high-value architecture definitives, with the remainder of the year covered by an outline of Canada Post’s stamp issue plans.

It is printed in magnificent color on high-quality stock, the best color reproduction we’ve seen in a Canadian catalogue.

The Darnell Catalogue continues with its New Numbering System which accords number 1 to the 1/2-cent Large Queen of 1868, the first stamp issue of the Dominion of Canada after Confederation.

The earlier issues (The Province of Canada) are treated separately as a provincial issue as they actually should be with an A prefix given to them. However, the Darnell Catalogue does not include other provinces — Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P.E.I. and B.C. in its listings.

The catalogue features three mint and three used pricing categories for early issues as well as ‘on cover’ price listings.

Its prices, set by a committee of well-known Canadian philatelists and dealers, reflect current market prices though prices for ‘third grade’ (very good) copies appear to be a bit on the high side for some of the early issues.

The catalogue contains a host of added features not available in other catalogues. Its listings for provincial and federal duck stamps, for example, contain prices for limited edition prints offered as part of Wildlife Habitat Canada’s fund-raising programs. CUPW’s short-lived messenger service stamps issued in Quebec during the 1975 postal strike as well as private surcharges by philatelic clubs are accorded catalogue status.

There is also a page of ‘bundleware’ prices and a thematics guide to Canadian stamps, all of which are useful adjuncts to the catalogue.

The catalogue treats varieties in a somewhat inconsistent way. Some varieties are illustrated and priced in the main part of the catalogue; others are listed and priced but illustrated in a
separate 'Varieties' section at the end of the catalogue.

There's also a page at the end of the catalogue detailing modern paper varieties with varying degrees of fluorescence, another helpful guide for collectors.

All-in-all, with its many sections and separate lists, and excellent color reproduction, the Darnell catalogue is one of the best available today.

JPH


In 1990, it's the 150th anniversary of the postage stamp — and the 125th anniversary of Stanley Gibbons Catalogues. And my, how they have grown over the years. This latest Part One, British Commonwealth, Gibbons book is a hefty publication with 1,200 plus pages for what is a general catalogue.

To show the growth, indeed explosion, of even Commonwealth issues in the past few years, the number of pages has grown by more than 200 since the 1989 edition and our 1973 Stanley Gibbons Part One has roughly half the number of pages and the pages are about half the size of the 1990 edition, actually issued in August 1989.

Despite being a general catalogue, the Stanley Gibbons Part One does contain a fair bit of useful listings of plate varieties of many Commonwealth and Empire issues.

Gibbons prices, in pounds sterling, have tended to keep or increase their value (with some notable exceptions, especially among modern Elizabeth issues), unlike Scott which has generally reduced its catalogue prices to try to reflect current retail trends. Gibbons, of course, (and unlike Scott) also is a major retailer of stamps and virtually every listed item could be purchased through Gibbons at the quoted price.

For a general Commonwealth catalogue, it is hard to beat Gibbons for completeness and for detail.

JPH

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN
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Chateauguay, PQ, J6J 2E5

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First " block of 4

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Canada

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Britain, Canada, New Zealand all
mint and used

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General

24884* Yvan Landry
l'artiste est identifie dans le timbre

24885 Michelle Gagnon
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Canada, timbres avec varieties (Can.)

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Columbia

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Haven't decided yet!

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Germany (mint 39-45)

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history of WWII

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SCOTT, David O. (21965)

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QUINTE STAMP CLUB (CH-37)
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R.P.S.C. JUDGES

Address correction:
N020-1 Harry Sutherland Esq., Q.C.
P.O. Box 100
First Canadian Place
Toronto, Ontario M5X 1B2

Names inadvertently omitted:
National Judges:
N045 Mr. Murray Heifers
49 Ternhill Crescent
Don Mills, Ontario
M3C 2E4

N044 Mr. William S. Pawluk
P.O.B. 9198, Stn. “F”
Calgary, Alberta
T2J 6X9

Regional Judge:
R035 Mr. William R. Wood
318-111 Street
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 1T3

R036 Mr. Chris McGregor
808-1500 Alberni Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6G 1A5

R037 Mr. Kenneth H. Magee
R.R.5, G.M.B. 903
Clinton, ON
N0M 1L0

Resignation Received:
National Judge:
N037 Mr. James Pike

New Accreditation:
National Judge;
N046 Dr. M.F. Roett
12 Massey Place S.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2V 2G3

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CHAPTER MEETINGS

AMICALE des PHILATELISTES de l'OUTAOUAIS
R.P.S.C. Chapter 190 meets every Thursday, September to April in the basement of the Saint Benoit Church, 170 Sherbrooke Street, Hull, Qué. Visitors welcome. For information, P.O. Box 422, Gatineau, Qué. J8P 7A1.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
R.P.S.C. Chapter 73 meets second Wednesday of each month except July and August, at 7:30 p.m. Meetings held in Parkview Centre, 169 Blake St., Barrie. Table Auction at every meeting. Visitors welcome. Contact: Sec.-Treasurer L. Metzger - 164 Wellington St. East, Barrie, Ont. L4M 2C8.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meetings every Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at Sunset Community Memorial Centre, Multi 'C' Room, 404 East 51st Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. Visitors welcome. Mail the club c/o Mr. Leslie Upton, Secretary, 607 East 6th Street, North Vancouver, B.C. V7L 1R4.

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

THE CANADIAN AERO PHILATELIC SOCIETY
The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society (CAS) welcomes as a member anyone interested in aerophilately or astrophilately, worldwide. Yearly membership is $10.00 Canadian. No regular meetings are held but several members meet regularly at the weekly RA Stamp Club meetings at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, 7:30 p.m. every Monday except June, July and August. For further data please contact E.R. "Ritch" Toop, Secretary OAS, P.O. Box 9026, Alta Vista P.O., Ottawa, Ontario, K1G 3T8.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY
(C.A.F.I.P.) R.P.S.C. Chapter 76 meets every second Monday of the month (except July and August) at 7:30 p.m. at the Jewish Community Centre, 4588 Bathurst Street, Willowdale, Ontario. President: Harvey L. Frankel, 61 Alness St. #228, Downsview, Ont. M3J 2H2.

CAPITAL CHAPTER
Chapter meetings are held twice per month, September to June (1st Wednesday of month and Thursday 2 weeks later) at 7:30 p.m. at Suite 301, 2660 Southmde Cres. Ottawa. Mail to Club: CPS, Box 2395, Station D., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W6.

CHATEAUGUAY VALLEY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 186 usually meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month in St. George's Church, 162 St. Francis Blvd., Chateauguay, Quebec. Visitors welcome. For more information inquiries can be sent to Box 303, Chateauguay, Quebec J6E 3X0.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 11 RPSC meets 7:30 every fourth Tuesday. Visitors welcome. Box 465, Trail, B.C. V1R 4L7. Phone 368-9601.

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

DELTA STAMP CLUB
Chapter No. 138 meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays (except June/August) 8 p.m. at the South Delta Library, 1321A - 56th Street, Delta, B.C. Visitors always welcome. Further information: Bill Heather, (604) 943-5303, 325-54th Street, Delta, B.C. V4M 3G6.
CHAPTER MEETINGS

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB (WINDSOR)
RPSC Chapter 154 meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of the month (except July, August and December) at Roseland Golf and Curling Club, 455 Kennedy Dr. W., Windsor, Ontario. Meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. All collectors and visitors are welcome, whatever your interests. Information from: The Secretary, Essex County Stamp Club, P.O. Box 1503, Station A, Windsor, Ontario N9A 6R5.

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY
RPSC Chapter 78 will meet for the 1988-1989 season as follows: Wed. Sept. 7; Wed. Oct. 5; Wed. Nov. 2 at Fairfield Senior Citizens Centre, 80 Lothian Ave. Etobicoke, then the first Wednesdays of Jan.; Feb.; Mar.; Apr.; May & June 1989 again at Fairfield Senior Citizens Centre. All meetings start at 7:30 p.m. VISITORS ARE WELCOME. Information from President: C.E. Allen, 5 Aintree Court, Toronto, Ont. M8W 2E1 Tel: 251-3425.

FENELON STAMP CLUB
Fenelon Stamp Club R.P.S.C. Chapter 176 meets the 1st Tuesday of each month in the Fenelon Falls Public Library at 7:30 p.m. President Isabel Wessell, R.R. #3, Woodville, ON K0M 2T0. Visitors welcome.

HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Welcome all visitors to our membership meetings held twice monthly on the second and fourth Mondays of each month except June, July and August when the Society meets on the second Monday only. We meet at the Hamilton Fire Fighters Club, 501 Concession Street (off Upper Wentworth) in Hamilton at 6:30 p.m. (Entrance and parking at rear of building). A bourse of up to 14 dealers attend every meeting with the Society’s Sales Circuit and Library. Admission - Visitors - 75¢.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 58, R.P.S.C. Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of months September through June (excluding 4th Tuesdays in December and June) 7:00 p.m. Meeting place St. John’s School, corner of Braidwood and Jane St. Peterborough, Ont. Contact Lloyd Mosher, Pres. Mailing address of Club: Box 2222, Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7Y4.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 90 meets monthly, 2nd Wednesday, Sept. to June, from 7-10 p.m. in the Kelowna Secondary School Cafeteria, 575 Harvey Ave. Business meeting 8 p.m. followed by an auction - visitors always welcome. Address: Box 1185, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 7P8.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB
Chapter No. 7 Regular meetings the fourth Wednesday of each month (except July, August and December) in the cafeteria of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile at 7:30 p.m. Visitors always welcome. Secretary Abe Heersma, 73 Jasper, Chatham, Ont. N7M 4C1.

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

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY
RPSC Chapter 13 meets the second Thursday of the month at 8 p.m. (except July and August), at the Rink-in-the Park, Seagram Drive, Waterloo, Ont. All collectors and visitors are welcome. Further information: B.J. Martin, Box 1676 Stn., 'C', Kitchener, Ont. N2G 4R2.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB
R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 33, meets second Wednesday and last Friday monthly from September to June in the Herb Carroll Day Care, 1100 Lincoln St., Thunder Bay, Ont. Visitors are welcome. Edith Dombrowsky, Secretary, Lakehead Stamp Club, 174 Elron Crescent, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7C 5T5.

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB
RPSC Chapter 84 meets at The Church of The Resurrection, 99 Mount Pleasant, Pointe-Claire, Quebec. Meeting nights 2nd and 4th Thursdays, September till June, at 7:30 p.m. President David Nickson. Mailing address: P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire, P.Q. H9R 4N5.

MEDICINE HAT COIN AND STAMP CLUB
R.P.S.C. Chapter #146 meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at 7:30 p.m., Room #14 at the Veiner Centre, 225 Woodman Avenue S.E. Visitors are welcome. Club address is Box 1163, Medicine Hat, Alberta T1A 7H3.
CHAPTER MEETINGS

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Chapter 5 of the Royal welcomes all visitors to our meetings on the 2nd ad 4th Thursdays of each month (July and August excepted) at 7:30 p.m. in the basement of Bedford Park United Church, 100 Ranleigh Avenue, Toronto. Table auction, sales circuit and informative lectures. Secretary: Les Porter, 381 Elm Road, Toronto M5M 3V7.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 21 of the Royal meets on the 1st & 3rd Wednesdays of each month - July & August excepted, at Edithvale Community Centre, Finch at Edithvale (between Bathurst & Yonge). Secretary: P.O. Box 62, Willowdale, Ont. M2N 5S7.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB
Chapter No. 135 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the "Pine Room", Oakville Arena, Rebecca Street, Oakville. Mailing Address: P.O. Box 524, Oakville, Ontario, L6J 5B4. Geoff Hill, President.

PHILATELIQUE ARGENTEUIL STAMP CLUB

R A STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA
(Chapter 41, R.P.S.C.). 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.

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB
R.P.S.C. Chapter 10 meets on the 1st & 3rd Wednesdays of each month, September through May in Sheldon - Williams Collegiate Library, 2601 Coronation Street, from 7 to 10 p.m. Visitors are always welcome. Further information from and correspondence to the Regina Philatelic Club, Inc., P.O. Box 1891, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. S4P 3E1. REGINA, HOSTS OF ROYAL '90.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB
Meets the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Community Centre, 65 East Sixth Avenue, by Canada Game Pool - North East corner of Sixth & McBride, New Westminster, B.C. Further information write: P.O. Box 145, Milner, B.C. VOX 1T0, ph. 534-1884.

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

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

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB
R.P.S.C. Chapter 94 meets every 3rd Thursday of the month at Victoria Park Secondary School, 15 Wallingford Rd. Don Mills. We start at 7:30 p.m. in the Library Seminar Room. Visitors are always welcome and enquiries should be directed to J. Doehler (416-438-4862) at the above address or P. Mustard (690-9711).

UNION PHILATÉLIQUE DE MONTRÉAL
(RPSC Chapter No. 3) meets every second and fourth Tuesday, September to June, at 7 p.m., 7355, Christophe Colomb, Montreal, P.W., H2R 2S5. Visitors always welcomed. Postal address: PO. Box 398, Station A, Montreal, Quebec H3C 2T1.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

WESTMOUNT PHILATELIC CLUB

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

YUKON STAMP CLUB
Contact at P.O. Box 4341, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2R8.
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