The Canadian Philatelist
Le philatéliste canadien

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Journal of The
ROYAL PHILATELIC
SOCIETY OF CANADA

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

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From the Editor’s Desk

by Steve Thorning

A controversy seems to be brewing over the handling of the Canada 92 signature souvenir sheets. Ralph Mitchener’s column explains the actions taken, and Mr. Steen’s comments in the letter column summarize points made in several other letters to the editor. When I read about the auction of these sheets in lots of 100 I anticipated that there would be objections and grumbling. Souvenir items from shows often enjoy a season of speculative flurry. I recall well the prices of the printers’ sheets issued at Capex 78. The Canada 92 sheets, though, are different: they are a major variety of a regular stamp issue, and are likely to achieve catalogue status. Much more will be said and written about these sheets, and the average collector’s ability (or inability) to acquire a copy.

* * *

Our president, Michael Madesker, has another hat to wear. At the F.I.P. International Conference in Granada on May 3 he was elected president of the F.I.P. Commission for Youth Philately for a four year term. He won on the first ballot over three other candidates. I congratulate Mr. Madesker on his new position and on the confidence the other F.I.P. representatives have in him, and wish him well with his new responsibilities.

* * *

Railway enthusiasts among the readers of the Canadian Philatelist will be pleased with the resumption of “The Iron Road” series with this issue. Several people have worked on the translation of this series. In the description of locomotives, I have converted the wheel arrangements to the White system, which is the standard in North America and most parts of the British Commonwealth.

* * *

Several readers have asked why, in our literature review column, we favour certain firms over others. The answer is simple: we review catalogues when they are sent to us by the publisher or distributor for review. We cannot review those catalogues or books that we have not received. We do not review auction sales catalogues as literature, but activity in the market and prices realized are of great interest to many of our members. If someone would be willing to write it, I would be delighted to included a column on auctions in the Canadian Philatelist, on either a regular or occasional basis. Are there any volunteers?

* * *

Though I know him only through the exchange of brief editorial notes, I would like to congratulate Lt. Col. Fred Black on his election as a Fellow of the R.P.S.C. His continuing series in the Canadian Philatelist, “Canadians and Armed Conflict,” is a pleasure to read and edit for each issue. As a historian myself, I admire Col. Black’s ability to blend fact, human interest and historical interpretation in such a readable and lively way.

* * *

A new typesetter at Port Perry Printing has made my labours considerably easier than previously. A sincere thank you goes to Janet Miller, who is able to decipher the hieroglyphics of my editorial notes, and senses exactly what I have in mind.

* * *

The next issue of the Canadian Philatelist, for September-October, will once again be sponsored by Canada Post. Work is already under way for this issue, which will be enlarged slightly beyond our usual 88 pages. The journal will be back on schedule with the September-October issue, which should be in the hands of members before October 1. With the backlog out of the way, there will now be time to devote more attention to the contents of the journal, including French-language content, which has suffered in recent months due to time constraints in getting translations prepared and proofread.
Our auctions always contain large sections of Postal History and Aerophilately: large lots to single rarities. Our meticulously described and illustrated catalogs have in themselves become collectors items.

To receive a sample catalog containing items of interest, please write and identify the areas that you are interested in. If selling, we would be pleased to hear from you. You will be pleased that you did.

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Letters to the Editor

CANADA '92 SIGNATURE SHEETS

Sir,

As a life member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, I have always been supportive of the policies of the Society, and indeed I have organized several small exhibitions myself for our small group, (the Yellowhead Stamp and Coin Collectors Society, which is particularly interested in introducing philately to young people.

Then I read in the philatelic press the manipulations that went on in regard to the issuance of a novelty item, called a “signature sheet”, which was issued strictly to make money from those in attendance.

This issue with a face value of $2.16 was sold with a catalog of the exhibition for $12. I wonder how many young people could or wanted to spend this amount of money, and I dare to wager that most of the ones sold at the show were sold to adults.

I have used different methods to raise funds for stamp shows, but I have always made available to other collectors, unable to attend, the souvenirs produced. Several of us adults would spend time to mail the souvenirs to those who had requested them, and there were quite a few, since we gave ample notice of our intentions in the philatelic press.

Regarding CANADA '92 I did NOT see any publicity for 10,000 "signature sheets", either by the philatelic press or the post office, and I believe that this specialty is at present being used to make some dealers rich, on account of the fact that supply was controlled by the show's organizers together with Canada Post Corporation.

In my opinion, for what it is worth, this is what should have been done: the philatelic community should have been informed about what was planned in ample time to put in an order for an amount that could have been limited to perhaps even one per customer. These orders should have been filled from the show, where they also would have been sold, and whatever was left over should have been destroyed. This way there would have been a non-speculative issue, which was available to everyone, instead of a speculative one, now in the hands of dealers, who are not hesitating to ask $149 for an outlay of $12, and you only get a sheet on cover, not even the catalog. (Advertisement in Canadian Stamp News July 14, 1992.)

I hope that our directors will take steps to boycott such blatant manipulation of the collecting community, all done under cover of promoting philately for youth.

I hope further that this "signature sheet" will not be listed in any catalog except as speculative.

In my mind there is only one way in which the Canada Post Corporation can set the situation straight, which is to still make available this signature sheet to the philatelic community at the face value of $2.16. (or even at $12 if a catalog of the exhibition would be with it). And I have already written them about this solution.

Of course the show's organizer should have kept the individual philatelist in mind instead of the selected dealers.

Let us hope that there will not be a repetition of such an affair.

Respectfully yours,

Piet Steen
Hinton, Alberta.

Editors Note: President Michael Madesker has provided this clarification of the R.P.S.C.'s position regarding these sheets:

The recent 11th World Philatelic Youth Exhibition, CANADA '92, held in Mon-
tréal, received many accolades. It was a superbly staged function. Following its conclusion Canada Post Corporation donated the remainder of so-called "signature sheets" to SOPEP, the administrative and organizing arm of the Exhibition. The "signature sheets" were produced by a laser copy of the signature of Maisonneuve, the founder of Montréal, on the Exhibition sheets issued by Canada Post Corporation as an example of modern art. These "signature sheets" were available with the purchase of an Exhibition catalogue.

Canada Post Corporation is a Crown body whose mandate it is to manufacture, issue and distribute postal products and provide postal facilities to the public. The method of production and disposition of these products remains in the sole discretion of the Corporation. The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada was not consulted in this matter nor was it incumbent upon the Corporation to do so.

A NOTE FROM GEORGE KRAJEWSKI, MANAGER, SALES CIRCUIT

We have recently had two parcels containing retired books with accompanying cheques returned to us from the Post Office as unknown at that address. If anyone knows of the present location of the people listed hereunder, (or their heirs), please contact me.

Thomas Stott, Ottawa Royal No. 8443
J.B. Cotton, Calgary Royal No. 8504

Dear Sir,

Your participation under class B.8 was sent to the Fair Grounds with the rest of your Class. Due to unknown reasons (maybe it got inside one of the boxes) it was not examined by the jury. We are really sorry about it.

Today we ask you to forgive us for this involuntary mistake and we send you back your exhibit.

Best regards,

Francisco Gilabert
Deputy Commissioner
Granada '92

Editor's Note: This explains why the "Canadian Philatelist" was not judged in the literature class at Granada '92.
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President’s Page - La page du président
by/par Michael Madesker

The accolades for CANADA '92 are still coming in. The world philatelic community was truly impressed by this presentation. This bodes well for success in staging future international exhibitions in Canada.

The ROYAL*92*ROYALE Convention in Edmonton was very well staged. John Attrell, the Show Chairman, and his crew, have done an outstanding job in the assembly of fine exhibits and a good mix of Bourse dealers. The venue, Fantasyland Hotel and the adjacent magnificent West Edmonton Mall, provided a lot of after hours activities without the need to travel any distances. I am even ready to forgive John Attrell in his choice of the MC, Keith Spencer. Keith called Table No. 15, where many of the speakers of the evening were assembled, last to participate in the lavish Palmares Buffet, just to ask your President to address those gathered and leaving the food to chill. The after dinner speaker more than made up for this inconsiderate act which prompts me to extend mercy to John. Thank you Edmonton!

ROYAL*92*ROYALE saw some changes in personnel of the Society. It is quite customary to change Executive, Board of Directors and Officers every year to give room to new people, it is not frequently that we see a re-alignment of Committees and the Management team.

Changes at the Canadian Philatelist/Le Philatéliste Canadien involve our Editor, Steve Thornog, who has taken on the additional duties of Advertising Manager. Billing will continue under the supervision of Michael Millar. The addition of a sales person for the advertising in the magazine is being considered. We are also looking to appoint a French language Editor who is capable to work co-jointly with the English language section.

Recognizing the continuous and increasing importance of Canada Post to organized philately we have formed a Liaison Committee (to replace a single representative) with Charles Verge and Denis Hamel as Co-Chairmen and our Past President James Kraemer as Consultant. Jim will provide a continuity in the Office and invaluable advice borne by his years of experience.

Responsibilities of the Executive Director were changed from the customary position of supervisor of day-to-day operations to that of Coordinator of Public Relations, Membership Recruitment and Society Representation at Conventions and Exhibitions. The Officers responsible for the above positions will form the Advisory Committee. Denis Hamel was appointed to this Office with the President assuming all the duties connected with the daily running of the affairs of the Royal.

Dr. John Powell of Edmonton was appointed to succeed Art Holmes as Chairman of the Youth Education Programme. We wish Art the best of luck in his new home in Australia.

Among other significant happenings was the election of M. Alain Doucet of the Canada Post as an Honorary Life Member of the Royal in recognition of his personal and the Corporations contributions to philately. Alain is only the fifth person in the history of the Society to be thus honored.

Lola Caron of Quebec City and Col. Fred Black of Charlottetown, P.E.I., were elected Fellows of the Society, one of the highest honors the Royal can bestow.
Art Holmes was awarded the Geldert Medal for Excellence in Philatelic Writing for his 1991 series of articles in the *Canadian Philatelist/Le Philatelistes Canadien* devoted to Youth Philately.

Your President had the pleasure of meeting with Francine Brousseau, Chief of the National Postal Museum, and be apprised of some of the plans of this institution. Mme. Brousseau, who was responsible for the fine exhibit at CANADA '92 will be making changes to bring the Museum closer to the collectors and general public. I trust that the philatelic community will render its support to this Institution when called on.
Editorial Consultant’s Notes
by Ralph Mitchener

ANOTHER BLOW TO CANADIAN COLLECTORS?

July 1, 1992 marks the 125th birthday of Canada. It is also the day when further problems begin for those of us who receive philatelic material – be it stamps, covers, literature or whatever – through the mail from sources outside Canada.

Previously, mail containing less than a declared value of $40 Canadian in merchandise escaped Canada Customs interception and resultant GST or other charges. I am not fully conversant with the new rules, but understand that from July 1 that figure will be reduced to $20, and that Canada Post will impose a $5 charge for dealing with such shipments as well as collecting the appropriate tax. That will no doubt mean that the packages will not be delivered directly to our addresses, but will have to be picked up at Canada Post outlets where the various charges will have to be paid before receiving the material.

What happens to shipments of stamps sent on approval? Will we have to pay GST on the total value – as well as $5 for the privilege of looking at them – before any purchase is contemplated? Can we expect to get refunds without extensive paper work?

How will cross-border shipments of American Philatelic Society and RPSC sales books be dealt with?

As a stamp columnist, I sometimes receive complimentary copies of new books from outside Canada for review. So does our editor of The Canadian Philatelist. If valued at over $20, will we have to pay GST, plus $5, before receiving them? Time will tell.

I’ll try to report on further developments as I learn about them. The new rules, while at least in part no doubt aimed at reducing cross-border shopping (even if we are supposedly in an era of free trade), seem to me to be overly severe. They are not limited to philatelic material, but in terms of philately, collectors cannot always get the material they need in Canada. Are we anti-Canadian if we try to get it from outside Canada?

FOR SHE’S A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW, AND SO IS HE!

Two long-standing friends of mine are the latest Fellows of our society.

Lola Caron, of Quebec City, has been a faithful attendee at many RPSC conventions, regardless of their location. The first time I’ve seen her stunned was in Edmonton at ROYAL ’92 ROYALE when it was announced at the awards banquet that she had been elected as a Fellow.

She has contributed in numerous ways to philately for some time as a show organizer, as a helper at many shows in Quebec and elsewhere, and as a writer on numerous philatelic subjects. She even tries to buy the Saturday editions of The Ottawa Citizen to read my stamp columns. How could I not have voted for her election as a Fellow?

Fred Black, now of Charlottetown, lived for many years in Ottawa. He is a past president of the Ottawa Philatelic Society, has served well as a director of the RPSC, and has been a prolific writer on Canadian and other philatelic subjects for several periodicals, including – of course – ours. It gave me great pleasure to phone Fred from Edmonton – at my expense, not the RPSC’s – to tell him that I was talking to a fellow Fellow. He too seemed somewhat stunned at the news, but soon sounded to be in the pink.
A BALL BY THE MALL

The Edmonton convention was great, as was its location in proximity to the West Edmonton Mall. The mall has to be seen in person to be believed, just as some of Keith Spencer’s jokes (?) have to be heard in person for their full effect – note I don’t specify what effect – to be experienced.

An account of the convention should appear in this or the next number of our journal. Suffice to say here that the organizers, including Keith, deserve full praise for an excellent effort. I, as I’m sure all attendees did, had a ball.

I wonder though, what Keith has against me just because I make comments about his jokes. There were about 25 tables at the awards banquet, each seating eight people. Keith called table numbers in a supposedly random order so that the approach to the self-serve buffet tables would be orderly. After all but one number had been called, the only table to remain uncalled was the one where I was.

Perhaps I am being a bit paranoid. The uncalled tables also had Michael Madesker, Harry Sutherland and Cliff Guile among its occupants! Fortunately, the buffet had sufficient stock so that we were able to fill our plates before some RPSC members got back for seconds. A number did!

Come to think of it, I don’t recall Keith getting to the buffet tables, although he must have. He presided as master of ceremonies and – all kidding aside – did a super job of keeping the proceedings moving.

THE SPECIALLY-PRINTED CANADA 92 SOUVENIR SHEETS

Ten thousand of the CANADA 92 souvenir sheets, containing the four stamps issued to commemorate the world philatelic youth exhibition held in Montreal from March 25 to 29, had an added engraved signature of Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal. These sheets were initially only on sale at CANADA 92, and could only be obtained with a copy of the official program at a cost of $12 for one of each.

The special sheets, printed on different paper than that used for the regular souvenir sheets, have become hot property. Over 6,000 were sold at the exhibition, with some being given to Canadian and foreign officials connected with CANADA 92. The sheets were soon advertised in the philatelic press, first at $30 and $39.95, and subsequently at higher figures – the early June price being $59.95.

Just over 3,300 remained after CANADA 92. In order for interested parties to obtain them, the CANADA 92 management company – Société de promotion des expositions philatéliques (SOPEP) – decided to sell 3,300 in lots of 100 by tender. All of the 10,000 had been donated to SOPEP by Canada Post.

SOPEP advertised the tendering procedure, at a minimum required bid of $1,200 per lot of 100 sheets and programs, in April. All bids were to be received by 8 p.m. on June 9. Unfortunately, the timing was such that the SOPEP tender notice could not appear in an appropriate number of The Canadian Philatelist in time for its readers to respond before the June 9 deadline. The notice did appear in Canadian Stamp News and in Philatélie Québec, and was sent to all members of the Canadian Stamp Dealers’ Association.

The result of the tendering procedure, as outlined in a June 24 SOPEP press release, was that all 33 lots of 100 were sold at an average price per lot of $3,275. One Ontario stamp club was a successful bidder, as were individuals and dealers in New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec.

It will be interesting to see what the future price per sheet will be.
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welcomed!!
Fellows of the Society
by Beverlie A. Clark, F.R.P.S.C.

JAMES A. PIKE
1906 - 1992

Jim Pike, that very quiet and unassuming member (7857) was elected a Fellow in 1976.

James Pike was born in Humboldt, Saskatchewan on October 21, 1906. In the early 1920s his family moved to Vancouver, where Jim completed his education at the University of British Columbia with a degree in Mining Engineering in 1930.

He spent all of his mining career in British Columbia except for a few short years in Western Ontario and the State of Washington. He retired in 1969.

Inasmuch as mining engineers do not have much opportunity for outside interests, Jim was able to continue enjoying his hobby of stamp collecting, and managed to put together a very fine collection of Canada. However, his collecting interests focused mainly on the West coast. He formed a gold-medal exhibit of British Columbia, as well as a major postal history study of the 19th century British Columbia town cancels and Territorial town cancels. His exhibits have won many awards at all levels of competition. He also served on juries at all levels.

Besides being a Fellow of our Society, Jim served a number of years on our Society’s Board of Directors. He was also a Fellow (Order of the Beaver) of the British North America Philatelic Society. He was President of B.N.A.P.S. (1975-76), and served a number of terms on the Board of Governors of that Society. As well, Jim served as Host Chairman for a number of excellent conventions and exhibitions in the B.C. area. Jim occasionally contributed research articles to different philatelic publications.

Jim Pike has always been an active and knowledgeable philatelist and a delightful person to know. Jim and his lovely wife, Georgia, regularly attended philatelic conventions since the early 1960s. They resided in Vancouver, and have two daughters and a son, all married.

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Variations
by R. Molar

A 1888 postcard from Henry Hechlcr, of Halifax, to Mrs. J.S. Mason, 362 Yonge St. in Toronto, reminded me that Mrs. Mason may well have been the first female stamp dealer in Canada.

She was certainly the first identifiable female member of the Canadian Philatelic Association (CPA). Founded in 1887, the CPA was the first of a number of forerunners of our present day Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

Mrs. Julia S. Mason’s name appeared as member number 70 of the CPA in the Feb. 1888 issue of The Toronto Philatelic Journal, then the CPA’s official organ. She probably joined in late 1887.

In the July 1889 number of The Halifax Philatelist, the next official organ of the CPA, she had a small advertisement advising that she had moved from Toronto to 1139 Case Ave. in Cleveland, Ohio. I don’t know why she moved. Perhaps her husband had found a new job in Cleveland.

Her name is not included as a CPA member in its 1890 directory. She was listed in the May 1890 number of the CPA’s next official organ, The Dominion Philatelist, as having been “expelled for non-payment of dues.”

By then she may have joined an American philatelic society or may have embarked on other endeavors.

It is also possible that she may have returned to Canada and that she may have continued dealing in stamps. I need to do more research on this point.

She advertised in Hechler’s journal, The Philatelic Courier and Stamp Collector’s Journal. Judging from the content of the postcard she had philatelic dealings – not all apparently to her satisfaction – with him. Hechler’s postcard, dated Dec. 13, 1888, reads as follows:

“Your favor of the 8th instant is received with thanks and contents duly noted. The amount remitted has been credited to your account.

Your remark about publishing a Black List is quite uncalled for. I have never denied that I owe you an amount in exchange. I sent you a consignment on approval a consignment of stamps which you did not accept. You then called for certain rarities that I had not then and have not now in stock. It was understood that I should send them to you as and whenever they came to hand. I can do no more than wait till I have an opportunity to secure and send them. If I had your stamps now in my possession I would return them at once in order to settle up that matter and not give you any further anxiety. Please let me know the exact amount that you claim and I will send you on approval a choice selection from which you may choose such as you want to settle the matter.

“My Christmas number now shortly forthcoming will be a large edition. I should be happy to repeat your advertisement therein or to enlarge it or to insert a new one.

“Hoping to be favored with an early and satisfactory reply I remain,

Very truly yours,
Henry Hechler (signed).”

Hechler’s handwriting on the card is quite different from his signature. The latter, in large letters sloping to the left, is in contrast to the quite minuscule rightsloping writing quoted above. I can only assume that he was quite proud of his signature, and wrote it in a different style than his regular handwriting.

I wonder if any of Mrs. Mason’s communications to Hechler have survived. Whether they have or not, the backs of innocent-looking postcards can sometimes be interesting mementos of early philatelic life in Canada.
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The Judging and Exhibiting Column - La rubrique du juge et de l’exposant

by/par Charles J.G. Verge

WORLD COLUMBIAN STAMP EXPO '92 (WCSE '92)

Held in the same venue as AMERIPEX '86, the Rosemont O'Hare Exposition Center in Chicago, Illinois, WCSE '92 was a spectacular show although, I am told, not as stylish as AMERIPEX. I am sure that most of you have read the philatelic press coverage of this 10-day event (May 22-31, 1992). Therefore, I will spare you my version of the events.

What I do want to report on, however, are those sections of the show relevant to judging and exhibiting and some decisions made by the American Philatelic Society (APS), the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors (AAPE) and The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC) as a result of negotiations held or decisions made at WCSE '92 and at ROYAL * 1992 * ROYALE a few days later in Edmonton (June 5-7, 1992).

Seminars and lectures at WCSE '92

The APS and the AAPE in conjunction with the organizers of WCSE '92 decided to undertake a major series of seminars and lectures on judging and exhibiting. Under the capable hands of Mary-Ann Owens, over 100 lectures and seminars were given by almost 70 different speakers. They ranged widely in their content and approach, from formal International Judging seminars, given with the purpose of accrediting or re-accrediting international judges, to detailed seminars on the preparation of title

WORLD COLUMBIAN STAMP EXPO '92 (WCSE '92)

Le WCSE '92 s'est tenu dans la même salle d'exposition qu'AMERIPEX '86, le Rosemont O'Hare Exposition Center, à Chicago dans l'Illinois. Le WCSE '92 était de grande envergure n'ayant pas, par contre, on m'infore, la prestance d'AMERIPEX. Je suis assuré que vous avez lu les reportages sur le WCSE '92 dans la presse philatélique et je vous fais grâce de mes commentaires sur cet événement de dix jours (22-31 mai 1992).

Par contre, il m'intéresse de vous tenir au courant des sujets importants de l'exposition concernant l'art de juger et d'exposer ainsi que de vous faire part des négociations et décisions intervenues entre l'American Philatelic Society (APS), l'American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors (AAPE) et La Société Royale de Philatélie du Canada (SRPC) soit au WCSE '92 ou à ROYAL * 1992 * ROYALE tenue à Edmonton quelques jours plus tard (5-7 juin 1992).

Séminaires et conférences à WCSE '92

L'APS et l'AAPE conjointement avec les organisateurs de WCSE '92 ont mis sur pied une série impressionnante de séminaires et de conférences sur l'art de juger et d'exposer. Sous la direction de Mary-Ann Owens plus d'une centaine de ces conférences et séminaires furent donnés par 70 conférenciers différents. Ils variaient considérablement dans leur approche et contenu. Ils y en avaient de très formel, tels que les séminaires sur l'art de juger l'international qui avaient
pages or synopsis pages by discipline.
To me these were the highlight of the show. As a judge and exhibitor, it was an incredible smorgasbord of information, techniques and ideas which one could get nowhere else. I am sorry that no attempt was made to collect and publish all these lectures and seminars. It would have been invaluable information all in one document.

The Exhibits at WCSE '92

I will not spend much time on this item but suffice it to say that the 3,000 frames of exhibits offered something for everybody and showcased many different exhibiting techniques and organizations. There were one-frame exhibits from the different Collectors Clubs around the U.S.A. on a myriad of different subjects; more inverted Jennys than I have ever seen in one venue; a spectacular 30 frame exhibit on the Columbians of 1893 contained within a “Court of Honour” of some 400 frames on the History of the U.S. Posts; the COMPEX show; the Spring Meeting Show of the APS, where the calibre of the competitive exhibits was so high that all 43 exhibits were awarded either a Gold or Vermeil medal; approximately 75 one-frame exhibits promoting different philatelic organizations, societies, clubs or areas of collecting; etc.

Although there was a youth section; it was comprised of no more than 63 frames, of which 22 were from Canada. At the invitation of the AAPE and the organizers of WCSE '92, The RPSC sponsored the exhibits of 6 young Canadians who had exhibited at CANADA '92 in the Youth Court of Honour.

AMERICAN YOUTH STAMP EXHIBITION COMPETITION (AYSEC)

Since 1991, the AAPE has been sponsoring a competition amongst the winners of all the youth sections of national American shows. As a result of negotiations between The RPSC and the AAPE, young winners of Canadian national

pour but principal l'accréditation ou la réaccreditation de juges à ce niveau.
D'autres, tels que la préparation d'une page titre ou une document de synthèse, étaient plus spécifiques dans le détail. Comme juge et exposant, ils furent pour moi le summum de ma visite puisqu’ils permettaient l'obtention d'information concrètes sur les techniques et les méthodologies des différentes disciplines philatéliques. Il est malheureux qu'on n'ait pas pensé de rassembler et de publier tous ces séminaires et conférences. Ce serait une mine d'informations tout à la même place.

Les collections à WCSE '92

Je ne perdrai pas grand temps sur le sujet. Il est important de noter par contre que les 3,000 cadres de collections offraient un peu de tout pour tous et démontraient des techniques et des approches d'exposer très différentes. Il y avait des collections d'un cadre provenant des différents Collectors Clubs au États-unis sur des sujets très variés; plus de Jennys invertis que j'aie vu dans la même pièce; une collection superbe de 30 cadres sur les Columbians de 1893 qui se trouvait dans la "Cours d'honneur" sur l'Histoire de la poste aux États-unis étalée sur quelques 400 cadres; l'exposition COMPEX, l'exposition de la réunion du printemps de l'APS - où le calibre des collections était si haut que les 43 collections ont toutes obtenues soit une médaille d'or ou une médaille de vermeil; presque 75 cadres individuels relatant les mérites de collectionner un domaine philatélique ou un autre ou d'appartenir à un groupe- ment philatélique ou à un autre.

Quoiqu'il y ait eu une section jeunesse elle ne comprenait que 63 cadres dont 22 provenaient de collections canadiennes. A la demande de l'AAPE et des organisateurs de WCSE '92, La SRPC a patronné, à la Cours d'honneur Jeunesse, les collections de six jeunes canadiens/canadiennes qui avaient exposer à CANADA '92.

LA COMÉTITION AMÉRICaine DES EXPOSITIONS PHILATÉLIQUES JEUNESSE (AYSEC)

Depuis 1991, l'AAPE patrone une compétition parmi les gagnant(e)s des sections
youth shows or sections are eligible to compete in the next AYSEC to be held in the fall of 1993. These would be the winners of the youth sections of ORAPEX '92, Edmonton Spring National '93, STAMPEX '92 & '93, PIPEX '93, the 1992 & 1993 ROYAL * ROYALE and the winner of the 1993 National Youth Show probably to be held in the spring of 1993.

Until The RPSC appoints a new Youth Program officer, John Powell of Edmonton and I have been delegated the responsibility to administer the AYSEC program in Canada.

JUDGING APPRENTICESHIP ASSIGNMENTS IN THE USA

As a result of an understanding between Bill Bauer, Chairman of the Accreditation of Judges Program of the APS and myself, individuals registered in The RPSC’s National Judging Programme will now be able to apprentice at American national shows and have these apprenticeships count towards their accreditation requirements. The reverse is also true for American apprentices registered with the APS.

Canadian apprentices interested in availing themselves of this option should write to me indicating their preferences as to American shows they wish to apprentice at. This includes individuals interested in apprenticing in philatelic literature judging.

I wish to remind apprentices that they are responsible for their own expenses when on an apprentice assignment.

JUDGES’ CENSUS

During the summer and early fall, international, national and regional judges as well as apprentices, registered with The RPSC’s Judging Programme, will receive a survey and census sheet to fill out so as to update their file with the Judging Programme. This is required since the last survey was taken in 1986 and there is a need to update the judging rolls.

Charles J.G. Verge is the Chairman, RPSC Judging Programme

jeunesse des expositions nationales américaines. À la suite de négociations entre La SRPC et l’AAPE les jeunes gagnant(e)s de l’exposition nationale jeunesse et des sections jeunesse des expositions nationales participeront à la compétition dès l’automne 1993. Ce seront les gagnant(e)s des sections jeunesse d’ORAPEX ‘92, Edmonton Spring National ‘93, STAMPEX ‘92 et ’93, PIPEX ‘93, les ROYAL * ROYALE de 1992 et 1993 et le gagnant(e) de l’Exposition nationale Jeunesse qui se tiendra probablement au printemps de 1993.

En attendant la nomination, par La RPSC, d’un coordonnateur jeunesse pour La RPSC, le programme AYSEC au Canada sera maintenu conjointement par John Powell d’Edmonton et moi-même.

AFFECTATIONS POUR JUGES-APPRENTIS AUX ÉTATS-UNIS

Une entente intervenue entre Bill Bauer, Président du Comité d’accréditation des juges de l’APS, et moi-même permet aux individus inscrits sur la liste du Programme national des juges d’être juge-apprenti à des expositions nationales américaines et ces affectations compteraient envers leur programme d’accréditation. L'inverse de cette nouvelle entente s'applique aussi aux juges-apprentis américains inscrits avec l’APS.

Les apprentis canadiens intéressés à se prévaloir de cette option doivent me l’indiquer par écrit en identifiant les expositions nationales américaines qui les intéressent. Cette option s’applique aussi aux apprentis en littérature philatélique.

Je prie les juges-apprentis de noter qu’ils/elles sont responsables des frais encourus lorsqu’ils/elles sont en affectation.

RECENSEMENT DES JUGES

Au cours de l’été et en début d’automne, les juges internationaux, nationaux et régionaux ainsi que les juges-apprentis, inscrits au Programme des juges de La RPSC, recevront un formulaire à compléter qui permettra de mettre à jour leur dossier. Le dernier recensement a eu lieu en 1996 et il est temps de mettre à date le registre des juges au Canada.

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

by Hans Reiche

The Ottawa area is lucky to have a number of stamp clubs and societies which meet regularly every week. Most do very well and attendance is high because of the excellent and interesting programs which are being provided by all clubs. One of these clubs is the Canadian Forces Philatelic Society and not many may be aware of this group. Their membership is in the hundreds from all over Canada and from various bases. The Ottawa group had recently a very interesting talk, or rather seminar at which views were expressed by members on the preservation of philatelic material, and how to measure perforations. Many suitable and unsuitable examples were shown of items that are on the market for protecting stamps. They included stock pages, plastic covers, cards and various types of envelopes. Some of the items shown were declared unsuitable because they contained chemicals that had a bad effect on stamps after storage. Examples of certain album pages and mounts having been used for storing stamps for only short periods clearly indicated the problem of their unsuitability to protect stamps from damage. The well known cellophane stamp packs from the Post Office which were produced some years ago are damaging stamps and the cellophane must be removed to avoid this. The second seminar dealt with perforation measurements. Any gauges manufactured from a metal with a high temperature coefficient were suggested to be inaccurate. Continuously reading gauges were preferred from fixed gauges, it was told. The group also runs a good sales circuit and a nice newsletter.

* * *

Peter Sem in Germany has published a number of specialized Old German States catalogues. This time he has updated his Thurn and Taxis one which was 76 pages to over 300 pages. It includes such topics as fakes, regummed and repaired stamps. The postage rates are listed for these stamps. Value of each stamp is expressed not only in a single condition but depending on the size of the margins, single usage, margin copies, corner copies and reprints. Various cancels are listed and priced such as registered, parcel post card cancels, telegram covers and fancy illustrated covers. All number cancels, railway, distribution and experimental cancels are listed. The values indicated are very realistic because of his experience with his many specialized auctions. This certainly will be a welcome book once issued in November 1992.

* * *

And now we have the latest for a government stamp. May be one way to get your mail through faster?

* * *

In the US booklet panes are being sold by the philatelic agency that are not stuck to the covers and are not folded. Will Canada make such booklet panes available to collectors?
Definitives/Timbres Courant

This column is a forum for information on Canadian definitive issues of all periods, and for discussion on the study of these issues. Contributions from readers are encouraged. This month, John Schmidt is commencing a listing and checklist of modern issues. These definitive stamps will appear in reverse chronological order, beginning with the series issued Dec. 27, 1991.

A NEW DISCOVERY:
THE 50-CENT ADMIRAL ON HORIZONTAL WOVE PAPER

Hans Reiche, FRPSC, Ottawa, Ont.

When the writer published his first book on the Canadian Admirals he noted that the 50-cent Admiral might exist on a horizontal wove paper. The normal printing was on a vertical wove paper. If the paper was turned 90° before printing, the stamp would show a horizontal wove and would be slightly shorter when measured vertically. This could be called a 'squat' printing. George C. Marler, F.R.P.S.C., in his well known book on the Admirals mentioned the possibility that such a variety might exist but went on to say that he had never seen a copy.

The possibility of finding a horizontal wove variety is further reinforced with the one-cent dark green and two-cent rose carmine Admiral booklets of 1912 being printed on horizontal wove paper. Later, for technical reasons, the booklets were printed on vertical wove paper.

The question of whether a 50-cent Admiral exists on horizontal wove paper has remained unsolved for years. The writer recently acquired more Admiral research material that at one time belonged to the late Frank W. Campbell, F.R.P.S.C., of Royal Oak, Michigan. In perusing the material a discovery of great importance was made. Mr. Campbell had mounted two Niagara Falls, Ontario 50-cent grey Admiral precancels on an enlarged print (see illustration). This clearly shows one stamp about 0.5mm shorter than the other. The shorter or 'squat' stamp is on horizontal wove paper while the longer stamp is on vertical wove paper. Under the mounted display in Mr. Campbells own handwriting is the following: "Paper shrinkage vertically/So far seen only on precancels/Grey stamp". The only other known copy reported to date is in the writer's collection. It is not precancelled but is from the same plate, namely Plate 2. The evidence at hand confirms that the 50-cent grey Admiral exists on horizontally wove paper. It will be of considerable interest to see if other copies are reported. Needless to say, this variety must be quite uncommon.

The stamp at left, on horizontal wove paper, is .5mm shorter than the stamp on vertical wove paper on the right.

MODERN CANADIAN DEFINITIVES
John G. Schmidt, Ft. Collins, CO

For the current definitive stamps, Scott numbers have not been referenced as new printings may be forthcoming. Different papers, different printers, and different perforations may be in the offering. With the help of readers, it is hoped that all variations will be noted.

Some notes on the following listing:

* * * *
Perforations were measured and recorded using the formula $G = 20 \frac{N}{W}$ in which $G$ = Gauge, $N$ = Number of teeth along the edge of the stamp, and $W$ = Width (or height) of the stamp in millimeters. Gauge numbers were rounded to the nearest tenth. (I counted the number of teeth between rows or columns of perforations. Width and height were measured from one edge of the stamp design to the same reference point on the next stamp.)

Papers listed are (S) = Slater, (P) = Peterborough, (C/P) = Coated Papers, (R) = Roland, (H) = Harrison, and (S/F) = Slater/Fasson.

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

* * * * *

The following definitive stamps were issued on Dec. 27, 1991:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Printer</th>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Perforations</th>
<th>Tagging</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48¢ McIntosh Apple</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>C/P</td>
<td>(13.1 x 13.1)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td>This is the start of a new series on Fruit Trees of Canada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bklt. (5 + L)</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>C/P</td>
<td>(14.4 x 13.8)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65¢ Black Walnut</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>C/P</td>
<td>(13.1 x 13.1)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84¢ Stanley Plum</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>C/P</td>
<td>(13.1 x 13.1)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bklt. (5 + L)</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>C/P</td>
<td>(14.4 x 13.8)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42¢ Flag</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>C/P</td>
<td>(13.6 x 13.1)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td>See Note #1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bklt. (10)</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>C/P</td>
<td>(13.6 x 13.1)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bklt. (25 + 2L)</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>C/P</td>
<td>(13.6 x 13.1)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coils</td>
<td>CBN</td>
<td>C/P</td>
<td>(10 Horiz)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42¢ Queen Elizabeth II</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>C/P</td>
<td>(13.1 x 13.6)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td>See note #1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bklt. (10)</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>C/P</td>
<td>(13.1 x 13.6)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42¢ Flag (Quick Sticks)</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>S/F</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td>FDI Jan. 28, 1992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

#1 - The pamphlet published by Canada Post Corporation entitled "Collections of Canada", Spring 1992, lists these stamps as being printed on Peterborough paper. My inscription blocks indicate the stamps were printed on "Coated Papers" by the placement of a "C" in the selvage.

According to "Collections of Canada", Canada Post Corporation is issuing booklets with and without inscriptions printed in the pane selvage. Further, some booklet covers (within the same denomination) have different "promotional messages" on the back covers. The 42¢ Flag booklet has two different back covers, "CANADA 92" and "Money order".

* * * * *

The following definitive stamp was issued on May 24, 1991 as a change in paper:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Printer</th>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Perforations</th>
<th>Tagging</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40¢ Queen Elizabeth II</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>(13.1 x 13.6)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following definitive stamps were issued on Dec. 28, 1990:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Printer</th>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Perforations</th>
<th>Tagging</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46¢ Wolverine</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>(13.1 x 13.1)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td>See note #2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>(14.4 x 13.8)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bktl. (5 + L)</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>C/P</td>
<td>(12.5 x 13.1)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63¢ Porpoise</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>(13.1 x 13.1)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td>See note #2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>(14.4 x 13.8)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80¢ Perry Caribou</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>(13.1 x 13.1)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td>See note #2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bktl. (5 + L)</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>(14.4 x 13.8)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40¢ Flag</td>
<td>CBN</td>
<td>C/P</td>
<td>(13.6 x 13.1)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bktl. (10 + 2L)</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>C/P</td>
<td>(13.6 x 13.1)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bktl. (25 + 2L)</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>C/P</td>
<td>(13.6 x 13.1)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bktl. (2 x 1¢ + 1 x 5¢ + 1 x 40¢)</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>C/P</td>
<td>(13.3 x 14.0)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td>(40¢ only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coils</td>
<td>CBN</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>(10 Horiz)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40¢ Queen Elizabeth II</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>(13.1 x 13.6)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bktl. (10 + 2L)</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>C/P</td>
<td>(13.1 x 13.6)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40¢ Flag (Quick Sticks)</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>S/F</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td>FDI Jan. 11, 1991</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#2 – According to “Canada’s Stamps Details”; No. 1 – 1991, these sheet stamps were first issued with a perforation of 13+. I therefore disagree with Unitrade’s “Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps”; 1992 edition, where on pages 178 and 179 they list the 14 1/2 x 14 perforation as being the first issue and the 13 x 13 as a “perf. change”.

#3 – This was a paper change and FDI was May 24, 1991, see previous listing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Printer</th>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Perforations</th>
<th>Tagging</th>
<th>FDI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39¢ Flag</td>
<td>CBN</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>(13.3 x 13.1)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td>Dec 26, 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>(13.6 x 13.1)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bktl. (10 + 2L)</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>(13.6 x 13.1)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td>Dec 26, 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bktl. (25 + 2L)</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>(13.6 x 13.1)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td>Dec 26, 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bktl. (1 x 1¢ + 2 x 5¢ + 1 x 39¢)</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>(13.3 x 14.0)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coils</td>
<td>CBN</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>(10 Horiz)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td>Feb 8, 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39¢ Queen</td>
<td>BABN</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>(13.1 x 13.6)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bktl. (10 + 2L)</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>(13.1 x 13.6)</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td>Jan 12, 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39¢ Flag (Quick Sticks)</td>
<td>APL</td>
<td>S/F</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>4 Sides</td>
<td>FDI Feb 8, 1990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1992 Annual Meeting

MINUTES of the 64th annual general meeting of Members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada held at the Convention Centre, West Edmonton Mall, Edmonton, Alberta, on the 6th day of June, 1992 at the hour of 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon (local time).

The President, Mr. Michael Madesker, took the Chair and the Secretary, Mr. Harry Sutherland, acted as Secretary of the meeting. Notice of the meeting having been sent to all members and a quorum of the members being present or represented by proxy, the Chairman declared the meeting to be regularly constituted.

The meeting commenced with a reading of the names of the Members of the Society who had died since the last annual meeting, which was followed by a period of silence.

The reading of the Notice of the meeting and minutes of the last annual meeting was then dispensed with.

The Chairman extended the thanks of the meeting to the President of the Edmonton Stamp Club and to Keith Spencer for a most successful exhibition and convention.

The President then commented on the meeting on the activities of the Society during the proceeding year. Other reports were given by officers or by the President on behalf of such officers. Such reports were, on motion duly made and seconded and unanimously carried, approved en bloc.

Following the report of the President, Financial Statements of the Society for the year ended December 31, 1991 were circulated and after a number of questions were answered were unanimously approved.

The Chairman then read out the list of nominees for the position of director and there being no further nominations, the following were elected as directors for a two-year term of office or until their successors are elected or appointed:

Beverlie A. Clark – Winnipeg, Manitoba
David Dixon – Oakville, Ontario
Denis Hamel – Toronto, Ontario
Michael Madesker – Downsview, Ontario
Alan G. McKenna – Alliston, Ontario
William G. Robinson – Vancouver, B.C.
Keith R. Spencer – Edmonton, Alberta
Charles J.G. Verge – Ottawa, Ontario

There being no further or other nominations, the Chairman directed the Secretary of the meeting to cast a single ballot of the meeting for the election of the foregoing as directors of the Society.

On motion duly made and seconded and unanimously carried, Messrs. Robinson, Lott & Brohman were appointed to act as auditors of the Society for the ensuing year at a fee to be fixed by the directors, the directors being authorized to fix such fee.

It was announced that the Geldert Medal for 1991 had been awarded to Arthur Holmes of Vancouver, B.C.

The Chairman announced that the convention for 1993 would be held in Ottawa, Ontario and then dealt with a number of questions raised from the floor.

There being no further business, the meeting then terminated.

M. Madesker
Chairman of the Meeting

H. Sutherland
Secretary of the Meeting
DIRECTORS MEETING

The directors of the R.P.S.C. met at Edmonton on June 6, following the annual meeting. In attendance were Messrs. Madesker, Bailey, Brisse, Mrs. Clark, and Messrs. Hamel, Millar, Mitchener, Robinson, Spencer, Sutherland, and Verge. Mr. Madesker took the chair, and Mr. Sutherland acted as secretary.

The appointment of officers for the coming year were made. (These are listed elsewhere in this journal.)

The Chairman noted that Mr. Richard Gratton had resigned as the French Editor of CP and that it was proposed to have a distinct French section of some eight pages in the magazine which would contain any French advertising. Mr. Gregoire Teysier was appointed as Co-Editor with Steve Thornig with responsibility for the French aspects of CP. It was decided that each editor should receive an allowance of $200 for his expenses in attending the annual meeting of the RPSC provided that the annual meeting is held in a place more than 500 miles distant from such editor’s home address.

On motion duly made and seconded and unanimously carried, the following resolution was passed:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

the RPSC supports the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors’ (AAPE) youth stamp exhibiting competition; such support involves the various matters dealt with in the proposal to the Board.

Following some discussion and on motion duly made and seconded and unanimously carried, the following resolution was passed:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

the RPSC supports and approves of the Great Canadian Philatelists series which is currently being carried on by Canada Post Corporation but suggests some amendments of the criteria by Canada Post Corporation to be considered following collaboration with the Liaison Committee including emphasis on the celebration of centenary anniversaries.

Mr. Hamel, as Executive Director, stated that he felt the Society needed more public relations and presented some notes to this effect, a copy of which is attached to these minutes.

The Sales Circuit report was noted and the various steps taken were approved.

The Chairman was empowered to appoint an assistant treasurer.

A brief report was given on the legacy from Ed Richardson.

Up to $1,500 is to be allocated to expenses of the Executive Director in carrying out his program.

The Chairman referred to the unparalleled cooperation of Alain Doucet of Canada Post in connection with Canada '92. In recognition of this the Chairman proposed Alain Doucet as an Honorary Life Member. The motion was carried unanimously.

FELLOWS ELECTED

At the meeting of the Fellows of the Society in Edmonton on Saturday, June 6th, two members were honoured with Fellowships.

CHARLES FREDERICK BLACK, from Charlottetown, P.E.I., a Director of our Society from 1967 to 1992; a philatelic writer for over 25 years; an exhibitor; occasional speaker at philatelic events - most recently ORAPEX '89; winner of the Geldert Medal; and an active force for the RPSC in the Maritimes.

(Mrs.) LOLA CARON of Quebec City, has been a behind-the-scenes staunch supporter of the hobby and the Society, for twenty-five years through attendance at conventions and exhibitions, as well her philatelic writings, and exhibiting. Also she has been one of the mainstays of philately in the Quebec City area, and assisting the General Chairman on three national exhibitions.
THE GELDERT MEDAL

Members will be interested to know that the Geldert Medal, which is awarded annually for an article or series of articles appearing in CP which have contributed to philately, has been awarded for 1991 to Arthur H. Holmes of Duncan, B.C. for his series of articles on youth collecting.

The late Dr. G.M. Geldert, FRPSC, FRPSL, was President of the Canadian Philatelic Society in 1958 and served as such until his death in 1967. One of his first steps as President was to obtain the permission to use the word “Royal” in the society’s name which, in 1959, became the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. In addition to his work as President, Dr. Geldert was a keen philatelist and took great interest in his stamps forming an outstanding collection of the penny issues of Canada. At the annual meeting held in Ottawa in September 1967 following Dr. Geldert’s death, an announcement was made that in recognition of his contributions to philately and to the RPSC, a medal would be be awarded to the article or series of articles appearing in the Canadian Philatelist which in the opinion of the Committee is deserving of such recognition. The present Committee consists of Mrs. G.M. Geldert, the former Honourary Secretary of the Society, James E. Kraemer and Harry Sutherland, both past Presidents of the Society. The following is a list of winners of the Geldert Medal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Max Rosenthal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Lt. Col. R.H. Webb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Hans Reiche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Dr. J.C. Arnell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>No Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Kenneth W. Pugh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Keith Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>No Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>No Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Harry W. Lussey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Dr. R.A. Chaplin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>John G. Schmidt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Geoffrey F. Briginshaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>C.R. McGuire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Leopold Beadet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Dr. J.C. Arnell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>No Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Michael Madesker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Lt. Col. C.F. Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Ralph Mitchener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>James E. Kraemer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>George B. Artken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Jacques Nolet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Arthur Holmes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CANADA
1900 TO DATE

1,000 mixed $3.00.
Only higher values and Commems.
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One Year Of The Magnificent Machins
by Alan G. McKenna, F.R.P.S.C.

The Machin issue of stamps by Great Britain must be considered one of the more philatelically significant groups of stamps issued by any country at any time. The design, based upon a sculpture by Sir Arnold Machin and photographed by Lord Snowdon, first appeared in 1967 in sterling currency. It was continued in 1971 when the currency was changed to a decimal system and has remained the design for British definitive stamps ever since. During this time, without considering 'fly-specks' and printing errors, several hundred different stamps have been issued. All have been created to meet legitimate postal requirements, the many different stamps arising from changing postal rates and changing letter handling and printing technology.

Because so many stamps have been issued, rather than using a system of collecting them by value, as in a catalogue listing, it is better to group them in accordance with the Postal Tariffs under which they were issued. This article covers those stamps issued for Group 16 which was for the Tariff operative from October 2nd 1989 to September 17th 1990. During this short period, 83 identifiable different stamps were issued, together with 28 Booklets, 3 Coils and 1 Miniature Sheet. This is a greater number of stamps than were issued in any other Group.

These stamps were issued to meet the needs of the Postal Tariff effective between those dates. The principal rates were –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domestic and EEC Countries Letters and Postcards - 1st Class</th>
<th>Domestic Letters and Postcards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First level 20p</td>
<td>2nd Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second level 30p</td>
<td>First level 15p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second level 24p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overseas Postcards outside Europe 29p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Letters and Postcards to European non-EEC countries – 24p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Airmail letters to the Americas, Africa, and Southeast Asia – 34p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Airmail letters to Australia, Japan and China – 37p</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, three 4p stamps and one 3p stamp were issued se-tenant in a special coil. Also, a 50p stamp was issued as a supplementary value.

The Three Series

If only 10 values were involved, why were there 83 identifiably different stamps? There were three different series of stamps.

The initial series was the regular Machin design. This included those 10 basic stamps, issued on October 2nd 1989.

May 1990 was the 150th anniversary of the issuing of the first postage stamp, the Penny Black. The event was commemorated by a modification of the Machin design where the bust of Queen Victoria, used on the Penny Black, was placed behind and slightly to the left of that of Queen Elizabeth II. This is referred to as the Penny Black series. These
stamps were issued in 5 values in January 1990 and remained the basic stamps until the rates changed on September 17th 1990.

Just prior to the commencement of this Group of Machin stamps, in August 1989, there was a major departure in the British stamp issuing policy. Rather than issuing stamps showing a value in currency, stamps were issued showing the service they prepaid. Two stamps were issued in Booklet form denominated 1st and 2nd. These were sold at the then current cost for those services for domestic letters, 19p and 14p respectively. When the rates changed on October 2nd, 1989, the cost of the same stamps rose to 20p and 15p. When the rates changed again on September 17th 1990 the stamps continued to be valid for the service indicated.

These three series of stamps cover only 17 stamps. The remainder of the different stamps arose because of different printers and printing requirements within the basic stamps from these three series. It should be recognised that although British stamps are issued in vast quantities, the basic series of stamps was current only from October to December 1989 and that the Penny Black series was issued only from January to September 1990. Even the non-denominated stamps were current for only one year. Less frequently used stamps, such as some of those emanating from booklets, are already quite elusive.

Printers and Printing Methods

Three printers were used to produce this Group of Machin stamps: Harrison & Sons, Walsall Security Printers Ltd., and The House of Questa. During the life of the Machin issue, two other printers have been used; John Waddington Ltd. and, during an emergency, the Dutch printer Enschede & Sons.

All of the Harrison printings were produced by photogravure, while the Walsall and Questa printings used lithography. The quality of printing is such that without an experienced eye these two printing methods are not readily identified. However, the results from photogravure are usually sharper. It is best to select some “test” stamps against which others can be compared. All stamps in this Group which are Perf 14 and especially the 29p, are lithographed. All stamps with a value of 24p and over, and especially the 29p, which are Perf 15x14 are printed by photogravure.

All Harrison and Questa printings are Perf 15x14. All Walsall printings are Perf 14.

Gum

The original Machin printings used Gum Arabic. This gum has tendency to make stamps curl. Therefore, in 1968, a synthetic gum was introduced – Polyvinyl Alcohol (PVA). This did not work well with all of the perforating machines then in use and in 1973 Dextrin was added to the gum (PVAD).

The PVA gum is toned yellow but varies from a near white to a yellowish brown. The PVAD gum has a bluish tint. All Har-
rison printings in this Group have PVAD gum. The Walsall and Questa printings are on PVA gummed paper.

Paper and Phosphor Bands

The different types of paper and phosphor bands arise through the needs of the mailing processes. To understand these differences, it is best to have a basic understanding of those processes.

The first step is to “face” a letter so that it is correctly positioned to be postmarked and sorted. Initially, an Ordinary Coated Paper (OCP) was used for the Machin stamps with the phosphor bands being used for “facing” purposes. In late 1971, a Fluorescent Coated Paper (FCP) was introduced to produce better results. Later, in 1974, the use of Phosphor Coated Paper (PC) without phosphor bands enabled a stamp to be identified for “facing” and also as a First Class letter. The latest development is the introduction of an Advance Coated Paper (ACP), which is more efficient than the PCP paper.

The identification of these papers is not necessary when studying this Group of Machin stamps as the differences can be determined by other means. In this Group, all stamps printed by Harrisons for First Class rates, and issued in sheet form or in booklets containing only one stamp, were printed on ACP paper. Stamps printed by Walsall and Questa for First Class rates were on PCP paper. When it was necessary to print phosphor bands on a stamp to indicate the Second Class rate and when several different stamps were printed in a booklet pane, all printers used FCP paper.

The phosphor bands indicate whether the stamp serves a First Class or Second Class rate. First Class is denoted by two bands, always down either side of the stamp. Second Class is denoted by a single band, which may be down the middle of the stamp or may be down either side.

The two bands down either side of a stamp are usually 9 1/2 mm wide, with half appearing on one stamp and the other half on the adjacent stamp. If a stamp requiring a single band is adjacent to one with two bands, that single band will be down one side or the other and will be part of the band appearing on the adjacent stamp. When the single band stamp is printed on its own then that band will be in the centre of the stamp and usually be 4 mm wide.

Booklets prepared for sale through vending machines requiring the insertion of a 50p or L1 coin, often contain an odd number of stamps. As a result, a label would be included in the configuration of the pane. This label would be printed on the same paper as the stamps and would therefore activate the “facing” equipment. If phosphor bands were allowed to appear on the label, it would permit its use as a stamp. Consequently, no bands may appear on a label. To achieve this, if the stamp adjacent to the label would normally have a band at the label side,

Typical Band and Imperf edge layout
(Booklet #132)

1. Label
   Imperf left edge. No band encroachment
2. 20p
   Imperf left edge. 2 Bands
3. 15p
   Narrow left band
4. 15p
   Regular left band
that band would be narrow and would appear on the stamp only. Similarly, if on a multi-stamp pane, stamps adjacent vertically with different band configurations, would have bands which were short, covering the design part of the stamp only. This would prevent the migration of the band on to the next stamp. These short bands are often referred to as bars.

These various positionings and formats of bands are illustrated in Fig. 2.

The ideal way to identify these phosphor bands is through the use of an ultraviolet lamp. If a lamp is not available, the presence and location of a phosphor band can usually be determined by holding the stamp up to a strong light source, so that the light shines across the surface of the stamp from top to bottom. The band will appear as a dull line.

**Redrawn Numerals**

Starting in 1983, the British Post Office improved the style of the numerals by using more modern graphics. The changes are slight but identifiable. In this Group of Machin stamps there are two instances. The 3p magenta appearing in the se-tenant coil has a different style of numeral than that used for an earlier 3p magenta.

![Original 30](298)

![Redrawn 30](298)

The 50p sand issued in this Group in the London Life Booklet and in sheet form is in the new graphics also.

**Value Settings**

When preparing a printing plate, there are three elements, the background, the head and the value. In earlier Machin printings there were differences in the positioning of the head but this did not occur in this Group of stamps. The head and background are fixed but the Value is variable. Having prepared a plate for the sheet printings, a new plate must be made for booklets since the format is different. It is unlikely that the value will be placed in precisely the same position relative to the head. Often it is so close that any difference cannot be seen. When that difference is discernable, it is considered a value setting variety.

**Value Settings of the 20p Penny Black**

![Normal 20p](298)

![Set to Right 20p](298)

![Low Set 20p](298)

**Coils**

The 15p and 20p values of the regular issue were issued in both horizontal and vertical coil formats. As single stamps these are difficult to distinguish from the sheet stamps.
A special coil was produced for use in a Readers’ Digest promotional mailing. This consists of se-tenant groups of 4 stamps within the coil, comprising three 4p dark turquoise stamps and a single 3p magenta stamp. In total these 4 stamps made 15p, the rate for Second Class letters. The 3p can be distinguished from a similar stamp issued in a previous Group because the numeral was redrawn. The 4p turquoise was also issued in a previous Group but this particular stamp can be identified. The fine dots of the background screening encroach upon the diagonal bar of the “4” giving it a ragged appearance.

Booklets

The booklets will be covered first. Then, where appropriate, stamps can be referred to specific booklets.

There are 4 styles of booklet:

Counter Booklets (CB)
These were sold only over Post Office counters and contain a single pane of either 4 or 10 stamps of the same value.

Vending Machine Booklets (VM)
These were sold for 50p or L1 and contained stamps of different values in a single pane.

“Window” Booklets (W)
These are called “Window” booklets because originally, in a previous Group, the cover was die-cut to expose a stamp. Although that practice was discontinued, the name remains. These Booklets were sold through non-Post Office outlets. A bar coding is printed on the cover to facilitate pricing in an outlet such as a supermarket.

Prestige Booklets (P)
One such booklet is issued each year. They have a value of L5 and consist of 4 panes of stamps, interleaved with illustrated pages relating to the topic. Previous Prestige Booklets have covered subjects such as The Royal Mint and the P & O Shipping Line.

The booklet panes issued in this Group of Machin stamps are listed in Table 1. The number given for each pane is that used by the Great Britain Decimal Stamp Book Study Circle, the premier authority on these booklets.

The Issued Stamps

These are listed in Table 2. No attempt has been made to assign numbers to these stamps. Unfortunately, the standard catalogues issued by Scott and Gibbons do not list all of these stamps. The Gibbons Specialised Catalogue is not published annually and even that catalogue will probably not record all of these stamps. The numbering system used by most specialists is that of the British Decimal Stamps Study Circle. As that group’s publications will not be available to the majority of readers, reference to those numbers would serve no purpose.

Summary

This article has dealt with a single Group of Machin stamps issued during one year of their 23 year history. In describing the features of this Group many of the features of all Machin stamps have been referred to. Perhaps, the article has encouraged some readers to enquire into the entire series of stamps in more depth than is possible through a review of the standard catalogues. It is recommended that those readers obtain a copy of the Connoisseur Catalogue of Machin Printings. In addition to providing detailed listings, that catalogue contains a thorough review of all of the features of the Machin stamps, together with copious illustrations.
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DEALERS IN RARE STAMPS SINCE 1924
Canadians and Armed Conflict
(Part 5: 1914-19)
by C.F. Black

During the early years of the 20th century Europe was experiencing a resurgence of nationalism, and military alliances were affecting the delicate balance of power. As well, there was active competition for colonial possessions. Peace was becoming increasingly uneasy, and a spark was to set Europe afame.

This spark was an assassination on June 28, 1914. On that day the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his Archduchess Sophie were fatally shot as they rode through Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia. The assassin was a Serbian revolutionary, Gavrilo Princip. There is a portrait of the Archduke on Bosnia and Herzegovina B14, and he and his Archduchess are on B15. On the low value of the set of three, B13, is shown the design of a proposed memorial church that was to be erected in their memory.

Following the assassination, the situation rapidly deteriorated. On July 23 Austria-Hungary sent a harsh ultimatum to Serbia; it was rejected, and the former declared war on Serbia on the 28th. By August 1 Austria’s supporter, Germany, was at war with Russia. World War I had begun.

WORLD WAR I
Within a few days the Central Powers were opposed not only by Serbia and but by the British Empire, France and Belgium. War was waged, with varying fortunes and the involvement of many other nations, for over four years, until the Allies achieved victory in 1918.

Canada was in it, with the rest of the Empire, from August 4, and on October 3 our first contingent sailed for England. A total of over 619,000 would eventually be in uniform in the Canadian forces, and some 7000 Newfoundlanders also saw service. About 88,000 were to lose their lives, more than 20,000 of them lying in unknown graves.

In this account we look at the events in which Canadians were involved, and some of the individual participants, where a relationship is found between them and postal issues of this and other countries.

The Governor General of Canada during the first two years of the War, the Duke of Connaught, had been for many years a professional soldier. While with his regiment in Canada he had been on the Red River Expedition in 1870. In this War he was able, based on his long experience, to give advice on troop training and other matters – sometimes, it was thought, to excess. His portrait on Newfoundland 113 shows him in the year of his appointment to Rideau Hall.

Our first three Canadian-born Governors General were each to serve in armed forces during this war.

Vincent Massey, on Canada 491 and 735, joined the Canadian Army in 1915, serving as a staff officer and later with the War Committee of the Cabinet. In 1952 he became our first native-born holder of the office of Governor General.
In 1959 he was succeeded by Georges-Philias Vanier, Canada 474 and 735, who enlisted in the Army in 1915, was a founding officer of the 22nd Battalion (later to become the Royal 22nd Regiment), and in 1918 became their Commanding Officer. In the Battle of the Scarpe he lost his right leg; by then he had won decorations for bravery, the D.S.O. and M.C. and bar. By 1963 he was General Vanier. His term as Governor General continued until 1967, when he died while still in office.

General Vanier was followed by Daniel Roland Michener, whose name is on Canada 735. Michener served in the Royal Air Force during the latter part of this War, and was also to be in the Canadian Forces in World War II. He was the Queen’s representative in Canada from 1967 to 1973.

Canada’s Prime Minister during the entire period of the War was Sir Robert Borden, seen on Canada 303 and 588. He provided remarkable leadership as head of the Liberal-Conservative and Unionist Governments, and guided the growth of the Canadian Forces from one division to a full corps. When he retired from the premiership in 1920 he was recognized internationally for his statesmanship.

Two others who were to become our Prime Ministers saw active service in the Forces.

John Diefenbaker, on Canada 859, joined the Officers Training Corps early in the War, and served overseas as an officer with the Saskatoon Fusiliers. In 1917 he was badly injured and invalided back to Canada. He was Prime Minister from 1957 to 1963, the first P.M. to have been on active service overseas.

On the outbreak of war Lester Pearson, Canada 591, enlisted in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. In 1915 he went to Greece in a force that was fighting the Bulgarians, and in 1917 transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. Like Diefenbaker, he was seriously injured and invalided back to Canada. His term as P.M. spanned 1963 to 1968.

**War at Sea**

About 3000 Canadians were recruited by the Canadian Navy for service in the Royal Navy, and others enlisted directly in the R.N. and the Royal Naval Air Service. Their service may be symbolized by Great Britain 994, which pictures Lord Fisher and H.M.S. Dreadnought.

They suffered proportionate casualties, from the four who went down with their ship in the Battle of Coronel in 1914 until the end.

The Canadian naval forces remained small during the War, with a total of about 9600 officers and men. The sailor at the left of Canada 1075 is pictured wearing a uniform typical of those worn by seamen in this War. His hat band identifies him as one of the crew of H.M.C.S. Niobe, the first ship in Canada’s Navy.

About 2000 Newfoundlanders saw service in the Royal Naval Reserve, a contribution commemorated on Newfoundland 116, 119, 121 and 123.

The shipping line founded by the Nova Scotia-born Samuel Cunard had two of
its ships requisitioned by the British Admiralty, the Carmania, seen on Gibraltar 188 flying he R.N.’s White Ensign, was converted to an armed cruiser and in September 1914 engaged the German armed cruiser Cap Trafalgar and sank her. She herself suffered heavy damage, but was repaired at Gibraltar. The Mauritania, pictured on Great Britain 580 and others, which was to hold the Blue Riband of the North Atlantic for a remarkable 22 years, was called on to be an auxiliary cruiser in the R.N. and for a time was used as a hospital ship before being returned to Cunard.

The Canadian icebreaker Earl Grey was on the Charlottetown-Pictou service when in 1914 she was requisitioned for naval duty, becoming H.M.C.S. Earl Grey. Later that year she was sold to Russia, renamed the Kanada and entered their northern naval service. She had various misadventures, but survived for about 50 years. On Russia 4534 she is shown under one of her later names, Fedor Litke.

Another Cunarder, the Lusitania, Isle of Man 185, a sister ship of the Mauritania, was torpedoed by a German submarine in May 1915, off the coast of Ireland. She sank, with the loss of 1198 lives, including 128 Americans. This sinking aroused great anger in the U.S., and contributed to the American decision to enter the War.

The last Cunard ‘ania’ to enter this account was the Aquitania, which is seen in the foreground of Belgium B97 and on St. Vincent 1177. During this War she was used as a troopship and on occasion as a hospital ship; she was also a troopship in World War II, being the only great liner to have the distinction of serving in this capacity in both World Wars.

A passenger liner built for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the Orduna (on Chile 193), was under Cunard charter from 1914, and had an adventurous time in the North Atlantic. Among her experiences was surviving a torpedo attack and later having an opportunity to open fire on another submarine, which she sank.

The Loyalty, pictured on India 754, started life as a Canadian Pacific liner, the Empress of India. In 1914 she was sold to the Maharajah of Gwalior, who had her converted to a hospital ship and then generously offered her services for the use of the Allied forces for the duration.

A ship of the Canadian-Australian Line for some time, the Arawa, seen on Hawaii 78 and New Zealand 985, was another holder of records. During her long career she had a number of other names, including a Canadian one, Lake Megantic. In 1915, as the Port Said, she was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean by the German submarine U-39.

Another icebreaker, built in 1913 as the Lintrose by the Reid Newfoundland Company, was in 1915 transferred to Russia, renamed the Sadko, and later in the War was sunk, presumably torpedoed. She is the vessel shown on Russia 4581.
War on Land

The first Canadian troops to be sent to France, on January 4, 1915, and the first to face the Germans, were the Princess Patricia’s Canadian Light Infantry.

The Princess Pats had been formed through the generosity of Andrew Hamilton Gault, who offered $100,000 to the Federal Government to help raise and equip an infantry battalion for service overseas. It was named after the younger daughter of the then Governor General, the Duke of Connaught.

The P.P.C.L.I. distinguished themselves in battle on many occasions, such as at Ypres, Vimy and Passchendaele. Gault was their second-in-command and was with the unit until he suffered the loss of a leg and was invalided home.

Canada 1249 shows the Princess Pats later in their history, on patrol through a rice paddy in Korea in the 1950s.

When the First Canadian Contingent went to England in October 1914 it was allowed to take along a mascot about which there is an interesting story. She was a black bear cub that had been bought for $20 by a Lieutenant Colebourn of the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps when he was on his way by train from Winnipeg to Valcartier. He gave her the name Winnipeg, or ‘Winnie.’ Colebourn was on the staff of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade, and Winnie became their unofficial mascot. When they went to France she had to be left behind, and was turned over to the London Zoo. A regular visitor to the Zoo was Christopher Robin Milne, the son of A.A. Milne, and later this Canadian mascot became the inspiration for the father’s famous bear Winnie-the-Pooh. She is the bear to be seen for example, on Russia 5638 (in Russia she is known as Vinnie Pukh).

She became a favourite at the Zoo, and Colebourn left her there when he returned to Canada. When she died in 1934 London papers carried her obituary, as did the Winnipeg Free Press.

Another famous Canadian unit, shown in action during this War, is Georges Philias Vanier’s 22nd Battalion, which is pictured on Canada 1250 advancing over a scarred battlefield. They played a worthy part on the Western Front, as at Mount Sorrel, Vimy and the Hindenburg Line.

The ill-fated Gallipoli Campaign of 1915-6 involved no Canadian fighting units, but a number of Canadians who had enlisted in the British forces saw service there, and the Royal Newfoundland Regiment played a valiant part in this theatre, where they were engaged from August 1915 to January 1916. One of the battle honours earned there by them for their Regimental Colour was GALLIPOLI 1915-6. Newfoundland 115 recalls their heroic fighting at Suvla Bay. Maps showing the Gallipoli Peninsula and the Dardanelles are found on Turkey 1146 and B107.

Twenty-four Canadians were fatal casualties at Gallipoli and are buried in cemeteries there. At the lower tip of the Peninsula is the British Helles Memorial, which bears the names of those who have no known grave; two are Canadians.

Two Canadian Stationery Hospitals, Nos. 1 and 3, were on the island of Lemnos from August 1915 until the spring of 1916. One of them, No. 1, moved to Salonika in March 1916 to join two of our General Hospitals stationed there since late 1915. They had a British postal service available from an Army Field Post Office; the stamps they used were British Levant S1-8 (Gibbons), current British stamps overprinted ‘Levant.’
Three stamps of the Trail of the Caribou set issued by Newfoundland in 1919 commemorate battles fought by the Royal Newfoundland Regiment on the Western Front in 1916.

The battle of Beaumont Hamel, on 118, was fought on July 1, 1916, about ten miles east of Bapaume, on the Somme front. It was a tragic day, for the Newfoundlanders suffered about 700 casualties. The battlefield has been preserved much as it was on that day, and is now the principal Newfoundland memorial park in Europe. A large cairn is surmounted by a defiant bronze caribou, the badge of the Regiment, and bronze panels bear the names of 800 Newfoundlanders who died in the War and have no known grave.

On 117 is inscribed GUEUDECOURT, a battle fought on October 12 about 4 miles south of Bapaume. Langemarck, on 124, was a bitterly-fought struggle for this Belgian town during the winter of 1916-7. For its achievement here the Regiment added the battle honour LANGEMARCK 1917 to their Regimental Colour.

In April 1917 the Canadians fought the battle most closely associated with the widening recognition of our national identity, Vimy Ridge. The attack went in on April 9, not far from where Julius Caesar had besieged the walled town of Atrebas (Arras) more than 2000 years earlier. The fighting was heavy, but by the 14th the strategically-important Ridge had been taken in the first exclusively Canadian victory of the War. The Memorial on the site, which will be referred to again, is pictured on France 311-2.

Two battles fought by the Royal Newfoundland Regiment in 1917 are named on stamps of the 1919 set. On August 16 the Regiment fought its way across a Belgian stream, the Steenbeek, not STEENBECK, as given on 122. In November-December they were among the British forces that penetrated the Hindenburg Line, as commemorated on 125, CAMBRAI.

In May of that year a Marshal of France, Joseph Joffre, on France B97, paid a visit to Canada in the interest of recruiting, particularly among young French Canadians. Conscription was a contentious issue here at that time and a federal election was in the offing, so his visit aroused considerable political interest, not all of it favourable. Eventually the visit ended without serious incident, to the relief of the Government.

More Canadians who were on the Western Front have had stamps issued in their honour.

Samuel Dwight Chown, on Canada 662, was a Methodist minister who became a chaplain in the armed forces, and this wartime experience prompted him to become outspoken in condemnation of war. In 1925, as General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in this country, he led it into the United Church of Canada.

A medical doctor from Guelph, John McCrae, who had been in the South African War, again volunteered and became a surgeon in the 1st Artillery Brigade. In the spring of 1915, at his dressing station in Flanders, he could see poppies growing among the crosses of a Canadian cemetery and was moved to write verses that were to become world famous – “In Flanders Fields”. Canada 487 pictures him and, in handwriting, the first two lines of the poem; 680, issued to mark the 50th anniversary of the Royal Canadian Legion, shows its
badge with three poppies. John McCrae died in France in 1918 and is buried in a war cemetery near Wimereux.

Canada's first professor of medical research and one of the co-discoverers of insulin was Dr. Frederick Grant Banting, who has had a number of stamps issued worldwide as tributes to his achievement, including Canada 1304, Belgium 811 and Switzerland 539. Dr. Banting was awarded the Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine in 1923 and was knighted in 1934.

During this War he was Captain Banting of the Canadian Army Medical Corps. He was wounded at Cambrai and awarded the Military Cross, a decoration pictured on Great Britain 1333 and also on the Canadian Forces souvenir stamp pack issued in 1985.

Frederick Randall Griffith, the doctor shown on Canada 1305, had earned a B.A. degree from McGill in 1914 when he offered to serve as a stretcher-bearer overseas. Following this service at the front he returned to Canada, where he obtained two medical degrees, becoming active in various medical fields, including research in anaesthesiology.

The poet of the Yukon who wrote of such as Dan McGrew and Sam McGee was Robert W. Service, on Canada 695. He, too, was a stretcher-bearer and a uniformed ambulance driver as well as a war correspondent. In 1916 he wrote the widely-read Rhymes of a Red Cross Man, dedicated to a brother who had been killed in action. Robert W. had a couple of interesting experiences, being once arrested as a spy and on another day, October 9, 1918, he and a Canadian major became the first of the Allied side to enter Cambrai as the Germans withdrew.

Among the members of a British force sent in early 1918 to the Middle East in order to protect the Caspian oilfields from the Germans and try to preserve relative peace and control in and around the Caucasus were a number of selected Canadians. They were in 'Dunsterforce,' named after its commander, Major-General Dunsterville (Kipling's 'Stalky'), and had an active time of it in September, having eventually to withdraw to Mesopotamia. It was in that month that Mesopotamia N28-N41 were issued, and presumably were in use by the British forces, including the Canadians, serving there.

War in the Air

The Canadian Aviation Corps, formed in 1914, originally consisted of three officers and a second-hand biplane. A year later it was disbanded. Canadians wishing to serve the cause of the Empire in the air enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps or the Royal Naval Air Service. There were about 22,000 of them, including such names as Bishop, Collishaw, Barker and MacLaren.

It was not until November 11, 1918, that the two all-Canadian squadrons of the R.A.F. (which the R.F.C. had become) formed the Canadian Air Force. By 1924 it had been renamed the R.C.A.F.

A brief account of aviation, particularly in Canada, and some of the planes, is found in Airborne, the Heritage Stamp Collection souvenir booklet issued in 1983.
The pilot at the left of Canada 1043 is shown wearing a uniform, with its minimal gear, typical of those in use in air forces during this War.

Some of the planes of those days are pictured on Canada 843 (a Curtiss HS-2L) and 875 (a Curtiss JN-4 Canuck). These are also mentioned in the Canadian Flying Boats stamp pack of 1979 and the Canadian Military pack of 1980. Others are seen in sketches on the front covers of stamp booklets issued in 1972. On Bk74-II is an American-built Burgess-Dunne, Canada’s first military aircraft, flown here in 1914, and on Bk74-III is a Nieuport Scout, the type of plane used by Canada’s Billy Bishop, V.C.

In Canada

War Tax stamps were a feature of life in this country from early 1915. The first that saw some use were not however, meant for postal purposes. These were the 5c, 20c and 50c of the Admiral issue overprinted WAR TAX in February 1915. They were intended to be used to pay tax on wines and spirits, but a small number were placed on mail and accepted. A further overprint, INLAND REVENUE, stopped the misuse, but those without it continued to be accepted until December 30.

Those listed in Scott, MR1-7, were prepared for postal use.

In the autumn of 1915 Canada and the Bahamas reached an agreement by which a person in some of our larger cities could purchase a Bahamas 5d Special Delivery stamp, E1 (first printing only), and place it on a letter in addition to the required Canadian postage, thus ensuring such delivery in those islands. This service commenced in May 1916 and continued until mid-December, when it was cancelled because much of the correspondence that carried the Bahamas stamp was philatelic.

Early in the morning of December 6, 1917, a most unfortunate combination of circumstances involving three ships in Halifax Harbour led to the worst physical war disaster ever to be experienced in Canada. A French freighter, the Mont Blanc, loaded with high explosives, was entering the harbour when a Belgian relief ship, the Imo, collided with it, having veered off course because of an American tramp steamer that was not in its proper lane.

The resulting explosion killed 1960 people and injured 9000 others; property damage would now be assessed at some $400,000,000. It would have been much worse if it had not been that Citadel Hill, with the strong fortifications on top of it providentially protected the South and West Ends of Halifax from the shock waves that would have devastated them.

Canada 283 shows the original fortifications being built on Citadel Hill, with the harbour in the background; 988 pictures the Citadel and the harbour; 1930 post card Webb 101 has view of the harbour entrance taken from part way up the Hill; and the 1972 card VC59 has the view at night.

Armistice and Treaty of Versailles

An Armistice bringing hostilities to a halt was signed in a railway car in the Forest of Compeligne on November 11, 1918. It took effect on all battlefronts at 11:00 a.m. Canadian troops had by then reached the environs of Mons, where the British had first met the Germans in 1914.

On the day Canada’s General Currie led a parade of Canadian and British troops, including the Lancers who had been there in 1914, into the Grand Place, where there were shouts of “Vive les braves Canadiens.”

Anniversaries of that day have been marked by Canada 486 and France 895, 1226, 1621, 2120 and 877.

A Conference of the Powers assembled in Paris in January 1919 to work out the terms of the peace treaty that was signed on June 28. Canada was represented by Prime Minister Borden, who had led a
successful fight for separate Dominion representation, but whose signature was not to appear on the final document signed in the Hall of Mirrors in the Place of Versailles; the Palace is seen on France B70.

Among the terms of the Treaty was the holding of a plebiscite in Allenstein, a district of East Prussia. The stamps of Allenstein, overprinted German issues, reflect this stage in its history; the second set relates it specifically to the 'TRAITE DE VERSAILLES.' The result of the vote was that the district joined Germany rather than Poland.

Memorials

As an expression of gratitude to Canadians for their achievement at Vimy Ridge France gave to Canada a 250-acre park on the site of the battlefield. In it Canada has erected one of the most imposing of all war memorials. On it are inscribed the names of the 11,285 of our countrymen who lost their lives in France during the War and have no known grave.

It was unveiled on July 26, 1936, by King Edward VIII, G.B. 230-3, in the only ceremony outside the United Kingdom in which he participated during his short reign. It continues to be a magnet for Canadian and other visitors.

On that day France issued two stamps, 311-2, and two similar series of post cards, of 50c and 90c denominations, each with a view of the Memorial or a feature of it. These cards were on sale at a temporary post office set up in the park for the day of the unveiling only. There were two varieties of distinctive identifying postmarks applied. Canada 486, issued for the 60th anniversary of the armistice, shows a detail from the Memorial.

Orders, Decorations and Medals

The following Orders, Decorations and Medals were awarded to members of the Canadian Forces and Canadians who served in the British Forces during the War and are illustrated on stamps of Great Britain or in the Canadian Forces souvenir pack issued by Canada in 1985.

Victoria Cross, 77 awarded; Distinguished Service Order, 710 (1 bar – 89, 2 bars – 15); Military Cross, 2885 (1 bar – 294, 2 bars – 16); Distinguished Flying Cross, 40 (1 bar – 8); Air Force Cross, 17; Distinguished Conduct Medal, 1945 (1 bar – 36, 2 bars – 2); Military Medal, 12345 (1 bar – 838, 2 bars – 37); Distinguished Flying Medal, 25; Air Force Medal, 1.

Great Britain 1331 pictures a V.C.; 1333 an M.C. and M.M.; 1334 a D.F.C. and a D.F.M. In the Canadian Forces pack are illustrations of the above awards except the M.M.; in this pack the illustration of the A.F.M. wrongly identifies it as an Air Crew Europe Star.

In 1927 King Albert 1 of the Belgians unveiled the Menin Gate Memorial, pictured on Belgium B95 and B730. It spans one of the two main gateways into Ypres, through which hundreds of thousands of the Empire's soldiers passed on their way to the battlefields. Inside the main arch and on the walls of the stairways and loggias are engraved the names of those soldiers of the Empire who died in Belgium and have no known
grave. Among the 54,000 names are those of 6994 Canadians. Each day since then, at 8 o’clock in the evening, except during the German occupation from 1940 to 1944, the main road under the arch is closed to all traffic for the sounding of the Last Post.

In Whitehall, London, in the middle of the roadway, is the Cenotaph, seen on Australia 150-1, erected to the memory of those of the Empire forces who gave their lives during the War. It was unveiled in the presence of King George V on November 11, 1920. Representatives of the Commonwealth hold ceremonies there each Armistice Day.

Following the unveiling of the Cenotaph His Majesty walked behind a gun carriage bearing the coffin of an unknown warrior of the Empire forces to its permanent place of burial in Westminster Abbey (on Great Britain 452 etc.), beneath the floor of the nave near the west door. It contains soil from France and the black marble that covers it was quarried in Belgium.

In 1916 the Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa was badly damaged by fire. On July 1, 1917, the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, dedicated a new Centre Block to ‘our forefathers and to the valour of those who in the Great War fought for the liberties of Canada . . .’. The cornerstone of the tower above the main entrance was laid in September 1919 by the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VIII. It was originally given the name ‘Tower of Victory and Peace,’ but has become known as the Peace Tower. It is pictured on Canada 143 etc., on booklet covers and stamped post cards and on Grenada 364.

It was proposed that in a Memorial Chamber in the tower there be laid the tomb of an unknown member of the Canadian Forces whose life was lost in the War, but instead a Book of Remembrance containing all their names was placed there on an altar of stone quarried in Flanders, a gift of the British Government. The altar was placed in the Chamber in 1926 in the presence of Baron Byng of Vimy, on his last day as Governor General. The Chamber and altar are seen on Canada 241 and 1930 post card 53. The richly-illuminated Book of Remembrance was dedicated on November 11, 1942, by the Governor General, the Earl of Athlone. In it are the names of 66,655 war dead.

Canada’s impressive and moving National Memorial, on Canada 237, which dominates Ottawa’s Confederation Square, was unveiled by King George VI on May 21, 1939. Its central feature is a granite arch with uniformed figures, representing all services, passing through it.

On the inside of the west wall of the Memorial Arch at the R.M.C. in Kingston (Canada 692) is a plaque inscribed

MARK NOW THE DRUMS BEAT UP AGAIN FOR ALL TRUE SOLDIERS GENTLEMEN GREAT WAR 1914-1918

and also with the names of the ex-cadets who lost their lives in this War. It was unveiled by the mother of two ex-cadets who had given their lives.

The Memorial erected in 1925 by the citizens of Charlottetown in memory of their dead in the War is in the grounds of Province House. It is the one seen in the foreground of the 1930 stamped post card Webb 202.

The War Memorial in Victoria, B.C., is in the middle foreground of Canada 226, and is the one toward the left on the 1972 card Webb VC32.

Before Newfoundland joined Canada in 1949 she had erected memorials to her dead in this War. One in Bowring Park, St. John’s, was the gift of Sir Edward Bowring. It is the Fighting Newfoundland, pictured on Newfoundland 133, which was unveiled in 1922. The model for the figure of the soldier was a member of
the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, Corporal Thomas Pitman, who during this service had won the D.C.M. and M.M.

Newfoundland 133

At King's Beach, St. John's, close to the reputed site of the landing of Sir Humphrey Gilbert in 1583, is the Newfoundland Memorial, on Newfoundland 153 etc. It was unveiled on July 1, 1924 (anniversary of the tragic battle of Beaumont Hamel in 1916), by Field-Marshal Earl Haig. The figures at the lower level represent the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, the Royal Naval Reserve, the Merchant Marine and the Forestry Corps.

In 1920 a committee of Newfoundland citizens recommended that in addition to the War Memorial at King's Beach there should be a memorial building devoted to educational purposes. In 1924 the building seen on Newfoundland 267 and 268 was erected and opened as a Normal School for Teachers, which the next year became Memorial University College. It has since received university status and has moved to expanded facilities.

The fifth Book of Remembrance to be placed in the Memorial Chamber contains the names of 2363 Newfoundlanders who had died in wars from 1914 to 1949, the year Newfoundland joined Confederation. In 1974 a replica of this Book was placed in the Confederation Building in St. John's, and another is at Beaumont Hamel.

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(Part VIII)
by Charles Gayral

(Translated from the French text by Jacques Plante, of Baden – Soellingen, Germany.)

1941 – Bulgaria – A “MOUNTAIN” (4-8-2) type locomotive, Series 03 built by Henschel, gauge 1,650m, speed 100 km/hr.

Bulgaria: Yv. 612, Mi. 692, Sc. 649

1941 – Bulgaria – A Pacific type locomotive built by Krupp, model C1. 05.

Bulgaria: Yv. 1257, 1260 Mi. 1457, 1460, Sc. 1343, 1346.

1941 – Japan – Locomotive No. C 5928 is a Pacific type (4-6-2), C1. 59 built by Kisha Kawasaki.

Japan: Yv. 324, Mi. 333, Sc. 347.

1941 – France – Type 4-6-2T locomotive with tender from the S.N.C.F.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands: Yv. 721.

1941-42 – Hungary – Type 4-8-0 locomotive, Series 240, Speed 90km/hr. constructed by Mavag.

Hungary: Yv. 1946, Mi. 2422, Sc. 1912
Yv. 839, Mi. 944
Yv. 050, Mi. 1261

1942 – Iraq – Type 0-6-OT switching locomotive built by Porter, U.S.A.

Iraq: Yv. 766, Mi. 834, Sc. 751.
1943 – Japan – Locomotive, “BEGONI”, Type 2-8-2, built by Saki Hitachi and Mitsubishi. They were used on part of the broken line to Hokkaido Island for hauling express trains.

Japan: Yv. 1144, Mi. 1243, Sc. 1190.

1944 – Austria – Type 2-10-0, series 150, locomotive No. 520-058 built at the Florisdork work shops.

Austria: Yv. 1456, Mi. 1687, Sc. 1139.

Austria – Front view of a scale model of an engine and tender. Cancellation marks the 100th anniversary of the Paab-Oedenburg-Ebenfurter Line.

1945 – France – Locomotive, type 4-8-0, built by the Franco - Belgium firm, Raismes.

1945 – Czechoslovakia – Type 2-10-0 locomotive No. 556-0, speed 60 km/hr., built by the Skoda Works.

Czechoslovakia: Yv. 877, Mi. 990, Sc. 772.

1946 – Czechoslovakia – Type 4-8-2, “Mountain” locomotive No. 498-0, speed 120 km/hr. built by Skoda.

Czechoslovakia: Yv. 1470, Mi. 1606, Sc. 1377
Yv. 746, Mi. 842, W. 837, Mi. 947

1946 – Czechoslovakia – Type 2-8-2T locomotive and tender No. 423-00 built by C.K.D., (Ceskomoraska-Kolben-Danek) for the State railway.
Czechoslovakia: Yv. 1469, Mi. 1605, Sc. 1376.

1946 – New Zealand – Type 4-8-2 "Mountain" locomotive No. 1274 built by N.P. Locos. The last one was built in 1956.

New Zealand: Yv. 589, Mi. 606, Sc. 520.

1947 – Congo – A Garratt locomotive type 2-6-0 + 0-6-4, built by Beyer Peacock.

Congo: Yv. 280, Mi. 252, Sc. 234.

1947 – Mozambique – Locomotive type 2-10-2, built by Baldwin.

Mozambique: Yv. 911, Mi. 917, Sc. 866.

Russia – Type 2-10-0, Series L, locomotive speed 80 km/hr., built by Koloma factory for express trains.

Russia: Yv. 4581, Mi. 4825.

1947 – South Africa – Type 2-6-2 and 0-6-0 articulated locomotive Cl 59, from E.A.R.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands: Yv. 216, Mi. 219.

1948 – Japan – Type 4-6-4, CL C.82 locomotive No. C-6222, gauge 1,067m, built by Kisha, Hitachi and Kawasaki.

Japan: Yv. 1145, Mi. 1184, Sc. 1128.

1950 – Hungary – "Baltic", type 4-6-4, Series 303 locomotive with 2m carriage wheels, automatic loading of the fire-box, closed cabin and a speed of 120 km/hr.
Built by Mavag, Budapest for high speed trains.

1950 – Zimbabwe – “Garratt” type 4-8-4 + 4-8-4 locomotive No. 413, (CL 15A), gauge 1.067m, (3 ft., 6 in.) for the Rhodesian Railway Company.

1950 – Russian locomotive type 4-8-4, series P 36, with 2 single expansion cylinders, 1.65m driving wheels pressure 15 kg/cm² (205 psi), power 2500 CV, weight 185 t. 250 were built by the Kolomna factories up to 1956.

1950 – India – Type 2-8-2 locomotive built by North British Locomotive Co., at the Chittaranjan workshops.

Hungary: Yv. 1137, Mi. 1457, Sc. 1145
Yv. 2209, Mi. 2730, Sc. 2123
Yv. 934, Mi. 1126, Sc. 878

Hungary: Yv. 2212, Mi. 2733 Sc. 2126.

Rhodesia: Yv. 176, Mi. 82, Sc. 269.
Guinea: Yv. 739

1.1.7 TO THE END OF THE STEAM TRAIN

In spite of the excellent performances realized over the 10 year period, 1940 - 1950, the use of steam power was too expensive when compared to electric power and the internal combustion engine. The airplane and the automobile became competitors. Maintenance and repair costs were also too expensive.

The disappearance of the clouds of smoke surrounding these magnificent powerful machines which contributed to the world-wide industrial development for a century and a half became inevitable.

1951 – Great Britain – The locomotive “Britannia”, Pacific type 4-6-2, CL. 7, dark green and black was delivered on January 22, 1951 by the Crewe factory for use with the express trains of British Rail. They had 2 cylinders, 1.88m wheels, a pressure of 17.6 Hg/cm², a weight of 95.5t and a speed of 150 km/hr.

India: Yv. 61, Mi. 246, Sc. 262

1952 - South Africa - Locomotive No. 3701, type 0-8-0, gauge 1,067m built by Krupp.

South Africa: Yv. 535, Mi. 630, Sc. 593.
Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania: Yv. 216

1952 - Czechoslovakia - Locomotive No. 556-0, type 2-10-0, Speed 80 km/hr., built by the Skoda Works for the Czech railway system.

Czechoslovakia: Yv. 878, Mi. 991, Sc. 773.

1953 - Poland - Locomotive Ty 51, type 2-10-0, for express trains on the Slask-Gdynia line built by Cegielski of Poznan.

Poland: Yv. 2375, Mi. 2548, Sc. 2256.

1954 - Malawi - Locomotive No. 49, type 2-8-2, C1. G., constructed by Henschel for the Malawi Railways.

Malawi: Yv. 85, Mi. 85, Sc. 88.

1955 - Czechoslovakia - Tank engine No. 477-0, type 4-8-4T, speed 100 km/hr., built by C.K.D. of Prague for passenger trains.

Czechoslovakia: Yv. 879, Mi. 992, Sc. 774.

1955 - Romania - Locomotive NR 150 211, Type I E, 2-10-0, speed 80 km/hr. built by Resita.

Romania: Yv. 3207, Mi. 3677.

1955-56 - Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania - Type 2-8-4 locomotive C1-30, built by North British Locomotive Co.


They had large cylinders and driving wheels of 1,90m, pressure 15 kg/cm², oil fed double braking system, with a turbo generator to lighten the weight. They were used on the Madrid – Irun and Avila – Miranda – Ebro lines.

Spain: Yv. 926, Mi. 113, Sc. 889
Yv. 923, Mi. 1131, Sc. 892

1956 – Germany – Pacific locomotive, type 4-6-2, sub 10, with integral drive. Only two units were built by Krupp for the Deutsche Bunesbahn. 3 cylinder engine, 2m driving wheels, pressure 18 kg/cm². They were used on the Kassel-Frankfurt line and were scrapped in 1967.

Grenada: Yv. 1059, Mi. 1157, Sc. 1124.

1963 – India – Pacific locomotive type 4-6-2, C1-1WP/1, Indian standard type, semi aerodynamic, built by Baldwin for the Southern Railway at Chittaranjan.

India: Yv. 479, Mi. 675, Sc. 721.

1.1.8 THE STEAM TRAINS

The steam locomotive in front of different trains all over the world will be shown in this section.

a.Inaugural trains

Iran – Inauguration of the Teheran-Tabriz line in 1958 by a type 2-10-2 locomotive.

Iran: Yv. 918, Sc. 1104.

Sri Lanka – The viceroy a special train that opened the Colombo line at Kandy in 1986.

Japan – From a period engraving, the opening of passenger service by Hiroshige III in September 1872. Shows the departure of a train pulled by an old locomotive with 3 axles at the Shim-bashe railway station in Tokyo.
Peru – Inauguration in 1951 of the La Joya – Arequipa line connecting the harbour of Mataranito the railway. The train of 4 coaches is pulled by a type 4-6-0 locomotive No. 80 built by Alco, U.S.A. in 1927.

Peru: Mi. 589, Yv. 449, Sc. 460
Mi. 518, Yv. 429, Av. 178

Turkey – Inauguration of the Ankara–Erzerouin 535 km railway, November 20, 1939. Train is pulled by a type 4-8-0 locomotive No. 46001. Built by Henschel in 1926-27.

Turkey: Yv. 918, Mi. 1060, Sc. 830


North Vietnam: Yv. 89/92.

b. Commemorative trains

Albania – Commemorating the construction of the Durazzo-Tirana line showing a passenger train and building yard.

Albania: Yv. 388, (387/394, Sc. 425-341

Germany – Commemorating the first train inaugurating the Nurnberg-Fürth line. An Adler locomotive is pulling the train.

Djibouti: Yv. 604

Postmark, Wissen-Sieg, December 5, 1985 commemorating the arrival of the railway at Munich in 1835. The train is pulled by an Adler locomotive.
Peru – Inauguration in 1951 of the La Joya – Arequipa line connecting the harbour of Mataranito the railway. The train of 4 coaches is pulled by a type 4-6-0 locomotive No. 80 built by Alco, U.S.A. in 1927.

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Turkey: Yv. 918, Mi. 1060, Sc. 830


North Vietnam: Yv. 89/92.

Germany: Yv. 1096 from P.F. page 342 3°.

The locomotive, "Loewe", type 2-4-0 in front on a passenger train inaugurating the Frankfurt-Heidelberg line in 1846.

Postmark: Darmstadt, August 1, 1971.

125th anniversary of the Main-Neckar-Eisenbahn line.

A train pulled by an old locomotive, type 4-2-0 commemorating the 9th Congress of railwaymen and railway postmen.


An Austrian locomotive in front of the inaugural train on the Florisdorf-Deutsch-Wagram line.

Austria: Yv. 1389, Mi. 1559, Ref. P.F. page 407.

Boliva - Passenger train opening the Yacuiba - Santa Cruz line.


Brazil - Commemorating the 50th anniversary of the nationalization of the Madeira-Mamore Line. Stylized locomotive type 4-4-0, C1. Church pulling a passenger train.

Brazil: Yv. 1484, Sc. 1750.
Postmark - Anos July 10-16, 1981.

Spain - An old passenger train used for the 1st anniversary celebrating the Centenary of the railway.

Postmark: Valls 1983.

(to be continued)

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An Introduction To The Postal History of Tierra Del Fuego

by Dr. Mario B. Kurchan

(The original article, "Inicracion a la historia postal de Tierra del Fuego," appeared in Espamer 91, Bulletin No. 3 and has been translated from the original Spanish by Andrew Cronin, Toronto, with the kind permission of the author.)

As a result of the discovery of alluvial gold in Tierra del Fuego, the Argentinian government put into motion the political administration of that territory. Several exploratory expeditions were sent between 1881 and 1886. During that period, Julio (Iuliu) Popper, a mining engineer who had graduated in Paris and was born in Bucharest (Roumania), obtained from the national government important concessions along the coast, creating "The Southern Goldpanners' Company", with its head office in Buenos Aires (1887). He left in 1886 with a complement of 40 adventurers, recruited in the small cafés of the Paseo Colón, the bars of La Boca and other spots in Buenos Aires frequented by sailors from all over the world, forming a heterogeneous group of Dalmatians, Serbs, Greeks and Italians, which headed for the future Ophir (Translator’s note: Ophir is mentioned several times in the Old Testament, being famous for its fine gold. Its location is unknown, but probably somewhere in the Arabian peninsula). In Punta Arenas (Chile in the extreme south of Patagonia), they teamed up with other individuals: Scandinavians, Canadians, etc., who were seal and otter hunters and knowledgeable about Tierra del Fuego. From there, after crossing the strait and Tierra del Fuego, they arrived at the bay of San Sebastián, along whose beaches they found alluvial gold among the rocks and cliffs. This first digging was called "El Páramo". Later on, they founded further south the mines at "Carmen Sylva" (the literary pseudonym of the Queen of Roumania) and "Río Grande".

The gold deposits were formed by the continual swell of waves, storms etc., which caused a grinding process against the rock, depositing gold nuggets and gold flakes on the beaches, a process that still continues up to the present time.

Returning to Buenos Aires, engineer Popper gave a series of lectures at the Argentine Geographic Institute, illustrating them with maps, photographs and gold-bearing sands from the diggings. It was as a result of these talks that The Southern Goldpanners’ Company was formed, as mentioned above.

He returned immediately to Tierra del Fuego, where the diggings at "El Páramo" and "San Sebastián" constituted his main establishments. Results, acceptable for that period, amounted to one half to almost one kilogram of gold per day.

The rumour of this success spread rapidly, especially in the neighbourhood of Punta Arenas, resulting in a number of intruders arriving who worked for their own benefit and thus did damage to the Company. Popper asked for protection against these intruders, as well as against the Ona Indians, who were robbing him of his livestock (Translator’s note: The Ona were one of the two tribes of Indians in Tierra del Fuego). Acute hunger in the area contributed to the extinction of the Indians. Popper’s brother Máximo was sent in with a small squad of police. Right after these events, many stories circulated about Popper’s arrogance and despotism towards the natives, such that he earned the title of "Dictator of Tierra.
The southern tip of South America is shared by two countries: Argentina and Chile. The Grand Island of Tierra del Fuego, separated from the continent by the Strait of Magellan, is also shared by the two countries.

del Fuego’. That provoked the animosity of the inhabitants of Tierra del Fuego, who were always desirous of taking advantage of his strained circumstances. We will look into these false accusations further on.

Nevertheless, his indomitable tempera-
ment excited the sympathy of Buenos Aires, where he wrote articles in the newspapers La Nación, La Prensa and El Diario. Many of these articles contained caustic criticism of the government and its functionaries, especially of Frigate-Lieutenant Felix M. Paz, governor of Tierra del Fuego, who wanted to exercise jurisdiction over the areas conceded to Popper. The latter held on to them with all his might. After going through the courts, the dispute was settled amicably and defended the right of Popper to enforce his statutes in the concessions and allowing him to create new establishments. However, a new governor arrived in 1890, the naval surgeon Dr. Mario Cordero (all this just after the political changes in Buenos Aires). He disregarded the concessions and rights awarded to Popper and assigned permits indiscriminately, in spite of the fact that Popper had obtained a new concession from the national government of some 20,000 hectares of land at Río Grande, where he set up an encampment to civilise the Ona Indians. Moreover, Popper introduced wool-bearing livestock into Tierra del Fuego, thus creating what is today its most important industry and resource.

Towards the end of 1890, a French scientific mission visited Tierra del Fuego and, upon returning to Buenos Aires, published in the press various allegations
against Popper by two of its members, H. Rousson and P. Willens, that he was mistreating the Ona Indians. This happened just when Popper had formulated new plans for colonising the areas under his jurisdiction, had struck gold coins for local use and issued a 10-centavos stamp to pay the postage for crossing the strait to Punta Arenas. All this came about because a regular service by the Argentine Posts did not exist and it was also the quickest way of communicating with Buenos Aires. As we can see, it was a local postal service. The accusations of Rousson and Willens had no foundation, since Popper was defending himself against the Indians, who wanted to attack him with a view to robbing or killing him. The French, however, were not just content with publishing violent allegations, but they also denounced him for striking coins and issuing stamps with his effigy (a vulgar and vile lie) as well as encouraging assault by armed miners. Popper accused them of slander through the courts, but they “casually” left the country upon being requested to appear in court. The real motive, as with the openly embarrassing Dreyfus trial in France, was probably the Jewish origin of Popper. Allegations about the printing of postage stamps were made in Buenos Aires by Ramón L. Cortes, the postmaster in San Sebastián, who wrote the following note to the General Administrator Posts and Telegraphs:—

"Sr. E. Zeballos,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

I have the honour to inform you that Mr. J. Popper, owner of the mining establishment in the department of San Sebastián, has issued postage stamps. That does not appear to be legal to me. These stamps are postmarked SANDY POINT – Punta Arenas. This postmark, as well, is considered bogus. I enclose some copies of the stamps, including a mint specimen. All the Popper mail bears these stamps and since there exists a post office in the same district of which I am in charge, I am informing you so that a decision may be taken about this matter.

(Signed) R. Cortés".

On 7 July 1891, the Director-General, Estanislao Zeballos, finally decided that Popper had infringed postal regulations and took up the matter with the Ministry of the Interior, requesting an opinion from the Public Prosecutor, General Antonio Malaver, about this point. The latter was of the view that, since the offense had been committed in Tierra del Fuego, the accusation should be passed on the judges of that district for their investigation.

Upon gaining knowledge of all the above, Popper petitioned the authorities that he be heard. Upon acceptance of his request, he wrote a long account of the facts. A gold coin was affixed to the left of his affirmation, as well as a postage stamp and a wax seal with the inscription: TIERRA DEL FUEGO / POPPER / 1891. The coin disappeared upon being filed in the archives. The matter rested there, as it never went to court and Popper died of a heart attack in Buenos Aires on 6 June 1893 at the age of 55.

We can discern from this account his enterprising spirit and his creation of riches in the area: the introduction of wool-bearing livestock which, apart from food, also provided the Indians with other products for their sustenance (clothing, etc.).

THE POSTAGE STAMPS

The mail was sent to Buenos Aires by sea, being carried by a voyager who deposited it in a letter box or post office. A quicker way was in going by horse across Tierra del Fuego and entering Punta Arenas, where it was franked with Chilean stamps. It was due to this rapidity that more letters are known with such combination frankings, since Punta Arenas was a port where all ships called
when crossing the Strait of Magellan. Let us not forget that the Panama Canal was still not in existence.

This local stamp properly used on mail is rare. It was designed by Rodolfo Soukup, being lithographed and printed by J.H. Kidd & Co. of Buenos Aires, in red or Carmine-red, line-perforated 11 1/2. The letter “P” in the centre of the design is the initial of Popper and the purpose is clarified by the word LOCAL at bottom. The latter is considered to be less valuable and more abundant (reprints). The basic characteristics of the original stamp are as follows:

(a) There is a dot to the top right of the letter “D” of DIEX.

(b) The top right and bottom left corners are bevelled.

(c) There is a dot in the bottom left margin of the stamp outside the box containing the figures of value “10”.

(d) There is a vertical ray approx. 1 mm. tall, which starts from the centre of the flap of the envelope in the design.

Items (c) and (d) do not exist on the essays and reprints.

There were 12 transfer types, whose characteristics and designations from A to L are shown in the illustrations. The lithographic stone contained 100 units, with the transfer types in an unusual arrangement as given herewith.

The arrangement of the transfers on the lithographic stone to build up a printing plate of 100 units.

The characteristics of the 12 transfer types A to L.
Essays and Original Printings

(a) in blue, with vertical shading in the boxes containing the figures of value "10" and horizontal shading in the boxes containing "DIEZ" & "CRO".

(b) in pale blue, and NO shading in the boxes containing the figures of value "10".

(c) as before, but now in green.

(d) Essays in red (2)

(e) Original printing, but with the PARAMO postmark backdated and applied after the stamps went off issue.

(f) Original printing, but both stamps with the SAN SEBASTIAN postmark applied posthumously.

(g) Original printing, showing the typical rough perforation.
The Postmarks

CARMEN SYLVA
14 JUL 91

PARAMO
6 AGT 91

COLONIA POPPER
14 JUL 91

SAN SEBASTIAN
25 MAY 91

SANDY POINT
14 JUN 91

believed bogus

ADDITIONAL DATA BY ANDREW CRONIN:

This postage stamp, of interest to the collectors of locals, thematics, Argentina and polar philately, is in the collection of the translator with the clear-cut line perforation doubled in the 10th horizontal row. He also has the original printing in a position block of 12, showing a crude retouch to the letter “E” of FUEGO on stamp No. 66 in the sheet. It will be seen from the illustration here that the original damage to that area was extensive, up to the tip of the hammer. This retouch is rare, as it only occurs once in the sheet of 100 stamps and presumably exists also on the reprints.

Shown are the front and back of a cover photographed by the well-known philatelist, Derek Palmer RDP, FRPSL of Santiago, Chile. This is an advertising envelope of the German-language newspaper “Argentinisches Tageblatt”, Franked at the proper 8-centavos rate and sent from Buenos Aires on 22 Jan. 1891 via Punta Arenas. The local stamp was applied on the back and cancelled at AURICOSTA 14 April 1891, to arrive in San Sebastian three days later. Not in the best of condition, but a very rare item.

Dr. Kurchan’s article is an expansion of an earlier study “Los Sellos Postales de Tierr de Fuego”, written by the noted Argentinian authority Victor Kneitschel for the magazine El Meridiano Filatélico of December 1964, pp. 3-5. Among
A cover sent on 31 Jan. 1891 from La Boca via Buenos Aires to Punta Arenas, paid at the current rate of 8 centavos. The second stage Punta Arenas to San Sebastián was overland, arriving at San Sebastián on 17 April 1891, where the local stamp was affixed and cancelled.
other matters, Mr. Kneitschel states the
the local stamp was in use from January
to August 1891. He also illustrates the
postmarks, which are shown herewith.
There were six in all, Colonia Popper be-
ing the office serving the diggings at Rio
Grande. The marking of Sandy Point is
considered bogus, as Punta Arenas was
in Chilean territory.

Any further information from readers of
The Canadian Philatelist about this
fascinating local stamp and its usages
would be most appreciated.

An article on the life of the late Charles
Whitfield King by Jeremy R.C. Moyle ap-
peared in the October 1991 issue of the
American Philatelist, Page 905-6,
(Volume 105, No. 10, Whole No. 1089).
The following in an extract, – “At Ipswich
(England) in 1895 the late Charles Whit-
field King staged what was called, ‘one
of the finest and most valuable philatelic
exhibitions ever organized,’ Whitfield
King’s rarest stamp exhibited was from
Tierra del Fuego part of the Argentine
Republic. In 1891 the government postal
arrangements were imperfect. For a short
time it was quicker to send letters across
the Straits of Magellan and into Chilean
territory using privately printed stamps.
The Argentine Republic soon suppressed
this practice destroying the stamps. As
this postal system was only in operation
for a few days, it was only by chance
that a used specimen found its way to
Whitfield King’s Lacey Street offices.”

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Standing in front of St. Peter's in Rome is an 83 foot high obelisk, the second highest in Rome. Today it is known as the Vatican Obelisk. Made of red granite, the obelisk was brought from the city of Heliopolis in Egypt to Rome by the Emperor Caligula, who reigned from 37 A.D. to 41 A.D., when he became insane and was assassinated. Caligula was the second of the four Julian Claudian emperors of Rome, so-called because they were members of the family of Augustus. He succeeded the Emperor Tiberius, 14 A.D. – 37 A.D., who reigned as Roman Emperor during the time of Jesus Christ's sojourn on earth.

The highest obelisk in Rome is near the Archbasilica of St. John Lateran. It is 106 feet in height. The obelisk had been brought from Hierapolis to Alexandria in Egypt by the Emperor Constantine the Great who became Emperor in 324 AD. It was brought to Rome in a specially built ship by his son Constantius in the year 357 A.D.

Rome was the location of many obelisks erected in ancient Roman times. By the year 1500 the only one left standing was the famed Vatican or Egyptian obelisk. It had been set in the spina of the Roman Circus by Caligula and completed by Emperor Nero 54 A.D. – 68 A.D. Pope Nicholas V, born in 1398 and Pope from 1447 to 1455, had intended to move the obelisk to a place in front of St. Peter's but the problem of how to move it could not be solved. There are no records of the types of machines and equipment that the Romans used in ancient times. Michelangelo and Sangallo had declared the idea impractical but Sixtus V, Pope from 1521 to 1590, was determined to carry out the move. It was calculated that the obelisk weighed nearly a million Roman pounds. Architects and mathematicians of the day were consulted with the result that three general plans were evolved. Domenico Fontana, the papal architect, was placed in charge of the project. A huge platform with 40 windlasses was prepared. On September 10, 1586 the obelisk was placed in its present location. It required 800 men and 140 horses to operate the 40 windlasses.

The hollow bronze ball on top of the obelisk was reputed to contain the ashes of Caesar but when it was removed and opened it was found to be empty. A gilt bronze cross was placed on top of the obelisk's ball.

The Egyptian origin of the obelisk remained unknown until early in 1963. Filippo Magi, who was Director of Excavations and Archeological Research at Vatican City, studied the old Roman inscription on a bright August day in 1963.
In the rays of the midsummer sunlight he noticed marks of an earlier inscription. He deciphered the remnants of the markings which revealed that originally the obelisk had been erected by a Roman Prefect of Egypt, Calius Cornelius Gallus. The inscription stated that the obelisk was originally erected at the Forum Julium by Gallus. That site, unknown today, was named after Gallus birthplace, Forum Julii in Gaul, today known as Frejus on the French Riviera.

Born in 69 B.C. of poor parents, Gallus first received notice in Rome for his poetry. He later distinguished himself as a soldier and eventually was appointed Prefect of Egypt. He fell from the favour of Augustus Caesar and was relieved of his post by the Roman Senate. All his property was confiscated and he was condemned to exile. In disgrace he committed suicide in 26 B.C.

Almost 30 years ago, Osservatore Romano, the Vatican City daily reported that Mr. Magi's work was, "the most sensational archeological discovery of the year".

Reference:
A Canadian General In Chungking, China

by Robert Toombs

The Burma Road connects the railway terminus at Lashio, Burma with Kunming, in China's Yunnan Province. Opened to traffic in December 1938, this military road traversing the Himalayas carried supplies to the Chinese Forces at Chungking (figure 1) at a time when Japan held all of China's ports.
By March of 1942, Japanese forces had captured the Burmese section of this supply route to China. One of the principal objectives of Allied forces in Asia was to furnish increased war supplies to the besieged Chinese. To thwart Japanese control of this line of supply, an airlift consisting of British and American squadrons was set up to ferry supplies from northeast India over the Himalayas into China, or over "The Hump" as it was known to the pilots (note figure 1).

Figure 2 shows an airmail cover franked with 1 rupee 10 annas 6 pies, mailed 1 July 1944 in Bombay, India and received 8 July 1944 in Chungking, China. This letter, addressed to "Major General Victor W. Odlin, Canadian Ambassador, Chungking" was flown over "The Hump".

By January 1945, Allied forces led by Lord Mountbatten consisting of 400,000 Indian, British and American troops supported by 47 British and American air squadrons had pushed the Japanese back from Imphal, India and out of much of Burma and had reopened the Burma Road to China.

Victor Wentworth Odlin, a Canadian journalist, soldier and diplomat was born in Coburg, Ontario in 1880. He served in the South African (Boer) war and World War I. Prior to World War II he was prominent in newspaper publishing and broadcasting. With the outbreak of World War II he was assigned command of the 2nd Canadian Division as Brigadier General in England (1940-41). He was released from military service to become High Commissioner to Australia. This was followed by the appointment as Canada's (first) ambassador to China (1943-48). During the period of civil war in Greece, he was appointed ambassador to neighbouring Turkey (1947-52). General Odlin died in 1971 in Vancouver.
Flowers and Philately

by J.J. MacDonald

The summer of 1991 was fabulously long and hot in Nova Scotia. The glories of summer growth were everywhere evident in wonderful summer blossoms and though growing of flowers is indulged in by relatively few these days, due to the restrictions of urban and apartment life, surveys continue to indicate that most people would be flower growers if given the opportunity and almost everyone enjoys the wonderful floral displays of nature.

The collecting of stamps displaying flowers is thus one of the more popular topical collecting themes and last summer Canada Post recognized this fact and issued a neat booklet showing the glories of five of the beautiful floral gardens that exist across Canada. "Flowers on stamps" collectors will not find it easy to obtain a good used set of these stamps as only 1.5 million booklets were issued and there were but two similar stamps in each booklet and less than 10% of the mail today bears commemorative stamps that have nice cancels (but that's another story).

This tribute to Canadian public gardens by Canada Post has been reciprocated by the oldest of the public gardens, the one founded in Halifax in 1836 by the Nova Scotia Horticultural Society. The pictures shown were taken early in July, 1991 and show two flower beds, especially planted in recognition of Canada Post’s tribute. One shows a stylised replica of the booklet stamp for Halifax and another a replica of Canada’s first stamp, the three penny beaver issued 140 years earlier. These two beds were the thing to see last summer in the Public Gardens and they provided a nice boost to stamp collecting in this area.
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EDIBLE BERRIES
SEVEN WILD TYPES

Canada Post Corporation announced today that seven new definitive stamps will be released August 5. Each stamp will feature a type of edible wild berry growing in Canada.

The stamps, in denominations from one to twenty-five cents, show pictures of the blueberry (1-cent), the strawberry (2-cent), the black crowberry (3-cent), the rose hip (5-cent), the black raspberry (10-cent), the red raspberry (15-cent), and the sour cherry (25-cent).

BAIES COMESTIBLES
SEPT ESPÈCES SAUVAGES

La Société canadienne des postes a annoncé aujourd'hui qu'elle émettra le 5 août prochain sept nouveaux timbres courants. Chacun d'eux présentera une variété de baies comestibles canadiennes poussant à l'état sauvage.

Les timbres, dont la valeur jouera entre un cent et vingt-cinq cents, illustreront le bleuet (1 c), la fraise sauvage (2 c), la camarine noire (3 c), le cynorrhodon (5 c), la fram-
(6-cent), the kinnikinnick (10-cent), and the saskatoon berry (25-cent).

Each stamp depicts the wild berries in the foreground and a typical Canadian landscape in which they grow in the background.

The unusual feature of these stamps is the continuous image across the stamp pane. The right side of each stamp image connects to the left side of the adjacent stamp, giving the appearance of a continuous landscape of berries.

These stamps replace the low-value definitive mammal series and complement the recently issued medium-value definitive series on fruit trees.

The wild berries featured grow in all the regions of Canada. The blueberry thrives in Eastern Canada, while the crowberry is dominant throughout northern Canada, including the Arctic islands. The saskatoon berry, despite its name, grows in all parts of Canada.

The official first day cover cachet shows a cluster of blueberries on a bush, ripe for picking. The cancellation site of Mistassini, Québec was chosen because of the area’s large blueberry production and annual blueberry festival.

The seven stamps are available singly and in sheets of 100. They were designed by Dennis Noble and Tania Craan, both of Toronto.

Stamp specifications:

Printer: Ashton-Potter Limited
Quantity: continuous printing
Dimensions: 28mm x 22mm (horizontal)
Perforation: 13+
Gum Type: PVA
Paper Type: Coated Papers Ltd.
Printing Process: lithography (five colours)
Pane Layout: 100 stamps
Tagging: untagged.

boise noire (6 c), le raisin d’ours (10 c) et la petite poire (25 c).

Chaque timbre montre au premier plan l’une des espèces de baies comestibles se détachant sur un paysage typique de la région où elle pousse.

Mais la caractéristique la plus insistée de la nouvelle émission est l’image continue que présente la feuille de timbres. Le côté droit de chaque vignette déborde sur le côté gauche de la vignette adjacente, le tout produlisant l’effet d’un paysage entièrement composé de baies sauvages à perte de vue.

Venant s’ajouter à la récente émission de timbres courants de valeur moyenne consacrée aux arbres fruitiers, les nouveaux timbres remplaceront la série de timbres courants de faible valeur qui avaient pour thème les mammifères canadiens.

Les baies sauvages ainsi mises en valeur poussent un peu partout au Canada. Le bleuet, par exemple, se trouve en abondance dans l’est du pays, tandis que la camarine noire est grandement répandue dans le nord, y compris dans les îles de l’Arctique. Quant à la petite poire, ou améthyste, elle se rencontre dans toutes les provinces, de même qu’au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Le pli Premier jour officiel représente une grappe de bleuets bien mûrs, prêts à cueillir. On a choisi le cachet d’obilitation de Mistassini, au Québec, à cause de la forte production de bleuets de la région environnante et de son festival annuel du bleuet.

Les sept nouveaux timbres, dont les motifs ont été réalisés par les Torontois Dennis Noble et Tania Craan, seront offerts à l’unité ou en feuilles de cent.

Données techniques :
Imprimeur : Ashton-Potter Limited
Tirage : impression continue
Format : 26mm x 22mm (horizontal)
Dentelure : 13+
Gomme : A.P.V.
Papier : couché d’un côté, litho (Coated Papers Ltd.)
Procédé d’impression : lithographie (cinq couleurs)
Présentation du feuillet : 100 timbres
Marquage : timbres non marqués
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Literature Review

SCOTT 1993 CATALOGUE, VOLUME 1. Obtainable from your local dealer or from Unitrade Associates at 91 Tycos Drive, Toronto, Ontario, M6B 1W3.

Volume 1 of the standard catalogue in use in Canada and the United States was published in May of 1992 and is an invaluable resource for any collector. Volume 1 contains the traditional U.S., U.N., British Commonwealth (including Canada). The current volume contains a number of listings of stamps that are not listed by other international stamp catalogues. The Scott has a six year program to list the stamps of the countries that formerly were not listed and collectors will be interested to know that there are approximately 30,000 items involved in this project which will be completed over a period of six years. The current Scott contains a useful topical listing of stamps of birds and trains as well as common design types for the British Commonwealth. One of the strengths of Scott often overlooked is the section on basic stamp information which has some seven pages of highly useful material for the use of any stamp collector.

The current pricing which purports to reflect retail pricing must be regarded with some suspicion but with this reservation the work can as usual be highly recommended. The remaining volumes are to be published in June, August and September.

Harry Sutherland.

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25824  Mr. R.T. Midford
       41 Kingan Street
       PETERBOROUGH, ON K9H 4T8

25825  Mr. David L.J. Marceau
       1212 Pine West, #1406
       MONTREAL, P.Q. H3G 1A9
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       PARADISE, NF A1L 1C7
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CAVE, JR., William T. (22135) PITTSFORD, NY U.S.A.
FERRY, Jack A. (14353) VANCOUVER, BC
KELLY, Jeffrey J.B. (25321) OTTAWA, ON
KINDLE, Geoffrey F. (23521) BRANDON, MB
LI, David F.M. (24274) UNIONVILLE, ON
LINDNER, Peter (11190) DORVAL, PQ
MOORE, William R. (20072)
MOONSEY, Stanley C. (23216) QUALICUM BEACH, BC
NIXON, Dennis W. (23153) POWAY, CA U.S.A.
SCOTT, William G. (25073)
SPARLING, John H. (24150) TORONTO, ON
STAMPS LTD., WEEDE (23824) VANCOUVER, BC
STUTZMAN, JR., E. Delroy (21798) PARK RIDGE, IL U.S.A.
WEBER, Russell E. (24162) MONTGOMERY VILLAGE, MARYLAND U.S.A.

DECEASED – NÉCROLOGIE

FORGUES, John (18008)
GOLBERG, Gerald S. (24053)
McKEE, James (21317) OTTAWA, ON
PACKER, Jean M. (25229) VAUXHALL, AB
POTTS, James E. (14860) MEXICO

CHANGE OF ADDRESS – CHANGEMENTS D’ADRESSE

BEDARD, Michel (25419) P.O. Box 8149, Station “T”, OTTAWA, ON K1G 3H6
BIELERCZYK, Mark (24311) 12F Union Enterprise Plaza, 109 Min Sheng East Rd., Sec. 3, TAIWAN, TAIPEI
BISHOP, Bruce W. (20887) 100 Evanson, WINNIPEG, MB R3G 1Z9
BYERS, Ian (10212L) P.O. Box 45035, 2482 Yonge St., TORONTO, ON M4P 3E3
CARCARY, James R. (2880) 2 Forest Laneway, #607, WILLOWDALE, ON M2N 5X7
CARMAN, Rima A. (25413) 246 King St., Unit 3, MIDDLE, ON L4R 3M3
DITSCHE, Carl R. (13712) 15978 New Lawrence Drive, LEAVENWORTH, KS
66048-9536 USA
GODERE, Stephanie (22850) 1095 Scott, #509, QUEBEC, PQ G1R 5P9
GUILBERT, G. (9542) 25 Brissette, ST-MATHIEU DE BELOEIL, PQ. J3V 4S5
GULLIVER, Aaron T. (13550L) #89 – 860 Cahill Dr. West, OTTAWA, ON K1V 9A3
HILL, Rowland E. (20178) 19 South St. East, AYLMER, ON N5H 1P5
JOHNSTONE, Ralph (25718) 3240-38 Ave., EDMONTON, AB T6T 1J3
JOYCE, H. Brian (24301L) 720 Homeview Rd., LONDON, ON N6C 5M2
KAYE, Donald B. (19825) P.O. Box 66660, Stoney Creek P.O., STONEY CREEK, ON L8G 5E6
KERYCZYNISKI, Gerald S. (9041) 8605 La Salle Blvd., LA SALLE, P.Q. H8P 1Z1
KIRKPATRICK, Rober B.J. (22936L) 351 Ritson Rd. S., OSHAWA, ON L1H 5J4
MAYBEE, Mary-Ellen N. (23076) 369 Bleecker Avenue, BELLEVILLE, ON K8N 3V6
MAYER, John C. (20029) 613 Rockhurst Drive, BIRMINGHAM, AL 35209 USA
OLIVER, Georges (608) 3300 Des Chenes St., #415, SHERBROOKE, P.Q. J1L 2G1
RIVERA, Angel G. (20097) 2696 Turner St., VANCOUVER, BC V5K 2G2
Rixon, Michael (25738) 749 Agnes, MONTEAL, P.Q. H4C 2P4
Rondeau, Andre (22077) 225 Des Gliaisuls, AYLMER, P.Q. J9J 2G7
Smellie, R. Gary (24188) 13831 Leslie St., R.R. #1, GORMLEY, ON L0H 1G0
Smith, Lawrence D. (22337) 5441 Regal Lane, EL PASO, TX 79904-4541 USA
Sutherland, Ian A. (6422) 8360 40th Ave. North, ST. PETERSBURG, FL. 33709 USA
Vincent, Joseph G. (25451) De La Salle Christian Brothers, 1522 Breaux Dr. Rd.,
LAFFAVETTE, LA 70501-5399 USA
White, Virginia (13273L) P.O. Box 44093, BEDFORD, NS B4A 3X5
Williams, Herb W. (23572) 110-2487 Countess St., CLEARBROOK, BC V2T 5L9
Wilson, Walter J. (24390) 6 Meadow Cres., Maple Ridge Park, EDMONTON, AB T8P 1G1
Young, Andrew C. (23115L) Route de Coloureux 29, 1218 le Grand-Saconnex,
SWITZERLAND
Zuchowski, Marvin H. (25253) 117 Pinewood Ave., TORONTO, ON M6C 2V4

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R.P.S.C. Chapters and Members

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INFORMATION FROM:

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P.O. Box 10, Ajax, Ontario L1S 3C3
Sales Manager
COMING EVENTS - CALENDRIER

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS - EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

1993

MARCH 2-7 - EURAPEX '93
The British Aerophiletic Federation invites Asto and Aerophiletes to exhibit at their national air mail exhibition with international participation. The exhibition will be held at the Royal Horticultural Halls, London, England. This is the third Apex exhibition. Apex '73 was held in Manchester while Apex '83 was held in London. The International class is open to those who have gained a Vermeil medal at a National exhibition. A Canadian Commission is expected to be named shortly. Meanwhile those interested should send for Bulletin No. 1 to: The Aerophiletic Exhibition 1993 Ltd., 21 Lynton Close, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, West Sussex, BN6 9AN, England.

APRIL 30-MAY 2/30 AVRIL-2 MAI - ROYAL "1993" ROYALE at ORAPEX, Ottawa, Ont. at the Radisson Hotel.

MAY 7-9 - PIPEX '93, Vancouver, B.C. at the Robson Square Conference Centre.

1994

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

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.

Les exposants désireux de compétitionner au niveau international se doivent d'obtenir de bons résultats dans les Expositions nationales. En général, une médaille de Vermeil et quelques fois une grande médaille d'Argent qualifiera votre collection pour la compétition internationale.

1992

SEPT. 10-12 - BNAPEX '92, the annual convention and exhibition of the British North America Philatelic Society at the Pheasant Run Resort in St. Charles, Illinois (near Chicago). Information: Robert Schlesinger, 523 Highland Grove Dr., Buffalo Grove, IL 60089, U.S.A.

SEPT. 18-27 - GENOA '92, a world thematic exhibition with F.I.P. patronage in Genova, Italy. Canadian Commissioner: David Dixon, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, ON L6J 5E9.

SEPT. 19 - COPEX '92, annual show of the Cobourg Stamp Club. 10:00 am to 5:00 pm at C.D.C.I. East in Cobourg. Information: Malcolm Pacey, Box 352, Port Hope, Ont. L1A 3W4.

OCT. 12-21 - WORLD PHILATELIC EXHIBITION URUGUAY '92 to be held in Montevideo under F.I.P. patronage commemorating the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. For further information please contact the Canadian commissioner: Andrew Cronin, P.O. Box 5722, Station F, Toronto, Ontario M6W 1P2.

OCTOBER 9-10 - VICPEX '92, show of the Greater Victoria and Vancouver Island Philatelic Societies, at Garth Homer Achievement Centre, 813 Darwin Ave., Victoria BC. 100 6-page frames. Fees: adults $2 per frame, juniors $1 per frame. Admission by donation.

16 dealer bourse. Friday 5-9PM; Saturday 9-5.
Information: Don Shorting, Box 5164, Stn. B, Victoria, BC V8R 6N4

OCTOBER 17 - GUELPHPEX '92, annual exhibition of the Guelph Stamp Club. 9:30 am - 4:00 pm at St. James High School, 57 Victoria Road North, Guelph, Ont. Information: Gord Fulton, 131 Mountford Road, Guelph, Ont. 519-822-0342.

OCTOBER 24 - BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB, 31ST ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND BOURSE, at the Sunnidale Community Centre, Sunnidale Road, Barrie Ont. 10AM-5PM. Free Admission.
Information: Lew Metzger. PO Box 1113, Barrie, Ont. L4M 5E2.

OCTOBER 24 - BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND BOURSE at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey Street, Brantford. For further information contact Bob Anderson, Brantford Stamp Club, P.O. Box 1, Brantford, Ontario N3T 5M3.

OCTOBER 24 - MIDDPEX '92, show of the Middlesex Stamp Club. 100 frame exhibition, 20 dealer bourse, silent auction. 9:30 am - 8:00 pm at White Oaks Mall, 1105 Wellington Road South, London, Ont. Information: Pat Delmore, Box 234, Mt. Brydes, Ont. N0L 1W0. 519-204-2507.
COMING EVENTS - CALENDRIER

OCTOBER 24-25 - VANPEX '92, the annual exhibition and bourse of the British Columbia Philatelic Society, will be held at the Sheraton Landmark Hotel, 1400 Robson St., Vancouver, BC. Saturday 105, Sunday 10-4. Information: Michael Sagar, 2831 W. 45th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6N 3L4

OCT. 24 & 25 - THE SASKATOON 31st ANNUAL COIN AND STAMP SHOW at the Travelodge, 106 Circle Dr. W., Saskatoon. Saturday 10 am to 7 pm; Sunday 11 am to 6 pm. Information: W. Wood, 318-111 Street, Saskatoon SK S7N 1T3.

NOV. 4-14 - PHILITEX at the Collectors Club clubhouse, 22 East 35th Street, New York City. International philatelic literature exhibition sponsored by the Philatelic Foundation and the Collectors Club with the support of the Inter-American Federation of Philately (FIAF). Information: Hartlon Stone, Philatelic Foundation, 21 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016, telephone (212) 889-6483 or FAX (212) 447-5258.

NOVEMBER 6 - HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY ANNUAL FALL AUCTION. Canadian varieties; large lots; world wide. Viewing 6:30 to 7:30 pm; auction commences at 7:30 pm. Bishop Ryan Catholic Secondary School, Albright and Quigley, Hamilton, Ont.

NOVEMBER 7 - HAMILTON-BUFFALO STAMP EXHIBITION. 14 dealers, youth booth, exhibits. Canada Post. 10:00 am to 5:00 pm. Bishop Ryan Catholic Secondary School, Albright and Quigley, Hamilton, Ont.

NOVEMBER 13-15 - CALTAPEX '92, annual show of the Calgary Philatelic Society, at Marlborough Inn, 1316 33 St. NE, Calgary. 100 frame competitive exhibition; RPSC Regional Show. 30 dealer bourse. Show cover. Friday 4-8, Saturday 10-5, Sunday 10-5. Information: Caltaperex Chairman, Box 1478, Calgary, Alta. T2P 2L6


1993

MARCH 2-7 - EUR-APPEX '93. The British Aerophilatelic Federation invites Astro and Aerophilatelists to exhibit at their National air mail exhibition with International participation. The exhibition will be held at the Royal Horticultural Halls, London, England. This is the third Apex exhibition, Apex '73 was held in Manchester while Apex '83 was held in London. The international class is open to those who have gained a Vermeil medal at a National exhibition. A Canadian Commissioner is expected to be named shortly. Meanwhile those interested should send for Bulletin No. 1 to: The Aerophilatelic Exhibition 1993 Ltd., 21 Lynton Close, Hurstby, Haxsolek, West Sussex, BN6 9AN, England.

MAR. 19-21 - ESCPEX '93, Edmonton, Alta. at the Europe Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall. Information from: Show Chairman, PO. Box 399, Edmonton, Alta. T5J 2J6

APRIL 30-MAY 2/30 AVRIL-2 MAI - ROYAL *1993* ROYALE ATÀ ORAPEX, the 32nd annual show and bourse of the RA Stamp Club hosts the 65th convention of the R.P.S.C. and Canada's second national philatelic literature exhibition. Information: Charles J.G. Verge, PO. Box 2788, Station D, Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8.

MAY 7-9: PIPEX '93 - show of the Northwestern Federation of Stamp Clubs, at Robson Square Media Centre, 800 Robson St., Vancouver, B.C. Information: William J. Davidson, PIPEX '93, PO Box 6009, 6417 Fraser St., Vancouver, B.C. V5W 3AO

MAY 7-16 - WORLD PHILATELIC EXHIBITION POLSKA '93 to be held in Poznan, Poland under F.I.P. patronage. Canadian Commissioner: Peter Madej, 25 Stockbridge Ave., Toronto, Ont. M67 4M6.

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, Box 121, Etora, Ontario NOB 1SO

ROYAL
1993
ROYALE
at/à
ORAPEX, Ottawa
April 30 - May 2
30 avril - 2 mai
CHAPTER MEETINGS - RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY
R.P.S.C. Chapter 163 meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, September to June in St. Bernadette's Hall, 5-E corner of Harwood and Bayly, Ajax, from 7 to 10 p.m. All visitors welcome, especially junior collectors. Address: P.O. Box 107, Ajax L1S 3C3

AMICALE des PHILATÉLISTES 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, 189 Blake St., Barrie. Table Auction at every meeting. Visitors welcome. Contact: Sec-Treasurer Lew Metzger - P.O. Box 1133, Barrie, Ont. L4M 5E2.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB
R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 144 meets 1st Sunday October-June inclusive (1:30-4:00 p.m.) and 3rd Tuesday year round (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, c/o 74 Glenmore Cres., Bramalea, Ont. L6S 1H8.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
The British Columbia Philatelic Society meets every Wednesday, September to June at 7:30 p.m. in the Amenity Room, Grosvenor Building, 1040 W. Georgia St. (Alberni to B.C.P.S., 3604 Oxford St., Vancouver, B.C., V6K 1P3.

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 AEROPHILETIC 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 CAS, P.O. Box 9026, Alta Vista P.O., Ottawa, Ontario, K1G 3T8.

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY
R.P.S.C. Chapter 139 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 Southvale Cres. Ottawa. Mail to Club Secretary: CFPS, Box 2595, Station D, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W6.

COBURG STAMP CLUB

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB
R.P.S.C. Chapter 205 meets on the second and fourth Tuesday, Sept. to May inclusive at 7 p.m., in the Drop-In Centre. Victoria Square, Colborne, Ont. All stamp collectors are welcome. Officers for 1992-93 season are Bruce Plumb, Pres. Tel. (416) 385-3901; Mike Granton, Sec. Tel. (613) 475-4648; Mary Jackson, Treasurer. Tel. (416) 344-7882.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA
Chapter No. 87 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). Visitors always welcome. Further Information: Bill
CHAPTER MEETINGS
-RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

Heather, (604) 943-5303, 325-54th Street, Delta, B.C. V4M 3G6.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB
Touring stampers, new members and guests are welcome to visit Edmonton’s R.P.S.C. Chapter 8. Meetings are held on second Mondays, September through July, 7 p.m., at St. Joseph High School, 4th floor cafeteria, 109 St. and 106 Ave. Correspondence: Box 399, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2J6. Phone 437-1787.

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB (WINDSOR)
R.P.S.C. Chapter 164 meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of the month (fourth Wednesday in July and August) at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 1140 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ontario (just south of Giles Blvd.). Meetings start at 7 p.m. but the program begins at 8 p.m. There is lots of parking and all visitors are welcome. Information: The President, Essex County Stamp Club, 356 Genevieve, Windsor, ON N8S 3V6.

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY
R.P.S.C. Chapter 78 meets at Fairfield Centre, 80 Lothian Way, Etobicoke at 7:30 p.m., the first Wednesday of every month except July and August. Visitors are always welcome. Information from C.E. Allen, 5 Aintree Court, Etobicoke, Ont. M8W 2E1. Phone: 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
R.P.S.C. Chapter 51 welcomes all visitors to our membership meetings held twice monthly on the 2nd and 4th Monday during Sept. through May, and the 2nd Monday of May, and the 2nd Monday of June. We meet at the Polonia Club, 4-C Solidarnosc Place (near Barton and Sherman) with plenty of parking available in the church lot. We consistently have a bourse of 12 dealers, as well as auctions, club sales books, slide show or speaker, library and door prizes, free cookies, coffee or tea, but there is a small door charge. For information write: P.O. Box 205, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3A2.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 88, R.P.S.C. Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of months September through June (exclude 4th Tuesdays in December and June) 7:00 p.m. Meeting place Prince of Wales School Library, corner of Monaghan Road and Sherbrooke St., Peterborough, Ont. Contact Lloyd Mosher. 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 9 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 Abie Heersma, 73 Jasper, Chatham, Ont. N7M 4C1.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB
Meetings held at new location – St. Paul’s Anglican Church Hall. Corner Queen and Montreal Streets, Kingston, Ontario. Meets second and fourth Monday, Sept. to May at 7:30 p.m.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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 Cen-
CHAPTER MEETINGS - RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

tre, 1100 Lincoln St., Thunder Bay, Ont. Meetings start at 8:00 p.m. and visitors are welcome. Edith Dombrowsky, Secretary, Lakehead Stamp Club, 174 Éiron Crescent, Thunder Bay, Ont. P7C 5T6.

LAKE SHORE STAMP CLUB
R.P.S.C. Chapter 84 meets at Lindsay Place School, Broadview Ave., Pointe Claire, Quebec. Meeting nights 2nd and 4th Thursdays, September till June, at 7:30 p.m. President: Alan Dean. Mailing address: Box 1, Pointe Claire, PQ. H9R 4N5.

MILTON STAMP CLUB
PO. Box 203, Milton, ON L9T 4N9, RPSC Chapter 180, GRVPA Chapter 18. MEETINGS: Last Wednesday monthly (except December) from 7:30 p.m. at Halton Centennial Manor (Auditorium). Enter from Childs Drive just south of Milton Mall. Park in rear and walk across to Auditorium. We have a "SILENT AUCTION" at every meeting. For information call: (416) 878-1533.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 21 of the Royal meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month, at 7:30 p.m., except July and August. Join us at the Edithvale Community Centre, Finch Ave. West between Yonge and Bathurst St. Sales Circuit, Auctions and Speakers, as well as Sat. Morning Workshops. Visitors are always welcome. For more info contact James R. Carcair, P.O. Box 62, Willowdale, ON. M2N 6S7 (416) 222-3526.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

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.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
RPSC Chapter 16 meets every Thursday at 7:30 pm, September through May, at the Hintonburg Community Centre (Laurel Room), 1064 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario. Visitors are always welcome. Information may be obtained by calling the President, Alain Racicot (613) 521-0458 or writing to him at P.O. Box 3899, Station "C", Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 4M5.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
R.P.S.C. Chapter 127 meets first Sunday of the month at 2 p.m. at the United Church Hall, 696 Main Street. A short business meeting is followed by alternatively a swap and shop session and auction or a slide presentation. Visitors are always welcome. Our address is R.R.#3, S55, C178, Penticton, BC V2A 7K8, Tel: (604) 493-0188.

PHILATELIQUE ARGENTEUIL STAMP CLUB
CHAPTER MEETINGS - RÉUNION DES CLUBS MEMBRES

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., PO. Box 1891, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada S4P 3E1.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB
Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month (except July and August) 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. V0X 1T6, 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.

ST. JOHN'S, NF. PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m. at Cabot Institute with the exception of July and August. Chairperson: J. Don Wilson, 11 Elm Pl., St. John's, NF A1B 2S4. 709-726-2741. Visitors welcome.

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
(R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 3) meets every second and fourth Tuesday, September to June, at 7 p.m., 7110 8th Ave., Montreal (St-Michel), PQ. Visitors always welcomed. Postal address: 9170 Millen St., Montreal, PQ H2M 1W7.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

WESTMOUNT PHILATELIC CLUB
Chapter 17 of the Royal. Meets every 4th Monday September through May (except December) at 7:30 p.m. at the United Service Club, 1195 Sherbrooke St. West., Montreal. President Bernie Margolis. Mailing address: c/o Robert Mirabelli, 9 Doble Ave., Mt-Royal, PQ, H3P 1R9. Visitors very welcome. Information: phone Robert Mirabelli (514) 735-0183.

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.

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