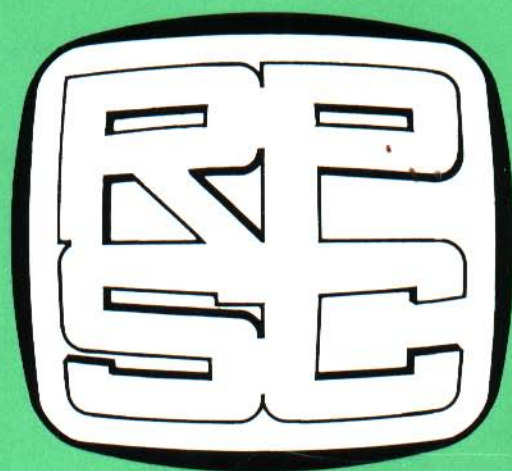


CANADIAN PHILATELIST



Journal of the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

VOLUME 37

MAR.-APR., 1986

NUMBER 2

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST

JOURNAL of the ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

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EDITOR'S NOTES

by Ron Richards

EXCHANGES WANTED

Since the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is the national society of philatelists in Canada, many requests for exchange partners are referred to us. As a service to our members, we are pleased to provide these names so that those who wish to do so can make overseas contacts. We have no way of checking the credentials of the individuals who write to us asking that their name be published, therefore we urge that caution be taken when answering these requests. Members interested in this service should write the National Office, P.O. Box 5320, Stn. "F", Ottawa, Ontario, K2C 3J1, for a current list of names including data on their exchange request. A self-addressed stamped #10 envelope would be appreciated. Currently, a list of names is held from the following countries: GDR East Germany; Mexico; Spain and Algeria.

LATE JOURNALS

Due to various personal considerations, the last two issues of the Canadian Philatelist have been published later than usual. I request that the membership bear with me for one more issue (this one!) and then hopefully we will be back on a tighter schedule. However it appears that the later publication dates are causing consternation at the National Office as members are writing to enquire about non-receipt of their journals. As stated previously, second class mailing has added some mailing time to the journal's schedule, and I would request that you don't contact the National Office concerning non-delivery until well into the second month of the bimonthly period. There are always sufficient extra quantities printed for

those members who really don't receive their original copy in the mail.

AMERIPEX '86

It seems like everyone in stamp collecting circles today is talking-up Ameripex '86, so it would appear that those of us who can attend, will be in for a first-class philatelic treat. In this issue you'll find notes from the President concerning Ameripex, notes from the Convention Co-ordinator, a proxy ballot for use by those who are unable to attend our Annual Meeting on 31 May, and of course I'm going to add my few lines.

In addition to the information supplied by Jim Kraemer and Keith Spencer, Dick Malott has sent along some notes. Since only Ameripex '86 awards and certificates can be awarded to participants, there will be no RPSC medals. However, through the co-operation of British American Bank Note Company and its recently retired President, Kenneth Sargent, the RPSC will have special blue and white participation certificates for those members that attend and sign the register at the RPSC/CAPEX '87 lounge. Signed by James Kraemer and Keith Spencer, each has a space large enough to apply an Ameripex '86 commemorative stamp and to obtain the applicable daily Ameripex cancellation. The RPSC will also have a special cachet, with the applicable date for each day. For those enquiring at the RPSC lounge, there will be a souvenir button depicting a beaver and the letters, RPSC.

Ameripex has released the design of the official medal, which symbolizes the diversity of architecture to be found in Chicago as similar to the diversity of collecting interests to be found in philately. The magnificence of Chicago's lakefront is illustrated by the waves with the character of Chicago shown by its oldest building, The Water Tower.

The U.S. Postal Service is also heavily involved in the Ameripex bandwagon effect. It released a stamp collecting booklet of stamps on 23 January with a face value of \$1.76. The cover of the booklet can be used as a free admission pass to Ameripex on any day of the exhibition. Not only is this a great way to save money, but it will save time from not having to line-up for tickets. With Canada Post's long tradition of copying ideas from other postal administrations, let's hope that this is one idea which they copy for CAPEX '87.



CAPEX '87

The Historian for the RPSC, Dick Malott, is hoping to prepare two to four frames of a non-competitive exhibit on behalf of the RPSC of envelopes, souvenir programmes, cachets and photos of past annual meetings and exhibitions. If you have something you would like to donate, please drop Dick a line as quickly as possible.

SHIP POST CARDS

I have received an enquiry from a member concerning the collecting of ship post cards and how this can be related to philately. The

Postal History Society of Canada was unable to make a connection. Don Johnston, President of the Sydney Stamp Club in Nova Scotia, tries to match-up ship covers and cards and has exhibited them at club shows. Anyone with an interest in this area or with other ideas on how these ship post cards can tie-in with philately, are invited to write a Letter to the Editor, or directly to Mr. Don Johnston at 41 Mt. Florence St., Coxheath, NS BIR 1T9.

PHILOMETRY

I must admit to being behind the times, because when I received a press release announcing a Canadian association for "Philometry", I didn't have a clue what the word meant!

Well...philometry is the study and collecting of meter impressions and postal permit imprints! For those interested in this area of philately or are interested in knowing more, you can write to the Philometrist at 6700 Langelier Blvd., Montreal, Qc. H1M 2C5, and you'll receive a copy of the leaflet "PHILOMETRY" which explains what meters and postal permits are all about and how to collect them. I have a copy and it is quite an interesting little piece, certainly worth the 34 cents to request a free copy.



Inspecting a proof of the Canadian Philatelist are from left to right: Hank Janssen, Jim Kraemer, Ralph Mitchener and Ritch Toop.

PORT PERRY PRINTING

On their way to the recent Director's Meeting held in November in Toronto, four Directors and Officers of the Society visited Port Perry Printing. As I have been dealing with Henry Janssen owner of Port Perry Printing, for four years, it did not surprise me that our President and his fellow visitors came away thoroughly impressed with Henry and his operation. I have had dealings with a lot of graphic houses, typesetters and printers, but never have I encountered someone as courteous, conscientious and efficient as Henry (and his staff). The Canadian Philatelist has been printed in Port Perry for nearly a dozen years now, and as long as I continue to be the Editor, I hope that Henry continues to get the contract for many years to come.

THE GELDERT AWARD

The Geldert Award, which was established in memory of the late Dr. G.M. Geldert, is given for what is judged to be the best article

appearing in the Canadian Philatelist in a given year. It was awarded by a committee consisting of Colin H. Bayley, Chairman, Mrs. G.M. Geldert and James Kraemer.

Congratulations to Michael Madesker, who was presented with last year's Geldert Award for his continuing series of articles on the "Admiral" booklets of Canada. Mike has continued the series after the "Admirals" and his latest article can be found on page 118 of this issue. □

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Letters to the Editor

1986 POSTAGE STAMP PROGRAM - CANADA

I refer to a recent bulletin issued by the post office listing its proposed new issues of stamps for 1986, on which I would like to make a few observations for your consideration.

1. No where on this list is there a stamp to honour the 60th birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, Queen of Canada, on April 21st, 1986. It is a well known fact in reliable philatelic circles that practically every other Commonwealth country will honour the occasion with a commemorative stamp. Australia has been doing so since 1980. Why not Canada?

2. Now that the post office (God help us all) has finally been able to deliver Prince Charles' written acceptance to attend Expo 86 from April 30th to May 6th, is it at all possible that the prolific stamp issuing department of our post office can produce a stamp to mark this event which surely is of some national significance. Think how many people attending Expo will want to buy that stamp, and even the many who will not attend. The Prince and Princess of Wales have yet to appear on a Canadian stamp. Think of the revenues our myopic post office is passing up.

3. But compare this to what we are going to do on March 14th, April 1st would really be more appropriate. Our post office plans to issue a FIVE DOLLAR STAMP to commemorate La Mauricie National Park - a place I charge the great majority of Canadians have never seen or heard of nor are ever likely to visit. My copy of the new Canadian Encyclopedia tells me it is 544 km² of virgin moose pasture, 220 miles NE of Montreal and was established in 1970. Now isn't it worth \$5.00 to any Canadian to know that. Our post office blithely thinks so. In all honesty Mr. Prime Minister, how many citizens and stamp collectors can you envisage storming the stamp wickets of the nation to buy this incomparable philatelic gem?

4. And while I am now almost dancing on the keys of my typewriter, allow me to tell you

Mr. Prime Minister that I have been a stamp collector for over 60 years, but of recent years like many others of the hobby, I have ceased to buy many of the numerous stamp issues being churned out by our post office..it's almost a dirty word isn't? Some stamp issues are good but far too many are trite and trashy and too frequent of issue. The post office goose is laying too many addled eggs to the detriment of its own coffers and the abasement of philately.

5. Pray Sir, why not appoint some knowledgeable philatelists of national stature to overhaul this aegean stable and restore Canada's sullied reputation and dignity in the philatelic markets of the world. Granted these matters are not as important to you as many other things on your platter but let us not forget that our postage stamps tell the world what we are..not a fourth rate banana republic I hope.

Arthur E. Gregg
Sidney, B.C.

(This is a copy of a letter sent to the Prime Minister. -Ed.)

RE: LETTER BY DR. SIDNEY SOANES AND THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS CP VOL. XXXVI, NO. 6, NOV. - DEC. 1985

STAMPEX Canada came into being in 1972 to organize a combined National Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and an International Convention of the Society of Israel Philatelists. The accompanying exhibition became a permanent feature of all our undertakings. The "we" are Gus Snels and myself who manage this show for the benefit of the collecting public and not for profit.

STAMPEX Canada is built around its exhibition, with the dealers adding the necessary flavour to the interested philatelists as well as being the financial core of the enterprise. Our rental fees are designed to cover expenses only and are consequently lower than those of commercial shows. The cost of frames, maintenance and setting up of the exhibition would wipe out any hope of making

a profit. If you were to add to it such "incidental" as a loss of 25% of prime rental space to accommodate the exhibition frames, judges expenses, advertisements and labour it would not be hard to see why a commercial firm could not or would not get involved in a full-blown stamp exhibition, particularly on a high level such as a National for the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada which we ran in May of 1985.

Stamp Marketplace lends its vehicle to recognized philatelic organizations totally free of charge and bears the costs of the exhibition. In the fall of 1985 the prestigious Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada held an exhibition at STAMP Marketplace with a showing of world class material rarely seen outside of International Exhibitions such as the upcoming CAPEX '87.

There is room for both kinds of shows, philatelic and commercial, as long as they know and understand their place in the community and know their limitations and capabilities. It is not a question of competition but rather fulfilling the needs of the collecting public and furthering the hobby we all enjoy.

I trust that this will put the record straight and STAMPEX Canada - Stamp Exhibitions will no longer be thrown into one bag with other "shows".

The May 2 to 4, 1986 STAMPEX Canada will be the last qualifying exhibition in Eastern Canada for those who require credits for entry into CAPEX '87. I am pleased to say that medals awarded at STAMPEX Canada are recognized by the RPSC as being of National Standard.

Michael Madesker
Mississauga, Ont.



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COMING EVENTS

1986

APRIL 5-6 — 43rd Annual exhibition and bourse of the North Toronto Stamp Club at the Memorial Gardens, 180 Eglinton Ave. W., Toronto. Sat.: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sun.: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free admission & parking. Information: Stuart Sheppard, 81 Aldershot Cres., Willowdale, Ont. M2P 1M2.

APRIL 13-14 — **WINPEX '86**, 3rd annual exhibition and bourse of the Essex County Stamp Club at St. Alphonsus' Church Hall, City Hall Square, Windsor, Ont. Sat.: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sun.: 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Information: P.O. Box 1503, Station "A", Windsor, Ont. N9A 6R5.

APRIL 19 — 26th Annual exhibition and bourse of the Barrie District Stamp Club, in the Huronia Room of the Continental Inn, Hwys. 90 & 400, Barrie. Information: Michael Head, 45 Dalton St., Barrie, Ont. L4N 1M5.

MAY 2-4 - **STAMPEX** Canada, National Level exhibition and bourse at the Sheraton Centre, Toronto. Last qualifying exhibition in Eastern Canada this year for aspirants for International Exhibitions. Information: Michael Madesker, 10-1300 Kamato Rd., Mississauga, Ont. L4W 2N2 (416) 625-2294.

MAY 9-11 -- **STAMP SHOW '86**, annual exhibition and bourse of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society, at the Marlborough Inn, Smith St., Winnipeg, Man. Fri.: 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.; Sat.: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sun.: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Information: P.O. Box 1425, Winnipeg, Man. R3C 2Z1

MAY 22 - JUNE 1 - **AMERIPEX '86**, International Philatelic Exhibition under the patronage of the F.I.P., O'Hare Exposition Centre, Chicago, Illinois. Canadian Commissioner: David Dixon, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, Ontario L6J 5E9.

MAY 29 - June 1 — **SPORTPHILEX '86**, international exhibition of sports and Olympic stamps at the St. Hyacinth Auditorium, Glen Head, L.I. N.Y. Information: P.O. Box 489, Glen Cover, N.Y. 11542.

JUNE 13-15 - **PIPEX '86**, 46th annual exhibition and bourse of the North West Federation of Stamp Clubs at the Garth Homer Centre, Victoria, B.C. Information: Tony Bunting, P.O. Box 6537, Station "C", Victoria, B.C. V8P 5M4.

AUGUST 28 - SEPTEMBER 7 - **STOCKHOLM '86**, a F.I.P.-sponsored International Exhibition at the Stockholm Trade Fair, Stockholm, Sweden. Canadian Commissioner: Peter Mann, 36 Sydenham St., Guelph, Ontario N1H 2W4.

AUGUST 29-31 - **BNAPLEX '86**, 38th annual exhibition and bourse of the British North America Philatelic Society at the Dearborn Inn, Dearborn, Michigan. Information: Charles Firby, P.O. Box 208, Southfield, MI 48037.

1986

OCTOBER 6-11 — **JOHANNESBURG 100**, international philatelic exhibition at the Witwatersrand Exhibition Centre, Johannesburg, South Africa. Aerophilatelic Commissioner: Kendall Sanford, 47 Lombardy, Baie d'Urfé, P.Q. H9X 3K9. Canadian Commissioner: James E. Kraemer, 17 Commanche Dr., Nepean, Ont. K2E 6E8.

NOVEMBER 7-9 - **STAMP MARKETPLACE**, exhibition and bourse at the Sheraton Centre, Toronto. Information: Michael Madesker, 10-1300 Kamato Rd., Mississauga, Ont. L4W 2N2 (416) 625-2294.

1987

JUNE 13-21 - **CAPEX '87**, an F.I.P. sponsored international philatelic exhibition celebrating 100 years of organized philately in Canada, at the Toronto Convention Centre. Information: P.O. Box 204, Station "Q", Toronto, Ont. M4T 2M1.

OCTOBER 16-25 -- **HAFNIA '87**, FIP-sponsored international exhibition, Copenhagen, Denmark. Canadian Commissioner: R.K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, Ont. K2E 6E8.

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by

James E. Kraemer

For members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Ameripex 86 will be the most important philatelic event in 1986. This F.I.P. (Fédération Internationale de la Philatélie) sanctioned international philatelic exhibition will be held at the International O'Hara Exposition Center, Rosemont, Illinois, May 22 to June 1, 1986. Rosemont is a suburb of Chicago. The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will have a reception centre at the exhibition. All of our members who will be attending Ameripex 86 are invited to visit our reception centre and sign the register. As sponsors of Capex 87, also an F.I.P. sanctioned international exhibition, we will be soliciting support for what will be the most important philatelic event of 1987. Capex will be held June 13 to 21, 1987, at the new Metropolitan Toronto Convention Centre in downtown Toronto.

The R.P.S.C. annual meeting will be held at the Hyatt Regency O'Hara Hotel on Saturday, May 31, 1986. The hotel is located at 9300 West Bryn Mawr Ave., Rosemont, IL (River Road at Kennedy Expressway) and is the closest hotel to the exhibition centre. Our meeting is scheduled to be held in the United "B" room, first floor, from 10:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. All members are invited to attend.

Our treasurer, David Dixon of Oakville, Ontario, is the Canadian Commissioner for Ameripex 86. David advises that he has a record number of Canadian entries for the exhibition. We expect Canadians to do well against stiff worldwide competition. Speaking of exhibitions, I would like to remind members that in order to qualify for the Capex 87 exhibition your entry must have won a minimum of a vermeil medal in National competition. There are only two accredited national exhibitions to be held in Canada prior to Capex 87. These two exhibitions will be your last chance to win a vermeil medal or better, in order to qualify your entry for Capex 87. The first na-

tional exhibition will be Stampex, May 2-4, 1986 at the Sheraton Centre, Toronto, Ontario. The second national exhibition is Pipex 86, to be held at the Garth Homer Centre, Victoria, B.C., June 13 to 15, 1986.

Plan now to attend these two great exhibitions, Ameripex 86 and Capex 87. The year 1987 will be the 100th anniversary of the Royal Philatelic Society. It was 100 years ago, in 1887 that the Canadian Philatelic Association was founded. John R. Hooper (1859-1944) was member No. 1. In 1923 the name was changed to the Canadian Philatelic Society. In 1959 the society was honoured by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II when she conferred the title "ROYAL" on our society.

Before closing the "President's Page" for this issue, I would like to announce that our Sales Department has had an outstanding year. A new record in sales has been set. On behalf of the Board of Directors and the members of the society I am pleased to offer congratulations to Mrs. Margaret Allen of Fenelon Falls, Ontario, our Manager of Sales. Her enthusiasm and hard work has made this achievement possible. If you are not using the Sales Department to sell your duplicates or to purchase stamps for your collection you are missing out. Why not write to Mrs. Allen for information? ☐

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Canadiana

by C.F. Black

PART 2 - CANADA'S CENTENNIAL; SOME INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS Centennial, 1967

The 100th anniversary of the Confederation of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was commemorated by two countries - by Ireland with two stamps featuring maple leaves, and by the United States with a stamp on which white-capped mountains tower above a green expanse and the dark blue of our rivers and lakes.



The U.S. stamp had its day-of-issue ceremony at that country's pavilion at Expo 67, the world-class exposition held in Montreal during that brilliant summer. It was the first time that the U.S. had held such a ceremony outside its own borders.

The popularity of that extraordinary centennial Fair led to the issue of an up-to-then unparalleled number of 'Canadiana' items, produced by both participating and non-participating stamp-issuing authorities.

Those of which I am aware are: Aden (Kathiri) 1 stamp and 1 Souvenir Sheet, perf. and imperf.; Aden (Qu'aiti) 1 + 1SS; Bhutan 3 + 1SS, perf. and imperf.; Burundi 6 + 1SS perf. and imperf.; Cameroun 3; Central Africa 1; Congo 1SS; Cuba 5; Czechoslovakia 6 + 1SS; Dahomey 3 + 1SS; Egypt no stamp but Expo 67 cover postmarked 'PAVILION DE LA R.A.U. EGYPT'; Ethiopia 3; France 1; Gabon 1; Grenada 5, and in 1969 a



'CARIFTA' Expo 69 stamp with the Expo 67 emblem in the design; Guyana 4 for Christmas 1967 with 'Millie,' the bilingual Expo 67 parrot, featured in the design; Haiti 6; Iceland 1; Iran 2; Jamaica 2; Yugoslavia 6; Korea (South) 2 + 1SS; Maldive Islands 6 + 1SS; Mauritania 1; Monaco 1; Niger 1; Reunion 1 (the French Expo 67 stamp revalued 30f CFA); Romania 4; Russia 3 + 1SS; Rwanda 8 + 1SS; Senegal 2; Togo 7 + 1SS; Tunisia 9 (sets of 5 and 4); Umm al Quiwain 7 + 1SS; United Nations 5 + Souvenir Folder; Venezuela 1.

International Relationships

Canada has participated in many international associations and alignments, in peace and war. A number of these have brought postal recognition.

The Commonwealth

The longest continuous political association has been within the British Empire and later the Commonwealth, and a number of our fellow members have reflected this common tie.

One may start with the 12¢ denomination of the Newfoundland set of 1911 (38 years before she became a Province) issued to celebrate the coronation of King George V. On that value is a portrait of the King's uncle, the Duke of Connaught, who, three months before the stamp appeared, had been appointed Governor General of Canada, a position he retained until 1916.

The Silver Jubilee of that King's granddaughter, Queen Elizabeth II, was marked in 1977 by the Maldives Islands by a souvenir sheet; on its margin is shown the Coronation route through central London, on which one of the identified buildings is Canada House on Trafalgar Square.

Another Silver Jubilee connection is found on a souvenir sheet of Tanzania, where on the 10/- stamp is the Canadian flag among those of the other members.

The Seventh Caribbean Regional Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association met in Grenada in 1970. The resulting set of stamps issued by Grenada pictured the Parliament Buildings of various members; among them, on the 50¢, is the Centre Block of our Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.



Eleven years later, in 1981, Fiji marked the 27th C.P.A. Conference, which was held in Suva, by a small but colourful sheet, on which our flag is seen among those of the other participants.

A meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government at Singapore in 1971 brought a four-stamp set from the host member, with the names and flags of the participants prominent in the designs.

Another four-stamp set by Singapore marked Commonwealth Day in 1983, the central design showing the Organization's emblem surrounded by the names of the member nations. For the same Day Tanzania

also issued a set of four, with the flags of the members pictured on the 5/- value.

Two Commonwealth Conferences of Postal Administrations have resulted in the issue of stamps by the host country. When the second Conference was held in October 1973 in Trinidad a pair of stamps and a souvenir sheet marked the event; on the 40¢ stamp are the flags of the members, and on the lower half of the sheet is a world map with a red Commonwealth in a grey world.

The 1981 Conference in Arusha, Tanzania, brought four stamps and a sheet; on the 10/- value, both as a separate stamp and as included in the sheet, are the flags of the members.

The 1966 British Empire and Commonwealth Games were held in Kingston, Jamaica, for which she issued four stamps and a sheet; around the margin of the latter are the names of the participants, including Canada.

The 11th Commonwealth Games were held in Edmonton, Alberta, in August 1978, and related issues came from the Isle of Man (1 stamp), Kenya (4), Tonga (13, in 3 sets), the Turks and Caicos Islands (4 and a sheet) and Uganda (4 and a sheet).

There have been several trans-ocean cables that have connected Empire and, later, Commonwealth members and have attained postal acknowledgement.

The earliest of these, between Ireland and Newfoundland, was completed on August 5th, 1858, the western end landing at Trinity Bay. It was the first submarine telegraph cable between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. The first messages were exchanged on August 16th between Queen Victoria and U.S. President Garfield, an event commemorated on its centenary by a U.S. stamp in 1958. Unfortunately the 1858 cable remained in satisfactory condition for only a comparatively short time, but a longer-lasting successor followed in



1866. This latter cable was the one referred to on the 8¢ denomination of the Newfoundland Publicity issue of 1928, which carries the erroneous inscription 'HEARTS CONTENT FIRST TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLE LANDED 1866.'

A Canada-connected advertisement suggesting the use of an Atlantic cable is found on an early stamp booklet of Great Britain. Along the top of a 2/- booklet of 1924 is the encouragement to 'Cable to CANADA, etc., "via IMPERIAL".'

A submarine telephone cable from Newfoundland to Scotland was inaugurated in 1962. Neither of the 'home' countries noted this event, but one of the way stations, Iceland, issued two stamps with a map of the North Atlantic featuring the cable's route.

The next year, 1963, saw the inauguration of the Commonwealth Trans-Pacific Telephone Cable 'COMPAC.' It was the world's longest submarine cable, running some 9,000 miles from Auckland, New Zealand, to Port Alberni, B.C. It connected with the Canadian telephone system and the Transatlantic Cable, thus enabling for the first time direct telephone facilities between Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, the Hawaiian Islands and the United Kingdom. Four Commonwealth members issued single stamps to mark the event, Great Britain, Australia, Fiji (by an overprint on a current definitive) and New Zealand.

Another communications system, the 'ANZCAN' (Australia-New Zealand-Canada) cable runs from Sydney, Australia, to Port Alberni, via Norfolk Island and other Pacific partners. In 1983 Norfolk Island issued four 'ANZCAN CABLE' stamps; two values show ships associated with the project, another pictures typical activity at the Norfolk Island 'link' in the system, while the fourth indicates the projected route of the cable, which was then incomplete.

The route of the 'ANZCAN' Cable is shown on a New Zealand sheet of 1985, with the stamps picturing New Zealand warships. The cable runs from Australia to Norfolk Island (with a spur running to New Zealand), Fiji, Hawaii and Canada.

Two World Wars

It has been said that Canada entered World War I as a Colony and emerged four years later as a Nation. That development has been

attributed in some measure to her victory in the great battle of Vimy Ridge, certainly one of the most important in our history. On the battlefield of Vimy stands one of the most impressive of all war memorials, erected in a park given by France to Canada to perpetuate the memory of that outstanding accomplishment. The Memorial bears the names of 11,285 Canadians who died in France in that War and have no known grave.



On the occasion of its unveiling in July 1936 by King Edward VIII two stamps were issued by France depicting its impressive twin pylons. That ceremony was the only one outside of Britain in which Edward participated during his short reign. France also issued a series of souvenir post cards depicting features of the Memorial. These cards were postmarked at a special post office that was in operation there for just one day, July 26th.

Belgium in 1929 and 1962, issued stamps depicting the massive British Menin Gate Memorial of Ypres. On this Memorial are inscribed the names of 54,900 servicemen of the British Empire who died in Belgium during World War I and have no known grave, among them 6,994 Canadians.



Canada's participation in World War II brought about more stamps than had the earlier conflict, and from many more countries.

One of the best-known of these is the 'Wings for Norway' stamp issued by that country in 1946 to acknowledge Canada's hos-

pitality to those Norwegians who came here from 1941 to 1945 for Air Force training under arrangements between the Government of Canada and the Norwegian Government-in-Exile. These potential flyers came to the training centre at 'Little Norway,' which was in operation first at Toronto and later at Muskoka. An earlier Norwegian stamp, a 15 ore of a 1943 set issued for use on correspondence carried during the War on Norwegian ships, pictures a Sergeant Johannes Greiner, who earned his wings at Little Norway. Sergeant Greiner was later shot down, during the Dieppe raid, but was rescued and returned to Canada as a flying instructor.



In June 1940 Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, later Queen Juliana, who reigned from 1948 to 1980, came to Canada and lived in Ottawa for the duration of the War. While she was in Ottawa her third child, Princess Margriet Francisca, was born, on January 19th, 1943. Later that year the Netherlands Antilles (Curacao) and Surinam each issued four stamps to celebrate the Royal birth. The design shows a family group, including the infant, presumably from a photograph taken in Canada. In 1946 two stamps of the Netherlands show the Canadian-born Princess at the age of three.

In August 1941 the first wartime meeting between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt took place at Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, a meeting termed the Atlantic Conference. One of the photographs showing Churchill and Roosevelt taken on board the British battleship 'Prince of Wales,' is seen on the 8¢ and 25¢ values of the Nicaraguan set issued in 1946 to honour Roosevelt. Another, an official British staff photograph of Roosevelt, also taken on board the 'Prince of Wales,' was used as the basis of his portrait

on the 6¢ U.S. stamp of the Prominent Americans issue of 1966.

The Allied leaders later held meetings in the Citadel at Quebec, in 1943 and 1944. Two countries have used photographs taken during these meetings. In 1948 Salvador, in a set commemorating the third anniversary of Roosevelt's death, showed them, along with their host Prime Minister Mackenzie King, on two stamps and a souvenir sheet. The centenary of the birth of Sir Winston was commemorated in 1974 by Anguilla with a stamp picturing him at Quebec with the President, and in the background is the Chateau Frontenac.



Another photograph taken in Canada during the War, Yousuf Karsh's 'Angry Lion' or 'Roaring Lion' photo of Churchill when he was in Ottawa, was used on stamps in 1965, the year of his death, by Australia, Great Britain, New Zealand and the United States. In 1968 it was also used by Haiti on a memorial issue.

Memories of three World War II assault landings in which Canadians participated have been revived at various times. These were 'Torch,' in North Africa on November 8, 1942; 'Overload,' on the beaches of Normandy on June 6, 1944; and 'Anvil,' in Provence on August 15, 1944.

The earliest of these 'assault landings' issues was in the 'Chad-to-Rhine' Air Post series which appeared in sets of common designs in 15 French Colonies in 1946. On one value of each set, in a currency and denomination appropriate to the Colony, is a representation of a beach landing identified as 'NORMANDIE.'

On June 5th, 1954, France marked the tenth anniversary of the Liberation by a 15f stamp bearing the three dates '8 NOV. 1942, 6 JUIN & 15 AOUT 44' and featuring a landing



scene, the Cross of Lorraine and the 'V' for 'Victory' sign. On the following day, the tenth anniversary of 'Overlord,' 12 French Colonies each issued a 'Liberation' stamp reproducing the design of the French commemorative of the day before.

The 20th anniversary of the Liberation was also remembered by France in 1964 by a Semi-postal devoted to the 'Debarquements' in Normandy and Provence, and the 40th in 1984 was celebrated by a 3f stamp found set-tenant with a 2f inscribed 'Resistance'.

Another, but less obvious, connection with the Normandy landing is found on the 3p of the Guernsey 'Mail Boat' set in 1973. This stamp (despite, I am authoritatively informed, the Scott Catalogue note) pictures the 'Isle of Guernsey,' which carried Canadian troops to Normandy beaches on that D-Day.

Three French cities devastated during the War, Caen, Rouen, and Dunkirk, were pictured in their ruined condition on Semi-postals in 1945. Each is of particular interest to Canadians. Caen had been captured in June 1944 by a force that included Canadian troops, Rouen was captured by the Third Canadian Division in August 1944, and Dunkirk was 'masked' by the Canadian Army from September 1944 until the end of the War in Europe.

Finally, on the 24f value of a three-stamp set commemorating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Belgium, that country in 1985 remembered another Canadian World War II accomplishment, the clearing of the estuary of the Scheldt.

The United Nations

Canada has been a member of the United Nations since its organization in 1945, and in 1983 our flag was one of those included in the continuing series of stamps showing the flags of member countries.

One of the specialized U.N. Agencies, the International Civil Aviation Organization, has its Head Office in Montreal. ICAO itself came into being in 1947, three years after a Draft Convention on Civil Aviation resulted in an Interim Agreement late in 1944.

In 1955 the U.N. issued a pair of stamps to 'honour' ICAO, and 23 years later, in 1978, to emphasize 'Safety in the Air,' it again produced two stamps in New York, and two more in Geneva, bearing the Agency's name. As well, in 1978 there was a card signed by Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General, on which are pictured all six stamps and a tribute to ICAO for helping to make civil aviation safe, efficient and orderly, an example of international co-operation.



In 1958 Belgium issued an ICAO stamp, as did Costa Rica in 1961 and Cameroun in 1967, and in 1979 Barbuda added a set and a souvenir sheet to the total.

In 1984-5 a number of countries proceeded, prematurely, to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Agency. They are Antigua and Barbuda, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroun, the Caicos Islands, Dominica, Gabon, the Grenadines of Grenada, Indonesia, the Isle of Man, the Maldive Islands, the Netherlands Antilles (Curacao), Sierra Leone, Surinam and Uganda.

Perhaps it should also be mentioned that another U.N. Agency, the Food and Agriculture Organization, has a Canadian connection. The Interim Commission that planned the structure of the proposed organization had as its chairman Canadian Lester Pearson, who was also chairman of a conference held at Quebec City in October 1945 at which the Agency was established. Two U.N. stamps 'honoured' the FAO in 1954, and two more were issued for the Freedom from Hunger campaign of FAO in 1963. A number of member countries have also produced FAO stamps.



In May and June 1976 the U.N. Conference on Human Settlements, 'Habitat,' was held in Vancouver. This led to two sets of U.N. stamps, a pair in U.S. currency at New York, and another pair, in Swiss currency, at the U.N. office in Geneva. 'Habitat' stamps were also issued by Colombia (4), Cyprus (1), Kuwait (2), Mexico (1), Qatar (4) and Tunisia (1).

Canada is also represented in a U.N. context on other issues: by Dominica in 1969 on the 38¢ value of a commemorative set for the 50th anniversary of the International Labour Organization, where our flag appears among others; on the 25¢ of an Expo 70 set by Grenada, where the pool of the U.N. pavilion reflects a number of national flags, including the Maple Leaf; and a 1973 Qatar issue for United Nations Day which shows our flag among others.

Another Canada - U.N. postal connection arose when in 1950 we were among the members of the U.N. that responded to the call from armed forces to come to the aid of South Korea following the invasion of its territory by Communist North Korea.

In 1951 South Korea issued a series of stamps acknowledging with gratitude this assistance. On two of these the flag of Canada is shown along with that of South Korea. In addition to the individual pairs of stamps their Ministry of Communications produced a series of souvenir sheets containing two imperforate stamps (similar to the original perforated ones); the 'Canadian' one carries the inscription, in Korean and English. 'These stamps were issued in appreciation of the friendly nations participating in the Korean war.'

The 15th and 25th anniversaries of this U.N. involvement were marked by South Korea in 1965 and 1975 by sets of stamps displaying in various groupings the flags of the nations contributing to the U.N. Force, including ours. The 1965 Korean stamp, issued on June 25th, was the first to picture the newly-adopted Canadian Maple Leaf flag, as the Canadian stamp introducing it did not appear until five days later.

Other International Relationships

As one of the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO, Canada has qualified for appearance, by flag or on the map, on the issues of three countries. In 1952 NATO's third anniversary was commemorated by the U.S. with a stamp that featured a map showing part of the northern hemisphere, on which eastern Canada is prominent. Italy in 1959 marked the 'X ANNIVERSARIO DELLA NATO' with two map stamps, and in 1969 Great Britain commemorated the 20th anniversary by a stamp showing the flags of the member countries.

Our flag has made a number of other appearances: on a 1972 Venezuela set entitled 'VENEZUELA EN AMERICA'; on an Iranian stamp issued in 1975 for an International





Literary Symposium held at Persepolis; and on three Hungarian souvenir sheets - in 1975 for a European Security and Cooperation Conference in Helsinki, Finland, in 1977 for a European Security Conference and in 1983 for the Interparliamentary Union Conference in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

A Canadian context is also found on a Cuban stamp, the 2¢ of a 1937 set, the proceeds of which were for the benefit of the Association of American Writers and Artists.



This 2¢ design shows a landscape of lake and mountain identified as 'PAISAJE TIPICO CANADA.'

Scouting

The Boy Scout movement was introduced into Canada in 1908 (a year earlier in Newfoundland), and since then has been an important element in the lives of many young Canadians.

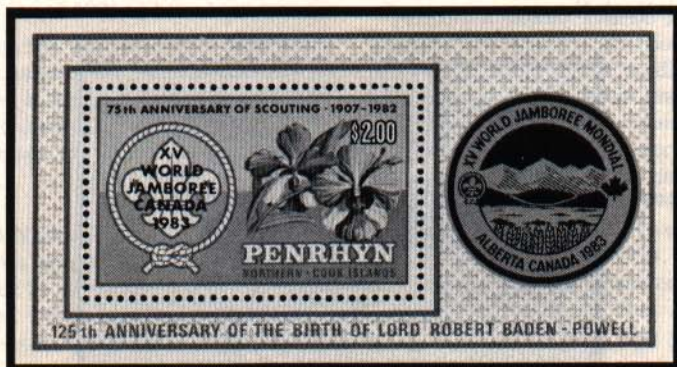
Two World Scout Jamborees have been held here, the Eighth at Niagara-on-the-Lake in 1955, and the Thirteenth in Kananaskis County, Alberta, in 1983, on the 75th anniversary of the worldwide movement.

The attention given by other stamp-issuing authorities to Canadian scouting has been confined to issues relating to two World Jamborees, the 13th in 1971 in Japan and the 15th in Canada in 1983.

In 1971 there were five: Ajman, on a 5r stamp and souvenir sheet, pictured a signpost with markers pointing to the sites of earlier Jamborees, including the Eighth at Niagara-on-the-Lake; Grenada, in a set depicting representative scouts, showed a Canadian one on the 5¢ value; Manama devoted a 1r stamp to the 1955 Jamboree; Ras al Khaima showed a Canadian flag among others on the margin of a souvenir sheet; and Sharjah (in 1972) pictured a Canadian scout on 4d and 1r stamps.

The Kananaskis Jamboree in 1983 was marked by the Cook Islands with a set of eight stamps and souvenir sheet, and by Aitutaki, Niue and Penrhyn (all geographically included in the Cook Islands) each of which issued three stamps and a sheet. □

To be continued



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Canadian Stampless Covers to Foreign Countries

by Allan Steinhart

There are many thousands of domestic Canadian stampless and pre-stamp covers. There are thousands of cross border covers between Canada and the United States that are stampless and pre-stamp. There are thousands of pre-stamp and stampless covers that crossed the Atlantic between Canada and Great Britain. Even between Canada and France there are a couple of hundred stampless and pre-stamp covers before 1866.

To the rest of the world there are in the pre-stamp period, the Pence period and the 1859 period very few covers, probably a couple of hundred scattered among all of the countries of the world except the United States, Great Britain and France. Most of these covers are rated collect postage. Since the prepayment of postage in this period was generally optional and if the letter did not arrive with the uncertain methods of transportation during this period, no one had to pay for it, most mail was sent collect. Only a small fraction of the letters from Canada to foreign parts was prepaid.

Charles Firly in his "The Postal Rates of Canada: 1851-1868" records only 3 covers to other countries prepaid by stamps during the Pence period and 65 such covers at letter rate during the 1859 issue period up to 1868, giving a record total of 68 covers at letter rate to countries besides the United States, Great Britain and France. These covers included those with missing stamps and those with stamps replaced that are not the original stamps on the covers.

Prestamp and stampless covers prepaid to countries other than the United States, Great Britain and France are even scarcer than the Firly recordings in the 1859 period and just as

rare in the Pence period. In this short article I would like to illustrate a number of prestamp and stampless covers during the Pence and 1859 issue period prepaid to different foreign countries to which very few Canadian pre-1868 prepaid covers are known.

Our first cover is a pre-stamp cover from Toronto, U.C. dated August 24, 1846 addressed to an officer at Madras in India sent via Great Britain and rated "PAID 2/2-2/5," that is prepaid 2 shillings 2 pence sterling or two shillings five pence currency.

The second cover is also a pre stamp cover and is from Quebec, L.C. dated June 2, 1849 to Colombo, Ceylon also rated 2/2 sterling or 2/5 currency via Great Britain with a PAID AT QUEBEC, L.C. crown circle.

They are the only prestamp fully prepaid covers I have been able to accumulate to countries outside the U.S.A., U.K. and France and such covers are quite scarce with a destination such as Ceylon being very scarce.

Next we shall illustrate a few covers prepaid to foreign countries during the Pence period. The first is a stampless cover dated November 18, 1851 from Guelph, U.C. to Caracas, Venezuela with a most unusual rate. The cover is prepaid 3d cy. from Guelph to Halifax, the normal interprovincial rate (it is endorsed via Halifax) and 4d sterling, the special rate for letters carried by packet between British post offices by sea in the Americas which was equal to 4½d. currency making a total of 7½d. Cy. prepaid as far as St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, British post office. From St. Thomas it was carried by another ship to La Guagra, Venezuela and then to Caracas and rated collect postage from La Guagra. This is



Canada to India - 1846 - Prepaid 2/2 STG. - 2/5 CY.



Canada to Ceylon - 1849 - Prepaid 2/2 STG. - 2/5 CY.

a most unusual rate cover.

Our next cover in the Pence period is dated July 20, 1854 from Canada to Sweden. The cover is from Montreal addressed to Gathenburg, Sweden and is endorsed "P. United S. Mail Str. to L'pool" and "France" indicating it was to go via New York per Collins Line of United States steamers and via France. The

cover is rated 2/5STG 2/8½ cy prepaid, the rate to France and to Sweden via France for a letter up to ¼ ounces. The cover is variously marked "franco" or paid, P and bears a "5" accounting marking and on the reverse a Hamburg datestamp and a receiving handstamp, Sweden is a very scarce destination for a prepaid cover during the Pence period.



Canada to Venezuela - 1851 - Prepaid 7½ d. CY. to St. Thomas

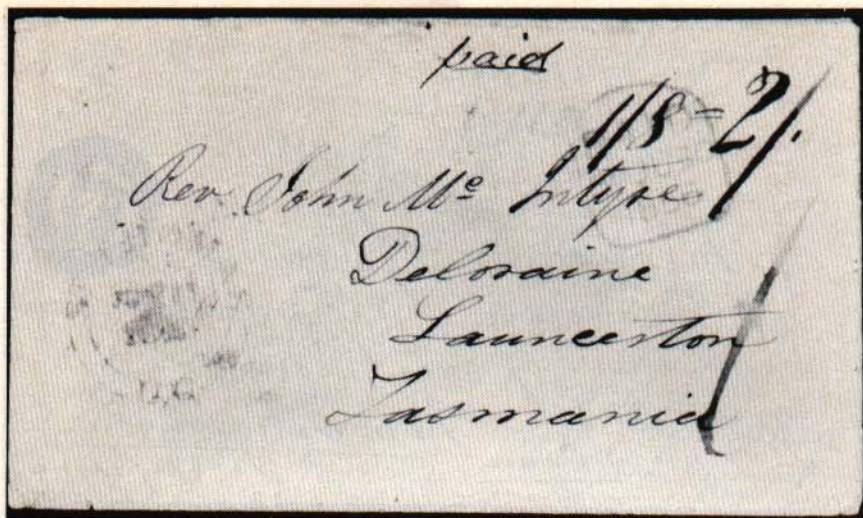


Canada to Sweden - 1854 - Prepaid 2/5 STG. - 2/8½ CY.

The third cover during the Pence period is from St. Thomas, U.C. dated June 11, 1856 to Tasmania and routed via Great Britain. The cover is rated PAID ¼ stg - 2/0cy with the total rate prepaid. I have a similar cover dated January 9, 1855 with the same rating.

During the period of the 1859 issue stamps up to the end of 1865 I will show here five prepaid stampless covers to five different

countries. The first cover is from Waterloo, U.C. dated December 12, 1859 addressed to Wurttemberg, Germany via London and France rated Paid 1/6 stg - 1/10cy with various accountancy markings and a PD handstamp indicating in France prepayment. A number of covers have shown up recently to this same destination but all of them were postage collect.



Canada to Tasmania - 1856 - Prepaid 1/8 STG. - 2/0 CY.



Canada to Wurttemberg - 1859 - Prepaid 1/6 STG. - 1/10 CY.

The second cover is to Algeria. It is written at Montreal dated April 3, 1863 and a black Montreal PM AP 3 63 CE datestamp was applied but since black was used on collect letters, this datestamp was obliterated by the

four ring #21 handstamp of Montreal and a red Montreal PAID AP 3 1863 Canada tombstone datestamp was applied and the cover rated also in red 8d. stg.-10d.cy, the same rate as to France per Canadian Allan



Canada to Denmark - 1864 - Prepaid 1/5 STG. (34¢).



Canada to Norway - 1865 - Prepaid 1/8 STG. (40¢).

cents. It was routed via London where a red LONDON PAID datestamp was applied and on the reverse is a black Mauritius B Ja 24 65 datestamp of receipt. In addition there are two accountancy markings on the cover, a red manuscript "6" and a red "4½ d." handstamp. I doubt there are very many other covers to

Mauritius from Canada in this period in existence.

Our last two covers in this period are from Canada to Scandinavia. The first piece is from Canada to Denmark prepaid and bears a PAID JU 20 1864 QUEBEC, L.C. red datestamp, a PAID handstamp and is rated "1/5" prepaid.

A LONDON PAID red datestamp was applied in transit on the face and on the reverse are two Hamburg transit datestamps and a Copenhagen datestamp of receipt. In addition there are a couple of manuscript red accountancy markings on the face. A red PD indicated prepayment.

The other cover to Scandinavia is also from Quebec and is addressed to CHRISTIANIA, Norway and Sweden which were at this time one country. The cover is to Norway. It bears the same PAID OC13 1865 Quebec, L.C. red datestamp as the cover to Denmark along with a black QUEBEC OC13 65 L.C. datestamp and was at first rated FREE with a face handstamp which was applied at the same time as the black Quebec datestamp. The cover was from Henry Morgan of the Provincial Secretary's Office of the Province of Canada and so was rated free but of course at this time such letters could not go free to Norway as there was no bilateral treaty in regard to free mails. A red PAID handstamp was applied and the cover rated in red $\frac{1}{8}$ prepaid. The cover was forwarded to London where a red paid datestamp was applied and on the reverse are transit

datestamps of Lubeck, Hamburg and Sandovna and on the face a Chrisiania datestamp of receipt. In addition there is on the face a blue AUS ENGLAND PER AACHEN FRANCO double circle German entry datestamp, a red PD oval handstamp, and a blue and a red accountancy manuscript marking.

One problem posed by this last cover is who paid the postage. Was it charged back to Mr. Morgan; was it charged to his department, or was the postage aborted by the post office and no one paid for it. I don't know the answer.

As I mentioned earlier, covers from Canada to foreign destinations not including the United States, Great Britain and France prepaid in Canada in the period prior to 1866 are quite scarce and stampless ones in the period of the 1859 issue even scarcer than stamped covers. This small selection represents most of what I have been able to accumulate in the last five years and has been most difficult to find. □

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Techniques Philatéliques

LE PAPIER ET LA PHILATELIE



par Richard Gratton

PARTIE #1

Introduction:

Le papier est un sujet que l'on voit rarement traité en philatélie principalement parce qu'il s'agit d'un domaine très complexe et spécialisé où les experts en la matière sont assez peu nombreux. Cette série d'articles a pour buts, de familiariser le lecteur avec les différents types de papiers qui furent utilisés pour la fabrication des entiers postaux et des timbres-poste du monde entier, ainsi que de lui donner des notions de base sur le papier en général. Une attention toute particulière sera portée aux différents papiers qui furent utilisés pour imprimer les timbres-poste du Canada et des provinces.

Tout d'abord on peut se poser la question: Pourquoi s'intéresser aux papiers en philatélie?

Tous les philatélistes qui collectionnent les timbres-poste du Canada et des provinces devraient être capables de reconnaître les papiers vélin, vergés, batonnés, couchés, cotelés, avec ou sans mailles,...car c'est souvent le papier qui différencie les variétés ou émissions postales. On devrait aussi être en mesure d'établir la distinction entre un papier épais ou un papier mince, que se soit simplement par le toucher ou en utilisant un micromètre approprié. L'étude des filigrances entre aussi dans le domaine du papier, ainsi que les phénomènes de photoluminescence qui ont débuté dans les années 1950 au Canada. Saviez-

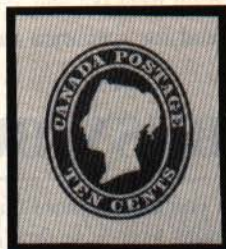


Figure 1a

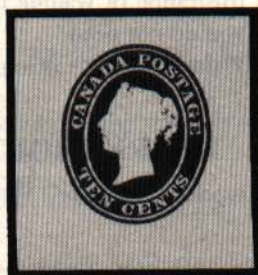


Figure 1b

vous que certains faux se distinguent principalement par le papier? Les figures 1a et 1b est un bon exemple, l'authentique (1a) se trouve sur papier vergé avec lignes batonnées alors que le faux (1b) fut imprimé sur du papier vélin ordinaire! Enfin mentionnons qu'il est important de connaître le type de papier lorsque l'on veut faire de la restauration ou de la conservation philatélique.

Avant de parler de "papier à timbres", il serait certes intéressant de connaître l'histoire extraordinaire du papier.

HISTORIQUE

Le développement de l'écriture et l'invention de l'imprimerie sont très intimement reliés à l'histoire du papier. Il y a plus de 5,000 ans, les sumériens utilisaient des tablettes d'argile ou de la pierre pour tracer divers caractères. Avec le temps, les dessins devinrent des signes et ceux-ci avaient des significations variées et correspondaient par leur forme à des objets concrets, par exemple un pied signifiait "marcher": ces signes sont considérés aujourd'hui comme la plus ancienne des écritures: l'écriture cunéiforme. En ces temps, existait déjà la poste utilisant des pigeons voyageurs, on inscrivait les messages sur de très minces peaux d'animaux ou sur du papyrus, la poste aérienne daterait donc d'il y a plus de 4,500 ans!

L'écriture hiéroglyphique fut inventée par les égyptiens qui s'étaient basés sur une idée originale des mésopotamiens. En effet, ces derniers avaient inventé une écriture dans laquelle chaque signe représentait une syllabe, les égyptiens dressèrent une liste de signes à l'image de leurs objets familiers qui se traduisaient par des sons: les hiéroglyphes usuels qui sont au nombre d'environ 600 pouvaient avoir une valeur figurative, idéographique ou phonétique: c'est le français Jean François Champollion qui fut le premier à réussir à les déchiffrer. La République Française a émis un timbre-poste en 1972 pour commémorer le 150^{ième} anniversaire de cette découverte (figure 2).



Les chinois avaient développé un système d'écriture vers l'an 1,700 avant Jésus Christ et à peu près en même temps un alphabet phonétique remplaçant l'écriture pictographique au Moyen Orient.

L'origine du mot "papier" provient du grec "papyrus" qui signifie "roseau d'Égypte". Trente deux siècles avant Jésus Christ, les égyptiens utilisaient le roseau des bords du Nil (*Cyperus papyrus*) comme support à l'écriture. Ils coupaient les tiges qui pouvaient atteindre jusqu'à 2.5 mètres de haut, en des longueurs de 15 à 40 centimètres, les battaient pour ensuite les découper en bandes puis ils superposaient les minces rubans en deux couches à angle droit, la sève servait de colle, et après séchage au soleil on obtenait par polissage une mince feuille de matière végétale apte à recevoir les caractères d'écriture et les dessins.

On utilisait aussi le parchemin qui consistait en une peau d'animal tel le mouton ou la chèvre, qui était traitée spécialement pour l'écriture, cependant on préférait utiliser ce matériau à d'autres fins, tels les vêtements et les couvertures. Le parchemin aurait été inventé par le roi grec Eumenes II (197-159); l'histoire nous dit que son rival, le roi égyptien Ptolémée VI, avait créé un embargo sur les exportations de papyrus vers la Grèce; Eumenes 2 ne se laissa pas intimider et découvrit une nouvelle technique pour nettoyer, étirer et rendre plus souples les peaux de chèvres et de moutons de sorte que l'on pouvait écrire plus facilement qu'auparavant et sur les deux côtés en plus!

On écrivait aussi des messages sur les têtes rasées des esclaves avec des encres spéciales: une fois arrivés à leur destination (quelques fois plusieurs semaines plus tard); les cheveux ayant repoussé, ils étaient rasés de nouveau et on pouvait lire le message. S'il s'agissait d'une bonne nouvelle l'esclave était récompensé et avait droit à un bon repas et un bon lit dans le cas des mauvaises nouvelles, telles déclaration de guerre ou annonce de décès, le malheureux était trop souvent le premier à subir la colère du destinataire!

L'on attribue généralement l'invention du papier au chinois Ts'ai Lun, en l'an 105 de notre ère, même si des découvertes archéologiques faites en 1957 en Chine prouvent que la papier existait plus de 200 ans auparavant. Ts'ai Lun était né en l'an 50 à Kweichow en Chine, c'était un serviteur eunuque au service de la dynastie des Han. Les chinois utilisaient entre autres, des fibres de soie pour fabriquer leur papier et Ts'ai Lun mit au point une méthode pour utiliser des fibres de bois

afin de produire une base pour l'écriture. Il mourut à l'âge de 68 ans, en l'an 118. La République Populaire de Chine a émis une série des timbres-poste sur les hommes de science chinois, le premier décembre 1962 et le timbre de 4 fen honore l'inventeur du procédé de fabrication du papier (figure 3).



Le papier était fabriqué à partir de chiffons, de chanvre, de bambou et d'écorces de murier; les pièces de bambou étaient trempées dans l'eau pendant une centaine de jours et par la suite bouillies dans du lait de chaux pendant 8 jours et 8 nuits afin de séparer les fibres constituantes de la plante. Une fois ces fibres rassemblées et débarrassées de leurs impuretés, celles-ci étaient diluées dans des bassins remplis d'eau, on plongeait dans ce mélange un cadre de bois dont la partie supérieure était recouverte d'un tamis et que l'on remontait horizontalement afin d'obtenir une couche de pâte uniforme, l'eau s'égouttant à travers les fines mailles du treillis. Cette couche était pressée puis séchée au soleil et l'on obtenait ainsi une surface lisse sur laquelle on pouvait écrire ou dessiner (figure 4).



La technique chinoise était gardée avec le plus grand secret et était considérée comme

un art. Malgré cela, elle prit environ 300 ans pour se répandre au Japon et lorsque les arabes envahirent la Chine vers l'an 700 ils arrachèrent le secret aux papetiers chinois qui avaient été faits prisonniers. Cette technique ne pénétra en Europe, via l'Espagne, que vers la fin du douzième siècle, soit après les croisades.

Jean Montgolfier avait été fait prisonnier par les musulmans (appelés alors les sarrasins) au cours de la seconde croisade et il travaillait comme esclave dans une usine de fabrication de papier. Il réussit à s'évader et à retourner en France, où il décida d'établir la première usine européenne vers 1157. Plus de 600 années plus tard, ses descendants, les frères Joseph et Etienne Montgolfier, directeurs de la manufacture familiale de papier, à Annonay, devinrent célèbres par leurs inventions. En effet, Etienne introduisit les méthodes hollandaises de papeterie ainsi que la fabrication du papier vélin et Joseph inventa le papier à filtrer mais ils sont surtout reconnus pour l'invention en 1783, des premiers aérostats dits "montgolfières". Saviez-vous que ces ballons étaient fabriqués à partir de toiles doublées de papier! (figure 5).

En Grande Bretagne la première usine fut établie en l'an 1490, au Mexique à la fin du 16^e siècle et aux Etats Unis d'Amérique en 1690 près de Philadelphie. La première usine canadienne fut bâtie entre 1803 et 1805 à Saint André, dans le comté d'Argenteuil au Québec, par les américains Walter Ware et Benjamin Wales, originaires de la Nouvelle Angleterre. On y fabriquait du papier pour l'écriture, pour l'impression et pour l'emballage: rappelons nous que tout ce papier était fait à la main. En 1798 un français, Nicolas Louis Robert, inventa une grille mobile permettant la formation de papier en continu, qui passait ensuite entre les rouleaux d'une presse. Robert céda son brevet à l'imprimeur Didot qui le revendit en Angleterre. Les frères Henry et Sealy Fourdrinier de Londres, firent construire par l'ingénieur Bryan Donkin, la première machine qui produisait du papier en continu en 1803, d'ailleurs afin de commémorer le nom de ces deux libraires célèbres, la table de formation des machines à papier modernes se nomme un fourdrinier.

René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur avait soumis un traité à l'Académie Royale Française en 1719, dans lequel il affirmait que l'on



Figure 5

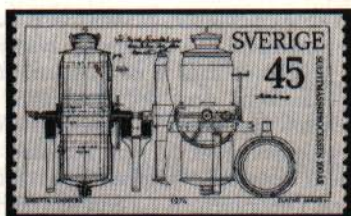
pouvait fabriquer du papier à partir du bois car, en observant les moeurs de guêpes, il avait remarqué que celles-ci fabriquaient leurs nids en papier!

Ce papier était produit à partir de fibres de bois machées et transformées en bouillie à l'aide de leur salive (action chimique) et de leur mâchoires (action mécanique).

A cette époque l'on utilisait toujours du coton, des chiffons, du lin ou du chanvre pour faire le papier et ces matières premières vinrent à devenir assez rares et dispendieuses. On utilisait à peu près n'importe quel chiffon qui était disponible; même qu'en 1855 un américain du nom de Stanwood fabriqua une quantité considérable de papier à partir de bandelettes de lin qui enveloppaient des momies importées d'Egypte, par des a chéologues! Il devenait donc de plus en plus urgent que l'on trouve un substitut à ces matières premières car on n'aurait bientôt plus rien pour écrire! En 1839 un chimiste français, Anselme Payen, démontra que l'on pouvait isoler une substance fibreuse qu'il nomma cellulose, lorsque l'on traitait du bois avec de l'acide nitrique. En 1840 l'allemand, Friedrich Gottlob Keller pressa un bloc de bois contre une meule mouillée et produisit ainsi la première pâte mécanique, ce type de pâte est encore utilisée aujourd'hui dans la fabrication du papier journal, ce fut l'un des procédés mécaniques qui marqua le plus l'industrie moderne des pâtes et papiers!

Une fois la cellulose isolée, plusieurs autres procédés furent mis au point dans le but de fabriquer du papier à partir du bois: la première pâte chimique produite par la cuisson de copeaux de bois dans une solution d'hydroxyde de sodium fut fabriquée par les anglais Charles Watt at Hugh Burgers en 1654; la pâte

au bisulfite fut découverte par les américains Benjamin et Richard Tilghman en 1866. La Suède commémora en 1974 le centenaire de la découverte du procédé au sulfite par l'émission d'un timbre-poste: celui-ci illustre un dessin du premier lessiveur industriel (figure 6).



Le procédé Kraft (mot signifiant "force" en allemand), fut mis au point par l'allemand Carl Dahl qui découvrit que l'addition de sulfure de sodium à l'hydroxyde de sodium produisait une pâte possédant une résistance très élevée.



En 1891, Leo Hendrik Baekeland (figure 7) inventa un nouveau type de papier photographique et vendit son brevet à la compagnie Eastman Kodak pour la fantastique somme de \$1,000,000. On dit que Baekeland voulait demander \$50,000 pour son invention et était



même prêt à baisser jusqu'à \$25,000 mais heureusement pour lui, ce fut Eastman (figure 8) qui parla le premier!

Durant les années qui suivirent il y eut plusieurs modifications et raffinements apportés aux procédés chimiques de fabrication ainsi qu'aux machines à papier qui sont aujourd'hui pour la plupart, contrôlées par des ordinateurs. Certaines machines à papiers fins modernes pouvant produire plus de 500 tonnes par jour!

Nous avons mentionné au début de cet article que l'invention de l'imprimerie avait joué un rôle primordial dans le développement du papier examinons donc les principaux développements historiques de cette technique:

La typographie est la plus ancienne des principales méthodes d'impression: les chinois connurent l'imprimerie il y a plus de 1000 ans au moyen de formes de bois dont la gravure en relief proprement encrée pouvait être reproduite sur un support tel du papier. Mais c'est à Gutenberg que revient l'honneur d'avoir conçu l'ensemble du procédé d'impression typographique en coulant des caractères individuels dont l'assemblage formait des mots servant à l'impression sur une presse à bras.

Johann Gutenberg (1398-1468) conçut vers 1450 une invention lui permettant d'imprimer une quantité presque illimitée de feuilles à l'aide d'une seule presse. Plusieurs pays ont honoré cet inventeur par l'émission de

timbres-poste (figure 9 a,b,c). En 1454 il imprima 300 copies d'une Bible in folio dite à 42 lignes, qui comprenaient 1282 pages chacune, cette oeuvre est aujourd'hui d'une très grande rareté car il n'en existe plus que 46 copies. Ce fut le premier livre imprimé à plusieurs exemplaires et malheureusement Gutenberg qui avait encouru de gros frais afin d'imprimer son chef d'oeuvre fut saisi par ses créanciers; Gutenberg mourut 14 années plus tard, pauvre et endetté. Son invention fut cependant tout un succès car cela signifiait que l'on pouvait imprimer des livres à une fraction du coût et ceci rendit l'instruction plus accessible à la population (figure 10).



On estime que vers l'an 1500, il y avait déjà 30,000 ouvrages différents sur le marché et ceux-ci totalisaient près de 9,000,000 de livres. William Caxton introduisit l'art de l'imprimerie en Angleterre en 1476. La Grande Bretagne a émis une série en 1976, honorant Caxton: le timbre de 13 pence nous montre des imprimeurs au travail (figure 11). La première photogravure fut exécutée par le français Joseph Niepce en 1829. La France a émis un timbre honorant Niepce et Daguerre en 1939 pour célébrer le centenaire de l'invention de la photographie (figure 12).

En 1796 un allemand, Alois Senefelder, inventa le procédé de la lithographie, cette technique fut grandement améliorée avec les



Figure 9



Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 13

années et est très populaire de nos jours. L'Allemagne fédérale a commémoré le 175ième anniversaire de l'invention du procédé de la lithographie en 1972 (figure 13). Le même pays a aussi commémoré en 1968, le 150ième anniversaire de la première presse d'imprimerie mue à la vapeur, inventée par Koenig (figure 14).



Au cours du siècle dernier, le papier est devenu une nécessité de tous les jours, on l'utilise pour les emballages, pour écrire, pour imprimer, comme tissus, comme matériau de construction, comme isolant etc. Rien ne se fabrique sans l'apport du papier, que ce soit aux stades de mise au point d'un produit, de sa fabrication, de son emballage, de sa vente ou de son transport. La production mondiale de papier dépasse aujourd'hui plusieurs centaines de millions de tonnes par année!

Dans le prochain article de cette série sur le papier nous parlerons des papiers qui furent utilisés plus spécifiquement pour la fabrication des timbres-poste du monde entier.

Toute correspondance relative au sujet serait fortement appréciée et l'on doit adresser les lettres au casier postal 2078 Sainte Adèle Qc JOR 1L0.

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Maurice Caron; communications écrites. □

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Aerogrammes of Australia and Its Dependencies 1944-1980 (The) by R.C. Stein;	
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NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

TAKE NOTICE that the annual general meeting of the members of the **ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA** will be held on the 31st day of May, 1986, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon (local time) at the Hyatt Regency O'Hare Hotel, Rosemont, Il., for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the financial statements of the Society for the year ended December 31, 1985 and the reports of the directors and officers and auditors thereof;
2. To elect directors and appoint an auditor;
3. To transact such further or other business as may properly come before the meeting and any adjournment or adjournments thereof.

DATED at Ottawa, Ontario this 1st day of March, 1986.

(signed) James E. Kraemer
President

NOTE:

1. All nominations for directors, duly signed by the nominee and seconded must be in the hands of the President by April 30, 1986.
2. If you are not able to be present at the meeting, would you please complete the attached form of proxy and send it to Mr. James E. Kraemer, 17 Commanche Dr., Nepean, Ontario K2E 6E8.

TO BE DETACHED HERE

The undersigned member of THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA hereby appoints Mr. J.E. Kraemer of Ottawa, Ontario, or his failing, Michael Madesker of Mississauga, Ontario, or him failing, Harry Sutherland of Toronto, Ontario, as the proxy of the undersigned to vote for and on behalf of the undersigned at the annual general meeting of the Society to be held on the 31st day of May, 1986, upon any and all matters that may properly come before the said meeting or any adjournments thereof, the undersigned hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said proxy may do by virtue thereof.

dated this _____ day of _____ 1986.

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Postal Usage of Canada's 8¢ Registration Stamp

by George B. Arfken



Figure 1

Twenty years ago E.A. Smythies published a survey of covers bearing Canada's 8¢ registered letter stamp (1). The survey was an epochal achievement. Since then two new covers and a very early dated cover front have come to light, each bearing the 8¢ RLS properly used, during the period when it was required and addressed to the destination for which the 8¢ RLS was intended. So it seems appropriate to update Smythies' survey. This will also be taken as an opportunity to discuss the introduction of the registered letter stamps in general and the use (and misuse) of the 8¢ RLS in particular.

Canada's registered letter stamps were authorized by the Post Office Act of 1875 effective 1 October 1875. The October 1875 Postal Guide p.xvii had the following statements:

1. On every letter and packet posted for registration, should be affixed, in addition to a stamp or stamps defining the postage, a registered letter stamp as follows:
2. On a letter addressed to any place in Canada, a registered letter stamp of the value of two cents.
3. On a letter addressed to any place in the

United States, a registered letter stamp of the value of five cents.

4. On a letter addressed to any place in the United Kingdom, a registered letter stamp of the value of eight cents.

The October timing was a bit off. The stamps had not been delivered. Department Order No. 17 dated 8 November 1875 stated that:

"Registration Stamps of a conspicuous shape and color have been prepared, to be affixed upon letters intended for registration, and are now ready to be issued for use by the public."

According to Boggs' Canada, p. 469, the registered letter stamps actually made their appearance on November 15, 1875. (2) Figure 1 shows the 8¢ registered letter stamp cancelled with a straight line "REGISTERED".

Smythies' survey intentionally included all reported uses of the 8¢ RLS. Here, in listing reported 8¢ RLS covers, three restrictions will be imposed. They are

1. usage paying an 8¢ registration fee,
2. usage during the period when the 8¢ RLS was required and

3. usage to the intended country.

The first two restrictions may be considered together. According to Harrison (3) an 8¢ registry fee for letters to the United Kingdom had been in existence since 1 February 1866, long before the November 15, 1875 date of issue of the 8¢ RLS. In the language quoted above from the October 1875 Postal Guide, the Postal Guides through October 1877 continued to specify an 8¢ RLS to register a letter to the UK. The January 1878 Postal Guide listed a 5¢ registration fee and called for the 5¢ RLS. Harrison, in his monumental work, Canada's Registry System (3), noted quite correctly that the 8¢ rate could have terminated at some unknown date during the three month interval October - December 1877. Thirteen years after the publication of Harrison's work Steinhart published convincing arguments that the 8¢ registration rate for letters to the UK continued to the end of December 1877 (4).

Some writers have taken the start of the period of required use to be 1 October 1876. Possibly this was because of the reproduction on Boggs' p. 471 of a NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC of this date. This notice used the wording "The Registration charge must be prepaid by the proper Registration Stamp." However this notice can be interpreted as just what it claims to be - a notice to the public, using strong language to get attention and compliance. The postal regulations were communicated to the postmasters by department orders and through the Postal Guides. The October 1875 Postal Guide used the words "should be affixed" (referring to the registration stamps). This wording did not change in October 1876. The words "should be affixed" appeared in every Postal Guide of the 8¢ registry period from October 1875 through October 1877. Accordingly the period of required use (and with the 8¢ RLS available) is taken to be mid-November 1875 through December 1877.

Then comes the question of intended use. The 1875 Report of the Postmaster General (quoted in Boggs' Canada, p. 469) indicated that the three registered letter stamps were regarded as a colour coded system, each colour designating a specific destination area:

"Registration stamps have been issued, to be used by the public in prepaying the registration charges on letters passing within

the Dominion, or to the United Kingdom or United States, each destination being distinguished by a different colour in the stamp, as well as by a variation in the amount of registration charge and corresponding value of the stamp.

There is a red stamp of the value of two cents for prepayment of the registration charges on letters within the Dominion.

There is a green stamp of five cents value for registered letters addressed to the United States.

There is a blue stamp of eight cents value for registered letters addressed to the United Kingdom."

Initially the Postal Guides failed to limit the use of the three registered letter stamps to these three colour coded destinations. The October 1875 Postal Guide said explicitly (p.xvii) that the green 5¢ RLS (for letters to the US) was to be used also for registering domestic parcels and packets of samples or patterns. The blue 8¢ RLS (for letters to the UK) was to be used also for registering letters to British colonies and for foreign countries.

Department Order No. 18, 7 January 1876, made it very clear that a colour-destination coding was intended:

4. It is essential that each destination of Registration Stamp should be used only in registering for the destination for which it is provided, and to assist in securing this object, distinctive colours have been given to these stamps - red to those for use on letters within the Dominion; green on letters for the United States, and blue on registered letters for the United Kingdom.

In July 1876 the Postal Guide was brought more into conformity with this colour code system. On p.xviii the section on registering parcels was revised to read:

5. On a parcel or packet of patterns or samples addressed to any part of Canada, the registration fee is five cents, but this fee must be paid in ordinary postage stamps, the five cent registration stamp being intended for United States letters only.

The Postal Guide still called for the 8¢ RLS for registered letters for British colonies and foreign countries.

While acknowledging that the use of the 8¢ RLS to pay the registry fee to various overseas countries was proper during this period, the



Figure 2. April 21, 1876 from Ottawa to Manchester, England. This is the earliest date 8¢ RLS full cover so far reported.

intended country is taken to be the United Kingdom.

Subject to these restrictions the list of covers known to this writer is as follows.

Covers bearing the 8¢ RLS (1) paying an 8¢ registry fee, (2) during the period mid November 1875 through December 1877 and (3) addressed to the United Kingdom.

Chronological No.	Smythies No.	From	To	Other Stamps
1. -	MR 2 76	London	London	10¢
		Ont.	England	
2. 1.	AP 21 76	Ottawa	Manchester	5¢
			England	
3. 2.	JU 76	Montreal		5¢
			England	
4. 3.	JY 76	Montague		5¢
		Bridge, PEI	Scotland	
5. 4.	SP 28 76	Bowmanville, Ont.	Andover	3¢,
			England	pr2¢
6. 6.	No 6 76	Galt, U.C.	Canonbie	5¢
			Scotland	
7. -	No 10 76	Quebec	Dunbar	5¢
			Scotland	

8. 8.	JA 77	London	Dublin	5¢
		Ont.	Ireland	
9. 9.	Fe 77	Halifax	London	5¢
		N.S.	England	
10.33.MR 21 77		Chatham	Cumberland	10¢
		N.B.	England	
11.11.JU 8 77		Goderich	London	5¢
		Ont.	England	
12.12.JY 14 77		Quebec	London	5¢
			England	
13. AU 15 77		Longwood	Norfolk	5¢LQ
		Ont.	England	

Notes (chronological number):

1. This is a front.
2. Maresch auction Sept. 23, 1983, lot 1012 \$8000. + 10% Can. This cover, the earliest dated full cover so far reported, is shown in Figure 2.
3. Maresch auction Sept. 23, 1983, lot 1013 \$9250. + 10% Can. Probably double rate, 3¢ stamp missing.
4. Sissons auction Aug. 14, 1985, lot 1049 \$4500. + 10% Can.
5. Stanley Gibbons Auction Galleries, Inc. Simpson Sale, Nov. 18, 1980, lot 461 \$11,500 + 10% U.S.

12. Sissons auction March 19, 1885, lot 830 \$7750. + 10% Can.

13. Sotheby, Park, Bernat auction May 21, 1980, lot 234 \$11,000 US

Smythies also lists (his numbers)

#5. To Brookfield, USA, Oct. 1876.

By destination this was improper use of the 8¢ RLS. Also the RLS appears to have paid part of the postage, contrary to regulations.

#7. "on piece". DE 18 76, Hamilton, Ont. to London, England, 5¢ SQ. Sissons Feb. 12, 1975, lot 905 \$550. Can.

#10. To Germany, March 1877. The use of the 8¢ RLS to Germany was proper. However the registration fee was 16¢ not 8¢.

#13. To Minden, Ont. Same comment as for #5. A photo of this cover appears as Figure 50, p. 31 of Harrison's Canada's Registry System (3).

#14. "part cover". NO 77, to England, 5¢ SQ.

#32. To France from Hamilton, C.W., AU 8 76. An attempt to use 8¢ RLS to pay postage. Discussed later in this article.

This covers the reported usage of the 8¢ RLS through 1877. The January 1878 Postal Guide announced the reduction of the registration fee to the UK to 5¢. The registration fee on letters to France, Germany and many other countries remained at 16¢ for a few more months. Then, on 1 August 1878 when Canada adhered to the UPU rate schedule, registration fees dropped to 5¢ for France and Germany and other countries in the Universal Postal Union. So how could one use left over 8¢ registered letter stamps with 8¢ and higher registry fees almost entirely eliminated?

Postal usage of the 8¢ RLS after 1877 fell into two classes. First, the 8¢ RLS was used to pay the 2¢ and 5¢ registry fees, simply overpaying a few cents. Smythies' survey included examples of this usage both genuine commercial and philatelic. Apart from conflicts with the colour code this usage with the overpayment was perfectly legal. Paying a registration fee was also the only legal postal usage. Two examples of this registry fee overpayment ap-

peared in the 14 August 1985 Sissons auction:

lot 1050, JA 12 91, Belleville, Ont. to France \$475. + 10% Canada. lot 1051, FE 9 89, Halifax, N.S. to Germany. \$1500. + 10% Can. This latter cover was described as a Hechler cover, "philatelic usage but very attractive".

Smythies listed these two covers (R.L.S. Corner No. 6). The cover to France was described as "doubtful", "8¢ stamp possibly added later."

Second, some people used or attempted to use the 8¢ RLS to pay some or all of the postage. This was contrary to regulations. On p.xviii the October 1875 Postal Guide stated:

8. No British stamp, or stamps of a Foreign Country, or Bill, Law, or Registration Stamp, can be received in prepayment of postage in Canada.

Possibly some postmasters were not following this restriction on the use of registration stamps for Department Order No. 18, 7 January 1876, contained the statement:

1. With respect to the Registration Stamps recently issued, Postmasters are warned that these Stamps should be used exclusively in prepayment of the Registration charges, and are not intended to be used under any circumstances for prepaying any ordinary postage rate.

This regulation was spelled out emphatically in the April 1876 Postal Guide, p.xvii, and in subsequent Postal Guides. Still there were attempts, some successful, some unsuccessful.

Figure 3 shows an example of an unsuccessful attempt to use an 8¢ RLS to pay postage. This cover, No. 32 on Smythies' survey (R.L.S. Corner No. 7), went from Hamilton, Ont., 8 August 1876 to Vangivard, France. There is no indication that the cover was actually registered. The 8¢ RLS was not accepted for postage and the cover was stamped INSUFFICIENTLY PAID. Prepaid less than one full rate, this cover was apparently treated as totally unpaid; no credit for the 4¢ in Small Queens. The blue 30 was Great Britain's claim for 30 centimes for sea transit. The French UPU rate at that time was 30 centimes. This was doubled to 60 centimes, the standard UPU penalty on unpaid mail. The total, 90 centimes to be collected from the addressee, was marked as a bold 9 (decimes) on the cover. This was 18¢ Canadian. The attempt to pay



Figure 3. Not registered. An unsuccessful attempt to pay postage with the 8¢ RLS. Postage due 9 (decimes) equivalent to 18¢.

postage with an 8¢ RLS cost the addressee 18¢.

For the post 1877 period Smythies' survey did not include any 8¢ RLS cover and this writer does not know of any 8¢ RLS cover on which (1) the registration fee was NOT overpaid and/or (2) the 8¢ RLS was not applied to pay all or part of the postage (contrary to regulations). All post 1877 8¢ RLS covers fall into one (or both) of the two classes just described (1) overpaying a 2¢ or 5¢ registry fee or (2) paying or attempting to pay postage.

This writer expresses his gratitude to Maggie Toms for explaining the markings on the cover in Figure 3 to him and his gratitude to Lee Ha of Creative Concepts, Brattleboro, Vermont for the photographs.

[1] R.L.S. Corner No.5, E.A. Smythies, Maple Leaves 11, 104 -107, 1966. R.L.S. Corner No.6, E.A. Smythies, Maple Leaves 11, 125 - 126, 1966. R.L.S. Corner No. 7, E.A. Smythies, Maple Leaves 12, 19 -20, 1967.

[2] "The Postage Stamps and the Postal History of Canada", Winthrop S. Boggs, (reprint) Quarterman Publications, Inc. (1974)

[3] "Canada's Registry System: 1827 - 1911" Horace W. Harrison, American Philatelic Society, Inc. (1971)

[4] The Date of Reduction of the 8¢ Registra-

tion Fee to the U.K., Allan L. Steinhart, Maple Leaves 19, 190 - 191, 1984. □

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The "Arch and Maple Leaf" Booklets

by Michael Madesker



Figure 1

PART I

This issue takes its name from the arch surrounding the portrait of King George V with the Maple Leafs flanking it in the top corners. It is not to be confused with the Queen Victoria issue of the Maple Leafs. The Arch and Maple Leaf issue is very interesting from the philatelists point of view because of the availability of unusual materials and the three changes in colour of the 2 cents value.

THE ONE CENT ARCH AND MAPLE LEAF GREEN

Printed by the British American Bank Note Co., Ltd. of Ottawa with perforation 11 the one cent Arch and Maple Leaf booklet consisted of four panes of 6 stamps each. It was printed from plate #1 which had a structural damage as a result of which one can find constant varieties on plates #2 and #4, all of 360 subjects per sheet. There were 115,000 English and 10,000 French booklets issued with stapled covers and colour changes only in the English edition (Photo #1). According to Post Office sources the actual sale of booklets started on July 21, 1931.

One of the interesting philatelic aspects of the Arch and Maple Leaf issue is the ability

to find booklets with marginal inscriptions. The panes in this example came from a booklet printed from Plate No. 4 (Photo #2). It is indeed a challenge to be able to find matching pairs.

Usage of the booklet stamps was rather prosaic, possibly because loss of sophistication at this point in philately or due to curtailed writing during the Depression. The illustrated cover shows a complete strip from the upper row of a pane (Photo #3).

THE TWO CENT ARCH AND MAPLE LEAF GREEN

The two cent green Arch and Maple Leaf preceded the one cent green by appearing at postal wickets on June 17, 1930. Printed from plates 1 to 5 with plate 2 showing some damages of 360 subjects per sheet. A booklet was composed of two panes of 6 stamps each (Photo #4) produced by the Stickney rotary press method (die I) and the same quantity printed on the customary flat bed (Photo #5). Both types were enclosed in stapled covers. There are no specific numbers for each of the types issued but the total was 1,016,000 English and 111,000 French booklets in circulation.



Figure 2

3¢ domestic rate paid by a full strip of three 1¢ stamps from the upper part of a booklet pane. A complete upper horizontal straight edge meets on the right with a straight vertical edge.

The letter was mailed at Toronto at 8:30 P.M. on December 2, 1935 and was addressed to Tillsonburg, Ontario.



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 8



Figure 9



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fectly matched pair.

Philatelic interest is quite evident from the two enclosed examples, one of a first flight

(Photo #10) and the other of a full pane with marginal inscriptions (Photo #11). In both cases the correct postage was affixed.

To be continued

The 6¢ air mail rate prepaid by two stamps of different issues strongly suggests philatelic interests of the sender and, likely, the intended recipient. In this case one must suspect that the letter was intercepted en route or, possibly, the address was added later. The cover was cancelled on the first day of an official flight between two remote Quebec towns, first at shipping point: Kewagama, then at the terminal point of this particular flight: Rouyn. There are neither arrival postmarks at the intended U.S. destination nor postmarks of any intermediate points. The rate prepayment is correct.



Figure 10

R.P.S.C. LAPEL PINS

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada lapel pins are available at the R.P.S.C. National Office, P.O. Box 5320, Station F, Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3J1.

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Philatelic, without a doubt, but quite proper! First Class letter rate of the period was 2¢ and registration fee 10¢ thus prepayment by means of a 12¢ pane from a booklet with a marginal inscription was acceptable.



Figure 11

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A
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FEATURE

Some collectors specialize in the first stamp issue of a country. CIPEX in 1947 exhibited such a collection with stamps in multiples and on covers. The countries which issued stamps prior to Canada's "Three-penny Beaver" are as follows: Great Britain (6 May 1840); Zurich (March 1843); Brazil (1 July 1843); Geneva (1 October 1843); Basle (1 July 1845); USA (1 July 1847); Mauritius (2 September 1847); Bermuda (1848); France (1 January 1849); Belgium (1 July 1849); Bavaria (1 November 1849); New South Wales (1 January 1850); Spain (1 January 1850); Victoria (5 January 1850); Switzerland (5 April 1850); Austria (1 June 1850); British Guiana (1 July 1850); Saxony (1 July 1850); Prussia (15 November 1850); Schleswig-Holstein (15 November 1850); Hanover (1 December 1850); Sardinia (1 January 1851); Denmark (1 April 1851); Tuscany (1 April 1851); and Canada (6 April 1851).

The "Free Press" of 16 Sept. 1876 had an ad which read: "The School Bazaar commenced yesterday and promised to exceed the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. The display of fancy, or ornamental and useful articles is the finest ever seen in this part of Canada, including photos, old letters, books and postage stamps." From the above listing, it is obvious that one could have collected a good variety of stamps at that early date.

The Foundation for promotion of philately and postal history in Germany spends about \$110,000 annually for the promotion of youth philately. Its income comes from the sale of semi-postal stamps. Would that not be an excellent means of supporting our National Postal Museum?

Once upon a time (this sounds like a Christmas story)...there was a collector/dealer in Ottawa who continued to tease many with a small cigar box full of stamps. When asked what was in the box, he would reply that he didn't know, but one day he would find out when time allowed. After many curious years,

the box and owner disappeared from the Ottawa scene. Nobody knew what had happened, but eventually the story came out. The box contained bundles of 100 each of all the 1897 Jubilees including all the Dollar values. The owner retired in Bermuda. Finds can always be made even in unexpected places. An Ottawa collector spent years in shifting through material at a garbage dump every day. After more than 11 years he had massed a hoard of millions of used stamps, which when totalled according to Lyman's catalogue, came to over one million dollars! To his great disappointment he received the sum of \$700 when he sold the lot, which by the way, had to be carted away in a truck. So...keep looking! □

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Literature Reviews

AUSTRALIA & DEPENDENCIES, 1st edn., Commonwealth Two Reigns Catalogue. Published by Stanley Gibbons Publications, 5 Parkside, Ringwood, Hants, England BH24 3SH. 14.7 cm x 21 cm, xiii + 67 pages, illus., paperback, 1985. £3.95 and **CYPRUS, GIBALTAR AND MALTA, 1st edn., xiii + 69 pages, £3.95.**

The first in a new catalogue series specially prepared for collectors of modern Commonwealth stamps. Each handy pocket-sized volume will cover the stamp issues of a major collecting group from 1937 to date. It is expected that this series will replace the "Elizabethan" catalogue as we know it.

Varieties included in the "Elizabethan" and not included in Volume 1 British Commonwealth, have been extended to the King George VI issues. This includes pricing for George VI issues in both unmounted and mounted mint condition as well as fine used. Also included are specialty features including inverted watermarks, shades, stamp booklets, presentation and souvenir packs, major plate flaws, modern "Specimen" overprints, different "imprint date" printings and FDC prices for Elizabethan issues.

With the ever-increasing cost of the "Elizabethan", this new series will allow collectors who specialize in specific areas to obtain catalogue information at a much cheaper price and to extend the detailed data to include issues back to 1937. These first two catalogues are of the calibre one has come to expect from Stanley Gibbons, and further catalogues are already in the works, including New Zealand & Dependencies and the Far East (Brunei, Hong Kong, Malaysia & Singapore) due in the Spring of 1986.

Given the nature of specialized "one-country" collecting, conceivably this series could one day be expanded to include all issues of a given territory or group of territories. Certainly Stanley Gibbons Publications are heading in the right direction.

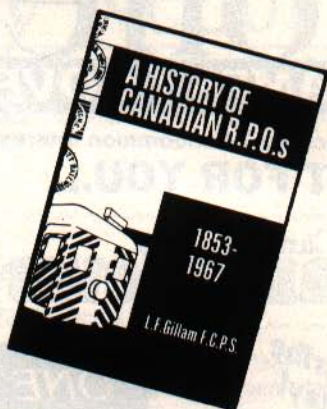
THE CANADIAN MILITARY POSTS, VOLUME I, COLONIAL PERIOD TO 1919, by W.J. Bailey and E.R. Toop, edited by Edward B. Proud. 17.3 cm x 25 cm, 269 pages, illus., hard bound. \$40.00 from various agents including George S. Wegg Ltd., 36 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont. and F.E. Eaton & Sons, 960 Richards St., Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3C1.

As a neophyte in this area of philately, I can best leave the summing-up of the contents to the two major contributors, W.J. Bailey and E.R. Toop (who happens to be the Office Manager of the RPSC National Office in Ottawa). I did find the book well laid-out and organized, but I will leave a concise assessment of its contents to the military buffs who are much more in the know.

The authors have been able to link an important update of the 1978 handbook on "Canadian Military Postmarks" with a rather generalized narrative of Canada's military posts. The volume illustrates as precisely as possible all known proof strikes and other examples in the postmark and postal marking field of the Canadian Military from 1881 to 1982. Other related markings such as censor, directional and informative are included only where they are considered significant.

This volume is a welcome edition to Mr. Proud's earlier works on British and Commonwealth Military Postal Services and hopefully will provide the military enthusiast with a further insight into the fascinating collection of Canadian military markings. It should be noted that the book is also profusely illustrated with vintage photographs and cover reproductions. □

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 DALEY, Dorothy (11413), **Toronto**, ON
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 ERICKSON, O. Alfred (10677), **Seattle**, WA, USA
 GABOR, Joseph (19445), **Montreal**, PQ
 GALARNEAU, Albert E. (9221), **N. Syracuse**, NY, USA
 GILLESPIE, Kenneth J. (19427), **Naperville**, IL, USA
 GREENING, Gustav G. (19464), **Burnaby**, BC
 GUEVREMONT, Richard (20440), **Brossard**, PQ
 HALL, Frank W. (13176), St. Marys 5042, **S. Australia**
 HARRIS, Walter D. (13431), **St. Albert**, AB
 LABBE, Therese P. (21185), **St-Benoit Labre**, PQ
 LABELLE, Roland (14470), **Pont-Viau**, PQ
 LANDRY, Donald A. (19310), **Montreal**, PQ
 LAUSHMAN, John Joseph (15311), **Burkburnett**, TX, USA
 LAZURE, William (21148), **Ville de Laval**, PQ
 LEHMAN, Ken (19263), **Maple Ridge**, BC
 LOCKWOOD, William G. (10711), **Toronto**, ON
 MESIROW, Sidney D. (15413), **Sherman Oaks**, CA, USA
 MOONEY, George F. (21465)
 O'REILLY, Joseph J. (21904), **Richmond**, BC
 PHANEUF, Richard (21705)
 ROBBINS, Louis K. (18047), **New York**, NY, USA
 SCHIEWICK-SMITH, Ernest F. (7678)
 SCHILK, Robert (21048), **Scarborough**, ON
 SMITH, Martin C. (15537), **Delmar**, NY, USA
 STOCKLEY, George W. (20974), **La Scie**, NF
 SYKES, J.R.W. (13868)
 TOMLINSON, Ronald (13511), **Morecambe**, Lancs, England
 VAN VELZEN, Leo (12798), **St-Valentin**, PQ
 WALKER, H.H. (7648), **Weston**, ON
 WARD, Murray J. (19655), **Edmonton**, AB
 WHITE, Donald A. (209710), **Toronto**, ON
 WINFIELD, J. (7586)

 NATIONAL OFFICE - - -

As a result of recent changes to the computer program, all dues notices mailed to U.S. addresses will now show the annual dues expressed in equivalent U.S. dollars. The first notices with this change were mailed to members with an EXPIRY of 86/02, i.e. end of Feb. '86. As many U.S. members continue to remit in Canadian dollars, by money order, bank draft or cheque drawn on a Canadian bank, this will allow greater flexibility of dues

payment in either currency.

It is apparent many members are not aware of lead-times built into the preparation of the journal. For example, six weeks prior to a particular journal mailing, the National Office closes off all activity and prepares the reports for the Editor, i.e. for the Mar.-Apr. '86 journal the cut-off was 15 Jan. '86, for the May-June '86 journal it will be 15 March and so on. Conversely, lead times are also built into

the label program and, any dues remittances received after a particular run of labels are printed, will NOT reflect a change in the EXPIRY date of the immediate journal you receive. The reason for this is a need to prepare labels several weeks prior to a journal mailing in order to ship to the printer and have them applied.

The National Office has received numerous duplicate remittances and enquiries in the past few months as a result of misunderstanding of expiry dates vs. label lead-times. Needless to say this has added immeasurably to the National Office workload. The following label production schedule is published to enable members to more fully appreciate what occurs

when a remittance is received after the mailing labels have been printed. For example, labels for the Nov.-Dec. '85 journal were printed 22 Oct. and, any remittance received after that date would NOT update your mailing label expiry until production of labels (22 Dec. '85) for the Jan.-Feb. '86 journal.

Journal Issue	Label Production Date
Jan.-Feb. '86	22 Dec. '85
Mar.-Apr. '86	22 Feb. '86
May-Jun. '86	22 Apr. '86
Jul.-Aug. '86	22 Jun. '86
Sep.-Oct. '86	22 Aug. '86
Nov.-Dec. '86	22 Oct. '86

E.R. Toop
Office Manager

CONVENTION CO-ORDINATOR - - -

The "Royal", along with many other national societies and philatelic groups, will be maintaining a strong presence at Ameripex in Chicago, 22 May to 1 June 1986. In fact, as outlined in the President's column, our Annual Meeting will be held during the show.

Together with CAPEX '87, we will be staffing an information booth to present the "Royal" to the many thousands who will be attending. Although the exhibition runs for 10 days, our past experience has been that members in attendance find the time to "pitch-in" for a few hours of volunteer work, both to help the Society and for the opportunity of meeting new collectors who may share their own collecting interests.

Harold Gosney is looking after the volunteer staffing arrangements and he is well experienced, having performed the function for both Capex '78 and Canada '82. If you are planning to attend, please contact Harold as

soon as possible in order that he can complete his roster. His address is:

Mr. Harold Gosney
222 Mill Street
Richmond Hill, Ontario
L4C 4B3

Venues for our Annual Meetings through to 1989 have now been set and are listed below. We are always anxious to receive enquiries from Chapters concerning the hosting of a Royal Convention. How about Saskatchewan? or the Maritimes? or even Tuktoyaktuk!

1987: June 13-21 at CAPEX '87 in Toronto.
1988: late June in Winnipeg sponsored by the Winnipeg Philatelic Society at the Westin Hotel.

1989: May 4-7 at the Hamilton Convention Centre sponsored by the Hamilton Philatelic Society.

Keith Spencer
Convention Co-ordinator

THE SALES CIRCUIT - - -

We need stamps from the following countries: Canada - mint, used and back of book including any perfins and revenues and cancels, Newfoundland, Great Britain, and Channel Islands, Br. Europe, Br. Asia, Br. Africa, B.W.I., Br. Oceania, Br. Antarctic, Br. Atlantic, Br. Indian Ocean, Australia and States, N.Z., U.S.A., U.N., France, Netherlands,

Belgium, and colonies of each, Scandinavia including Iceland and Greenland, Swiss, Austria, Germany and colonies and states, European countries, Topicals, especially Ships, Dogs, Art, Japan, South American, Israel and Russia.

We also need more buyers. For them we have a very good selection. We can make cir-

cuits from almost any country or combination of countries. You can request a direct circuit, one which goes to you and then is returned to me, for as often as you would like, - once a month, every two months or whatever.

Another format is the multiple circuit. There can be up to eight people on this and I send to the first person who buys and sends it on to the next person and so on until it comes back to me. We have openings on the following circuits - Austria, Australia and N.Z., Br. Africa, Br. Colonies Mint, Br. Colonies

Mixed, Br. Africa, Br. W.I., Br. Europe, Br. Oceania, Can. Mint, Can. Mixed, Canada Plates, Can. Revenues, Channel Islands, France, Germany, Gr. Br., Netherlands, Newfoundland, Swiss, U.N., U.S.A., Western Europe and World wide.

For selling your extra stamps or buying the ones you need, contact the Sales Department, Box 727, Fenelon Falls, Ontario K0M 1N0. Phone (705) 887-5386.

Margaret Allen
Sales Manager

ANTI-THEFT COMMITTEE - - -

1985 THEFT SUMMARY:

Before I deal with the 1985 thefts I should perhaps say a word about two 1984 cases, previously mentioned in other reports, which may be of interest.

The first is the Frank Henry Robertson case -R84/003. Robertson, you will recall, cut a wide swath through Ontario and parts of the United States from May until sometime in the Fall of 1984, when he dropped from sight. He appears to have spent the Winter, or at least part of it in Florida, then returned to Canada. He turned himself in to the Police in Moncton, New Brunswick in late April, stood trial in Kentville, Nova Scotia on the 26th of June 1985 and was sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary. He was charged with one count of theft over \$200, 29 counts of break, enter and theft, and 15 counts of fraud. It should be pointed out here that these offences only occurred in Nova Scotia and NONE of the charges for the Ontario offences are included. These are still outstanding and will be executed should Robertson ever appear in this Province again. I am advised by my Police sources that it is unlikely that an Inter-Provincial Extradition Action would be set in motion by the Police authorities in Ontario. However the United States Department of Justice is anxious to have him taken to the U.S. The U.S. authorities want him to stand trial on charges relating to the theft and subsequent sale of an imperf Post Office pane of the Project Mercury stamp, Scott 1193, from a display in the B "Free" Franklin Postal Museum in Philadelphia. Until Robertson was arrested in April nobody, on either side of the Border, was aware that he had been in Philadelphia. Yet

he was there sometime in July/August 1984. Until he talked to Police and detailed where he had been the Museum was unaware that they were missing any stamps. They only found this out EIGHT MONTHS AFTER THEY WERE STOLEN when the F.B.I. started doing some checking on his story. Robertson had sold a considerable quantity of them in New York, Chicago and Bangor, Maine, but nobody knew where they had come from. It appears as if Robertson went to the Museum and while looking at the displays, saw there was nobody around, pried back the plexiglass covering the frame of the Mercury stamps, slid the pane out with his stamp tongs, rolled it up, put it under his coat and walked out with it. Apparently a Museum employee later noted the empty frame and thought that it had been missed when the display was being set up. He did not say anything about it but went to the store-room and got out a similar imperf pane of the Apollo stamp, Scott 1371, and set it up. All the material in the display was the property of the United States Postal Service from their National Collection in the Smithsonian Institute. It is quite likely that an extradition will be sought by the U.S. Department of Justice, to be put in motion when Robertson is about to be released. It appears as if he will be out of circulation for quite some time, thank goodness. At his trial in June, Crown Prosecutor Darrell Carmichael noted that Robertson has been a criminal virtually all his adult life and reviewed a criminal record dating back to 1965 which included convictions on 26 offences in the Maritimes and Quebec. It is worth noting the total value

of goods stolen in the 45 charges dealt with at the trial in June was well over \$100,000 and I should emphasize again that this does not include any of the Ontario charges, let alone anything in the United States. If all of these were added in we could be looking at over \$500,000. We will be advised when he is about to be released, possibly in five years, and when we have this information it will be passed on to you. At one time it was believed that Robertson had gone to the West Coast of the United States. Theft reports were received by the American Philatelic Society Stamp Theft Committee that he had been involved in dealer robberies in Northern California, Nevada, Washington and Oregon States. We now know that these were committed by a Robertson "look alike" using a similar modus operandi and using the alias Louis Conti. This person is believed to be from Vancouver but has not been seen there since early Spring 1985. No arrest or recovery of material in this series of thefts has been made.

The second case is that of the theft and sale of material from the Rev. William Proudfoot collection of letters in the Archives of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, R84/006. This material was taken during the Summer of 1980 by a person who at the time was a Divinity Student at Knox College, Toronto. The Archives are housed in the basement of Knox College. While this theft was known by the Archivist by the early Fall of 1980 no action was taken until 1984. The person responsible is from the Hamilton area and is known to the philatelic trade. He has a criminal record stemming from the theft and sale of rare books from the library at McMaster University in Hamilton. Warrants have been issued for his arrest in Toronto and in Hamilton, the latter for other unrelated charges. However he has disappeared so at this particular point in time the warrants have not been executed. I should perhaps add that I am now a Member of the Committee on History of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, my nomination being sent to the General Assembly by the Barrie Presbytery. At the November meeting of the Committee I was delegated by the Chairman, Dr. J.A. Johnston, to be responsible for all aspects of the Proudfoot matter. You will be kept informed on this case as and when we get further information.

Philatelic thefts reported to the Anti-Theft Committee during 1985 were down considerably from 1985 - eight vs 14. This down trend was also evident with the American Philatelic Society Stamp Theft Committee, which processed 90 Theft Reports in 1984 vs 61 in 1985. I would like to comment here that we continue to enjoy excellent co-operation with the A.P.S. Stamp Theft Committee and it's Chairman, Mr. James H. Beal. All thefts in Canada are reported to A.P.S. as a matter of course and where the victim is a Member of A.P.S. the R.P.S.C. Theft Report Forms are used. This is to avoid victims having to deal with too much paperwork at a time of great stress. A copy of the completed Theft Report is immediately sent to the A.P.S. Stamp Theft Committee. Mr. Beal and I confer by phone at least once a week to bring each other up-to-date on matters of mutual interest. Members may be assured that if they are unfortunate enough to the victims of a philatelic theft, A.P.S. will be advised of all the pertinent details within a very few minutes of my being informed. In addition, philatelic thefts in Canada are reported to the R.C.M.P. in Ottawa, just as in the United States they are reported immediately to the F.B.I. Theft are also reported immediately to the Canadian Stamp Dealers Association so that their Members will be aware of them. Having said all that I feel I must, in all fairness, state that the recovery rate for stolen philatelic material is not very high. Of the eight thefts reported to me this year there has only been one recovery and that was due to the thief getting cold feet and returning the material. Sometimes stolen material does not surface for many years, most of the time it is never seen again. Your best protection is to keep your better items in your Bank Safety Deposit Box and to keep as complete an inventory of your collection as you can. Keep it in duplicate with one copy in the Bank so that it can be made available to the Anti-Theft Committee, should we require it. Where you have purchased material at auction, keep the details of these transactions such as, Auction House, date of sale, sale number, lot number and price paid. Keep the invoice as well as the appropriate pages of the auction catalogue along with the catalogue cover in your Bank with your collection inventory. This detailed information is vital to the Police

investigation as well as to the Anti-Theft Committee because we can get this information out very quickly to stamp dealers and auctioneers in all parts of the Country. It's a lot of work I know, but it might just be worth it in the long run if you are the victim of a philatelic theft.

1985 THEFT REPORTS:

R85/001:Theft of two Scott Specialty albums containing a British Commonwealth collection stated by the owner to be worth \$50,000. Details of this theft are very sketchy, the owner was very reluctant to provide much information. Theft occurred in Waterloo, Ontario in February. Material apparently was contained in a brief case which was stolen from the victim's car.

R85/002:Not used.

R85/003: Theft of a predominantly mint collection of Canada, from a residence in Gatineau, Quebec, on 6 April. Four volumes of Canadian Plate Blocks in matched sets from Scott 525 to 800, set in Hawid mounts, 3-ring binders - red, black and blue. One volume containing a specialized collection of Definitives, booklets and FDC's (no catalogue numbers given). One Canada Minkus Album to 1970. One Canada Scott Album to 1980 - both albums mostly mint. Three stock books with duplicates of the above material. Scott c. v. \$8000. Investigation by the Gatineau Police Department, 819-568-5550. G.P.D. File Number 85-7474.

R85/004: APS 85-25:Major theft in Winnipeg, Break & Enter, early morning 25 May, while the owners were away attending the R.P.S.C. Convention in Toronto. 18 Scott International Albums containing a world-wide used collection. Album containing mint Canada from the Small Queens and used from the Pence Issues to 1983. Blue album containing mint Canada from 1983 to date. Album containing Canada mint Plate Blocks from 1942 to date. Album containing mint and used collection of Vatican. Album containing complete mint collection of United Nations except for no.38. 20 albums containing collections of G.B., Australia, New Zealand and other Commonwealth Countries. Philatelic value indicated by the owners to be \$60,000. In addition a coin collection with a stated value of \$15,000, jewellery and other small items were taken. Investigation by the Winnipeg Police

Department - Constables Gusberti, Kauffmann and Dionne, 204-986-6262. W.P. D File Number - 85/4/80849.

R85/005: APS 85-36:Break and Enter, Richmond, B.C., 27 July. Stolen material is all United States. Five White Ace United States Albums containing mint collection from 136 to 2109. Red hard cover Plate Block Album containing regular Plate Blocks from 906 - 2101 - singles except as follows: - five each 1341, 1610-1611; three each 906, 922-926, 927-1029, 1295, 1331 - 1332, 1608; two each 1060 - 1182, 1183 - 1207, 1254 - 1257, 1365 - 1368, 1376 - 1379, 1387 - 1390, 1779 - 1782: Red soft cover Mint Sheet Book containing mint sheets from 903 to 2002. Hard cover brown book containing plate strips of 20, 1289 to 1610, C90 to C96, E22 - E23. Gray box containing Plate Blocks in glassine envelopes: Airmail Plate Blocks from C25 to C112 - five each of C38, C42 - C45. Box containing FDC's addressed to Kudyba, Brooklyn, New York - 909 - 921, E16 - E19. Cover with No. 64, 3¢ Washing Pink, with Sandusky, Ohio cancel. Owners stated value \$US17,000. Investigation by Richmond Detachment R.C.M.P., Constable Mann, 604-278-1212. File Number 85-19854.

R85/006:Break and Enter, Kitchener, Ontario sometime between 17 and 20 May. Collection of Canada mint singles in a grey German album from 208 to date, some Plate Blocks, mint sheets and FDC's. This theft appears to have been a general burglary and the thief or thieves picked up the stamp album along with other household items. Owner indicates 1978 Lyman Catalogue value as \$6500. Investigation by Waterloo Regional Police, Detective Weir, 519 - 579-2211, W.R.P. File Number 42555-85.

R85/007: APS 85-50:Armed Robbery of A.G.H. Stamp Company, Montreal, late afternoon Friday 27 September. Thief entered the office on the pretext of having a collection of Germany he wanted to sell. He then pulled a gun, ordered the owner to tie up his Secretary and open his safe. Owner was then instructed to place the contents of the safe in a burlap bag, which he did. The thief then tied up the owner and left. Stated inventory taken in the robbery is too large to list here but can be supplied to stamp dealers upon request. The C.S.D.A. has a complete list. Owner states

the catalogue value of the stolen material is \$520,891. Investigation by 25 Division, Montreal Urban Community Police, Det. Sgts. Bellefeuille and Lajoie, 514-280-2525. M.U.C.P. File Number 25-850927-042.

R85/008: This is a bizarre case of theft and subsequent return. The victim, a part-time stamp dealer from Trenton, Ontario, was in the process of moving his stock into the St. Lawrence Hall in Toronto on Sunday the 20th of October for the monthly stamp bourse, where he had a table. On the way in he was accosted by two men one of whom engaged him in conversation about stamps. When he got to his table and was setting up he noticed that he was missing a box of his material. The box contained a consigned lot of United Nations, which included the good souvenir sheet No.38, and two lots of collection remainders he had purchased recently at auction and had not had time to do anything with. Total value was roughly \$1000. He reported the theft to the Police. The Investigating Officer was Constable Tabuchi of 52 Division, who had been involved in the investigation of the Robertson theft from L.C.D. Stamp Co. in July 1984., Constable Tabuchi advised the victim to report the theft to me. The victim, who is a member of the R.P.S.C. thanked him and told he was aware of the Anti-Theft Committee and would be reporting the theft to me. I reported the matter to my usual contacts and there the matter rested until the following month. The victim called me on the Sunday evening of the next St. Lawrence Hall bourse and what he told me was almost unbelievable. In the middle of the afternoon he had really been busy with many customers around his table. When the rush died down he happened to notice a crumpled piece of an album page resting between two boxes of covers on the table. He opened it out and read "check your van." Not knowing what to think about this he got someone to look after his table and went down to the parking lot. He walked around his van and all appeared to be in order, but when he looked underneath it he saw a green garbage bag. He pulled it out and inside were the missing stamps. Another piece of the same album page was there which read "not worth the risk." The victim told me that everything, including the U.N. souvenir sheet was there. A most unusual case and the only one of the 1985

thefts in which there has been a recovery.

R85/009: Theft of 3-ring binder from Waterloo Stamp Dealer Harold Beaupre, late afternoon, Saturday, November 23. Man aged about 50 accompanied by woman of roughly 25. Looked at various items in the store and left. Mr. Beaupre subsequently discovered the binder was missing. It contained lots 1 - 142 of his 45th Counter Auction. C.S.D.A. and the Anti-Theft Committee have a complete list of the missing items, however the following better items are noted: - Canada #4 - four margins; #61 used, roller cancel, small thin; #102 mint; #176 and #177 mint; Newfoundland #115 - #126 mint; 163-171 mint; 172 - 182 mint; C9 - C11. Investigation by Waterloo Regional Police, Sgt. Bissett, 519-579-2211 ext. 251. W.R.P. File Number is not known at this time.

Anyone with information pertaining to any of the foregoing Theft Reports is asked to contact the Police Department concerned or the Anti-Theft Committee who will see that the information is passed along.

Michael Millar
Chairman

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CHAPTER MEETINGS

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 163 meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month, September to June in the library of the Ajax High School, Bayly St. E., Ajax from 7 to 10 p.m. All visitors welcome, especially junior collectors. Address: P.O. Box 266, Ajax, Ontario L1S 3C2.

AMERICAN AIR MAIL SOCIETY, CANADIAN CHAPTER - #187

Holds regular meetings at major philatelic exhibitions. The Chapter plans to hold meetings and seminars during CAPEX '87 in Toronto between 13-21 June and will be host to the annual congress of the Aerophilatelic Federation of the Americas (AFA). For information on the Chapter, contact the Secretary, Nelson D. Bentley, 3044 Otterson Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1V 7B6.

AMICALE des PHILATELISTES de l'OUTAOUAIS

R.P.S.C. Chapter 190 meets every Thursday, September to April in the basement of the Saint Benoit Church, 170 Sherbrooke Street, Hull, Qué. Visitors welcome. Plan to attend AMPHILEX 86, host of the 1986 Quebec Annual Philatelic Exhibition. For information, Amphilex 86, P.O. Box 422, Gatineau, Qué. J8P 7A1.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the Kensington Community Centre, 37th Ave. & Dumbfries St. (One block east of Knight St.), Vancouver, B.C. Visitors welcome. Mail to the Club, Box 2356, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3W5.

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 1641, Calgary, Alta. T2P 2L7.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY

(C.A.F.I.P.) R.P.S.C. Chapter 76 meets every second Monday of the month (except July and August) at 7 p.m. at the Jewish Community Centre, 4600 Bathurst Street, Willowdale, Ontario. President: Dr. Mitchell Levine, 159 Willowdale Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 4Y7.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter No. 11. Meetings held monthly on the fourth Monday 7:30 p.m. Visitors welcome. P.O. Box 465, Trail, B.C. V1R 4L7.

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA -

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

DELTA STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (except June/August) 8 p.m. at South Delta Library, 1710 - 56th St. Visitors welcome. Further information: Bill Heather, 943-5303. (Delta, B.C.)

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Stan Wadlow Clubhouse, Cedarvale Ave., first east of Woodbine, at Cosburn, north of arena. 1st & 3rd Wednesdays of each month (except in July & August). Sec'y: Raymond Reakes, 188 Woodmount Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4C 3Z4. Visitors always welcome.

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

Touring stampers welcome. Meetings on alternate Mondays in the cafeteria of St. Joseph Composite High School. Address all mail c/o the club. P.O. Box 399, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2J6.

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 78 will meet for the 1985-1986 season as follows: Sept.; Oct.; Nov.; on the first Wednesday at Fairfield Senior Citizens Centre, 80 Lothian Ave., Toronto. Tues. Dec 1, 1985 XMAS evening at Montgomery Inn, Toronto. Wed. Jan. 8, 1986, then the first Wednesday of Feb.; Mar.; Apr.; May; and June, 1986 at Fairfield Centre. Meetings at 7:00 p.m. and visitors are welcome. President Walter H.D. Horne, 2537 Lakeshore Blvd., Toronto M8V 1E8. Apt. 204. Tel: 255-5625.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

FENELON STAMP CLUB

Fenelon Stamp Club R.P.S.C. Chapter 176 meets the 2nd Monday of each month in the Fenelon Falls Public Library at 7:30 p.m. President Ron Thoburn, P.O. Box 646, Fenelon Falls, Ont. K0M 1N0. Visitors welcome.

HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter no. 51 meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays September to May inclusive, June, July and August 2nd Monday only. Lower Hall of Sts. Peter and Paul Church, 50 Bruce Dale Ave. East, in Hamilton. Address % Club, P.O. Box 205, Station 'A', Hamilton, Ontario L8N 2B0.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 58, R.P.S.C. Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of months September through June (exclude 4th Tuesday in December and June) 7:30 p.m. Meeting place: St. Giles' Presbyterian Church, Park St. South, Peterborough, Ont. Contact Art Dixon, Pres. Home 742-0650, Bus. 742-9656. Mailing address of Club: Box 2222, Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7Y4.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets monthly, 1st Wednesday, Sept. to June, from 7 - 10 p.m. in the Kelowna Secondary School Cafeteria, 575 Harvey Ave. Business meeting 8 p.m. followed by an auction - visitors always welcome. Address: Box 1185, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 7P8.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB

Chapter No. 7 Regular meetings the fourth Wednesday of each month (except July, August and December) in the cafeteria of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile at 7:30 p.m. Visitors always welcome. Secretary Jake Mieras, 38 Lincoln Road, Chatham, Ontario N7M 4Y7.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

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

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 33, meets second Wednesday and last Friday monthly from September to June in the Emergency Measures Building. Visitors are welcome. Louise Cifarelli, Secretary-Treasurer, Lakehead Stamp Club, c/o David M. Pugh, R.R. 3, Highway 61, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7C 4V2.

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB

501 St. John's Blvd., Pointe Claire, Quebec. Meeting nights 2nd and 4th Thursdays, September till June, at 7:30 p.m. President Alan Dean, Secretary, Jean Keep. Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire, Dorval, P.Q. H9R 4N5. Visitors Welcome.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 5 of the Royal. Meetings at 7:30 p.m. on Second and Fourth Thursdays (except in July and August) at Bedford Park United Church, 100 Ranleigh Avenue, Toronto. Visitors Welcome.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 of the Royal meets on the 1st & 3rd Wednesdays of each month - July and August excepted, at the North York Memorial Community Hall, 5090 Young St., Willowdale, Ontario. Secretary: P.O. Box 62, Willowdale M2N 5S7. Visitors welcome.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

Halifax, Nova Scotia, est. 1922. First affiliate of the R.S.P.C. (1934). Meets 2nd Tuesday of each month, Sept.-June, Nova Scotia Museum. Corr. Sec'y: Hugh Rathburn, Nova Scotia Stamp Club, P.O. Box 2935, Dartmouth E. N.S. B2W 4Y2. Visitors welcome.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 135 meets 7:30 p.m., second and fourth Tuesdays, year round at Trafalgar Hall Auditorium, Trafalgar Road at Hwy. 5, Oakville. R.P.S.C. Representative: Dave Dixon, P.O. Box 524, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5B4. Visitors welcome.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 16, meets Thursdays at 8:00 p.m. September through May in room 021, Marion Hall, University of Ottawa. Contact President Peter Kaulback, 419 Holland Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1G 3H6; or telephone (613) 728-7863. Visitors welcome.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

RA STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA

(Chapter 41, RPSC). Meets 7:30 p.m. every Monday at The R.A. Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario. (Except June, July and August). Visitors welcome - phone 733-5100.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB OF MONTREAL

(Chapter 122 of the R.P.S.C.) meets the first and third Thursdays of each month, September through June at 7:30 p.m., at Le Manoir, 5319 Notre Dame de Grace Avenue, Montreal. Guests always welcome. Information: P.O. Box 264, Westmount, Quebec H3Z 2T2.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

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

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC

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

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB

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

UNION PHILATÉLIQUE DE MONTRÉAL

(RPSC Chapter No. 3) meets every second and fourth Tuesday, September to June, at 7 p.m., 7110 8th ave., Montréal (St. Michel) P.Q. Visitors always welcomed. Postal address: P.O. Box 398, Station A, Montreal, Quebec H3C 2T1.

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 52) Meets monthly on the second Thursday, at the Gordon Head Lawn Bowling Club, 1742 Lambrick Street at 8 p.m. Mr. A. Bunting Secretary, Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 6537, Postal Station "C", Victoria, B.C., V8P 5M4. Visitors always welcome.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Meets 7:30 p.m. second and fourth Tuesdays, except July and August at St. Pauls Runnymede Church, 404 Willard Ave., near Jane and Annette, Toronto. West Toronto Stamp Club, c/o 331 Rathburn Rd., Islington, Ont. M9B 2L9. Visitors welcome.

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: P.O. Box 400, Westmount Station, Montreal H3Z 2T5. 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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Scott #	Scott List	F + NH	F-VF NH	VF NH	Scott #	Scott List	F + NH	F-VF NH	VF NH
141	6.00	1.40	2.00	2.85	168	18.75	4.75	6.75	9.50
142	3.75	.80	1.20	1.70	169	8.10	2.35	3.40	4.70
143	18.75	3.95	5.75	7.90	170	4.65	1.35	1.90	2.65
144	9.75	2.00	3.40	4.75	171	33.75	8.40	11.80	16.90
145	33.75	7.60	10.80	15.50	172	8.75	2.65	3.00	5.20
146	9.00	1.90	2.70	3.80	173	15.00	3.80	5.40	7.60
147	19.50	4.75	6.75	9.50	174	33.75	6.60	9.50	13.40
148	37.50	9.50	13.50	18.90	175	52.50	12.80	18.20	25.50
149	4.35	1.15	1.70	2.40	176	375.00	114.00	170.00	250.00
150	1.85	.55	.75	1.10	177	375.00	114.00	170.00	250.00
151	45.00	8.50	12.20	17.00	184	9.00	1.20	1.80	2.40
152	30.00	7.00	10.20	14.20	190	18.75	3.00	4.50	6.00
153	13.50	2.85	4.00	5.70	192	1.50	.35	.45	.60
154	22.50	5.70	8.00	11.40	193	13.50	2.50	3.75	5.00
155	19.50	4.55	6.40	9.00	194	18.75	2.70	5.40	7.20
156	31.50	7.10	10.20	14.20	195	1.10	.35	.55	.75
157	60.00	15.20	22.50	31.50	196	1.55	.40	.60	.90
158	562.50	162.00	270.00	370.00	197	1.85	.60	.80	1.15
159	600.00	185.00	320.00	420.00	198	96.25	16.90	23.60	34.00
162	1.55	.40	.55	.75	199	17.50	2.85	4.10	5.70
163	2.00	.60	.80	1.15	200	52.50	9.50	12.80	18.50
164	1.55	.50	.70	.95	201	105.00	17.00	23.60	34.00
165A	1.85	.60	.80	1.15	202	16.25	4.00	6.00	8.00
166	1.55	.50	.70	.95	203	62.50	20.00	29.00	40.00
167	2.50	.75	1.00	1.40	204	15.60	4.00	6.00	8.00

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Scott #	F-VF NH	VF NH	Scott #	F-VF NH	VF NH	Scott #	F-VF NH	VF NH	Scott #	F-VF NH	VF NH
159	.65	.95	191	5.70	7.60	219	35.70	47.00	249	45.00	60.00
160	.60	.80	192	28.40	37.80	220	33.20	43.90	249A	11.90	15.80
161	2.35	3.20	193	26.00	33.60	226-29	7.00	9.40	250	26.00	34.50
162	2.35	3.20	194	37.80	49.50	230-33	.80	1.00	251A	28.40	37.80
163	10.70	14.20	195	3.60	4.70	234	.25	.35	252-57	6.60	8.80
164	3.60	4.70	198	16.80	22.20	235	.10	.15	258-63	3.20	4.25
165	14.60	18.90	199	85.00	114.00	236	.15	.20	264-65	.30	.35
166	16.50	22.20	200	48.60	66.00	237	.15	.20	266	4.25	5.70
167	28.00	37.80	203-04	98.00	132.00	238	1.40	1.90	267-68	61.50	82.00
168	18.90	25.30	205-08	35.20	47.00	239	.40	.50	271-74	1.70	2.20
169	71.00	95.00	210	.20	.30	240	3.80	5.00	275	25.50	37.20
170	18.30	24.30	211	.55	.75	241	.40	.55	276-79	1.70	2.20
171	33.50	44.00	212	.35	.50	242	3.60	4.70	280-85	2.40	3.15
172	26.00	34.50	213	.75	.95	243	1.35	1.75	286	14.20	18.90
185-86	40.00	53.70	214	2.15	2.85	244	5.00	6.60	287	35.80	47.00
187	.65	.95	215	2.00	2.70	245	6.40	8.50	288	21.40	28.50
188	1.15	1.60	216	3.60	4.75	246	5.20	6.90	289	45.50	66.00
189	.40	.50	217	10.60	14.20	247	5.20	7.00	290	.15	.20
190	2.15	2.85	218	17.80	21.60	248	5.90	7.80	291	.45	.60

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