The Canadian Philatelist
Le Philatéliste canadien

September/October 2006 septembre/octobre - VOL. 57 • NO.5







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Revue de LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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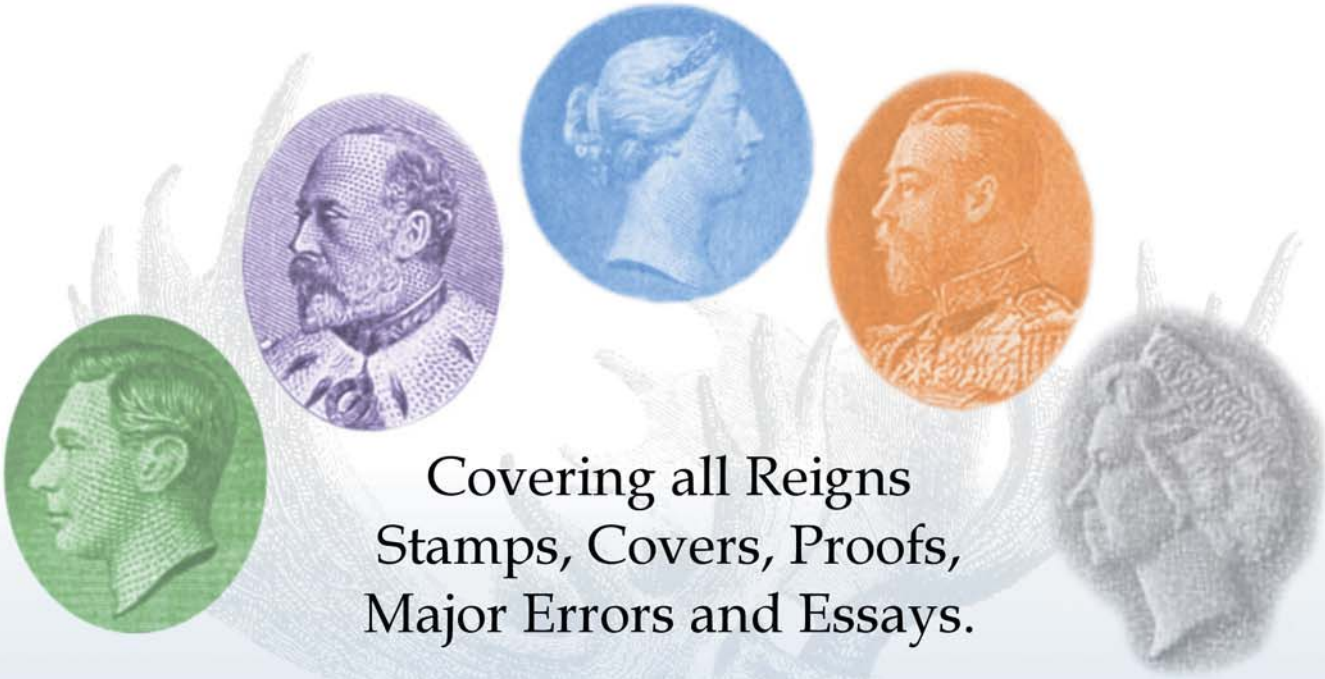
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LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST **-** The international award winning bi-monthly magazine of The RPSC, it provides stamp collectors information and news – for members and from the members. Each year, the author of the best article published in The Canadian Philatelist receives the Geldert medal.

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ANNUAL MEETING - An annual convention held in a different locale each year provides an ideal opportunity to meet friends, exchange ideas, and get advice on your collection or exhibition at which exhibitors can qualify for international shows. You will also get a chance to visit a dealer bourse and attend interesting and informative seminars.

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THE INTERNET - The Society has a Web site www.rpsc.org where members can find out about the latest developments, coming events and link up to many other stamp collecting sites. As a member, your e-mail and Web site address can be added.

OTHER SOCIETIES - As the national society for stamp collectors, The RPSC works in partnership with many other societies and associations, such as the Canadian Stamp Dealers Association and Canada Post Corporation.

CANADA POST - The Society maintains a Canada Post Liaison Officer in Ottawa to represent the Society, its members and chapters and collectors in general. Members may raise issues of mutual interest with Canada Post Corporation through this office.

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La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) est la digne successeur de celle fondée en 1887. Tout individu intéressé par la collection de timbres-poste peut en devenir membre. Que vous soyez un collectionneur débutant ou chevronné, la SRPC vous offre une gamme de services qui sauront vous intéresser. En voice quelques-uns:

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We acknowledge the financial support of the Government of Canada through the Publication Assistance Program (PAP) toward our mailing costs.

Nous remercions le gouvernement du Canada pour son appui financier pour nos frais de poste par l'entremise du Programme d'assistance aux publications (PAP).

Canada

The Canadian Philatelist (ISSN 00-45-5253) published bimonthly by Philaprint Inc. 10 Summerhill Avenue, Toronto, Ont., M4T 1A8. Printed and produced in Canada by Trajan Publishing Corporation.

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Le philatéliste canadien (ISSN 00-45-5253), bimensuel publié par Philaprint Inc., 10 Summerhill Avenue, Toronto, Ont., M4T 1A8. Fait et imprimé au Canada par Trajan Publishing Corporation.

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The Canadian Philatelist
Le Philatéliste canadien
September/October 2006 septembre/octobre - VOL. 57 • NO.5 (Number/Numéro 336)

Journal of The
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de La
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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the cover / page couverture:

Mary Pickford, born in Toronto in 1892, is best remembered as "America's Sweetheart." Less well remembered about this film superstar is that she was also one of North America's first women entrepreneurs. She represented an ideal to which women of the Edwardian Age aspired. Marilyn Monroe, an icon of the Silver Screen, was idolized by a new generation of movie fans 50 years later.

Stamps depicting movie stars such as Mary Pickford, Fay Wray, of King Kong fame, and Marilyn Monroe give us a snapshot of moments in time that allow us to reflect how North American society, its fashions, customs, culture, and social outlook have changed over the span of a half century.

On se rappelle bien de Mary Pickford, née à Toronto en 1892, en tant que « chérie de l'Amérique », mais on se souvient moins bien que le monstre sacré était également l'une des premières femmes entrepreneures de l'Amérique du Nord. Elle représentait un idéal auquel aspirait la femme de l'époque édouardienne. Cinquante ans plus tard, Marilyn Monroe, idole de l'écran argenté, était adulée par une nouvelle génération de passionnés de cinéma.

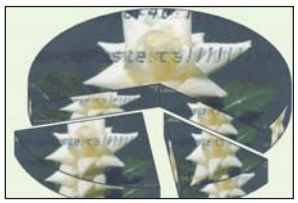
Les timbres-postes représentant des vedettes de cinéma comme Mary Pickford, Fay Wray, du célèbre King Kong, et Marilyn Monroe, nous offrent un instantané de moments dans l'espace temporel, qui nous fait réfléchir sur la façon dont la société, ses modes, ses coutumes, sa culture et ses perspectives ont changé au cours d'un demi-siècle.



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EDITOR'S notes
notes du RÉDACTEUR

by / par Tony Shaman, FRPSC

Much printer's ink has been spilled in attempting to explain why stamp show organizers at the regional level have so much difficulty convincing fellow collectors to write up and exhibit their collections. It is all too apparent, as evidenced by the many regional "shows" where there are no exhibits anywhere in sight or, at best, there may be one or two token frames on display, that a dearth of exhibitors is a fact of life at the regional level. What is equally apparent is that some national and all international exhibitions are quickly oversubscribed.

Perhaps the absence of exhibitors at the regional level can be best explained by the unrealistic expectations of show organizers. Is it realistic to expect potential exhibitors to mount award-winning exhibits if these very individuals have received no guidance on how to go about writing up and preparing their collections for competition? Anyone who has ever entered an exhibit in a judged show knows how much work is involved in transforming an accumulation of stamps from a shoebox, or even from an album page, into a competitive exhibit.

The task may indeed be daunting but organizers of STAMPEX, hosted by the Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance, have shown just how resilient our hobby really is. They have demonstrated that novice and long-time collectors alike will participate in competitive exhibiting if the experience can be turned into a pleasurable experience or, at the very least, into an experience that promises a reasonable degree of success.

What this group of imaginative people has done is introduce a new competitive category for individuals who do not have the time, experience, or inclination to mount a traditional five- or 10-frame 16-page exhibit. The STAMPEX secret of success is the Single-Page entry.

Realistically, what collector does not have time to mount and write up a single page of material? I would urge that local clubs make a greater effort in encouraging their members to get involved in Single-Page exhibiting. Because most local clubs use the six-page frames, rather than the 16-page frames that are the norm at national and international shows, it requires only six members to fill a frame. Perhaps the time of the Single-frame exhibit has arrived.

This issue will include an eclectic mix of content consisting of stand-alone and serialized pieces. Included in this issue is an article, essentially a pictorial tour of Toronto, by Kimber Wald that looks at old (and some not so old) Toronto landmarks. A continuation of a series begun earlier is Part II of JJ Danielski's article dealing with fundraising for Polish independence entitled "Fundraising for the Polish cause in the USA during WWI."

Beaucoup d'encre d'impression a été gaspillée pour expliquer pourquoi les organisateurs d'expositions philatéliques régionales éprouvent tant de difficultés à convaincre les collectionneurs de rédiger le plan de leurs collections et de les exposer. Il est plus qu'évident, tel que prouvé par les nombreuses « expositions » régionales, où l'on ne voit aucune collection, et où, dans les meilleurs cas, on trouve un ou deux cadres numismatiques, qu'une telle pénurie d'exposants est la norme au niveau régional. À l'opposé, il est tout aussi évident que certaines expositions nationales et toutes les expositions internationales voient le nombre prévu d'inscriptions rapidement dépassé.

L'absence d'exposants, au niveau régional, s'explique peut-être par les attentes irréalistes des organisateurs. Est-il réaliste de s'attendre à ce que les exposants potentiels montent des collections dignes d'être primées sans instructions préalables sur la façon de rédiger un plan et de préparer la collection en vue d'une exposition? Tous ceux qui ont déjà participé à une exposition avec jury connaissent la somme de travail nécessaire à la transformation d'un paquet de timbres, conservés dans une boîte à chaussure ou sur une page d'album, en une collection compétitive.

La tâche est certes redoutable, mais les organisateurs du STAMPEX, tenu par la Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance, ont relevé le défi et prouvé le degré de résilience de notre passe-temps. Ils ont démontré que tant les novices que les collectionneurs chevronnés participeront à une exposition-concours si l'expérience s'avère plaisante ou si, à tout le moins, elle annonce un niveau raisonnable de succès.

Ces organisateurs ont fait preuve d'imagination en introduisant au concours une nouvelle catégorie pour les personnes qui n'ont ni le temps ni l'expérience, ni l'idée de monter la traditionnelle collection de cinq à dix cadres et de seize pages. Le secret du succès du STAMPEX réside donc dans la possibilité de s'inscrire avec une seule page de collection.

En réalité, quel collectionneur n'a pas le temps de monter et de commenter une seule page d'articles philatéliques? Je presse les clubs locaux de redoubler d'efforts pour encourager leurs membres à participer aux expositions d'une page. Puisque la plupart des clubs locaux utilisent des cadres de six pages plutôt que ceux de seize pages, qui sont la norme aux expositions nationales et internationales, la participation de six membres suffit pour remplir un cadre. Peut-être entrons-nous dans l'ère de la collection Cadre unique.

Le présent numéro comportera un mélange éclectique d'articles libres et d'autres intégrés à une série. Par exemple, Kimber Wald nous guidera dans une visite de Toronto en nous présentant des points d'intérêt anciens (et aussi plus récents) de la ville. Nous pourrons également lire la suite d'une série parue précédemment, soit la Partie II du texte de JJ Danielski sur une collecte de fonds pour l'indépendance de la Pologne intitulé « Fundraising for the Polish cause in the USA during WWI » (Collecte de fonds pour la cause polonaise aux États-Unis durant la Première Guerre mondiale).

For your reading pleasure we have included several articles by long-time contributors to *The Canadian Philatelist.* Their contributions have withstood the test of time and we hope to continue publishing them for a long time to come.

New research is always an exciting area in philately and we are pleased to publish the conclusions that Tony Edward reached in his investigation of the paper fluorescence of Canada's Rose stamps. Readers may want to refer to page 77, Volume 57, Number 2, of *TCP* for a similar study that the author conducted on the Flag and Iceberg stamps.

It is always a pleasure to introduce new authors to our publication. In this issue I am pleased to print a contribution by (O.D.) Tante Bon. This first-time author in *The Canadian Philatelist* looks at print errors on Canada's 50-cent Flag issue.

For a completely different side of philately, we have included a monograph by Richard Logan of Ottawa on the life of screen siren Marilyn Monroe, depicted on a US stamp as part of the USPS Legends of Hollywood series.

With the coincidental release of a recent pair of stamps picturing Canadian female movie stars who have also left their mark on the film industry, Mary Pickford and Faye Wray, we thought that the depiction of the three ladies of the screen on the cover would do it justice. We hope you will agree. ✉

Pour agrémenter votre lecture, nous avons inclus quelques articles signés par de vieux routiers du *Philatéliste canadien*. Leur contribution a surmonté l'épreuve du temps et nous espérons les publier encore longtemps.

Les nouvelles recherches dans le domaine philatélique sont toujours excitantes et nous sommes heureux de publier les conclusions auxquelles l'enquête sur la fluorescence du papier des timbres Roses du Canada a mené Tony Edward. Vous trouverez les résultats d'une étude similaire dirigée par le même auteur sur les timbres Le drapeau avec un iceberg dans le numéro 2 du volume 57 du *Philatéliste canadien.*

L'introduction de nouveaux auteurs dans notre revue soulève toujours l'enthousiasme. Je suis donc heureux d'annoncer la publication dans le présent numéro d'un article de (O. D.) Tante Bon qui posera un regard sur les erreurs d'impression de l'émission à 50 ¢ du drapeau du Canada.

Richard Logan d'Ottawa se penche sur un aspect tout à fait différent de la philatélie, la vie de la sirène de l'écran, Marilyn Monroe, telle que représentée sur un timbre des États-Unis faisant partie d'une série émise par le United State Postal Service (USPS) sur les légendes hollywoodiennes.

Alors que le Canada a lui aussi émis deux timbres à l'effigie de vedettes féminines qui ont fait leur marque dans l'industrie cinématographique, Mary Pickford et Faye Wray, nous avons pensé qu'une illustration de ces trois dames du cinéma ferait honneur à notre page couverture. Nous espérons que vous serez d'accord. ✉



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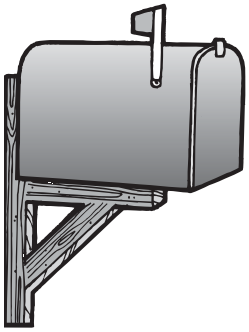
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in the MAILBOX
dans la boîte aux LETTRES

DEAR EDITOR,

Here is an interesting error that I would like to share with readers. I found this item at a rural post office in late 2004. I have checked many dealer stocks and talked with many collectors and no one has seen one like it. The item is the $1.25, purple, international rate stamp listed in *Unitrade Specialized Catalogue* as No. 130v, booklet #253.

Please note on the enclosed images that the centre booklet is "blue" rather than "purple" and that the booklet is mis-cut resulting in a C-tag error on the stamp at right.

The mis-cut and C-tag are nice varieties but I think that the wrong colour, blue, instead of purple, make this a most interesting error.

Please write me if you find examples of this blue variety.

Best regards,
Steve Trask,
P.O. Box 1358,
Battleford, SK S0M 0E0
FAX (306) 937-7733



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DEAR EDITOR,

In the last issue of *TCP* there was an announcement about removing the address label from the magazine's cover. I must admit that I did not see the item on my first go through the magazine (The notice is on page 207.) That's embarrassing because I was the one who had written the publisher about this item. The National Office has recently received several calls from members about the difficulty of removing the address label. Now that the wrapper is not used in the mailing procedure it has irked some members that if they try to remove the label, they destroy or at best tear the cover. We agreed that the label does detract from the cover if you keep the magazines for future reference and wish to have a "clean" cover. We asked the publisher, therefore, to look into the cost of providing a easy, peelable label. It is a significant increase to the costing so an alternate suggestion was provided… check out page 207 in the last issue.

I tried using an iron to remove my address label. It worked fine. I agree with the caution though. One needs to proceed with care, but it does work. Thanks to Jim Szeplaki of Trajan Publishing for acting on this inquiry and providing a reasonable solution. It's reassuring to us to know that there are members who want to save the magazine and it's comforting to know that our publisher is anxious to help in providing answers to issues of concern to some members. We are all in this hobby together!

Peter Butler
National Office, RPSC

I also tried using the "hot iron" suggestion to remove the label and it worked fine.
- Editor

news, views & HAPPENINGS
nouvelles, opinions et ÉVÈNEMENTS

Icelandic Stamp releases

Stamps News, Iceland Post's newsletter for January 2006 lists the country's new stamp releases for the period February to May 2006. Included in the county's stamp program for this four-month period is a stamp commemorating the country's National Flower, the Mountain Aven. Contrary to popular belief, the flower belongs to the rose, and not the buttercup, family.

Other February releases include stamps saluting Rock 'n' Roll, the country's First Refugees, and 50 Years of Europa Stamps.

Three releases were issued in March: 100 Years of Cinema, a three-stamp set picturing a Nordic Mythology theme, and a set of four stamps featuring the world's "First Jeeps."

May saw the release of a five-stamp set of waterfalls and a pair of Europa 2006 stamps commemorating the Island's immigrant population.

For further information, see www.stamps.is.

Readers Beware

Since publishing the letter signed Javier Reinaldo Sanchez in the Exchange column in the July-August 2006 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*, we have been advised by a reader that someone with the identical name and the same e-mail address solicits products and materials on other websites on the Internet. Some of these sites indicate that the individual is a male university student and wants the stamps to enhance the university's philatelic museum whereas in the letter that we published, the writer identifies herself as a female historian and professor of philatelic history.

In view of the apparent uncertainty of the identity of the individual who placed the notice in the Exchange column, readers may wish to make their own enquiries regarding this person before forwarding any stamps as requested in the published letter.

The Canadian Philatelist is not responsible for the content or bona fides of letters/notices published in the Exchange column. We do however appreciate our reader's comments regarding any concerns about published material

Congratulations

The ShoeBox, newsletter of the Lakeshore Stamp Club, has for the fourth year in a row won a gold medal in the American Philatelic Society Newsletter Contest.

Congratulations to Ray Ireson, newsletter editor, and to William Bond, the graphics artist responsible for the layout of *The ShoeBox*.

More Congratulations

The Canadian Philatelist takes great pleasure in announcing that Kurt Glatzfelder has won the youth Champion of Champions award for 2006 at the North American Youth Stamp Exhibiting Championships in Indianapolis, Indiana, for his exhibit entitled "The Vostok Program." As indicated by its title, the exhibit deals with the Soviet Union's first manned space programme.

This award brings to three North American Championship wins for Canadian youths. The other two are Charlotte Verge, the winner for 1994 and Amber O'Reilly who took this coveted award in 2004.

Congratulations, Kurt, on your outstanding achievement!

TCP's Vermeil at Washington 2006

According to Francis Kiddle, Chairman, FIP Philatelic Literature Commission, our journal did well in the literature competition at Washington 2006. The following is what the Chairman of the Literature Commission had to say:

"You stacked up very well indeed against all other journals. I like *The Canadian Philatelist*, and I believe that you have got the mix of articles and so on just right. I particularly like those that break new ground.

With a Society journal like yours, it is necessary to publish what the members want and that, to a degree, dictates what you produce. The *London Philatelist*, as it only puiblishes new in depth articles, is the bench mark at 90 - Gold. You compare very well with that.

Regards,
Francis Kiddle

Young Philatelist of the Year, 2004



Amber O'Reilly, 2004 Young Canadian Philatelist of the Year, receives her Michener medal at Washinton 2006 from Charles J. G. Verge, President of The RPSC. The Michener medal is named after philatelist and former Governor General Roland Michener.

A l'occasion de Washington 2006, le Président de La SRPC, Charles J. G. Verge, remet à Amber O'Reilly, Jeune philatéliste canadien de l'année pour 2004, la médaille Michener. Cette médaille porte le nom de l'ancien gouverneur-général et philatéliste, Roland Michener.

Private Post Cards Rated as Letters

George B. Arfken, FRPSC and William S. Pawluk

With the January 1895 Supplement to the *Official Postal Guide* dated December 29, 1894, private post cards with Canadian addresses were admitted to the mail, effective January 1, 1895:

"On and after the 1st January next, Private Cards, prepaid by a one cent postage stamp affixed thereon, may be sent by mail within the Dominion of Canada under the following regulations:" [1], [2]

The January 1895 *Official Postal Guide* extended the authorization to eight countries:

"Private Post Cards conforming to the conditions set forth in the section relating thereto under the head of "Post Cards," may, if prepaid 2 cents, be posted in Canada addressed to any of the following countries: Austria, Hungary, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Newfoundland and Switzerland."

Jan. 1895 *Official Postal Guide* p. xxix

The Canadian Post Office insisted that:

"... the face should be reserved exclusively for the address and the superposition 'Private Post Card'."

Jan. 1898 Official Postal Guide p. xxxi

"This sounded very simple but by 1898 there were numerous violations of these regulations and uncertainty within the Post Office as to how and when these regulations should be enforced. Handling patriotic private post cards must have been a particular problem. Figure 1 illustrates the difficulty. The card was send to the Ottawa Dead Letter Office possibly because illustrations such as these were not permitted (until 1899). The D.L.O. chose not to enforce the regulation and placed the cover in a mail bag for the U.K."

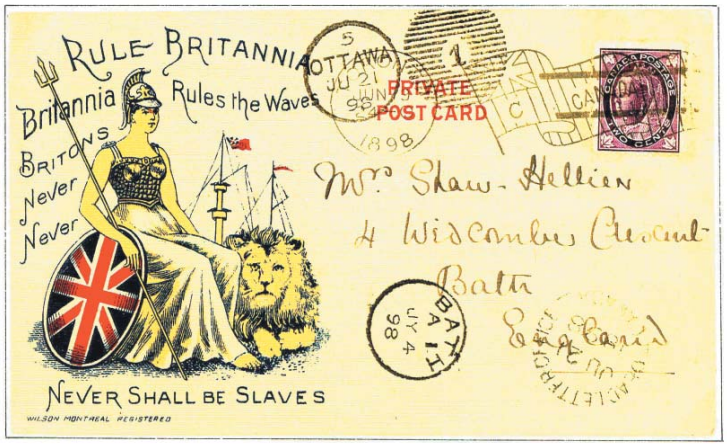


Figure 1. A J.C. Wilson patriotic private post card, posted in Toronto June 19, 1898 and received in Bath, England on July 4, 1898. This card should have been charged as a letter.

A Grand Trunk Railway view card, Figure 2, received much harsher treatment. The card (actually an official Canada post card) was charged as a letter because this advertising was not permitted in international mail until 1899. Canada supplied the T and Britain the 3d (due).



Figure 2. P18, a government issue post card intended for domestic advertising, uprated with a 1-cent Numeral to the 2-cent UPU post card rate. Mailed in Montreal, July 25, 1898 and addressed to London, England. There is a London AU 8 98 receiver. This card was charged as a 5 cent letter. The 3-cent deficiency was doubled to 6 cents or 3d.

Canada should have stamped the card in Figure 3 with a T/15, the 15 giving the deficiency in French centimes. The T in the hexagon was stamped in London and should not have been obliterated.



Figure 3. A patriotic post card to Austria, from Quebec, Que., July 5, 1898. The Latin Gloria Mundi means Glory of the World. Such printing on the face of the card was not allowed in 1898. Redirection of the card was free.

On the patriotic card of Figure 4, Canada stamped the UPU T to show underpayment and wrote below a 15 for the 15 ctm deficiency. France was supposed to collect 30 ctm but there is no evidence that this was done. A stamped T/15 would have been a better way of notifying the country of destination that there was a 15 ctm deficiency.



Figure 4. The U.S. flag on a Canadian patriotic card with a tie to the sinking of the U.S.S. Maine. The card was posted in Montreal, October 18, 1898 and addressed to Pas de Calais, France. The extensive advertising / illustration on this card was not permitted until January 1899. Courtesy of Victor L. Willson.

The card shown in Figure 5 was ineligible for the 2-cent post card rate for two reasons. (1) In 1898 private post cards for Germany were not authorized. (2) In 1898 illustrations on the front of the card were prohibited. The writer did have an alternative. The card was paid 5 cents and sent as a letter.

In response to the 1897 UPU Treaty of Washington, the January 1899 Official Postal Guide extended the authorization of sending private post cards to all UPU countries and permitted advertising on the stamp / address side of the card.

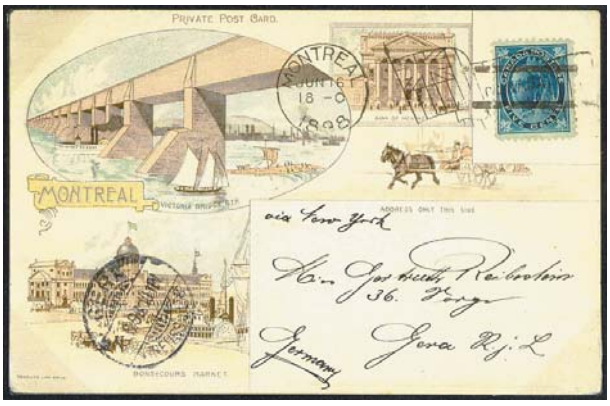


Figure 5. From Montreal, June 16, 1898, a private post card with an overall illustration, addressed to Germany. This card was sent as a letter at the 5-cent UPU rate. Courtesy of Charles A. Jacobson.

"Private Post Cards prepaid 2 cents, may be posted in Canada addressed to any Postal Union country. Such cards must not exceed the official Post Card in size.

Engravings or advertisements may be printed on the face as well as on the back of an international Post Card whether official or private, provided ample space is left for the address."

Jan. 1899 Official Postal Guide p. xxxiii

So, all troubles were over. Well, not quite. The card of Figure 6 was passed by Canada but was stamped with a T/15 in a London hexagon. In view of the new regulations in the January 1899 Official Postal Guide, it appears that the stamped T/15 in the London hexagon is an error. But there it was: 15 ctm deficiency, due 30 ctm. It does not appear that Germany charged any postage due. If Germany had, we would expect a large blue ms 25 for 25 pfennigs due on delivery. ✉



Figure 6. An 1899 illustrated private card from Quebec. Properly franked with two 1-cent Numerals, the card arrived in Germany, via England, August 18, 1899. Courtesy of Longley Auctions.

[1] Details of these regulations are given in ***Early Canada Post Cards***, a BNAPS handbook, 2002.

[2] This article has been adapted from ***A Canadian Postal History, 1897 - 1911*** by Arfken and Pawluk, the British North America Philatelic Society, in press.

It's My Imagination, Or...



Figure 3.

It is a freak and there is a stiff breeze blowing the sky bluer!

By (O.D.) Tante Bon

On December 20, 2004, Canada released a new Flag definitive stamp to pay the domestic rate change to 50 cents effective January 17, 2005. The Flag definitives issued as a booklet of 10 stamps have five different background landscapes.



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

The number of different landscapes issued in one booklet is something new and is to aid in demonstrating Canada's diversity (Figure 3). The first stamp in Figure 3, the Flag definitive of the Broadway Bridge spanning the South Saskatchewan River located in the City of Saskatoon is quite an eye catcher. Figure 1 is another image of the same stamp posted from Burlington and is postmarked May 24, 2005. Figure 2, again another version of the same stamp was posted in Hamilton and postmarked May 31, 2005.

All the illustrated stamps were scanned into a computer under the same conditions. Dimensions are listed as 20mm x 24mm (vertical). The stamps are straight all four sides and are self-adhesive or pressure sensitive. Tagging is four sided. For Figures 2 and 3 the flag edge is not aligned with the border edge of the design. The landscape in all three figures is unremarkable except for Figure 1 which has a dot between the 5 and the 0. It is the blue colour variety.

It is also interesting to note that Saskatchewan, as a province, is celebrating its centennial with the official date being September 1, 2005. On a less imaginative note, looking at all three stamps and comparing only the sky, for Figures 2 and 3 the skies are very similar in colour yet different from the colour in Figure 1. Is this a freak?

On a lighter note, to the people of Saskatchewan we wish the very best of blue skies for the next 100 years. And because it is a Prairie province, we have included a few rain clouds in the background to keep the crops growing. All the Best Saskatchewan!

To the rest of Canadian collectors, keep a sharp lookout because another colour change for the middle stamp, in Figure 3, was found on the stamp depicting Shannon Falls in British Columbia. This time, the background is green! ✉

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Roses

By Tony Edward

Agnes, Champlain, Morden Centennial and Canadian White Star have fascinated me for some time but it was not until I recently received over 100 of these stamps in a bulk stamp purchase that I was able to experimentally demonstrate the interests that my existing accumulation had instigated.

The stamps were printed in se-tenant panes of twelve stamps in Booklet 245 by Ashton-Potter Canada Limited, on JAC Paper (Canada) paper, I had for a long time suspected that these stamps were printed on stamp papers with differing levels of fluorescence. My existing hoard of 307 stamps showed three distinct levels of paper fluorescence: 65% E-4, 12% E-5 and 23% E-8, as shown in Figure 1, but I had soaked these stamps, in small quantities, from envelope pieces in the distant past. I had not, at the time of soaking, recorded the fluorescence of the carrier envelopes from which my hoard of stamps had originated. Caution would suggest that the variable fluorescence of the stamps could be the result of fluorescent contamination from the carrier envelope pieces during the soaking process.

Additionally, careful study of the fluorescences of my existing stamp hoard created some doubts in my mind. Although the levels of fluorescence shown by the stamps divided into the three distinct groups on my "E-Scale", the E-4 stamps displayed a slight mottling of the fluorescence, while the intensity of the E-5 and E-8 fluorescent stamps was somewhat variable across each of the individual stamp: displaying a marble like appearance with whorls of faintly lighter and slightly darker fluorescent intensity. Some stamps with Dextrine or PVA gum adhesives that I had observed in the past, having been poorly soaked from highly fluorescent envelope pieces, had absorbed fluorescent chemicals from the envelope pieces and showed variability of the fluorescence across the stamps similar to my hoard of E-5 and E-8 Roses stamps. The resulting fluorescent contamination of these stamps, using the Dextrine or PVA gum adhesives, created a false impression of fluorescent stamps. It was the simple fact that I have established in the past that the modern pressure sensitive gum used on self-adhesive stamps appears to be quite impervious to even a harsh chemical like iodine (see: "Paper Fluorescence of the Self Adhesive Flag and Iceberg Stamp." *The Canadian Philatelist*. March/April 2006. Vol. 57, No. 2. Page 77.) That convinced me that the variability of the fluorescence of the Roses stamp papers might not be from envelope contamination.

Armed with a supply of 138 new test subjects I was now able to devise an experiment to prove or disprove my conjecture that the Roses Booklet 245 stamps were actually printed on papers with three different levels of fluorescence.

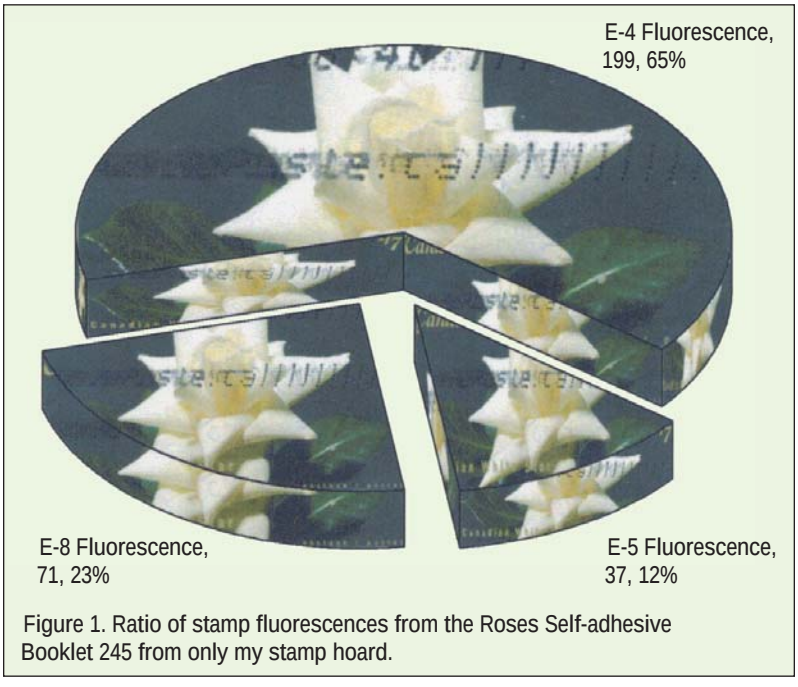


Figure 1. Ratio of stamp fluorescences from the Roses Self-adhesive Booklet 245 from only my stamp hoard.

Sorting the Subjects

First, I sorted my new supply of 138 envelope pieces. I selected out, and set aside two coloured and one manila envelope piece then subdivided the remaining white envelopes into their categories of relative fluorescence from E-Dead to E-12. All the white envelope pieces had coloured logos or motifs printed on the inside. Only five levels of envelope fluorescence were observed: 53 X E-Dead, 57 X E-0 (no fluorescence), 5 X E-4, 5 X E-8 and 15 X E-10 envelope pieces. Hardly a representative sample of all known envelope fluorescences but this turned out to be favorable to my research.

As I first sorted the fluorescences of the envelope pieces under the long wave (3000-4000 Ångstroms) UV light, I noticed a distinct peculiarity on some of the pieces. On the inside of the envelope side of the E-Dead and E-0 envelope pieces there appeared a light coloured outline of the stamp attached to the front of the envelope piece. On some envelope pieces, this stamp outline was very distinct. On other pieces the light coloured stamp outline was indistinct but still visible. And on the remaining pieces the outline of the stamp did not show through the piece at all. Although I cannot photograph under the UV light, Figure 2 is a simulation of what I visually observed on the inside of the envelopes under the UV.

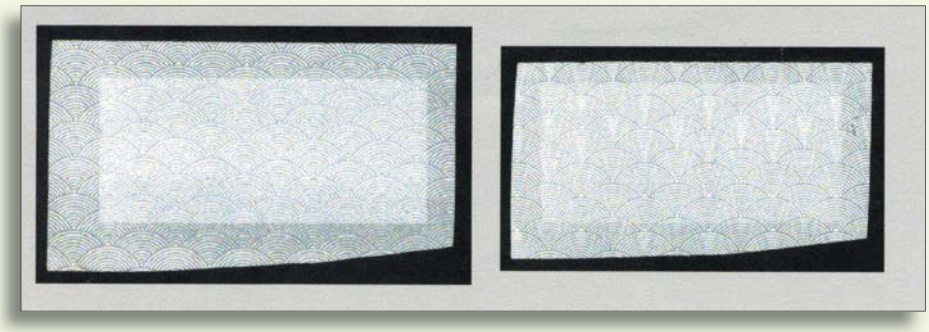


Figure 2.

I suspected that the fluorescence of the stamp papers was projecting through the envelope pieces. I assumed that the variability in intensity of the stamp's outline was a function of the translucency of the envelope pieces, the density of the envelope papers and of the intensity of the fluorescence of the stamp papers. Rather than ignore this ghostly phenomenon I decided to subdivide the E-Dead and E-0 envelope pieces into their relative degree of visible stamp outline. I classified three groups of visible stamp outline as High-, Low- and No-stamp outline.

Next, I soaked each stamp from its envelope piece in my normal manner using fresh, clean, warm water for each batch of stamps treated. I released each stamp from its envelope piece then rinsed both the stamp and the piece. I sponged off excess water and reserved each stamp and its envelope piece together and set them aside to air dry in my customary method.

Once the stamps and envelope pieces were thoroughly dry, I examined both the stamp and its carrier envelope piece simultaneously under the long wave UV light and divided them collectively into the relative fluorescence groups of the stamps.

Each classification of the three groups, High-, Low- and No-stamp outline, produced the three stamp fluorescences: E-4, E-5 and E-8, and the light coloured outline of the stamp no longer appeared on the inside of the envelope pieces. Because I got the full range of three fluorescences from each of the High-, Low- and No-outline envelope groups, I concluded that although the envelope pieces are not transparent, the pieces consisted of different densities of paper that allowed distinctive levels of transmission of the stamp paper's visible fluorescence. The E-4 and E-5 stamp fluorescences projected through the less dense envelope papers with a similar intensity that the E-8 stamp fluorescences projected through slightly denser envelope papers. This confirmed my original assumption: the variability in intensity of the stamps' fluorescence outlines on the inside of the envelope piece was a function of the translucency of the envelope pieces, the density of the envelope papers and of the intensity of the fluorescence of the stamp papers.

The five groups of envelope fluorescence, and the three non-white envelopes, produced stamps clearly within the ranges of E-4, E-5 and E-8 fluorescences. The quantities and percentage ratios of stamp fluorescences obtained for each envelope fluorescent group are shown in Table 1. All the test stamps unmistakably subdivided into these three fluorescence categories, but the intensity of fluorescence across each individual E-8 fluorescent

stamp still displayed moderate variability similar to the E-8 stamps in my original hoard. The initial fluorescent grouping of my existing hoard of stamps was clearly replicated by the 138 test subjects. However, I was not prepared for the surprise.

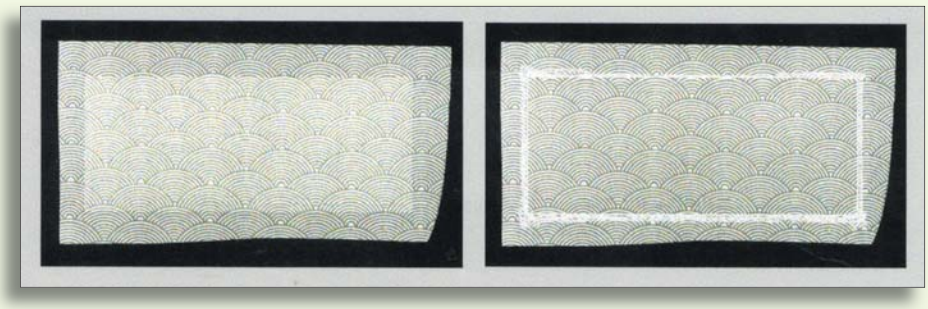


Figure 3.

When I examined the envelope pieces, I discovered that the envelope pieces that had released the stamps with an E-8 level of fluorescence exhibited a distinct nimbus of fluorescent staining around the residual gum deposit left on the envelope piece. That is, the fluorescent chemicals, whiteners or optical brighteners used in manufacturing the stamp papers had crept into the envelope pieces around the stamp's self adhesive gum. Similarly, the envelope pieces that had attached E-5 fluorescent stamps displayed only a very slight nimbus of fluorescent staining around the stamp's gum deposit and this corona was not nearly as distinct as the nimbus infiltrating the E-8 stamp's envelope pieces. The E-4 fluorescent stamps, without exception, did not impart fluorescent chemicals into the carrier envelope pieces. Although I cannot photograph under UV light, Figure 3 is a simulation of what I observed before and after soaking an E-8 fluorescent stamp from its carrier envelope.

Envelope Colour or Envelope Fluorescence	Quantity of Stamps and Ratio of Total Stamps for Each Fluorescent Envelope Group			Total Stamps and Ratio of Total of all Stamps
	Stamp Fluorescence			
	E-4	E-5	E-8	
Unknown	199 (64.82%)	37 (12.05%)	71 (23.13%)	307 (68.99%)
Coloured	1 (50.00%)		1 (50.00%)	2 (0.45%)
Manila	1 (100%)			1 (0.22%)
E-Dead	38 (71.70%)	6 (11.32%)	9 (16.98%)	53 (11.91%)
E-0	42 (73.68%)	7 (12.28%)	8 (14.04%)	57 (12.81%)
E-1				0
E-2				0
E-3				0
E-4	3 (60.00%)		2 (40.00%)	5 (1.12%)
E-5				0
E-6				0
E-7				0
E-8	5 (100%)			5 (1.12%)
E-9				
E-10	7 (46.70%)	3 (20.00%)	5 (33.33%)	15 (3.37%)
E-11				
E-12				
Total	296 (66.52%)	53 (11.91%)	96 (21.57%)	445 (100%)

Table 1.

Four points are important here: first, the fluorescent chemicals, whiteners or optical brighteners used in manufacturing the stamp papers did not penetrate the self-adhesive gum. Not one envelope piece displayed fluorescent staining on the inside of the envelope side of the envelope piece behind the self-adhesive gum. Furthermore, the light coloured outline of the stamp originally observed, and classified as High- and Low-stamp outlines no longer appeared on the inside of the envelope pieces. Second, where the chemicals did leach from a stamp into its envelope piece, it was in a corona around the edge of the stamp, around and beyond the gum. The fluorescent chemicals, whiteners or optical brighteners used in manufacturing the stamp papers appeared to leach from the cut edge of the stamp that was not sealed and protected by the self-adhesive gum. Third, the fluorescent nimbus surrounding the gum deposit on the envelope piece was distinctly visible on both sides of the envelope piece. The leaching was sufficient to completely penetrate the envelope piece and not merely stain the paper's surface. These first three findings both duplicate and reinforce similar findings I reported for the Flag and Iceberg stamp from Booklet 215, but which I obtained by the iodine "torture test." Fourth, where the E-8 fluorescent stamp showed a decline of its fluorescent brilliance on its gum side, the fluorescent nimbus displayed a reduction of its brilliance and a reduction of the amount of whitening and optical brightening chemicals penetrating into the envelope piece in the same place.

These first three findings both duplicate and reinforce similar findings I reported for the Flag and Iceberg stamp from Booklet 215, but which I obtained by the iodine "torture test."

In this case, the highly fluorescent stamps displayed some variability of fluorescence within the E-8 fluorescent range after soaking from the pieces. This fluorescent variability was matched consistently by an equal irregularity in the assimilation of the whitening and brightening chemicals into the fluorescent nimbus on the envelope pieces. Considering only the stamps from E-Dead and E-0 envelope pieces, the 17 E-8 fluorescent stamps transmitted a significant amount of fluorescent chemicals into their envelope pieces. The 13 E-5 fluorescent stamps imparted some fluorescent chemicals into the envelopes, but the 80 E-4 fluorescent stamps did not appear to release fluorescent chemicals into the envelope pieces.

Other researchers have, ipso-facto, dismissed variability in stamp fluorescences as the stamps having been contaminated by fluorescent envelope pieces, or other external pollutants. But there are five observable facts presenting evidence and proof contradicting that ipsi-dixit or the "say so" assumption. First, the E-8 fluorescent stamps displayed a distinctive variation in intensity of fluorescence across the entire area of the stamps, marble like, but consistently within the limits of the E-8 fluorescent range of variability. Second, this fluorescence variability could not have been produced by fluorescent contamination from the lesser fluorescent envelope pieces for two reasons: because the envelope pieces were all of significantly lower fluorescent levels than their stamps, and because the self-adhesive gum has been proven to act as a protective barrier preventing migrations of chemical contaminants. Third, the E-5 and E-8 fluorescent stamps imparted fluorescent chemicals, whiteners and optical brighteners, from the stamps into the less fluorescent envelope pieces, but not the E-4 fluorescent stamps. Fourth, it is implausible that the uniformity of E-8 fluorescence and its variability within the narrow E-8 range could have been produced by the changeability of contaminated soaking water during the soaking sessions for two significant reasons: the water used to soak each group of stamps was renewed for each soaking lot. Also, because each cluster of stamps produced a different quantity of the E-4, E-5 and E-8 fluorescences of stamps and this alone would have produced singularly distinct concentrations of fluorescent chemical contamination in each of the soaking waters that would result in greater variability of the fluorescence of contaminated stamps. And fifth, each batch of soaked stamps produced all the three levels of fluorescent stamps: E-4, E-5 and E-8. It is unbelievable that some stamps would remain uncontaminated (E-4), a small number of stamps would become only slightly contaminated (E-5) and the remainder would be severely contaminated (E-8) selectively by the same soaking water.

The inclusion of 138 additional stamps into my research cache did not significantly change the ratio of stamps in each of the E-4, E-5 and E-8 stamp

fluorescence categories observed in my original Roses stamp hoard. The only significant difference between my original stamp hoard and my new stamp subjects was that I had previously discarded all damaged stamps from my extant hoard; many of the 138 additional stamps had been damages by the "scissor-sharks" nipping edges, corners or projecting thorns off the sides of the Roses stamps. I would normally have discarded these scissor-shark snipped stamps as being uncollectible stamps. All these facts reinforced my initial belief that the Roses stamps were, in fact, produced on stamp papers displaying three distinct levels of fluorescence. The ratio of all 445 stamp fluorescences obtained from this research, including my previous hoard of 307 stamps, is shown in Figure 4.



Figure 4. Ratio of stamp fluorescences from the Roses self-adhesive booklet 245 from both my stamp hoard and new test stamps.

As I checked, double checked and rechecked the 138 additional stamp fluorescences under the long wave UV light, another peculiarity emerged, but this was only visible on the White Rose stamps. The white petals on the Agnes and Canadian White Star stamps displayed a distinctly white shade on the E-4 fluorescent stamps but on the E-8 fluorescent stamps the white petals showed a more cream colour slightly tinged with pink. This observation is counter-intuitive to what I would normally expect. I would think whites on a highly fluorescent stamp paper would glow with a more brilliant white colour reflecting the higher level of a stamp's paper fluorescence when compared to the whites of stamps printed on a less fluorescent paper. Although I have no objective proof, I speculate that during the printing process, when the stamps were printed on the E-8 fluorescent papers, the printer needed to apply a slightly heavier coating of the light absorbing varnish to the face of the stamps in order to obscure the higher fluorescent intensity of the stamp papers. Maybe it is this thicker layer of varnish that is being observed in the creamy/pink hue of the white petals of the Agnes and Canadian White Star stamps.

Conclusion

My research has shown that the self adhesive gum used on the Roses stamps is impervious to penetration of chemicals and that the fluorescent chemicals or paper whiteners and optical brighteners used in the production of stamp papers did not penetrate the stamp's gum. The study has also demonstrated that highly fluorescent stamps can impart fluorescent chemicals, or paper whiteners and optical brighteners, into the carrier envelopes during the stamp soaking process. Where self-adhesive gum is used on the stamps, the penetrations of any optically enhancing chemicals into the envelope pieces during the soaking process will be in a nimbus around the self-adhesive gum. The chemicals will leach from the cut edge of the stamp and be absorbed into the envelope piece in a nimbus beyond the self-adhesive gum.

This research has demonstrated that the Agnes, Champlain, Morden Centennial and Canadian White Star Roses stamps, as printed in se-tenant panes of twelve stamps in Booklet 245 by Ashton-Potter Canada Limited on JAC Paper (Canada) paper, were printed on papers displaying three distinct levels of fluorescence on the E-Scale of fluorescences. To the extent that the stamps used in this research represent the universe of Roses stamps produced, it is my supposition that of the 1,000,000 Roses booklets produced, about 660,000 (66%) were printed on E-4 fluorescent paper displaying a slightly mottled appearance, 120,000 (12%) on E-5 fluorescent paper, and 220,000 (22%) on E-8 fluorescent paper displaying a marble like appearance with whorls of faintly lighter and slightly darker fluorescent intensity.

My research, and my conclusions, also advance many important questions for the serious philatelist. Both the Flag and Iceberg stamps and the Roses stamps were printed by Ashton-Potter

Canada Limited, on JAC Paper (Canada) papers and both stamp series showed considerable variations in stamp paper fluorescences. Some self-evident questions are: Why is there so great a variation in the stamp's paper fluorescences? Are the variations in stamp paper fluorescences a manifestation of the paper, the self-adhesive gum, a reaction between the paper and the self-adhesive gum or of the printing process used by the Aston-Potter Company? Why are different paper fluorescences being used in stamp production? Are these varying paper fluorescences a deliberate or an accidental characteristic of the stamp paper production? Is it only JAC Paper (Canada) papers that display variations in paper fluorescences? Are these varying paper fluorescences a deliberate or an accidental characteristic of the production of JAC Paper (Canada) papers? How can the different fluorescent papers be identified on unused stamps in unopened booklets? How can the different fluorescent papers be identified on the self-adhesive stamps without destroying the integrity of the booklets? If different paper fluorescences are deliberately being used in the production of self-adhesive stamps, can we, the philatelic community, accurately determine the ratio of different paper fluorescences used in the production of these stamps?

If different paper fluorescences are accidentally being used in the production of self-adhesive stamps, then are these varying paper fluorescences identifiable as EFO's? Should the stamp paper fluorescences, either by deliberate design or by accidental EFO's, be endorsed in the stamp catalogues? Should stamp paper fluorescences command a premium catalogue value based on the relative scarcity of the different levels of fluorescence? How can the relative scarcity of the different levels of fluorescence be accurately determined other than by a carefully orchestrated scrutiny of used stamps and repeated replication of that analysis? These and other questions beg to be answered.

I welcome discussion and observations concerning this research, and would particularly like to receive notification of your replication of this study, and your test results. I can be contacted, either directly or by letter to the Editor, through the editor of this magazine. ✉



Professor The Reverend Jan Gabriel Perold, BD, MA (1877-1944)

President of the Canadian Philatelic Society 1928-1930

By Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC, FRSPL, RPSC Historian

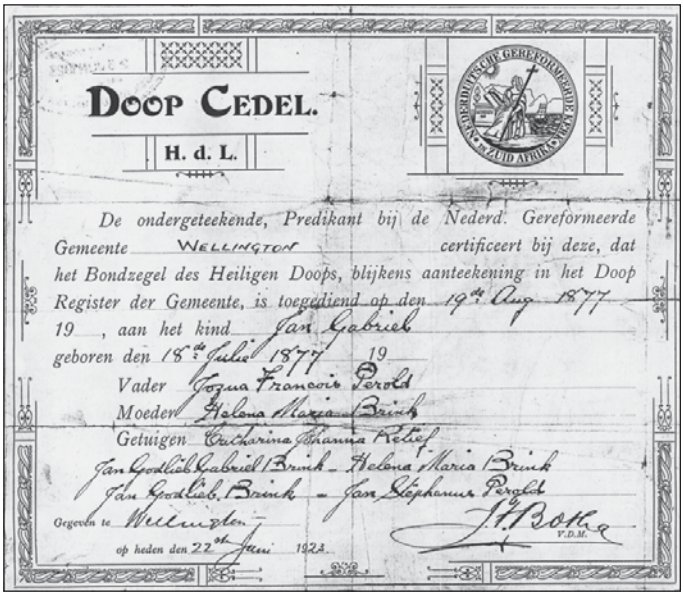
Six years ago, I published a list of presidents of the Society with their photographs in Vol. 50, No 1. of *The Canadian Philatelist*. At the time I mentioned that, although the Society had photographs of many of the first and last presidents, there was a paucity of information and photographs for the middle group (1920s to 1950s). I asked for help in locating the missing photographs. A first group of the "missing" appeared in Vol. 51, No 3 of our magazine. I am now in a position to show you what the president from 1928-1931, Jan G. Perold, looked like. More than that, I am able to give you a fairly complete biography of a man who was, until today, totally unknown in our hobby[1]. For the information that has come to light about one of our past presidents I am greatly indebted to his son Theo O. Perold; his daughter-in-law Eleanore Prast Perold[2], and granddaughter Marie Perold Plock; Ken Wilson, the Archivist for the United Church of Canada; and Harold Averill, the then Acting Archivist of the University of Toronto.



Figure 1: Prof. Perold circa 1929. *Courtesy Theo Perold.*

The story of the discovery of Reverend Jan Gabriel Perold[3] (Figure 1) goes back to 2001 and is due to a piece of fortuitous reading and the use of a tool many of us forget when writing our articles or preparing our exhibits. I like to read old philatelic magazines and one of these, *The Canadian Philatelist*[4], in its inaugural number of September 1928 stated, "From the daily press we learn that Rev. J. G. Perold, President of the Canadian Philatelic Society, Inc., has been appointed Lecturer in Political Economy at the University of Toronto." The fact that he was a professor at the University of Toronto was the key I needed to start unravelling the mystery of his life. The other key is the internet. I cannot emphasize enough what a remarkable research tool this invention is. You can enter a word in any of the available search engines and usually come up with either a little something about what you are looking for or hundreds of sites full of detailed information. It dawned on me that the surname Perold was probably not a common one in Canada and I searched "Canada 411" on the world wide web and came up with a listing for four Perolds: two in British Columbia and two in Ontario. Two replied: Theo, the only surviving child of Professor Perold and Marie Plock on behalf of her mother, Eleanore Perold, the widow of Professor Perold's eldest son, Joshua Jan. The third Perold, Frank is the son of Eleanore. The fourth, an A. Perold, does not seem to be from the same family and has not responded to my inquiry.

Jan Gabriel Perold was born July 18, 1877 in Paarl, South Africa and baptized into the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa at Wellington on August 19, 1877. Figure 2 is a copy of his baptismal certificate issued on June 22, 1923, a few months before he immigrated to Canada in 1924. The distance between the two towns is minimal



DOOP CEDEL.

H. d. L.

De ondergeteekende, Predikant bij de Nederd. Gereformeerde Gemeente WELLINGTON certificeert bij deze, dat het Bondzegel des Heiligen Doops, blijkens aanteekening in het Doop Register der Gemeente, is toegediend op den 19de Aug 1877 19 , aan het kind Jan Gabriel geboren den 18de Julie 1877 19

Vader Tozua Francois Perold

Moeder Helena Maria Brink

Getuigen Catharina Johanna Retief

Jan Godlieb Gabriel Brink - Helena Maria Brink

Jan Godlieb Brink - Jan Stephanus Perold

Gegeven te Wellington op heden den 22de Juni 1923.

J. H. Botha V.D.M.

Figure 2: A copy of Prof. Perold's birth certificate. *Courtesy of Theo Perold.*







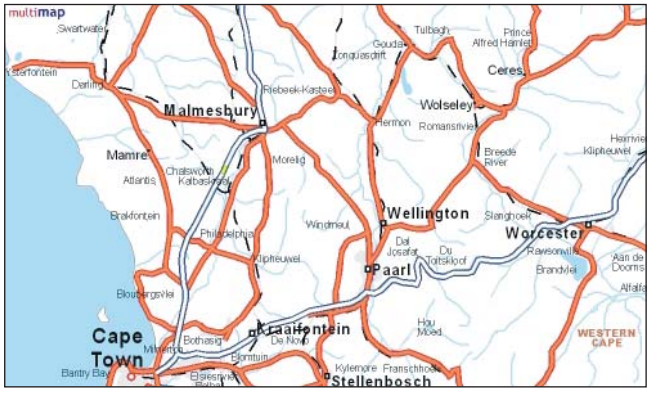


Figure 3: Part map of South Africa showing the proximity of Paarl where Prof. Perold was born and Wellington where he was baptized.

and it is likely that his parents, Jozua Francois Perold and Helena Maria Brink, could have lived in either town or on a farm or vineyard nearby there (Figure 3). Little is known about his earlier life in South Africa. But we do know that he obtained a Bachelor of Divinity degree from Princeton University, New Jersey (Figure 4), following which he spent 17 years as a church minister in South Africa. It must have been at this period that he became interested in stamps as, according to Eleanor Perold, "he brought with him a large quantity of stamps which he had collected for a number of years".

In South Africa, Professor Perold married Rosa Maria Elizabeth Haese, daughter of Gustave Haese and Elizabeth Peters. Mrs. Perold was born in Uniondale, South Africa, April 20, 1882, and died in Toronto on September 7, 1945, at the age of 63 (Figure 5). They had three children, all born in South Africa. The eldest, Elizabeth (Bessie) Maria, was born at Paarl on October 22, 1907, and was training as a nurse at the Toronto Western Hospital when she contracted tuberculosis and died on June 5, 1929, aged 21. Joshua Jan was born on March 6, 1912 in Victoria West, Cape Province, and graduated from the University of Toronto in Chemical Engineering. He died April 9, 1987. He married Lillian Eleanore Prast on June 10, 1937 in her mother's home. She was born April 27, 1915 in Hanover, Ontario. They had three children, Frank, Jackey and Marie. Eleanore died May 26, 2003. Theodore Otto was born in Victoria West on October 2, 1915. He married Lillian Peer and they had two children, Owen and Sharon Elizabeth (Figure 6).

Theo Perold writes, "the reason he brought us to Canada was to further his studies". Professor Perold emigrated with all his family in 1924 and entered the University of Toronto that year and obtained a Master of Arts degree in 1926. The subject of his MA thesis was *Labour problems in the gold-mining industry of the Transvaal*. He used the stamps he brought with him from South Africa to defray part of the expenses

RIGHT (from top to bottom): Figure 4: A photograph taken of Jan G. Perold on the left and an unnamed friend when they were studying at Princeton University. The handwritten caption reads, "Best wishes from two Afrikaners in Yankeeland". *Courtesy of Theo Perold.*

Figure 5: Prof. Perold and his wife Rosa Maria Haese in the early 1940s. *Courtesy of Eleanore Perold.*

Figure 6: A Perold family photograph taken, according to Theo Perold, in 1930 a few months after Bessie died in 1929. Her picture was added to the composition. Clockwise from left: Mrs Perold, Theodore (Theo), Elizabeth (Bessie), Joshua (Joe) and Prof. Perold. *Courtesy of Theo Perold.*

of maintaining his family while he was studying. Eleanore Perold says, "he sold a large number of stamps through a man in Ottawa and a dealer in Toronto." There were apparently only a few stamps left when, in November 1928, he parlayed his thesis into an appointment as a lecturer in the Department of Economics of his Alma Mater. He taught there until his death.

I have been able to find only a few references to his teaching career. The first is a series of three short articles in the University of Toronto's school paper, *The Varsity*, where an anonymous reporter wrote on January 21, 1931 about a petition submitted by 90 of his third-year Pass Economics students concerning his teaching methods, a petition he is reported to have turned down. A week later, on January 28, *The Varsity* reports on a statement Professor Perold made in class arguing that his teaching methods were sound and berating the students for harassing him.

"I want to protest about this persecution to which I have been subjected in the past. I have been told that I am incompetent and that I am wasting your time. I am told that I am so pig-headed that I would not listen. If that is so of the majority of the class as it is of the 90 who signed the petition, my career is wrecked at the university. It means that I am to be thrown on the junk-heap."

Professor Perold went on to demand that the class do something before the next lecture. After his departure one of the students, L. S. Davis, asked the class to sign their names to a letter to be presented the next day. *The Varsity* reports that the next day, "he was greeted with applause" when he entered the room and Mr. Davis read out the support letter signed by 126 students disassociating themselves with the criticism levelled on the Professor.

The second reference is an interview he gave on February 2, 1935, to the *Toronto Telegram* in support of Prime Minister R. B. Bennett's unemployment insurance proposals in which he defends the theory that unemployment insurance is not akin to unemployment relief. In the article Professor Perold is described as a lecturer in political economy at the University of Toronto and an expert in labour relations. The last reference is housed at the Toronto Public Library. Its reference library on Yonge Street has two publication series produced by Professor Perold, likely for his students. One is on credit unions and contains five study units (call number 334.2 P26 C.1.). The second is a published article entitled The Rochdale Plan of Consumer Co-Operation, which is found in the *Workers Educational Association of Canada* magazine[5]. This article is followed by five study units on the same subject and although unsigned, they seem to be of the same vintage and style as Professor Perold's other study units mentioned above (call number 370.6 W59 no. 1).

Despite being a university professor, he still kept up his original calling as an ordained minister. He held services for the Dutch community at Toronto's Church of All Nations at 423 Queen Street West at the corner of Spadina Road (Figures 7 & 8) for 12 years (1933-1944) and also was a member and an elder of College Street United Church (College and Bathurst Streets, Figure 9).



Figure 9. The College Street United Church as seen today surrounded by a modern condominium building.

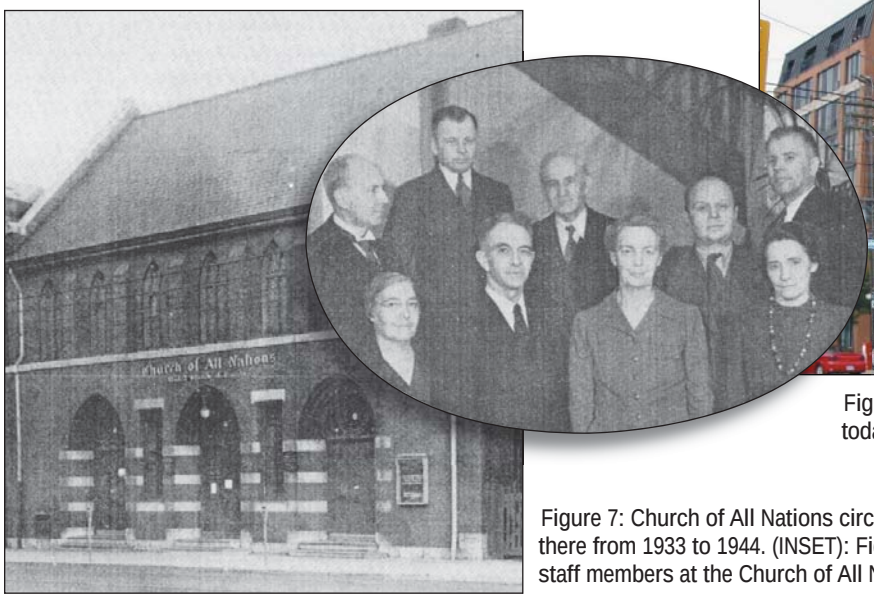


Figure 7: Church of All Nations circa 1960s. The Reverend Perold ministered there from 1933 to 1944. (INSET): Figure 8. Reverend Perold and the other staff members at the Church of All Nations in 1942.



Figure 10. The post office with 1,100 post-boxes.

It is rather unusual to have a post office in a church (Figure 10) but one existed in the Church of All Nations. Not a postal outlet as we philatelists define them since there existed official Post Office Department outlets at 338 and 372 Queen Street West during the period of operation of the Church of All Nations post office. It was, in fact, a post-box service available for the members of the church's communities. The cost of the box rental was 25 cents per year and there were 1100 boxes available. Unfortunately the short history of the Church of All Nations, *One Lord •• One Door •• One People*, published in 1963, does not give details as to when the post office opened or closed. This post office may have been a source of stamps and postal history for the Reverend Perold's collections.

Perold must have joined the Canadian Philatelic Society (CPS) shortly after arriving in Canada in 1924 as he is listed as a member of the Society in the 1925 Year Book. Although never having served on the Board of the CPS, the Reverend Perold, the title he used in philately, was elected its president on January 30, 1928, as the successor to Fred Jarrett, OC, RDP. One of the major philatelic events during his tenure as president was the American Philatelic Society's annual convention held in Toronto August 23-25, 1928 (Figure 11). He was re-elected president in 1929 and 1930 and is listed as such in the September 1930 List of Members. The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of June 1931 reported on his retirement address to the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of April 26, 1931, in which "he clearly showed that the Society has come successfully through a period of tribulation. The lethargic condition of the past two years – caused entirely by former official neglect and carelessness – has been completely overcome, and today we stand foursquare to all the winds that blow, ready to show that 'Canada's National Society' is a live issue and an organization worth belonging to."



Figure 11: The badge the Reverend Perold wore at the American Philatelic Society's annual convention in Toronto in August 1928.

This report, as written, seemed to indicate that The Reverend Perold and his board members were derelict in their duties. The *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, in its July 1931 edition, gave a correction, printed in bold, which read,

"In the June issue of the *S. C. M.* it was stated in the report of the C. P. S. that the lethargic condition of the past two years was caused entirely by official neglect and carelessness. This should have read, "The lethargic condition of the past two years was caused entirely by a former official's neglect and carelessness." "

Perold was elected as a director of the CPS at the 1931 AGM. At the AGM of April 16, 1932, he was elected vice-president. He ran again for election to the Board of the CPS but was defeated at the AGM of April 8, 1933. I don't know if this defeat was the cause for his resigning from the Society but he is no longer a member by 1939. Magazines of that period indicated who made application to the Society but did not report on resignations so the exact date of his departure from the CPS is unknown to me. Leaving organized philately did not mean that he quit stamp collecting completely. Figure 12 shows an example of one of several First Day Covers addressed to him that I have seen.

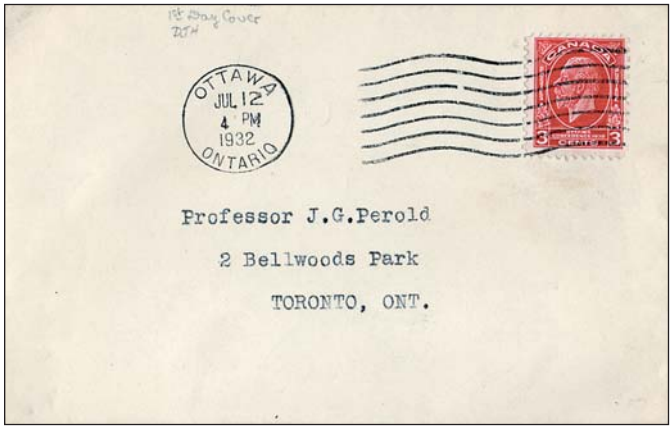


Figure 12. A 3¢ 1932 Ottawa Conference FDC from the Perold Collection.

Notes in the biographical files of the United Church that were likely written down by the minister giving the sermon at his funeral at the Church of All Nations indicate that, "... he has been the minister of the Congregation of the people of Holland ... . Mr. Smith[6], the superintendent, speaks of him as one of the most faithful and diligent members of the staff. An earnest preacher of the word. A tireless Pastor. Deeply interested in any movement which might improve the welfare of the people. Rich in the qualities of friendship. His going is deeply mourned, his presence is really missed."

Professor Perold died on October 19, 1944 in hospital after an illness of several months and is interred at Mount Pleasant Cemetery in Toronto. Theo Perold's closing words are, "I will always remember the album of stamps that he had, which were sold after his death to Les Davenport." ✉

[1] Much is still to be discovered as I gather Professor Perold did not share information willingly. He was, as his daughter-in-law, Eleanore Perold, points out, "a very private person".

[2] Mrs. Perold passed away in 2003.

[3] Some philatelic references refer to him as J. G. Perold and during his life he may have used the first name John instead of Jan as this is the name inscribed on his tombstone.

[4] *The Canadian Philatelist* mentioned above is a different publication than the one you are currently reading.

[5] The Reference Library has tear sheets of the article and not the publication itself so it is impossible to date the article at this time.

[6] Reverend Dr. J. Lavell Smith, Superintendent, Church of All Nations (1942-1959).

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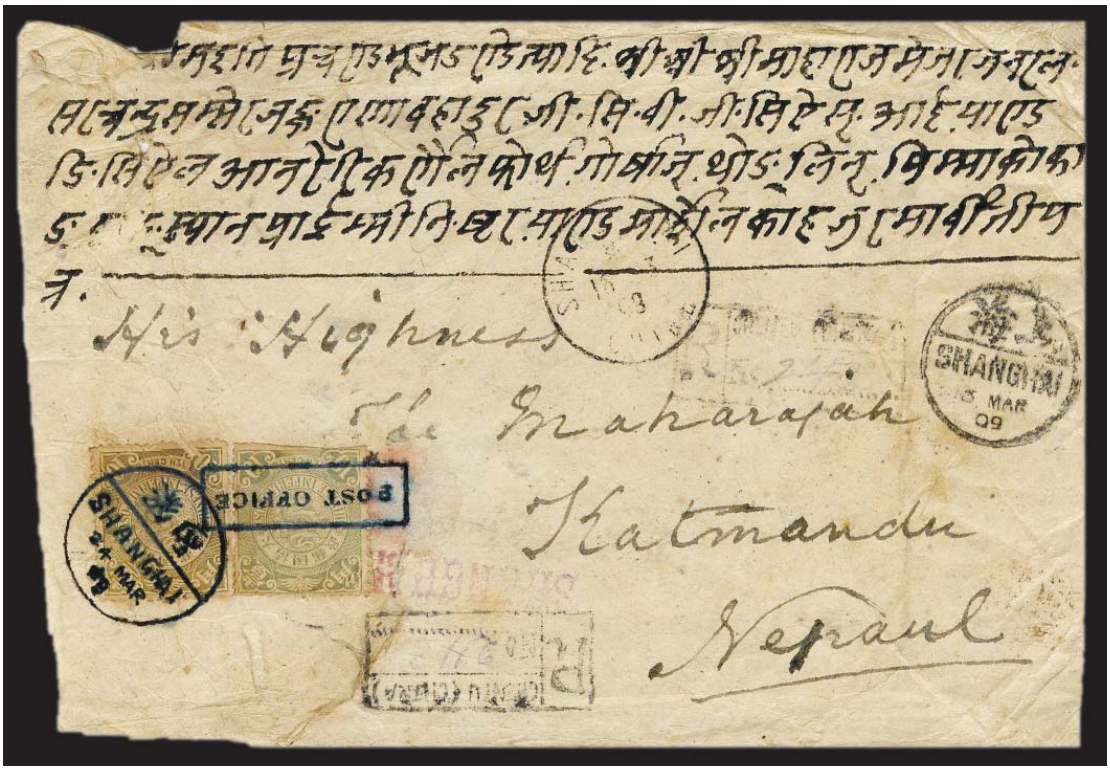
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LETTER TO A KING



By Ken Lewis

This article is concerned with the Nepalese monasteries located on Emei Mountain near Chengtu, Szechewan Province, China. Many religions exist in Nepal. Today, the most popular is Hinduism; in 1909 it was Buddhism. One cover, which was sent from the Buddhist temples on Emei Mountain to the Maharajah of Nepal is the subject of this tale. During the research into the background of this cover quite a number of unusual items were unearthed. This particular cover was carried 150 miles by foot, 1,500 miles by river, 5,000 miles by sea, 1,750 miles by train, and the final 200 miles again by foot. An alternative route would have only been 1,300 miles overland, but this would have been very treacherous.

The Buddhist temples were set up at Emei Mountain 150 miles to the south-southwest of Chengtu in the province of Szechewan at the south western corner of China. Monks from Nepal had established it by crossing the Himalayan mountain range by one of the 'Silk Roads' travelling through Tibet and eventually reaching China with the intention of promoting their religion. At the time, there were no roads as such between Nepal and Tibet into China. All that existed were well-trodden paths used by the local inhabitants to gain access into China. Only 20 temples (or monasteries) now exist although originally there were 100 on the side of Emei Mountain.

Up until 1846 the King ruled Nepal but due to a series of events he was reduced to being a puppet. The Prime Minister gained control of the country and ran it as the head of state with the King just attending in a ceremonial role. When the Prime Minister, Chandra Rana, was in control he bestowed the title of shree shree shree Maharajah upon himself. This compares with the title of the King, which was shree shree shree shree shree Maharajah. In Nepal the highest title had five shree's and were only permitted for those of Royal descent, all other titled noblemen had a lesser number of shrees. The reign of the Ranas lasted until 1951, when it reverted back to the Royal Family.

This cover contained a petition, as mentioned in the Nepalese script, to the King of Nepal. It is understood that the only monks allowed to communicate with the 'King' of Nepal were those located at the Golden Summit of Emei Mountain. These monks decided to send a petition to Chandra

Rana (as the address [in English] indicates 'His Highness The Maharajah, Katmandu, Nepal') for a probable change in the laws governing Nepal and its overseas missions. As there are 20 temples from the Golden Summit (highest order) to the base of Emei Mountain (lowest order), this letter passed down the mountain from temple to temple until it reached the lowest temple. At this lowest temple a monk was selected, with about four or five other monks, to take the cover to the nearest post office which was in Chentu. At Chentu, 150 miles from the base of the mountain, the monks had to walk there and back irrespective of the weather. These expeditions were regarded as one way of spreading the word of their faith and a number of the monks from the lowest temple set out together for Chentu. When the monks reached Chentu they called at the post office, handed over the 20 cents for postage (including the registration fee) and the sealed cover was then placed into the Chinese postal system.

The postmark on the back of the cover indicates its acceptance into the Chinese Postal System at Chentu on February 15, 1909. During February, the weather is very similar to the British climate and to travel the 150 miles on foot to Chentu must have been an arduous task. Obviously the trek back to Emei, in similar weather, was just as laborious.

Also on the back of the cover we see a form of manuscript seal that looks like '||78||' which means that any unauthorized person who opens this item of mail will be committing a sin that is equivalent to the slaughter of 25 sacred cows. In other words, they can expect a fate worse than death.

For readers interested the full address, as written in Nepalese on the front, it is as follows:

Swasti Shree Maddati Prachanda Bhujdandetyadi Shree Shree Shree Maharaj Major General Sir Chandra Samser Jung Rana Bahadur G.C.B. G.C.S.I. and D.C.L. Honorary Colonel Fourth Gurkhas Thong Lin Pimma Ko Kang Wang Syan Prime Minister and Marshel Ka Hajurma Bintipatra

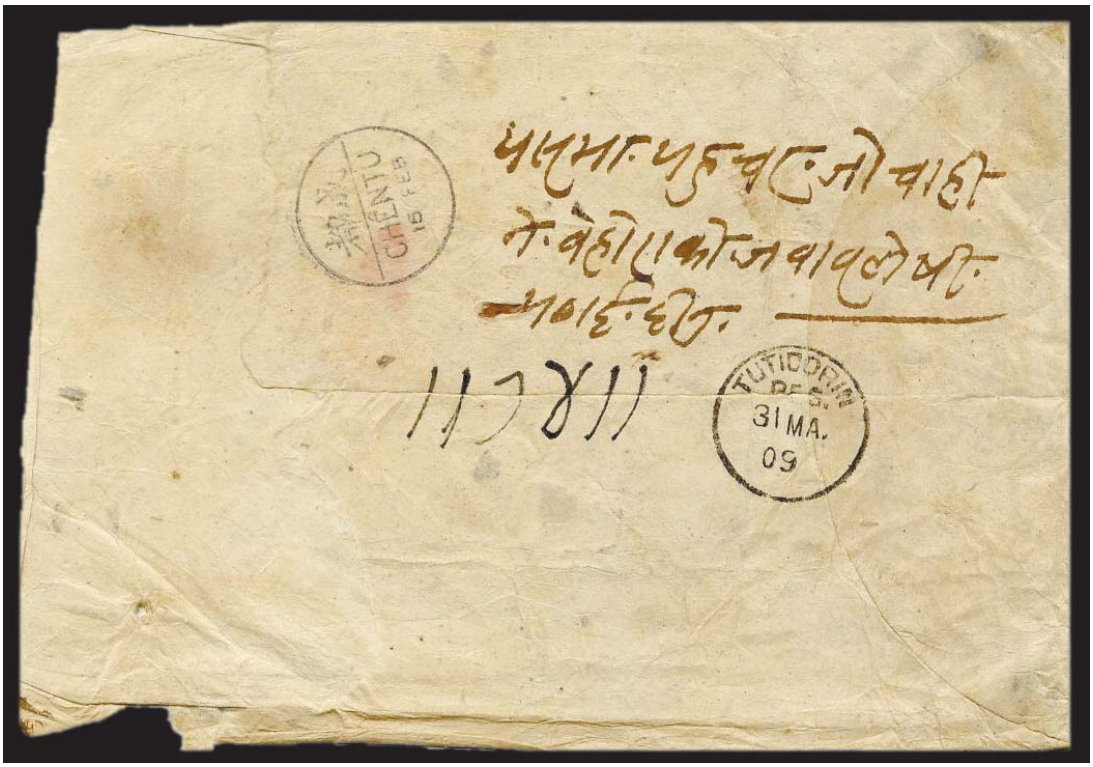
It must be agreed that this is indeed some title for just one person.

On the front also we see that the stamps were cancelled at Shanghai. It is possible that the stocks of stamps at Chentu post office had run out and they were awaiting a fresh supply. To allow the mail to continue on its course unhindered, all the unstamped mail was put into a sealed bag (on February 15, 1909) together with a note indicating that no stamps were available and requested the clerks at Shanghai to affix and duly cancel them. It is considered that the Chentu post office applied the red 'SHANGHAI' (in an unusual style of lettering) handstamp to indicate the destination post office of this cover where the postage stamps were to be applied. Before this cover was put into the closed bag two Registered handstamps were applied (in black) together with its number 248 in manuscript.

From Chentu, the mail was put onto a boat to travel 160 miles down the Min Jiang to Yibin. At Yibin there was a landing stage that was on the Yangtze River, probably the most western of all stages, and it was here that the mail was transferred to the larger river craft to travel the 180 miles to Chongqing. The next stage was from Chonqing to Anking, a total of 760 miles followed by the final 400 miles to Shanghai. Because the Yangtze is a long river the river craft varied in size as the depth of water increased. As the mail was transferred to other ships along the route it was joined by other mail collected en route. When the mail eventually reached Shanghai, some 31 days later on March 18, 1909, two 10-cent stamps were affixed as requested by the Chentu office and duly cancelled.

From the appearance of the cover, the inner 10-cent was cancelled by another boxed handstamp reading 'POST OFFICE' and tying it to both the other stamp and cover. Experts in Chinese markings have not seen this boxed handstamp previously and are currently investigating its origin.

From Shanghai, this cover was put onto an ocean-going ship heading westward. This ship would most probably have called at the Treaty Ports between Shanghai and Hong Kong to collect and off load mail and cargo whilst refuelling. From Hong Kong, the ship would travel along the Vietnam coastline, across the South China Sea to Singapore, up the Strait of Malacca, across to Sri Lanka (Ceylon), and finally to Tuticorin (India). Tuticorin is an Indian port opposite Sri Lanka where the cover was entered into the Indian postal system. When the cover entered India, it had a transit mark (registered) dated March 31, 1909. From Tuticorin the cover travelled by train to Calcutta where it was sorted and carried to Rauxal station. Rauxal is the closest point to Nepal for mail, and where a runner would take the mail across the Indian/Nepalese border and deliver it to the post office in Katmandu for delivery to the addressee. Unfortunately there is no receiving mark for Nepal, but it is considered to have taken about 3 days to reach Rauxal from Tuticorin and a further five days to reach Katmandu. How long it



took to deliver it the 150 miles to Chentu from Emei Mountain is unknown.

The distance from Chentu to Katmandu, via the old 'Silk' road is about 1,300 miles which could have only been done on foot and across the inhospitable Himalayan mountain range. The postal route and mileages taken for this cover are as follows:

ROUTE TO SHANGHAI	**MILES**
From Chengtu via Min Jiang to Yibin	160
From Yibin via Yangtse Kiang to Chongqing	180
From Chongqing via Yangtse Kiang to Anking	760
From Anking via Yangtse Kiang to Shanghai	400
Total	1,500
BY SEA	
From Shanghai to Singapore	2650
From Singapore to Tuticorin	2350
Total	5,000
BY TRAIN	
From Tuticorin to Visakhapatnam	850
From Visakhapatnam to Calcutta	500
From Calcutta to Raxaul	400
Total	1,750
BY RUNNER	
From Raxaul to Kathmandu	200
Overall mileage from Chengtu to Kathmandu	**8,450**

Conclusion

As we see from the background, of what remains of this grubby piece of cover, is both surprising and fascinating with a colourful story to tell. Who would have thought that a monk would want to petition the King of Nepal and expect some poor novice to walk 150 miles to post the letter? And then walk all the way back during the ravages of February weather. So far, it has taken over nine months of research to this stage and, as we noted, experts are still trying to determine the origin of a previously unseen boxed handstamp. It is these small items that create more understanding of the routes and by which offices the cover took to reach its destination.

It is a pity that it is not known what the petition was about as this would have completed an already fascinating story. There is a great probability that the petition was just one of many that appeared on the Maharajah's desk each morning and finding out which one was sent by the monks of Emei Mountain would be an impossibility after all these years. ✉

Acknowledgements

This article could not have been written without the invaluable help of Colin Hepper and S. L. Shrestha both of the Nepal and Tibet Philatelic Study Circle and Major Richard Pratt of the Chinese Philatelic Society of London.

Marilyn Monroe: An Enduring Cultural Icon

By Richard Logan

MARILYN MONROE MADE THE SUMMER OF 1955 MEMORABLE.

You remember the scene in the movie *The Seven Year Itch* (Fig. 1) where Monroe, in a low-cut white dress, is standing over a New York City metro tunnel grate and when the subway passes below it blows the air up through the grate. Marilyn's skirt billows upward, revealing her attractive legs. She is perceived to be attempting to hold down her skirt but all the while she is smiling coyly at the feel of the gushing, cool breeze. The image is quintessential Monroe. (Fig. 2)

Marilyn Monroe was born Norma Jean Mortenson on June 1, 1926 to Gladys Baker in Los Angeles, California. Because her father had abandoned the family she was given the mother's maiden name and was baptized Norma Jean Baker. Gladys was an attractive woman and worked for RKO Studios as a film cutter. Unfortunately, she suffered from mental illness and was eventually committed to a mental institution. As a result, Norma Jean spent most of her childhood in foster homes and orphanages.

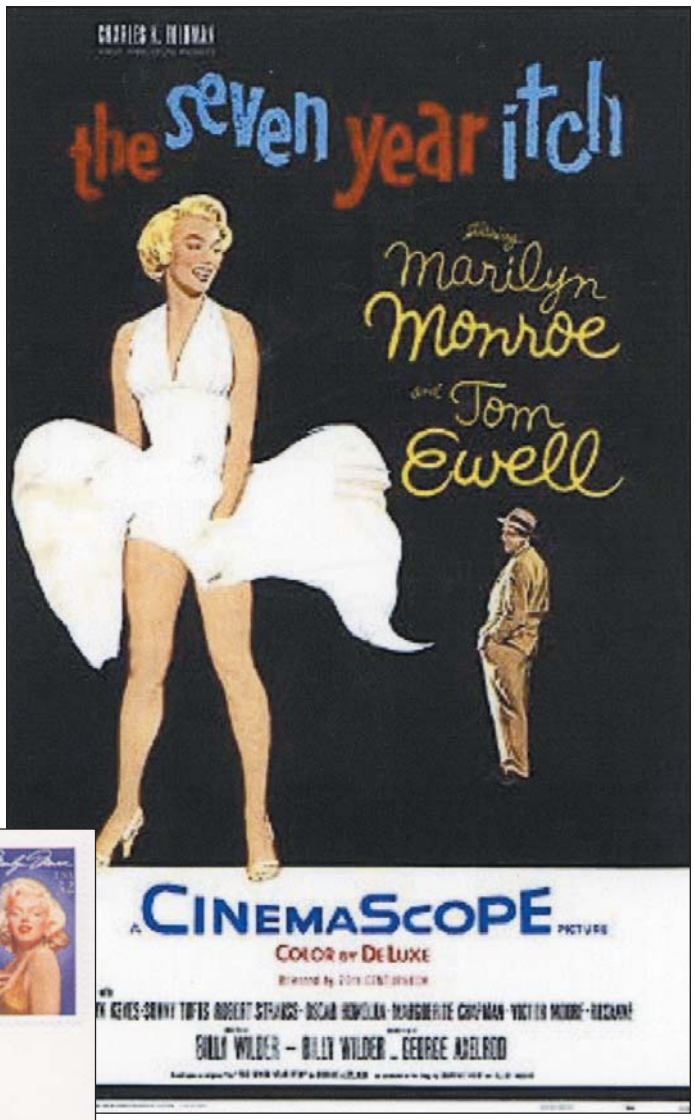




Figure 1 (above), courtesy of Wikipedia.org

Figure 2 (left).

At the age of 11 Norma Jean moved into the home of family friends named Goddard. Five years later, Mr. Goddard was transferred to the East Coast and Norma Jean was left with two options: go to an orphanage or marry.

At the tender age of 16, she married her 21-year-old neighbour, Jimmy Dougherty. In 1944, Dougherty joined the Merchant Marines and was sent to the South Pacific. The marriage lasted only two years.

While Dougherty was away, Norma Jean worked at a munitions factory and from time to time posed as a photographer's model.

Various photo shots of the youngster made their way into the public eye and in August 1946 she signed her first motion picture studio contract with 20th Century Fox for $125 per week.

It was not long after that that she dyed her hair blonde and changed her name. She took her grandmother's surname and became Marilyn Monroe. The rest, as they say, is history.

Monroe's first film, in which she had a bit part, entitled *The Shocking Miss Pilgrim*, was made in 1947. A run of inconsequential film parts filled her time until 1950 when she got small but seminal roles in *The Asphalt Jungle* and *All About Eve*.



Figure 3.

"...if Marilyn Monroe was nothing more than an ample bosom, curves and a head of blonde hair, her attractiveness and legitimate talent that inspired awe in producers, directors and fellow actors would have evaporated a long time ago."

- Sarah Churchwell, in her book The Many Lives of Marilyn Monroe

After these two films Monroe worked steadily until her performance in the 1953 film *Niagara* catapulted her to stardom. Also boosting her career was an earlier calendar shot that appeared in the centrefold of the first issue of *Playboy*.

Following her lead roles in *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes* and *How To Marry a Millionaire*, *Photoplay Magazine* voted Marilyn the "Best New Actress of 1953." At 27 years of age, she had become a "Hollywood Blonde Bombshell."

Marilyn had been dating baseball superstar Joe DiMaggio and on January 14, 1954, they were married. During their honeymoon, Marilyn took time out to perform for the troops stationed in Korea. DiMaggio did not appreciate all these men ogling his wife. It was a theme that haunted their marriage and nine months later they were divorced.

At about this time, Marilyn was ready to shed her "Blonde Bombshell" image as she wanted to pursue serious acting. In 1955 she took a break from studio work and moved to New York City to study under Lee Strasberg at The Actors Studio.

A year later, Marilyn started her own motion picture company named Marilyn Monroe Productions. The company produced *Bus Stop* and *The Prince and the Showgirl*. They were to showcase her talent and versatility as an actress. This talent and versatility was recognized in 1959 with her being awarded a Golden Globe for Best Actress in a comedy for *Some Like it Hot*. It was also her only film that year because she took time out to marry playwright Arthur Miller. This marriage too did not last and they were divorced in January 1961.

Monroe's widespread appeal was further demonstrated at the 1962 Golden Globes when she was named "Female World Film Favorite."

In a shocking turn of events, on the morning of August 5, 1962, at the age of 36, Marilyn Monroe was found dead in the bedroom of her Brentwood, California, home. Her death shocked the world.

During her career, Monroe made 30 films. But she was more than a movie star; she was a Hollywood

Legend. Had she lived, she would be 80 years old this year. However, her memory and film legacies live on.

Sarah Churchwell, in her book *The Many Lives of Marilyn Monroe*, believes that the mole on her cheek, the bedroom eyes and the breathy voice were frozen in time with that mixture of sexuality and innocence, vulnerability and power that made Marilyn so alluring. Churchwell's thesis is that if Marilyn Monroe was nothing more than an ample bosom, curves and a head of blonde hair, her attractiveness and legitimate talent that inspired awe in producers, directors and fellow actors would have evaporated a long time ago.

The United States Postal Service chose Marilyn Monroe to kick off the controversial "Legends of Hollywood" stamp series in 1995. (Fig. 3) Eight artists were commissioned to produce colour concept sketches. Michael J. Deas, a talented illustrator, who has earned four gold medals and three silver medals from the Society of Illustrators and a Hamilton King Award for the single best illustration of 2004, was chosen.

To create the final illustration of Marilyn Monroe he used a studio photograph from the early 1950s, although he made some modifications: Monroe's hand and shoulder are composites based on other photographs. The stamp along with the James Dean (1996) and Audrey Hepburn (2003) are three of the 10 best-selling stamps in U.S. history. Deas has also created 13 other commemorative stamps for the United States Postal Service.

Last year, the *Los Angeles Times* published transcripts from tapes Monroe allegedly made for her psychiatrist. One of the quotes went as follows: "I want to grow old without facelifts. I want to have the courage to be loyal to the face I have made."

It would seem from her quote that Marilyn Monroe hoped for a long life and for professional respect. However, there are countless examples of people not paying much attention to aging blonde bombshells.

Tragic as her death was at such a relatively young age, the mystique of Marilyn Monroe will live on and will never be marred by old age. ✉

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Touring Toronto

By Kimber A. Wald

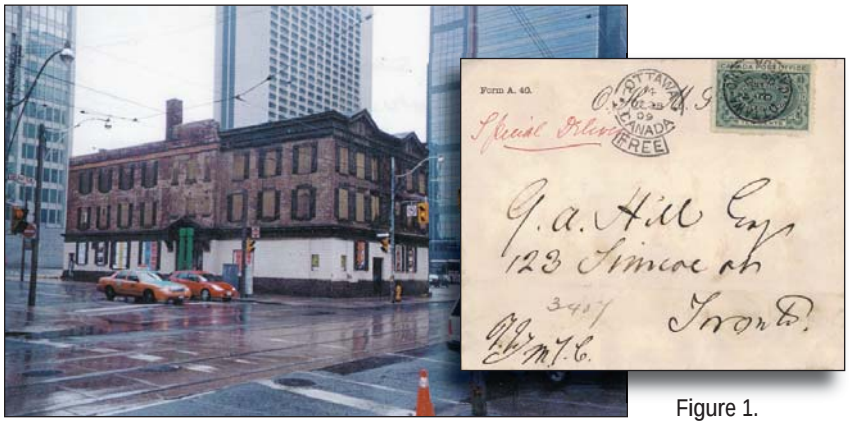


Figure 1.



Figure 2.

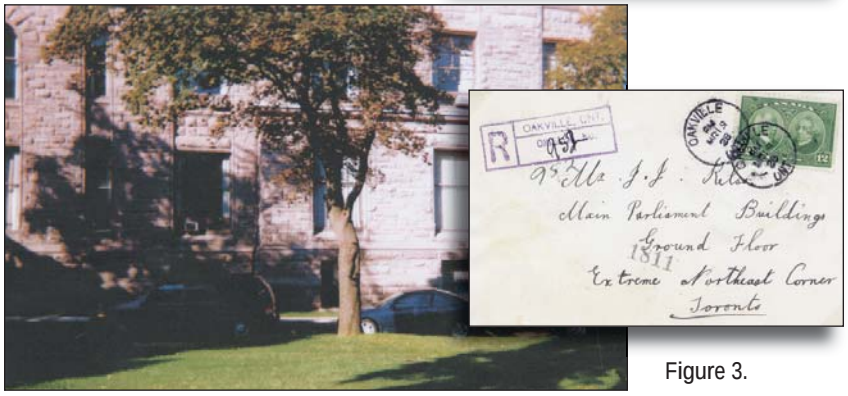


Figure 3.

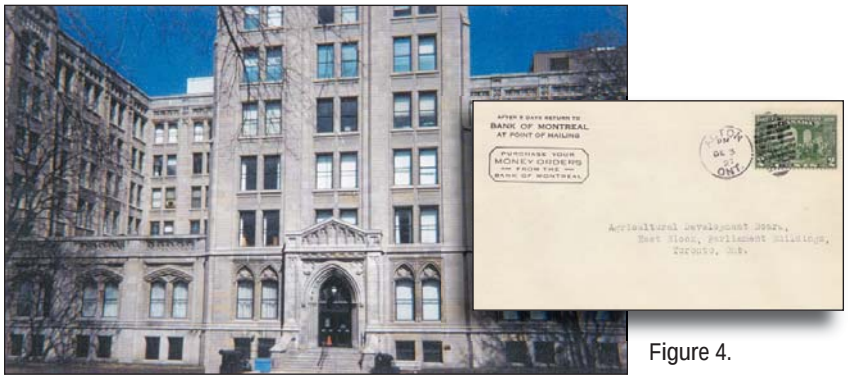


Figure 4.

I usually visit Toronto at least once a year. As a collector of Canadian postal history I particularly enjoy attractive and interesting corner card covers. Of equal interest is seeing the buildings to which these covers went and occasionally from where they were mailed.

Until I disposed of them, two collections that I enjoyed were a specialized study of Canadian Special Delivery stamps and the 1927 Canadian Historical and Confederation issues. Every chance that I had I took photos of the recipient buildings, not only in Toronto but also in other cities where these covers journeyed.

My favourite was an OHMS special delivery cover sent in 1909 to 123 Simcoe Street in Toronto. Coincidentally, many times I stayed at the Toronto Hilton and often looked out of its windows at a large parking lot with a vacant building on one of its corners. One day I walked past the building and realized it was the recipient of my favourite cover (Fig. 1)! Where is my camera? Locating this building was what sparked my interest in finding these structures.

Fortunately, some government bureaucrats receive lots of mail. One of those people in 1928 was J.J. Kelso who was based in the Toronto Parliament Buildings (Figs. 2-3). It was even possible to track down the location of his office due to one cover's inscription which broadened my photography (Fig. 3). Government agencies also moved out of the Parliament Buildings and it is possible to find out where they went with the help of reference sections of public libraries. Thanks to the Toronto Public Library, I tracked down the 1927 location of the Agricultural Development Board (Fig. 4).

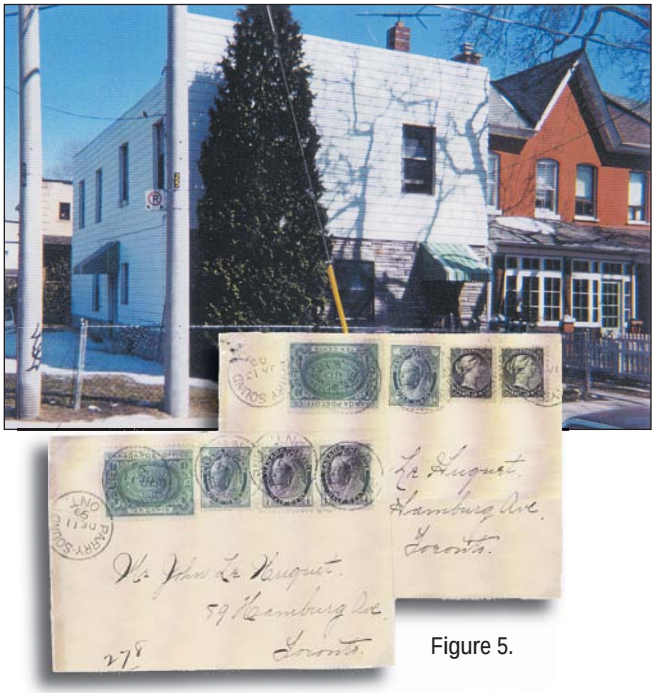


Figure 5.

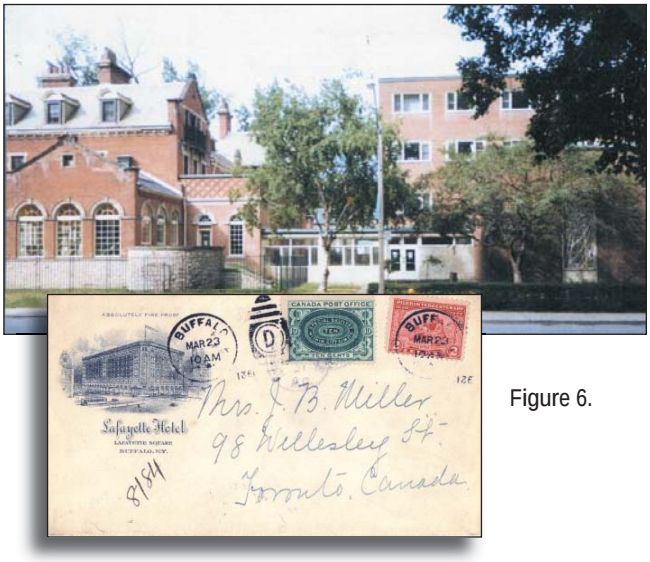


Figure 6.

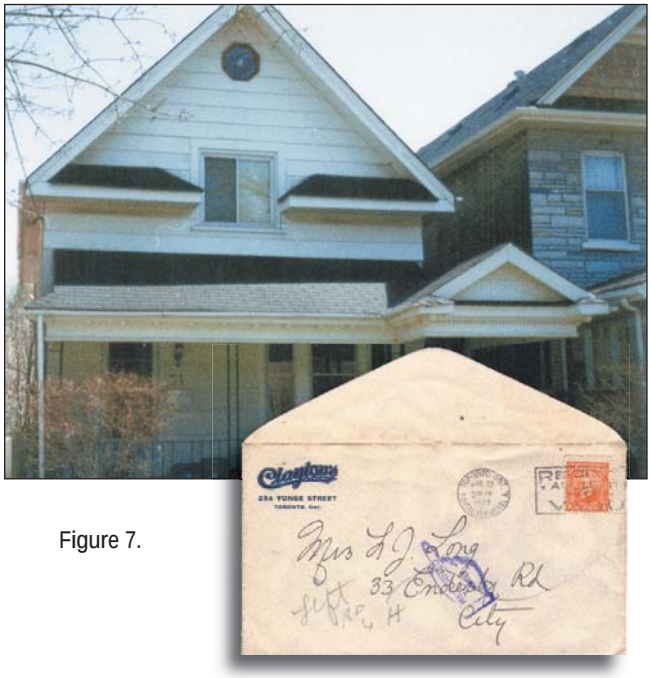


Figure 7.

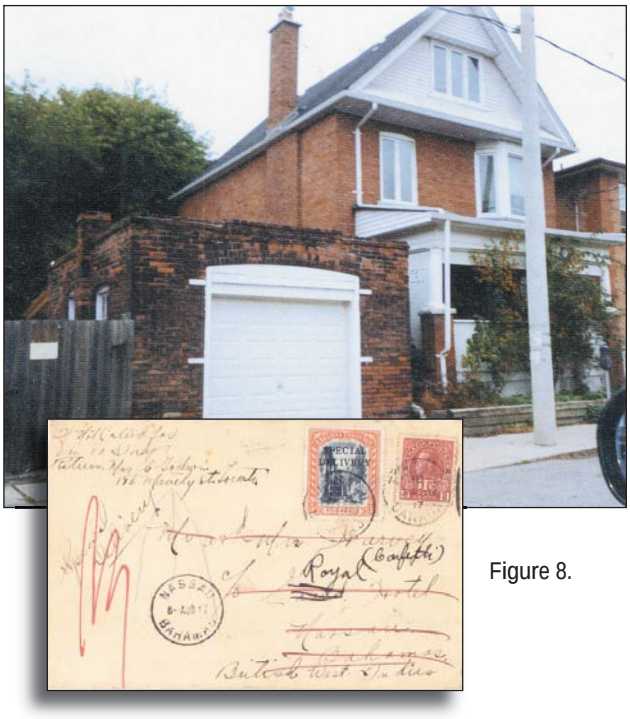


Figure 8.

As the residents of Kitchener know, wars can take an unusual toll. One day you are living in Berlin, Ontario, and the next day you are a resident of Kitchener. The same thing happened during World War I with street names. In 1915 people living on Hamburg Avenue suddenly found themselves either living on Bristol Avenue or Gladstone Avenue (Fig. 5).

Sometimes the covers went to buildings that no longer exist. A letter went to 98 Wellesley Street during 1921 but today the structure is gone. You can see what is there now by standing on the steps of 99 Wellesley Street and looking across the road (Fig. 6).

Other times the buildings are present but there is a problem with the address and the letter bounces back. Clayton's at 234 Yonge Street, Toronto, received a letter back that they sent locally to 33 Enderby Road (Fig. 7). A check of the street reveals there is no number 33 but there is a 31, perhaps the correct destination. In 1915 Mrs. C. Godwin sent a letter to her vacationing friends in Nassau, Bahamas. Fortunately, she had her return address prominently in the corner and since they had apparently returned home, so did her letter (Fig. 8).

Occasionally, you will find the building to which your letter is sent was abandoned. Not only were buildings being abandoned on Simcoe Street but after the mail arrived other recipient addresses vacated, such as 536 Bayview Avenue (Fig. 9).

When the covers go to Kenya, France, or Switzerland, if you do not have much travel money you are stuck checking to see from where the covers were sent. In 1927 Mrs. C. Scarfe, who resided at 294 Broadview Avenue, sent a letter to Berne, Switzerland (Fig. 10). Next year someone associated with the Canadian Philatelic Society (a predecessor organization of The RPSC) sent a letter to Kenya (Fig. 11). Two years later someone residing at 143 John Street sent a letter that bounced around Paris (Fig. 12).

In 1928 other Toronto citizens who lived on small streets did not list their house numbers in the return address but only their name and the road. That is what a former resident of Rosedale Road did on the reverse of her/his letter to Paris, France (Fig. 13). The mail carrier knew where they resided. With half

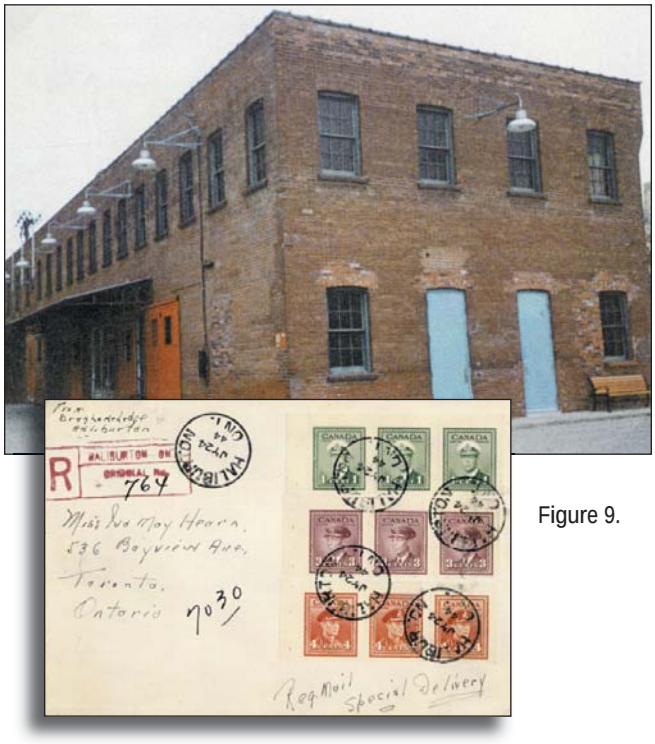


Figure 9.

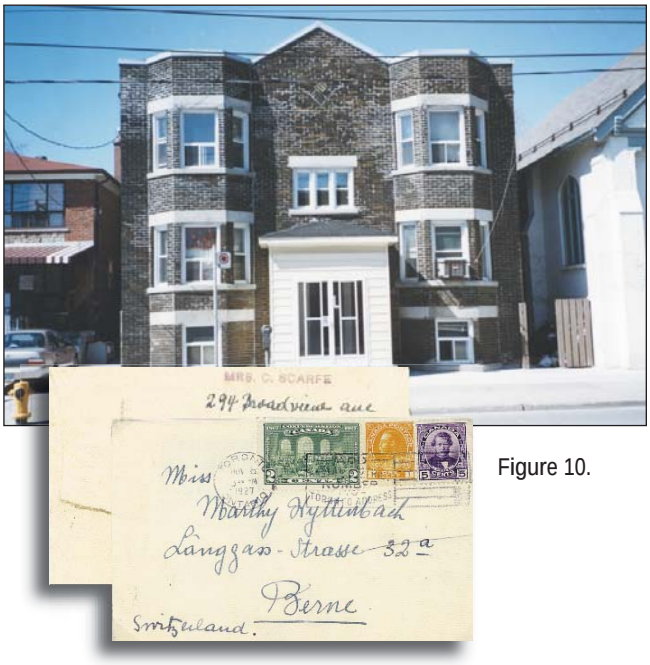


Figure 10.

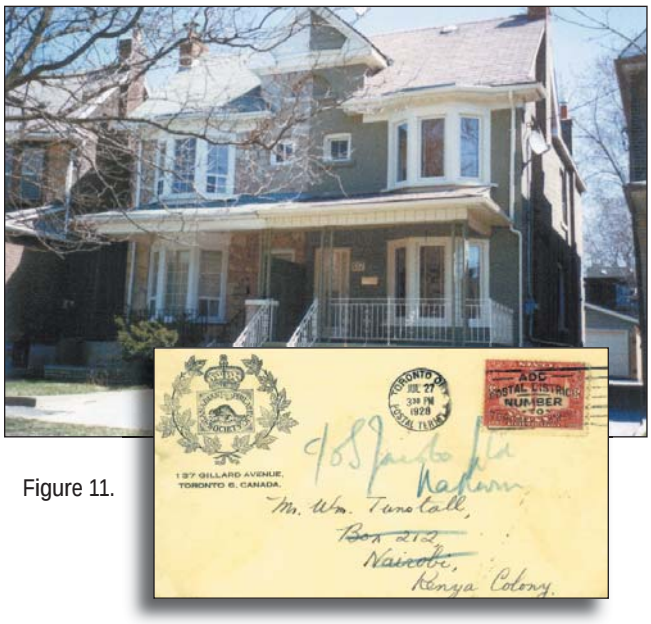


Figure 11.

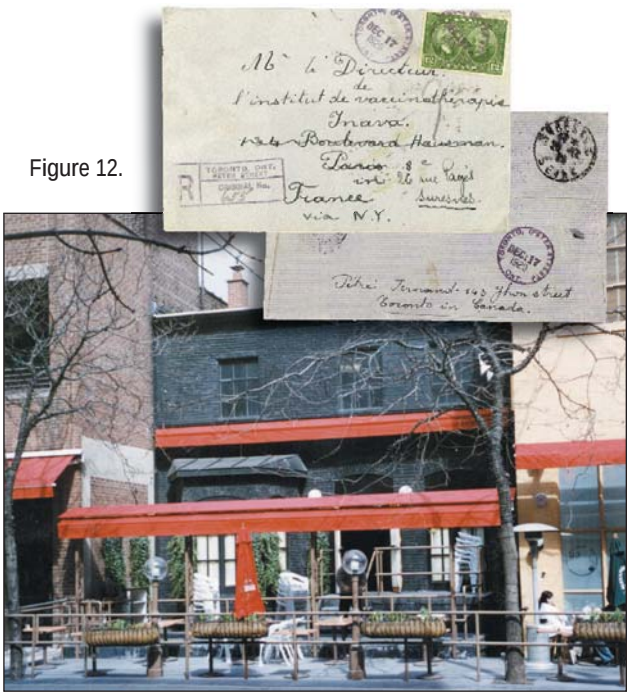


Figure 12.

a dozen houses on Rosedale, the photographer's only choice 75 years later is to select one and hope it is correct.

Other Toronto structures have led dull lives and they are still present (Figs. 14-15).

Finally, the photographer must return home. My aunt in 1927 was visiting her parents in Woodville, Ontario, and sent a special delivery letter to her husband back in Cleveland, Ohio (Fig. 16). Thanks to family archives, I have a photograph taken of the residence in 1916. Not long ago I was in Cleveland and took a colour photocopy of the album page to the current residents of 10325 Adelaide Avenue. Interestingly, they had purchased the home not long before and were delighted to receive their copy. They had wondered how old the residence was and were fascinated to see what it looked like decades earlier. If you engage in photo/philately you may bring much pleasure to someone else besides yourself.

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Figure 13.

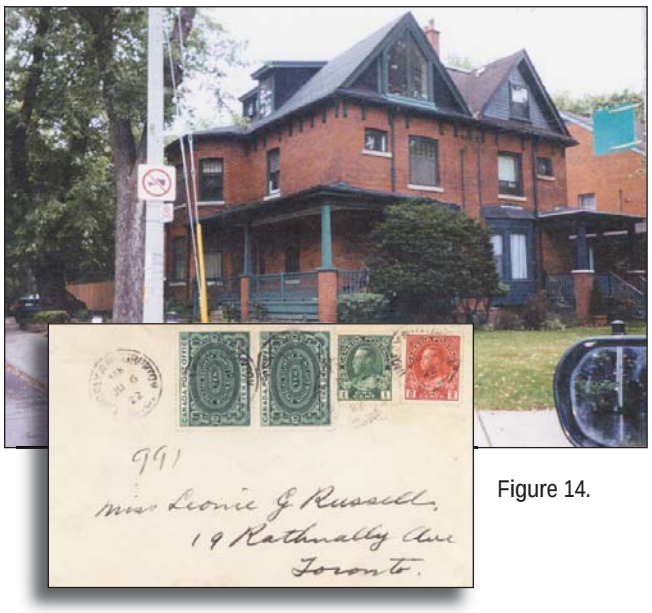


Figure 14.



Figure 15.

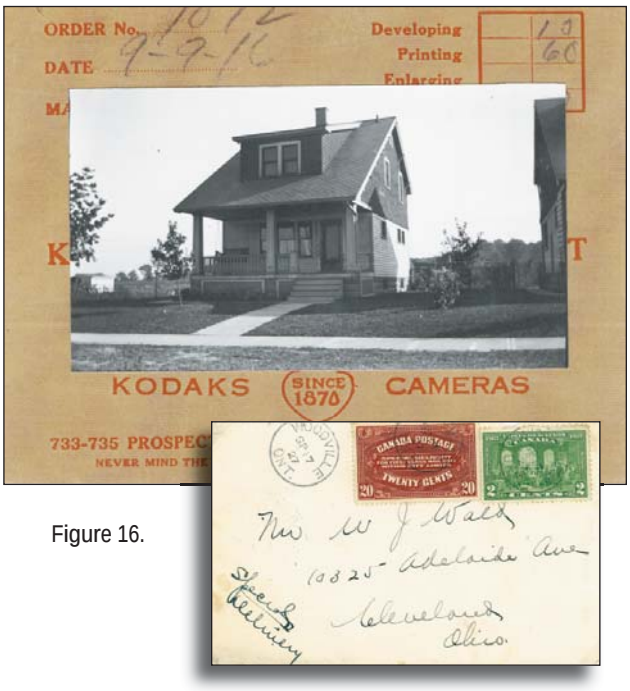


Figure 16.

Fundraising for the Polish Cause in the USA during WWI

Part II

By JJ Danielski

The old Polish diaspora organizations

The co-existence of multiple organizations within the National Defense Committee (NDC) was short lived. After the initial euphoria, caused by the outbreak of the Balkan War started to fall, the existing ideological differences surfaced and prevented any continuation of the co-operation. In June 1913, the Polish Roman Catholic Union and the Polish Women's Alliance removed their representatives from the organization. The Polish National Alliance left NDC in January 1914. Others would follow, leaving only socialists within NDC.

The seceding organizations created their own fundraising structures. A few days after secession, the Polish Roman Catholic Union set up a new organization, the Polish National Council (Polska Rada Narodowa), to organize the regular fundraising in all Polish parishes in the USA of what they called the national tax. The fund they created was named the Polish Treasury (Skarb Polski). The appeal was issued to organize the collection in the entire country on September 13, 1914. Over 170 parishes responded positively.

The Polish Women's Alliance (Zwiazek Polek) in March 1914 set up a special Defense Fund (Fundusz Bojowy). The Polish National Alliance (Zwiazek Narodowy Polski) organized within its structure the Independence Department, and the Independence Fund (Fundusz Niepodlegloscowy). The Polish Falcons opened Kosciuszko Fund (Fundusz Kosciuszkowski). Similar funds were organized by others: for example: Polish Union of America (Unia Polska w Ameryce) in Buffalo, NY, Polish Uniformed Societies (Zwiazek Wojsk Polskich), St Joseph Polish Union and Polish Alma Mater (Macierz Polska).

For several months, until the outbreak of the First World War, these organizations raised money separately. Their fundraising activities assumed different forms such as church collections during mass, members deposits (example, an initial deposit to the Defense Fund set up by the Polish Women's Alliance was set $250), membership dues (even before WWI, the Polish Falcons used membership dues for fundraising purposes), and special fundraising labels.

So far I was able to record only three denominations (5, 10 and 25 cents) of the fundraising labels issued by the Polish National Alliance. Measuring 45 x 28 mm, they bear the text 5c/10c/25 "Na fundusz/Niepodleglo-/sciowy/przy Z.N.P." (For the Polish National Alliance Independence Fund). They were printed on laid paper. The 5 cent label – red print on yellow paper; the 10 cent – dark blue print on rose-lilac paper, and, the 25 cent – brown print on olive-gray paper. The recorded and shown copies seem to suggest that the labels were printed and/or distributed in some kind of pane, the size of which cannot be determined at this time.



Figure 1. Fundraising labels for the Polish National Alliance Independence Fund issued circa 1913-1914.

Polish-American Relief to Wounded Committee

This committee was founded at the outbreak of the First World War by Mr. Jan Smulski (Chicago banker) and Mr. Jan Sosnowski of Warsaw in the Russian part of Poland. Mr. Smulski organized fundraising in Chicago. Mr Sosnowski served as the committee's Warsaw representative until the German Army seized the city; he then moved to P'etrograd in Russia.

Not much is known about the activities of this body. We know that the committee organized a hospital in Warsaw, at 5 Sewerynow. It used a letterhead with trilingual (Russian, Polish and English) text "Hospital for wounded of the Polish-American Committee under the protection of the Russian Red Cross Society under the High Patronage of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Maria Theodorovna", and a circular 37 mm. handstamp with text in Polish "Szpital Polsko-Amerykanskiego Komitetu w Warszawie" (Polish-American Committee Hospital in Warsaw). No information is available on whether or not this hospital was allowed to function under German occupation which started on August 5, 1915 and lasted until the end of the war.



Figure 2 - 37 mm hand stamp of the Polish-American Relief for Wounded Committee Hospital in Warsaw, Poland.

American-Polish Relief Committee of New York, *(the so-called Marcella Sembrich Committee)*

This committee was formed on October 7, 1914 in New York City as an American-Polish Relief Fund by a group of women of Polish origin. The initiative came from the pianist Ms. Zofia Naimska. At a meeting held on October 26, the decision was made to invite Madame Marcella Sembrich as honorary president.

Mme. Sembrich was born in 1858 in the Austrian part of Poland as Marcelina Prakseda Kochanska, later accepting her mother's maiden name as her stage name. She was probably the most popular opera vocalist at the turn of 19th and 20th century. Her début in 1877 in Milan, Italy, was a raging success and was followed by engagements at the best opera houses in Europe. She quickly became the highest paid female vocalist of her time. In 1898 she settled in the USA and sang regularly at the Metropolitan Opera in New York. She retired in 1909 but continued to give recitals until 1917; then taught privately at the Julliard and Curtis schools. She died in 1935 in New York. Marcella Sembrich was famous for her two-octave coloratura soprano, her vocal style and technique.

Getting Mme. Sembrich involved put the fundraising undertaking on the fast track. At the first executive meeting on December 10, 1914 she presented several suggestions. The most important were: to change the name of the organization to American-Polish Relief Committee of New York, invite the influential Americans to the organization and immediately start the press campaign.

By the end of the year she was able to complete a new executive team inviting several influential individuals, among them the Archbishop of New York – Cardinal John Farley, Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., Curtis Guild (former U.S. ambassador to Russia) and Howard Van Sinderen, a financier. The leading New York newspapers began publishing information about the committee. For example, the December 14, 1914 issue of the *New York Times* published "An Appeal to American People" by Marcella Sembrich. The special folded postcard with the map "Poland: the Eastern Theatre of War" was issued. The map showed the contours of the boundaries of the divided Poland with indications of the number of inhabitants under the rule of Russia, Germany and Austria.

In January 1915, Sembrich began recitals for the benefit of the Polish Relief Committee.

Those activities brought so much needed publicity and generated such a positive response that translated into donations from individuals as well as from organizations. Even the American Red Cross used the Committee as a channel to send assistance to Poland.

The situation changed after the arrival of Jan Ignace Paderewski to the USA. Paderewski, a famous pianist and composer, along with Henryk Sienkiewicz, the 1905 Nobel Prize winner in Literature, co-chaired the General Relief Committee for War Victims in Poland which was organized in 1915 in Switzerland. The group of individuals that initiated the Sembrich Committee supported the Central National Committee and the Polish Legions organized in Galicia (in Austrian Poland) as well as the National Defense Committee in the USA. Naturally, at the beginning most of the donations and proceeds were directed there.

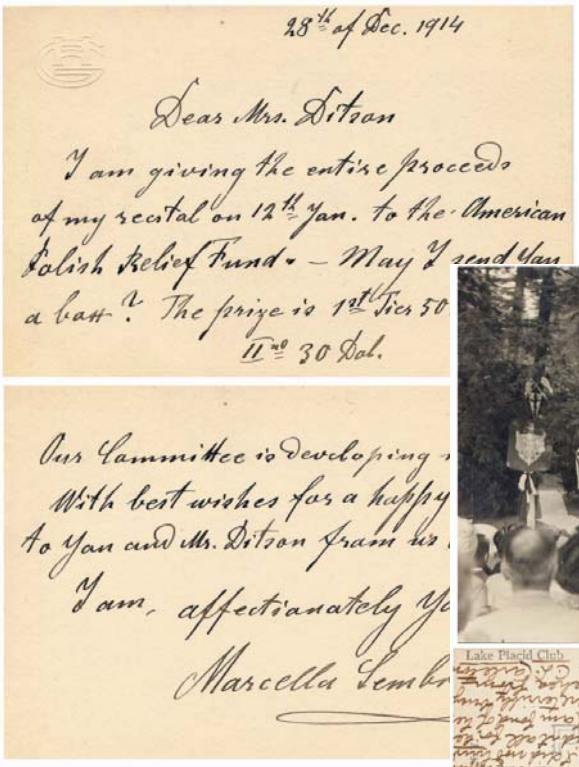
J.I. Paderewski was able to convince Sembrich to send donations to Switzerland, which in turn caused the conflict within the American Polish

Relief Committee. In October 1915 Marcella Sembrich and her husband Wilhelm Stengler tendered their resignations. The Committee, although still receiving donations, went into receivership and finally closed down its offices on July 1, 1916.

To date, I have come across three items documenting the fundraising efforts of the committee. Figure 4 shows the card addressed to Mrs. Ditson in which references are made to Marcella Sembrich's concert at Carnegie Hall in New York City on January 12, 1915. A few years ago, I saw a program and a menu card on eBay from a dinner given on April 11, 1915 to Madame Marcella Sembrich by The Bohemians, a New York Musicians Club. The dinner was held at the dinner theatre Delmonicos (during this time Delmonicos had restaurants at two locations: one downtown at South William Street, where this event likely took place, and uptown at 5th Avenue and 44th Street). The menu has a photo-picture of Mme. Sembrich in medallion on the right-hand side and a red-and-white ribbon with an image of a white eagle on the left. The postcard presented in Figure 5 shows the Polish Benefit Concert given by Mme. Sembrich on August 20, 1915 at Arden Forest Theatre in Lake Placid, NY. Between 1915 and 1921 Mme. Sembrich spent her summers at Lake Placid.



Figure 3. A "gruss aus" (pozdrowienie z) type of postcard with undivided back likely issued before 1900. Card # 9 in the series "great and famous individuals from Poland" (wielcy i slawni ludzie z Polski). The English translation of the Polish text reads as follows: "Marcelina Kochanska-Sembrich, born 1858 in Wisniowczyk, Galician Podolia. High class European opera singer. Former primadonna of the Dresden Opera". Likely printed in Cracow (Austrian part of Poland); no indication by whom.


28th of Dec. 1914

Dear Mrs. Ditson

I am giving the entire proceeds of my recital on 12th Jan. to the American Polish Relief Fund. – May I send You a ticket? The price is 1st Tier 50 11th 30 Dol.

Our Committee is developing

With best wishes for a happy

to You and Mr. Ditson from us

I am, affectionately Yo

Marcella Sembr

Figure 4. A card written by Mme Marcella Sembrich to Mrs. Ditson making reference to her upcoming Polish benefit concert at Carnegie Hall in New York on January 12, 1915.



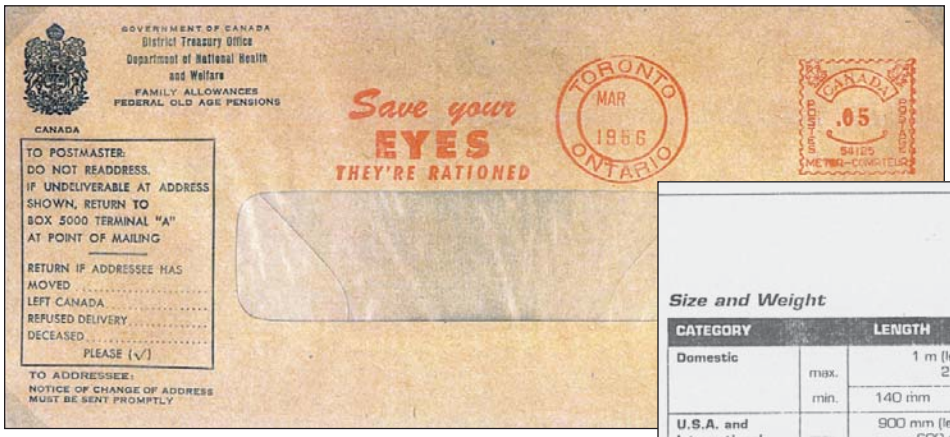
Figure 5 - A real photo postcard showing Mme Sembrich's Polish benefit concert on August 20, 1915, at Lake Placid Club - Arden Forest Theatre.

During a year and a half of activities, the American-Polish Relief Committee's fundraising efforts resulted in the collection of nearly $500,000. The assistance was sent to the Central National Committee in Cracow, the Relief Committee of Bishop of Cracow – Prince Adam Sapieha, the Central Civic Committee in Warsaw, and to the General Relief Committee for Victims of War in Poland (Switzerland). ✉

Transcribing Sounds

by Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC

BRAILLE ALPHABET: Postal Services to the Blind



March, 1956 Federal Government meter cancellation urging eye care.

Free franking of Braille materials in Canada was introduced in 1898 by William Mulock, Postmaster-General, 1896-1905. For this, and other services to the Crown, he was knighted in 1902.

Canada Postal Guide, January 17, 2005, specifies in Section E: Chapter 9 - Page 1 that:

Literature for the Blind is available free of charge to blind persons and recognized institutions for the blind.

On page 2 of the Guide, it is noted that the maximum weight of the domestic mailing cannot exceed 7 kg nor can it be more that 1 m (length, width or thickness) nor more that 2 m combined length and girth. While the minimum dimensions and weight are the same for USA and International mails as for domestic, the maximums cannot exceed 900 mm of combined length, width and thickness with the greatest dimension of any of these to be less than 600 mm.

Canada Postal Guide, January 17, 2005.

Literature for the Blind

Size and Weight

CATEGORY		LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	WEIGHT
Domestic	max.	1 m (length, width or thickness) 2 m (length plus girth)			7 kg
	min.	140 mm	90 mm	0.18 mm	-
U.S.A. and International	max.	900 mm (length plus width plus thickness) 600 mm (greatest dimension)			7 kg
	min.	140 mm	90 mm	0.18 mm	-

Service Standards

Service standards are governed by the service used.

These service standards are not guaranteed. Service standards are estimates of how long it will take for the mail to be delivered.

Options

An option is a service enhancement which is not provided automatically as part of the basic service. The customer must select the option by checking a box or affixing an additional label or sticker.

Signature Copy (Domestic Only): If the Signature option was selected at the time of shipping and if a signature was captured at the time of delivery, a secured signature image will be available, at no charge, on Canada Post's web site. A hard copy of the signature is also available, for a fee, by calling the Customer Relationship Network at 1 888 550-6333. The Signature Copy will be sent to the sender via Lettermail or by facsimile within three business days of the sender's request.

Registered Mail: Registered Mail provides customers with a mailing receipt and offers Signature Copy, Delivery Confirmation and Coverage for loss or damage. For detailed information, Go to Section C – Chapter 15, *Registered Mail*, or Go to Section D – Chapter 10, *Registered Mail – U.S.A. and International*

Miscellaneous

Literature for the Blind must bear a label or the words LITERATURE FOR THE BLIND or DOCUMENTATION À L'USAGE DES AVEUGLES in the top right-hand corner of the address side. Only the words Documentation à l'usage des aveugles are acceptable for International Literature for the Blind.

Every item of material for the use of the blind must be prepared for posting in a manner that will prevent damage to or loss of contents, while permitting easy examination of the contents by postal employees.

Addressing

Addresses must be legible, complete and include the correct postal code. ZIP code for U.S.A. destinations and the name of the country for international destinations, in English or French. Go to Section B – Chapter 3, *Addressing*.

Mail Preparation and Presortation

Mail preparation and presortation options are governed by the service used.

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Varieties

by "Napoleon"

Germany Misdated

Plate flaws changed the birth date of Georg Friedrich Handel on a 1935 stamp, and the death date of Otto v. Guericke on a 1936 stamp. On the 25 pf blue Handel stamp, the birth date of 1685 became "1585" in position 50. Handel not only was given an extra hundred years of life by this, but the value of the position 50 stamp rose from the normal 15 Euros mint never hinged (MNH) and 1.2 Euros used to 70 Euros MNH and 75 Euros used.





"1585" for "1685".

The opposite date effect occurred on the 1936 6 pf green stamp honoring Otto v. Guericke. His life was shortened by six years, with his death moved from 1686 to 1680 in position 96. The normal stamp is 1.6 Euros MNH and 0.6 Euros used. The "1680" variety catalogues 40 Euros for either MNH or used. In the detailed illustration, compare the upright of the last "zero" with that of the earlier "6." The variety comes from absence of the upright, not because the stamp was designed with a zero in position 96.





"1680" for "1686".

"Values:" dividing the variety value by the value of the ordinary stamp will create a multiple the reader can apply to prices from any other catalog. For example, if the ordinary stamp has a used price of 100 Euros, and the variety has a used price of 350 Euros, multiplying a *Scott*™ or *Unitrade*™ price for the used stamp by 3.5 will give an approximate value for the variety. ✉

As usual, colour images are available to those who e-mail me with requests (napoleon@voyager.net).

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TOUTES LES ANNONCES CLASSÉES DOIVENT ÊTRE PAYÉES D'AVANCE.

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make cheques payable to: / chèques payable à: Trajan Publishing

❑ VISA ❑ MasterCard

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Exp. Date / date d'expiration:_____

Name / nom:_____

Signature: _____

Check your advertisement for accuracy of the first insertion. **CANADIAN PHILATELIST** cannot be responsible for the cost of more than one incorrect insertion.

Vérifiez l'exactitude de l'annonce à sa première insertion. **Le Philatéliste canadien** n'est responsable que du coût d'une seule insertion erronée.

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3 _____ _____ _____
6 _____ _____ _____
9 _____ _____ _____
12 _____ _____ _____
15 _____ _____ _____
18 _____ _____ _____
21 _____ _____ _____

OF ISSUES TO RUN IN / Parution dans:_____ numéros de la publication.

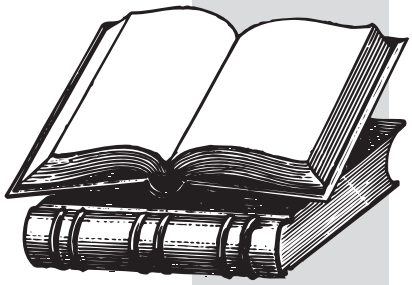
TOTAL # OF WORDS / Nombre de mots:_____

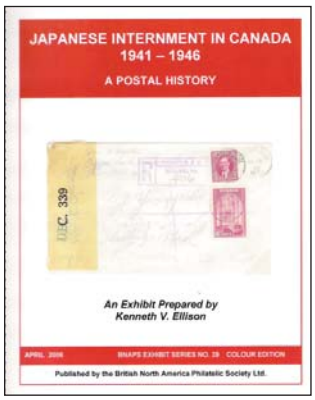
= TOTAL COST / Coût total $_____

All ads require **name**, **address** and **phone number** with order; they do not need to be used in your copy.

Pour commander, indiquez vos **nom**, **adresse** et **no. de téléphone**, qu'il n'est pas indispensable d'utiliser dans le texte de l'annonce.

BOOK REVIEWS
OUVRAGES PARUS





JAPANESE INTERNMENT IN CANADA 1941-1946 A POSTAL HISTORY

By Kenneth V. Ellison. Spiral Bound, 88 pages 8.5 x 11 inches. ISBN: 0-919854-78-8 colour; 0-919854-79-6 b&w. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) 2006. Colour version $C70.00; B&W $C29.95. Shipping extra. Credit card orders (Visa, Mastercard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% overseas. GST is payable for Canadian orders. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. BNAPS books are available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5B6, Canada; Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed via www.iankimmerly.com/books/

As a nation of immigrants, Canada is undoubtedly more tolerant of minority groups than perhaps some other countries. But there is one glaring exception: the expulsion of people of Japanese origin from their West Coast homes as World War II got underway.

The story of this resettlement program that lasted until the cessation of hostilities with Japan's surrender in 1945 is the topic of Ken Ellison's postal history exhibit *Japanese Internment in Canada 1941-1946 A Postal History.*

The exhibit, a Vermeil award winner at BNAPEX 2005 in Edmonton, is the 39th volume in the Exhibit Series published by the British North America Philatelic Society.

Ellison, who has written a number of books, including *British Columbia Hotel Covers, 1880-1920* (see *TCP* Vol. 56, No. 1) and *The Canadian Army's Hong Kong Story 1941-1945* (*TCP* Vol. 56 No. 5), illustrates a number of censor covers from some of the 22,000 individuals of Japanese origin who were interned because they had the misfortune of living along British Columbia's West Coast when war broke out.

From the exhibit's title page we learn that although not a single person of Japanese origin, many of them Canadian citizens, ever committed an act of espionage they were, nevertheless, placed into internment camps. They were stripped of their civil rights, their possessions confiscated, then forced to live out the War Years working on road construction, farms, or volunteer for work at lumber camps, or in local sawmills located at least 100 miles inland.

The exhibit includes covers to and from evacuees after having gone to censors in Vancouver and, occasionally, in Ottawa.

We learn that letters from internees were separated from mainstream mail collected at local post offices and forwarded to censors who applied their censor marks, usually in the form of either a handstamp or a paper label reading EXAMINED BY CENSOR followed by what are believed to be the censor's number and initials.

Although the publication does not contain either an index or table of contents to assist readers in navigating through the exhibit, this omission does not detract materially from its value as an educational tool of a sad era in Canadian history.

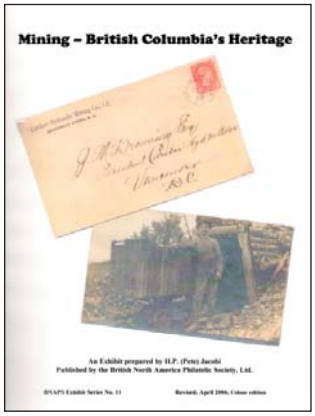
Ellison begins his exhibit with examples of covers from the British Columbia's Security Commission formed by Order-in-Council. Interestingly, even letters from this Commission itself addressed to Japanese individuals were examined by censors, as indicated by the application of a censor handstamp.

The exhibit is replete with examples of covers from interned evacuees to internees in other camps as well as covers to non-Japanese addresses and businesses indicating that, despite their restricted camp life, internees carried on with daily life as best they could.

Several pages of collateral information relating to various internment camp projects complement the book.

In addition to appealing to postal historians, this work will also be of interest to historians in general. In particular, it will be useful for those whose areas of specialization include the World War II years and the war's effects on the rights of nationals who are members of a visible minority.

Tony Shaman



MINING - BRITISH COLUMBIA'S HERITAGE

By Peter Jacobi. Spiral Bound, 234 pages in black & white and colour, 8.5 x 11 inches. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) 2006; ISBN: 0-919854-81-8 (B&W) $C47.95; 0-919854-80-X (Colour) $C140.00. Shipping extra. Credit card orders (Visa, Mastercard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% overseas. GST is payable for Canadian orders. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. BNAPS books are available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5B6, Canada; Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed via www.iankimmerly.com/books/

This award-winning exhibit was originally published as the 11th volume in the BNAPS Exhibit Series. Completely revised, using scanned colour images, the exhibit itself has been expanded and updated with more than 60 new pages added in the present volume.

For enthusiasts of Display Class exhibiting, this publication is one that they will want to own. Not only does it illustrate the various types of collateral material that is acceptable for inclusion in this type of exhibit, it is also a primer on how to go about telling a story using the competitive philatelic exhibit as a vehicle.

As an aside, it should be added that the author is a professional mining engineer with an intimate knowledge of the subject matter in his exhibit. Needless to say, this is an advantage he enjoys over other exhibitors who may not have the professional expertise in the philatelic areas they have opted to collect and display in their exhibits.

By the author's own admission, his exhibit is not composed of rare or unique philatelically franked covers. Rather, it consists of covers that are specifically relevant to the story that the exhibit relates. Replacing the scarce rate, route and destination covers that are frequently seen in award-winning exhibits are corner card covers that are second-to-none: Cariboo, Sheep Creek, Remac, Anyox, and McLeese Lake, among others, are readily apparent. And the numerous postcards interspersed throughout the exhibit would do any deltiologist proud.

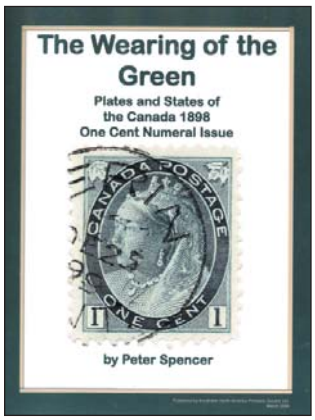
Although the exhibit is somewhat unusual in its composition, as just discussed, and its size consisting of twice or three times the number of frames in a typical exhibits of, say, an average of about eight or so frames. Nevertheless, it does follow the generally accepted regulations of exhibiting and includes the requisite title and synopsis pages.

The exhibit is divided into the following three principal sections: a) the mines of British Columbia, b) the smelters of British Columbia, and c) the financial side of mining. Each is amply illustrated with postmarked covers, period postcards, and copies of relevant financial documents.

Because of the exhibit's wide-ranging but comprehensive coverage, its appeal is not limited solely to philatelists and postal historians. It will also appeal to individuals with an interest in mining in general and to the British Columbia mining industry in particular.

The *Mining - British Columbia's Heritage* is a delightful exhibit that breaks new ground. It is especially recommended for potential philatelic exhibitors with the desire and imagination to mount an exhibit that dares to be innovative.

Tony Shaman



PLATES AND STATES OF THE CANADA 1898 ONE CENT NUMERAL ISSUE

By Peter Spencer. Spiral Bound, 108 pages in colour, 8.5 x 11 inches. ISBN: 0-919854-76-1. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) 2006. $C80.00; shipping extra. Credit card orders (Visa, Mastercard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% overseas. GST is payable for Canadian orders. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. BNAPS books are available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5B6, Canada; Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed via www.iankimmerly.com/books/

The Wearing of the Green, a play on words of the book's title, is a work that brings to readers an illustrated explanation of how to best go about plating Canada's 1-cent Numeral issue of 1898 in as enjoyable a fashion as possible. Amply illustrated in full colour, with a plethora of enlarged images this work, like the author's previous publication dealing with the 2-cent denomination of this issue, entitled *Pretty in Pink The Plates and States of the Canada 1898 Two Cent Numeral Issue* (see *TCP* Vol. 57, No. 1, p. 57), will be a joy to peruse for anyone with even a casual interest in Canada's engraved metal printing plates used to produce our country's classic stamp issues.

The author, a retired high school physics teacher, starts out with a couple of questions. He asks readers how to differentiate two identical-looking stamps illustrated in blow-up form in his book. One hundred and eight pages later readers will have a good idea of how to go about answering these questions.

Twelve plates were used to print the nearly three hundred and fourteen million stamps that were produced over a five-and-a-half-year period. As the design began wearing from heavy use, repairs to the plates were needed and as a result many of them are now known to have existed in more than one state.

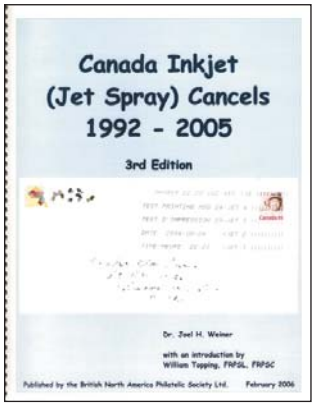
The book is divided into four main sections: 1) periods of plate use; 2) distinguishing design elements of the various plates; 3) step-by-step instructions for identifying each set of plates; 4) and finally, an illustrated sampling of unusual and non-constant varieties for the various periods in which these stamps were printed. Equally useful is the Table of Contents that provides a detailed outline of the material covered in this pedagogical work and the page number(s) where the referenced information is to be found.

What many readers will find surprising is the existence of three distinct types of the so-called "ten-cent on one cent" variety, rather than one, as previously believed. The author devotes 10 pages to their description and documentation in the section of the book that he calls "Garden of Visual Delights."

A short bibliography and an acknowledgement complement the technical aspects of the book.

Although a plating study such as this requires some effort to master by general collectors not familiar with this absorbing aspect of philately, the manner in which this educator has presented the topic makes the task much easier. Spencer has done all the hard work and readers who decide to purchase this highly recommended work will enjoy the benefits to be derived from the author's labour.

Tony Shaman



CANADA INJETS (JET SPRAY) CANCELS 1992-2005

By Joel H. Weiner, 2006, Spiral Bound, 220 pages, 8.5 x 11; ISBN: 0-919854-77-X (B&W only). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Retail Price: $C41.95 plus shipping. For payment by cheque or money order add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% for overseas. Credit card orders (Visa, Mastercard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. GST is payable for Canadian orders. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. Available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5B6, Canada Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/

Serious collectors of Canada's inkjet cancels will want a copy of Dr. Joel Weiner's latest publication listing these machine cancels that were introduced into the Canadian postal system in 1992. Given the number of different jet spray cancellations known to exist, 2,400 unique entries are listed in the current edition with 2,300 of them pictured – an increase of 900 from the 2nd edition – it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for an individual to assemble a collection without the aid of the information contained in this latest work.

An introduction by William Topping, an acknowledged expert on Rapid Cancelling Machines, gives readers a succinct overview of Canada Post's machine cancelling equipment. The machine cancelling era began with hand-cranked, rickety mechanical models that evolved into the electrically powered machines capable of processing about 1,000 letters per hour and, eventually, into today's behemoth machines capable of handling up to nearly 32,000 letters per hour.

The book's Table of Contents serves as a handy list of jet spray machines in current use along with their assigned machine numbers. These machine numbers are an integral part of the spray-on cancel and instantly identify the mail processing plant where the machine is located. Appendix 2 expands this information and provides, in addition to the machine number, its location, the location's associated postal code, and the name of the city where the machine is situated.

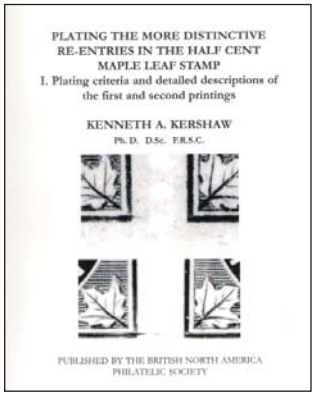
In addition to depicting the machine cancels, as they appear on envelopes, readers are given additional information that makes this catalogue invaluable for collectors. For example, it lists early and late dates of use, slogans, special alignments, spacing, known errors, additional dates of use, the catalogue number and its equivalent Coutts number, along with other technical data that might be of interest to collectors specializing in jet spray cancels.

Appendix 1 provides readers with a comprehensive listing of all slogans produced by jet spray machines from their introduction to the end of 2005 in alphabetical order using the Coutts catalogue number. Because slogans are generally produced by a number of different machines, each listing is cross-referenced with the Weiner catalogue number using the machine number as its basis. For example, catalogue numbers 087 to 089 are machines in operation at the mail processing plant in Calgary, AB.

This 3rd edition, significantly updated from the previous publication, is a requisite for anyone who is serious about jet spray cancels. It will also find a welcome home with collectors of postal history in general as well as slogan cancel enthusiasts.

The price, at a reasonable $41.95, is affordable by today's standards and we recommend this work for its comprehensiveness and its use as a reference. Of course, for members of BNAPS, who are given a 40% discount, their list price is almost a steal.

Tony Shaman



PLATING THE MORE DISTINCTIVE RE-ENTRIES IN THE HALF CENT MAPLE LEAF STAMP I. PLATING CRITERIA AND DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND PRINTINGS

By Ken Kershaw, 2006, Spiral Bound, 136 pages, 8.5 x 11; ISBN: 0-919854-73-7 (B&W only). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Retail Price: $C34.95 plus shipping. For payment by cheque or money order add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% for overseas. Credit card orders (Visa, Mastercard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. GST is payable for Canadian orders. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. Available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5B6, Canada Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/

Until recently, plating enthusiasts of Canada's 1897 Half Cent Maple Leaf issue have not had an overabundance of help in the pursuit of their specialty. But that is about to change. With the release of Kenneth Kershaw's current work on the first and second printings of this issue, published by the British North America Philatelic Society, re-entry aficionados will be able to identify many of the varieties in their collections with a renewed confidence.

With access to what are probably the world's two top collections of the Half Cent Maple Leaf stamps and the die and plate proof material from the National Archives Philatelic Section in Ottawa, Kershaw has been able to take this issue to a new level of understanding in terms of re-entries, re-touches, and tool marks. And with the latest printing and computer technology at the author's disposal, he provides readers with a plethora of illustrations of the reworked plates discussed in this groundbreaking text.

Following a brief review of two published works on the topic in which the author points out their still-relevant and correct information, but also their shortcomings, Kershaw proceeds to introduce readers to the terminology he uses in his text. To ensure that readers clearly understand his explanations he uses a blow-up photo print of the ½-cent stamp accompanied by a list of terms that identify its various features such as spandrels, leaf veins, frame margins and oval frames, and precisely where on the stamp these features are found.

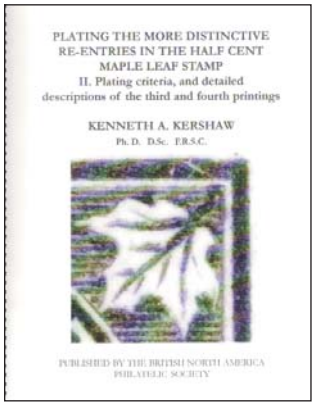
A detailed table of contents gives readers a useful map to navigate what can be an intimidating topic for the uninitiated. For example, an understanding of what are "constant" varieties, guide dots, double re-entries, standard re-entries, tool marks and retouches is required to appreciate the numerous repairs that engravers made to the various plates used to print this issue of two million stamps.

Dr. Kershaw, a retired botanist who spent a significant part of his career in the identification of plants of all kinds in many parts of the world, explains his plating work on stamps as the "taxonomy of bits of paper." After reflecting on this plant taxonomist's foray into the minutiae of the One-Half Cent Maple Leaf issue I suspect that his "glib" description of his philatelic work may be an oversimplification. Indeed, our hobby is indebted to this dedicated individual for his research.

While we would not want to give away the end result of the author's work, it is fair game to tell readers that Kershaw's extensive research revealed that of the four printings, the majority of the plate positions had to be re-entered by the time that the final stamps were printed. Many, in fact, we are told, were re-entered several times.

This BNAPS publication is by far the most comprehensive work on the first and second printings. It is a reference that should be owned by anyone with an interest in the art of postage stamp printing, especially so for the engraved issues that introduced philately to the world as a new hobby 150 years ago.

Tony Shaman



PLATING THE MORE DISTINCTIVE RE-ENTRIES IN THE HALF CENT MAPLE LEAF STAMP II. PLATING CRITERIA, AND DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH PRINTING

By Kenneth A. Kershaw. Spiral Bound, 220 pages, 8.5 x 11 inches. ISBN: 0-919854-82-6 (B&W only). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) 2006. $C41.95; Shipping extra. Credit card orders (Visa, Mastercard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% overseas. GST is payable for Canadian orders. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. BNAPS books are available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5B6, Canada; Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed via http://www.iankimmerly.com/books/

This second work by Dr. Kershaw on the Half Cent Maple Leaf issue is a companion publication to Part I, (see preceding review above). We would like to thank Mike Street, BNAPS Book Department Co-ordinator-Publishing, for providing us with this follow-up publication in the timely manner that has allowed us to print this follow-up review in the same issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*.

Part II essentially continues and completes the work begun in Part I which revealed that the first printing of the Half Cent Maple Leaf issue produced a stamp with visible differences of the engraving in the top and bottom halves of the stamp.

The second state, or printing, stands out due to the removal of the central plate imprint at the centre of the pane of 200 stamps and its re-entry on the two halves of the right- and left-hand panes of 100 stamp respectively. Readers may recall that the issue is printed with 200 stamps to a sheet from a single plate.

But the biggest surprise in the book concerns state three: it does not appear to have been used to print stamps for commercial use, according to the author. But, more about this revelation later.

The fourth printing is remarkable for its somewhat "course" appearance, as the author describes it. Nearly all positions in the top right corner have thickened or doubled hatch lines produced at the expense of diminishing the tonality contrasts of the earlier states.

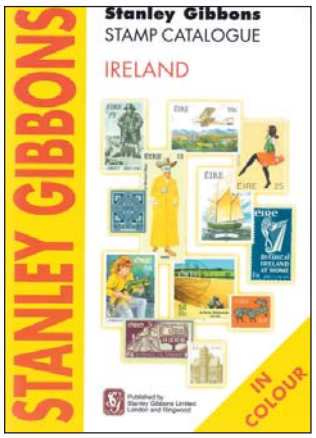
A Table of Contents allows readers to zero in on specific aspects identifying salient features of the two printings. It breaks out the tools that the author has uncovered for identifying a specific stamp's position on the sheet. This portion of the book is divided into two sections with the second part, outlining the positional details on the stamps, taking up 180 pages and consumes the lion's share of the book. By contrast, the author devotes 28 pages outlining the keys needed for the identification of specific positions.

But the biggest surprise for readers is the revelation that no stamps from the third state appear to have been printed for use by the public. Also surprising is that no trace of the right-hand pane of the third state has ever been found. "Despite intense efforts to locate the elusive third printing of the right hand pane, it still remains, apparently, one of Canada's great philatelic rarities," writes Kershaw.

Although no trace of the right-hand pane has thus far surfaced, Kershaw was able to locate a left hand pane of this enigmatic printing. But only a single pane has so far turned up. Still, this fortunate discovery has allowed the author to plate this unique half pane of 100 stamps and this data alone is worth the price of the book.

Should the right hand side of the pane ever surface, the author promises to add an addendum to this publication. With the plating data now available in these companion books, perhaps someone will unearth an example of the elusive third printing in his or her collection.

Tony Shaman



STANLEY GIBBONS STAMP CATALOGUE IRELAND

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. (5 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hants, BH24 3SH); ISBN 0-85259-624-3. Soft cover, 56 pages, 210 X 297 mm; Retail price 9.95 British pounds.

The 2006 edition of *Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue Ireland* is a full colour, comprehensive price list of the stamps of Ireland from the 1922 Great Britain overprints up to and including the St. Patrick issue released on February 16, 2006. A fully illustrated list of stamp booklets follows the individual stamp listing. All stamps and booklets are priced in British pounds although for the convenience of collectors residing in Ireland and on the Continent the identical stamp catalogue has been printed with prices quoted in Euros, according to the publisher.

Complementing this price list is a listing of the country's postage due stamps issued from 1925 to 1988 inclusive. Prices throughout the catalogue are given for both mint and used stamps. One exception noted is the lack of prices for postage due labels. For example, a postage due label of the type used exclusively in the Dublin 2 delivery area, and dispensed by a Pitney-Bowes machine, is illustrated but no prices are quoted.

Otherwise, listings of stamps in this all-new publication are detailed at a level that is familiar to users of the earlier Stanley Gibbons Part I British Commonwealth catalogues.

Similar to other Single Country price list catalogues in this series, this publication also includes the General Philatelic Information and Guidelines to the Scope of Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Catalogues outlining, along with the usual technical data, the firm's pricing and guarantee policy. One of the most useful pieces of information in this section for individuals planning on purchasing stamps from the publisher is the firm's illustrated explanation of the criteria it uses to grade its stamps in terms of margins, gum, centering, and cancellations. Based on this explanation, prospective stamp purchasers will know in advance what condition of stamps to expect for each of the company's five grades: superb, very fine, fine, average, and poor.

Stamp listings up to 1952 were taken from the *Stanley Gibbons 2006 Commonwealth and British Empire Stamp Catalogue*; listings for all subsequent issues were revised and specifically updated for this latest publication.

Attractively designed and fully illustrated, this checklist will provide collectors of the stamps of Ireland with all the philatelic information that they require to assemble a meaningful collection. It is a work that devotees and potential collectors of the postage stamps of Ireland will appreciate.

Tony Shaman

PALMARÈS/RÉSULTATS

This column reports the results of philatelic and literature awards in national-calibre exhibitions in Canada and the awards won by RPSC members, Canadian owned exhibits and exhibits of Canadian material in international exhibitions.

Cette chronique liste les résultats obtenus dans les expositions philatéliques et de littérature nationale et les expositions quasi-nationales d'intérêt aux lecteurs ansi que les résultats obtenus par les Canadiens, les membres du SRPC et les collections de matériel canadien dans les expositions internationales.

By J.J. Danielski

ORAPEX 2006, OTTAWA, ON • MAY 6 & 7 MAI, 2006

Jury panel: Charles Verge, FRPSC, FRPSL (Chair/Président), Tim Bartsche (USA), Rodney Paige, Michael Peach, Joel Weiner; Apprentices/Apprentis: Robert Anderson, Joel Weiner.

Court of Honour

- *1908 Canada One Cent Quebec Tercentenary (One Frame), John McEntyre*

GRAND AWARD – CHAIRMAN'S TROPHY (donated by CANADA POST CORPORATION), and BEST RESEARCHED BNA EXHIBIT (donated by BNAPS), and BEST AIRMAIL AWARD (donated by American Airmail Society)
- *Canadian Interrupted Airmail 1918-1984, Richard Malott*

RESERVE GRAND AWARD (donated by RA STAMP CLUB), and BEST BNA EXHIBIT (donated by BNAPS, St. Lawrence Seaway Regional Group)
- *The Parliament Stamps of Canada, John McEntyre*

YOUTH GRAND AWARD (AAPE and OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY AWARDS) and BEST TOPICAL (donated by AMERICAN TOPICAL ASSOCIATION)
- *Papillons en Liberté, Olivia Bohrer Fortin*

BEST OVERALL POSTAL HISTORY EXHIBIT (OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY PLAQUE)
- *Chefoo and Other Large Circle Date Stamps of the Chinese Imperial Post Office, Sam Chiu*

BEST BRITISH NORTH AMERICA POSTAL HISTORY (P.H.S.C. Certificate and Ribbon)
- *Canadian Registration 1878-1912, David Handelman*

BEST BNA 2-4 FRAME EXHIBIT (BNAPS)
- *Canadian Federal Official Mail: Special Delivery 1939-1953, Bruce Nesbitt*

MOST INNOVATIVE and INTERESTING TOPICAL DISPLAY (Ralph D. Mitchener Award)
- *Soliloquy of a Postage Stamp, Raymond W. Ireson*

BEST MILITARY POSTAL HISTORY (E.R. Toop Award)
- *Japanese Occupation of Wei Ha Wei 1896-1897, Sam Chiu*

RESERVE AIRMAL AWARD (Canadian Aerophilatelic Society)
- *Yukon Airways, Steve Johnson*

BEST NOVICE EXHIBIT (American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award)
- *Canada's 1898 Map Stamp, Rob Lunn*

MOST POPULAR as VOTED by SHOW VISITORS (award donated by RA STAMP CLUB)
- *Air Bridge to Berlin, George Rath*

BEST PRESENTATION AWARDS (American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Pins)
- *Beavers: Nature's Engineers, Larry Davidson,*
- *The West of Winnipeg RPO Hammers, Robert Lane*

AAPE CREATIVITY AWARD (American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Creativity Pin)
- *Paper Texture of Canadian Early Elizabethan High Value Definitives, Robert J. Elias*

APS RESEARCH MEDAL (American Philatelic Society)
- *Stamps of Hungary 1871-1898, Istvan Kecsedy*

APS MEDAL OF EXCELLENCE (American Philatelic Society)

1) Pre 1900 – *The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Robert Parsons*

2) 1900-1940 – *Admirals and Old Lace: King George V – Admiral Lathework – Canada, Jill Hare*

3) 1940-1980 – *Rebuilding the Post: Mail in Postwar Papua and New Guinea, 1945-1984, Marty Zelenietz*

4) Post 1980 – *Canada's Peace Efforts 1956 to Date, Dave Hanes*

Multi-frame exhibits / Collections à cadres multiples

GOLD with Felicitations / OR avec felicitation
- *The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Robert Parsons*

GOLD / OR
- *Canada 1897 Diamond Jubilees, Herb McNaught*
- *Canadian Interrupted Airmail 1918-1984, Richard Malott*
- *Serpentines to Double Headed Eagle - Finland 1860-1917, Oleg Podymow*
- *The Parliament Stamps of Canada, John McEntyre*
- *Canadian Registration 1878-1912, David Handelman*
- *Cheefo & Other Large Circle Date Stamps of the Chinese Imperial Post Office, Sam Chiu*

VERMEIL
- *New Zealand By Air - The Canadian Connection, Mike Shand*
- *Canadian Covers with Foreign Frankings, Gary Steele*
- *Canada's 1898 Map Stamp, Rob Lunn*
- *Rebuilding the Posts: Mail in Postwar Papua New Guinea, 1945-1952, Marty Zelenietz*
- *Beavers: Nature's Engineers, Larry Davidson*
- *Stamps of Hungary 1871-1898, Istvan Kecsedy*

SILVER / ARGENT
- *Pneumatic Post of Vienna: The Empire Period ,Chuck Colomb*
- *Admiral Rate Study - Kitchener, Ontario, Robert Vogel*
- *Canadian Federal Official Mail: Special Delivery, 1939-1953, Bruce Nesbitt*
- *Mr. Green goes to War: The One Cent of the Canadian War Issue, John Munro-Cape*

SILVER BRONZE / BRONZE ARGENTÉ
- *Canada's Peace Efforts 1956 to Date, Dave Hanes*
- *Soliloquy of a Postage Stamp, Raymond W. Ireson*
- *Air Bridge to Berlin, George Rath*
- *The Advanced Posting Service, Charles Livermore*
- *Canada - The Directory Service, Wally Gutzman*
- *L'Antarctique: Le Continent et les Iles Peri-Antarctiques, Michele Cartier*

BRONZE
- *Western Town Cancels on 1897 Victoria Jubilees, John Gordon*

One-frame exhibits / Collections un cadres

GOLD / OR
- *Japanese Occupation of Wei Hai Wei 1896-1897, Sam Chiu*

VERMEIL
- *The West of Winnipeg RPO Hammer, Robert Lane*
- *Admirals & Old Lace: King George V – Admiral Lathework – Canada, Jill Hare*
- *Yukon Airways, Steve Johnson*
- *Postal History of Lindisfarne (Holy Island) 1818-1989, Al Hurst*
- *Paper Texture of Canadian Early Elizabethan High-Value Definitives, Robert J. Elias*

Youth open class exhibits

SILVER / ARGENT
- *Papillons en Liberté , Olivia Bohrer Fortin*

SILVER BRONZE / BRONZE ARGENTÉ
- *Sports on Stamps, Alexander Faulkner*

Youth single class exhibits

SILVER BRONZE / BRONZE ARGENTÉ
- *History of Space Exploration - A Philatelist's Guide, Matthew Dyck (59)*

Youth regional class single frame exhibits

SILVER / ARGENT
- *The Birds, Arielle Bastien (60))*

WASHINGTON 2006, WASHINGTON, DC • MAY 27 -JUNE 3 /27 MAI - 3 JUIN, 2006

GRAND PRIX D'HONNEUR
Guadeloupe Postal History, Edward J.J. Grabowski, (USA)

GRAND PRIX INTERNATIONAL
United States Classics, 1847-1869, and their 1875 Re-issues, William H. Gross (USA)

GRAND PRIX NATIONAL
Classic Mexico: The First Issues from Colonial Mail and First Hidalgos to 1867, Omar Rodriguez (USA)

GRAND PRIX D'HONNEUR CANDIDATES / CANDIDATS AU GRAND PRIX D'HONNEUR
- *The Dominion of Canada: The Large Queens 1868-1897, The Brigham Collections (Canada)*
- *Australasian Birdlife, Damian Läge (Gernany)*

LARGE GOLD / GRAND OR
- *British Columbia & Vancouver Island 1858-1871, "Fraser Thompson" (USA)*
- *The Dominion of Canada: The Small Queens 1870-1897,The Brigham Collection (Canada)*
- *Prince Edward Island: The Philately of the Province: 1861-1873, Alan J. Griffiths (United Kingdom)*
- *Edward (All for Love), George Guzzio (USA)*

GOLD / OR
- *The Nile Post Handbook & Catalogue of Egyptian Stamps, Joseph Chalhoub (Canada)*
- *Mexican-American War, 1846-1848, Mark Banchik (USA)*
- *Canada's Postal Rates: April 6, 1851 through June 30, 1859, Warren Wilkinson (USA)*
- *Barbados, 1686 to 1882, M. Fitz Roett (Canada)*
- *The "In British Occupation" Provisionals of Baghdad and Mosul, dr Akthem Al-Manaseer (USA)*
- *Stampless and Classic Period Covers to and from the Ionian Islands 1501-1900, William Liaskas (Canada)*

LARGE VERMEIL / GRAND VERMEIL
- *History of Maximaphily, George Constantourakis (Canada)*
- *Definitive Postage Stamps of Canada (1953-2005): An Analytical Approach, Vol. 1-5, Joseph Monteiro (Canada)*
- *The Postal History of Canada's Semi-Official Airmail, Tom Watkins (Canada)*
- *Newfoundland Postal History 1857-1899, Colin Lewis (United Kingdom)*
- *Canada: Imperial Penny Postage 1898, Fred Fawn (Canada)*

VERMEIL
- *Canada: The Half-Cent Small Queen Issue 0f 1882-1897, Herbert McNaught (Canada)[85]*
- *The SCADTA System from Canada to Colombia, South America, Ray Simrak (Canada)[84]*
- *The Panama Canal Story, Raymond Ireson (Canada)*
- *The Canadian Philatelist/Le Philateliste Canadien, RPSC (Canada)*
- *Gold Coast: Victorian Stamps and Postal History, Peter Newroth (Canada)*
- *British Colony of Canada: 2nd Bill Stamp Issue, J. Richard Fleet (Canada)*
- *Ireland, 1840-1941, Kenneth Magee (Canada)*

LARGE SILVER / GRAND ARGENT
- *Canadian Unemployment Insurance Stamps, Joseph M. Shelton (Canada)*
- *Additional Data to the 1850 Kreuzer and Centes Stamp Issue, István Kecsedy (Canada)*

SILVER / ARGENT
- *The Min Hsien Chu Postal System of China, Ken Lewis (Canada)[74]*
- *The Postal History of World War II Mail between New Zealand and Switzerland, Robin Startup and Charles LaBlonde (USA)*
- *Darnell Stamps of Canada Catalogue, Lyse Rousseau (Canada)*
- *In come the Pigs, Amber O'Reilly (Canada)*
- *Le football: L'Univers du ballon rond, Myriam Chasse (Canada)*
- *Chess: Game of Champions, Kurt Glatzfelder (Canada)*
- *Les ambulants postaux de la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Grand Tronc: le tronçon Québec à Rivière-du-Loup (1860-1880), Jean-Pierre Forest (Canada)*
- *World War II Mail from Switzerland to Great Britain, Canada and the United States, Charles LaBlonde (USA)*

SILVER BRONZE / BRONZE ARGENTÉ
- *Les oisesaux du monde, Simon Gauthier (Canada)*
- *The Canadian Aerophilatelist, Chris Hargreaves (Canada)*
- *The Canadian Connection, Volume 19, John G. Peebles (Canada)*
- *E-Flagstaff: King George V Silver Jubilee Study Circle, Neil Donen (Canada)*
- *Canadian Philatelic E.F.O.s, Lyse Rousseau (Canada)*

BRONZE
- *Milestones in the History of Aviation, James Barron (Canada)*
- *Sur la route des chateaux, Kiefer-Dylan Diles (Canada)*
- *La Balle au Pied: Histoire du Football, Antoine Bastien (Canada)*

OMISSION

An omission occurred in Palmares from AmeriStamp Expo 2006 published in the July-August issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*. Harlan Stone had shown two exhibits, not one, in the One Frame Championship Class. The exhibit entitled "Swiss Postal Reply Cards in the International Mails 1879-1905" did not find its way into the original palmares. Apologies to Mr. Stone and thanks to Mr. Fawn for bringing this to my attention. - ***JJ Danielski***

PALMARES/RÉSULTATS



PRESIDENT'S page
la page du PRÉSIDENT

by / par Charles J.G. Verge

This is my last message as your president and my second part of a two-part message of thanks.

THANK YOU ...

... to the members of the Executive, the Board of Directors and the Officers of the Society who have supported me, encouraged me and prodded me into action;

... to Andrew Parr, Daryl Oliver and the staff of Parr & Associates, who have seen the Society through hard times and made it better by providing sound office management for almost a decade;

... to Margaret Schulzke, our Executive Assistant, and Peter Butler, the Director of the National Office, who have successfully assured the transition of The RPSC office from Parr & Associates into an independent organization;

... to Ted Nixon and the members of the Board of the VGG Foundation for their willingness to house the National office of The RPSC;

... to D. Robin Harris, our Webmaster, and Rick Penko, our Vice-President, for completely overhauling our database system;

... to John Walsh, at the easternmost part of this country, who single-handedly scanned over 25,000 pages of our magazine going back to the 1930s – they will shortly be on- line for your enjoyment;

... to Paul Winkler, Bret Evans, Jim Szeplaki and the staff at Trajan Publications, without whom *The Canadian Philatelist* would not be published;

... to Tony Shaman, who turned *The Canadian Philatelist* into a world class magazine and who graciously put up with my continuous queries, comments and advice;

... to past presidents Jim Kraemer, Bill Robinson and Keith Spencer, who have been invaluable resources;

... to past president Michael Madesker, who not only saw in me, many years ago, a future president of The RPSC, but also for his mentoring, friendship and sharing a birthday;

... to the late Harry Sutherland for his wise counsel, support and mentoring;

... and, most importantly, once again, to all the members of The RPSC who have called, written or supported me in my task as president;

... I am grateful for your help, support and encouragement in promoting the hobby, promoting Canadian philately and enhancing the lives of stamp collectors during my six years as your president. ✉

Voici mon dernier message en tant que président. Il constitue la deuxième partie d'un message de remerciements en deux volets.

MERCI ...

... aux membres de l'Exécutif, du Comité d'administration et aux officiers de la Société qui m'ont offert leur support, leur encouragement et qui m'ont poussé dans le dos;

... à Andrew Parr et Daryl Oliver et le personnel de Parr & Associates qui nous ont aidé pendant des moments difficiles en aidant la Société à s'améliorer par leur gestion du Bureau national pendant presque une décennie;

... à Margaret Schulzke, notre adjointe exécutive, et Peter Butler, le Directeur du Bureau national qui ont assuré avec succès une transition efficace du bureau de La SRPC de Parr & Associates à un organisme indépendant;

... à Ted Nixon et au Conseil d'administration de la VGG Foundation pour l'accueil qu'ils ont donné au Bureau national;

... à D. Robin Harris, notre webmestre, et à Rick Penko, notre vice-président, pour avoir mis à jour notre système désuet d'informatique;

... John Walsh, de l'endroit le plus à l'est du pays, pour avoir numériser plus de 25,000 pages de nos publications datant des années 1930s jusqu'à nos jours-ils seront sur notre site web sous peu;

... à Paul Winkler, Bret Evans, Jim Szeplaki et le personnel de Trajan Publications sans qui nous n'aurions pas de *Philatéliste canadien*;

... à Tony Shaman pour ses efforts soutenus afin que *Le philatéliste canadien* devienne une publication de renommée mondiale et qui a continuellement accepté avec bonne grâce mes questions, mes commentaires et mes conseils;

... aux anciens présidents Jim Kraemer, Bill Robinson et Keith Spencer qui ont été des ressources sans pareil;

... à l'ancien président Michael Madesker qui a vu en moi, il y a maintes années, un futur président de La SRPC; pour son mentorat; son amitié et pour partagé mon anniversaire;

... au regretté Harry Sutherland pour ses conseils avisés, son support et son mentorat;

... et, le plus important, encore une fois, à tous les membres de La SRPC qui m'ont appelé, écrit ou soutenu dans mon rôle de président;

... je suis reconnaissant de votre aide, de votre soutien, de votre encouragement quant à la promotion de la philatélie canadienne et de l'enrichissement que vous avez apporté à la vie des philatélistes pendant mon mandat de six and en tant que votre président. ✉

MEMBERSHIP report
Des nouvelles de nos MEMBRES

NEW MEMBERS / NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

The following applications were received and are herewith published in accordance with the Constitution. If no adverse reports are received within 30 days of publication, applicants will be accepted into full membership. Any objections should be sent to the National Office, P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1.

Les demandes d'adhésion ci-dessous ont été reçues et sont publiées en conformité avec la constitution. Si aucun commentaire n'est communiqué au Bureau national, (C.P. 929, Succursale Q, Toronto, ON, M4T 2P1) d'ici 30 jours, les adhérants seront acceptés comme membres.

(M) minor - activity guaranteed by parent or guardian / mineur - activités philatéliques garanties par un parent ou un tuteur.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBER

I-28513 • Dave Rowlandson
Canada - Newfoundland..Airmail

I-28515 • Robert Houghting

I-28516 • Wayne Harms
Canadian - Centennials, Admirals, Small Queens, Great Britain, New Zealand used

I-28517 • Fred Bukowski
Canada and the Provinces

I-28518 • Neilson Wood, Jr.
Newfoundland, Canada 1920-1975, anything postal related to Great Lakes, Welland Canal and St. Lawrence Seaway

I-28525 • G. Henry Carpenter

I-28526 • Wayne Ediger
British North America

I-28527 • John Hollingshead

I-28529 • Patrick Timko
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MESSAGES from the National Office
MESSAGES du Bureau national

by Peter Butler,
Director, National Office

par Peter Butler,
directeur, Bureau national

"Who says insurance is a must for all collectors and clubs?"

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, that's who!

Recently two topics have dominated communications between members and the National Office... clarification of membership data and insurance inquiries. With the move of the office to the V. G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation earlier this year and the encouragement of renewing or applying for membership with an on-line application, the confusion and the need for assistance were understandable. Those issues are behind us and it is now time to focus on the second area that needs attention: two forms of insurance.

Perhaps the biggest benefit The RPSC can provide for members is the opportunity to obtain excellent insurance coverage at substantial savings on premiums. Congratulations if you already have coverage for your collection from Hugh Wood Canada Ltd. Rest assured you have great coverage at the best rates in the business. If your stamp club has third party liability insurance (also with Hugh Wood Canada Ltd.) through the Society, congratulations are in order again. Your club has taken a responsible approach to covering itself and its members from liability claims. Unless you wish to review how fortunate you are with this excellent coverage, you may wish to skip ahead now to another article in the magazine. But if you or your club lacks coverage, please read on. There probably will not be a more important decision you could make this year than to consider proper coverage. Peace of mind is important especially for stamp collectors and their clubs for continued enjoyment and involvement in the hobby.

Let us look at personal collection insurance first. There was a time when I used to have a codicil added to my home insurance to cover my collection. It was the thing to do, along with covering my wife's jewelry and a few pieces of art. It was costly but I did it to be safe. Then I joined The RPSC and read about the insurance offer available to members. Not only were the premiums considerably lower, but there was no inventory required for any single items valued at less than $25,000. There also was no exclusion of coverage while traveling with my exhibits or collections from home to club meetings or shows as stated in my previous policy. Did you also know that if you have a home monitoring alarm system or a rated safe, there could even be further savings? Bank vault coverage has lower premiums also. If you don't have insurance for your collections, please pull out the insert in this magazine, fill it out and send it today. For this type of insurance you need to deal

« Qui dit que toute collection et tout club devraient être assurés? »

Nulle autre que La Société royale de philatélie du Canada!

Récemment, deux sujets ont dominé les communications entre les membres et le Bureau national... les précisions sur les données se rapportant à l'adhésion et les questions relatives aux assurances. Le déménagement du bureau à la V. G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, plus tôt cette année, et l'encouragement à remplir les demandes d'adhésion ou de renouvellement en ligne ont créé une confusion et un besoin d'assistance compréhensibles. Mais ces questions sont déjà derrière nous et le temps est venu de s'attarder au deuxième point qui requiert notre attention : deux types d'assurances.

Le plus grand avantage que peut procurer La SRPC à ses membres est peut-être l'occasion de bénéficier d'une excellente couverture d'assurances et d'importants rabais sur les primes. Félicitations, si votre collection est déjà assurée par Hugh Wood Canada Ltd. Soyez tranquilles, vous jouissez d'une excellente protection au meilleur prix qui soit sur le marché. Si votre club possède une assurance du recours des tiers, par le biais de La Société (aussi avec Hugh Wood Canada Ltd), encore une fois, félicitations! Votre club a adopté une approche responsable en se protégeant, et en protégeant aussi ses membres, contre les demandes en cas de responsabilité. À moins que vous ne vouliez vous rappeler toute la chance que vous avez de profiter d'une si excellente couverture, le moment est sans doute venu de passer à un autre article. Cependant, si vous ou votre club n'avez pas une telle protection, poursuivez s'il vous plaît votre lecture. La décision de vous assurer convenablement s'avérera sans doute la plus importante parmi celles que vous prendrez cette année. La paix de l'esprit vaut son pesant d'or, surtout pour que les philatélistes et leurs clubs continuent d'avoir du plaisir et de s'investir dans leur passe-temps.

Commençons par examiner l'assurance d'une collection personnelle. Il fut un temps où je comptais sur un codicille annexé à mon assurance-habitation pour couvrir ma collection. C'était la chose à faire, de même que pour assurer les bijoux de ma femme et quelques œuvres d'art. Cela était coûteux, mais je voulais être à l'abri. Puis, je suis devenu membre de La SRPC et j'ai lu l'information sur l'assurance offerte aux membres. Non seulement les primes étaient-elles beaucoup plus basses, mais il n'était pas nécessaire de dresser une liste des articles uniques de valeur inférieure à 25 000 $ dollars. Contrairement à ce que stipulait mon assurance précédente, il n'y avait pas d'exclusion de couverture quand je déplaçais mes collections de la maison à des lieux d'expositions ou de réunions. Saviez-vous que si vous avez un système d'alarme ou un coffre-fort approuvé, vous pourriez économiser davantage? Les primes couvrant ce qui est placé en salle forte sont également réduites. Si votre collection n'est pas assurée, s'il vous plaît, détachez le coupon qui

directly with Hugh Wood Canada Ltd., not the National Office. We are happy to provide information but your best bet for that is to call or e-mail the insurance company directly.

The real need for responsible action on the insurance front is on general liability coverage for stamp clubs. There are over 100 stamp clubs in Canada. 75 of them are Chapters of The RPSC. One third of those clubs purchase liability insurance through The RPSC from Hugh Wood Canada Ltd. That number is a concern for the executive of The RPSC because it indicates that many of our chapters lack the proper coverage to protect the club directors and the membership. Let me explain the rationale behind that statement.

General, or third party liability insurance covers, "those sums that the insured becomes legally obligated to pay as compensatory damages because of bodily injury or property damage to which the insurance applies." (HWI brochure)

I have heard from stamp club leaders that they are covered by the insurance of the party from whom they are renting space for their meetings, shows, etc. While that could be true, that insurance protects the owners of the building, not necessarily your club. And we all know that parties in the business of suing for damages look in all directions for liability. A club needs coverage for legal expenses alone, not to mention the liability aspect. We know of a club that was sued because a guest of a member tripped over a brief case and suffered injury and loss of work. It was a nasty situation to be sure.

Whether a club holds shows in the same venue that it meets, at a local mall or in a local community church... whether it meets in a municipal community building or a member's basement recreation room, clubs need liability insurance. Many clubs have investigated this scenario over the years and have found that the cost for such coverage is beyond their means. Often quotes are well over $1,000 a year. Do clubs realize that coverage through The RPSC from Hugh Wood Canada Ltd. could be one tenth of that figure? Last year coverage cost clubs approximately $165 each.

Most landlords require tenants to carry liability insurance and require a copy of the policy for their records. If your club uses space for meetings or shows but doesn't submit a copy of an insurance policy, the club is in an untenable situation. Any claim can be a significant expense in settling a loss and/or providing the cost of legal defense even when innocent. Boards of directors, executives as well as club members need to seriously consider this opportunity. Need we add that clubs who are not chapter members do not qualify for this major saving in the purchase of liability coverage?

It is not our wish to appear to be alarmists in this regard. We would, we hope, be seen as realists, providing advice and service as individual members and club chapters of RPSC.

se trouve dans cette revue, remplissez-le et postez-le aujourd'hui. Pour ce genre de police, vous devez vous adresser directement à Hugh Wood Canada Ltd. et non au Bureau national. Nous sommes heureux de vous informer, mais vous aurez davantage de succès en appelant directement la compagnie d'assurances ou en lui envoyant un courriel.

En ce qui concerne les clubs qui veulent agir de façon responsable, une assurance de responsabilité générale conviendra. Il existe plus de cent clubs philatéliques au Canada, soixante-quinze d'entre eux étant des chapitres de La SRPC. Le tiers souscrit un contrat d'assurance de responsabilité générale de Hugh Wood Canada Ltd., par le biais de La SRPC. Un tel nombre préoccupe La SRPC, car il indique que beaucoup de ses chapitres ne jouissent pas d'une protection adéquate pour couvrir leurs directeurs et leurs membres. Permettez-moi de vous expliquer la logique de mon propos.

L'assurance générale, ou de responsabilité de tierce partie, couvre « les sommes que l'assuré doit payer à titre de dommages compensatoires en raison de blessures corporelles ou de dommages à la propriété auxquels s'applique l'assurance » (traduit de l'anglais, brochure HWI).

Certains directeurs de clubs m'ont dit que l'assurance du bailleur de l'immeuble qu'ils utilisent pour leurs réunions, leurs expositions, etc., les protège. Bien que cela puisse être vrai, une telle assurance protège les propriétaires de l'édifice et pas nécessairement le club qui y exerce ses activités. De plus, nous savons fort bien que les parties impliquées dans une poursuite pour dommages cherchent dans toutes les directions afin de trouver un responsable. Les clubs ont besoin d'une protection qui couvre les éventuelles dépenses légales, sans parler des responsabilités. Nous connaissons un club qui a été poursuivi par une personne invitée d'un membre. Cette personne s'était blessée en trébuchant sur un attaché-case et a ensuite perdu des journées de travail. Une chose est sûre, l'expérience a été des plus déplaisantes.

Qu'un club organise des expositions dans ses locaux de réunions, dans une galerie marchande de sa localité, dans une salle paroissiale... dans une salle communautaire ou dans le sous-sol de l'un des membres, il lui faut une assurance-responsabilité. De nombreux clubs ont examiné le schéma au fil des ans et ont conclu qu'ils ne pouvaient se payer une assurance. Le prix s'élève souvent largement à plus de 1000 $ par année. Les clubs se rendent-ils compte qu'une couverture de Hugh Wood Canada Ltd. en tant que membre de La SRPC pourrait correspondre à un dixième d'un tel montant? L'an passé, les clubs ont payé en moyenne 165 $ pour une telle assurance.

La plupart des propriétaires exigent que leurs locataires acquièrent une assurance-responsabilité et leur fournissent une copie de la police à mettre dans leurs dossiers. Si votre club utilise un espace pour ses réunions ou ses expositions, mais qu'il n'a pas fourni une copie de son assurance-responsabilité, il se trouve dans une situation indéfendable. Toute réclamation pourrait représenter une dépense importante quand il faudra régler une perte, payer pour se défendre légalement, ou les deux, même en cas d'innocence. Les conseils d'administration et les directeurs, autant que les membres des clubs, doivent examiner attentivement une telle offre. Est-il nécessaire d'ajouter que les clubs qui ne sont pas affiliés ne se qualifient pas pour bénéficier de l'économie importante qu'ils réaliseraient en se procurant cette protection sur la responsabilité?

Nous ne voulons pas sembler alarmistes à cet égard. Nous espérons plutôt être perçus comme des personnes réalistes qui prodiguent des conseils et rendent service, en tant que membres de La SRPC à titre individuel, et en tant que chapitres.

Attention RPSC Chapter Clubs

In order to apply for Chapter Liability Insurance through The RPSC for the 2007 year, a club representative (President, Treasurer) must communicate that intent to the National Office by the end of September of this year.

A list of chapters wishing insurance coverage will then be forwarded to Hugh Wood Canada Ltd. to generate a master premium and certificates for all the clubs involved. The RPSC will then divide the cost among the chapter clubs, apply a small administration fee, invoice the clubs and forward copies of the policy to photocopy and present to their landlords. All business and correspondence in this regard must be completed by September 30, 2006 with coverage starting October 31, 2006.

* Inquiries about Chapter membership for clubs, in order to qualify for insurance coverage, should be directed to George Pepall, Chapter Liaison, pepall@rogers.com

* Inquiries about the insurance program should be directed to the Director of the National Office. director@rpsc.org or phone:416-921-2077 or 1-888-285-4143

* Specific questions about coverage and claims should be sent to Hugh Wood Canada Ltd. directly. collectibles@hwcanada.com or phone 416-229-6600 ext. 269 ✉

À l'attention des chapitres de La SRPC

En vue de déposer une demande d'assurance-responsabilité pour l'année 2007 par l'entremise de La SRPC, un représentant du club (président ou trésorier) doit aviser le Bureau national d'ici la fin septembre 2006.

Une liste des chapitres qui désirent obtenir une couverture d'assurances sera alors transmise à Hugh Wood Canada Ltd. afin qu'une prime globale et des certificats soient émis pour tous les clubs concernés. La SRPC partagera alors les coûts entre les chapitres, demandera de légers frais d'administration et enverra une facture aux clubs ainsi que des copies de la police à photocopier et à présenter à leurs propriétaires. Toutes les tâches administratives et la correspondance à cet égard devront être effectuées avant le 30 septembre. La couverture entrera en vigueur le 31 octobre 2006.

* Les questions au sujet de l'adhésion des clubs en tant que chapitre en vue de la qualification pour une couverture d'assurance devront être adressées à George Peppall, responsable de la liaison avec les chapitres, pepall@rogers.com .

* Les questions au sujet du programme d'assurances devront être adressées au directeur du Bureau national, director@rpsc.org ou par téléphone au : 416-921-2077 ou au : 1-888-285-4143.

* Les questions particulières sur la couverture et les réclamations devront être adressées directement à Hugh Wood Canada Ltd. collectibles@hwcanada.com ou par téléphone au : 416-229-6600 poste 269. ✉

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The RPSC YOUTHPHIL CLUB

For many of us, summer is a time for fun. But as philatelists we are happiest when September arrives. That is the time when we begin to dream about our stamps, the philatelic items we still need to complement our collections, and the resumption of our meetings with our collector friends. Late summer attracts us to our stamps like a salmon-stream attracts the salmon swimming upriver.

On the other hand, for officials and for youth club volunteers, the end of summer spells anxiety. Will we have youngsters coming out for the new season? Will we get new members? And those from previous years, will they return? What must we do to keep up their interest? Are we prepared for the new season? Is our program interesting? Do we have sufficient philatelic knowledge? Are we a competent official or volunteer? And that most important question: will we get help or will we have to do the job by ourselves?

I already hear the wind of concern of youth club officials from coast to coast. Volunteering is not always fun and we must face many trying situations. Each season starts anew. We must begin a large part of the work from scratch. And we face many competitors. They are the video games, sports and school activities, social engagements, and on and on it goes. We must keep philately interesting for a generation of youngsters who do not seem to have too much interest in anything.

Le CLUB TIMBREJEUNES SRPC

Pour tous les philatélistes, l'été c'est « ben l'fun » mais on est bien content quand septembre arrive. Juste à penser à tous ces bons moments passés avec nos timbres et nos pièces philatéliques, et on frétille comme un saumon qui retrouve sa rivière natale. (Quel beau langage imagé!).

Par contre, pour les animateurs de clubs philatéliques jeunesse, c'est l'angoisse! Aurons-nous des membres cette année? Est-ce que ceux de l'an dernier reviendront? Aurons-nous suffisamment de nouvelles inscriptions? Que ferons-nous cette année? Sans compter toutes les grandes questions philatéliques existentielles qui se posent à nous. Sommes-nous prêts? Sommes-nous intéressants? Sommes-nous suffisamment connaissants? Sommes-nous un bon responsable ou animateur de club? Et la plus importante de toutes : aurons-nous de l'aide ou devrons-nous tout faire seul?

J'entends déjà le grand souffle de l'angoisse déferler sur les animateurs de clubs philatéliques, « from coast to coast ». Notre implication n'est pas toujours drôle et nous devons faire face à des situations difficiles et récurrentes. Chaque année, une grande partie du travail est à recommencer. Il est difficile pour nous de toujours avoir à concurrencer les jeux videos, les activités sportives, les nombreux autres loisirs offerts aux jeunes et à constamment devoir stimuler l'intérêt d'une génération qui ne semble pas en avoir à revendre.



When I talk about that state of affairs, I use the word "situation" rather than "problem." And for good reason: considering it a problem will just consume your energy. If you are involved with youngsters, you must accept that you will surely lose them someday and that you will have to work hard at recruiting new ones each year. We are adults for a long time but teenagers for a few years only.

This year, the YouthPhil Club will try to help you in your philatelic involvement with youngsters. With each *Quarterly*, we will give you some tools to make your meetings come alive and be more exciting. In the September-October issue, you will be provided with some useful charts and information.

If you already use special "made at home" tools for your philatelic meetings, share them with us. We will, in turn, forward your ideas to all other clubs asking for assistance. The previous-year issues of the *Quarterly* is expected to be available on CD but this will be confirmed one way or the other in the next issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*.

Have a great philatelic season! ✉







Lorsque j'ai parlé de ce que nous avions à vivre, j'ai utilisé le terme situation et non problème. Ce n'est pas sans raison. Considérer cette situation comme un problème ne fera que gruger votre énergie, inutilement. Si vous voulez agir auprès des ados, il faut tout de suite accepter que vous finirez de toute façon par les perdre et qu'il faudra en chercher de nouveaux chaque année, toujours. On peut être adulte longtemps, on n'est ado que quelques années. Et durant ces années, ils seront dollicités de toutes parts par une foule d'activités.

Cette année, le Club TJ mettra l'accent sur l'aide au bénévolat auprès des jeunes. Dans chaque trimestriel, nous vous présenterons des outils que vous pourrez vous monter afin de rendre vos réunions plus vivantes. Si vous avez déjà des trucs ou des outils « maison » dont vous vous servez pour vos réunions, n'hésitez pas à nous en parler et à partager. Nous nous ferons un plaisir de répandre la bonne nouvelle. Les numéros du trimestriel de l'an dernier devrait être disponible sur DC. Le tout sera confirmé dans le prochain *Philatéliste canadien*.

Bonne saison philatélique ✉

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chapter MEETINGS
RÉUNIONS des clubs membres

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY
RPSC Chapter 163 meets the 2nd and 4th Thurs, Sept. to June at the Ajax Public Library, 65 Harwood Ave. S., 6-9 p.m. Contact: Steve Warcop, 1511 Silver Spruce Dr., Pickering, ON L1V 5G9. (416) 875-6446. E-mail: stevewarcop@hotmail.com.

AMICALE DES PHILATÉLISTES DE L'OUTAOUAIS (APO)
Les membres de l'APO, chapitre 190 de la SRPC, se réunissent tous les jeudis de début septembre à fin avril, de 18h30 à 21h00. Les réunions ont lieu au Châlet Fontaine, 120 rue Charlevoix à Hull (Québec). Carte de membre 20 $ (10$ pour les moins de 16 ans). Vendeurs, encans, exposition. / Members of the APO (Chapter #190) meet every Thurs. from Sept. to the end of April, 6:30 to 9 p.m. in the Châlet Fontaine, 120 Charlevoix, Hull, Québec. Membership $20 ($10 under 16). Dealers, auctions, show and bourse. Contact: A. Bossard, 5-1160 Shillington, Ottawa, ON K1Z 7Z4; (613) 722-7279; e-mail: isabelle.alain @sympatico.ca

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

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 73, meets the second Thursday of the month, except July and August, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Owen and Worsley Streets, Barrie, at 7:00 p.m. Contact Michael Millar, FRPSC, 292 Shanty Bay Road, Barrie, ON L4M 1E6, mmillar@cois.on.ca 705-725-5019.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB
RPSC Chapter 144 meets the 1st Sun. Oct. to June 2-4 p.m. and the 3rd Tues. year round 7:30-9:30 p.m. at Terry Miller Recreation Complex, Williams Parkway (between Dixie Rd. and Bramalea Rd.) Brampton, ON. Contact: Bramalea Stamp Club, Box 92531, Bramalea, ON L6W 4R1.

BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB
RPSC Chapter 1 meets on the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to May, and the 1st Tues. in June, at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey St. ON at 7 p.m., short business meeting at 8 p.m., followed by a program. Circuit books, five dealers. Contact: Secretary, Box 25003, 119 Colborne St. W., Brantford, ON N3T 6K5; (519) 753-9425

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meetings occur Wednesday nights at 7:30 PM from Sept. to June, at West Burnaby United Church, 6050 Sussex Ave., Burnaby BC, near the Metrotown Skytrain station. See our website at www.bcphilatelic.org for details of meeting times and locations. For more information call Bob Ingraham, President, at (604) 694-0014.

BROCK/PRESCOTT STAMP CLUB
Meets the 3rd Wed. Sept. to May at 7 p.m. at Wall Street United Church, 5 Wall St., Brockville, ON. Contact Roy Brooks at (613) 342-7569.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY
(Chapter 66) Regular meeting: 1st Wed. except July and Aug., 7 p.m. Auctions on 3rd Wed. of month except Dec., 7:30 p.m. Kerby Centre, 1133 7 Ave. SW. Contact: Calgary Philatelic Society, PO Box 1478, Station M, Calgary, AB T2P 2L6.

CAMBRIDGE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 4 - Meets on the 1st Friday of the month [all year] at the Allan Reuter Centre - 507 King Street, Cambridge; and on the 3rd Monday of the month [September to June] at the Allen Bradley Plant (Cafeteria) - 135 Dundas Road, Cambridge. Visitors welcome. Information: Mr. Ron Adkin, 1736 Briarwood Dr., Cambridge, ON N3H 5A7; (519) 650-5136.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY
RPSC Chapter 187, yearly membership for Canadians $20 Cdn, for Americans $22 Cdn. and for all other countries $25. No formal meetings, but members join the RA Stamp Club meetings at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON at 7:30 p.m. every Mon. except June to Aug. Contact: Brian Wolfenden, 203A Woodfield Drive, Nepean ON K2G 4P2. (613) 226-2045.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY
Chapter 76, Jan Bart Judaica Study Group, meets on the 2nd Wed. except July and Aug., 7 p.m., at Lippa Green Bldg., 4600 Bathurst St., Willowdale, ON. Contact: Joseph Berkovits, 33-260 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, ON M5A 1N1. (416) 635-1749.

CANADIAN FORCES BASE TRENTON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 89 meeting on the 1st and 3rd Wed. Sept. to June at the Trenton Seniors' Club (Club 105) at the corner of Bay and Campbell Streets at 6:45 p.m. Contact: G.A. Barsi at (613) 394-2024, M. Leedham at (613) 392-7462 or S. Taylor at (613) 393-4316.

COBOURG STAMP CLUB
Chapter 106 meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month (Sept through May) and once a month during June, July and August at the Salvation Army Citadel, 59 Ballantine St., Cobourg. For further information re club activities please contact Harold Houston at 905-885-0075 or e-mail hhouston@cogeco.ca.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 205 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May at 7 p.m. in the Seniors' Drop-In, Vourneen "Buff" Jack Memorial Centre, 14 Victoria Square. Contact: Box 1073, Colborne, ON K0K 1S0.

COLLINGWOOD - GEORGIAN BAY COIN & STAMP CLUB
Chapter 168 meets 3 times a month year-round: 1st Tuesday of the month at the Real Can. Superstore in Midland, 2nd and 4th Tuesday at the Real Can. Superstore in Wasaga beach. All meetings are from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Contact: Pres. Horst Bolik 705-429-4061.

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA
Chapter 67 of The RPSC meets on the 1st and 3rd Wed. at 7 p.m. in the Texaco Room of the Port Credit Branch of the Mississauga Library, located in the southwest corner of the public parking lot west of Stevebank and north of Lakeshore Road. Contact Bob Laker (905) 608-9794.

DELTA STAMP CLUB
Club meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May at 7:30 p.m. at the Beach Grove Elementary School, 5955 17A Ave., Tsawwassen, BC. Contact Keith Meyer, President, #7-1100-56th St. Delta, BC V4L 2N2.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Chapter 12 meets the 1st and 3rd Wed., except June to Aug., at Stan Wadlow Clubhouse, Cedarvale Ave. Contact: Sec. Raymond Reakes, 188 Woodmount Ave., Toronto, ON M4C 3Z4. (416) 425-1545.

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB
Edmonton's Chapter 6 meetings held every other Mon., Sept. to June at 7 p.m., at St. Joseph High School cafeteria (use north entrance), 10830-109 St. Contact: Box 399, Edmonton, AB, T5J 2J6. Keith Spencer (780) 437-1787 or e-mail ameech@telusplanet.net.

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 154 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month (except no second meeting in July, August and December), at 7:00 p.m. at 5050 Howard Ave, Windsor, ON. Contact: David L. Newman, President, at 1165 Wigle Ave, Windsor, ON, N9C 3M9. Tel.: (519) 977-5967. E-mail: lacumo@cogeco.ca.

FENELON STAMP CLUB
The club meets on the second monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Fenelon Falls Baptist Church on Colbourne Street in Fenelon Falls. For more information, contact President, Harry Pearson, at (705) 324-5269 or write to 5 Heritage Way - Unit 5, Lindsay, ON, K9V 5Y6.

FRASER VALLEY PHILATELIC CLUB
Meets at 7 p.m. on the 3rd Monday, except holidays, at Abbotsford Senior Secondary School, 2329 Crescent Way. Contact N. Holden at (604) 859-9103.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 148 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues, Sept. to May at 7:30 p.m. at the Hugh John Fleming Forestry Centre, 1350 Regent St. Contact Ron Smith, 12 Chateau Dr., McLeod Hill, NB, E3A 5X2, (506) 453-1792, e-mail: rsmith0225@rogers.com

FUNDY STAMP COLLECTOR'S CLUB
Meets the 1st Thurs, except July and August, at 7 PM at the CN Pensioners Centre, 1 Curry Street. Contact Mike Leighton at (506) 389-8083 or PO Box 302, Moncton, NB E1C 8L4

GREATER VICTORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 32 meets on the 3rd Fri. at 7:30 p.m. at the Windsor Park Pavilion in Oak Bay. Circuit books, auction and special programs prevail. Contact Don Dundee, 928 Claremont Ave., Victoria, BC V8Y 1K3, (604) 658-8458.

HAMILTON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 51 meets at 6 p.m. on the 2nd, 4th and 5th Mon., Sept. to June except holidays, and 2nd Mon. of July, at Bishop Ryan secondary school, Quigley Rd. and Albright St. Contact: Clare Maitland (Secretary), Box 60510, 673 Upper James St., Hamilton, ON, L9C 7N7; e-mail: stamps@hwcn.org or online at: www.hwcn.org/-ip029

INSURANCE AND BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN - CANADIAN BRANCH
Chapter 82 meets on the 2nd Wednesday of the month (except July, August and December) at 6 pm. Location: BCE Place, 161 Bay Street 29th floor, at the premises of Canaccord Capital Corporation, Toronto, ON, M5H 4A6. Contact: Don Peach, Secretary of the I&BPSGB/CB, 83 Nymark Avenue, Toronto, ON M2J 2H1.

KAWARTHA STAMP CLUB
The Kawartha Stamp Club, meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month (except July and August) at 6:30 p.m. at the Immanuel Alliance Church, 1600 Sherbrook Street West, Peterborough, ON K9J 6X4. Contact Marie Olver at 705-745-4993 for more info.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 90 meets on the 1st Wed. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at the Odd Fellows Hall, 2597 Richter St., Kelowna, BC. Contact: Box 1185, Kelowna, BC V1Y 7P8.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 7 meets 4th Wed. except July, Aug. and Dec. in the library of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile, Chatham, ON, at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Secretary, Allan Burk, 43 Sudbury Dr., Chatham, ON N7L 2K1.

KINCARDINE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 196 meets the 2nd Sunday of the monthin the-back of the Anglican Church on Russell Street at 7:00 p.m. Contact President John Cortan 519-395-5817 or Secretary Reg Powell 519-395-3545. Club mailing address is 1236 Bruce Road, #1, R.R. 2 Holyrood, ON N0G 2B0 or e-mail: queensbush@hurontel.on.ca

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB
Meets 7-9 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Mon. Sept. to May at the Ongwanada Resource Centre, 191 Portsmouth Ave. Free parking and wheelchair access. Consignment table, auctions, bourse, OXFAM, and trading. Contact President Bob Chadwick, 31 Abbey Dawn Drive, Bath, ON K0H 1G0. Tel: (613) 352-1052.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 13 meets the 2nd Thurs. Sept. to June at Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Dr., Waterloo. Contact: James Oliver, P.O. Box 43007, Eastwood Square PO, Kitchener, ON N2H 6S9, (519) 893-4092.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB
Chapter 33 meets the 2nd Wed. and last Fri. Sept. to June at the Herb Carroll Centre, 1100 Lincoln St., Thunder Bay, ON. at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Secretary D. Lein, 232 Dease St., Thunder Bay, ON P7C 2H8.

chapter MEETINGS
RÉUNIONS des clubs membres



LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB – CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE DE LAKESHORE
Chapter 84 meets at St. John the Baptist Church, 233 Ste-Claire Street in Pointe-Claire, on the 2nd and 4th Thurs. Sept. to June at 7:30 p.m. Contact: François Brisse, President, PO Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5. / Le chapitre 84, se réunit tous les jeudis du début septembre à fin juin, à 19h30. Les réunions ont lieu à l'Église St. John the Baptist, 233 rue Ste-Claire à Pointe-Claire. Information: François Brisse, Président, Case Postale 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5.

LETHBRIDGE PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 57, The Lethbridge Philatelic Society, meets on the second Thursday of the month (except June, July or August) at 7 p.m. in the community room of Save on Foods, 1112 2nd A Ave N, Lethbridge, AB

MEDICINE HAT COIN & STAMP CLUB
Chapter 146 meets the 2nd and 4th Tues. at 7:30 p.m. in the Dot Wilkinson Room (SW door) of Westminster United Church, 101 6th Street SE. Contact: Manfred Sievert, 18 Cochran Dr. NW, Medicine Hat, AB T1A 6Y7.

MIDDLESEX STAMP CLUB
Chapter 204 meets every other Fri. Sept. to May, at 7 p.m. in the basement of St. Martin's Church, 46 Cathcart St., London. Meeting at 8 p.m. Contact Patrick Delmore at (519) 675-0779.

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

MUSKOKA STAMP CLUB
Meets the first Wednesday of each month at Bracebridge Public School, 90 McMurray Street, Bracebridge, ON. (Location for July & August will vary). Contact Tom Anderson (President) 7 Sadler Drive, Bracebridge ON P1L 1K4; (705) 645-3330; e-mail eltomander@sympatico.ca

NELSON STAMP CLUB
Meets on the 3rd Thurs. except Dec. at 7 p.m. at #105-402 W. Beasley, Nelson, BC V1L 5Y4.

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
The North Bay and District Stamp Club meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month, September to May at Empire Living Centre, 425 Fraser Street, North Bay at 6:30 PM. Visitors are always welcome. Contact person is Deb Desjardins, 606 Tackaberry Drive, North Bay, P1B 9L1; telephone number 1-705-840-1700; email address grammadee54@hotmail.com

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Chapter 5 meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month from January to June and from September to November. Meetings are held at Yorkminster Park Baptist Church, 1585 Yonge Street, one block north of St. Clair Avenue. Stamp sales circuit opens at 6:30 p.m and meetings start at 8:00 p.m. Contact Herb Letsche, tel: (416) 445-7720, fax: (416) 444-1273, or e-mail: ntstampclub@yahoo.ca.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 21 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month from September to the 1st Wednesday in June, and on the 3rd Wednesday of July and August. Meetings are held from 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. in the Skaters' Lounge at the Carnegie Centennial Arena, 580 Finch Avenue West (1 1/2 blocks west of Bathurst), Toronto, Ontario. Meetings feature a convivial atmosphere, speakers, auctions, a sales circuit, and a number of dealer members. Membership is only $10 per year. Ample parking is free. For more information, contact Art Halpert, tel. 416-643-2020 (days), 416-499-4406 (evenings/weekends), e-mail ahalpert@sympatico.ca

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB
We invite you to join us at a monthly meeting on the second Tuesday of the month at 7:30 pm in the auditoriam - lower level (except July & August). Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History, 1747 Summer St., Halifax, NS B3H 3A6, www.nsstampclub.ca.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 135 meets the 2nd and 4th Tues. at 7 p.m. in the cafeteria, St. Thomas Aquinas Secondary School, 124 Margaret Dr.. Contact: Oakville Stamp Club, Box 69643, Oakville, ON L6J 7R4.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 16 meets every Thursday at 7:30pm, September to June at the Hintonburg Community Centre, 1064 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario. Contact: Richard Logan, President, 213 Beech Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1Y 3T3 or dicklogan@rogers.com

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

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 65 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, September to May at St. David's United Church, 190 Springbank Ave. North, Woodstock. Trading and Junior meeting 7pm, regular meeting 7:30pm. Speakers, mini auctions, contests w/prizes, dealers. Contact Gib Stephens, P.O. Box 20113, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 127 meets the 1st Sunday of each month, from Sept. to May, from 2-4 p.m. at the Penticton Library Auditorium, 785 Main St. Contact: Dorothy Karslake (Secretary), 203-22 Abbott Street, Penticton, BC V2A 4J2.

PERTH STAMP CLUB
Meets the 2nd and 4th Wed. Sept. to June, 7:30 p.m. in McMartin House, Gore Street. Contact Gus Quattrocchi (A.J.), 69 Harvey St., Perth, ON K7H 1X1.

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

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB
Chapter 10 meets the 1st and 3rd Wed., Sept. to May, 7-10 p.m. at Sheldon-Williams Collegiate Library, 2601 Coronation St., Contact: Box 1891, Regina, SK S4P 3E1.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 104 meets on the 2nd Thurs. except July and Aug., 7 p.m. at the New Westminster Public Library, 716-6th Ave., New Westminster, BC. Contact: Box 145, Milner, BC V0X 1T0. (604) 534-1884.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB
Saint John Stamp Club meets at 7:00 pm the fourth Wednesday of each month, except July and August, at the Atlantic Superstore, Millidgeville. Visitors and new members welcome. Please call 849-2250 for more information

ST. CATHARINES STAMP CLUB
Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to June at Holy Cross secondary, St. Catharines, ON. Contact: Stuart Keeley, 15 Baxter Cres., Thorold, ON L2V 4S1, (905) 227-9251,.stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., except July and Aug. at 8 p.m. at Marine Institute. Contact: Michael Deal, 107 Springdale St., St. John's, NL A1C 5B7. Tel: (709)754-2807. E-mail: mdeal@mun.ca

SARNIA STAMP CLUB
Chapter 45 meets on the 4th Sunday of the month, September through June, with the exception of December which is held on the 2nd. Sunday. Meetings are held at the Kinsmen Club of Sarnia at 656 Lakeshore Road in Sarnia, Ontario, from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Activities include circuit books, silent auction, and dealers. Contact: Doug Fox at 1849 LaSalle Line, RR4, Sarnia, ON N7T 7H5. Telephone: (519) 332-0378.

SASKATOON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 80 meets the 2nd and 4th Mon. Sept. to May, 7-9 p.m. at the Saskatoon Public Library - Rusty McDonald Branch, 225 Primrose Dr., Saskatoon, SK S7K 5E4. Contact: secretary: Doug Smith, (306) 975 7600; e-mail: douglasmichaelsmith@shaw.ca.

SCARBOROUGH STAMP CLUB
Chapter 223 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at Cedarbrook Community Centre, Contact Don Beaumont, 22 Gregson Street, Ajax, ON L1T 3Z9.

SIDNEY STAMP CLUB (SIDNEY, BC)
The Sidney Stamp Club meets the 2nd Sat. except July and Aug., at the Sidney Regional Library, Nell Horth Room, at 2 p.m. Sales circuit, presentations, and auctions. Contact: (250) 479-6513.

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

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

SAUGEEN STAMP CLUB
Meets on the 1st Tues.at the Hanover Library Complex, 451 10th Ave., Hanover, ON. Contact: PO Box 11, Clifford ON, N0G 1M0. E-mail pkritz@log.on.ca, Club President Peter Kritz, RR3, Hanover, ON N4N 3B9, (519 364-4752, Club Secretary Jim Measures, PO Box 11, Clifford, ON N0G 1M0, (519) 327-8265

STRATFORD STAMP CLUB
Chapter 92 The Stratford Stamp Club meets on the 4th Thursday from September to June (except December when it meets on the 3rd Thursday), 7pm at the Stratford Kiwanis Community Centre, 111 Lakeside Drive, Stratford, Ontario. There is something of interest for all ages from beginner to the advance collector.Visitors are always welcome. For information please send inquiries to the following address: Stratford Stamp Club, Suite 273, 356 Ontario Street, Stratford, ON N5A 7X6

SUDBURY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 85 meets on the 2nd Tuesday of the month, September through June at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are held at the Delki Dozzi Playground Fieldhouse. Slides, presentations, auction. Contact: Edward O'Callaghan at P.O. Box 2211, Station A, Sudbury, Ontario, P3A 4S1.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB OF MONTRÉAL
Chapter 122 meets on the 3rd Thurs. at 7:30 p.m. at Le Manoir, 5319 Notre Dame de Grace. Contact: Lloyd Slaven, 1079 Emerson Cres., Chomedy, QC, H7W 1H6; e-mail: lslaven@macten.net.

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 94 meets on the first Monday of the month, except July and August, at 7:30 p.m. in a member's house. New members or visitors are always welcome. For further information, call Joachim (Jake) Doehler at 416-438-4862.

TRURO PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets the 2nd Thurs. Sept. to June at 7:30 p.m. at the Sobey'scommunity room, Prince St.,.for a general meeting followed by a program and auction. Fourth Thurs is trading night.

L'UNION DES PHILATÉLISTES DE MONTRÉAL
Le chapitre no. 3 de la Société se réunit à 19 h 00 tous les 2es et 4es mardis de septembre à juin au 7355, boulevard Christophe-Colomb, Montréal, QC, H2R 2S5. Visiteurs bienvenus. / Chapter 3 meets at 7:00 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Tues. from September to June at 7355 Christopher Columbus Boulevard, Montreal, QC, H2R 2S5. Visitors welcome.

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 52, meets at 7:30 p.m. on the 4th Thurs. at St. Aidan's Church Hall, 3707 St. Aidan's St., Victoria, BC. Contact R. Clarke, Sec., Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, 205 - 651 Jolly Pl, Victoria, BC, V8Z 6R9.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Chapter 14 meets 2nd, 3rd and 4th Tues. except July and Aug., 7:30 p.m. at Fairfield Seniors' Centre, 80 Lothian Ave., Etobicoke, Auctions, dealers, speakers, study group, annual exhibition. Contact: 331 Rathburn Rd., Etobicoke, ON M9B 2L9. Frank Alusio, (416) 621-8232.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets at 7 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Thurs. except July and Aug. Deaf Centre of Manitoba, Meeting Room, 285 Pembina Hwy. Contact: Rick Penko, 3793 Vialoux Dr., Winnipeg, MB R3R 0A5, e-mail rpenko@escape.ca.

coming EVENTS
CALENDRIER

To have your event listed in this section of The Canadian Philatelist, please send all details to The RPSC National Office, P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1. Details may be faxed to 1-888-285-4143 or e-mail to info@rpsc.org. Information will not be accepted by telephone. THIS IS A FREE SERVICE OF THE RPSC.

Pour que votre événement soit listé dans cette section du Philatéliste canadien veuillez envoyer tous les détails au Bureau national de la SRPC, C.P. 929, Succ. 'Q', Toronto, ON M4T 2P1. Les détails peuvent être faxés au 1-888-285-4143 ou par poste-électronique à info@rpsc.org. Aucune information ne sera acceptée par téléphone. CECI EST UN SERVICE GRATUIT DE LA SRPC.

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

SEPTEMBER 23 SEPTEMBRE, 2006:
LAMPEX 2006. Sarnia Stamp Club Show and Bourse being held at the Pt. Edward Arena Community Hall, 210 Monk Street, Pt. Edward, ON. 9:30-4:00. 10 dealers, circuit books, exhibits, lunchroom and draws.Convenor: Dave Burwell,(519)337-9104 or dburwell@sympatico.ca

OCTOBER 7-8 OCTOBRE, 2006:
VIPEX 2006 will be held 10:00 am - 6:00 pm on Saturday October 7 and 9:30 am - 5 pm on Sunday October 8 at the Holiday Inn, 3020 Blanshard Street, Victoria, BC. Admission Price: Donation. For information contact Don Shorting, Box 5164, Station B, Victoria, BC. V8R 6N4 or at (250) 721-1940.

OCTOBER 14 OCTOBRE, 2006:
BRUNPEX 2006, sponsored by The Fundy Stamp Collectors Club, will be held 10:00 am - 4:00 pm, in the Fundy Room of the Crowne Plaza Hotel, 1005 Main Street, Moncton, NB. Dealer bourse, auction, show cachet and door prizes. Free admission and parking. For information write TFSCC, P.O. Box 302, Moncton NB, E1C 8L4 or contact Rod Allison, Chairman, at (506) 855-1656.

OCTOBER 21-22 OCTOBRE, 2006:
North Bay International Stamp Show, hosted by the North Bay Stamp Club, will be held at the Best Western Hotel, 700 Lakeshore Drive, North Bay, ON. Dealers, exhibits and youth booth. Free admisison and parking. For information contact John Beddows at (705) 495-3134 or jlw@onlink.net.

OCTOBER 28 OCTOBRE, 2006:
The Barrie District Stamp Club - 45th Annual Dealer Bourse will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at Alladin's Banquet Hall, 41 Essa Road, Barrie, ON. There will be 16+ dealers, a light lunch and refreshments. Free admission and parking. For information contact Derek Dalton, Show Chairman, (705) 792-0672.

MARCH 17 MARS, 2007:
The 58th Annual Stamp Exhibition OXPEX 2007 and the 27th Annual All Ontario Topical Exhibition OTEX 2007, both sponsored by the Oxford Philatelic Society, will be held 9:30 am to 4:30 pm at the John Knox Christian School, 800 Juliana Drive (Hwys 401 & 59 North), Woodstock, ON. Featuring 16 dealers, competitive exhibits, judges critique, youth area, Canada Post counter, prize draws, show cover and snack booth. Free admission and parking. For information contact Jim Watson, Show Co-Chairman 2007, Box 20113, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

AUGUST 31 - SEPTEMBER 3, 2006
31 AOÛT - 3 SEPTEMBRE, 2006:
BNAPEX 2006, the annual convention and exhibition of the British North America Philatelic Society, Holiday Inn, Sudbury, ON. Members' exhibits; study group seminars; local tours; spousal activities; awards banquet; dealers' bourse; etc. Contact: BNAPEX 2006, Harry Machum, Box 123, Little Current, ON P0P 1K0, (705) 368-2212; or John Frith at johnfrith.sudburystamps@sympatico.ca; or view the Society's website at www.bnaps.org.

SEPTEMBER 8-10 SEPTEMBRE, 2006:
VANPEX 2006 will be held at the Executive Plaza Coquitlan Hotel, 405 North Road, Coquitlan, BC. Friday 10:00 am - 6:00 pm, Saturday 10:00 am - 5:00 pm, Sunday 10:00 am - 4:00 pm. Show cover. Information: Bob Ingraham, Box 40, The Grosvenor Building, 1040 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 4H1, phone (604) 694-0014 or at b.ingraham@shaw.ca. Website: www.BCPhilatelic.org.

SEPTEMBER 15-17 SEPTEMBRE, 2006:
NOVAPEX 2006, Atlantic Canada's Premier National Stamp Exhibition and Bourse. Dartmouth Sportsplex, 110 Wyse Road, Dartmouth, NS: Friday 2 p.m. to 8 p.m., Saturday 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. The show features a 160 frame exhibit, 20 dealer tables, youth table, and more. Further information and details on the web site: www.nsstampclub.ca or contact Michael Peach, 1-902-832-1662, michael.peach@ns.sympatico.ca. FREE admission and parking.

SEPTEMBER 29 - OCTOBER 1, 2006
29 SEPTEMBRE - 1 OCTOBRE, 2006:
ROYAL *2006* ROYALE: The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's 78th Annual Exhibition and Convention will be held at the Coast Plaza Hotel and Conference Centre, 1316 - 33 Street NE, Calgary, AB. Friday 10:00 am - 6:00 pm, Saturday 10:00 am - 5:00 pm, Sunday 10:00 am - 4:00 pm. Highlights include a selection of pages from the collection of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Information: Dwayne Miner, P.O. Box 1478, Calgary, AB, T2P 2L6, phone (403) 251-6475 and www.royal2006royale.com.
Dates and locations for forthcoming years:
2007, Toronto, Ontario.
2008, Ste. Foy, Québec.
2009, St. Catharines, Ontario.
2010, Windsor, Ontario
2011, Montréal, Québec.

OCTOBER 13-15 OCTOBRE, 2006:
STAMPEX 2006, Toronto,s National Philatelic Exhibition will be held in the Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Place, Toronto, ON. Over 150 Frames of Exhibits plus the one frame National Club Competition. Dealers from Canada and the United States plus Canada Post. Seminars for beginning and advanced collectors. Special area for children of all ages with hands-on fun and instruction about stamp collecting and exhibiting, plus much more! $5 show admission. Show hours Friday 11 am to 6 pm; Saturday 10 am to 6 pm; Sunday 10 am to 4 pm. Further information from secretary@csdaonline.com.

NOVEMBER 2-5 NOVEMBRE, 2006:
KIWIPEX 2006 - Christchurch, New Zealand.

MAY 5-6 MAI, 2007:
ORAPEX 2007, Ottawa's National Stamp Show, the 46th Annual Stamp Exhibition and Bourse with over 40 dealers and 150 frames of exhibits, will be held at the RA Centre Curling Rink, Saturday May 5, 10 am to 6 pm, and Sunday May 6, 10 am to 4 pm. The address is RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, ON. Those wishing to exhibit should contact Tom Hare at thare@sutton.com. For bourse information please contact Stéphane Cloutier at cloutier1967@sympatico.ca. FREE admission and parking. Dick Malott, Publicity Officer at (613) 829-0280 or rmalott@magma.ca.

MAY 3-4 MAI, 2008:
ORAPEX 2008, Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

MAY 16-18 MAI, 2008:
ROYAL *2008* ROYALE: The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's 80th Annual Exhibition and Convention will be held in Ste. Foy, Québec. Details to follow.

MAY 2-3 MAI, 2009:
ORAPEX 2009, Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

OCTOBER 7-13 OCTOBRE, 2006:
Màlaga Spain. Espana 2006, World Philatelic Exhibition under F.I.P.Auspices. Commissioner: Charles J.G. Verge, P.O. Box 2788 Station D, Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8. E-mail: vergec@sympatico.ca. Tel: (613) 738-2770, fax: (613) 738-7863.

NOVEMBER 16-20 NOVEMBRE, 2006:
Brussels. BELGICA 2006 World Championship of Youth Philately, plus three competion classes for adults: Thematic, Open Class, and One Frame Class. www.BELGICA2006.be. Info available from Canadian Commissioner Yvan Latulippe, 326 Jean-Guy, St-Joachim-de-Shefford, QC J0E 2G0 Canada. E-mail: yvan.latulippe@sympatico.ca

JUNE 20-28 JUIN, 2008
Bucharest Romania. EFIRO 2008 World Philatelic Exhibition under F.I.P. Auspices. Commissioner: Charles J. G. Verge, P.O. Box 2788 Station D, Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8. E-mail: vergec@sympatico.ca. Tel: (613) 738-2770. Fax: (613) 738-7863.

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in my OPINION
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by Richard Logan

PHILATELIC OVERGROWTH

Ever since Rowland Hill "forced us" into collecting stamps, postal history and the like, we have been quietly commandeering space in our homes to store our philatelic treasures. The process usually starts with an album on the kitchen table, then spreads to a desk, a filing cabinet in the corner of the spare bedroom and finally takings up entire rooms that become filled with philatelic and stamp related "stuff."

I have seen the hobby take over a philatelist's basement where the collector worships her stamps as if it were a church with the sanctuary consisting of four banquet tables covered with Kleenex boxes and various egg cartons used to sort her stamps into piles from A to Z.

As if that were not bad enough there are collectors who literally "live in their hobby." These collectors have taken over the whole household and built an empire with philatelic material scattered all over the house. This includes filling the bathtub, kitchen and bathroom sinks with lukewarm water to soak a big box of stamps off paper that they had purchased at their local stamp club.

And when the spouse complains, the adroit philatelist offers to clean the house and organize his or her collection to calm the raging waters. But if you believe this I have some forgeries that you will want to pay full catalogue for. The reality is that the only reason collectors clean up their mess is because they have another load of recently purchased stamps in the car that need soaking and sorting.

Then there is "the family that shares together, stays together" approach. The philatelist rents the hottest video on the shelf for the family to view and when they are comfortably seated, he or she hands out covers to be sleeved and album pages that need the hinges removed.

Let's talk about containers. The mathematics of it is that no matter how small or large a container is, philatelists fill it with stamps, covers, and the like. I gauge the philatelic depth of a collector of world stamps, for instance, by the number of shoe, cake, cookie and chocolate boxes they have stashed in their house and garage.

Our hobby is a visual one yet, ironically, we keep so much of our philatelic material boxed up. Sometimes for decades.

If the material has saleable value, or can be traded, fair enough, But if it is of no use to you then maybe it is time to donate it to a Youth Stamp Club that could use it. Or, maybe it is just junk that should be recycled.

Richard Logan, President of the Ottawa Philatelic Society, is a columnist for Canadian Stamp News.



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