CANADA'S NATIONAL STAMP CLUB – LE CLUB NATIONAL DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

The Canadian Philatelist
Le Philatéliste canadien

November/December 2011 novembre/decembre - VOL. 62 • NO.6



RENEWAL FORM FOR MEMBERS, CHAPTERS & AFFILIATES ON THE REVERSE OF THIS PAGE.

LE FORMULAIRE DE RENOUVELLEMENT D'ADHÉSION EN TANT QUE MEMBRE, SECTION DE CLUBS OU AFFILIÉ SE TROUVE AU VERSO DE CETTE PAGE

Journal of THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
Revue de LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
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Journal of THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
Revue de LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA



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Joignez-vous à...

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC) is the successor to the national society founded in 1887. Membership in the Society is open to anyone interested in stamps. Whether you are a beginner or an advanced collector, The RPSC offers a number of services that will be of interest to you. Here are just a few:

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.

PESONAL COLLECTION INSURANCE - Group insurance is available for members to obtain coverage for their personal collections. Chapters can arrange third party liability coverage to protect the club and its events. Both policies have substantially lower premiums than non-members would pay for similar packages. Details are available on both types of insurance, upon request, from the National Office.

SALES CIRCUIT - The Sales Circuit is a useful method of disposing of surplus material and acquiring other material for your collection. Details on request.

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.

CHAPTERS - The RPSC has a network of local clubs across Canada. Chapter meeting details are published in The Canadian Philatelist. A great way to network with other collectors in your area.

RPSC WEBSITE - 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 CORPORATION - The Society maintains a Canada Post Liaison Officer to represent the Society, its members and chapters. Members may raise issue of mutual interest with Canada Post Corporation through the National Office.

- ADVICE ON DISPOSAL OF COLLECTIONS;

- THEFT PROTECTION NETWORK;

- LIVE TELEPHONE CONTACT WITH NATIONAL OFFICE;

- OPPORTUNITIES TO EXHBIT AT OUR ANNUAL CONVENTION AND INTERNATIONALLY;

- ACCESS TO THE VGG PHILATELIC RESEARCH LIBRARY IN TORONTO;

- THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE AND VOTE AT OUR AGM, AND TO HOLD ELECTED OFFICE.

Join The RPSC!

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) est le 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 voici quelques-uns:

LE PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN - Cette publication bimestrielle, primée au niveau international, offre aux membres des informations et des nouvelles sur le monde philatélique rédigées par ses membres. Chaque année, la médaille Geldert est décernée à l'auteur du meilleur article publié dans Le philatéliste canadien.

CARNETS DE TIMBRES EN APPROBATION - Ils sont disponibles sur demande. C'est une façon facile de disposer de matériel en surplus ou d'acquérir des nouvelles pièces pour sa collection.

RÉUNION ANNUELLE - Un congrès annuel se tient dans différentes parties du pays. Une exposition de niveau national fait partie intégrante du congrès et permet à l'exposant de se qualifier pour les expositions internationales. De plus vous pouvez y visiter les tables de négociants et assister à des conférences.

ASSURANCE COLLECTION PERSONNELLE - les membres peuvent obtenir une assurance-groupe afin de protéger leurs collections personnelles. Les chapitres peuvent souscrire une assurance responsabilité vis-à-vis des tiers pour protéger le club et les évènements qu'il organise. Les primes pour les deux polices sont de beaucoup inférieures à ce qu'un non-membre paierait pour un contrat similaire. Vous pouvez obtenir des renseignements sur ces deux types de police en vous adressant au Bureau national.

CHAPITRES - Des clubs locaux au Canada constituent un réseau où les membres de La SRPC reçoivent un accueil chaleureux. Les renseignements sont publiés dans Le philatéliste canadien.

SITE WEB DE LA SRPC - La SRPC a un site Internet www.rpsc.org où les membres obtiennent les informations à date, les événements philatéliques à venir et peuvent accéder à plusiers autres sites philatéliques. Vous pouvez, en tant que membre, y ajouter vos adresses courriel et site web

PARTENARIAT - La Société a des ententes avec plusieurs autres sociétés et associations philatéliques, notamment l'Association canadienne des négociants en timbres-poste et la Société canadienne des postes (SCP).

SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DES POSTES - La SRPC a un agent de liaison pour représenter La Société, ses Chapitres et ses members. Les members peuvent soumettre des questions d'intérêt commun aux deux Sociétés. Vous pouvez également obtenir des renseignements auprès du Bureau national.

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Les renseignements contenus dans le présent formulaire seront utilisés à seule fin de communication par le Bureau national de la SRPC, les directeurs de la Société et ses représentants. La Société publie le nom de chaque personne qui fait une demande d'adhésion dans *Le Philatéliste canadien* afin que les membres puissent exprimer leur objection, le cas échéant. Ces renseignements ne seront jamais vendus ou transmis à des publicitaires. Si vous avez des questions, veuillez vous adresser au Bureau national au 1-888-285-4143

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CSDA 352
Eastern 325
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Grovsnor 381
Jack Bode 331
John Sheffield 384
Maresch, R. & Son 382
MJR Postcards & Cover 337
Postal History Society of Canada 369
RPSC Research Foundation 341
RPSC Sales Circuit 383
Saskatoon 336
Sparks-Auctions.com 345
Vance Auctions 345
Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation 341

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Contents
Table des matières

articles & information

An Invitation to Join / Devenez membre 326
Membership Application / Formulaire d'adhésion 327
Departments and Committees / Services et comités 328
Alphabetical List of Advertisers / Liste des annonceurs 328
Editor's Notes / Notes du rédacteur 330
In The Mailbox / Dans la boîte aux lettres 332
News, Views, & Happenings / Nouvelles, opinions et évènements 334
Chapter Meeting with The RPSC / Réunion des sections de clubs avec la SRPC 366
President's Page / La page du président 370
Membership Reports / Des nouvelles de nos membres 371
RPSC Youthphil Club / Le club timbresjeunes SRPC 372
Coming Events / Calendrier 374
Classifieds / Annonces classées 375
Philatelic Website Listings / Liste de sites Web philatéliques 376
Book Reviews / Ouvrages parus 378

the cover / page couverture:

With the second year in a row that Canada Post has opted not to depict the Jolly Old Elf on its Santa Letter-Writing Program stationery, one is left to speculate as to the reason for his disappearance. Is it to be politically correct? If so, can a name change for the Program be far behind? We will have to wait and see.

Canada Post took the Santa Letter-Writing Program national in 1982 and this coming Christmas Season marks the 30th year that children, and some adults, from across Canada and from many other parts of the world who write to Santa will receive a reply from his North Pole Workshop with its unique H0H 0H0 postal code address.

Puisque pour une deuxième année consécutive Postes Canada a décidé de ne pas représenter le joyeux vieux farfadet sur les entiers postaux de son programme Lettres au père Noël, nous ne pouvons que spéculer sur la raison de cette disparition. Est-ce pour être politiquement correct? Si tel est le cas, un changement de nom du programme pointerait-il au loin? Nous devrons attendre et voir.

Postes Canada a étendu le programme Lettres au père Noël à l'échelle nationale en 1982 et les prochaines Fêtes marqueront la trentième année que les enfants et même quelques adultes du Canada et de nombreuses autres parties du monde, qui écrivent au père Noël reçoivent une réponse de son atelier du Pôle Nord au code postal unique, H0H 0H0.



Esterhazy Flour Mill
by Ernie Wlock **337**



The Imperial Penny Postage Stamp
by Richard Weigand **338**



Turberculosis Christmas Seals: A Yuletide Tradition
by Richard Logan. **342**



Postal Strikes - The 1971 British Strike
by Michael Peach, FRPSC. . . . **344**



Santa's Latest Covers / Les Derniers plis postés par le père noël
by / par Nick R. Bocker. **346**



War of the Pacific, 1879-1883: Part II
by Raymond W. Ireson, FRPSC . **350**



Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon EXPO 2011
by / par François Brisse, FRPSC . **353**



1906: Canada's First Postage Due Stamps
by George B. Arfken, FRPSC, William S. Pawluk, FRPSC, and Gary W. Steele **360**



Varieties
by "Napoleon". **369**



Registered Victorian Era Letters from Canada to the Peabody Medical Institute in Boston
by Lane Robson **356**



Transcribing Sounds
by Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC **368**



EDITOR'S notes
notes du RÉDACTEUR

by / par Tony Shaman, FRPSC

Have you ever wondered what makes philately different from most other collectible hobbies?

Although there is no question that the success that philately has enjoyed over the last 150-odd years is multi-factorial such as, for example, the difficulty of obtaining scarce and rare stamps, or the ease with which common stamps can be obtained, there are many other factors: for instance, the pursuit of specific collectible themes or topics, postal history that delves into postal rates, routes and destinations, the desire to complete a collection of a specific country or era, plating a particular issue and so on.

But to get back to my original point of what makes our hobby different from others, I would suggest that it is the professional stamp dealers and auction houses. Without them, stamp collecting would be little more than chasing matchbooks or beer labels.

Stamp dealers, of course, need to be supported by collectors or they could not survive in business. The question then becomes, who supports them? Although I do not have any statistics to back up my theory, my guess is that it is individuals in the 45- to 75-year-old range.

Youngsters generally do not have the necessary funds to spend on stamps in any significant way; people in their 20s and 30s are busy raising families and establishing careers while those over the age of 70 or 75 are thinking about reducing the investment in their collections rather than adding to them. Of course, there will be the exceptions but if my overall guess about these age brackets is off the mark, I suspect that someone will soon set me straight.

If, indeed, the 45- to 75-year-olds embody the future hopes of our hobby, it behooves us to court these individuals and encourage them in their collecting endeavours. That is not to say that we should ignore our young friends, who are the future of the hobby, or the jolly oldsters, but the near-term well-being of philately rests with the middle-aged and young seniors groups. These individuals are most likely to have the disposable income and inclination to spend it on stamps and related philatelic items. They will keep stamp dealers and auction houses in business, without which the hobby as we know it could not exist.

This issue will reach readers just as our holiday season begins with shopping, partying, gift-giving and

Vous êtes-vous déjà demandé en quoi se distingue la philatélie de tous les autres passe-temps liés à la collection?

Bien qu'il ne fasse aucun doute que le succès dont a joui la philatélie au cours des quelque 150 dernières années soit dû à des facteurs multiples, comme la difficulté d'obtenir des timbres rares et difficiles à trouver ou la facilité d'acquérir des timbres ordinaires, beaucoup d'autres motivations entrent en jeu, par exemple, la recherche de thèmes ou de sujets précis à collectionner, l'histoire postale relative aux tarifs postaux, aux routes et aux destinations, le désir de monter une collection sur un pays ou une époque, le planchage d'une émission de timbre particulière et ainsi de suite.

Mais pour revenir à mon point de départ — ce qui fait que notre passe-temps est différent des autres, je dirais que ce sont les négociants professionnels et les maisons d'encan. Sans eux, la collection de timbres ne serait pas beaucoup plus que la course aux boîtes d'allumettes ou aux étiquettes de bière.

Les négociants en timbres-poste doivent bien sûr être soutenus par les collectionneurs; sinon ils ne pourraient pas réussir en affaires. La question devient alors, qui les soutient? Je ne dispose d'aucune statistique pour appuyer ma théorie, mais je crois qu'il s'agit de personnes se situant dans la fourchette d'âge de 45 à 75 ans.

Les jeunes n'ont généralement pas les fonds nécessaires pour investir dans les timbres de façon importante; ceux qui sont dans la vingtaine et la trentaine sont occupés à élever leur famille et à établir leur carrière tandis que ceux qui ont 70 ou 75 ans songent à réduire l'investissement dans leur collection plutôt qu'à l'augmenter. Bien sûr, il y a les exceptions, mais si ma supposition à propos de ces tranches d'âges est inexacte, je me doute bien que quelqu'un remettra rapidement ma pendule à l'heure.

Si,effectivement, les 45 à 75 ans portent les espoirs de notre passe-temps, il nous incombe de les courtiser et de les encourager dans leurs efforts de collection. Cela ne veut pas dire qu'il ne faut pas s'intéresser à nos jeunes amis qui sont l'avenir de notre passe-temps ou à nos joyeux vieillards, mais plutôt que la santé à court terme de la philatélie repose au sein des groupes d'âge moyen et mature. Ces personnes sont les plus susceptibles d'avoir le revenu disponible et le goût de le dépenser pour des timbres et des articles philatéliques. Ils maintiendront en affaires les négociants et les maisons d'encan sans qui notre passe-temps, tel que nous le connaissons, ne pourrait pas exister.

Nos lecteurs recevront ce numéro à l'amorce du temps des fêtes avec le magasinage, les réceptions, les échanges de

the many other activities and celebrations that have enjoyed long traditions at this time of year. To mark the occasion, we have included several articles commemorating events associated with Christmas.

Richard Weigand reviews the history of the Imperial Penny Postage stamp of 1898, better known to collectors as the "Map Stamp." Issued to mark the start of the Uniform Imperial Penny Postage rate throughout the British Empire, the stamp is considered to be the world's first Christmas stamp.

The year 2011 marks the 30th year that Canada Post's very successful Santa Letter-Writing Program has been in operation. The article by Nick R. Bocker updates readers on the latest security measures that Canada Post has introduced to guard against undesirable use of Santa's mail.

And, finally, Richard Logan looks at Christmas Seals, their historic fight against tuberculosis and the important role they play in today's world against a scourge that many people mistakenly believe has been largely eradicated.

Just as there is more to Christmas than roasted turkey and presents under the tree, we have some non-Christmas articles awaiting your reading pleasure. Lane Robson captures tidbits about Canada's 1897 Diamond Jubilee issue that makes these stamps all-time favourites with stamp and postal history collectors. Michael Peach relates some interesting facts about Great Britain's 1971 mail strike, a somewhat more serious affair than the one Canadians experienced just a couple of months ago.

Several other informative pieces are included in this issue as well as the work of our regular authors such as "Napoleon" whose contributions precede my tenure as editor of your magazine and Michael Madesker, whose series of Transcribing Sounds articles has been running in nearly every issue for the past eight years. We hope that they will be with us for many more.

As we head into the Holiday Season, may I wish you all the best that this time of year offers and extend best wishes to you and yours for a happy, healthy and prosperous New Year. ✉

cadeaux et les nombreuses autres activités et célébrations, une tradition qui se perpétue depuis longtemps en ce moment de l'année. Pour souligner l'occasion, nous avons inclus dans la présente édition plusieurs articles commémorant des activités associées à Noël.

Par exemple, Richard Weigand examine l'histoire du timbre de la poste impériale à un penny de 1898 mieux connu des collectionneurs sous le nom « timbre Mappemonde ». Ce timbre a été émis pour le lancement du tarif impérial unifié dans tout l'Empire britannique et il est considéré comme étant le premier timbre de Noël.

Et, 2011 marque la trentième année du programme Lettres au père Noël de Postes Canada, un véritable succès depuis son entrée en vigueur. L'article de Nick R. Bocker informe les lecteurs des dernières mesures de sécurité prises par Postes Canada pour contrer la mauvaise utilisation du courrier au père Noël.

Pour terminer, Richard Logan se penche sur le Timbre de Noël, son utilisation historique dans la lutte contre la tuberculose et le rôle important qu'il joue dans le monde d'aujourd'hui contre un fléau que bien des gens croient à tort éradiqué.

Comme Noël ne se limite pas à la dinde rôtie et aux présents sous le sapin, des articles sur d'autres sujets sauront vous plaire. Lane Robson communique quelques détails qui font de l'émission Jubilé de diamant du Canada de 1897 un favori de tous les temps auprès des collectionneurs de timbres et d'histoire postale. Quant à Michael Peach, il relate des faits intéressants sur la grève de la poste de 1971 en Grande-Bretagne; un évènement un peu plus sérieux que celui que les Canadiens ont vécu il y a quelques mois.

Le présent numéro comporte plusieurs autres articles instructifs, entre autres ceux de nos auteurs habituels, comme « Napoléon »,dont les contributions sont antérieures à mon arrivée en tant que rédacteur en chef de votre revue et Michael Madesker, dont la série « Transcribing Sounds » s'est poursuivie dans presque chaque numéro depuis les derniers huit ans. Nous espérons qu'ils seront encore longtemps avec nous.

À l'approche du temps des fêtes, je vous souhaite le meilleur de ce que nous offre ce moment de l'année et aussi, à vous et à vos proches, une nouvelle année remplie de joie, de santé et de prospérité. ✉

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The Canadian Philatelist is anxious to find a new advertising manager. The responsibilities would be to solicit new accounts, follow up on regular dealer accounts and contact potential advertisers at shows and bourses to arrange single ads in the magazine.

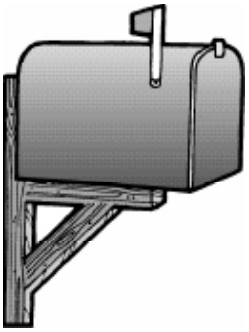
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Dear Editor,

Your latest issue arrived today. I was quite interested in the article "Watermarks on Early Canadian Stamps." The use of beta rays is not new; the technique was used by Mr. H. Cheavin to show the watermark of the unique pair of New Zealand 1d stamps on cover (SG 7). The listing for that stamp has always been confused, anyway. Although it has been considered to be 1857, that is based on an arrival cancellation of January 1857. The stamps could not possibly have been in place at the letter's origin in Dunedin to send to Auckland any later than December 1856. They are almost certainly the product of the first attempt by the printer Richardson in late 1855, who tried using the large star watermark paper supplied by Perkins, Bacon, but rejected it at that time.

The nice touch about using this procedure is that the beta rays are able to go through the cover as well as the stamp, and the technique could be used on many covers where the owner is unwilling to lift the stamp to see if there is a watermark. It's good to know that a university program has the ability to do such work.

And finally, the cover to Rarotonga (Figure 11, p. 213) is to a fellow who was active philatelically in the south Pacific. In my research on nineteenth century Samoa, I identified a number of addressees who had probable philatelic connections, even though the covers appear to be commercial.

Keep up the good work. I enjoyed reading the issue and its spread of articles.

All the best,

Bob Odenweller

Dear Editor

I was very interested in the article on Kananaskis by Dale Spiers. Since I specialize in Scouting stamps, I was glad to see that he included the 1993 cancellation. However, this cancellation was for a Canadian Jamboree, not a provincial one. The same site hosted the 1981 Canadian Jamboree and the 1983 World Jamboree. It was a great site with easy access to Calgary and Banff. I am attaching scans of the cancellations used at those two Jamborees plus a scan of a proof that was rejected due to bilingual issues. The World Jamboree First Day was for the issue of the Scout stamp and was actually the third day of the Jamboree. I was in charge of the Jamboree Post Office at all three Jamborees.

Yours in philately,

J. Alex Hadden
Richmond, BC









DO YOU HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY?
Here's your opportunity to express your views towards previously-run articles, shows, or anything related to philately. Send your letters to:
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Vanuatu Bell Frogs

Vanuatu Post has released a set of four stamps and a mini-sheet consisting of the $1.40 and $2.00 denominations that depict the Green and Golden Bell Frog. The purpose of the issue is to draw attention to the frogs' vulnerability in Australia due to loss of habitat as a result of natural erosion, soil sedimentation, pollution from fertilizers and insecticides, parasites and, surprisingly, fish. Their natural predators include wading birds, tortoises, eels and predatory fish.

Fortunately their numbers remain healthy in New Zealand and several other Pacific islands including Vanuatu where it was introduced in the 19th century to control the mosquito population, it is believed. Besides mosquitoes, their diets include crickets, larvae, dragonflies, earthworms, cockroaches, flies and grasshoppers. Their habitat is mostly coastal swamps, wetlands, marshes, dams, ditches, small rivers, woodlands and forests.



The stamps were designed by Sue Wickison of Wellington, New Zealand and printed on Tullis Russell non-phosphor, gummed stamp paper. The printing process is offset lithography.

The stamps will remain on sale from July 27, 2011 for a period of two years.

For more information about the release of the stamps and stamp sheetlets, contact Vanuatu Post at its Web Site www.vanuatupost.vu or e-mail: philatelic@vanuatupost.vu

Iceland

Iceland has announced the following issues released from March to June 2011. It should be noted that many of these issues consist of multiple sets of stamps, souvenir sheetlets and booklet panes.

STAMP DESCRIPTIONS	ISSUE DATE
Europa	17.03.2011
Lighthouses	17.03.2011
Motor sports	17.03.2001
University of Iceland	04.05.2011
Concert Hall & Conference Centre	04.05.2011
Gardens Park III	04.05.2011
Melavollur Stadium 100th Ann.	04.05.2011
Jon Sigurdson	17.06.2011

New Zealand's Missing Fern

By D.J. (Jim) Measures

With deregulation of the postal service that allows many private companies to provide postal service in competition with the New Zealand Post Office and issue postage stamps, the government-run post office decided to add a small "Fern" logo to all stamps issued by the post office. This practice began with the 2003 definitive issue.

The first Christmas stamps to bear the Fern Logo were the 2003 Christmas issues. They consisted of five gummed stamps and two self-adhesives. The self-adhesives were issued in booklets and coils. In New Zealand coils are called "rolls" and the 40-cent denomination is the object of this article.

It was discovered that the fern is missing on a few of the 40-cent self-adhesive coil stamps. The stamps come in coils of 100 stamps and were printed 16 coils at a time. Therefore, the error appears on only one of every 1,600 coil stamps. They do not exist on the booklet stamps. By examining a full roll, it has been learned that the error appears only on the 6th stamp in the roll. Since most collectors choose to collect coils in short strips, preferably from the end of the roll, or the two stamps on each side of a join, this error does not appear in any of the most popular combinations preferred by philatelists.

The 40-cent coil stamps were issued as a special reduced rate for Christmas cards and, therefore, were withdrawn from sale by the post office on January 6, 2004 and sent for destruction. It is believed that stamp dealer Don White of the Dunedin Stamp Centre first identified this variety in February 2004.

Warwick Paterson, a leading stamp dealer in New Zealand and publisher of the *Campbell Paterson Specialized Catalogue,* has estimated that there are no more than 150 to 200 copies of this variety in existence, including mint and used copies. He has, therefore, priced them at NZ$3,500 mint and NZ$1,500 used in his catalogue. The copy illustrated here comes from a Christmas card sent to Canada, so perhaps it is in addition to Mr. Paterson's estimate.

New Releases by Pitcairn Island Philatelic Bureau

Depiction of the Paper Wasp on a set of two stamps, released on April 21, 2011, continues the small creatures theme of insects and other creatures found on Pitcairn Islands. Denominations are $2.50 and $4.00.



More than 300 recognized species and subspecies of the common type paper wasp are found worldwide. They grow to a length of about 2 to 2.5 cm and feed on nectar and other insects, including flies, caterpillars and beetle larvae. Although their sting can be potentially dangerous, they are generally non-aggressive and are considered beneficial by gardeners.

Because paper wasps build their nests alongside human habitation and can be provoked into defending their nests in an aggressive manner, they must be treated with respect to prevent needless stings.

A second release by Pitcairn Islands Philatelic Bureau on April 21 depicts the Peony on a sheetlet consisting of eight stamps. Each stamp is denominated at $1.00. The stamps are issued in an effort to establish a philatelic foothold in China, the world's largest philatelic market.

Native to Asia, southern Europe and North America, the number of species in these regions ranges from 25 to 40 species.

Most peonies are perennials from 0.5 to 1.5 meters in height although some resemble trees and grow to a height of three meters.

The peony is China's unofficial national flower, as voted by the people, and from February to April each year huge displays of peonies are placed on display throughout China.

For more information about these miniature souvenir sheets and stamps, contact the Pitcairn Islands Philatelic Bureau, P.O. Box 27404, Marion Square, Wellington, NZ, or e-mail: stamps@pitcairn.gov.pn

The stamps will remain on sale for a two-year period beginning April 21, 2011.

Bourse Signup Begins for World Stamp Show-NY 2016

Philatelic dealers from around the world may now make their intentions known to participate in World Stamp Show-NY 2016, taking place Saturday, May 28 through Sunday, June 5, 2016 at the Jacob Javits Convention Center, New York City

At this time, dealers and postal administrations are requested to complete and mail a dealer booth request form available online at the show's home page along with an initial US $1,000 refundable deposit. Doing so will prioritize their application in selecting a booth size and location when the show's floor plan is revealed in early to mid-2012. By then a decorator will have been chosen, allowing booth holders to select an initial offering of amenities for their needs.

Dealers have been asking about booth availability for a couple of years already and it is expected that well over 250 dealers and postal administrations from around the globe will take space at the exhibition, catering to an anticipated quarter million visitors throughout the 8 days. Washington 2006's bourse was a relatively quick sellout and interest in WSS-NY 2016 is anticipated to be equally strong.

Please visit the show's web site for additional details at http://www.ny2016.org/. Questions for dealers interested in taking space at the exhibition may be sent to WSS-NY 2016 bourse chair Andrew Kupersmit by email at andrew.kupersmit@ny2016.org or phone at 732-261-1265.

Snowbird Covers

The 2011 autographed Snowbird envelopes prepared by The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society are now available for sale. Featuring the special 431 Demonstration Squadron logo, the covers also depict a logo honouring Canadian military heroes, the red-and-white Snowbird logo and The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society winged logo. The special "P" stamp picturing the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, William and Catherine, issued to commemorate their engagement, is used on each envelope. Each cover is cancelled with the official Snowbird date canceller showing nine Tudor aircraft flying in formation. Below the logos is an inscription welcoming the Duke and Duchess to Canada.

There is a set of nine similar covers, each signed by the nine pilots. The set sells for $55.00; a single envelope signed by all nine pilots sells for $30.



For more information, or to order these historic covers, contact Major (Ret'd) Dick Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, ON K2H 6R1. Cheques should be made payable to The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society. Each order will be accompanied by two 2011 Snowbird full colour brochures, compliments of CAS. Funds from the sale of these covers go toward the cost of printing The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society Journal.

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ESTERHAZY FLOUR MILL

By Ernie Wlock

The above illustrated souvenir sheet, entitled Flags Over Historic Mills, depicts an attractive image of the Esterhazy Flour Mill in Saskatchewan but nowhere does it give any information about the mill itself. We have done a bit of research on the mill and are pleased to pass it along for your reading pleasure.

Construction of the mill by James Saunders was completed in 1907 and is one of the few remaining flour mills of its kind left in Canada. It is unique inasmuch as its equipment remains as it was when the mill was in operation.

The complex is also notable for its architecture, specifically the conjoined but distinguishable flour mill and elevator. With its sloped shoulders, the elevator is of crib construction and the building features post and large timber beams running throughout the structure.

A steam engine and kerosene engine provided the original power although both were replaced with a diesel engine in 1947. The kerosene engine supplied power for the elevator section while the power requirements for the mill itself were provided by the steam engine housed in a wood frame engine room.

Designated as a 75 Barrel Mill, it was capable of producing 600 pounds of flour per hour. It ceased to operate in 1981 and was designated a Provincial Heritage Property on February 8, 2005. On July 8, 2009 it was designated a National Historic site. ✉

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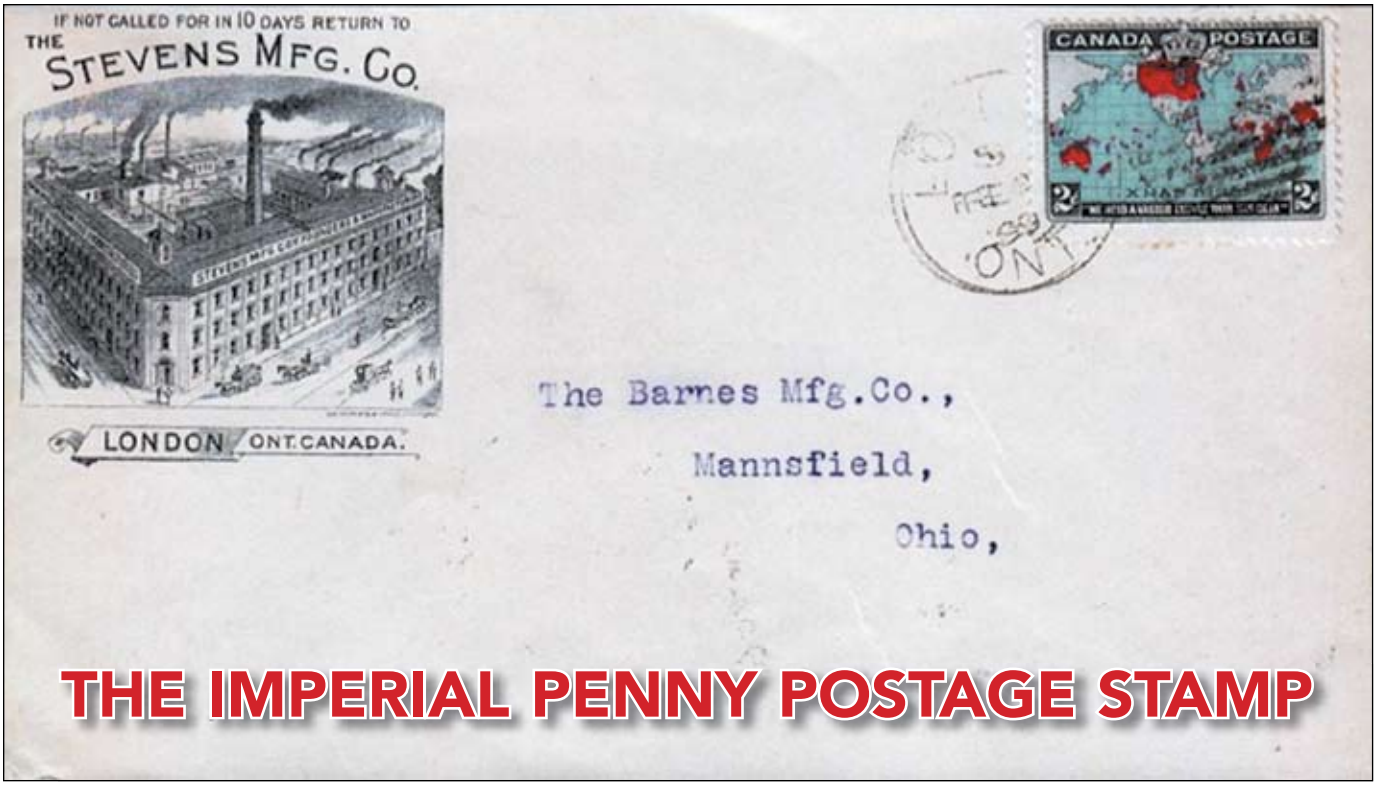
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THE IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE STAMP

By Richard Weigand

Introduction - How The First Christmas Stamp Came To Be

The purpose of this stamp was to mark the inauguration of Imperial Penny Postage throughout the British Empire (2 cents Canadian was equal to 1 penny GB).

The original design did not include the inscription "XMAS 1898." Its intended date of release was November 9, 1898, the birthday of Queen Victoria's son, the Prince of Wales, later to become King Edward VII. But when Queen Victoria asked the British Postmaster General when Imperial Penny Postage would become effective, he replied "On the Prince's birthday." With obvious disapproval the Queen replied, "And what Prince would that be?" Thinking fast, as the Prince of Wales was known not to be Victoria's favorite son, the PMG replied, "Why, the Prince of Peace, of course, Your Majesty." Accordingly, the release date was changed and the stamp had the inscription "XMAS 1898" added.

Universal Postal Union Conference of 1898

There are now thousands of Christmas stamps from around the world, but the origin of the first Christmas continues to be a mere curiosity. Nonetheless, the story is still intriguing 100 years after the stamp's issue. The stamp, of course, is the 1898 Canada two-cent Map stamp showing the Mercator projection map. Gerhardus Mercator was the most notable geographer of his time and his world map of 1569 won lasting fame. Most often called the "Map Stamp" or the Imperial Penny Postage issue, the stamp also gets credit for being the first-ever Christmas stamp.

At the Universal Postal Union conference in Washington, in 1897, British Empire delegate John Henniker Heaton and especially Canada's Postmaster General the Honorable (later Sir) William Mulock lobbied together to create an overseas penny postage rate among Empire nations. The battle was lost but in July 1898 William Mulock was in Britain with a new proposal and with much determination.





The decision was not exactly what Mulock wanted but a resolution at the July 1898 conference allowed Empire countries to opt into an Imperial Penny Postage rate, if they chose to do so. The stamp went on sale December 7, 1898, although the new rate did not become effective until Christmas Day 1898.

Stamp Essay

Several designs were reviewed and the final choice is the one we see today. We do not know why the essay illustrated here is valued at 3 cents as the agreed-upon denomination at the meeting in London was 2 cents.

Stamp Details

The stamp's usual name is the "Canadian Map Stamp," or "The Imperial Penny Postage Stamp." It was remarkable for its day not only for its issue date but also for its use of three colours.

The 2-cent stamp was designed by Sir William Mulock to show homage to the Empire. In his time, Gerhardus Mercator was the most notable geographer and his famous world map of 1569 is what was used for the stamp's background. "WE HOLD A VASTER EMPIRE THAN HAS BEEN", was imprinted along the bottom. The slogan noted that Britain was the largest empire in the world.

These stamps were printed by The American Bank Note Co., Ottawa, and for its time was a remarkable issue. It was Canada's first multi-coloured stamp. The printing process required a first printing in black line-engraved, followed by the blue or blueish-grey oceans and finally the red for the British possessions was added. The process used was typography, surface printing, which is a British term; the corresponding North American term is lithography. This stamp had the distinction, at the time, of being the most expensive stamp ever produced at forty-five cents per thousand stamps.

Each plate consisted of one-hundred stamps, ten by ten, with the plate numbers appearing above the fifth and sixth stamp. There were five plates used, 1, 2, 3 and 5. The fourth plate had a serious crack when it went into production and had to be pulled off the presses.

There were retouches on all plates, mostly in the area of the base and side cables on only certain stamps on the plate. A study of these retouches is an enjoyable aspect of the hobby and we would refer you to references "8" and "9" below for more details.

Ten million stamps were printed with blue oceans and another ten million had blueish-green oceans. The reason for these two colours has remained a mystery. Countries that were part of the British Empire were indicated in red. Indeed, the only way of knowing that it was a Christmas stamp is the reference added after the fiasco with Queen Victoria, at the bottom of the stamp reading "XMAS 1898."

The change of the oceans' colour from pale lavender to ocean blue was not intentional but it was the first multi-coloured stamp the Post Office had attempted and colour variations were common in those days. For that reason, the mystery is not why they exist but why Scott chose to give them two separate numbers. Experts recognize at least four colors for the oceans, plus many other variations in colour due to oxidation.



"A Song of Empire" by Sir Lewis Morris (1887)

The song was composed to honour the 50th Anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign.

The relevant stanza is as follows:

"We hold a vaster Empire than has been!
Nigh half the race of man is subject to our Queen!
Nigh half the wide, wide earth is ours in fee!
And where her rule comes, all are free.
And therefore 'tis, oh Queen, that we,
Knit fast in bonds, of temperate liberty.
Rejoice today, and make our solemn jubilee!!

Article from *The Spectator* – December, 1898

"On Christmas Day, the Imperial Penny Postage came into operation--i.e., it is now possible to send for a penny a letter not above half an ounce in weight to all places in the British Empire, except the Australasian Colonies and the Cape. It is hoped, however, that they also will soon agree to the reduction. That the good effects will be quite as great as have been anticipated is not likely, for increased facilities of intercourse do not in reality make men love each other or desire a reign of peace and goodwill.

Still, judged on a lower plane and as a matter of convenience, we have little doubt that Imperial Penny Postage will be a great success. … "

The New York Times Article dated January 31,1899

IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.

Reduction of Rates on Letters to Colonies Pleases Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Christmas Day saw the inauguration of the imperial penny postage. About 36,700 letters benefited by it during the first three days. The majority were destined for Canada. Over 5,000 letters paid the old rates, through the senders' ignorance.

The White Star Line steamer Majestic, which sailed from Liverpool for New York on Wednesday last, took the first Canadian batch under the new arrangement, her mail consisting of 430 sacks, which is above the usual quantity at this season of the year.

John Henniker Heaton, M. P., the father of the imperial penny postage scheme, which was passed July 12 of the present year, and who introduced telegraph money orders in England and the parcel post in France, had silver pennies struck and distributed among those who co-operated with him in bringing about this postal reform. He sent one of these pennies to Queen Victoria, who accepted the memento, and replied, saying:

"The completion of this important change in the relations of the various parts of my empire is a matter of sincere satisfaction to me."

The Start of Christmas Stamp Issues around the World

It wasn't until nearly 40 years later that another country issued a Christmas stamp. This time the country was Austria. In 1937, it issued two stamps billed as "Christmas Greeting Stamps," but neither had a Christmas theme. One showed a zodiac sign and the other depicted a rose. Brazil was next in line, issuing four semi-postal stamps in 1939 and Hungary followed suit with a semi-postal stamp in 1941. Semi-postal stamps are ones that are sold above the stamp's value to raise money for a specific cause.



It wasn't until 1943 that Hungary issued the first Christmas-theme stamp that was sold specifically as a holiday stamp. Now many nations of the world issue postage stamps with a Christmas theme that are intended for use on seasonal mail.

It would be 10 years before Cuba issued its two-stamp set of Poinsettia and Bells. Haiti followed in 1954 with two stamps - Fort Nativity and Star of Bethlehem. As the 1950s progressed, Luxembourg and Spain produced Christmas stamps in 1955 while Liechtenstein, Korea and Australia started what has become a fashion with Christmas issues in 1957.





The first Christmas stamp issued by the United States was a 4-cent stamp issued in 1962. The green and red stamp featured a wreath, two candles and the words "Christmas 1962". The postal service anticipated a huge demand for the new stamp and ordered 350 million copies, the largest number ever produced up to that time for a special stamp. But it wasn't enough. When the initial supply quickly ran out, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing began working around the clock to print more. By the end of the season, one billion of the first U.S. Christmas stamps were printed and distributed.

The United States got on the roll in 1962 with its four-cent Wreath and Candles stamp, a tradition with the U.S. Post Office that has not been broken. Today, the USPS issues several Christmas stamps each season. There is a Christmas Philatelic Club, a Christmas Stamps of the World handbook published by the American Topical Association and countless other efforts to promote the sale and collection of stamps that relate to the biggest celebration of the year. ✉

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Tuberculosis Christmas Seals:

A Yuletide Tradition

By Richard Logan

Christmas TB Seals have become to be known as the "Little Messenger of Generosity."

They are the creation of Einar Holboell, a postal clerk working in the main post office in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1903.

In December of 1904, the world's first Christmas Seal was issued by Denmark (Figure 1) and in a short period of 20 days, 120,000 Danish Kroner (DKK) was raised to help children sick with tuberculosis – the greatly feared disease of the 1900s called the "white plague." The money was used for the construction of four sanatoriums.



Figure 1.

The idea spread like wildfire and within days, Sweden and Iceland had also issued Christmas TB Seals.

One hundred and seven years later, the Tuberculosis Seal has spread over seven continents, adding over seventy-five counties to the original messenger.

Almost all Christmas Seals incorporate the red double barred Cross of Lorraine (Figure 2) as the international symbol of the effort to fight Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases.

This shape of a cross was always recognized as the shape of "The True Cross" – the cross upon which Jesus Christ was crucified. Christians believed that the first bar was used for the acronym INRI – Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum – translated in most cases from the Latin as "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews," with the second bar forming the actual cross. Over the years, this symbol has become an emblem against evil and oppression. In modern times, it was chosen by General Charles De Gaulle as the emblem of the Free French in its resistance against the Axis.



Figure 2.

It was Dr. Gilbert Sersiron of France, who suggested in October of 1902, at the International Conference on Tuberculosis in Berlin, that the Cross of Lorraine be used as an international emblem for the fight against tuberculosis. It was accepted unanimously.

For more than seventy years, one of the most effective organizations in the fight for healthy lungs has been the Comite Nacional de Lucha Contra La Tuberculosis – National Committee Against Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases Mexico.

Their story began when a Mexican delegation headed up by Dr. Alberto P. Leon visited the headquarters of the American Tuberculosis Association in 1934 and learned that they obtained resources from the public mainly by selling Christmas Seals supporting tuberculosis and used the money for the construction and maintenance of sanatoriums and hospital plus the acquisition of equipment and medicine for people with the disease.

Leon knew that the Mexican government was interested in finding a way to fight TB through a public health program and on his return set up a meeting with Abilardo L. Rodriguez, interim President of the United Mexican States, completing the term of Pascual Ortiz following his resignation. The 23rd President had been born into a poor family and was fond of implementing laws related to private charity. Just before his term ended in November, 1934, the President ordered that there be established a national campaign for the organization of Anti-Tuberculosis

Dispensaries and that steps be taken to create a national committee for this purpose.

On November 10, 1939, President Lazan Cardenas – who came from a lower middle class family and had supported his mother and seven younger siblings from the age of sixteen – was presented with a decree that was to form the National Committee Against Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases Mexico under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Health. The decree took effect on March 28, 1940.

By January 30, 1941, the committee started collecting funds to build hospitals, sanatoriums and rehabilitation centres, including a hospital in Mexico City and two sanatoriums on the Pacific and Gulf coasts.



Figure 3.

In 1943, the committee issued its first TB Seal using a one-colour sketch inspired by the painting "The Adoration of the Shepherds" or "The Holy Night" by the Italian painter Correggio. (Figure 3) The 100 seal sheet printed by the Bank of Mexico was printed in red ink, vertically on what looks to be 20-pound stock. Each seal was 20x24mm and valued at 5 Centavos. The message on the seal was clear: "protect the health of your home." Its sale plus other donations were used for the construction of dispensaries and for modifications in hospitals for TB sufferers.

Since that time and to date, the committee has issued seventy-five different TB Seals over a sixty-eight-year period.

One of the more exciting issues of Mexican TB Seals was issued in 1976 and features "Lots of Bullfighting." The fifty hand-drawn, colourful seals by Rodolfo Gonzales (Figure 4) -36x21mm – each portray an aspect of Spanish Bullfighting starting with the parade that begins the Corrida – El Paseillo – and ends with the Patas Arriba. Printed four colour Offset on Couche paper, they are perforated 12 1/2 and have bright white gum. Each seal was valued at 10 Centavos.

You might well ask at this time why organizations against tuberculosis are still in business since at one point, the World Health Organization believed the disease to be controlled. The answer: a rise in poverty levels, poor inoculation methods in rural areas and fewer resources for presentation and education programs has seen tuberculosis increase throughout the last twenty years. In addition, the spread of the HIV epidemic has significantly impacted the TB epidemic – one third of the increase in TB cases over the past five years can be attributed to the HIV epidemic.



Figure 4. Bullfighting "in the style of Miguelin" from a 1960 Spanish postcard.

Most TB cases are found in the 25-45 year old age group and four countries account for half of the TB cases in the world: Mexico, Philippines, Vietnam and India.

A more significant figure is that a little more than two billion people – one third of the world's population – are infected with *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*, the cause of TB.

If you think that's bad, you should know that each person with untreated TB goes on to infect 10-12 people each year.

Christmas TB Seals are considered "Cinderella's," however, they are one of the best known money makers in the fight against tuberculosis and respiratory disease and have become a Christmas custom around the world. ✉

Postal Strikes - The 1971 British Strike

By Michael Peach

The 1971 postal strike in Great Britain was the first national strike at the Post Office. It began on 20 January and, after ratification of the agreement, the workers returned to work on Monday 8 March, basically because the union's finances were deteriorating rapidly. It is estimated that the strike cost the Post Office about £ 25 million and each postal worker about £150 in lost pay.

The strike overlapped decimal day, 15 February 1971. The low value Machin definitive new currency stamps, with the pence values indicated by p rather than d on the old currency, were issued on decimal day. The high values had been issued previously on 17 June 1970. The official first day covers, although cancelled 15 February, have *Posting delayed by the Post Office strike 1971* stamped on them. A few of the smaller offices remained open for local delivery, where the postal workers did not go on strike or had gradually returned to work. Genuine locally cancelled FDCs can be found.

Back in 1971 there was no internet, no ATMs, very few, if any, cell phones, and not every British household had a land line telephone. In order to mitigate some of the consequences of the strike, the government announced the suspension of the Post Office monopoly to deliver mail. As many as 400 private companies, organizations and individuals were licensed by the Post Office to provide local, national and international deliveries. Some stamp collectors and dealers took the opportunity to provide philatelic material for collectors.



1. Low value Machin defintives First Day Cover



2. Old currency cover to Rotterdam.



3. Decimal Day cover - overseas mail.

Covers, probably all philatelic, are shown of four different companies:

1. Pre-decimal Day: unsealed cover to Rotterdam by Europa Mail, a licensed postal service, 9 FEB 1971, reposted in Rotterdam on 9 II 1971. The charge was 2/6 (two shillings and six pence, or 30 pence). This was a substantial mark-up from the Post Office rate, 9d.

2. Decimal Day cancellation: the unaddressed cover has an Overseas Mail stamp, 40p, showing a plane. The stamp had originally been issued at 8/- (8 shillings, or 96 old pence) and is presumably for airmail, as there is a similar stamp showing a ship, having a value of 5/- or 25p.



1a. Delayed



4. Merton London cover, decimal currency.

3. Decimal Stamp: this emergency mail was provided by Merton. The cover, for delivery within the London area, has a blue 15p stamp showing a broken Post Office Tower with Britannia looking away and was cancelled 1 MAR 1971. The Post Office inland second class rate was 2½p and the first class 3p, so there was a considerable mark-up.

4. No Stamp: cover used locally in West Kirby, Cheshire. There is a faint red cancellation, *Martin Mills Local Post, Postal Strike 1971*, with no date.

Several of these stamps and covers can be seen on the web at http://www.stampcommunity.org/topic.asp?TOPIC_ID=7121&whichpage=1 and can be found on eBay.

After the strike was over, the licenses of all the private delivery companies were terminated. The Post Office monopoly to deliver mail was later amended in 1981 to allow Charity groups, such as the Scouts, to delivery Christmas mail. ✉



5a. West Kirby cancellation.



5. West Kirby cover.





SANTA'S LATEST COVERS

By Nick R. Bocker

Information received from family members of youngsters and other individuals who received Santa letters in 2010, courtesy of Canada Post's Santa Letter-Writing Program, indicated that the Crown corporation used envelopes imprinted with at least 11 different number patterns. This is three more than the eight different varieties known to have been used on envelopes in 2009.

Readers with an interest in these Santa letters and covers will recall from a previous article appearing in this magazine (Vol.61, No.6) that Canada Post prepares three different Santa letter versions in each of Canada's two official languages for a total of six different letters. Additionally, there are poster-sized letters designed to be sent to schools where young students pen a letter to the Jolly Old Elf as part of a classroom writing project intended to teach primary grade students to write letters and address envelopes correctly. Envelopes used to enclose those large-sized class letters are not imprinted with alphanumeric identification markings, as is the case with individual letters sent to the homes of children. These 2010 classroom envelopes are identical in every respect to those used in 2009. The letters, of course, are different.

As far as is known, each of the standard sized, non-classroom envelopes used in 2010 was imprinted with a unique number preceded by an alphanumeric prefix as follows: EB1 or EB2, short for English Before letter versions 1 and 2; or EA, short for English After. The "After" refers to letters sent by Santa after Christmas because he did not receive

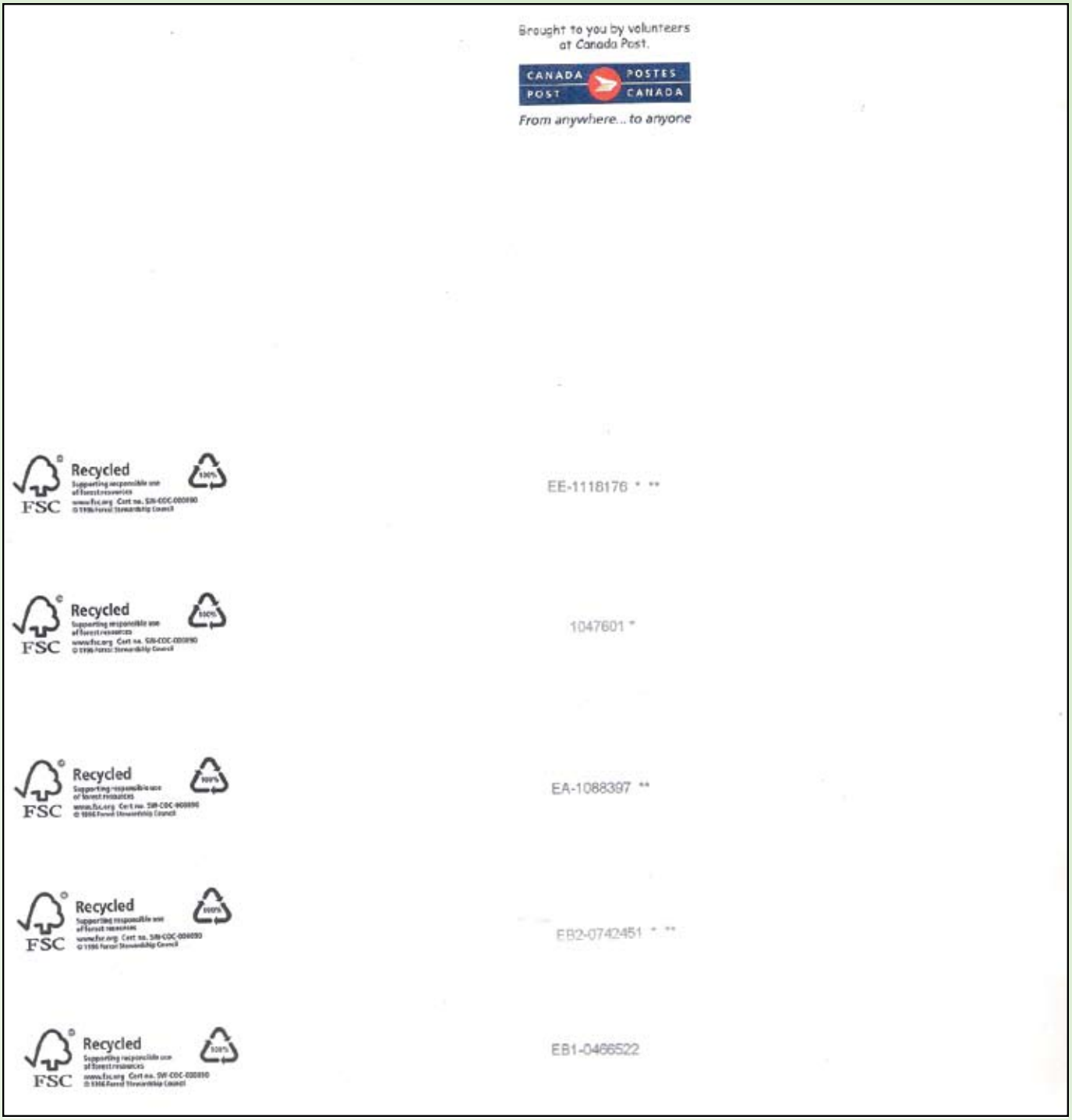
LES DERNIERS PLIS POSTÉS PAR LE PÈRE NOËL

par Nick R. Bocker

Des renseignements qui nous sont parvenus de familles ayant des enfants et d'autres personnes qui ont reçu des lettres du père Noël en 2010, par l'entremise du programme «Lettres au père Noël» de Postes Canada, révélaient que la société de la Couronne a utilisé des enveloppes sur lesquelles figuraient au moins 11 séquences différentes de numéros. Ce qui ajoute trois variantes aux huit modèles qui, à notre connaissance, furent utilisés sur les enveloppes en 2009.

Les lecteurs qui s'intéressent aux lettres du père Noël et aux plis qui les accompagnent se souviendront qu'un article paru dans la présente revue (vol. 61, no 6) révélait que Postes Canada prépare trois versions différentes de cette lettre, et ce, dans chacune des deux langues officielles, pour un total de six lettres différentes. De plus, des lettres en format d'affiche sont destinées aux écoles où les élèves rédigent une lettre au jovial farfadet dans le cadre d'un projet scolaire visant à enseigner aux enfants du primaire à écrire des lettres et à adresser les enveloppes correctement. Les enveloppes dans lesquelles sont glissées ces grandes lettres ne portent pas de marques d'identification alphanumériques, comme c'est le cas pour les lettres individuelles envoyées aux demeures des enfants. Les enveloppes qui ont été utilisées pour les classes en 2010 sont identiques en tous points à celles qui ont été utilisées en 2009.

Pour autant que l'on sache, les enveloppes de 2010 de taille standard, non destinées aux classes portaient un numéro imprimé unique précédé d'un préfixe alphanumérique, comme suit : EB1 ou EB2, une abréviation en anglais pour « English Before » (anglais avant) pour les versions 1 et 2 de la lettre; ou EA, une abréviation pour « English After » (anglais après). Le mot « After » (après) indique que le père



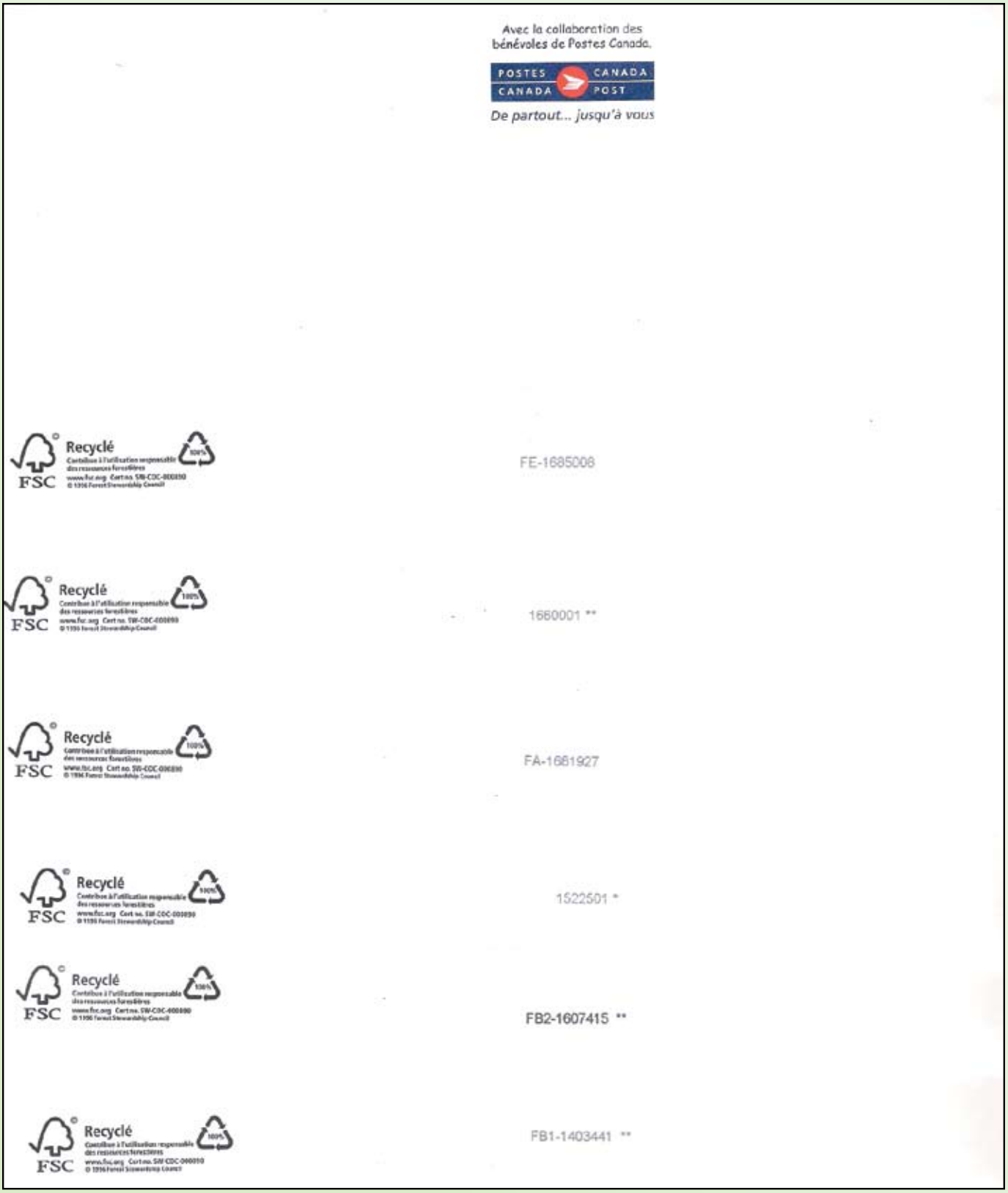
These alpha-numeric codes are printed on the reverse sides of envelopes to identify the various enclosed letter versions. The EE and FE codes identify envelopes that contain letterhead for use where the preprinted Santa letters are not appropriate and for other official Santa Letter-Writing correspondence.

these youngsters' letters in time to send his response for delivery before December 25. A fourth envelope is imprinted with the letters EE, which stands for English Empty.

The numbering system for Santa's French letters is identical: FB1 and FB2 are the prefixes for the French Before letter versions 1

Noël a envoyé ces lettres après Noël parce qu'il n'a pas reçu celles des enfants assez tôt pour que sa réponse soit acheminée avant le 25 décembre. Une quatrième enveloppe porte les lettres EE, qui signifient « English Empty » (anglais vide).

Le système de numérotation des lettres du père Noël en français est identique : FB1 et FB2 sont les



Ces codes alphanumériques sont imprimés au verso des enveloppes pour l'identification les diverses versions des enveloppes. Les codes EE et FE indiquent que l'enveloppe contient un papier à lettre à utiliser lorsque les lettres préimprimées du père Noël ne conviennent pas et pour la correspondance officielle du programme «Lettres au père Noël».

and 2; FA stands for French After; and FE is the abbreviation for French Empty. These FE and EE inscribed envelopes are used for specially prepared Santa letters where the preprinted versions are not suitable. They are also used for enclosing business letters dealing with other aspects of the Santa Letter-Writing Program.

From the imprinted numbers on envelopes it appears that the alphanumeric prefixes were introduced to make it easier for everyone involved with the Santa Letter-Writing Program, especially the elves responding the youngsters' letters, to identify which of the six Santa letter types, or the "blank" letterhead, is enclosed.

There is a new wrinkle that's been noted on some 2010 envelopes: some of them, namely those enclosing the English After, French Before letter version 2, and French After letter versions do not show the usual alphanumeric prefix. Why these three envelope types were printed without the alphanumeric prefixes is a mystery.

As with some 2009 envelopes, some of the 2010 envelopes again make use of various asterisk patterns.

There are suggestions that envelopes are packaged in bundles containing various quantities of envelopes and the asterisk, or asterisks, appear on the first envelope in each bundle. Because of the various asterisk patterns, it may be that each one denotes the number of envelopes in each package. For example, a single asterisk after the number might denote a packet of 15 envelopes while a packet of 25 envelopes may show some other asterisk configuration. But this is little more than conjecture. Unless Canada Post or the security printer, Lowe-Martin, releases this information, the asterisk(s) after the alphanumeric imprint will remain enigmatic.

What is of interest to philatelists is that these alphanumeric prefixes with their accompanying asterisk on some of the envelopes make each cover unique, thereby generating an almost limitless supply of collectible material for Santa Letter-Writing Program devotees. ✉

préfixes pour « French Before » (français avant) pour les versions 1 et 2 de la lettre; FA signifie French After (français après); et FE est l'abréviation de « French Empty » (français vide). Les enveloppes marquées FE et EE sont utilisées lorsque les versions déjà imprimées ne conviennent pas. Elles servent aussi pour le courrier administratif se rapportant à d'autres aspects du programme Lettres au père Noël.

Les numéros imprimés sur les enveloppes nous apprennent que les préfixes alphanumériques auraient été ajoutés pour faciliter la tâche de tous ceux qui ont affaire au programme Lettres au père Noël, particulièrement les lutins qui répondent aux jeunes. Cela leur permet d'identifier le contenu de l'enveloppe, soit l'un des six types de lettres ou celle en « blanc ».

Une autre variante a été remarquée sur des enveloppes 2010: certaines d'entre elles, notamment les versions « English After », « French Before » version 2 et French After n'arborent pas le préfixe alphanumérique habituel. La raison pour laquelle ces trois types d'enveloppes ont été imprimées sans préfixes alphanumériques est un mystère.

De même que pour les enveloppes 2009, certaines enveloppes 2010 comportent des modèles d'astérisques différents.

Selon certains, les enveloppes seraient emballées en paquets contenant un nombre varié d'enveloppes et l'astérisque ou les astérisques apparaîtraient sur la première de chaque paquet. Comme il y a plusieurs modèles d'astérisques, il se pourrait que chacun indique le nombre d'enveloppes par paquet. Par exemple, un seul astérisque après le nombre pourrait indiquer un contenu de 15 enveloppes; alors qu'un paquet de 25 enveloppes pourrait présenter d'autres configurations d'astérisques. Mais cela n'est rien de plus qu'une conjecture. À moins que Postes Canada ou l'imprimeur de sécurité, Lowe-Martin, ne divulgue ces renseignements, l'astérisque ou les astérisques figurant à la suite de l'imprimé alphanumérique demeureront énigmatiques.

Ce qui est intéressant pour les philatélistes, c'est que ces préfixes alphanumériques et l'astérisque qui les accompagne sur certaines enveloppes rendent chaque pli unique et génèrent un stock presque illimité d'articles à collectionner pour les amateurs du programme Lettres au père Noël. ✉

WAR OF THE PACIFIC, 1879—1883

Part II

by Raymond W. Ireson FRPSC

Then, with the capture of Lima, which was the source of supply of postage stamps, Peruvians in unoccupied towns were cut off and they had to resort to the expedient of making provisional stamp issues with whatever material they had at hand. These consisted mainly of revenue stamps of the various Departments and the remnants of regular stamp issues, all duly overprinted with symbols or the name of the town or city issuing them. Amazingly, there were relatively few errors in these overprints. These remained in use until the Lima post office was eventually returned to Peruvian control.

A collection of these provisional issues, put out by 16 cities in all, is not at all easy to assemble, and there are many gaps in mine. However; here is a brief sampling ...

AREQUIPA















One of the few errors. The number in the top lefthand corner of the upper right-hand stamp reads "2" instead of "25".











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a single stamp.



CHALA
Issued only two stamps.




CHICLAYO
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Reintroduction of Regular Issues

With the cessation of hostilities the occupying Chilean forces withdrew and full control of the Post Office services reverted to the Peruvian authorities. The first issue of stamps in this new era was a set of five, released on October 23, 1883. But the two top values, of 50 centavos and 1 Sol, were in such short supply that the entire stock was sold out on the first day of issue.



EPILOGUE



The plebiscite to determine the fate of Tacna and Arica Provinces should have been held in 1893, but it kept being delayed. In 1925 Peru imposed a Postal Tax to raise funds to defray the expense of holding the plebiscite but, in the event, it never took place. In 1929 the tax was abolished, as by a Treaty signed on June 3rd of that year Tacna was returned to Peru, while Arica remained a part of Chile, a compromise suggested by U.S. President Hoover.



However, some points of contention remained and it was not until the signing on Nov. 13, 1999, of a Global and Definitive Peace Agreement that the longest standing boundary dispute in the Americas was finally settled. ✉

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Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon
EXPO 2011

By/par François Brisse, FRPSC

For the first time ever, a national stamp exhibition took place in Saint-Pierre, one of the French islands making up Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon, situated off the tip of the Burin peninsula of Newfoundland. The exhibition took place from June 2-4, 2011 and was under the patronage of the *Federación Interamericana de Filatelia (FIAP)*. Getting to the islands was in itself an accomplishment. Some of us arrived on the islands directly by plane, others by plane, car and ferry. All of the travel was well worth the effort.

The exhibition was first announced in the fall of 2009. However, some time in March of this year, Michèle Cartier and I received an e-mail from Jean-Jacques Tillard (president of the SPM Stamp Expo 2011) asking us if we could promote and in some way or other ensure that a fair number of exhibits from the Lakeshore Stamp Club (LSC) would find their way to Saint-Pierre as some exhibitors who had initially indicated an interest in attending had decided not to go. Furthermore, a Youth participation was also sought. I had planned to go to Saint-Pierre and to enter the three collections I had exhibited at the Royale. In the end, I carried the exhibits of Jesse Chevrier, the Cartier family, Ray Ireson as well as my own - that is eight exhibits totalling 23 frames. Three of the exhibits were from junior members. That adds a lot of weight to one's luggage. Besides the LSC entries, other Canadian exhibits were from Calgary, Montreal, Saint John's and Vancouver.



Poster of the exhibition. / Affiche de l'exposition



Competition medal. / Médaille de la compétition.



From left to right (De gauche à droite) Peter McCann, Charles Verge, Jim Mazepa, Jean-Jacques Tillard, Henk Slabbinck, John McEntyre.

C'était la première fois qu'une exposition philatélique nationale se tenait à Saint-Pierre, une des îles qui fait partie de l'archipel de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon, situé au sud de la péninsule de Burin de Terre-Neuve. L'exposition, qui s'est tenue du 2 au 4 juin 2011, était placée sous le patronage de la *Federación Interamericana de Filatelia (FIAP)*. Se rendre à Saint-Pierre ne fut pas une sinécure. Plusieurs s'y rendirent directement par avion, d'autres prirent l'avion, la voiture et le traversier. Cela valait l'effort.

L'exposition était annoncée depuis la fin de 2009. Cependant, en mars 2011, Michèle Cartier et moi-même furent contactés par Jean-Jacques Tillard (président de SPM EXPO 2011) pour voir s'il serait possible d'accroître la participation des membres du Club philatélique du Lakeshore (CPL) car des collectionneurs qui avaient initialement manifesté leur intention d'exposer s'étaient récusés. J'avais prévu de me rendre à Saint-Pierre et d'y présenter mes trois collections déjà exposées à la Royale. Nos appels furent entendus et c'est ainsi que je transportais à Saint-Pierre les collections de Jess Chevrier, la famille Cartier, Ray Ireson ainsi que les miennes. Huit collections, dont trois «junior» pour



Stamp issued for the exhibition. / Timbre émis pour marquer l'exppoition



John Walsh (at right) receiving a medal from Senator Denis Detcheverry. / John Walsh (à droite) recevant un médaille du Sénateur DEnis Detcheverry

Altogether there were 114 frames of exhibits. Canada entered 16 exhibits, the States had four and the balance (10 exhibits) were from Saint-Pierre. Three exhibits were non competitive. Richard Gratton presented "Les faux timbres de Terre-Neuve produits par Jean de Sperati" and "Les baleines du Saint-Laurent". David Allen of British Columbia showed some exotic mail sent to St-Pierre.

An international panel of accredited judges made up of Jim Mazepa, John McEntyre, Peter McCann was led by Charles Verge. They evaluated the exhibits and attributed all sorts of special awards. Not surprisingly, most exhibits entered by the Lakeshore Stamp Club received the same level of medals that they had at the ROYALE in Dorval. The only exception was the exhibit by Mathilde Dicaire-Cartier, «Les coléoptères», which received vermeil. As a matter of fact, all four junior exhibits merited vermeil, the highest possible award. As well, Jesse Chevrier's «Owls» was also awarded the youth «Grand», a well-deserved prize.

Not surprisingly Jean-Jacques Tillard won the «Grand» award, while James Taylor won the «reserve Grand». Another, excellent exhibit from Saint-Pierre was Loïc Detcheverry's collection of early postcards from Saint-Pierre which received the People's Choice award offered by the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. James Taylor also won the «One-frame Grand» as well as the award offered by Académie québécoise d'études philatéliques for the «Best philatelic research at the exhibition».

Besides the usual competition, a "by country" competition was initiated. The medal levels (or point levels) of the three best exhibits from each participating country were added. Saint-Pierre won easily, as their exhibitors received a fairly

un total de 23 cadres cela alourdi pas mal les bagages. En plus des collections des membres du CPL, d'autres collectionneurs des États-Unis et du Canada (Calgary, Montréal, Saint-Jean (TN) et Vancouver) apportèrent leurs collections à Saint-Pierre.

L'exposition SPM 2011 présentait au total 114 cadres de collections. Seize collections provenaient des États-Unis et du Canada, il y en avait quatre des États-Unis et le reste étaient des collections du Club philatélique de Saint-Pierre. Trois collections étaient en cour d'honneur. C'est ainsi qui Richard Gratton présentait «Les baleines du Saint-Laurent» et «Les faux timbres de Terre-Neuve produits par Jean de Sperati», tandis que David Allen de Vancouver exposait des «Courriers exotiques envoyés à Saint-Pierre».

Le jury international constitué de Jim Mazepa, John McEntyre et Peter McCann était dirigé par Charles Verge. Ils évaluèrent les collections et attribuèrent des médailles frappées spécialement pour l'occasion ainsi que de nombreux autres prix.

Comme la majorité des collections des membres du CPL avait été exposée à la Royale, il ne fut pas surprenant qu'elles reçurent les mêmes évaluations. La seule exception fut la collection de Mathilde Dicaire-Cartier sur «Les coléoptères» qui reçut le vermeil. En fait toutes les collections des jeunes gagnèrent la médaille de vermeil, la plus haute distinction, et c'est la collection «Owls» de Jess Chevrier qui gagna le «Grand Prix - jeunesse», une récompense bien méritée.

Comme je m'en doutais, Jean-Jacques Tillard gagna le «Grand Prix» tandis que James Taylor obtint le «Grand prix de réserve».

Une autre collection très remarquée montrant des cartes postales de Saint-Pierre valut à Loïc Detcheverry le prix du «Choix du public» offert la Société royale de philatélie du Canada.



Chief judge Charles Verge giving ab exhibit tour (photo by James Taylor). / Charles Verge, président du jury, fait visiter l'exposition (photo de James Taylor)



Richard Gratton (at right) receiving the AEP medal from Henk Slabbinck. / Richard Gratton recevant la médaille de l'AEP des mains de Henk Slabbinck

large number of gold medals. Canada was in second place followed by the US.

On the first evening of the show, Madame Karine Clairaux, the mayor of Saint-Pierre, received the exhibitors at a cocktail party held in the exhibit hall. During this event, Henk Slabbinck, the president of the Académie européenne de philatélie (AEP) revealed the winner of the AEP prize. It was attributed to Richard Gratton for his five-frame exhibit on Marie Curie, the first woman to win not one but two Nobel prizes.

The next evening the palmares was read by Jean-Jacques Tillard, ably assisted by Fabrice Fouchard (the SPM stamp club vice-president) at the Bar Chauve-souris. Besides the medals won by the exhibits in the competition, each participant received another, very large, medal offered by the *Conseil Territorial* of the Islands. This medal showed the French government building on one side and the *Conseil Territorial*'s logo, including a map of Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon, on the other.

The palmares and awarding of medals and prizes was followed by the exhibition banquet held in the nearby Feu-de-Braise restaurant. It was an excellent meal spent in very good company and lasted well into the night.

Jean-Jacques Tillard and his colleagues of the Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon stamp club are to be congratulated for having organized such a large competition, assembled an excellent panel of judges and convinced many in the Saint-Pierre business community to sponsor a number of the prizes and medals.

The hospitality and welcome shown by the local stamp club and the island residents was outstanding and contributed to making the Saint-Pierre Expo 2011 exhibition a very enjoyable and interesting experience for all who attended. ✉

Une compétition «Par pays» vint s'ajouter aux compétitions individuelles. Le niveau des médailles des trois meilleures collections de chaque pays fut compilé. Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon gagna haut la main, les collections de Saint-Pierre étant clairement d'un très haut niveau. Le Canada et les États-Unis suivirent.

Le premier soir l'exposition, Madame Karine Clairaux, le maire de Saint-Pierre, invita les exposants à un cocktail. Durant la soirée, Henk Slabbinck, le président de l'Académie européenne de philatélie (AEP) annonça le gagnant du Prix de l'AEP. C'est Richard Gratton qui le reçut pour sa collection de cinq cadres sur Marie Curie, la première femme à avoir gagné non pas un mais deux prix Nobel, un en chimie et l'autre en physique.

C'est au cours de la soirée suivante que Jean-Jacques Tillard, assisté de Fabrice Fouchard, firent la lecture du palmarès et distribuèrent les médailles au Bar Chauve-souris. Une médaille de participation fut aussi offerte à tous les exposants par le Conseil Territorial des Îles Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon.

Le palmarès fut suivi du banquet de l'exposition au restaurant Feu-de-Braise. L'excellent dîner, en bonne compagnie et dans une ambiance formidable, se termina tard dans la nuit.

Jean-Jacques Tillard et ses collègues du Club philatélique de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon doivent être félicités pour avoir organisé une telle exposition, avoir réuni un groupe de juges de très haut calibre et avoir convaincu les gens d'affaires de Saint-Pierre à appuyer l'exposition, en particulier en offrant les prix et les médailles.

L`hospitalité chaleureuse des membres du club de timbres et des résidents de Saint-Pierre a contribué à faire de Saint-Pierre EXPO 2011 une expérience des plus mémorable. Tous les participants en garderont un magnifique souvenir. ✉

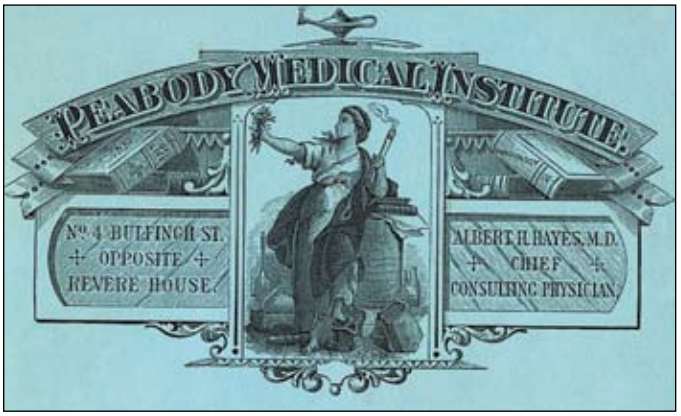


Jean-Jacques Tillard & Fabrice Fouchard

Registered Victorian Era Letters from Canada to the Peabody Medical Institute in Boston

By Lane Robson

Albert Hamilton Hayes M.D. founded the Peabody Medical Institute during the 1860s when he was in his twenties. Located at #4 Bulfinch Street, in the heart of Boston and proximal to the famous Massachusetts General Hospital, the institute was a medical presence for over four decades. Hayes founded the institute as a private infirmary for the benefit of individuals with nervous affections."



Hayes believed that there were lymphatic, sanguinous, and biliary temperaments. By the later half of the 19th century, this concept was no longer considered valid in the English-speaking medical world and this places Hayes out of the academic medical mainstream of his day.

Notwithstanding Hayes' unconventional and anachronistic concepts, he had a practical view of disease and wrote that the causes of nervous diseases included too much night work, want of sleep, great mental anxiety, indigestible viands, narcotic stimulants, as alcohol and tobacco, late suppers and sedentary habits.

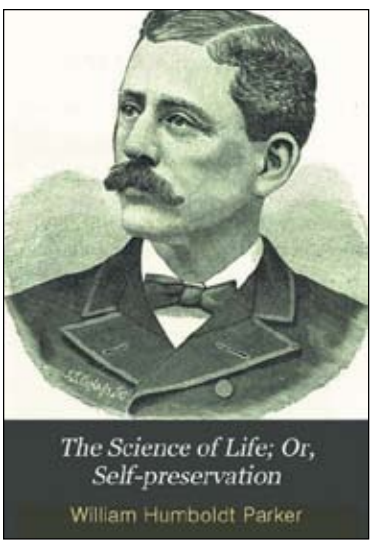
Hayes also believed that drugs were misused and unnecessarily prescribed for various nervous complaints and he singled out belladonna, chloral, bromide of potassium, aconite, and even tea as misused drugs. In this regard he might be considered one of the earlier holistic therapists. However, as I found out with my research, Hayes' livelihood was based on selling some of these same medications.



Engraved portrait as frontispiece for Hayes' 1870 book *A Medical Treatise on Nervous Affections*.

Hayes published *The Science of Life, or Self Preservation*, at the age of 28 years, in 1868. This book was his medical manifesto and his claim to fame for four decades. Once the Peabody Medical Institute and his book were established and recognized public resources, Hayes brought in associates who practiced his methods and eventually assumed the direction of the institute and even the authorship of his book. In later years, the authors of *The Science of Life* were William Humboldt Parker M.D. and George Howard Jones M.D., both eventually designated as Chief Consulting Physician for the Peabody Medical Institute.The text of the book did not change appreciably, only the name of the author, which implies less than honest attention to the principles of authorship.

The institute was clearly a for-profit enterprise. In a note to a prospective client, either Hayes or Parker wrote, *Dear Sir, If you wish my opinion you must send $5 my consultation fee, and a thorough description of yourself and case. I can then judge whether you can be helped.*



Hayes knew how to market himself, his book, and his institute. He had two-page questionnaires for prospective clients, he offered a free *Know Thyself Manual*, he touted himself and his institute in advertisements, and he included patient testimonials in his books. He enclosed self-addressed return envelopes with his mailings to encourage purchases.Today most professional medical societies would criticize his self-promotion as professionally unethical.

William Humboldt Parker, formerly a surgeon in the U.S. army, started as Hayes' medical assistant. He was also described as the business agent for the institute. By 1870 Parker was sufficiently respected by his employer that Hayes dedicated his 1870 book on nervous affections to his assistant cum agent. Jones was a graduate of Harvard Medical College. By 1881, Parker was listed as the Chief Consulting Physician and only Jones and Parker were listed as medical staff at Peabody Medical Institute.

The Peabody Medical Institute was still advertising in 1902. An advertisement from that year promotes *The Science of Life* for one dollar in a nicely bound edition and twenty-five cents for a more plebian paper cover version.



Incorrect use of 2-cent registered stamp and incorrect placement in upper right corner. Oval Boston stamp confirms arrival three days after mailed in Ottawa. Ottawa CDS and Bullseye cancellations.



Five-cent green registration stamp and two 3-cent small queens for a total of 11 cents. This is 3 cents more than required for a registered letter to the US. The date in the CDS and the cancellation on the stamps are written by hand.

Hayes died on May 22, 1911, at the age of 71 years, overcome by heat in the Boston Subway.

Recently I came across eBay lots of 154 Victorian-era covers addressed from Canada to the Peabody Medical Institute. The letters were directly addressed to the institute or to either Dr. Hayes or to Dr. Parker. Thirty-four of the letters were registered.

The letters might have been registered because they contained money in payment for consultation, medications, or for a copy of *The Science of Life* or other printed material from the clinic. The letters might also have been registered because the sender desired to insure the confidentiality since by implication the author of any letter to the institute might be expected to have a nervous disorder. In the 1881 edition of *The Science of Life*, the concluding pages offer instructions on how to obtain a consultation either in person or by correspondence. Registration of the letters is specifically suggested for both the above reasons.

"The communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of Five Dollars, or a post office order for that amount (payable to Dr. Wm. H. Parker, Boston), without which no notice can be taken of their application, and distinct name must be given with each post-office order, or there may be difficulty in getting it paid. In all cases, secrecy is to be considered inviolable, as all letters are either returned to the writers or destroyed at the termination of each case. Where bank-notes are enclosed in letters, it will insure their safety by registering the letter at any post-office, which can be done at a trifling expense, and is frequently preferable to obtaining a post-office order, as it is unnecessary to give any name or address in registering a letter."



Two-cent red registration stamp, which was incorrect for US delivery,incorrect placement of registration stamp in upper right corner,and incorrect total cost of 5 cents, which was the rate for a domestic registered letter.Montreal split ring with Bullseye cancels.

Twenty of the registered letters had a return name and address on the front cover, which implies that the majority were not overly concerned about confidentiality.

Inspection of the 154 covers revealed dates that ranged over 25 years from 1873 to 1898. During this time, apart for two months in 1888, the charges for letters to the United States were 3-cents for regular mail and 8-cents for registered mail.

Of the 34 registered covers, 24 have the correct 5-cent green registration stamp. Six covers have the 2-cent red registration stamp, which was correctly meant only for domestic use and the balance of the 5-cent registration fee was made up with a regular Small Queen 3-cent postage stamp.Five covers did not use a registration stamp and only used regular postage to pay the cost.

Two covers have incorrect postage. One cover, dated September 7, 1885, has a 2-cent red registration stamp and a 3-cent Small Queen postage stamp. This cover was mailed as per the rate for a domestic registered letter, and therefore represents an error at the origin, which was the Montreal Post Office.The other cover, dated March 31, 1889, has a 5-cent registration stamp and two 3-cent Small Queen postage stamps.The later was the only cover cancelled by manuscript.

One cover had a CDS cancellation dated 1848 which was a mistake since the Peabody Medical Institute was established in the 1860s and the Small Queen 3-cent was not issued until 1870.

Postal clerks were instructed to affix the registration stamp in the upper left-hand corner of the cover. Individuals who purchased stamps for registered mail were presumably advised to affix the registered stamps



The date on the Winnipeg CDS is 1848, which is a mistake. The 3-cent small queen was not issued until 1870.

in the proper location. However, only eight (24%) of the registered covers had the stamps correctly affixed in the upper left corner.Four of these covers affixed regular postage in the upper left corner and 3 affixed a 2-cent registration stamp in the upper left corner. Only one cover (3%) had the correct 5-cent registration stamp in the proper position!

Postal clerks were required to hand stamp the envelope with either the letters "REGISTERED" or with a circle or oval with "R" in the center. Twenty of the registered covers had a "REGISTERED" hand stamp. A box outlined, "REGISTERED," in one of the 20 covers. Eight of the covers had an oval "R" hand stamp and all were posted in the years from 1886 onwards. Three of the covers were not identified as registered and two had "Registered" written by hand.

Postal clerks were also required to write a number on the envelope that corresponded to the number written in the record of registered mail sent. Ten of the covers had only one number, 12 covers had two numbers, seven covers had three numbers, four covers had four numbers, and two covers had five numbers. The extra numbers presumably represented documentation by in-transit post offices.

Forty-one of the letters were addressed to the Peabody



The only cover that adhered to post office regulations. The 5-cent green registration stamp is correctly placed in the upper left corner and the regular postage 3-cent Small Queen stamp is in the upper right corner. Quebec split ring, barred killer, oval "R".

Medical Institute, 85 to Dr. Parker, 26 to Dr. Hayes, and two to a Post Office box number. Dr. Hayes was the addressee for 24 letters up to 1884 but only two thereafter, implying that Dr. Hayes perhaps played a less active role in the institute in later years.

The table shows the province or territory of origin, which was identifiable in 140 of the covers. A total of 112 different communities were identified, which is a testimony to the geographic range of the advertising used by Peabody Medical Institute.

Three of the non-registered covers were from printing firms in Toronto. The Peabody Medical Institute published books, and printed questionnaires, advertisements, and a free - *Know Thyself Manual*. The Globe Printing sent a letter in 1886 and Grip Printing sent a letter in 1884. One of the Globe Printing covers had $5642.56 written on the envelope. Presuming this represents the amount of an enclosed invoice for printing costs, the amount seems considerable for the time. The institute must have been very successful to justify printing costs of this magnitude.

Thirty-seven of the covers had a purple handstamp "Answered" on the cover and eight of these hand stamps also incorporated the date.

Sixty of the covers had a dollar amount written on the envelope usually in blue pencil. Thirty-two of the amounts were for $1, ten for $16, five for $11, three for $5, two for $15, and the remainder were for other amounts with the maximum of $26. Presumably, these were the charges for a $1 book or pamphlet, a $5 consultation, or for standard quantities of medications ($11, $15, $16).

Two individuals sent more than one letter. Mr. Samuel Morris from Avon, Ontario must have been satisfied with

Province	Number (%)	City	Number (%)
Ontario	77 (55%)	Toronto	6 (4.3%)
		Hamilton	5 (3.6%)
		Ottawa	3 (2.1%)
New Brunswick	18 (13%)	Fredericton	3 (2.1%)
		St. Johns	6 (4.3%)
Quebec	16 (11%)	Montreal	6 (4.3%)
Nova Scotia	14 (10%)		
Manitoba	6 (4.3%)	Winnipeg	3 (2.1%)
PEI	4 (2.9%)		
BC	2 (1.4%)		
NWT	2 (1.4%)		
Saskatchewan	1 (0.7%)		



Regular postage paid for letter from The Globe Printing. Toronto CDS with Killer with 1 in center. Arrived in Boston 27 hours after mailed in Toronto.

the treatment prescribed because he purchased $16 worth of medications on two occasions during 1882. Mr. W. MacKenzie Jr corresponded in 1881 and in 1884 and on the second occasion purchased medications.

Thirty of the covers had abbreviated notes for medical instructions on the envelope. I was not able to decipher all the notes but some were clearly for quantities of medications that included bromide, strychnine, chloral, and laxative. The abbreviated notes for Mr. Morris in the covers above suggest he benefited from bromide and chloral, both common sedatives for that era.



Registered letter from Samuel Morris mailed from Avon, Ontario. Notations "Answered" by purple hand stamp and "$16" in blue pencil. "Bro" likely refers to bromide.



Registered letter from Samuel Morris mailed from Avon, Ont. Notations "Answered" by purple hand stamp & "$16" in black ink. "1/2 chloral" refers to prescribed dose of chloral.



Regular postage from Deseronto, Ontario, with extensive hand-written note as above.

One of the covers had a lengthy note written on the front.

"There is no way in which I can determine whether the case be curable, except by your sending me a complete history of the case & enclosing my consultation fee and then I shall be able to judge of the expense."

The length of this note suggests that a secretary might have transcribed the comment onto more official letterhead. Perhaps the abbreviated medical instructions were also transcribed onto paper with standard instructions for common problems.

Five of the covers were self-addressed reply envelopes provided by the Peabody Medical Institute. Four of these covers were dated 1891 or 1892 and the date on the fifth was not identifiable.

Four of the covers had the word "complaint" written on the cover. Clearly not all of the customers were satisfied with the results of treatment.

Was Hayes a charlatan or was he a physician who practiced with unconventional ideas and treatments but who was a savior for his patients? Perhaps this question cannot be answered, either then or now. What is clear is that Hayes founded a slick clinic, a medical business that practiced at the fringe of contemporary medicine, but a clinic that met the needs of enough patients in North America to survive in the center of Boston for over four decades!

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1906: Canada's First Postage Due Stamps

By George B. Arfken FRPSC, William S. Pawluk FRPSC, and Gary W. Steele

The fundamental question about postage due stamps is "Why were postage due stamps issued?" Consider a short-paid cover before postage due stamps were used. A cover 1 cent short paid would be stamped with a large black 2 for 2 cents due. (Regulations called for doubling the deficiency.) When the cover was delivered, the 2 cents was collected. Presumably the 2 cents went into the post office cash box. Before the advent of the postage due stamps, the post office had no way of ensuring that the 2 cents actually did go into the post office cash box. With postage due stamps in use, the postage due stamp account could be audited. At any time the value of the postage due stamps remaining plus the cash collected should equal the value of the postage due stamps sent to the post office. This was accountancy for the postage due stamps, the same as accountancy for the postage stamps. This accountancy was the reason for introducing postage due stamps. It helped ensure that the money collected on short paid mail was in the appropriate cash box and had not been diverted.

On June 1, 1906, a Circular to Postmasters of Accounting Offices was issued. We quote from the first of six numbered paragraphs [AP]:

Commencing on the 1st July, 1906, the present system of collecting unpaid postage will be discontinued and thereafter the following arrangements will supersede the regulations now in force:-

(1) The Department will issue a special stamp which will be known as the "POSTAGE DUE" stamp and on delivery of any article of mail matter on which unpaid or additional postage is to be collected the Postmaster will affix and cancel as ordinary stamps are cancelled, postage due stamps to the amount of extra postage charged on such article.



Fig. 1. Canada's first one cent postage due stamp, J1.

Canada issued its first postage due stamps in July 1, 1906. There were three values: 1 cent, 2 cents and 5 cents. The 1-cent, (Scott No. J1) is shown in Figure 1. Canada was following the example of other countries. France issued the world's first postage due stamps in 1859. The U.S. issued its first postage due stamps in 1879 [A].

Detailed information about the three Canadian postage due stamps is given in *Postage Due Stamps of Canada, 1906 - 1928,* by Elsie Drury and Stan Lum [DL].

During the period 1906 - 1930 there were changes in postal rates, registry fees and special delivery fees. These changes are shown in Table 1. We propose to explore how these three postage due stamps were used. We start with the 1-cent denomination. J1.

Table 1. Postal Charges 1906 - 1930 in cents

DATE	LETTER POSTAGE	REGISTRATION	SPECIAL DELIVERY
July 1, 1906	2	5	10
April 15, 1915	3 *		
July 15, 1920		10	
August 1, 1921			20
July 1, 1926	2 †		

Charges are from *Canada, Domestic and International Postal Rates and Fees, 1870 - 1999*, Robert C. Smith and Anthony S. Wawrukiewicz. [SW].
*** 2¢ per oz. + 1¢ war tax**
† 2¢ per oz. war tax removed

Figure 2 shows a 1908 cover from Vancouver franked with only a 1 cent Edward, 1 cent short. The 1-cent deficiency was doubled and "2¢ due" written on the cover. In Victoria, with 2 cents collected, a pair of 1-cent postage due stamps was affixed, cancelled and the cover delivered.

The 1910 post card from Britain shown in Figure 3, was franked with a ½d British stamp, ½d short



Fig. 2. Posted in Vancouver, December 20, 1908, and addressed to Victoria. 1 cent short.



Fig. 3. An underpaid post card from England, January 24, 1910, addressed to Preston, Ont. 1 cent short.

of the 1d international post card rate. Before leaving Britain, the card was stamped with a T in a hexagon. In Canada, the card was stamped with a large black **2** for 2 cents to be collected. The 2 cents was collected and a pair of 1-cent dues affixed and cancelled.

The 1-cent postage due stamp on the domestic post card of Figure 4 was not put on the card after collecting 1 cent. Rather it was put on the card



Fig. 4. A domestic post card mailed, September 7, 1906, with a 1-cent postage due stamp, not valid for postage [PG]. The card was addressed to Grand View, Man. No penalty.



Fig. 5. A returned dead letter from the DLO, Halifax, February 2, 1911. Postage due 2 cents (no penalty).

to pay the 1-cent postage. Unfortunately postage due stamps were not valid for paying postage. This was not stated in the June 1, 1906 Circular announcing the postage due system [AP, 292]. It was stated emphatically in the January 1907 Postal Guide.

Partially unpaid, the card was sent to the Toronto Dead Letter Office (DLO) and forwarded to the Winnipeg DLO on Sept. 11, 1906. That DLO requested a 1-cent stamp from the addressee and upon receiving it forwarded the card to him. No penalty.

When the DLO was returning an undeliverable letter to the sender, it enclosed the letter in a large envelope and required the original sender to pay the return postage. This was 1911 so the "Returned Dead Letter" of Figure 5 went from Halifax to Digby, N.S. Postage Due 2. A pair of 1-cent dues, J1s was applied.

A totally unpaid registered cover from Didsbury, Alta., September 15, 1920, is shown in Figure 6a. The O.H.M.S. did not give free postage and free



Fig. 6a. Registered in Didsbury, Alta., September 15, 1920, and addressed to Calgary. Short 13 cents.

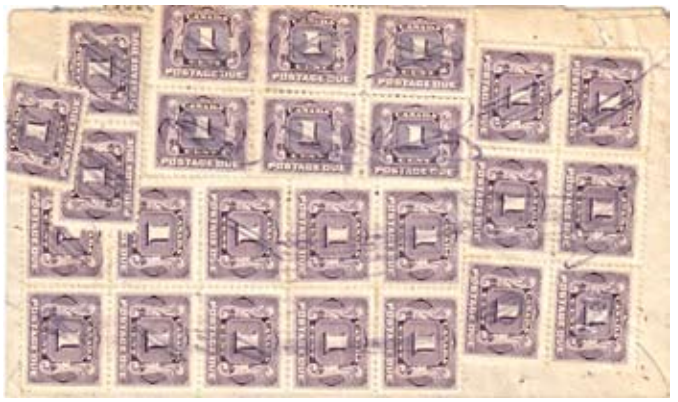


Fig. 6b. The back of the cover of Fig. 6b. 25 J1s. Adding 1 J1 from the front corresponds to 26 cents paid.

registration. The cover was charged 3 cents for postage and 10 cents for registration. (See Table 1) Therefore, 13 cents was short paid.

A 1928 special delivery cover from the U.S. is shown in Figure 7a. The cover was posted in Wallingford, Conn., February 9, 1923, and addressed to Quebec. Canada and the U.S. had a reciprocal agreement so Canada credited the U.S. special delivery stamp for 10 cents toward the Canadian 20 cent fee (See Table 1) Still 10 cents short, doubled to 20 cents due. That reciprocal agreement came into effect January 1, 1923.



Fig. 7a. Mailed in Wallingford, Conn., February 9, 1923, and addressed to Quebec. Special delivery 10 cents short.



Fig. 7b. The back of the cover of Fig. 7a. 5 blocks of 4 J1s for 20 cents collected.

We continue with the 2 cent J2 postage due stamps. The cover of Figure 9 was posted with a 1-cent Edward, 1 cent short. The cover was stamped with a large 2 and was forwarded to Sackville as addressed. In Sackville, 2 cents was collected and a 2-cent J2 affixed and cancelled.



Fig. 8. Canada's first 2 cent postage due stamp.

The 10 cent special delivery stamp paid for special delivery but the regular postage of 2 cents was not paid. 2 cents short, collect 4 cents. The letter received special delivery service but may not have been actually handed to the addressee until the 4 cents due was paid. Two 2-cent J2s were affixed but were not cancelled. The 4 cents due marking was crossed out indicating that the short payment had been collected.

Mailed in Regina with no stamps. This was 1923 and the old "send totally unpaid mail to the DLO"



Fig. 9. Posted in St. John, N.B., May 6, 1910, and addressed to Sackville, N.B. Short paid 1 cent.



Fig. 10. From Appin, Ont., July 18, 1907, possibly posted on the London and Windsor RPO mail run. The cover was addressed to London, Ont. with special delivery paid but postage completely unpaid. Short 2 cents.

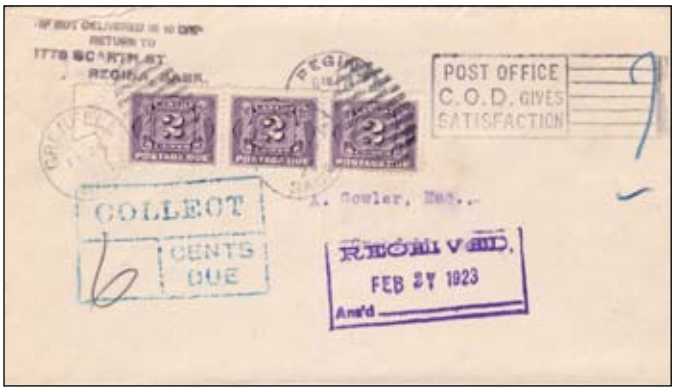


Fig. 11. Mailed in Regina, Sask., February 26, 1923, and addressed to Grenfell, Sask. Postage totally unpaid. Short 3 cents.



Fig. 12. A post card from England, May 5, 1908, and addressed to Portage La Prairie, Man. Due 10 centimes or 2 cents.

had been replaced by "forward, postage due." The 3 cents (See Table 1) short paid became collect 6 cents. In Grenfell, Sask., the 6 cents due was collected and a strip of three 2-cent J2s were applied and cancelled.

Another post card from Britain paid only the ½d domestic rate and thus ½d or 1 cent short. The encircled T over 10 meant 10 centimes of 2 cents was to be collected [T]. This led to the application of a 2-cent postage due stamp and a Portage La Prairie cancel.



Fig. 13. Posted in St. Catharines, Ont., April 2, 1914, and addressed to Hamilton, Ont. Short 1 cent.



Fig.14a. Mailed in Saskatoon, Sask., July 3, 1922, and addressed to Regina, Sask. Special Delivery short 10 cents, postage short 3 cents.



Fig. 14b. This is the back of the 13 cent short cover of Fig. 14a. 13 J2s, a nice block of 10 and a strip of 3.

The 1-cent Admiral on the cover of Figure 13 paid the printed matter rate when the envelope was unsealed. In this case the envelope was sealed and subject to the 2-ent letter rate. So the franking was 1 cent short. Again the large bold **2** and a manuscript 2¢ Due are shown. The 2 cents was collected in Hamilton, General Delivery and a 2-cent J2 affixed and cancelled.

Figure 14 presents two errors and a 13 cents shortage. The green 10-cent stamp is a special delivery stamp but the special delivery fee had been increased to 20 cents 11 months earlier. A new 20 special delivery stamp would be issued in another month but the Post Office wanted to use up its supply of the obsolete 10-cent stamps. In the absence of an additional 10 cents postage, the payment for special delivery was 10 cents short. The special delivery fee did not include the regular postage. The regular postage was not paid therefore 3 cents is short. The Saskatoon postal clerk wrote "Tax 26¢ O." That O was the UPU symbol for an invalid postage stamp. The Regina postal clerk applied 13 2-cent J2s on the back of the cover.



Fig. 15. Canada's first 5 cent postage due stamp.



Fig. 17. From Germany, July 16, 1912, and addressed to Winnipeg, Man. Short 10 pfennigs or 2½ cents.

We continue with the 5 cent J4 postage due stamps. Shown in Figure 16 is a cover registered in Strome, Alta., January 27, 1911 and addressed to Winnipeg. The postage was properly paid but the registration was not. This was the fault of the Strome postmaster. The 1910 Postal Guide emphatically stated that registered letters were not to be forwarded unless fully paid. But the recipient had to pay the doubled 5-cent deficiency. Two 5-cent J4s were applied to the cover and cancelled.

Figure 17 shows a 1912 cover from Germany to Winnipeg. The German 10 pfennig stamp paid just half of the UPU 5-cent rate. The cover was 2½ cents short and due 5 cents. The T. in a rectangle meant that the cover was short paid and the blue 25 ct in an octagon meant due 25 centimes or 5 cents. A 5-cent J4 was affixed on the cover but not cancelled.

Figure 18 shows a cover from Cuba to Halifax paid only the 2-centavo domestic rate and was 3 centavos short. Doubled to 6 centavos or 6 cents, a plate number 1, 5-cent J4 and a 1-cent J1 were applied and cancelled.

There is special delivery trouble for the 1923 cover shown in Figure 19. Canada and the United States had a reciprocal agreement for cross-border special delivery covers and Canada credited the cover with 10 cents for the U.S. special delivery stamp. However, the special delivery fee in Canada was 20 cents and the cover was, therefore, 10 cents short. Doubling this led to the large black **20** and the block of four 5 cent postage due stamps. It appears that the postage due stamps were not cancelled which was contrary to regulations.

The pattern of use of the three stamps, J1, J2 and J4, saw the 1-cent J1 used for 1 cent or 2 cent shortages. The 2-cent J2 was used for 2 cent to 6 cent shortages. The 5-cent J4 was used for larger shortages generally involving short paid registration, special delivery or UPU letters. However, Figures 6a,b, 7a,b and 14a,b provide three clear exceptions to this pattern. Why were J4s not used for these covers?

Small post offices might not have received any

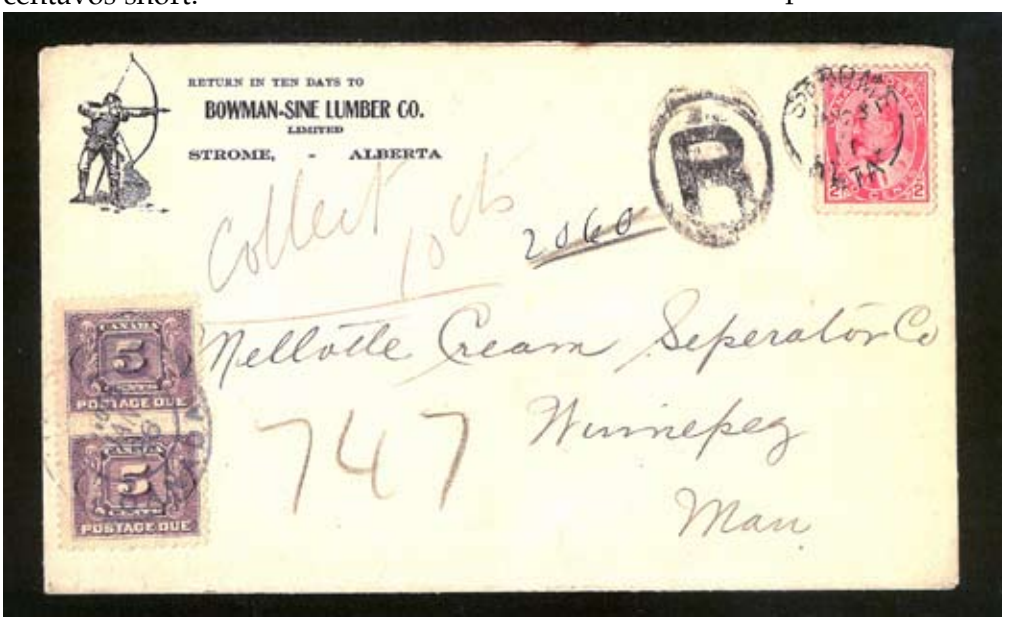


Fig. 16. Registered in Strome, Alta., January 23, 1911, and addressed to Winnipeg, Man. Short 5 cents.



Fig. 18. Posted in Santiago, Cuba, April 24, 1907, and addressed to Halifax, N.S. Short 3 centavos or 3 cents.

5-cent denominated J4s or received them only upon request. However, the three destination post offices for the covers of Figures 6a, 7a and 14a were Calgary, Quebec and Regina. These were major post offices and would be expected to stock the 5-cent value J4s.

Here we can only speculate. A reason for not using the 5-cent J4s might be that the post office had run out of these stamps. This could have been an accident by not ordering more in time. It could have been deliberate as the postmaster, seeing very little use for these stamps, simply did not reorder them. The reason might also lie with the postal clerks. Perhaps they saw little use for the J4s and just wanted to get them out of their way by perhaps storing them in the back of the safe. When a use for a J4 did arise, it was simply more convenient to use the 1-cent J1s and 2-cent J2s.

Our three 1906 postage due stamps were joined by a 4-cent J3 and 10 cent J5 in 1928. All five denominations of this first stamps series were printed by the American Bank Note Company. In 1930 the British American Bank Note Company won the printing contract and a new series of postage due stamps was started. Table 2 shows the dates of issue [DL].

Table 2. Dates of Issue of the Second Series of Postage Due Stamps.

STAMP	DATE OF ISSUE
1¢ J6	July 14, 1930
2¢ J7	August 21, 1930
4¢ J8	October 14, 1930
5¢ J9	December 12, 1931
10¢ J10	August 8, 1932

The use of our three 1906 postage due stamps were over a 24-year period from July 1, 1906 to the dates given in Table 2 for J6, J7 and J9.



Fig. 19. From New York, JA 20 23, and addressed to Montreal. Short 10 cents.

Endnotes

[AP] *A Canadian Postal History, 1897 - 1911*, **George B. Arfken and William S. Pawluk, British North America Philatelic Society, 2006. The complete circular is given as Appendix N, pp. 292.**

[A] *Postage Due. The United States Large Numeral Postage Due Stamps, 1879 1894,* **George B. Arfken, Collectors Club of Chicago, 1991. Page 2 shows the world's first postage due stamp from France.**

[DL] *Postage Due Stamps of Canada, 1906 - 1928*, **Elsie M. Drury and Stan Lum, British North America Philatelic Society, 2007.**

[SW] *Canada, Domestic and International Postal Rates and Fees, 1870 - 1999*, **Robert C. Smith and Anthony S. Wawrukiewicz, The Press for Philately, 2000.**

[PG] The June 1, 1906 Circular announcing postage due stamps did not state that these postage due stamps were NOT valid for postage. Apparently this omission had been corrected by September 7, 1906.

[T] T was the UPU symbol for short payment. Originally the T might be accompanied by a number stating the shortage in centimes. In October 1907 this was changed to stating double the deficiency in centimes. This was the amount that was to be collected.

Chapters Meeting with The RPSC

Sunday morning at the ROYALE, (This year`s annual meeting of The RPSC was held at Dorval, Quebec, May 12 to 14, 2011) found executive members George Pepall and Peter Butler meeting with members from various chapters from across Canada in a very interesting exchange of ideas on how to improve communication between chapters and The RPSC and also among themselves.

I was very impressed with the openness of the discussions and the range of subjects covered in the short time frame available. The RPSC is very concerned that many philatelists don`t know about the benefits to be derived with membership in The RPSC. They also want to find the secret of Quebec having such success with junior clubs compared with the rest of the country. The Lakeshore Stamp Club has supplied directors to The RPSC and they are hoping that more directors in the future will step forward. With SKYPE, meetings can be held without having to travel to Toronto and hopefully people from the farthest areas will step up.

They are asking for more input from members, such as reminders of upcoming shows to be listed in *The Canadian Philatelist* (*TCP*), articles which will be published in the language submitted and any ideas that work for your club to be passed on to other chapters.

The following is a list of the advantages offered by The RPSC for chapters:

- access to The RPSC insurance plan (third party liability insurance)
- opportunity to order sales circuit books
- a chapter copy of *TCP*
- access to a network of certified judges
- access to an inventory of DVD programs (Present slide shows are being converted to DVDs.)
- the publication of club meetings and shows and contact details in *TCP*

Réunion des sections de clubs avec la SRPC

Dimanche matin à l'assemblée ROYALE (cette année, le congrès annuel de La SRPC a eu lieu à Dorval, Québec, du 12 au 14 mai), George Pepall et Peter Butler de la direction ont rencontré des membres de divers clubs canadiens pour un échange d'idée sur la façon d'améliorer la communication entre les sections elles-mêmes et avec La SRPC.

J'ai été très impressionné par l'ouverture de la discussion et la gamme de sujets traités dans le peu de temps dont nous disposions. La SRPC se préoccupe beaucoup du fait que de nombreux philatélistes ignorent les avantages de l'adhésion. Elle aimerait aussi connaître le secret du succès qu'obtient la Fédération québécoise de philatélie avec les clubs juniors par rapport au reste du pays. Le Club philatélique du Lakeshore a fourni des directeurs à La SRPC et espère que le nombre de ceux qui souhaitent remplir cette tâche augmentera. Grâce à SKYPE, nous pouvons tenir des réunions sans devoir voyager à Toronto et nous espérons que les gens des régions les plus éloignées saisiront cette occasion.

Il a été demandé que les membres de la SRPC interviennent davantage, par exemple, en faisant paraître des rappels au sujet des expositions à venir dans *Le Philatéliste canadien*, des articles qui seront publiés dans la langue dans laquelle ils auront été soumis et toutes les idées qui fonctionnent pour votre club et qui pourraient être transmises aux autres clubs.

- Voici une liste des avantages que La SRPC offre aux clubs :
- accès au régime d'assurance de La SRPC (assurance responsabilité civile);
- possibilité de commander les carnets du circuit des ventes;
- un exemplaire du *Philatéliste canadien* pour la section;
- accès à un réseau de juges agréés;
- accès à une compilation de programmes sur DVD (nous convertissons les diapositives actuelles en DVD);
- publication dans *Le Philatéliste canadien* des réunions des clubs et des coordonnées des personnes avec qui prendre contact;
- possibilité de réseautage avec les autres sections de clubs;

- opportunities to network with other chapters
- a link to The RPSC website with website development support
- eligibility to hold a national exhibition and convention
- access to all member services through our National Office

Remember that The RPSC is the ONLY organization promoting philately nationally. Support it. Join today.

John Cooper, President, Lakeshore Stamp Club, Pointe-Claire Dorval, Québec

Ed. Note: Applications for personal membership and chapter membership in Canada`s National Stamp Club are available in every copy of TCP or by calling the National Office at 1-888-285-4143. ✉

This piece was originally written by the President of Lakeshore Stamp Club, John Cooper, for publication in the club`s award-winning newsletter, The ShowBox. We obtained Editor Raymond Ireson`s permission to reprint it in TCP.

- lien vers le site Web de La SRPC et aide au développement de site Web;
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- accès à tous les services aux membres par l'entremise de notre Bureau national;

N'oubliez pas que La SRPC est la seule organisation à promouvoir la philatélie à l'échelle nationale. Accordez-lui votre soutien. Adhérez-y aujourd'hui.

John Cooper, président, Club philatélique du Lakeshore, Pointe-Claire Dorval, Québec

Note du rédacteur en chef : il est possible de se procurer un formulaire de demande d'adhésion au Club national de philatélie du Canada à titre personnel ou en tant que section de clubs dans un numéro sur deux du Philatéliste canadien ou en appelant le Bureau national, au 1-888-285-4143. ✉

Le présent article a originellement été rédigé par le président du Club philatélique du Lakeshore, John Cooper, aux fins de publication dans le bulletin primé du club, The ShoeBox. Le rédacteur en chef, Raymond Ireson, nous a donné la permission de le reproduire dans le Philatéliste.

Advantages of clubs being chapter members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

- Access to RPSC insurance plan
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Transcribing Sounds

by Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC

Sign Language:
Hearing Impaired in the Arts - Painters

Francisco Goya became ill with saturnism, lead poisoning, in 1792. This was caused by inhaling toxic fumes from lead salts in the paints he used. His occasional bouts of pessimism and chronic headaches, over a period of 20 years were not recognized as symptoms of the illness. The disease left him profoundly deaf at the age of 44 and at the height of his career. From this point on his only way to communicate was by passing notes and sign language.

Goya's art, in the post-traumatic period, reflects the influence of his personal demons expressed into deadly universal themes and caustic social comments. The series of stamps on this page, depicting details of some of Goya's paintings, stand witness to the attitudes of this greatest Spanish painter of the modern age.



Yard with Lunatics
1793-94

Young Women with a Letter
1813-20

Charge of the Mamelukes
Second of May, 1808), 2 copies
1814

Women on a Balcony
1808-12



Goya met Maria Cayetana, Duchess d'Alba, in 1794 when she posed for a formal portrait, *The White Duchess*. The aristcratic widow asserted her social independence by going one step further than most people of her standing when she took the commoner, Goya, as her lover. Goya, a widower himself, was not entirely comfortable even as he joined d'Alba at her estate. He stayed there for eleven months after the completion of the portrait. During this period he made a number of drawings of women in the household. He has translated some of these drawings into paintings, one of them being *Maya*, Daisy, both dressed and undressed. The painting was exhibited to the public in 1815.

The Inquisition denounced the Maya paintings as obscene and forbade him to paint. Fernando VII reduced him in rank, although he did not cancel his pension. The Maya, according to art experts. has the face of d'Alba; the body, however, was posed for by someone else, perhaps even two women. ✉

by "Napoleon"

Baden 1868 3kr

Baden's final coat-of-arms stamp design was issued in 1868. (See Figure 1.) The usual 3 kreuzer stamp is priced at 3 euros mint-hinged (MH), 6 euros mint-never-hinged (MNH), and 2 euros used. But there is a variety with a break in the white "F" on the right side of the stamp, as shown in Figure 2. Michel gives the price of the variety as 40 euros MH, 75 euros MNH, and 45 euros used.

For those of you that have already seen or who may yet see the Varieties pieces on the earlier Baden issues, this 1868 issue is the one for which Michel ceased quoting prices for unused stamps without gum. ✉



Figure 1: 3 kreuzer



Figure 2: Break in upright of "F"

As usual, colour images are available to those who e-mail me with requests (napoleon3rd@sbcglobal.net).

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PRESIDENT'S page
la page du PRÉSIDENT

by / par George Pepall, FRPSC

I was reminded in reading the most recent issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* of a topic that some of us are a bit cautious about discussing: namely, the market value or money side of our collections. Just why is it that many of us are guarded about mentioning or discussing the $$$ aspects of our stamps? Is it just out of concern that we might be robbed if we are too vocal about them? Or does it go beyond that?

My reminder of this question in *TCP* was the article on Page 301 of the September/October issue, in which "Napoleon" discusses very specifically the Michel catalogue prices and values of certain paper and cancellation varieties of the pre-unfication German state of Baden. His purpose is clearly to alert collectors to the significant value differences that result from misidentifications.

In an exhibit writeup the mere mention of euro or dollar values would be seen as inappropriate, and a reason for points deduction. And if we are not motivated in our collecting by exhibiting, but more by the learning or interest value or uniqueness of our philatelic items, suggesting cash value or potential might also be irrelevant. Maybe even a bit tacky.

The members of our hobby who have an obvious purpose for talking cash values as both buyers and sellers are the dealers, the members of the CSDA. But there is a perception outside the hobby, I think, that growing market value is a key purpose of collecting. As a speaker at a chapter meeting I have been asked, "What is your most valuable stamp?", or, "What is the biggest price you've ever paid for a stamp or cover?" It's a question I'm not comfortable with, partly because I don't know the answer and partly because I don't care what the answer is. Children occasionally

La lecture du dernier numéro du *Philatéliste canadien* m'a rappelé un sujet que certains d'entre nous abordent avec prudence : la valeur marchande ou le côté pécuniaire de nos collections. Comment se fait-il que beaucoup parmi nous aient des réserves quand vient le temps de mentionner les aspects $$$ de nos timbres ou d'en parler? Est-ce tout bonnement que nous craignons de nous faire voler si nous en parlons trop? Ou faut-il chercher le problème ailleurs?

L'article du Philatéliste qui m'a rappelé ce sujet figure à la page 301 du numéro de septembre-octobre dans lequel « Napoléon » discute précisément des prix et de la valeur, selon le catalogue Michel, de certaines variétés d'oblitérations et de papier d'avant l'unification de l'État allemand de Baden. Son but est de toute évidence de mettre les collectionneurs en garde contre les importantes différences de valeur résultant d'une erreur d'identification.

Par ailleurs, dans le texte accompagnant une collection dans une exposition, la simple mention d'une valeur en euros ou en dollars serait considérée comme inconvenante et constituerait une raison d'enlever des points. Et si ce ne sont pas les expositions qui nous incitent à la collection, mais l'apprentissage, l'intérêt ou l'unicité d'articles philatéliques, évoquer une valeur pécuniaire ou potentielle pourrait aussi ne pas être pertinent. Peut-être même un peu malvenu.

Dans notre passe-temps, les personnes qui ont une raison évidente de parler d'argent, tant à titre de vendeurs que d'acheteurs, sont les négociants, les membres de l'Association canadienne des négociants en timbres-poste. Mais à l'extérieur, je crois que certains s'imaginent qu'une valeur croissante sur les marchés est la principale motivation du collectionneur. Lors d'un exposé que j'ai donné à une réunion d'une section de clubs, je me suis fait demander : « Lequel de vos timbres à la plus grande valeur? » ou « Quel est le montant le plus élevé que vous avez payé pour un timbre ou un pli? ». Je ne suis pas à l'aise avec ce genre de question, en partie parce que j'ignore la réponse et en partie, parce que cette dernière ne m'importe pas.

ask these questions, and really should be encouraged to think about the more personal and educational aspects of stamps.

The unfortunate effects of a couple of investment bubbles in the last thirty years did damage to our hobby. When non-collectors treat our prime philatelic materials as a potential source of speculative profits, then genuine collectors are deprived of the opportunity to own such items at fair prices. I experienced a taste of it with used British Commonwealth material in the early 80s. The subsequent economic recession shook out the speculators, but soured many genuine collectors in the process. I suspect that a silver lining in the bursting of speculative bubbles in any collectibles market is that the true collectors return to the hobby with only the non-financial attractions in mind.

At some point the disposal of a collection must be dealt with, albeit reluctantly, by most of us. But before that point in time arrives, what is the right approach to speaking about the marketable value of our collections? I think that it is enough to acknowledge the rarity and attractiveness of philatelic items, and only put value tags on them if they are being prepared for sale.

But these are only my thoughts on the question. What do you think? The editor welcomes letters! ✉

Les enfants posent occasionnellement ce genre de questions et devraient plutôt être encouragés à penser aux aspects plus personnels et plus éducatifs des timbres.

Les effets malencontreux de quelques bulles d'investissement au cours des trente dernières années ont fait du tort à notre passe-temps. Lorsque des noncollectionneurs traitent nos articles philatéliques de choix comme une source potentielle de profits spéculatifs, les vrais collectionneurs perdent l'occasion de les acquérir à prix raisonnables. J'ai goûté à ce genre d'expérience au début des années 80 avec des produits oblitérés du Commonwealth britannique. La récession économique qui est apparue par la suite a stimulé les spéculateurs, mais, dans la foulée, a aussi aigri bien des collectionneurs authentiques. Dès lors, je crois que l'un des bons côtés de l'éclatement des bulles spéculatives, dans n'importe quel marché de collection, est que les véritables collectionneurs reviennent au passe-temps en ayant à l'esprit uniquement les attraits non financiers.

Le moment de disposer d'une collection finit toujours par arriver, mais s'avère pénible pour la plupart d'entre nous. Avant qu'il advienne, quelle est la meilleure approche pour parler de la valeur marchande de nos collections? Je crois qu'il suffit de souligner la rareté et l'attrait de nos articles philatéliques et d'y apposer une étiquette de prix seulement lorsque nous nous préparons à les vendre.

Il ne s'agit là que de mon opinion personnelle. Mais vous, qu'en pensez-vous? Notre rédacteur en chef aimerait vous lire! ✉

MEMBERSHIP report / Des nouvelles de nos MEMBRES

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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.

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The RPSC YOUTHPHIL CLUB

Another year is ending and it's already time for us officials to plan the next one. You will find the CPC 2012 Stamp Program in the July to September 2011 issue of *Details* (page 17).

In the same way, you will find on the United Nations website (www.un.org/events/observances/years.shtml) a list of the international days, weeks and years decided by the organization. That list will provide you with good suggestions for your meetings.

Tips for officials

Scrap booking is really "in". The material is easy to find and cheap, so why just put stamps in a stamp album? Show your youngsters how to set up a page. For example: a map showing the island's location on a page with Cuban stamps, a picture of a favourite hero on a page with stamps about cartoons, or a small illustration showing the slalom technique on a page with stamps about skiing. Let them be creative.

News from the YPC

When these lines were written, we had not finished compiling the results of the 2010 survey. However, when you read them, the work will probably be done. We still have to do some brainstorming and after that, to estimate the feasibility of each project within The RPSC.

News from around the world

All postal administrations are in the process of modernizing their equipment and diversifying their activities, always at higher speed. But do you know that the Canadian postal service automation of the sorting processes and cancellations started in 1952, under the supervision of Walter Turnbull? That was 50 years ago and there has been no stamp to commemorate it.

Canada Post sells products and services in 23,000 locations (the largest number of stores in Canada) and collects mail at more than one million points. About 60,000 workers deliver more than 40 million articles each day, half of which is advertising material. Are you surprised?

Le CLUB TIMBREJEUNES SRPC

La fin de l'année approche et il est déjà temps pour nous, animateurs, de penser à l'an prochain. Le programme de timbres-poste de 2012 se trouvait à la page 17 de la revue *En détails* de Juillet à Septembre 2011. À scruter à la loupe! Dans la même veine, vous trouverez sur le site de l'O.N.U. (www.un.org/fr/events/observances/years.shtml) la liste des journées, semaines et années internationales décrétées par cet organisme. Par exemple, 2012 sera l'année internationale de l'énergie durable pour tous. Cette liste pourra vous fournir de bonnes suggestions pour vos réunions.

Truc d'animateur

Le «scarpbooking» étant très à la mode, le matériel nécessaire est peu dispendieux et facile à trouver, pourquoi se contenter d'apprendre à nos jeunes à placer leurs timbres dans des classeurs? Montrez-leur à «monter» leurs pages. Par exemple : une carte géographique montrant l'emplacement de l'île sur une page avec des timbres de Cuba, le portrait de leur héros préféré avec leurs timbres de bandes dessinées, un encadré expliquant la technique du slalom avec leurs timbres de ski, etc.

Nouvelles du Club

Lorsque ces lignes ont été écrites, nous n'avions pas finalisé la compilation des réponses au sondage de 2010. Cela devrait être fait bientôt. Il nous restera un peu de «brainstorming» à faire puis à évaluer la faisabilité de chaque projet en fonction des capacités de la Société.

Nouvelles d'ici et d'ailleurs

Toutes les administrations postales du monde se modernisent et se diversifient de plus en plus vite. Saviez-vous qu'au Canada le processus d'automatisation des opérations de tri et d'oblitération fut enclenché par le sous-ministre Walter Turnbull en 1952? Il y a 50 ans déjà, et pas de timbre pour le commémorer!







At the same time, the US postal service, the most important establishment in the world, provides jobs for 800 000 Americans. Postal traffic in the New York-Washington corridor exceeds the total Canadian one. In China, 700 000 employees work to bring mail to 1.3 billion Chinese. At the other end of the scale, Ascension Island has only 4 postal workers and the Falkland Islands, 6.

Special event

For this holiday season's issue, we suggest setting up activities around the Christmas tree.

First some ideas for your meetings (always according to your possibilities). You can spread out an activity over more than one meeting.

Bring a Christmas tree and ask your members to decorate it by themselves (don't forget the gifts under the tree).

Ask them to prepare a greeting card showing a tree.

Organize a quiz about Canadian stamps with a Christmas tree (How many? The oldest? The highest face value? etc..)

Prepare some cookies with a tree shape

Encourage them to plant their own fir tree (contact a nature centre or your municipal nursery)

Read them a story about a Christmas tree (about 15/20 minutes, no more)

Prepare a document about the Christmas tree tradition (insert illustrations to be colored)

Show them the difference between a fir tree, a pine, a spruce, a larch.

Second, here are some websites to help complete your preparation, to find more information and even some material for your members. Enter Christmas tree into your search engine. You will have access to a gallery of images (from Bing website). Some can be printed and colored. You will also have access to sites with all of the history behind that Christmas tradition. You can also go to the French sites mentioned in the French version of this column. Many of them are bilingual. Don't forget Wikipedia.org.

We hope that this information will help you to prepare your meetings, Wucho and I wish you a pleasant, active and stimulating year in 2012. HEALTH, HAPPINESS, WISDOM and PROSPERITY. See you next year. ✉





Postes Canada possède 23 000 points de vente au détail (le plus grand réseau pancanadien) et plus d'un million de points de ramassage. Environ 60 000 employés travaillent pour livrer chaque jour 40 millions d'article dont la moitié sont des publipostages. Impressionnés?

Pendant ce temps, la poste américaine, qui compte les plus importants effectifs au monde, fait travailler 800 000 personnes. Le transit du courrier dans le corridor New York-Washington surpasse à lui seul celui de tout le Canada. Et en Chine, environ 700 000 employés travaillent pour le 1,3 milliard de Chinois et Chinoises. À l'autre extrémité des effectifs, l'île de l'Ascension ne compte que 4 employés des postes et les Malouines 6.

Activité spéciale

Pour ce numéro du temps des Fêtes, nous vous suggérons comme thème d'activités : le sapin de Noël.

D'abord quelques activités possibles, toujours en fonction de vos possibilités. Ces activités peuvent être échelonnées sur plus d'une réunion.

Monter un sapin et le faire décorer par les enfants (ne pas oublier de mettre des cadeaux dessous)

Leur faire préparer une carte de souhaits représentant un sapin

Organiser un petit quiz sur les timbres canadiens montrant un sapin (Combien?, le plus vieux? la plus haute valeur nominale? etc..).

Préparer des biscuits en forme de sapin

Faites leur planter un sapin (s'informer dans les centres de la nature et les pépinières municipales).

Lire un conte relatif à un sapin (pas plus de 15/20 minutes).

Préparer un document sur la tradition du sapin de Noël, prévoir des dessins à colorier.

Leur montrer la différence entre un sapin, un pin, une épinette, une pruche, un mélèze.

Voici quelques suggestions de sites web où trouver un complément d'information et de matériel à utiliser avec les jeunes. Sur votre moteur de recherche, tapez : sapin de Noël. Vous aurez accès à un site d'images de sapin (en provenance du site de Bing) dont certaines à colorier. Vous pouvez accéder au site sapindenoel.com, un site complet: origines et historique de la tradition, la culture et l'entretien d'un sapin, où en trouver, ainsi qu'une partie jeunesse avec des coloriages et une lettre au Père Noël. Et n'oubliez pas de visiter wikipedia.org.

En espérant que ces quelques renseignements pourront vous aider à préparer vos réunions, Wucho et moi en profitons pour vous souhaiter une année 2012 des plus agréables, des plus actives et des plus vivifiantes. SANTÉ, BONHEUR, SAGESSE et PROSPÉRITÉ. À l'an prochain. ✉

Yvan Latulippe: 181 Denison West, Apt. 222, Granby, QC J2G 9N1 – yvanlatulippe@sympatico.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

NOVEMBER 4-5 NOVEMBRE, 2011:
FALLPEX the fall show of the Hamilton Stamp Club will be held on Friday from 5 pm to 10 pm and Saturday from 10 am to 4 pm in the Bishop Ryan High School at Quigly Rd. and Albright Rd. in Hamilton, ON. Auction and circuit books on Friday night. On Saturday a 20 dealer bourse, auction, circuit books and youth booth. Light lunch available and free parking. Info from Michael P. Anderson at (905) 632-6057 or at mpanderson@cogeco.ca or from the club's website at http://hamiltonstampclub.com.

NOVEMBER 11-13 NOVEMBRE, 2011:
The CSDA's National Postage Stamp Show will be held in the Queen Elizabeth Bldg. Exhibition Place, Toronto, ON. Dealers from across Canada, the UK and the USA, plus Canada Post, stamps for kids, club and society information, hourly draw prizes and much more. Show hours Friday 11 am to 6 pm, Saturday 10 am to 5 pm, Sunday 10 am to 4 pm. Also a FREE series of limited edition post cards while supplies last. Further information from director@csdaonline.com

NOVEMBER 12 NOVEMBRE, 2011:
The Cambridge Stamp Show will be held from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm at the United Kingdom Club, International Village Drive, Cambridge, ON. Show will have 10 dealers, free admission and parking, and snack bar. For more information call Steve Klages at 519 622-6204.

NOVEMBER 12 NOVEMBRE, 2011:
The Fredericton District Stamp Club's Autumn Stamp Show will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at the Forest Hill United Church, 45 Kimble Court, Fredericton, NB. Dealers, exhibits, youth table with free stamps for youths, Canada Post, door prizes and silent auction. Free admission and parking. More information from Ron Smith at (506) 453-1792 or at rsmith0225@rogers.com.

JANUARY 14 JANVIER, 2012:
Brantford Stamp Club's Annual Show and Bourse will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey St. (at James Ave.), Brantford, ON. Exhibits (including novice and junior), 20 dealers, club circuit books, Canada Post, silent auction, door prizes, lunch counter. Free admission and parking. Information at www.brantfordstamp.org or at (519) 442-3242 or from shasland@kwick.com.

JANUARY 21 JANVIER, 2012:
St. Catharines Stamp Show, the 63rd Cathex, will be held at the Grantham Lions Club, 732 Niagara St., St. Catharines, ON. Exhibits, 12 dealers, club circuit, lunch counter, children/beginner area. Free admission and parking. For more information contact Stuart Keeley, President, at stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca.

MARCH 3-4 MARS, 2012:
VICTOPICAL Stamp Exhibition and Bourse sponsored by the Vancouver Island and the Greater Victoria philatelic societies will be held on Saturday from 10 am to 5 pm, and Sunday from 9:30 am to 4 pm at the Comfort Inn, 3020 Blanshard St., Victoria BC. Free admission and parking. Information from Don Shorting at docdon@shaw.ca.

MARCH 30-APRIL 1, 2012:
LAKESHORE 2012. The Lakeshore Stamp Club's annual exhibition will be held at the Sarto Desnoyers Community Center, 1335 Lakeshore Drive, Dorval, QC. Free parking and admission. More than 20 dealers, show covers and commemorative postmarks. Cafeteria. Hours: Friday and Saturday: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sunday: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Information Gary Misener, P.O. Box 1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5, e-mail: gmisener@sympatico.ca / L'Exposition annuelle LAKESHORE 2012 du Club philatélique du Lakeshore se tiendra du 30 mars au 1er avril 2012 au Centre communautaire Sarto Desnoyers, 1335 Promenade Bord-du-Lac, Dorval, QC. Entrée et stationnement gratuits. Plus de 20 négociants, plis souvenirs et oblitérations commémoratives. Cafétéria. Horaire: Vendredi et samedi: 10h00 à 18h00; dimanche: 10h00 à 16h00. Informations: Gary Misener, C.P. #1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5, courriel: gmisener@sympatico.ca

APRIL 7 AVRIL, 2012:
Lonpex 120 the London Philatelic Society's annual show and bourse will be held from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm in the Churchill Ballroom at the Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Rd., London, ON (just north of the 401 and Wellington Road interchange). Featuring 12 dealers, club sales circuit and prize draws. Free admission and parking. For more information, send an email to donslau@execulink.com.

APRIL 27-28 AVRIL, 2012:
SPRINGPEX the spring show of the Hamilton Stamp Club will be held on Friday from 5 pm to 10 pm and Saturday from 10 am to 4 pm in the Bishop Ryan High School at Quigly Rd. and Albright Rd. in Hamilton, ON. Auction and circuit books on Friday night. On Saturday a 20 dealer bourse, auction, circuit books and youth booth. Light lunch available and free parking. Info from Michael P. Anderson at (905) 632-6057 or at mpanderson@cogeco.ca or from the club's website at http://hamiltonstampclub.com.

OCTOBER 6-7 OCTOBRE, 2012:
VICPEX Stamp Exhibition and Bourse sponsored by the Vancouver Island and Greater Victoria philatelic societies will be held on Saturday from 10 am to 5 pm, and Sunday from 9:30 am to 4 pm at the Comfort Inn, 3020 Blanshard St., Victoria, BC. Free admission and parking. More information from Don Shorting at docdon@shaw.ca.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

MAY 5-6 MAI, 2012:
ORAPEX 2012, Ottawa's National Level Stamp Show, the 51st Annual Stamp Exhibition and Bourse with over 40 dealers and 150 frames of exhibits, will be held from 10 am to 6 pm on Saturday and 10 am to 4 pm on Sunday, at the RA Centre Curling Rink, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON. Free admission and parking. Dealers please contact Stéphane Cloutier at cloutier1967@sympatico.ca. Exhibitors please contact Brian Watson at brian150@sympatico.ca. General information is available from Robert Pinet, Publicity Coordinator at (613) 745-2788 or pinet.robert@gmail.com.

JUNE 1-3 JUIN, 2012:
Royal*2012*Royale convention and exhibition hosted by the Edmonton Stamp Club and celebrating the 125th Anniversary of the RPSC and the 100th Anniversary of the Edmonton Stamp Club, will be held at the Europa Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall (Entrance 1) 3rd Floor Conference Centre (above Europa Boulevard), Edmonton, AB. The theme will be celebrating the life of Sir Sam Steele of the NW Mounted Police and 100 years of philately in Edmonton. For more information visit our website at www.royal2012royale.com or contact Ed Dykstra at (780) 421-0930 or eddykstra@shaw.ca for dealers, Jim Lockau at (780) 467-4825 or jlockau@shaw.ca for registration, Kelly Liusz Moser at liuszmoser@gmail.com for exhibits, or David Piercey, Chair, at (780) 437-2771 or dpiercey@telus.net.

MAY 4-5 MAI, 2013:
ORAPEX 2013, Ottawa. Details to follow at later date.

MAY 3-4 MAI, 2014:
ORAPEX 2014, Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

JUNE 18-24, 2012
INDONESIA 2012, World Stamp Championship and Exhibition under the Patronage of FIP and auspices of FIAF to be held at the Jakarta Convention Centre. Canadian Commissioner: George Constatourakis, 2115 Girouard Ave, Montreal, QC, H2A-3C4, Tel. (541) 482-2764, and email: geo.constant@sympatico.ca.

NOVEMBER 2-4 NOVEMBRE, 2012:
IPHLA 2012 an International Exhibition for Philatelic Literature, including digital media and websites, will be held in Mainz Germany. Infomation and entry forms at www.iphla.de or from Wolfgang Maassen at w.maassen@aijp.org or +49 2163 49760.

AUGUST 2-14 AOÛT, 2013
THAILAND 2013, a World Stamp Exhibition under the Patronage of HRM Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn organized by Thailand Post Company Ltd with collaboration of the Philatelic Association of Thailand at the Royal Paragon Hall Exhibition and Convention Centre, Bangkok, Thailand. The exhibition obtained patronage of FIP and auspices of FIAP. Canadian Commissioner: Sammy G. Chiu, FRPSC, P.O. Box 1108, Station "B", Willowdale, ON, M2K-3A2, Tel. (416) 845-3382, and email: chiusam@hotmail.com.

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British North America specialized section is vol. II. price Cdn $85; via Xpresspost North America. price: Cdn $100; via Int'l Airmail Worldwide. www.nfldstamps.com, (709-685-0560) 9 Guy Street. St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada A1B 1P4 *v62n06*

TIRED of having to buy complete booklet! I sell those as individual stamps. Email me at jolm@nb.sympatico.ca or at: Jacques Lacombe 112-34e Ave. Edmundston, N.-B. E3V-2T6 for complete details. *v63n03*

FOR SALE / À VENDRE

ZIMO OFFERS GREENLAND: Nice lot of VF used Greenland, all different, $30 Scott 2011 value for only $9.75. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1 *v63n01*

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ZIMO OFFERS BONUS: Buy $50 from our classifieds and receive $50 Scott value. Buy $100 receive $100 of all different, catalogu-ing over $1 each. Ask for it! *v63n01*

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AVIS AUX MEMBRE FRANCOPHONES

Nous sommes heureux de vous annoncer que nos membres francophones peuvent maintenant communiquer en français avec un représentant du Bureau national. Jusqu'à maintenant, le conseil d'administration de La SRPC, et le Bureau national en particulier, ne pouvait pas communiquer avec les membres francophones dans leur langue. L'initiative a été prise à la réunion du président et des dirigeants des sections de clubs lors du congrès ROYALE*2011*ROYAL, à Dorval.

Pour communiquer en français, veuillez appeler au 1-888-285-4143 et laisser un message à l'intention de Robert Pinet à Ottawa. Il vous rappellera, écoutera ce que vous avez à dire et répondra à vos questions.

Nous espérons que cette initiative augmentera votre confiance envers La Société royal de philatélie du Canada et l'engagement qu'elle a pris de vous aider et de communiquer avec tous ses membres.

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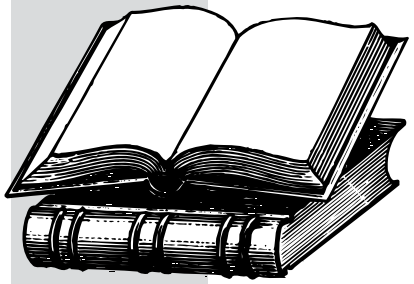
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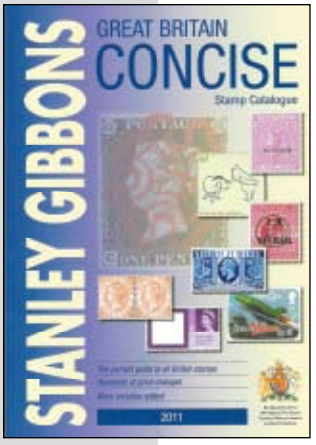
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GREAT BRITAIN CONCISE STAMP CATALOGUE

Published by Stanley Gibbons (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). 2011. ISBN 10:0-85259-808-4 and ISBN 13:978-0-85259-808-5. Glossy soft cover, 408 pages; 240x170 mm. Retail price 29.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)1425-472363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

There is much that is new in the 26th edition of this popular, perennial publication. First, the small-size decimal-era Machin issues are listed in a separate, dedicated space in the catalogue that is colour-highlighted for ease of reference. Listed also for the first time are source codes identifying whether a stamp originated from a "business" sheet or a booklet pane. Stamps with and without date codes are also listed. Architect of this new listing compilation is John Deering, a stamp dealer specializing in Machins and a regular contributor to *Gibbons Stamp Monthly.*

A second innovation in the 2011 edition deals with the Royal Mail Faststamps, also known as "Post and Go" stamps. As each new design has thus far been made available in five different "values" for a total of 13 different designs, each design, or group of designs, is listed as a separate set of five values. Even greater listing details have been promised for owners of future editions of the *Great Britain Specialized Catalogue.*

Listed for the first time also are the Queen Victoria Parliamentary envelopes introduced in 1840 for the exclusive use of Members of Parliament. A listing of the Queen Victoria Telegraph Stamps, first added to the 25th edition a year ago, have been moved to the end of the Queen Victoria section in this latest edition.

Another "first" for the 26th edition is a listing of the issue numbers for Royal Mail PHQ cards.

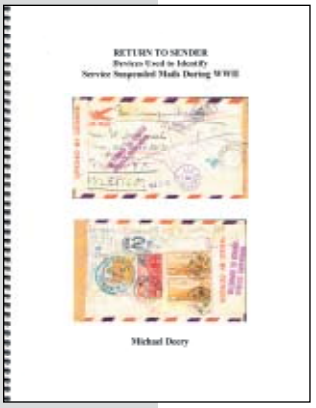
Included in this newest work are Britain's definitive and commemorative issue, regional issues, postage dues, departmental official issues, postal fiscal stamps, errors, first day covers, booklets, specimens and post office label sheets. Listings are complete from May 1840 to March 2011.

Also featured in this "One-Country" publication are missing colour varieties, missing embossing, watermark errors, imperforate errors, omitted phosphor varieties, gutter pairs and traffic light gutter pairs in mint sets. As a truly comprehensive work to meet the needs of beginner and advanced collectors alike, the editors did not overlook such specialized items as the specimen overprints up to 1952, wartime issues for the Channel Islands, Post Office Yearbooks, Presentation, Collector and Gift Packs and "Generic Smilers." In short, this new work lists just about everything that discriminating collectors could wish for in a catalogue.

The Philatelic Information section is an eight-page feature delving into areas such as the catalogue's full colour illustrations, names of stamp designers, types of paper used to print the various issues and similar technical matters. The Commemorative Design Index lists the subjects depicted on the sterling issues from 1953 to 1970 and on the decimal issues from 1971 to 2007.

With the many new and first-time listing additions incorporated into this latest work, it is a reference that every serious collector of the stamps of Great Britain will want to own.

Tony Shaman



RETURN TO SENDER - DEVICES USED TO IDENTIFY SERVICE SUSPENDED MAILS DURING WW II

Authored and published by Michael Deery, 2011. Coil bound, 262 pages, 8½ by 11 inches. Printed in black & white. For postpaid delivery in Canada $30; US delivery $25; all other countries $40. Canadian or US currency accepted. Available from Michael Deery, RR 3 – St'n Main, Wallaceburg, ON, Canada N8A 4K9. E-mail: michderr@kent.net.

Michael B. Deery's book is a timely publication as relatively little information has been published in English on World War II 'Return to Sender' postmarking devices.

Covering this extensive field of study - at one point Deery had identified more than 100 different categories of WWII Return to Sender devices - suggested to the author that it would become an unmanageable project that would not likely see print. Eventually, he restricted himself to a narrower focus: suspended WWII mail. Essentially, suspended WWII mail

consists of intercepted and stopped mail and is the thrust of this fascinating publication.

Examples of mail that was suspended as a result of the outbreak of the Second World War are covers and postcards that were stopped, blocked, interrupted, or temporarily held before being either forwarded or returned to the sender, where possible. Mail could not be returned where the sender, for example, was in transit with no return address.

The term suspended, as applied in this publication, includes terms such as undeliverable, interrupted, no transmission and inadmissible. Examples of covers picturing the many suspended handstamps are amply illustrated throughout the publication. Fronts and backs of each cover are pictured along with concise explanations of the markings and the routes it traveled from its original posting to its final destination.

The book is divided into four sections, plus an introduction, two appendices and a bibliography.

Included with the introductory remarks is an explanation of how the book is organized and the criteria used by the author in deciding how the information is to be presented. The introductory remarks actually run to 11 pages and include information on aspects such as an explanation of terminology, a list of abbreviations, determination of earliest and latest recorded dates and similar details.

Section 1 illustrates generic handstamps such as the familiar "pointing finger" devices, sometimes referred to as the "fickle finger" marking. Australia, for example, made use of four different finger devices during the years of hostility lasting nearly six years.

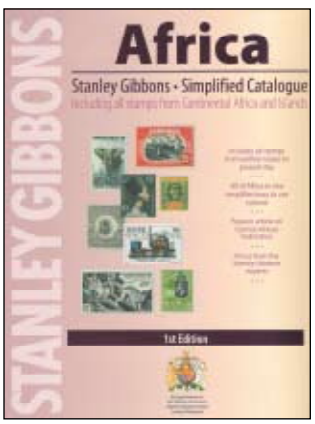
Sections 2, 3 and 4 picture examples of Return to Sender devices appearing on suspended mail services covers from the British Commonwealth and the United States in sections 2 and 3, respectively, and from the rest of the world in section 3.

Appendix 1, comprising six pages, pictures unidentified markings and appendix 2 is a listing and a brief description of the 174 covers or cards illustrated in the book. A two-page bibliography complements the amply illustrated text.

Although this publication is not the definitive work on the subject, the project is ongoing according to the author. It goes a long way in providing collectors with returned wartime mail information along with an extensive array of relevant technical data. The information packed into the book's 262 pages is truly mind-boggling.

Readers are invited by the author to submit further information dealing with this topic by e-mail to: michderr@kent.net

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AFRICA STANLEY GIBBONS SIMPLIFIED CATALOGUE

Published by Stanley Gibbons (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). 2011. ISBN 10:0-85259-804-1 and ISBN 13:978-0-85259-804-7. Glossy soft cover, 1072 pages; 290x230 mm. Retail price 64.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)1425-472363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

The Africa Stanley Gibbons Simplified Catalogue is a brand new publication. It lists the stamps of Africa and the continent's offshore islands. As such, it is a massive publication running to 1048 pages just for the stamp listings section. Several more pages are dedicated to a comprehensive index, a contents page, an introduction, information for users guide that outlines what is included and excluded in the listings, a features listing, a two–page guide to entries and an explanation of key-type listings.

Each of the foregoing sections is intended to make it a user-friendly publication and it has successfully met this objective.

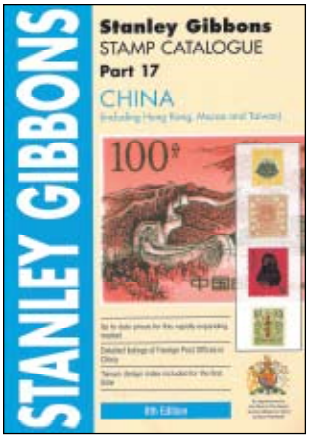
Featured in this new catalogue is a brief introduction at the beginning of each country's stamp listings that provides a snapshot of the country's history, currency changes where applicable and similar information. An article by David R. Wright, illustrated with colourful stamps, unravels for readers the complex history of the independence stamps of Ex-British Central Africa. Originally appearing in Gibbons Stamp Monthly, collectors and students of postal history in particular will find Wright's essay of interest and educational.

In addition to the usual listings of definitive, commemorative and air-mail stamps, the catalogue also lists, where applicable, issues such as postage dues, parcel post, officials, express and special delivery, charity tax, newspaper, registration, late fee, acknowledgement of receipts, military post, personal delivery, pneumatic post, bulk mail, telegraph used for postage, frama labels and similar back-of-the-book stamps.

The contents page in alphabetical order, taking up the better part of two pages, allows users to find anyone of the approximately 200 postal administrations listed in the catalogue quickly and easily.

It is a Stanley Gibbons tradition to produce top quality catalogues for its clients and the Africa Simplified Catalogue is no exception. Collectors with an interest in the stamps of African countries will find this latest work an invaluable tool in assisting them as they go about rounding out their collections.

Tony Shaman



STANLEY GIBBONS STAMP CATALOGUE PART 17 CHINA

Published by Stanley Gibbons (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). 2011. ISBN 10:0-85259-809-2 and ISBN 13:978-0-85259-809-2. Glossy soft cover, 470 pages; 240x170 mm. Retail price 44.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)1425-472363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

The 8th edition of this expanded catalogue is the first reprint since 2006. Newly added in the 2011 emission are the more than two dozen new stamp varieties that have been listed for the first time. These new listings are drawn from, among other postal administrations, the stamps of the Chinese Imperial Post, the Communist Conquest and Post-War Inflation era and Japanese Occupation of China.

Also for the first time, the reprints of the Chinese People's Republic from 1949 to 1952 have been footnoted and priced.

In addition to the Chinese Empire, People's Republic of China and Taiwan, the catalogue also lists the issues of the Chinese Provinces, Japanese Occupation of China, Foreign Post Offices in China, Hong Kong, Macao and Tibet.

Divided into 17 main sections, each section is further subdivided into further geographic regions or political entities. For example, the stamps of the British Post Offices in China are listed separately under Amoy, Anping, Canton, Chefoo, Foochow, Hankow, Kiunchow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin and Wei Hai Wei.

The Hong Kong design index has been updated from the 2006 catalogue and a new design index has been produced for the stamps of Taiwan. Topical and thematic collecting devotees will appreciate these indices, as will collectors in general who will find them helpful in the identification of these stamps.

Other useful features included in this new edition are the historical notes preceding each section of the catalogue. They provide information about the country's early stamps, currency changes, historical references and how to more easily identify the listed stamps.

Professionally produced and printed, China Part 17 is proof of its popularity with collectors of the stamps of China who have need for a catalogue that goes beyond a basic or simplified price list. As such, it will serve as a valuable checklist for collectors of the stamps of China and related philatelic areas or geographic regions.

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