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Revue de **LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA**



Four in flight, one afloat

Birds of Canada Stamps and Collectibles

Dans le ciel et sur l'eau

Les oiseaux du Canada
Timbres et articles de collection



This year's Birds of Canada issue captures four feathered avians in flight and another floating on a lake. Beautifully rendered by illustrator Keith Martin, the issue features the great grey owl (Manitoba), a stealthy and silent hunter; the gyrfalcon (Northwest Territories) – the world's largest falcon; the osprey (Nova Scotia), a dynamic diver; the common loon (Ontario), a Canadian icon; and the blue jay (Prince Edward Island), a sure sign of spring. Take them all under the wing of your collection.

Cette année, la série de timbres Les oiseaux du Canada illustre quatre oiseaux en plein vol et un autre qui glisse sur l'eau. Magnifiquement réalisée par l'illustrateur Keith Martin, cette émission montre la chouette lapone (Manitoba), un chasseur furtif et silencieux; le faucon gerfaut (Territoires du Nord-Ouest), le plus gros faucon au monde; le balbuzard pêcheur (Nouvelle-Écosse), un habile plongeur; le plongeon huard (Ontario), un emblème canadien; et le geai bleu (Île-du-Prince-Édouard), un véritable annonciateur du printemps. Prenez-les tous sous les ailes de votre collection.

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**An invitation to join...
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.

PERSONAL 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 Website 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 issues of mutual interest with Canada Post Corporation through the National Office.

Join The RPSC!

- ADVICE ON DISPOSAL OF COLLECTIONS
- THEFT PROTECTION NETWORK
- LIVE TELEPHONE CONTACT WITH NATIONAL OFFICE
- OPPORTUNITIES TO EXHIBIT AT OUR ANNUAL CONVENTION AND INTERNATIONALLY
- ACCESS TO THE V. G. GREENE PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION LIBRARY IN TORONTO
- THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE AND VOTE AT OUR AGM, AND TO HOLD ELECTED OFFICE

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) est le digne successeur de l'organisation 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 événements 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 plusieurs 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 membres. Les membres peuvent soumettre des questions d'intérêt commun aux deux Sociétés. Vous pouvez également obtenir des renseignements auprès du Bureau national.

Devenez membre de La SRPC

- CONSEILS SUR LA FAÇON DE DISPOSER D'UNE COLLECTION
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ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA



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The information on this form will only be used for communication purposes from The RPSC National Office and the executive and its officers. The Society publishes the name of each applicant in *The Canadian Philatelist*, to seek any objections from the membership. Your membership information will never be sold or traded to advertisers. If you have any questions, please contact the National Office at 1-888-285-4143.

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

I will act in accordance with The RPSC Code of Ethics (The Code of Ethics can be found on the website: www.rpsc.org)

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THE COVER:

The logo of the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club is a well-known symbol of philately in the Greater Toronto area. The club is celebrating its 125th birthday in October as the second oldest club in the country. It's almost as old as our nation itself. Michael Graf and TCP editor, Herb Colling, collaborated on a story about the history of the club, with help from a book written by Gray Scrimgeour in 1992. It's a compilation of a who's who of stamp collecting throughout most of Canada's 150 years, an appropriate addition to our Sesquicentennial coverage. Story, page 276.

PAGE COUVERTURE:

Le logo du Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club est un symbole bien connu de la philatélie dans la région du Grand Toronto. Le club célèbre son 125^e anniversaire en octobre à titre de deuxième club du pays en fait d'ancienneté. Il est presque aussi ancien que notre pays lui-même. Michael Graf et le rédacteur en chef du Philatéliste canadien, Herb Colling, ont collaboré à l'histoire du club en s'inspirant d'un livre écrit par Gray Scrimgeour en 1992. Il s'agit d'une compilation de « qui a été qui » en philatélie presque tout au long des 150 années du Canada, une addition appropriée à notre couverture du cent cinquantième. Le récit est à la page 276.

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EDITOR'S notes



notes du RÉDACTEUR

RPSC news

by / par Herb Colling

nouvelles SRPC

In this edition, we're still in a party mood, so we'll continue our celebration of Canada's Sesquicentennial. We'll start with a provocative letter to the editor, which questions whether we should be celebrating 150 years of history, or almost 500, 400, 169, 70 or 35 years... Well, you catch my drift. Which is it? We'll find out why all of those years may well be significant in terms of Canada's birth date, and we thank John McEntyre for bringing it to our attention. Similarly, Charles Verge will look at Canada's relationship with our nearest neighbour to find out how the Americans view us, especially on their own stamp issues. Part of that exploration will be conducted by George Pepall, and will include a look at joint stamp issues that celebrate the achievements that are common to our national interests.

Then, we're off to another party altogether. We'll celebrate the 125th year since the establishment of the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club. It's quite the organization, and its members have distinguished themselves in the world of philately over the decades. That story is just another indication that our social calendar is totally packed these days, as you may well discover as you explore the pages of this magazine.

September/October, of course, isn't just a time of celebration in Canada, and one of its most populous cities; it's also a time of sober second thought, and reflection for many people in the U.S. and Great Britain. We have separate stories about the fire of London, and the twin towers of New York. Each of those disasters occurred in the fall, and mark pivotal points in world history. Each lamentable event has been ingrained in the minds of people all over the world, and we'll delve into how the tragedies have been captured and commemorated through stamps. Michael Peach will take us back almost 700 years to the fire of London to demonstrate how a city can rise from the ashes. Similarly, Dale Speirs will look at the devastating collapse of the World Trade Centre in New York after a terrorist attack to show how indelible is the human spirit. ☒

Dans le présent numéro, l'ambiance est encore à la fête. Nous continuerons donc de célébrer le cent cinquantième. Nous commencerons par une lettre qui donnera à réfléchir au rédacteur en chef. Elle abordera les raisons pour lesquelles nous devrions fêter 150 ans d'histoire ou presque 500, 400, 169, 70 ou 35 ans... Bien, vous voyez où je veux en venir. Qu'en est-il? Nous verrons pourquoi toutes ces années peuvent avoir de l'importance pour l'anniversaire de la fondation du Canada et nous remercions John McEntyre d'avoir porté la chose à notre attention. Pareillement, Charles Verge se penchera sur la relation du Canada avec son voisin le plus proche pour voir comment les Américains nous perçoivent, particulièrement sur les timbres qu'ils émettent. George Pepall participera à cette recherche qui comprendra l'étude George Pepall et comprendra l'étude d'émissions conjointes de timbres célébrant les réalisations communes à nos intérêts nationaux.

Ensuite, c'est reparti pour une autre fête. Nous célébrerons la 125^e année de la fondation du Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club. Voilà toute une organisation dont les membres se sont distingués dans le milieu de la philatélie au cours des décennies. Notre calendrier social est donc bien rempli, comme vous pourrez le constater en feuilletant les pages de ce numéro.

Bien sûr septembre-octobre ne se résume pas à une période de fêtes au Canada et dans l'une de ses villes les plus peuplées. En effet, pour bien des gens aux États-Unis et en Grande-Bretagne, c'est le temps de réfléchir et de revoir certains faits sous un angle nouveau. Nous avons un vécu différent en ce qui concerne l'incendie de Londres et l'attaque des tours jumelles de New York. Chacun de ces désastres s'est produit en automne et a été un tournant dans l'histoire du monde. Chaque événement déplorable a marqué l'esprit des gens partout dans le monde et nous explorerons comment ces tragédies ont été consignées et commémorées par des timbres. Michael Peach nous ramènera près de 700 ans en arrière, lors de l'incendie de Londres pour nous montrer comment une ville peut renaître de ses cendres. Pareillement, Dale Speirs s'intéressera à l'effondrement dévastateur du World Trade Center à New York après une attaque terroriste afin de démontrer à quel point l'esprit humain est résilient. ☒

The Canadian Philatelist regrets to inform you of the death of Jules H. Benjamin (1921-2017) from Westmount, Quebec. Benjamin was the longest active member of The RPSC when he died on May 22, at the age of 96. Born in Belgium, Benjamin came to Canada, and joined the Canadian Philatelic Society, the name under which the RPSC operated before 1959. He was a member for more than 75 years. He presented a junior exhibit: Feuillet-souvenirs de Belgique et entiers postaux de divers pays at the Union philatélique de Montréal's exhibition held May 31, 1940.

In 2003, Benjamin was inducted into the society's 50-Plus Club, which recognizes members with more than 50 years of membership. The 19 inductees that year included Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC, our past president, who now replaces Benjamin as the longest active member. Madesker joined in 1948. The two men met at the Lakeshore Stamp Club in Dorval, Quebec in 1976, and developed the idea of exhibition frames for CAPEX 78. Benjamin's company, AKA Interior Contractors, Inc., produced more than five thousand frames for both CAPEX '78 and CAPEX '87. The frames are still in use today in stamp clubs throughout North and South America.

The RPSC offers its condolences to Benjamin's wife, Liliane, his five children, and the other members of his family. ☒

C'est avec regret que *Le philatéliste canadien* vous annonce le décès de Jules H. Benjamin (1921-2017) domicilié à Westmount, Québec. Jules H. Benjamin était le membre actif le plus ancien de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) lorsqu'il est décédé le 22 mai, à l'âge de 96 ans. Jules H. Benjamin est né en Belgique, a immigré au Canada et s'est joint à la « Canadian Philatelic Society », nom sous lequel La SRPC était exploitée avant 1959. Il en a été membre pendant plus de 75 ans. Il a présenté une collection junior : Feuillet-souvenirs de Belgique et entiers postaux de divers pays, à l'exposition de l'Union philatélique de Montréal, le 31 mai 1940.

En 2003 il a été admis dans le club 50 Plus de la société, qui rend hommage aux membres ayant plus de 50 années à leur actif. Parmi les 19 personnes admises cette année-là, mentionnons Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC, notre ancien président, qui prend la place de J. H. Benjamin au titre de membre actif le plus ancien. Michael Madesker s'est joint à la société en 1948. Les deux hommes se sont rencontrés au Club philatélique du Lakeshore de Dorval, de Québec, en 1976 et ont élaboré l'idée de cadres d'exposition pour CAPEX 78. L'entreprise de J. H. Benjamin, AKA Interior Contractors, Inc.-Contracteurs d'intérieur AKA, inc. a produit plus de cinq milles cadres pour CAPEX 78 et CAPEX 87. Des clubs philatéliques utilisent toujours ces cadres aujourd'hui en Amérique du Nord et du Sud.

La SRPC offre ses condoléances à son épouse, Liliane, à ses cinq enfants et aux autres membres de sa famille. ☒



Greg Greene and some of the frames manufactured by Benjamin's company.

IN THE MAILBOX DANS LA BOÎTE AUX LETTRES

DEAR EDITOR,

I read with much interest your article on the Council on Postal Collectors in the March/April CP. Here in Ireland we are faced with the same problems of gradually diminishing and ever-aging memberships. I would like, with your permission, to reprint your article in the *Newsletter of the Irish Philatelic Society* for the information of our members; proper attribution would of course be given. I hope the article will get our people thinking about the future of philately.

Many thanks,

**MIKE BURRINGTON, RPSC 22667
PRESIDENT, IRISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

Editor's Note: Of course, permission was granted. It's nice to know that TCP is being noticed internationally.

- HCC.

DEAR EDITOR,

Re: "The Young Collector"

The recent addition of Joseph Perrone to the editorial staff will be, based on an excellent first column, a wonderful asset to *TCP* and more importantly to young philatelists.

Judging by his writing skills, he will engage and reach out to young philatelists, such as Jack Nixon, James Perrone (brother) and others; and he will be a big asset to the hobby.

Joseph's new club – the Owen Sound Stamp Club – is a big winner here.

DON HEDGER ~ WTSC

DEAR EDITOR,

Your 'special salute to Canada's 150th anniversary' prompted me to send you a copy of my exhibit: 150th Anniversary of Canada OR is it?; which was displayed at a competition at the annual Lakeshore Stamp Club exhibition in Dorval at the end of March.

Best regards,

JOHN McENTYRE, FRPSC



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150th Anniversary of CANADA
OR IS IT?
WAS CANADA NOT CANADA TILL:

<p>1534: Cartier DISCOVERY</p>  <p>so 483rd</p>	OF	<p>1608: QUEBEC First Permanent Settlement</p>  <p>so 399th</p>					
OF	<p>1848: First RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT</p>  <p>so 169th</p>	OF	<p>1867: COFEDERATION of four Colonies</p>  <p>so 150th</p>	OF	<p>1875: First SUPREME COURT</p>  <p>so 142nd</p>		
OF	<p>1947: Own CITIZENSHIP vs British Subject</p>  <p>so 70th</p>	OF	<p>1952: Own GOVERNOR GENERAL</p>  <p>so 65th</p>	OF	<p>1965: Own FLAG replacing British Red Ensign used in Canadian Ensign</p>  <p>so 52nd</p>	OF	<p>1982: Own CONSTITUTION No longer dependent on England who no longer has that power over Canada</p>  <p>so 35th</p>



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Canadians on STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES

By Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC, FRPSL

Sixteen Canadians have been commemorated on stamps of the United States.

That's a relatively small number in comparison to the large number of stamps and postal stationery issued by the U.S.A. The 17th possibility is conjecture, and history will determine whether whoever it will be was actually Canadian. The definition of Canadian also needs an explanation. For this article – and generally in Canadian history text books – they include French-born explorers and discoverers and individuals claimed by both countries who made some portion of their fame in the U.S., but are known by Canadians as Canadians. Articles can be written on each of them individually, so here is an overview of their careers and importance to North American history.

The six French or Canadian-born explorers and discoverers, in order of *Scott US* number, are all important to the discovery of new lands and/or their settling. The first is Jean Nicolet, or Nicollet, sieur de Belleborne. (1598-1642, Sc. 739) He was a coureur de bois who explored Lake



Michigan, Mackinac Island and what is now Wisconsin. The second is Antoine Laumet de la Mothe (or Motte), sieur de Cadillac. (1658-1730, Sc. 1000) As an explorer, trader, trapper and politician, he was important to the history of the U.S. He was commander of Fort Buade, now St. Ignace, Michigan, founder of modern Detroit and Governor of Louisiana. (1710-1716) The third and fourth, Father Jacques Marquette



(1637-1675) and Louis Jolliet, (1645-1700) are usually paired together. (Sc. 1356) Father Marquette, on his own, is credited with founding Sault Ste. Marie,

Michigan, and La Pointe near what is now Ashland, Wisconsin. He was also the first European to winter in what is now Chicago, Illinois. In 1673, Marquette and Jolliet went on an expedition, which allowed them to travel virtually the whole length of the Mississippi

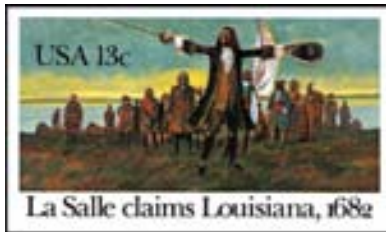


to discover its headwaters. The stamp only pays honour to Father Marquette; however, the figure seated behind him, holding the map, is likely Jolliet.

The fifth is probably the best known of all. Samuel (de) Champlain (1574-1635, Sc. 4073-74) is credited with the settlement of Port Royal (1605) and the founding of Quebec City. (1608) He was also a great explorer. He was first to visit the Great Lakes and northern New York, where he named Lake Champlain after himself, and mapped the New England seaboard of North America as far as Cape Cod. The last is René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de la Salle. (1643-1687, Sc. UX 95) He is most famous for claiming the entire Mississippi River



basin for France. He was the founder of St. Joseph, Michigan, then known as Fort Miami. Of the six French or Canadian explorers mentioned above, de la Salle is the only one to have died in the U.S., having been murdered by one of his mutinous crew, Pierre Duhaut, near Fort Saint Louis, Texas.



The three Canadians disputed by the U.S. are Alexander Graham Bell, (1847-1922) a man of many talents (elocution, optical telecommunications, aeronautics, hydrofoils, etc.), who is principally known as the inventor of the telephone (Sc. 893 and 1683) for which he was awarded the first U.S. patent. (1876) He was also one of the 33 founders of the National Geographic Society. Dr. James Naismith, (1861-1939) was the inventor of basketball, (Sc.



1189) a game he created in 1891 to deal with rowdy kids at the YMCA International Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts. The last of these three is a fictional character: Superman. (Sc. 3158f) He was co-created by Canadian illustrator Joseph Shuster, (1914-1992) and American writer Jerome Siegel. (1914-1996)

The next two are probably the most unknown Canadians on this list. Quebec born Dr. John (Jean-Baptiste) McLoughlin (1784-1857) and Jason Lee (1803-1845) are commemorated jointly on a stamp celebrating the Centenary of the Oregon Territory. (Sc. 964) McLoughlin was a chief factor in the Columbia District of the Hudson's Bay Co. (1824-1845) He is considered the Father of Oregon because of his assistance to the American position in Oregon during the Oregon Boundary Dispute. His Oregon City general store, in the late 1840s, was the last stop on the Oregon Trail. Lee was a Canadian Methodist Episcopalian missionary and pioneer. In Oregon, he was involved with Temperance efforts, a founder of the Willamette Cattle Company and of the Oregon Institute, now Willamette University.

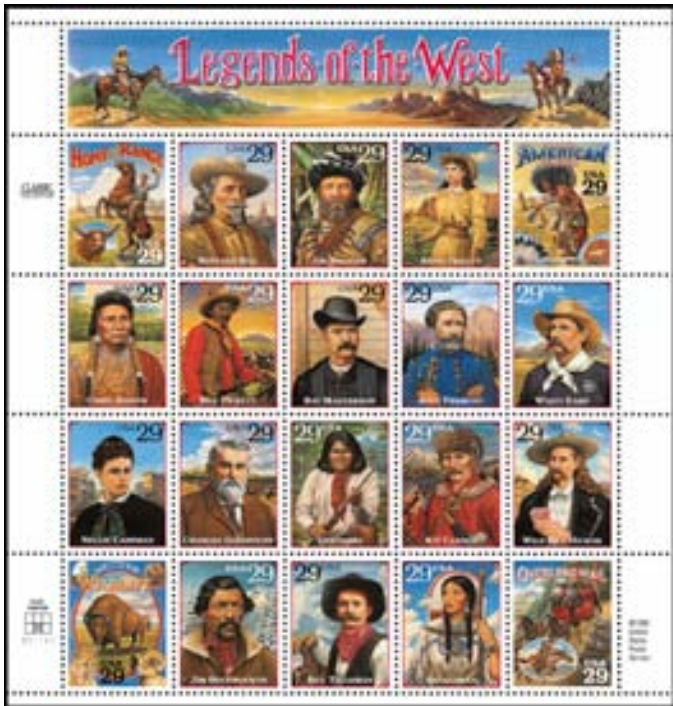


The five others are all unique in one way or another. Lila Bell Acheson Wallace (1889-1984) the only woman on the list, was co-founder of *The*

Reader's Digest in 1922. She is portrayed with her husband, De Witt Wallace, in the Great American series. (Sc. 2936) The Canadian edition of *Reader's Digest* was launched in 1947. Canadian painter and illustrator, Henry (Hy) Sandham's (1842-1910) painting, 'Birth of Liberty' is shown on the two cent stamp of the 1925 Lexington-Concord issue (Sc. 618). Wild West figure Bat (Bartholomew) Masterson (1852-1921, Sc. 2869h) was a military scout, Indian fighter, buffalo hunter, journalist and gambler. He is best known as a gun-fighter and lawman. The next is professional football player Bronko Nagurski (1908-1990, Sc. 3808). He was born in Canada, played football for the Chi-



cago Bears (1930-1937, 1943) and was a professional wrestler (1933-1941). He was the father of Bronko Nagurski, Jr. (1937-2011) who played



porous than today. Arthur's father was an itinerant minister who served on both sides of the border. His mother's family, although American, is said to have lived on the Quebec side of the Quebec-U.S. border when president Arthur was born. Officially Arthur was born in Fairfield, Vermont. No proof has ever surfaced as to where he was born, but suffice to say that 'birther' questions are not something new in American politics. ☒

Author's note: Most of the information for this article comes from Wikipedia, but checked with other sources when necessary. All stamp images are from the Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, courtesy of Amos Media Co. through the good offices of Donna Houseman, editorial director at Amos Media Stamp Group.

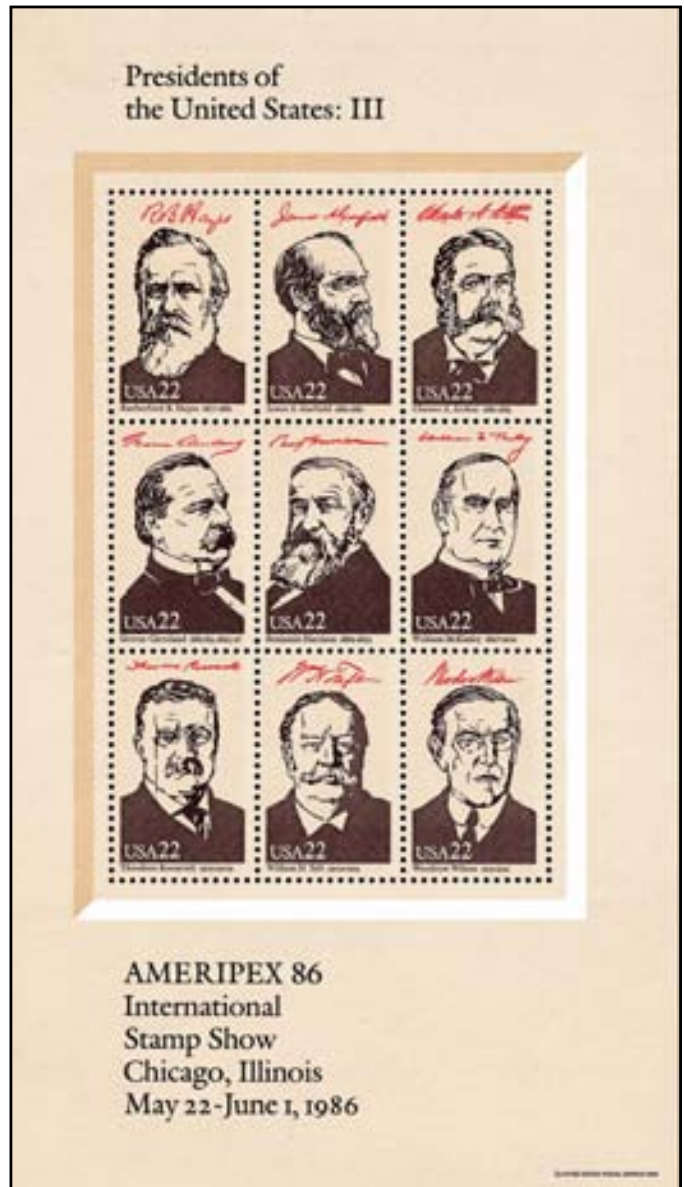
football for the Hamilton Tiger Cats (1959-1966). The last is U.S. Admiral William Sowden Sims (1858-1936, Sc. 4440). Born in Canada of American parents, he served between 1880 and 1922 and was



the commanding officer of U.S. naval forces in Europe during WWI. He also served twice as the president of the Naval War College (1917, 1919-1922).

It has been touted over the years, and certainly when he was a candidate for election to the vice-presidency of the U.S., that Chester Alan Arthur

(1829-1886, president 1881-1885) was a Canadian born in the Province of Quebec (Sc. 826, 2218c). At the time, the borders between Canada and the U.S. were more



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Where **Canadian** and **American** Philately Meet

By George Pepall, FRPSC

Because of the close relationship between Canada and the United States, it seems appropriate to look at the stamps of both countries that touch on common ground. It's another way of measuring how we get on with each other, and how we represent ourselves to our own citizens, and to one another. There are some common bonds on stamps of the United States and Canada which demonstrate a friendly, respectful relationship that boasts an unarmed, unwallled, common border of about 8,900 kilometres, with an average of one billion dollars of trade crossing with little controversy each day.



A well-known indicator of our ability to collaborate for mutual economic benefit appeared in 1959 with the St. Lawrence Seaway project. The joint issue of stamps used the same design and

colour scheme, and features the two most recognizable symbols of our respective countries: the maple leaf and the eagle. The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence appear in stylized form in the background. The Canadian stamp was made famous by the appearance in Winnipeg and Peterborough of blocks of inverted panes. This was Canada's first and most famous example of an inverted printing.



The importance and success of the Seaway were recognized in 1984 by a joint anniversary stamp from the U.S., linear in design, in muted blues, greens and grays: six lithographic colours in all. Canada issued a companion 32 cent stamp that same year, but with a different design highlighting the seaway locks.



In the world of sports, the game of basketball is most associated with the U.S.A. because of the National Basketball League (NBA) and the excitement the sport generates during March Madness. Yet history shows that James J. Naismith, a Canadian, actually invented the game. Naismith was teaching at a YMCA in Springfield, MA in 1891 at the time of its introduction. Today, a number of young Canadian players are making their way into the NBA with



a major impact. This stamp captures the explosive, suspenseful moment when a player tries for a basket. Will it go through? The warm red-brown colour underlines the heat of the moment, and the two indistinct backgrounds allow us to imagine our own scenario, whether at a Raptors game or in our old high school gym.

Another sport heavily identified with the U.S.A. is baseball. It too has notable Canadian stars, perhaps the best known being Ferguson Jenkins of Chatham, ON. He's wearing a business suit, but his silhouette demonstrates the form that earned him the first spot for a Canadian in Cooperstown's Baseball Hall of Fame, based on his record of seven 20-win seasons, and the Cy Young Award in 1971.



Canadians claim that the first true baseball game was played at Beachville, ON, near Woodstock and St. Mary's, the home of the Canadian Baseball Hall of Fame. And yet, Americans tout their myth that Civil War general Abner Doubleday was its inventor. Washington even issued an engraved centenary of baseball stamp in 1939. Schoolboys play pick-up ball, while in the background, trees and bush remind us of the rural origins of the game. To the left, crossed bats recall memories of stepping to the plate, bat in hands, in front of expectant peers. The scene might well have taken place in Beachville.

The Canadian claim for baseball's authorship is more tenuous than the Naismith claim for basketball, but has been documented at the tiny museum in Beachville. It's likened to the earlier game of rounders, which was influenced by Britain.



The United States has issued dozens of stamps recalling many past heroes of baseball in the Baseball Sluggers series of 2006; but Canada, unable to boast the same number of superstars, has settled for an anonymous gloved hand to capture the excitement of a game-saving catch. Then, there's the self-adhesive logo of the only Canadian franchise in pro baseball - the Toronto Blue Jays.

Both Canada and the U.S. have recalled classic stamp issues on new stamps to celebrate our shared hobby of philately. They're the stamps of which we are most proud, the most easily recognized. For the U.S.A., it's the Scott number one, the five cent Franklin of 1847, being examined on a modern eight cent stamp by a magnifying glass, the best-known assistant device we have in philately.



Canada went a step further in 1998 when it reproduced its world-famous Bluenose on a new stamp, alongside naval architect William Roué, the ship's designer. The stamp was

done in five-colour lithography and one-colour engraving, as befitted the original 1929 stamp.

A further example of shared geography keeps us near the water, in this case, rapidly moving, voluminous water. Both countries chose rich green to show Niagara Falls at close range, and both achieved three-dimensional depth



as an effect. The 25 cent U.S. stamp of 1922 shows the American or Horseshoe Falls in flat plate printing. The 20 cent Canadian Falls stamp, of the 1935 King George V Silver Jubilee



issue, employs steel engraving. Given the importance of our shared Great Lakes, and the precious commodity they hold, images of fresh water are likely to appear again on stamps of both countries.

Benjamin Franklin also made his way onto a joint issue that honoured the bicentennial of the U.S.A., but eventually Franklin's involvement with the ensuing revolution against the British Empire made it necessary for him to leave his post. Interestingly, the 13 cent American version shows more shoreline detail of the Great Lakes than does the 10 cent Canadian stamp.

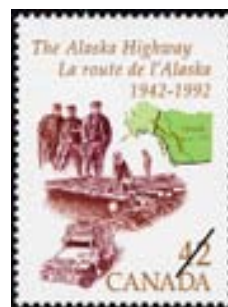


Franklin was also featured on a Canadian stamp June 10, 2013, done in seven-colour lithography in a self-adhesive booklet of 10. In 1753, he was appointed deputy postmaster general to the British Colonies and opened a post office in Halifax to connect the Atlantic Colonies with Britain. He's featured next to a scene of the Quebec City harbour.

Water was again a focal point of the shared stamps of 2009. The centennial of the Boundary Waters Treaty was acknowledged in Canada with a busy 54 cent stamp in eight-colour lithography. This treaty established an International Joint Commission to maintain the health of the fresh water between the two countries. Though the United States did not issue an equivalent stamp, they were not forgotten. The Canadian stamp features the American Falls.



Another joint project, needed to move natural resources efficiently, was the construction of the Alaska Highway in 1942. Open space and five lithographic colours were used skillfully on the 42 cent Canadian stamp to highlight the miners and loggers, their product and their vehicles, on a 50th anniversary stamp.



The American equivalent 29 cent stamp more resembled an earlier Canadian version by depicting the highway itself. That earlier eight cent stamp from the 1967 Centennial set was based on an A.Y. Jackson painting.



sional conventions there. (Its current president is a resident of the U.S.) A cross-border alliance of stamp clubs, called the Hamilton-Buffalo Reunion, displays a historic shared trophy at the Vincent Graves Greene offices in Toronto, and there is talk of those meetings resuming soon.

Cross border movement of goods and people is well illustrated by two symbolic bridges: the Ambassador Bridge at Windsor-Detroit, which is soon to be relieved of traffic pressure by a second span; and the Rainbow Bridge at Niagara Falls, destroyed several times by the powerful forces of the Niagara River, but always true to the symbolic friendship implied by its name. It caused a 1948 stamp to be dedicated to a century of friendship, 1848-1948, which then was the time span since the construction of the first Niagara Railway Suspension Bridge.

So, on balance, it can be said of the relationship between the two nations that despite some disagreement about the place of origin of a couple of games, collaboration, mutual respect, even good will are tangible in the stamps of the U.S.A. and Canada. A shared pioneer heritage and a lengthy common border contribute significantly to these feelings. Nothing underlines that conclusion better than the spontaneous singing of the American national anthem by 18 thousand rabid hockey fans when the soloist's microphone conked out before the April 30th playoff hockey game in Edmonton. ☒



So, what's the conclusion about our relationship with our American neighbour, given the stamp issuance of the two countries? With Donald Trump doing his too familiar grumbling over the North American Free Trade Agreement, Canada-US relations seem to be a potential sore spot. Dealers used to come to Canadian shows regularly, but compulsory GST advance remittances have made it prohibitive for them to bring their stock across the border. The same taxation problem makes it unfeasible for sales circuits of the American Philatelic Society to cross the border into Canada.

However, Canadian members of the APS have found a ready welcome at the National Philatelic Centre in Bellefonte, PA. In fact, there has been talk of a possible Canada Room, dedicated to Canadian collectors and with Canadian philatelic items on display. All it lacks is a sponsor. When it comes to top flight exhibiting in the U.S., the World Series of Philately is open to qualified Canadian members of the RPSC. Reciprocal judging arrangements have been in place for many years, and our chairman of judging is on good working terms with the APS Committee for the Accreditation of National Exhibitions and Judges.

At the conclusion of the World Stamp Show in New York in 2016, lightly used exhibit frames were made available to the RPSC at a reasonable price. Beyond that, there are thousands of keen collectors of British North American material in the US, as evidenced by BNAPS holding occa-

RPSC news

in MEMORIAM

nouvelles SRPC

The Canadian Philatelist sends condolences to the family of John George Beddows who died Friday, July 21. Beddows (1938 - 2017) was a life-long philatelist, who became a stamp dealer, serving as secretary treasurer of the Canadian Stamp Dealer's Association. He was also a member of the American Stamp Dealer's Association, a former director of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, and a member of BNAPS, the British North American Philatelic Society.

Born in Winnipeg on December 18, 1938, Beddows was a graduate of Laurentian University in Sudbury. He taught business courses at high schools in Sturgeon Falls and North Bay, played football for the Sturgeon Falls Bombers, and coached basketball. He was a skilled hunter and fisherman, a guide, who owned two camps for sportsmen during his lifetime. An avid conservationist, he instilled his belief in the need to preserve our natural resources, while harvesting only that which could be replenished, in all those with whom he came in contact. ☒



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Bryan Dunne: expert philatelist

Andy Ellwood: OTB (Order of the Beaver – Fellowship of the British North America Philatelic Society)

David Giles: Past Treasurer, V/P and President of the Ottawa Philatelic Society, Director of the Costa Rica Collectors Society

Chris Green: Past Secretary and currently Director of the PHSC, past webmaster of the Ottawa Philatelic Society

Matt Johnston: Over twenty years with philately

Ian Kimmerly: Past manager of BNAPS Book Department, Past President of CSDA, Past member of the Stamp Advisory Committee, Exhibitor, Honoured at ORAPEX as "Philatelist of the Year"

Doug Lingard: OTB, FRPSC

Kate Morrow: Over twenty years with philately

Hank Narbonne: OTB, FRPSC

Brian Wolfenden: Secretary and Treasurer of the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society

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Happy Birthday,

TORONTO STAMP CLUB

By Herb Colling with Michael Graf



While Canada is celebrating its Sesquicentennial, the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club is celebrating its 125th anniversary this year. The club was established in 1892, and considers itself the second oldest in Canada, after Ottawa, which was founded a year earlier. The club's mandate was, "To encourage and contribute to the increase of the science, and practice of philately." It was also designed to promote all aspects of philatelic study, and to detect forgeries and frauds, and publish papers and essays about stamps.

On Saturday, December 19, 1896, *The Daily Mail and Empire* reported that, "Scarcely half a century ago the first adhesive postage stamp was issued in England, with only 41 years since the first one was issued on this continent, and but a little over 30 years since the first collection was made," and yet stamps were becoming popular, collected for their colour and artistic beauty. Even then, they talked about how you can learn about history and geography through stamps. They are attaining a value beyond postage, the article suggests, and to own the expensive or rare is a matter of pride.



150 page book about the club in 1992, but it hasn't been updated since. That leaves 25 years of catching up to do. Club members want to publish an addendum or supplement to Scrimgeour's work, as a complement to the original text, which is now out of print. For those interested in philatelic history, copies of Scrimgeour's book may be consulted at the Harry Sutherland Philatelic Library, affiliated with the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation in Toronto. Before his death, Greene was a member of the Toronto club.

The Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club also wants to revive its former association with the Buffalo and Hamilton clubs. Members of the three organizations used to meet for dinner once a year in one of the three cities to share stories of their latest philatelic exploits. They often travelled on the Toronto, Buffalo, Hamilton railway, which was a branch of the Grand Trunk Line, and which serviced the three places. As such, they named their group the 'T.H. and B. Railway Company,' which doesn't actually stand for Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo. As one member suggested, it was a euphemism for 'tired, hungry, and broke.'



To coincide with stamp collector's month, the Toronto club will celebrate its birthday on October 12 of this year, and several events are already well into the planning stages.

For one thing, the club wants to update its history. There are some gaps, especially between 1994 and 2000, so the membership is asking former members to come forward to fill in the blanks. Club member Gray Scrimgeour wrote a

There are some interesting anecdotes in Scrimgeour's book, which relate to T. H. and B. dinners. In 1936, the cost of the dinner per member was \$2.00. In 1937, a stamp expo was held in conjunction with the banquet. The club celebrated its 50th anniversary on Friday, October 23, 1942, with a banquet and exhibition taking up the entire 18th floor of the Royal York Hotel, touted as the largest hotel in the British Empire. It was a T. H. and B. party with 104 people, which was good because club attendance was generally light in those days because of WWII.

The guest speaker for the evening was Harold Lindquist, a famed collector from New York, who told the gathering that stamp collecting was a morale builder, especially important in a time of war. He also said that "the hobby adds from five to seven years to life," and that, "Fifty New York business firms, including banks, promote stamp collecting in their organizations in the belief that the concentration it develops promotes efficiency." The evening ended with entertainment and a stamp auction of 197 philatelic pieces, which generated over 500 dollars.

The last T.H. and B. dinner, held in Toronto, took place in October, 1952. The favours were enlarged photographs of three new Canadian stamps issued on November 3rd, with the photo of the seven cent Canada goose stamp autographed by the designer, Emmanuel Hahn. The T. H. and B. dinners date back to 1929, with the last in 1953. Both the first, and last, were in Buffalo.

There was also a reunion dinner for the group held in Hamilton in 1958. Attendance continued strong for the parties, often including 60 to 80 members. Different members of each club joined the others as associates. The group established a Friendship Shield to commemorate each dinner.



The club also hosted Bayley nights to talk about collections, which may not have had anything to do with philately. The evening was named after club member Walter Bayley who started it all on Thursday, September 21, 1944. The event became an annual affair. There was even a Bayley trophy, a silver water pitcher, for the best sideline taken up by members throughout the year. In order to win, members talked about their Mexican pottery, butterfly, or label collections, even fridge magnets from around the world; with the trophy presented for the best anecdote. The strangest collections included a petrified woodcock, and a miniature mummy.



This gavel was used by the club. It now resides at the Vincent Graves Greene Foundation.

In 1945 the honour fell to A.L. Guess, who had just started to collect Canadian pre-cancels. A year later, there was a collection of tomato can labels and in 1950 there were oil paintings by Goodwin Harris; with paperweights in 1954; and sea shells in 1963. Bayley nights lasted until the late '80s, but then went by the board as the original members left the club, or died. The trophy has long since disappeared. Four years ago, club member John Wilson reinstated those gatherings in a modern form, and the club tradition has been revitalized.

When the club began on October 12, 1892, it was known as the Toronto Philatelic Club. Within four years, club membership had risen to 50 people, and the club was starting to have influence. For example, in 1897, club members actively lobbied for a commemorative stamp to honour the Queen's Jubilee, and had gained assurances that a special three cent stamp would be issued for the 60th year of her Majesty's reign. In 1923, the name changed to the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club. There were 30 active or advanced collectors, and dues were set at 25 cents a month. The first meeting was held at the residence of G.A. Lowe, with about 10 members in attendance, and seven members expressing regrets. The plan was to hold regular auctions and meetings on the first and third Wednesdays of the month, with the first Toronto stamp auction to be held on Wednesday, October 19.

In 1914, a special committee was established to petition the government for the issuance of a peace stamp 'to commemorate the Peace Centenary.' A prominent member at the time was A.R. Clarke, who was called the greatest woman philatelist in Canada. Born in Toronto in 1862, she began stamp collecting as a child, concentrating on Canada and Newfoundland. After she died, in 1931, her collection sold in London, England, for 30 thousand dollars.

A few women became members in 1914, but most collectors were men. More women joined in the '60s, but their numbers were few and far between. Many early club members became dealers, and published various forms of newsletters and magazines. They were also active politically. On February 15, during the first year of the club, the members voted to petition the federal government to end a 30 percent tariff imposed on postage stamps brought into Canada from other countries. They complained that the duty represented a substantial hardship for students of philately. In conjunction with other stamp clubs, their bid was successful, and the tariff was removed.

By 1927, the club had established a junior membership in the form of a boy's club with separate meetings. The club established exhibits and competitions for younger members between the ages of 10 and 18. There were several categories with prizes awarded, as well as one for the best essay on 'why I collect stamps.' Rare stamps were shown, including the Penny Black, pre-confederation Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and stamps presented to Sir Ernest Shackleton at the time of his expedition to the Antarctic.

Throughout its history, the stamp club has been a veritable who's who for collectors of early Canadian material. Fred Jarrett, for example, was considered 'the dean of Canadian philately.' In 1922, he was the first president of the Philatelic Society of Canada. By 1923, he had published *The Postage Stamps of Canada* and, in 1929, *The Standard British North American Catalogue*, which sold for \$3.50. He was president of the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club in 1926, and the first person to become a fellow of the RPSC. He was also awarded the Order of Canada in 1974, the first award presented to a philatelist. He died in Huntsville on January 22, 1979.

George A. Lowe, an original member, was a barrister's clerk who became a dealer of foreign stamps. In 1886, he published one issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* and, within 10 years, it was made the official organ of the club. As a dealer, Lowe complained that the stamps of B.C. and Vancouver weren't catalogued at a high enough value so, in 1925, he published his own stamp catalogue of British North America stamps. It was a 116 page booklet, complete with 50 pages of notes. A dealer for over 50 years, Lowe died on May 24, 1942.

Toronto member, W.H. Brouse was the most prominent collector, and the founding president. A lawyer, he was the son of an M.P. His father later became a senator. A collector since 1868, Brouse owned over 10 thousand varieties, mostly British North America, with some exceptional examples of early Nova Scotia and New Brunswick stamps. His claim to fame was writing a paper for *The London Philatelist*, which he presented to the London Philatelic Association, in which he explained that there was a variation in the width of the oval surrounding the head on a one pence stamp. He attributed the discrepancy to shrinkage of the paper that had been moistened prior to printing. He decided that there were three distinct type varieties, the short broad type on medium paper being scarcer, and bringing the higher value. Brouse sold his first B.N.A. collection in 1895 for 15 thousand dollars. He died in 1925.

James Norman Sissons, born in 1914, began collecting stamps at age nine, and was selling packets a year after. His mail order stamp business continued to grow, and he started the first stamp auction house in Canada in 1946. He collected the Large Queen issue of Canada, and has been described as Canada's premier stamp dealer. He became president of the Toronto Collectors' Club in 1965 and '66.

Vincent Graves Greene was born in 1893. He spent 40 years in the insurance business, and co-authored *The Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick*. He became an international exhibitor and judge, and was president of the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club in 1956, and the British North American Philatelic Soci-



ety, or BNAPS, in 1959. He was also chair of the first three major stamp exhibitions, or CAPEX shows in Toronto. The Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Foundation was established in 1975 to provide a permanent home for philately in Canada.

After five years of extensive planning, the Toronto club hosted its first Capex in 1951. It coincided with the 100th anniversary of the issuance of Canada's first postage stamp, and included 15 hundred frames of exhibits, the greatest number to that time. The show was held at the Automotive Building at the Exhibition grounds from September 21 – 29. For his efforts organizing it, Les Davenport was given a life membership in the Toronto club.

In January, 1992, Canada Post issued two thousand specially printed envelopes to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club. The release coincided with PHIL-EX Canada, and featured a picture of William Henry Brouse, the founding president of the club in 1892. About 15 hundred of the envelopes were sold for two dollars each during the three day event. The club's February newsletters were mailed in the envelopes after the show.

The Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club has had its ups and downs over the years. The average age is now well over 70, and there has been a slow decline in membership. Michael Graf is the secretary of the club, and he says there are 30 members on the mailing list, but only about 15 come out regularly to meetings. "They're the hard core," he says. The club wants to get the word out, and advertise for more members. Graf admits that beginners may be intimidated by the expertise of existing members, but they don't have to be, and there's so much to learn. Graf is a newer member, and he says he's often impressed by how much knowledge the membership has about stamps. He considers himself fortunate because he's learned a great deal in a relatively short time.

Graf considers himself a stamp collector, but many of the club members are philatelists in every sense of the word. "It's impressive when they talk, or show their own material that is museum quality." The club meets 10 times a year, generally taking the summer off, but Graf looks forward to each meeting because he knows he's going to learn something new. He admits it's difficult to bring in new members because they might feel that they don't have this high level of knowledge, and might not fit in. Club members recognize that they have to battle those perceptions for the very survival of their organization.

The battle for new members has been slow but steady. Graf says, many philatelists have multiple memberships in different philatelic clubs, and their loyalties lay with different associations. Many members are also busy preparing exhibits for stamp shows, publishing, or developing their own collections, and don't have time for the grunt work of running a club. By the same token, this is 2017, and many kids don't know what stamps are. They email, Facebook, Twitter, and text, don't mail letters, and have never been to a post office.

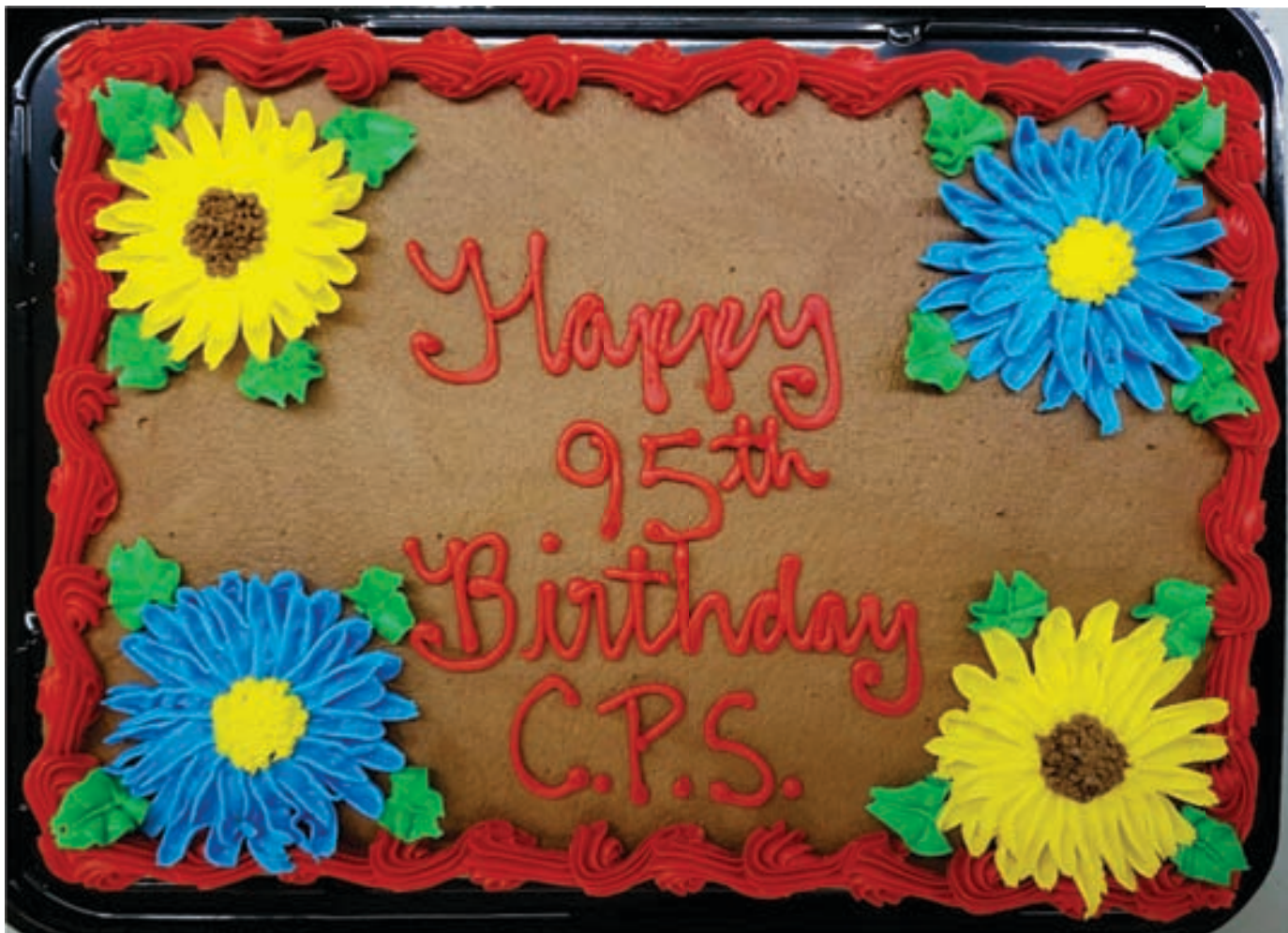
About four years ago – the very year Graf joined -- there was a motion to disband the club, and use the available funds for a worthwhile philatelic endeavour. They talked about folding the club, but they kept it going in deference to its tremendous history. Only once has the club faltered in all of its 125 years, and that was during World War I when there was no record of club activities.

As Graf says, "It would be a shame to let it lapse after so long, so we kept muddling on, and we've managed to maintain a faithful group of regular attendees. We enjoy outstanding guest speakers, including Ed Kroft (Palestine), Lawrence Pinkley (large queens), and Ingo Nessel (Hong Kong). Garfield Portch presented his Toronto P.O. markings exhibit, and Ken Pugh

dazzled us with his fakes and forgeries. We also have a limited edition TSCC lapel pin, donated by a member to help promote the club. They are awarded to every new member. We also created 100 personalized postage stamps through Canada Post to use on special club mailings."

Club members hope the 125th anniversary will breathe new life into the organization, so that it can proudly continue for another 125 years, and more. Plans are for the birthday celebration to take place in October in Hamilton, since that will be the philatelic hot spot as the anniversary coincides with a symposium hosted by the Postal History Society of Canada. The club is planning a reunion and dinner, and it's looking for past members to attend. ☒





CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Celebrates 95th Birthday



The Calgary Philatelic Society is now 95 years old. It celebrated its birthday in April. Dale Speirs presented a short history of the CPS. The members then sang “Happy Birthday!” Two delicious slab cakes were served: a vanilla cake, brought in by CPS president Murray Bialek, and a chocolate cake from Dale Speirs.

In 1921, a Calgary stamp collector, named Edward George Mason, spearheaded the move to form a stamp club in the city. Announcements were made to stamp collectors, and the local press. In April 1922, five men decided to go ahead with a formal organization. The minutes of that meeting read as follows:

“The meeting was called to order at 8:30. Present were K. Hall, G.R. Johnson, E.G. Mason, D.C. Howland, and M. Thomas. Moved by G.R. Johnson, and seconded by M. Thomas, that a Committee consisting of K. Hall,

E.G. Mason, and D.C. Howland be appointed to procure a constitution and bylaws for the society. [signed] E.G. Mason, pres.”

Membership fees were set at two dollars per year, plus an initiation fee of two dollars. By the end of 1922, the CPS had 14 members. The CPS held its first auction in 1925, and established circuit books that same year. The first public stamp show in Calgary was held on October 22, 1927.

The Great Depression initially shook the club, but it survived because stamp collecting was an inexpensive hobby for the times. World War II had a far worse effect, as members were lost to the military, or to civilian war service. In the 1950s, the CPS began to recover, and grew steadily through the next several decades. Today, the club has two auctions per month, hundreds of circuit books, an annual autumn show called CALTAPEX, and a spring dealer bourse. Mem-



Edward George Mason

In 1992, Dale Speirs published a 64-page booklet, *History of the Calgary Philatelic Society*, covering the first 70 years. Since 1992, Speirs has been updating it regularly. The second edition, to the end of 2016, was published as a free pdf. It has numerous colour illustrations, is keyword-searchable, and has increased to 159 pages. Speirs will produce a third edition in 2022 when the CPS celebrates its centennial.

The book can be downloaded free from www.calgary-philatelicsociety.com. From the ‘Home Page,’ click on ‘About Us,’ then look for the ‘Club History’ link in the box marked ‘Welcome to the Calgary Philatelic Society.’ It is 10 megabytes in size, so the download may take a few minutes on your computer. Because of the high cost of publishing, there are no plans to produce a printed copy, but if you want a hardcopy, you can print it yourself after downloading the pdf. Just make sure you have plenty of paper in the printer, and full ink cartridges! Happy 95th to the Calgary Philatelic Society. ☒



Dale Speirs

Us,’ then look for the ‘Club History’ link in the box marked ‘Welcome to the Calgary Philatelic Society.’ It is 10 megabytes in size, so the download may take a few minutes on your computer. Because of the high cost of publishing, there are no plans to produce a printed copy, but if you want

a hardcopy, you can print it yourself after downloading the pdf. Just make sure you have plenty of paper in the printer, and full ink cartridges! Happy 95th to the Calgary Philatelic Society. ☒



bership fluctuated over the years as did the fortunes of Calgary. The club now averages 140 members, with about 80 turning out regularly for the monthly meetings.

The CPS publishes a bulletin, called the *Calgary Philatelist*, seven times per year. It has a website at www.calgary-philatelicsociety.com. It is chapter 66 of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, chapter 1360 of the American Philatelic Society, and chapter 91 of the American Topical Association.



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O'KEEFE RANCH BIRTHDAY

By Herb Colling

This seems to be the year for birthdays in Canada. The country is celebrating 150 years. The Toronto Stamp collectors' Club is celebrating 125 years, and now we learn that the O'Keefe Ranch in Vernon, British Columbia, is also celebrating 150 years. The birthday

was a milestone for the celebrated ranch. Note the date: June 15; which makes the historic ranch even older than Canada itself. Ranch manager, Glen Taylor, likes to point out that, "One of the O'Keefe Ranch's many claims to fame is that it is two weeks older than Canada." Local dignitaries, the board of directors, students and visitors gathered for a barbeque, tractor rides, and birthday cake for that auspicious occasion.

The event was also a special day for local philatelists. K. Peter Lepold, a member of the Kelowna and District Stamp Club, arranged to design a commemorative stamp to honour the event. Using the picture postage program set up by Canada Post, Lepold designed a printed stamp that shows St. Anne Church, which was built in the early days of the ranch settlement, and which was recently painted in its original colour. Lepold also created an envelope and a postcard, with some of them given a First Day of Issue cancel. One of Lepold's envelopes depicts a picture of the general store, which at one time also housed the post-of-



fice. The cover also shows a copy of the old post office cancel, which was called 'Okanagan, B.C.' or 'Okanagan Mission.'

In June, 1867, Cornelius O'Keefe – along with two partners: Thomas Wood and Thomas Greenhow -- drove some cattle from Oregon to the North Okanagan to start a cattle operation. O'Keefe had heard of the Cariboo Gold Rush, and wanted to strike it rich. He accumulated wealth by selling cattle to the gold miners, and workers of the railroad. The three partners purchased 160 acres each at the end of the wagon road into the Okanagan Valley, and the site of the stage coach depot, at the head of Okanagan Lake. By the turn of the century, the O'Keefe ranch covered 12 thousand acres. Much of it was sold in 1907 to orchard growers who prized the fertile bottom lands on which the ranch was established.



The O'Keefe family lived in the Victorian mansion on the property for 91 years. The general store was built in 1870, while the Gothic style church was built in 1889. The school house was constructed in 1912, and a blacksmith shop was added. The property was opened as an heritage site in the mid 1960s, and is now home to Jacob sheep, a rare breed with double sets of curved horns, as well as cows, goats, rabbits, geese and turkeys. It tells the story of early B.C. ranching, and tries to preserve the history and culture of the early ranching era in the province. Today, the ranch is operating as a registered charitable organization on 50 acres of land. Visitors can tour O'Keefe's residence, store, blacksmith shop, school, farm buildings, church and cemetery. The ranch plays host to 44 thousand visitors during its six month season of operation every year.

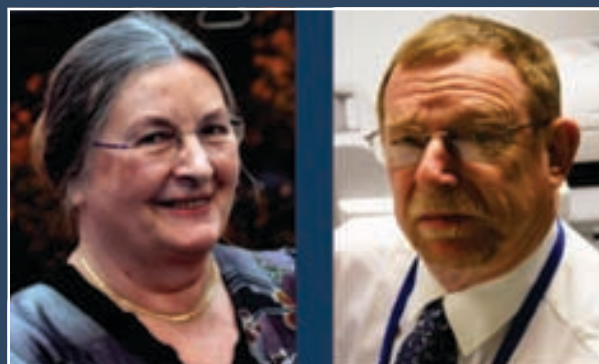
Stamps, covers and postcards can be purchased by contacting or visiting the ranch in Vernon, or contacting Peter Lepold at lepold@telus.net They are not available at the post office. Lepold has designed more than 100 postage stamps, many commemorating anniversaries in the Okanagan. ✉

8TH HARRY SUTHERLAND PHILATELIC LECTURE

– SEPTEMBER 22, 2017

International exhibiting couple Birthe King, FRPSL and Chris King, RDP, FRPSL will present the 8th Harry Sutherland Philatelic Lecture on September 22, 2017. Chris King is a former president of The Royal Philatelic Society London (RPSL) and an elector of The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. Birthe King is chairman of the RPSL's Membership and Representatives Committee.

This year's lecture will be held at the Rosedale Golf Club, 1901 Mt Pleasant Rd, Toronto, Ontario on Friday, September 22, 2017 at 7:30 pm with a reception at 7:00 pm.



The Harry Sutherland Philatelic Lecture is sponsored by the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation and the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada.

The Kings will also co-chair a full day meeting of Canadian fellows, members, and friends of the RPSL on Saturday, September 23, 2017 at the V.G. Greene Foundation.

Tickets are required for the Sutherland Lecture and can be purchased for \$10 each. Reservations must be made for the RPSL day. Additional information and tickets are available by contacting the Greene Foundation at info@greenefoundation.ca or through the convenors, Ingo Nessel at b62hk@yahoo.ca and Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC, FRSPSL at cjgverge@rogers.com.

~ Devastating Fires ~

The Fire of London

By Michael Peach

Who could forget the devastating effects of the great fire at Fort McMurray in the spring of last year? Almost 350 years previously the Great Fire of London broke out in the early morning of Sunday, September 2, 1666.

The 350th anniversary of the fire was marked by the Royal Mail last year with a series of six stamps. As there are no contemporary illustrations, the stamps form a graphic novel illustrating in chronological order the spread of the fire and its consequences. A First Day cover insert has even more graphic images.



Stamps with first day cancellation.

1st Class* stamps dated September 2, 1666. The fire starts in the bakery of Thomas Farriner on Pudding Lane in the City of London. Farriner and his daughter escape through an upper window. The fire spreads rapidly along the narrow streets of closely packed wooden houses with thatched roofs. Many people flee with their possessions to the river about 200m south of Pudding Lane. They take refuge in boats. The flames can't cross the river. London Bridge was destroyed by fire in 1633 and has not been rebuilt.

£1.05* stamps dated September 3 and 4. Firefighting equipment is rudimentary and houses are pulled down with large hooks to create breaks in an attempt to prevent the fire from spreading. It doesn't work. As flames engulf the city, citizens watch the destruction of St. Paul's cathedral. Belongings, stored inside, add fuel for the flames.

£1.52* stamps dated September 5 and 11. The fire dies out, but about three quarters of the city has been consumed. More than 13 thousand houses, 87 churches, the Royal Exchange, the Guildhall and old St. Paul's are left in ruins. The fire does not reach Westminster. Many



First Day Cover insert card.

refugees from the fire gather in Moorfields, one of the last developed areas within the city. Temporary food markets are set up across London. Plans for the regeneration start immediately and, in the last stamp dated Tuesday, September 14, Christopher Wren shows preliminary ideas for reconstruction to the King, Charles II.

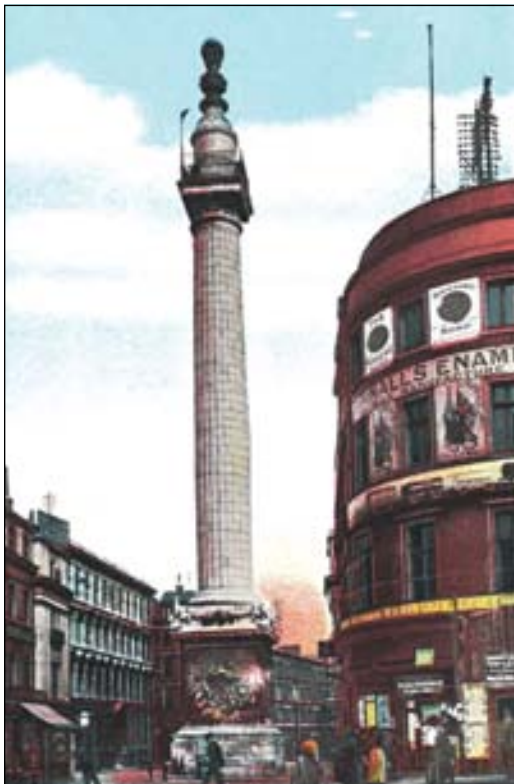
The fire left London devastated, but the city was rebuilt with designs by Christopher Wren and his chief assistant Robert Hooke. Wren was working on the restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral when it was destroyed.



St. Paul's today.

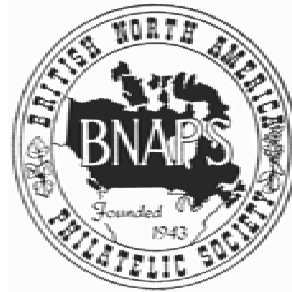
The new domed cathedral is a well-known landmark, designed by Wren. The fire also marked the end of the great bubonic plague of 1665 because it destroyed many unsanitary houses. A memorial to the fire was opened near Pudding Lane in 1677. It is called the Monument, a 202 ft high Doric column, with 311 steps to the viewing deck. It is featured on the last graphic on the insert, and is now a tourist attraction. ☒

* First class 64p, £1.05 international up to 10g, £1.52 Europe up to 100g.



The Monument.

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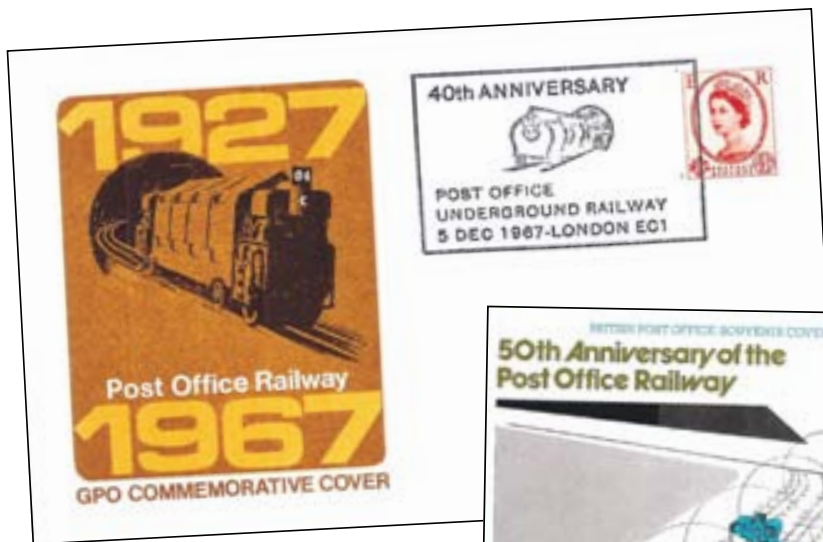
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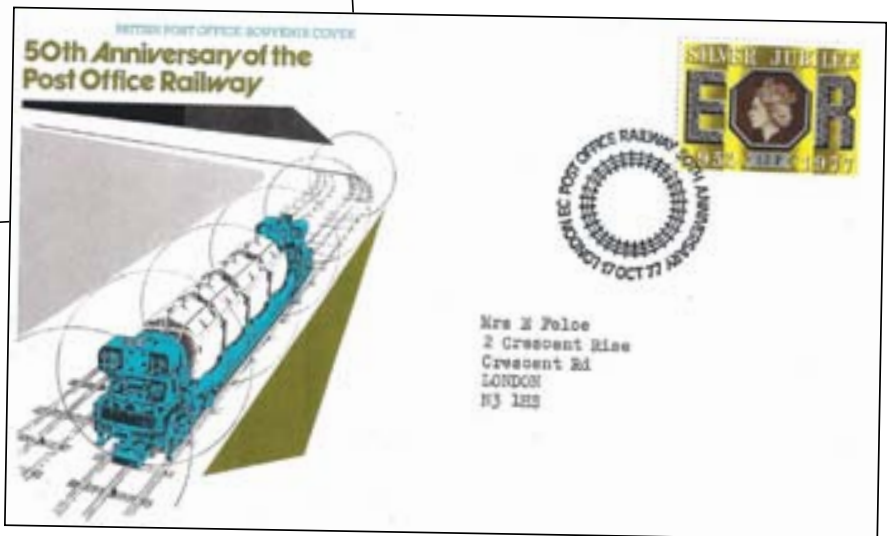
For more information or membership details visit our website at www.canadianpsgb.org.uk or write to the Secretary: John Watson, Lyngarth, 106 Huddersfield Road, Penistone, South Yorkshire S36 7BX

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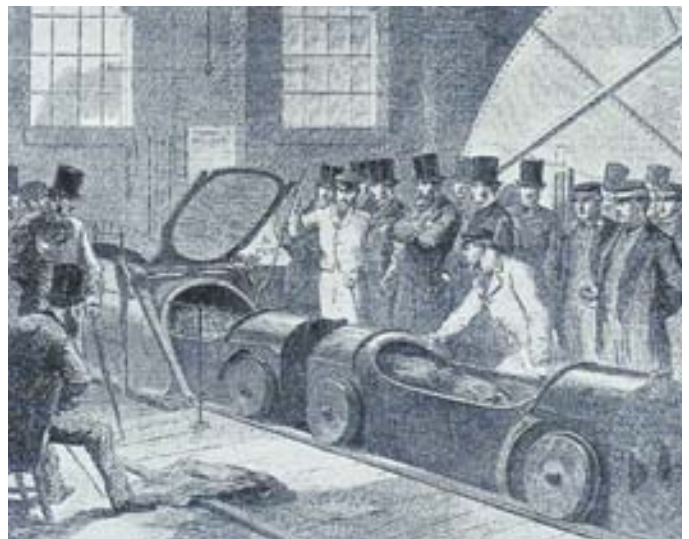
By Richard Logan (Photos courtesy of British Postal Museum & Archive)

In 1853, Josiah Latimer Clark installed a 200 meter pneumatic tube system between London Stock Exchange in Threadneedle Street, and the offices of the ETC in Lothbury Street. The ETC is the Electric Telegraph Company, a British nationwide communications network, and the world’s first public telegraph company. Clark was its chief engineer. The following year, Clark was issued a patent “for conveying letters or parcels between places by the pressure of air and vacuum.”

Early in 1855, Rowland Hill, then secretary to the post office, crafted a report to postmaster general Viscount Charles Canning outlining the possibility of a system for conveying mail in underground tubes, using air as the propelling force. Canning authorized the hiring of two engineers to investigate the feasibility of a system between Post Office Headquarters, and the West District Central Post Office. It ultimately included eight branch offices as well. The experts finally reported, in 1856, that the scheme would work; however, costs would be significant. The idea was shelved, but not forgotten.

On June 30, 1859, the London Pneumatic Dispatch Company (LPD) was formed to design, build, and operate an underground pneumatic tube-based system “for the more speedy and convenient circulation of dispatches and parcels.”

Following a pilot project in Birmingham to test the technology, full scale testing was carried out at Battersea during the summer of 1861. Power was provided by a Boulton and Watt 30 horsepower steam engine with a 6.4 meter diameter fan. The test capsules weighed up to three tonnes and achieved speeds of 40 km/h.



Drawing of the first dispatch of mail through the pneumatic tube from Eversholt Street to Euston Station – *Illustrated London News* – February 18, 1863.

The trial, in the West Midlands, led to a permanent line 2.7 meters below ground of 610 mm narrow gauge track constructed between Euston Railway Station and the North West District Post Office in Eversholt Street – a distance of about 564 metres. Test runs on the line started on January 15, 1863, and the first dispatch of 35 bags of mail passed through the pneumatic on February 18, 1863. The trip between terminals took 60 seconds. Thereafter, 13 runs were operated each day with the post office being charged only a nominal fee for the service.

Financial difficulties created an on again/off again relationship between LPD and the post office, and on October 21, 1874, mail was carried on the line for a final time. LPD never recovered, went into liquidation in 1875, and wound up in 1876.

London entered the 20th Century as the capital of one of the world's most populated cities and Britain's largest industrial centre. Roughly five million of London's population of 6.5 million had jobs in manufacturing or heavy industry.

In order for the city to function, it was dependant on over 11 thousand Hansom Cabs and several thousand buses. In addition, thousands of carts and drays delivered goods, such as milk, bread and meat. These forms of transportation relied on a staggering total of over 50 thousand horses every day.

Congested, manure-filled streets, and industrial fog, meant that daily mail and parcels, transported between the post offices and railway stations in London, were more often than not seriously delayed.

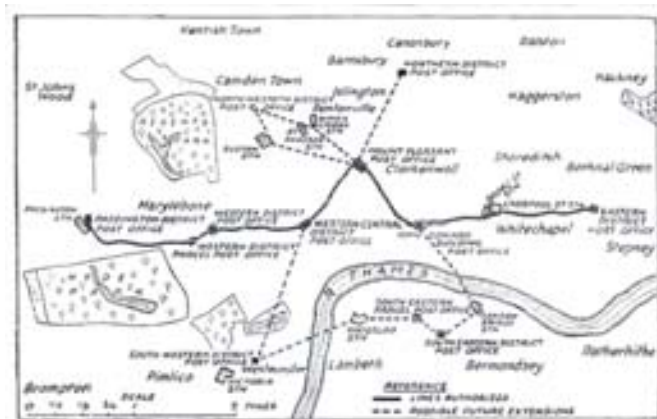
In February, 1909, a post office departmental committee was named to further study the use of underground pneumatic or electric railways. As part of its study, the committee travelled to Munich, Germany, to investigate a 450 meter tunnel railway that travelled between Munchen Hauptbahnhof and the nearby post office. In addition, they looked into a narrow gauge railway freight tunnel network – 97 km long – that operated 6.8 meters under the downtown of the City of Chicago, Illinois. The network was in 2.3 by 1.8 meter tunnels that delivered parcels, coal, and disposed of ash and excavation debris. Almost two years to the day, the committee recommended the building of an electric underground narrow gauge railway with driverless trains.

The committee's recommendations were accepted by the postmaster general and, in 1913, the Post Office (London) Railway Bill was sent to the House of Commons for first reading. Following second reading, the bill was sent to a select committee of the House of Lords chaired by Robert Crewe Milnes, Marquis of Crewe. The bill received third reading on August 13, 1913.

Once the decision was made to build the railway from Paddington Sorting Office to Whitechapel Eastern Delivery Office, a contract was let to John Mowlem and Company, one of the largest construction and civil engineering companies in the UK. Construction started in February, 1915,

using a method developed by James H. Greathead called Manual Shield Tunneling. The shield protected the labourers who performed the digging. They would move the shield forward and, in doing so; progressively replace it with the pre-built section of the tunnel wall.

The new venture was to consist of 10.5 km of tunnels. It connected the west and east ends of London from Paddington District Office; Baker Street Western Parcels Office; Wimpole Street Western District Office; Western District Office, High Holborn; Mount Pleasant; King Edward Building; Liverpool Street Railway Station; and finally Whitechapel, Eastern District Office.



Original route of the London Post Office Underground Railway.

The main line planned to have a single 2.7 meter diameter tube with two tracks – gauge 610 mm. Just before stations, tunnels diverged into two single track 2.1 meter diameter tunnels leading to parallel 7.6 meter diameter station tunnels. The main tube was at a depth of around 21 meters.



The trains ran in a single tunnel.

Stations were at a much shallower depth with a one in 20 gradient into the stations. The gradients assisted in slowing down the driverless trains when approaching stations, and then accelerating them away.

While tunnels were being constructed, a short experimental track, complete with one car, was erected on the Military Firing Ranges east of Woolwich on Plumstead Marches.

Even though the tunneling was completed in 1917, HM Treasury would not allow the post office to order or install

operating equipment for the railway during the Great War. The good news was that, during the war, the tunnels were used to house and protect art treasures belonging to the National and Tate Galleries. Because of the high price of building materials following the war, work on the railway did not resume until late 1923. By June, 1924, the track was being laid.

The railway was opened on December 5, 1927, with container traffic for the Christmas post, running between Paddington and Mount Pleasant. Successive stations for full parcel and letter traffic were opened over the course of the next few years; however, a problem arose. The original rolling stock of 90 trains was not articulated, and trains and track suffered excessive wear.

New trains were introduced in 1930. Each 8.3 meter long single car train was able to pull four mail bag containers, with every container able to carry an average of 15 bags of letters or six bags of parcels. About 220 employees worked in the tunnels.



Forty of the 60 driverless trains travelled each hour beneath the crowded streets of London from 10 a.m. Monday, to eight a.m. Sunday, with a two hour break each day for track inspection and maintenance. More than 45 thousand mail bags were transported every day. Trains normally consisted of one or two cars, and travelled at about 55 km/h between stations. Trains were controlled from switch cabins at five of the stations, in which lever movements were interlocked mechanically, and electrically, to prevent conflicting movements. An emergency lever was also provided to cut off power, and stop all trains in a particular section. Three of the stations were entirely under automatic control. This procedure was, of course, continually being modified.

The line was run on the 'third rail' method: power from direct current is provided to the locomotive through a semi continuous rigid conductor placed between the rails of the double track; and divided into sections. When passing over each of the sections, the train protected itself by automatically cutting off the power from the section first crossed, which remained without power until the train passed into the section ahead.

When approaching a station, the main tunnel divided into two tunnels each with a single track. At the stations, each of the two tunnels had a platform and two tracks: one track for local between-station trains; and the other for ex-



At the station approaches, the main tunnels divided into two 2.13 meter tunnels.

press, end-to-end trains. Platforms varied in length from 27 meters to 95 meters. Most stations had reversing loops for the trains. There were also sidings at the stations of greater than average size.

Planned to the 60th part of an hour of time, the system had provisions in case of breakdowns. For instance, battery run units were stationed in sidings at three points along the line for dealing with faulty trains. Each unit had the capacity to pull two trains of two cars the entire length of the system at an average speed of 25 km/h.

A 'Car Depot,' situated in the basement of the Mount Pleasant sorting office, was the maintenance facility for the rolling stock. Post office railway technicians were on call 24 hours each day.

Routine maintenance was required on the trains every four thousand km, and a complete overhaul was customary every 13 thousand km.

Manual labour, in handling mail and parcels, was reduced to a minimum. As the bags were filled at the sorting offices above ground, they were passed by conveyer and metal chutes to the railway platforms where they were sorted into containers, and then wheeled into trains.



The reverse applied when containers were unloaded from the trains. The containers were wheeled on to container tippers, which turned the unit upside down, depositing the bags on to conveyer belts where they were carried to elevators, and up to the sorting offices above ground.

The stations at the Western District Post Office, and Western District Parcel Post Office, were closed in early 1965, and replaced by the New Western District Office in Rathbone Place on a new deviated section of track on August 3, 1965.

To mark its 60th Anniversary in 1987, "the world's only electric underground mail transport system" changed its name to "Mail Rail."

POSTAL MUSEUM AND MAIL RAIL OPENED JULY 28

A new distributed control system was introduced in 1993 to increase reliability. This computer system enabled the entire railway to be controlled from a single point instead of through separate control rooms at each station. In all, 34 trains ran 18 hours a day along 37 km of track only stopping at Paddington; Rathbone Place; Mount Pleasant; and Whitechapel. For the next 10 years, more than six million bags of mail, and parcels, were carried below ground each year. That worked out to about four million units every day.

A Royal Mail news release in April, 2003, explained that using Mail Rail was five times more expensive than using road transport for the same purpose. Critics argued that this was the result of a deliberate policy of running the railway down, and at one third of its capacity. Despite overtures from the Greater London Authority, the unique railway was closed on May 31, 2003.



Tourists will get into a train in Mount Pleasant Depot and take a ride into the tunnels.

Much to the delight of philatelists, rail fans, and metrophiles the world over, the British Postal Museum & Archive announced in October, 2013, that it would step in to save the system. Thanks to years of fundraising, the Heritage Lottery Fund, and the approval of Islington Council, Mail Rail opened to the public this summer as part of the new British Postal Museum located close to the Royal Mail Sorting Office in Mount Pleasant.

The heritage attraction gives patrons a 15 minute ride in two new battery operated 15 passenger Mail Rail trains on the original tracks that have been, for the most part, kept hidden from the public for over 100 years. A visit to the new “high class, immersive and innovative” British Postal Museum & Archive costs about 12 dollars, with seven dollars more if you want to take a ride on the specially designed tourist train. ☒

SOURCES

The British Postal Museum & Archive

Post Office (London) Railway Bill #184 -- Hansard, August 12-13, 1913.

Andre Martin, *Underground Overground*, 2013, Profile Books Ltd, London, England.

Derek A. Bayliss, *The Post Office Railway London*, 1978, Turntable Publications, Sheffield, England.

G.M. Mew, *The Post Office Railway*, *Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers*, June 1, 1964, Volume 179.

The most anticipated new heritage attraction in London, England, opened to the public on Friday, July 28. Guests journeyed through five-centuries of world-class curiosities in the museum’s galleries, which provided a different and previously unseen view of some of the world’s most significant historical postal events, and an insight into the quirky beginnings of the earliest social network. Their ticket to the museum also allowed them access to a subterranean world that – until now – remained hidden from public view for over 100 years.

Visitors descended into the old engineering depot of Mail Rail - the little-known post office railway – to board a miniature train designed to transport them through its narrow tunnels. The interactive train ride stopped at the original Mount Pleasant station platforms, where an audio visual display took riders back in time, and provided an insight into the heyday of the railway. Mail Rail also has a dedicated and interactive children’s play zone: Sorted!

Adrian Steel is director of The Postal Museum, “It’s fantastic... Our new home is much more than a traditional museum. We want our visitors to discover our stories through interactive digital and physical displays, bringing them to life.” Adult tickets cost 16 British pounds. The Postal Museum is supported by the National Lottery through the Heritage Lottery Fund, Royal Mail and Post Office Limited.



Abandoned rolling stock in the Mail Rail tunnels at the Postal Museum. Credit: Miles Willis

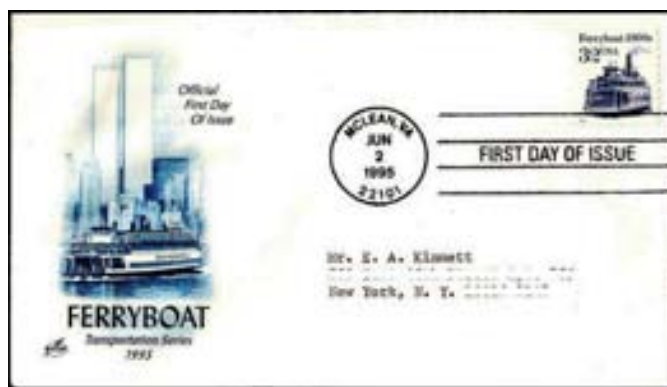
The Fall of the Twin Towers

By Dale Speirs

Many modern Americans think of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, in much the same way as Americans thought about Pearl Harbor during World War II. The latest attacks changed the way Americans travelled, helped determine what they could or could not post on the internet without attracting the attention of the authorities, and ultimately stepped up the crisis in the Middle East.

Two hijacked passenger jets brought down the towers of the World Trade Center (WTC) in Manhattan, another slammed into the Pentagon, and a fourth was heading for the White House when its passengers sacrificed their lives, and caused it to crash near Shanksville, Pennsylvania. A fifth plane, intended by its hijackers to crash into the Statue of Liberty, never got off the ground because, by then, the Federal Aviation Administration had halted all flights across the U.S.A. The fall of the Twin Towers naturally had its impact on postal history, and also generated a flood of mail art, and first-day covers.

Tower One, the North Tower, was completed in 1970, and Tower Two, the South Tower, was finished in 1972. Ironically, they were the world's tallest towers for only about one month after completion, after which the title passed to the Sears Tower in Chicago.



This is a first-day cover showing a view of the Twin Towers in the cachet, looking north from the harbour. A stamp issued in 1990, by Bulgaria, seems to ominously foreshadow the future. It's an early depiction of the Twin Towers, part of a set with each stamp showing a different type of passenger jet over a different city skyline.

THE ATTACK

A flood of patriotic postcards, and covers, were issued after 9/11. This one was created, and mailed, just two weeks after the fall of the Twin Towers. It shows the towers burning just before they collapsed. It was produced by Ohio mail artist Gonzalo Delgado and mailed to my mother, the late Betty Speirs. Both of them belonged to a group of mail artists known as the Art Cover Exchange (ACE, information available at <http://artcover->



BEFORE THE FALL

This advertising postcard was issued sometime before 1966 by Pan Am Airlines, and shows what Manhattan looked like before construction of the World Trade Centre, of which the Twin Towers were the shining jewels. On the reverse of the postcard is a brief text "Pan Am makes the going great to the U.S.A./NEW YORK - Lower Manhattan skyline." The image was taken with a fisheye lens and shows the East River in the foreground, the southern tip of the island at left, and the Hudson River in the background. The Twin Towers were built on the far side of the island near the Hudson River.

exchange.org). Note the Cinderella stamp at lower right of the cover, showing one of the passenger jets flying near the towers. I inherited a number of such mail art covers, created in the heat of the moment, and expressing the feelings of the American members.



2001 was the 60th anniversary of Pearl Harbor, and many mail artists connected the two. One such cover (no ACE artist identified) is postmarked on December 7, 2001, the anniversary of Pearl Harbor, and drawing the connection to the W.T.C. attacks. My particular favourite is the next cover, an interesting sketch of the Statue of Liberty rolling up her sleeves and marching off to war. It was created by ACE member Frank Horvath of Ohio. The design is accompanied by Statue of Liberty stamps. The cover sums up the feelings of many Americans at the time.



It was created by ACE member Frank Horvath of Ohio. The design is accompanied by Statue of Liberty stamps. The cover sums up the feelings of many Americans at the time.

THE IMMEDIATE AFTERMATH

The U.S. Postal Service did not have a post office in the W.T.C. because its Church Street station, completed in 1935, was immediately adjacent to the towers. The picture shows a sample of various Church Street markings on the reverse of a cover that was sent from Toronto to Manhattan in late 1951. It failed delivery because of an incorrect address, and was then returned to the Toronto Dead Letter Office.

Church Street opened for regular business on the morning of 9/11, but when it became clear what might happen, the building was evacuated. When the Twin Towers collapsed, the concussion blew in the windows of the Church Street post office, and filled it knee-high with concrete dust, debris, and human body parts. A few



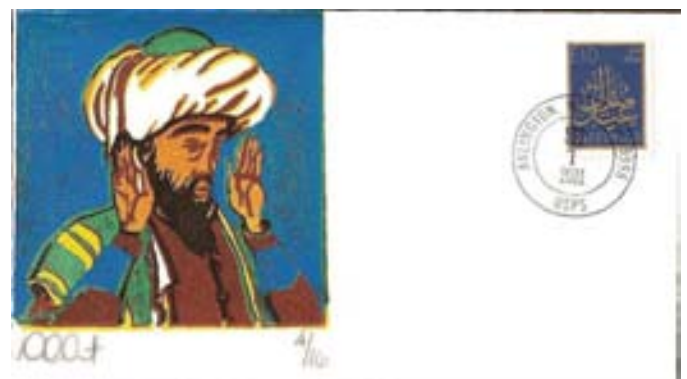
pieces of the passenger jet landed on its roof. The post office was closed for three years. It was a hazmat site, and government workers wore protective suits to scour the building before repair work could begin. It re-opened early in August, 2004.



The new postmark.

Immediately after the tragedy, financial companies that lost their offices in the Twin Towers moved to backup locations elsewhere. The U.S.P.S. forwarded mail addressed to the W.T.C. to the new

locations for several years. This is a commercial cover, dated September 13 in Albany, New York, two days after the towers fell, but still using stationery with a return address of Tower One. The company was obviously using stationery stored in an emergency centre, and was making do until better arrangements could be established.



Ten days prior to the attack, in what was one of the worst cases of bad timing in philatelic history, the U.S.P.S. issued a stamp honouring the Muslim Eid festival. The first-day cover shows a Muslim, hands raised in prayer; which was interpreted differently by some after the attacks. The artist was David Curtis of Virginia, a member of ACE. Many American post offices quietly withdrew the covers from public display, although they were still available, if specifically requested.



STAMP COMMEMORATIVES

The U.S.P.S. rushed out a flag stamp on October 24 with the inscription “United We Stand.”



A first-day cover with added stamps to make up the rate to Canada.

The following year, at the direction of the U.S. Congress, a semi-postal was issued to honour first-responders who died in the disaster. There were many commemorative covers and pictorial postmarks used. An attractive cover was issued in 2003 by the U.S.P.S. as part of a collector’s set. Searchlights, aimed vertically to create twin towers of light, demonstrate where the buildings once stood.



There was a controversy with a sheet of ‘Greetings From’ stamps issued in 2002, which had been publicized in 2001 just before the attacks. The greetings from New York stamp depicted the Twin Towers in the upper



right corner. That image was graphically cropped from publicity material distributed prior to the attacks. There was considerable debate as to whether the towers should be left on the stamp as a memorial, or be removed from the image. The final decision was made by the postmaster-general, a New Yorker. He ordered that the towers be eliminated, so the issued stamp doesn’t show them.

Many foreign countries issued commemorative stamps, even though they had



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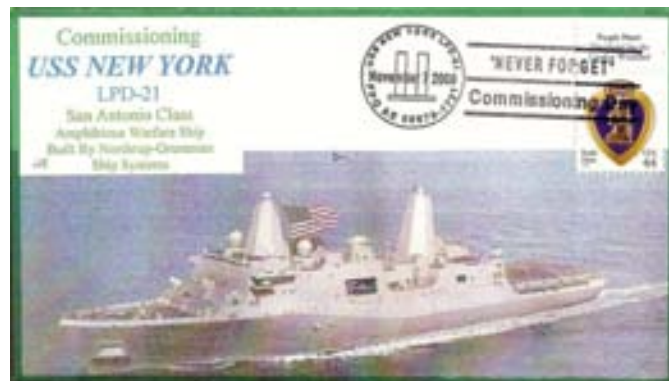
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no real connection to the disaster. Some countries in the Caribbean, for example, issued stamps, even though none of their citizens were victims of the attacks, and their countries have never been subject to terrorism. Israel, on the other hand, issued this stamp, 02-11, 2003, which shows ribbons tied to an I-beam of one of the towers.

niversary. Some steel beams from the wreckage were melted down, and recast, for use in a new warship named the U.S.S. New York. The cover honours this connection. In 2014, a new tower called One World Trade Center was opened on the WTC site. The spirit of Americans is shown on the cover, dated September 11, 2002. ☒



THE LEGACY

Over the years, numerous American post offices have issued postmarks noting the tragedy. In New York City, the fifth anniversary of the attacks was marked by this postmark. Staten Island residents had a good view of the disaster as it happened. The post office there used another postmark to mark the tenth an-

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Major Miner Find

By Herb Colling

This isn't a story about stamps, or philately. It's a story about a philatelist, and his quest for stamps that led to an important historic find. Simeron Matijasevic is a Croatian Canadian, and an avid stamp collector in Southwestern Ontario. He's a member of the Essex County Stamp Club. As such, he's always on the lookout for stamps, and things philatelic. When he goes to garage sales, he always asks about stamps, and that's what led him to his latest adventure.

Matijasevic attended a yard sale in early June. As was his custom, he asked about stamps. The lady said she didn't have stamps, but that she did have some old documents that he might be interested in. Figuring that old documents might have envelopes, and stamps, Matijasevic suggested he would be interested, and she led him to a shed out back. There, he found a huge collection of documents from the Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary in Kingsville that dated back to the early '20s. He had no idea of the extent of his find, but he agreed to purchase it all for 20 dollars.

Now, Jack Miner was a hunter of waterfowl who became the founder of the Migratory Waterfowl Refuge System in Canada, and who set up the Jack Miner Migratory Bird Sanctuary in 1904. Five years later, he pioneered the banding of migratory birds in Canada, and was instrumental in the establishment of the Migratory Bird Treaty of 1916 between the U.S. and Canada. He was born in 1865, and died in 1944. Known as 'Wild Goose Jack' he became a Canadian conservationist, who is considered by some to be the 'father' of conservation in North America. His sanctuary maintains Miner's legacy by feeding, protecting, and tracking the migratory path of waterfowl throughout the continent.

The records that Matijasevic uncovered were hugely important. They included over a thousand documents in two large boxes that were packed and overflowing. Some of the papers included the signatures of Ty Cobb, the baseball player, and Henry Ford, the automotive pioneer. Cobb was an old hunting buddy, and Ford was a birder. There were signed letters from Prime Minister Mackenzie King and from U.S. President Herbert Hoover in the White House. There were also signed handwritten letters by Miner himself. When Matijasevic started going through his find, he realized that some documents were so mouldy, and stuck together that they couldn't be saved. And yet, other items were in relatively good shape, considering that they'd been stored in a barn for years. He estimated that 95 percent of the find was worth preserving.



A desk in the Miner household covered with many handwritten and signed letters, part of the newly-discovered collection.

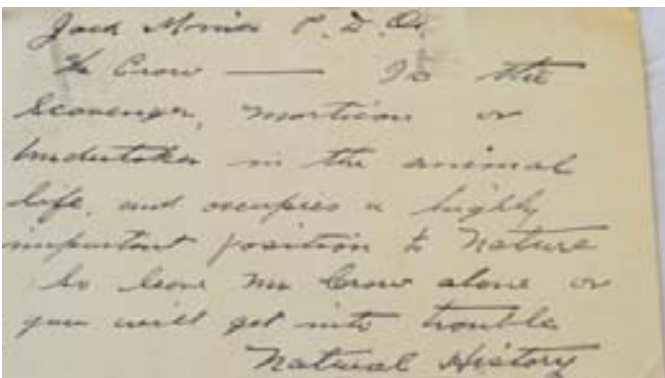
Realizing that he might have a national treasure in his possession, he loaded up his car with some of the material, and headed to the Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary, near Kingsville in Southwestern Ontario. There, he met with Mary Baruth, the executive director of the foundation. He showed her a few of the items, and she was speechless. "Oh, my God," was her first remark. Matijasevic learned that what he had in his possession had been stolen years previously. The police were called, and wrote it up, but agreed not to press charges against Matijasevic or the people who sold the material to him initially. They determined that the woman who sold it probably did not realize what she had, and was not trying to make an undue profit because the price charged was not very large. The woman said that they had found the material years prior in the attic of a house they had purchased. Because Matijasevic brought the items to the attention of the museum, and the police, they figured he was doing the right thing, and providing a service to the community.

"It's incredible what you have done," Baruth remarked. In 30 years practicing her field, Baruth said she'd never had a better day. She said the museum didn't have any of the material from the '20s, and was impressed that the collection included the original laws enacted to band birds, and conserve Canada's wildlife. Baruth explained



Mary Baruth sorting through some of the material.

that the material chronicled the early efforts of conservation in this country, and demonstrated that we're still fighting the same problems. There are letters about too many deer, crows and sparrows eating the food that song birds, geese and ducks rely on. Predator birds also raided nests, and there were pictures of mounds of destroyed eggs to prove that the marauders were a serious threat.



When Miner wrote to suggest that crows were a nuisance, and should be controlled; he received this post-card, which includes a veiled threat.

Baruth says the material also includes a discussion of hunting limits on moose and deer to prevent those species from going extinct. It also expresses the need to set up preserves to guarantee and protect wildlife habitat for future generations. As well, there were teacher requests for material and information to help students interested in conservation so that they understand the need for preservation.

All that remains is for Baruth to duplicate, catalogue and encapsulate the whole collection. It's significant that the discovery was made this year. The 70th anniversary of National Wildlife Week was held during the week of April 10th to coincide with Jack Miner's birthday.

As a show of gratitude, Baruth asked Matijasevic to select a verse from the *Bible* to be included on the bird's leg bands next year, along with his name. Intensely religious, Miner was known for quoting scripture on his bird bands: "Keep yourselves in the love of God – Jude 1-21," and "With God all things are possible – Mark 10-27."

As an evangelical Christian, Matijasevic feels he has a kinship with Miner, and feels what he did was immensely important. And yet, he says, all he did was stop at a garage sale with no idea what he'd find. If he hadn't asked for stamps, all of that material probably would have remained secluded in the barn to eventually be destroyed by mould and mildew, a national treasure lost forever, but for the inquisitive nature of one local philatelist in southwestern Ontario. ✉



Matijasevic reading the *Bible* for tag lines while sitting in Miner's favourite chair.

The tags, and the biblical verses chosen by Matijasevic.

Conservation Tag



Jack Miner liberating a Canada goose.

By Herb Colling

As a reporter, now editor, I'm often amazed how one story can lead to another, both inexorably linked, running hand in glove as it were. That's exactly what happened with Matijasevic's story. I was explaining to a philatelic friend how Matijasevic may have found a national treasure in the Jack Miner documents, and my friend asked, "Do you know anything about Jack Miner?"

"I know a little bit," I replied. "Why? Do you have any insight into the matter?"

"It just so happens that I collect Jack Miner postcards, posters, and flyers. It's one of my many philatelic interests."



Kingsville. He remembers men feeding the geese in a huge field across from the Miner homestead. He said the men were shovelling grain off the wagons, and the birds were picking it out of the air so that hardly a grain fell to the ground. The birds knew when it was feeding time, and they flocked to the sanctuary by the thousands. My friend explained how the sky was filled with birds to such an extent that they blocked out the sun, and darkened the sky as if a huge storm cloud had gathered at that particular moment. The sound of honking geese was tremendous, almost deafening.

It was that experience that gave my friend a life-long interest in wildlife conservation, and anything 'Jack Miner.' Here's what I discovered by looking through his archive:



My friend recalled how, in 1961, when he was 14 years old, he visited the Jack Miner bird sanctuary near

Miner was born in 1865 at Dover Centre, Ohio, to immigrant parents from Britain who eventually had 10 children. His family came to Canada when he was six. As a child, he sold wheelbarrows full of game birds twice a week to rich clients as far away as Detroit, but in 1898 a tragedy happened that would change his life. Miner's brother Ted was shot and killed by a friend in a hunting accident. Miner washed the blood from his brother's face, and carried the 200 pound body 13 miles to a river, then paddled a canoe another 12 miles in a blizzard, before reaching a rail spur, which allowed him to transport the body home.



From 1910 to 1940, Miner lectured about his conservation methods throughout the U.S. and Canada. In 1936, he spoke about his achievements for five minutes on a world-wide radio broadcast to honour the King of England. As a result of that exposure, he received responses from 64 countries about his work. Miner's methods were copied in countries like Russia, and in Britain, where he was awarded the Order of the British Empire in 1943. Miner died of a heart attack in 1944 at the age of 79, and is buried at his bird sanctuary. Three years after his death, the federal government set aside the week of April 10 -- Miner's birthday -- as National Wildlife Week.



An illiterate hunter in his mid 30s, Miner taught himself to read and write. He started to teach Sunday school, determined to give something back to the world. He was 38 in 1904 when he set up his bird sanctuary as a safe haven for waterfowl on their migratory routes. He was tired of reckless killing, and worried about the future of game birds in Canada. His refuge got off to a slow start as no birds came within the first three years, and Miner was ridiculed by his skeptical friends and neighbours. Then, in 1908, 11 geese arrived at his ponds, and more followed into the hundreds each and every year after.



By stamping biblical verses on tags, Miner figured he was helping missionaries espouse their cause. One of his maxims, "If you can get a child to love a bird that child will love his fellow man." People who visit the Miner bird sanctuary can do so free of charge. Miner decided that, "There should be at least one place on earth where no money changes hands." The bird sanctuary that Miner made famous is open to donations only, and September/October – during the annual migration – are always the busiest months of the year.



Surprisingly, there has never been a stamp issued by Canada to commemorate the world and work of Wild Goose Jack. ☒

Miner tagged his first duck in 1909 and his first goose in 1915. By 1990, his foundation had banded over 79 thousand ducks, and 91 thousand geese. The tags provide data on migratory routes, and led to the establishment of federal bird sanctuaries. Birds banded in Kingville show up in 24 U.S. states, five Canadian provinces, and even Cuba, which is the record for the longest flight of about six thousand miles. The oldest bird recorded was 22 years of age.



Stationery pictures courtesy of my good friend, Andy Pedden.



The Young Collector

By
Joseph Perrone

I would like to address a vital aspect of philately, which is lacking in most collecting circles. This important and virtually missing link is the youth factor. In the 1950s and '60s, it was the odd kid who did not collect stamps. Many kids found it interesting and fun.

Over recent decades, this absorbing and educational pastime has largely lost its appeal to the young. The same kids who would have been fascinated by stamps are now glued to the Internet and spend a lot of time playing video games.

In this column I will share, as a young collector, a few ideas that, hopefully, could help foster more youth involvement in this virtually limitless, educational, and rewarding hobby. Starting young friends with samples of stamps could serve as an inspiration to acquire a nice collection of their own. Let them know that this hobby is not all about dusty old albums and ancient history of forgotten times. Tell them there are so many different areas that they can choose to pursue.

Subjects featured on a wide range of stamps include: cars, planes, trains, boats, military (this is especially good for boys), celebrities, music, bands, butterflies, flowers, birds, and insects. My interest developed at the West Toronto Stamp Club while exploring military stamps from around the world, including those depicting WWII tanks and personnel; and leaders including Winston Churchill, the British prime minister, and Adolf Hitler, Germany's dictator.

Something I especially enjoyed at the start was searching through the bucketful of random stamps available at club meetings. These consisted of every type of stamp that any young person would be thrilled to own. It was hands-on. I could pick up and examine what I wanted to buy. In fact, as soon as I walked through the doors, I rushed directly to the massive bins of stamps. To sort through, and buy any that interested me for five cents, really fuelled my interest. I couldn't afford expensive stamps, so it gave me a lot of bang for my buck. For the young collector, stamps do not have to be valuable, they just have to be of interest.

In some cases, clubs offer stamps for free to young people just to get them started. In my case, I proudly showed my finds to one of the collectors who always



found something interesting to say about them. This was one of the main reasons that I continued going to the stamp club.

It's also a good idea for parents to join their children at the club. The parents might become interested too – and, as I discovered and appreciate, their support is valuable. The stories I was told by older collectors about stamps sparked my imagination and made me want to learn more. One of my problems was that I was collecting bags full of many diverse stamps, but didn't have the knowledge to arrange them in an organized way. This is why helping young people to build their own collections is extremely important. Otherwise, they may get lost very quickly and wander off track.

For this reason, I cannot stress enough that a knowledgeable and enthusiastic mentor is crucial for a young collector. I probably would have stopped collecting if Garfield Portch hadn't taken me under his wing. He's a



long time enthusiast and member of the West Toronto Stamp Club with a wide range of interests. Not only has he given me a great deal of good advice on what I should collect, he has also shown me how to use a stamp catalogue. He also taught me how to identify forgeries, and the difference between wet and dry printings. In the

days of engraved stamp printing some stamps were produced with the same designs but with slightly-different sizes.

As vice-president of the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Foundation, Portch took me to its offices in Toronto, where he showed me an amazing forensic instrument. The VSC 6000's primary use is to authenticate rare stamps that require a certificate. A truly wonderful scanning machine, it can do an extreme close-up of a stamp, a colour analysis, and a spot fluorescence test, which can detect printing inks, as well as damage and repairs. Like many other young people, I am fascinated by technology and I did not realize how high-tech stamp collecting could be.

The vast resources, which a knowledgeable mentor can explain, must be passed down to the next generation of collectors. A mentor can also plan a practical strategy that will build confidence for new collectors who need to narrow down their collecting interests to something rea-

sonably attainable. For example, it would not be feasible for a young collector to start an in-depth collection of the first cents issue of Canadian stamps produced in the 1850s. Cost alone would be impractical!

A philatelic presentation, during which an expert displays and describes what he or she collects, might further inspire young people to think, "Hey, if that guy can have so much fun doing this, then so can I." One presentation about Australian rocket mail -- by the famous Canadian demographer, the retired University of Toronto professor David Foot -- really captured my attention. It made me want to take on such a project, although on a simpler level.

Portch gave me a research task, which really spurred my interest in exploring subjects related to stamps. It especially might have appeal for youngsters who love being on the Internet. Portch provided a cover with plenty of clear circle date stamp (CDS) cancels. He asked me to track down where the cover originated and the route it travelled, which was indicated with postmarks applied at every post office the cover went through. This technique applied on mail decades ago, plus on some modern express and registered mail.



Producing a map of the area where a cover originated, and tracing the routes it was carried on, as indicated by postmarks, adds to the story. If that research was enjoyable, add to the information by reading about towns and cities on Wikipedia sites to learn more about places where the cover stopped. This not only teaches how mail travels; it also includes lessons about geography, communities, and history.

An enthusiastic mentor is probably the most important factor in attracting youth, and influencing their genuine and lifelong passion for the hobby. I sincerely hope that young people find my ideas helpful, and that established collectors will also use this information to encourage the important next generation of stamp collectors. ☒

Have you considered **INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITING?**

By David McLaughlin,

Canadian National Commissioner for PRAGA 2018, Prague, Czech Republic

Have you ever considered exhibiting at a world or international event? Perhaps you visited the world exhibition in New York last year, and saw the thousands of frames, and thought that you would like to see your exhibit competing on the world stage. But how do you get started? It's actually much easier than you think. In fact, organizers of world and international exhibitions want and need you. They allocate at least 20% of their frames for new exhibits.

National commissioners are assigned for each world or international exhibition to assist exhibitors. Among other duties, the commissioner works with exhibition organizers to deliver Canadian exhibits, and return them to exhibitors afterwards. As an introduction to international exhibiting, this article provides an outline of the governing body for international philately, the types of world and international exhibitions, and the eligibility requirements for world exhibitions.

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE PHILATELIE

The Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP) is the governing body for international philately. It was founded in 1926, and has 95 regular members worldwide. They're the national federations for each country; and while there may be many philatelic organizations in each country only one is designated the national federation, and maintains membership in the FIP. In Canada, the national federation is the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, which has been a member of FIP since 1967.

Among the FIP aims are the promotion of philately and all aspects of stamp collecting internationally, the support of international philatelic events organized by its members, and the definition of the highest level of excellence in international exhibitions. In pursuit of its goals, FIP has developed and maintains a comprehensive set of regulations for exhibitions and evaluations of exhibits, commissions for most aspects of philately, and standards for jury accreditation and service. All of these regulations and the websites for the various commissions are available on the FIP website www.f-i-p.ch/regulations

WORLD EXHIBITIONS

World exhibitions are held under FIP patronage and are open to exhibitors who are members of any of the 95 national federations comprising FIP. World exhibitions are planned and operated by organizing committees in a host country using the FIP framework of regulations for exhibitions and evaluation of exhibits. World exhibitions may be either General World Exhibitions or Specialized World Exhibitions.

General World Exhibitions must offer competition in each of the main competitive classes; namely, Traditional Philately, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Aerophilately, Thematic Philately, Maximaphily, Philatelic Literature, Youth Philately, Revenue, Astrophilately and Open Philately. General World Exhibitions must also offer exhibitors competition in a Modern Philately class, dedicated to 21st century material and in a One Frame Exhibit class. All One Frame and Modern Philately class exhibits must meet the requirements of one of the main classes, excluding the Philatelic Literature class. General World Exhibitions must also have an FIP championship class, which is reserved for exhibits which have won three large gold FIP medals in the past 10 years. The show in New York last year was a General World Exhibition with over 35 hundred frames. It lasted eight days.

Specialized World Exhibitions offer competition in one or more competitive classes and do not have a championship class. They are smaller in size and shorter in duration. The PRAGA 2018 World Specialized Exhibition, in Prague next year, will have 15 hundred frames in seven classes and will run for four days.

FIP may grant recognition status to other continental or international exhibitions organized by member federations. International Exhibitions, recognized by FIP, are operated and evaluated in accordance with FIP rules. The medal level awards in International Exhibitions are not included in FIP records, but are considered in the qualification process for future world exhibitions.

DETERMINING EXHIBIT ELIGIBILITY

As Canadian Commissioner to Praga 2018, in Prague, from August 15th – 18th, I can discuss eligibility requirements, which are similar for other general and specialized world exhibitions. It all starts by reviewing the Individual Regulations for Exhibitions (IREX) document. The IREX is prepared by the organizing committee and, once approved by FIP, can be found on the exhibition website. For PRAGA, article five states that there will be seven competitive exhibition classes; namely, Traditional Philately, Postal History, Philatelic Literature, One Frame Exhibits, Modern Philately, Open Philately and Revenue. The IREX also shows a number of subclasses, primarily for exhibits relating to the Czech Republic (host country), and three other geographic areas including Europe, Americas, and Asia, Africa and Oceania. The subclasses for Philatelic Literature are by type of publication with different time periods for each.

Article four, Conditions of Participation, shows that, in general, exhibits must have been awarded vermeil medal or 75 points in a national competition. In Canada, seven exhibitions are classified as national shows: RPSC Royale, Orapex, Ottawa, Edmonton Spring National, Filex, Boucherville, Novapex, Halifax, Canpex, London, and PHSC symposium, Hamilton. The quality of exhibits at these shows has been excellent with over 60% of all exhibits in the last year achieving vermeil or higher medals. National exhibition qualification is not required for the Philatelic Literature, Modern Philately or Open Philately classes at PRAGA 2018, although a recommendation from the national commissioner is required for Modern Philately class exhibits.

PRAGA 2018 has One Frame and Modern Philately classes; however, not all exhibits of these types will be eligible. As noted earlier, exhibits in the One Frame and Modern Philately classes are each essentially exhibits of one of the core classes. Each is judged by accredited jurors from, and in accordance with, the FIP Specific Regulations for the Evaluation (SREV) for the core class. If the core class is not included in an exhibition, then all exhibits, which are based on that class, are ineligible. In PRAGA 2018, for example, there is no Postal Stationery class, which means that One Frame or Modern Philately class exhibits of postal stationery material cannot be exhibited because there will be no accredited judges for postal stationery on the jury.

According to article 7 (Frame Size and Allotment of Frames), every exhibit, except for those in the One Frame and Philatelic Literature classes, is allotted five frames. The five frame allotment is increased to eight frames for exhibits that have been awarded a large vermeil, or higher, level medal in a previous world exhibition. National exhibitions do not have standardized allotments so exhibits, which meet the vermeil entry level requirements, may need to be reduced in size or expanded to five frames.

PRAGA 2018 ELIGIBILITY RE-CAP

- Membership in The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.
- Exhibition offers a class which matches your exhibit type.
- Exhibit has been awarded a vermeil, or higher level, medal in a qualifying national level competition for Traditional Philately, Postal History or Revenue stamp exhibits.
- No pre-qualification medal level requirements for Modern Philately, Open Philately and Philatelic Literature Classes.
- Qualifying exhibits which are not five frames in size must be expanded or reduced to five frames. (One Frame and Philatelic Literature classes excluded.)
- One Frame exhibits must have received 75 points in a national competition.
- Philatelic Literature exhibits meet the publication types, and timeframes listed in IREX.

SUMMARY

I attend several national shows in Canada each year, and know that we have a robust cohort of exhibitors producing excellent exhibits in many categories. We also have a number of excellent society journals, catalogues and philatelic publications. I would be pleased to work with any exhibitor, editor, or publisher interested in applying for entry to PRAGA 2018. I can be contacted by email at david.mclaughlin@rogers.com or by phone at 905-509-7530 (Eastern Time). ☒

The POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA

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Judging Judging

By Herb Colling

There has been some recent criticism of Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP) judging from the American Philatelic Society, which represents 30 thousand stamp collectors in the U.S. In May, Mitchell Zais, the president of the APS, wrote an open letter to Tay Peng Hian, the president of the FIP, to suggest changes to the way judges do their job and to the way judges are selected. The concerns covered the ‘operations and governance’ of the FIP, specifically relating to ‘fairness and quality of philatelic judging, the selection of jury members, the expense of international exhibiting, and fostering good relations with philatelists.’

The letter concedes that judging competitive exhibits is controversial and subjective, but complains that ‘patently inferior’ exhibits have been selected as winners over ‘clearly more significant and superior exhibits.’ Zais says the winners were ‘undeserved,’ which ‘led to widespread perceptions of either incompetent or corrupt judging.’ He goes on to say that jurors were being manipulated to support inferior exhibits, and that deters serious exhibitors from sending in their work. Zais says the APS does not support such a boycott, but understands exhibitor reticence when they have ‘little confidence in the fairness and quality of the judging.’

The letter goes on to suggest that ‘the FIP president and exhibition coordinator can heavily influence the selection of the jury’... which ‘makes it easy for the FIP leadership to control the jury members and dictate results.’ To rectify the situation, the APS recommends that ‘all qualified FIP judges should be eligible and chosen by the respective national federations by submission of a short list to the organizing committee.’ The letter suggests that this would give member nations a greater say in the selection of judges, and in the process as a whole. It would also eliminate the perception of bias, and would give more judges ‘an opportunity to gain FIP judging experience, not just those favoured by the FIP leadership.’ As Zais put it, “Why should a country that provides two exhibits have the same number of judging assignments as a country that provides 25?”

In other concerns, the APS calls for the FIP to underwrite the expense of promotion, and for exhibitor lounges, and frame fees for exhibitors who attend international shows, especially as costs have risen exorbitantly. The APS feels that the FIP has the money, so it should loosen the purse strings. It feels that such a move would help ‘foster friendly relationships and cooperation among philatelists worldwide.’



To eliminate the perception of ‘corrupt practices,’ the APS proposes changes in the way the FIP president and executive are elected. It suggests that the presidential position should still be elected, but would rotate between Asia, Europe and the Americas. As well, vice presidents and board members should be elected by members in their own region only. The letter recommends that there should be more openness and transparency in the management of the finances, with full disclosure of expenses and investments, full audits, and that no family members of the executive should be involved with investments in the portfolio. As far as voting for Grand Prix awards is concerned, the APS recommends that there should be no secret ballots by jury members, but that voting be by roll call also to improve openness and transparency.

Some Canadian philatelists caution that there are several points of view to be considered. “Judging is always controversial,” to quote from the letter. At every competitive stamp exhibition, many exhibitors expect higher medal levels than the jury awards – perhaps just human

nature. Rather like figure skating – you take your chances – sometimes landings are not as planned. The Canadian philatelists point out that FIP jury decisions and awards are final.

Criticism of FIP judging goes back to Brasilia 2013 where it was raised by American stamp dealers: Scott Trepel and Charles Shreve of Siegel Stamp Auctions. The dealers felt that an exhibit of early American stamps had more merit than the early Uruguayan exhibit judged to be the winner of the Grand Prix International. The Uruguayan Federation of Philately defended the impartiality of the jury. It felt the complaints by US commercial interests lacked impartiality and professionalism.

More recently such criticism can be traced to New York 2016 and a disgruntled exhibitor, Kees Adema, who, in the words of one unnamed official, added poor material to make up eight frames and got penalized for it. Adema wrote a lengthy article about how he felt his exhibit was mis-judged, and how he wants the whole system changed because of it.

In that article, Adema complained that Dutch exhibitors at the New York World Stamp Show lost a level or two from awards earned at previous FIP shows. He suggests that his own exhibit had three extra frames, or 48 pages added, which he felt made it much stronger than his previous five frames, and yet his own work was demoted. He goes on to say that he was told by one jury official that the extra frames ‘looked a little thin.’

Adema complains that criticizing judges has become taboo, and is likely to result in rejection of the critic’s exhibits at FIP shows. He suggests that judges have become too powerful, and are beyond reproach. He also expresses concern that some judges from smaller nations may not have the experience of judges from larger nations because they only adjudicate one national show a year, and he complains that some judges maintain a bias in favour of their own countrymen, and judging results have been manipulated as a result. He says exhibitors pay big bucks for the privilege of exhibiting at world class shows, and they should be treated better.

Some philatelists are concerned that the APS case for changes in the FIP jury system is built on three highly publicized complaints, as noted, as well as the opinions of others who were recruited for the cause – many not even exhibitors – and their bias was picked up by the U.S. philatelic press. As far as the RPSC is concerned, the Canadian federation discussed the contents of the open letter from the APS at its conference in Boucherville, Quebec, in May. It decided to wait for a response from the FIP board of directors before commenting. The FIP board also met in May, in Finland, and a reply, is currently in the works. The international committee of the RPSC is of the opinion that a response to the APS proposals is warranted, but any changes should not disadvantage smaller national federations, including Canada. ☒

ADVANTAGES OF CLUBS BEING CHAPTER MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

- Access to RPSC insurance plan
- Opportunity to order sales circuit books
- Chapter copy of *The Canadian Philatelist* (TCP)
- Access to network of certified exhibit judges
- Access to inventory of slide programmes
- Publication of club’s meeting and contact details in *TCP*
- Networking opportunities with neighbouring chapters
- Link to RPSC website, with website development support
- Eligibility to hold a national exhibition and convention
- Access to all member services of our national office

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- Accès au régime d'assurance de La SRPC
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- Un exemplaire du *Philatériste canadien* (LPC)
- Accès à un réseau de juges d'exposition agréés
- Accès à un répertoire de programmes de diapositives
- Publication dans LPC des réunions des clubs et des coordonnées des personnes à contacter
- Possibilité de réseautage avec les sections régionales voisines
- Lien vers le site Web de La SRPC et aide au développement de site Web
- Admissibilité à la tenue de l'exposition-congrès national
- Accès à tous les services aux membres offerts par le Bureau national

let's talk EXHIBITING

David Piercey, FRPSC

THE ANATOMY OF THE EXHIBIT PAGE

A few readers have asked for some basic information on how to prepare exhibit pages. Page layout is subjective, and up to the individual. It also depends on the material that you wish to include on each page. There are, however, some basic guidelines to follow.

The first decision applies to the look of the entire exhibit. Selection of paper stock is important. White or light cream stock is generally preferred over coloured paper in order not to overpower the philatelic material. Paper weight must also be considered, as heavier weight paper, say in the 40-70 lbs. range, will not deform or buckle when you mount



your material on each page, or place it in exhibit frames. However, you must also consider what your printer can take in its paper feed, so that pages will not jam when printing. Acid-free paper is preferred to guarantee reasonable preservation of your material; but be aware that most good quality papers are nominally acid-free anyway, given modern paper production techniques.

Another decision concerns selection of type fonts, but this worry can be reduced by sticking to the most common fonts found in your word processing or desktop publishing program. There is some evidence from typographers that serif-style fonts (e.g., Times Roman, **Clarendon**, and **Century**) are more easily read than sans-serif fonts (e.g., **Helvetica**, **Calibri**, **Arial**.)

That's probably because these are the sorts of fonts most commonly encountered in the newspapers and books we usually read, so serif fonts should be given first consideration.

Font size too is important, not only for legibility: font sizes below about 10 pt require greater acuity than fonts above that size; so judges might comment that it is harder to read. Varying the font size between headings, subheadings and text may help visually organize the structure of the page. What remains important is that your fonts, their sizes, and how you decide to use them,

must be consistent from page to page so that it gives an impression of stylistic consistency.

How you decide to mount the material page by page then follows from those decisions. The accompanying illustration shows a sample page from an exhibit on British Africa and the Near East. It is basically a stamp exhibit showing all the issues that Britain produced during its periods of involvement in Africa and the Near East, country by country, and chronologically within each.

This page looks much like a page from a stamp album, with evenly-spaced and symmetrically centered rows of stamps across the page. It does include a greater explanation of each stamp, and a subject-related text that carries the narrative from page to page to tell a more complete story of Britain's involvement.

It begins with the heading 'Egypt,' which is one chapter of the exhibit, as indicated in the plan on the title page. It includes the sub-

heading 'British Veiled Protectorate,' which was a short period in Britain's involvement in Egypt. Both are in a larger (16 pt) and different (Calibri) font than the narrative text, which is 12 pt Clarendon Condensed. As this page also demonstrates, it is good practice to include a brief narrative text after each subheading to explain the philatelic material that will then follow. But be careful, three or four lines is usually sufficient, and it must be relevant to a further explication of the subheading.

The page then shows the particular stamps Britain issued for this protectorate, with descriptions of each stamp (in 10 pt Calibri) to give the viewer an appreciation of what is depicted on each stamp.

The only embellishment to this relatively straightforward exhibit page is the light-blue coloured matting behind each stamp. Some of us believe that stamps seem to disappear into pages unless they are

highlighted or set off in some way. The white margins of a stamp seem to blend into the whitish colour of the page, so viewers (and judges!) may not appreciate the centering or the complete perforations of the stamps being shown. As condition counts for 10 per cent of the scoring in exhibit evaluation, this is seen by some exhibitors as a subtle way to showcase the condition of each stamp shown. It especially applies for more classic material, which may exist otherwise in a wide variety of collectible conditions, and in which we are nevertheless expected to show such material in the best possible attainable condition. ☒

Previous columns in this series now also appear on the RPSC website, at <http://www.rpsc.org/exhibiting.htm>. Readers are encouraged to use them to facilitate further discussion at club meetings, and for promoting novice exhibiting at local and regional levels.



PIERCEY RECEIVES YET ANOTHER AWARD

TCP extends congratulations to David Piercey, who has done it again. He was recently announced as the 2016 Pratt award winner for a series of articles that he wrote on Newfoundland, including: Early Packet Steamer Services on Placentia Bay: 1888 – 1900, Late Letters and the Newfoundland Mails, and The St. John's East Post Office. All were found in various philatelic magazines.

Piercey is a regular contributor to *TCP* and, in the May/June edition, we mentioned that he won the Geldert in 2015 for his article, The Montreal Steamers and the Newfoundland Mails, 1885 – 1897, published in *TCP* in the May/June edition of that year. He was also a co-recipient of the 'Pratt' that same year.

Robert Pratt was a serious collector of Newfoundland stamps, and he left an endowment to the Collector's Club to provide a cash award for the best book, article or series of articles on Newfoundland philately each calendar year.

Royale/Royal 2017!

By Richard Gratton, FRPSC, AIEP and Johanne Hallé

There were a lot of celebrations at Royale 2017 in May. Boucherville, Quebec commemorated its 350th anniversary, Montreal celebrated its 375th birthday, and Canada was immersed in its 150th anniversary. With the support of the Fédération québécoise de philatélie (FQP), the venue was hosted by the Association des numismates et des philatélistes de Boucherville (ANPB) on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. Months before the event, over 55 hundred people had visited the Royal website, impatiently waiting for the exhibition to start, including 750 from the United States.

The mayor of Boucherville spoke at the official opening, which was attended by at least 200 people eager to visit dealers and look at different exhibits. The opening was followed by the unveiling of bird stamps by Elizabeth Wong from Canada Post. Volunteers of the ANPB welcomed visitors who wanted to buy souvenir covers specially created by renowned philatelist, François Brisse, a long-time member of the RPSA and the Lakeshore Stamp Club, as well as the Académie québécoise d'études philatéliques. Bearing different picture postage stamps and cancellations, the covers each commemorated a major event: the 350th anniversary of Boucherville, founded by Pierre Boucher; the 375th anniversary of Montréal, founded by both Jeanne Mance and Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve; and the 150th anniversary of the Canadian Confederation.



Xavier Barsalou-Duval, député du Bloc québécois, Pierre Leclerc, président de l'Association des numismates et des philatélistes de Boucherville, et Jean Martel, maire de Boucherville, le matin de l'ouverture officielle à laquelle ont assisté pas moins de 200 personnes.

Nearly three thousand pages from 50 passionate collectors were exhibited, and more than 25 stamp dealers took part in the event. Five renowned qualified RSPC judges had the difficult task of evaluating the exhibited collections. Young collectors were not left out: a philatelic day camp was held for 33 registered youngsters who wished to know more about the wonderful world of stamps.



Responsable de la logistique de Royale 2017, André Dumas (à l'extrême droite) est à pied d'œuvre avec son équipe de bras forts pour monter les cadres visant à accueillir les collections. De gauche à droite, il est en compagnie de Marcel Moreau, d'André Larivière et de Marc De Lottinville.



À la table d'accueil, des membres de l'Association des numismates et des philatélistes de Boucherville ont été fort occupés tout au long de l'exposition. On y aperçoit Michel Guilbault (à gauche), responsable des inscriptions au congrès de la Royale, André Dumont et Claude Bélanger, vice-président.



De gauche à droite, les juges qui ont eu l'agréable mais difficile tâche de déterminer les gagnants de l'exposition : Robert Pinet, apprenti-juge, Stéphane Cloutier, Robert Lunn, George Constantourakis, Charles Verge, responsable du jury, et Grégoire Teyssier.

Jean-sur-Richelieu Post Office, 1812-2012. Two major lectures were also given by two members of the AQEP: Cimon Morin on 'Les routes postales et les contrats de malle: transport du courrier au Québec de 1763 à 1851' (Postal Routes and mail contracts: mail transportation in Québec from 1762 to 1851) and Michèle Cartier on 'The Republic of Venice.'



Nommée Fellow lors du Banquet Palmarès, Michèle Cartier, membre de l'Académie québécoise d'études philatéliques et membre du Comité consultatif sur les timbres-poste de Postes Canada, signe le registre des Fellows de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada.

In addition to the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC) and the Fédération québécoise de philatélie (FQP), different well-known philatelic organizations hosted information tables. They included l'Association des numismates et des philatélistes de Boucherville (ANPB), l'Académie québécoise d'études philatéliques (AQEP) as well as the Société d'histoire postale du Québec (SHPQ).

Jacques Nolet, a fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, and a member of the Académie québécoise d'études philatéliques (AQEP), also launched his latest work entitled Historique du bureau de poste de Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, 1812-2012, the history of Saint-

On Friday evening, the reception of the president of the Royal Philatelic Society diverged from the norm. It was a wonderful 'wine and cheese' that 60 philatelists and colleagues fully enjoyed! On Saturday evening, more than 100 people attended the Palmarès Gala when all the winners were given their awards. It was certainly the weekend highlight! Anestis Karagiannidis was awarded the exhibition's Grand Prize by Canada Post for his collection 'The Small Heads of Greece'. He received his prize - a stylish great heron wooden sculpture - from the new president of the RPSC, Jim Taylor. The RPSC also welcomed two new Fellows: Michèle Cartier from the Académie québécoise d'études philatéliques (AQEP) and a member of Canada Post Stamp Advisory Committee; and well-known philatelist Edward Kroft from British Columbia.

It was a great philatelic weekend that would not have been possible without the valuable help of dozens of volunteers who devote time and energy to promote philately throughout Quebec and Canada year after year! ☒



Une trentaine de jeunes inscrits au camp philatélique de la Fédération québécoise de philatélie s'initient aux joies de collectionner les timbres grâce à l'expertise de bénévoles chevronnés.



STAMP COLLECTING MAY ACTUALLY BE GOOD FOR YOU

Many of us enjoy the art and science of stamp collecting. What we might not understand is the cognitive activity of acquiring stamp material as we pursue all aspects of the hobby. Cognition is a medical term for the mental act or process of knowing, including both awareness and judgement, that can turn a stamp collecting concept -- such as logically arranging your stamps or mounting an exhibit -- into physical action.

Stamps are collected on familiar themes, and organized to form a story or concept. The following components of cognition required for stamp collecting have been reviewed in a clinical article by Dr. Nalina Gupta (2010):

1. Memory: Memory is the brain's power or process of recalling what has been learned and retained. The stamp collector recognises the stamps he requires for his collection from the numerous stamps he is offered. The medical terms are visual gnosia and praxis.

2. Concept: Once a stamp collector chooses his concept, theme or collecting goals a systematic method to arrange, associate and analyze his philatelic material requires praxis or planning.

3. Language: After forming a concept, its expression, either verbal or non-verbal, requires his association areas in the brain to be intact. The collector should be able to convert his idea into action (motor function or praxis.)

4. Attention: Sustained and focused attention is required to continue the collecting task. Selective attention is required to segregate stamps based on a concept or theme.

5. Perception: An individual should be able to distinguish stamps from the material or album page they are placed on (figure-ground discrimination). He should be able to recognize (visual gnosia) or distinguish various themes.

6. Action: It requires sustained planning. An individual stamp collector should be able to plan, organize, form a concept and convert it into action or a motor function.

LA COLLECTION DES TIMBRES POURRAIT VOUS ÊTRE BÉNÉFIQUE

Beaucoup parmi nous tirent plaisir de l'art et de la science de la collection de timbres. Ce que nous ne comprenons cependant peut-être pas, c'est l'activité cognitive liée à l'acquisition de matériel philatélique à mesure que nous nous adonnons à tous les aspects de ce passe-temps. Cognition est un terme médical décrivant l'acte mental ou le processus du savoir comprenant la connaissance et le jugement qui peut transformer un concept de collection de timbres — comme, le fait de disposer vos timbres de façon logique ou de monter une exposition — en une action physique.

Nous collectionnons les timbres selon des thèmes familiers et les organisons pour créer une histoire ou un concept. Les éléments de cognition suivants, qu'exige la collection de timbres, ont été examinés dans un article clinique par la Dre. Nalin Gupta (2010) :

1. La mémoire — la mémoire est la capacité du cerveau ou le processus qui nous permet de nous souvenir de ce que nous avons appris et retenu. Le collectionneur reconnaît les timbres dont il a besoin pour sa collection parmi les nombreux timbres qui lui sont offerts. Les termes médicaux sont gnose visuelle et praxie.

2. Le concept — lorsqu'un collectionneur choisit son concept, le thème ou les buts de la collection, l'emploi d'une méthode systématique pour disposer, associer et analyser son matériel philatélique fait appel à la praxie ou à la planification.

3. Le langage — après avoir formulé un concept, son expression, verbale ou non, exige que les aires associatives du cerveau soient intactes. Le collectionneur devrait être en mesure de convertir son idée en action (fonction motrice ou praxie).

4. L'attention — une attention soutenue et ciblée est nécessaire afin de poursuivre la tâche qu'est la collection. Une attention sélective est nécessaire pour séparer les timbres en fonction du concept ou du thème.

5. La perception — une personne devrait être capable de distinguer les timbres du matériel ou de la page d'album sur laquelle ils sont apposés (discrimination figure-fond). Elle devrait être capable de reconnaître (gnose visuelle) ou de distinguer divers thèmes.

6. L'action — elle exige une planification soutenue. Un collectionneur de timbres devrait être en mesure de plani-

Nalina Gupta points out that “if we perform a certain activity regularly, the area in cerebral cortex [the brain] responsible for that function enlarges.” Brain circuitry naturally modifies in response to stimulation provided by the cognition components provided by active stamp collecting. Who knew? Gupta continues: “The experience dependent plasticity [the adaptive ability of the brain to stimulus] is considered to be the basis for learning and memory crucial for childhood development, recovery from brain damage and disease, and by its relative absence, to be responsible for age-related cognitive decline.”

These scientific medical conclusions point out the crucial health-based demographic for the promotion and propagation of stamp collecting to promote a) childhood development, b) a healthy recovery and c) a healthy old age. Indeed, these three areas are the focus of our society's efforts to promote the hobby. ☒

REFERENCE:

Nalina Gupta, Indian Journal of Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy. October - December. 2010, v.4, n. 4.

fier, d'organiser, de former un concept et de le convertir en action ou en fonction motrice.

Nalina Gupta souligne que « si nous réalisons une certaine activité régulièrement, la zone du cortex cérébral (le cerveau) responsable de cette fonction s'élargit ». Les circuits cérébraux se modifient naturellement en réponse à une stimulation fournie par les éléments cognitifs résultant de la collection de timbres active. Qui le savait? Nalina Gupta poursuit : « La plasticité dépendante de l'expérience vécue (la capacité d'adaptation du cerveau au stimulus) est considérée comme la base de l'apprentissage et de la mémorisation essentielle au développement de l'enfance, au rétablissement de lésions et de maladies cérébrales, tandis que son absence relative est tenue pour responsable du déclin cognitif lié à l'âge ».

Ces conclusions scientifiques médicales révèlent des données de premières importances en matière de santé pour la promotion et de la dissémination de la collection de timbres afin de favoriser a) le développement de l'enfance; b) un sain rétablissement; c) une vieillesse en bonne santé. À n'en pas douter, ces trois domaines sont au coeur des efforts de notre société pour promouvoir notre loisir. ☒

RÉFÉRENCE :

Nalina Gupta, Indian Journal of Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy, septembre-décembre, 2010, vol. 4, no 4.

MEMBERSHIP report / Des nouvelles de nos MEMBRES

NEW MEMBERS /

NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

The following applications were received and are herewith published in accordance with the constitution. If no adverse reports are received within 30 days of publication, applicants will be accepted into full membership. Any objections should be sent to the National Office, P.O. Box 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1.

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. 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1) d'ici 30 jours, les adhérents seront acceptés comme membres.

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Fifty Plus Club

By Herb Colling

Two more members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada were inducted into the 50 Plus Club in June of this year. Jack Isaacson was the first to receive his medal at the monthly meeting of the Great Victoria Philatelic Society. Isaacson is an active member of the three clubs in Greater Victoria: the Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, the Greater Victoria Philatelic Society, and the Sidney Stamp Club. His collections include: Canadian varieties, Finland, and early letters of the world. He is president of the Victoria show committee, the all-club group that puts on the annual VicPex and VicTopical shows.



Gray Scrimgeour presenting the 50 Plus Club medal to Jack Isaacson. Photo courtesy: Robin Clarke.

A medal and a certificate were also presented to Dudley Blaschek at his home in Sidney, B.C. with family and friends in attendance. Blaschek and Peter Newroth --

the presenter -- first met at a monthly meeting of the Vancouver Island Philatelic Society in Victoria, B.C., just over 45 years ago. Both men became president of that society, which is a long-time chapter member of the RPSC.



Peter Newroth, also a 50 Plus Club member, presenting a 50 Plus Club medal to Dudley Blaschek. Photo courtesy: Robin Clarke.

Blaschek had family connections with Rhodesia, and developed and exhibited advanced collections of stamps from Rhodesia in its colonial days. Currently, he collects postal history of the Union Castle Line, famous passenger, freight and mail ships connecting South Africa with the British Isles. He began his collection well over 50 years ago, when he and his family travelled extensively using this service. The collection is a challenge, and material is scarce. Blaschek's research led to several articles in specialized journals.



In 2013, a medal and certificate were presented to Charles Mickle who is no longer active in the stamp world as he was declared legally blind after a failed cataract operation three years ago.

The 50 Plus Club was started in 2003 at the suggestion of Charles J.G. Verge and Ray Ireson to honour those who have been members of the Royal for over 50 years. In the first year, almost 20 Royal members were inducted into the club, and the number has since grown to about 50. Initially, certificates were given out, but thanks to Michael Madesker, a former president of the RPSC, medallions have also been allotted to the newest members.

The medallions are presented on a royal blue lanyard. They are designed and pressed by Leighco Delux Trophies of Roxboro, Quebec, and bear the RPSC logo in original colours, enamel on antique gold on one side. On the other side, the number 50 is wrapped in a laurel wreath with the name and membership number of the recipient. Fifty Plus Club members also receive an honorary life membership to the RPSC. Where possible, the medals are presented at the annual general meeting of the Royal. If a recipient can't attend, arrangements are made to present the medallion and certificate through a local club or RPSC member in their area. ✉

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To have your event listed in this section of *The Canadian Philatelist*, please send all details to The RPSC National Office, P.O. Box 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1. Details may be faxed to 416-921-1282 or e-mail to info@rpsc.org. Information will not be accepted by telephone. Please ensure that details are submitted at least 12 weeks before the date of the Show. THIS IS A FREE SERVICE OF THE RPSC. Your show can also be posted on our website by visiting <https://www.rpsc.org/shows.php>.

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. 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1. Les détails peuvent être faxés au 416-921-1282 ou par poste-électronique à info@rpsc.org. Aucune information ne sera acceptée par téléphone. Veuillez transmettre vos renseignements au moins 12 semaines avant la date de l'exposition. CECI EST UN SERVICE GRATUIT DE LA SRPC. Vous pouvez aussi afficher votre exposition dans notre site Web en visitant le <https://www.rpsc.org/shows.php>

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

SEPTEMBER 16 SEPTEMBRE, 2017

Cambridge Stamp Club Annual Show and Bourse, sponsored by the Cambridge Stamp Club, will be held from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm at the Cambridge UK Club, 35 International Village Drive, Cambridge, ON. Show is returning to its former location. 10 dealers present. Club books and auction. Free admission and parking. For more info contact Godfrey Fearn (519) 623-4911 or Steve Klages (519) 622-6204, email klagesss@gmail.com.

SEPTEMBER 16 SEPTEMBRE, 2017

Okanagan Mainline Philatelic Association Stamp Show and Bourse being held in Vernon from 10:00 am to 2:00 pm at The People Place, 101 3402 27 Ave, Vernon, BC. Door prize, stamp auction, free admission. Contact Roy Heinrichs at 250-542-4127, email rhein2@telus.net or visit <http://okanaganstampclubs.ca>.

SEPTEMBER 29-30 SEPTEMBRE, 2017

VANPEX 2017, sponsored by the British Columbia Philatelic Society, will be held from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm on Friday and 10:00 am to 4:00 pm on Saturday at Church Hall, South Burnaby United Church, 7551 Gray St, Burnaby, BC. Stamp exhibition and Bourse. Free admission and parking. For more information contact Derren Carman 604-224-5836, verdraco@uniserve.com or visit <http://www.bcphilatelic.org>.

SEPTEMBER 30 SEPTEMBRE, 2017

Copex 2017, sponsored by the Cobourg Stamp Club, will be held on Saturday from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm at the Salvation Army Citadel, 59 Ballantine Street, Cobourg, ON. Eight dealers with a wide selection of stamps and supplies. Member stamp displays, club consignment sale and silent auction. Food court, door prizes and free parking. For more information contact H. Houston and M. Pacey (905) 885-0075, hhouston@cogeco.ca.

SEPTEMBER 30 SEPTEMBRE, 2017

Lampex 2017, sponsored by the Sarnia Stamp Club, will be held from 9:30 am – 4:30 pm at Great Lakes Secondary School, 275 Wellington Street, Sarnia, ON (same location as 2016). Free admission and parking. Everyone welcome. Dealers, displays, snacks. For more information contact John Armstrong 519-464-2688, email sarniastampclub@cogeco.ca or visit <http://home.cogeco.ca/sarniastampclub/newLAMPExshowlocation.htm>.

OCTOBER 14 OCTOBRE, 2017

GUELPHPEX 2017 – Guelph Stamp Club invites you to attend the 71st Guelphpex from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm at Trinity United Church, 400 Stevenson St. N, Guelph, ON. Exhibition, dealer bourse and sales circuit. Free admission and door prizes. For more information email guelphstampclub@gmail.com or telephone 226-821-3340.

OCTOBER 21 OCTOBRE, 2017

56th Annual Barrie Stamp Exhibit and Dealers Bourse, sponsored by the Barrie District Stamp Club will be held from 10:00 am to 3:00 pm at a new location – the Alandale Recreation Centre in Barrie, ON (corner of Bayview Drive and Little Ave.). Up to 15 Dealers as well as a variety of philatelic exhibits by members of the Barrie District Stamp Club. Admission and Parking are free. For more info contact Bruce Walter, Secretary, at 705-735-6009, email b.walter@rogers.com or visit <http://www.barriedistrictstampclub.ca>.

OCTOBER 21 OCTOBRE, 2017

Kingston Stamp Festival, sponsored by the Kingston Stamp Club, will be held from 10:00 am until 4:00 pm at the Christ Church Parish, 990 Sydenham Road, Kingston, ON. Admission is free and there will be 8 dealers, door prizes, youth booth, consignment table and food concession. For more info contact Richard Weigand (613) 484-0891, email rew21882@gmail.com or visit <http://www.kingstonstampclub.ca>.

OCTOBER 28 OCTOBRE, 2017

Fredericton Fall Stamp Show and Sale sponsored by the Fredericton District Stamp Club will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Fredericton High School Cafeteria, 300 Prospect St, Fredericton, NB. Dealers from the Maritimes, exhibits and displays, youth table with free stamps, door prizes, silent auction and raffle. Free admission and parking. For more information contact Ron Smith at 506-453-1792, email rsmith0225@rogers.com.

OCTOBER 28 OCTOBRE, 2017

STAMPPEX'17, sponsored by South Shore and Nova Scotia Stamp Clubs, will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at Michelin Social Club, 221 Logan Road, Bridgewater, NS. Regional level stamp show. Exhibits of both postage stamps and postal history from the Nova Scotia and South Shore Stamp Clubs. Stamp dealer bourse, stamp auction at 11:30 am, and an awards presentation. Canteen available all day for refreshments. Admission is free and there is plenty of free parking. For more info contact Lloyd Tancock at 902-523-3355, email stampguy48@eastlink.ca.

OCTOBER 28-29 OCTOBRE, 2017

Saskatoon Coin Stamp Show, sponsored by the Saskatoon Coin Club and Saskatoon Stamp Club, will be held on Saturday from 10:00 am – 5:00 pm and Sunday from 11:00 am – 4:00 pm at the Ramada Hotel Golf Dome, 806 Idylwyld Drive North, Saskatoon, SK. Adult Admission \$5.00 – Children 12 and younger free. Features Stamp and Coin Dealers, Coins, Stamps, Bank Notes, Supplies and Postcards. For more information contact Mark Reineke (306) 374-7209, email mikadoate@sasktel.net or visit <http://www.saskatooncoinclub.ca> and www.saskatoonstampclub.ca.

NOVEMBER 3-4 NOVEMBRE, 2017

Hamilton 2017 Fall Stamp Show, sponsored by the Hamilton Stamp Club, will be held on Friday from 5:00 pm to 10:00 pm and on Saturday from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at St. Jean de Brebeuf Secondary School, 200 Acadia Drive,

Hamilton, ON. Large silent and voice auctions Friday evening with viewing starting at 5:00 pm. Saturday is a 20 dealer bourse with stamps, postcards, covers and supplies, plus youth booth and silent auction. GRVPA clubs circuit sales books Friday and Saturday. Light food and refreshments available with ample free parking. For more info contact Steve Forten at 905-807-1798, email southont@cogeco.ca or visit our website at www.hamiltonstampclub.com.

NOVEMBER 18 NOVEMBRE, 2017:

GRVPA Club Fair, sponsored by the Grand River Valley Philatelic Association, will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm, Saturday November 18 in the U.K. Hall, 35 International Drive, Cambridge, ON. Free admission and parking. Represented by 15 member clubs of the GRVPA. 450+ circuit books and two silent auctions. A snack bar will also be available. For more info please contact Stuart Keeley (905) 227-9251, stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca

NOVEMBER 25 NOVEMBRE, 2017

Okanagan Mainline Philatelic Association Stamp Show and Bourse being held in Summerland from 10:00 am to 2:00 pm at St. Stephen's Anglican Church, 9311 Prairie Valley Road, Summerland, BC. Free admission, door prize, stamp auction. For more info contact Roy Heinrichs at 250-542-4127, email rhein2@telus.net or visit <http://okanaganstampclubs.ca>.

NOVEMBER 25 NOVEMBRE, 2017

Stampfun 2017, the 3rd annual show of the Waterloo Region Stamp Club, will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Royal Canadian Legion, 316 Marsland Dr, Waterloo, ON. Visit our 10 dealers. Circuit books, silent auction and door prizes. Free admission and parking. Coffee and donuts in the morning and the Legion operates a lunch counter. Everyone welcome. Enjoy a great day with friends! For more info contact Oscar Cormier 519-742-5892, stamps@bell.net or visit <http://waterlooregionstampclub.weebly.com>.

JANUARY 13 JANVIER, 2018

Brantford Stamp Club Annual Show Bourse, sponsored by the Brantford Stamp Club, will be held from 9:30 am to 3:00 pm at Branlyn Community Centre, 238 Brantwood Park Road, Brantford, ON. Free admission and parking, 15+ dealer bourse, silent auctions, Club circuit books, door prizes, stamp exhibits (special categories for Junior and Novice exhibitors), lunch counter with refreshments, wheelchair accessible. For more info contact Paul James at 519-751-3513, email pjames@execulink.com or visit <http://www.brantfordstampclub.com>.

JANUARY 20 JANVIER, 2018

69th Cathex, sponsored by the St. Catharines Stamp Club, will be held from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm at the Grantham Lions Club, 732 Niagara Street, St. Catharines, ON. Exhibits, 12 dealers, youth area, club circuit books. Free admission and parking. Wheelchair accessible. A lunch counter is available. For more info please contact David Hillier (905) 641-2318, email: fancycancelhillier@gmail.com or visit <http://stcatharinesstampclub.ca>.

JANUARY 27 JANVIER, 2018

Okanagan Mainline Philatelic Association Stamp Show and Bourse being held in Lake Country from 10:00 am to 2:00 pm at the Senior Activity Centre, 9832 Bottom Wood Lake Road, Lake Country, BC. Free admission, door prize, stamp auction. For more info contact Roy Heinrichs at 250-542-4127, email rhein2@telus.net or visit <http://okanagan-stampclubs.ca>.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

OCTOBER 14-15 OCTOBRE, 2017

CANPEX 2017, sponsored by the Middlesex Stamp Club, will be held from 10 am to 5 pm Saturday and 10 am to 4 pm Sunday, October 14-15, at the Hellenic Community Centre, 133 Southdale Road West, London, ON. CANPEX is the acronym for Canadian National Philatelic Exhibition and is a celebration of "Stamp Collecting Month." CANPEX is one of a few national Level exhibitions and stamp marketplaces held annually in Canada. It is sanctioned by The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and is part of the American Philatelic Society's "World Series of Philately". CANPEX is an event where collectors can gather to purchase stamps and postal history, view an impressive array of exhibits, and renew old acquaintances. The highlight of the weekend is the awards reception. It's a great chance for everyone to socialize after the exhibits have been judged. For more information please contact John Sheffield (519) 871-7637, info@canpex.ca; or visit <http://www.canpex.ca>.

MARCH 24-25 MARS, 2018

EDMONTON SPRING NATIONAL 2018, sponsored by the Edmonton Stamp Club, will be held on Saturday from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm and on Sunday from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Central Lions Recreational Centre, 113 St & 111 Ave, Edmonton, AB. Stamp dealers from across Canada, Stamp Circuit Books, Door Prize Draw, Junior Stamp Table, National-level Competitive Stamp Exhibits (WSP). Free Admission, Free Stamp Evaluations. Exhibits Chairperson: liuszmoser@gmail.com, Show Chairperson: eddykstra@shaw.ca. For more information visit www.edmontonstampclub.com.

JUNE 22-24 JUIN, 2018

ROYAL*2018*ROYALE - the 90th Convention of The RPSC - sponsored by the St. Catharines Stamp Club, will be held on Friday and Saturday from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm and Sunday 10:00 am to 3:00 pm at Holiday Inn Suites, Parkway Convention Centre, 327 Ontario St, St. Catharines, ON. Admission fee on Friday and Saturday, free on Sunday. Free parking, 140+ exhibits, 30+ dealer tables, seminars. Board meeting on Thursday, June 21, at 4:00 pm. For more information contact Stuart Keeley at 905-227-9251 or email stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

FIP PATRONAGE EXHIBITS CLOSED FOR ENTRIES**OCTOBER 24-29 OCTOBRE, 2017****BRASILIA 2017 BRAZIL**

Guimaraes Convention Center, Brasilia City. Website : www.stampbrasil2017.net.br. "Specialized" FIP Entries

are restricted to: Traditional Philately, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Thematic, Literature and Brasilia Championship Classes. Canadian Commissioner Charles J. G. Verge, FRP-SC, FRPSL, PO Box 639, U, Toronto, ON M8Z 5Y9. Email: cjgverge@rogers.com. +1 613 851-2770 (cell) +1 647 346-6973 (home) [Eastern Time].

FIP PATRONAGE EXHIBITS OPEN FOR ENTRIES**MAY 27-31 MAI, 2018****TEL AVIV 2018—Tel Aviv, ISRAEL**

ISRAEL 2018 World Stamp Championship at the International Convention Center, Jerusalem. Website:TBA. "Specialized" FIP Entries are restricted to: Traditional, Postal History, Literature and Modern Canadian. Commissioner: TBA.

AUGUST 15-18 AOÛT, 2018**Praga 2018 - Prague Czech Republic**

Clarion Congress Hotel in Prague 9 Vysocany, Freyova 33 Website: <https://www.praga2018.cz>. "Specialized" FIP Entries are restricted to: Traditional, Postal History, Literature, One Frame, Modern [5-Frame], Open, and Revenue. Canadian Commissioner: David McLaughlin, E-mail: David.McLaughlin@rogers.com. Telephone: 905-509-7530 (Eastern Time), Pickering, Ontario

The International Exhibitor Newsletter, an update of FIP, FIAF & RPSC International Exhibition News for Canadian Philatelic Exhibitors, is now available to RPSC Members by email from Jim Taylor, RPSC President and International Liaison. Send your name and email address to miquelon@shaw.ca.



Donations to the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

The two objectives of the Foundation are to promote youth philately, and to encourage philatelic research by sponsoring its publication and distribution. These objectives are achieved through donations of cash, or of philatelic material from collectors and philatelists. Donations of collections receive a charitable receipt for income tax purposes equal to the appraised fair market value.

Potential donors should contact the foundation president, Peter Butler, FRPSC, directly (1-416-921-2073), or via the National Office (1-888-285-4143), or in writing at 10 Summerhill Ave., Toronto, ON M4T 1A8, to discuss the type of material intended for donation and the process for receiving a charitable donation receipt.

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Les personnes qui souhaitent faire un don peuvent s'adresser au président de la fondation, Peter Butler, directement au 416-921-2073 ou au Bureau national au 888-285-4143, ou par écrit au 10 Summerhill Ave., Toronto, ON, M4T 1A8, afin de discuter des articles à donner et du processus d'émission d'un reçu pour don de charité.

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