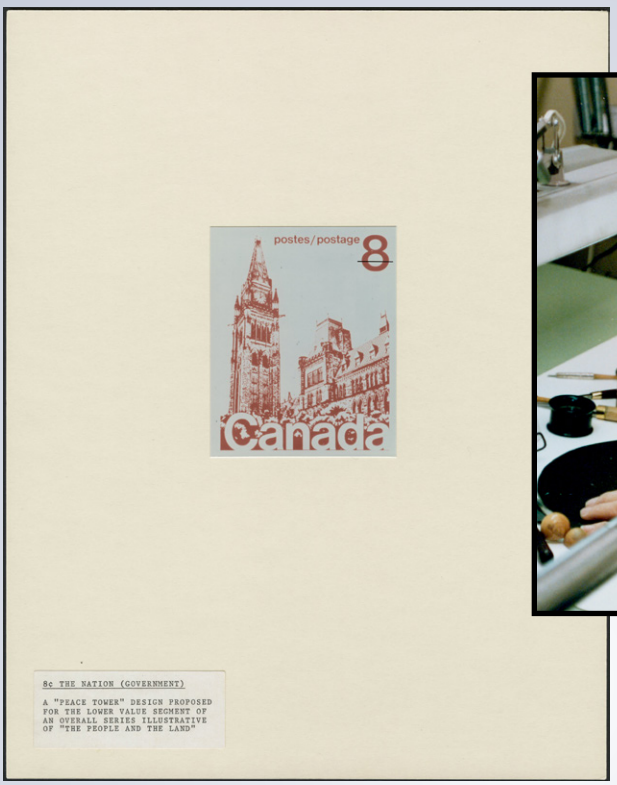
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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST

March/April 2019 mars/avril- VOL. 70 ◆ NO. 2

LE PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN





THE STORY BEHIND CANADA'S 12¢ PARLIAMENT STAMP



LES PAPIERS DE LA PREMIÈRE SÉRIE DES CENTS DE LA PROVINCE DU CANADA



A LOOK BACK



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Revue de LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

Let's Celebrate:

>>>>>> IT'S YOUR ROYAL*ROYALE <<<<<<

After 12 years, the RPSC's annual national convention and exhibition, Royal*2019*Royale, is returning to the Greater Toronto Area.

Join us as we celebrate 60 years since Canada's national stamp club earned its "Royal" designation.

As well, this year's convention will launch a new partnership between the RPSC and The American Philatelic Society to promote stamp collecting worldwide.

Visit our website for details on registration, exhibiting, the bourse, seminars, special events, and the live auction presented by R. Maresch & Son (www.maresh.com).

REGISTER at www.rpscroyal.com

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The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

Royal*2019*Royale

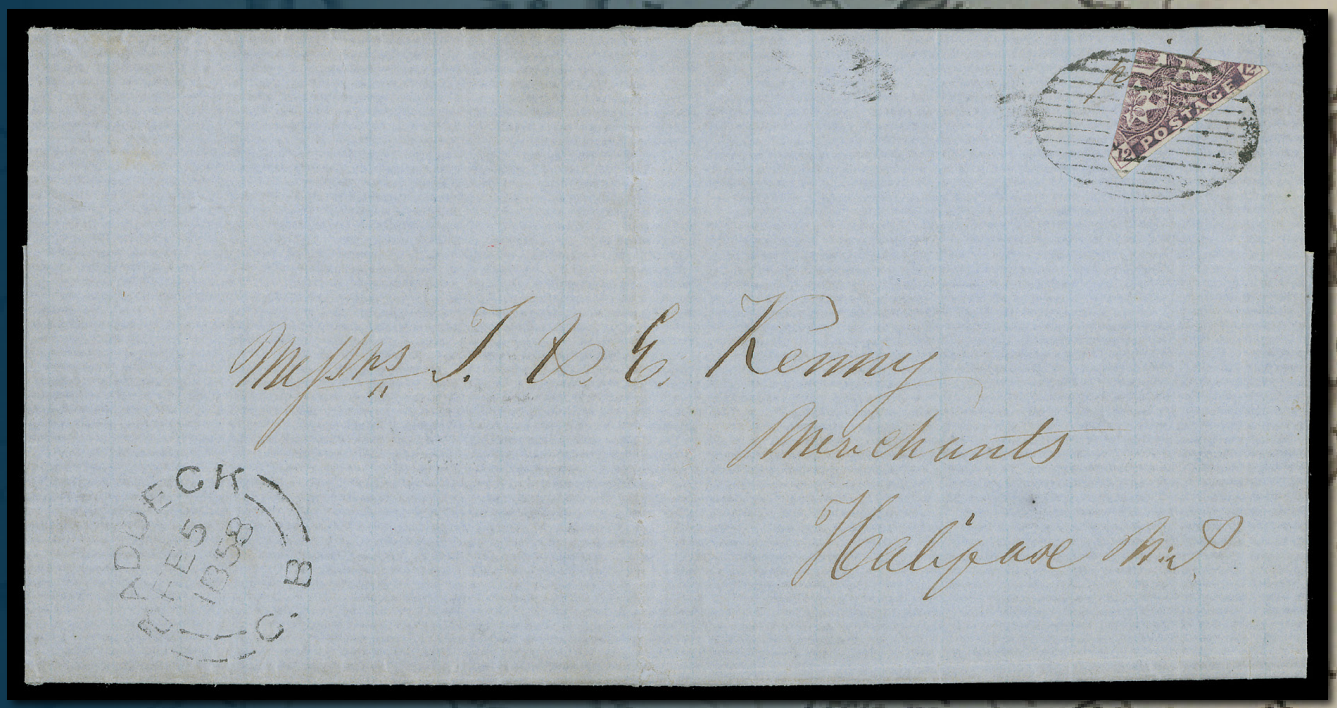
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rlunn@nb.sympatico.ca

Douglas McAndless, London, ON
mcandless@gtn.net

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miquelon@shaw.ca

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Mike Walsh, Winfleet, ON
mwalsh@trajan.ca

Joel Weiner, Edmonton, AB
joel.weiner@ualberta.ca

Editor – Rédacteur
Robin Harris, FRPSC
TCP Editor
PO Box 2243, Beausejour, MB R0E 0C0
editor@rpsc.org

Associate Editor – Rédacteur Associé
François Brisse, FRPSC

National Office – Bureau National
Robert Timberg
Executive Manager / Directeur Administratif
manager@rpsc.org

Margaret Schulzke, FRPSC
Executive Assistant / Adjointe Exécutive
info@rpsc.org

Garfield Portch, FRPSC
garfield.portch@gmail.com

P.O. Box / C.P. 69080, St. Clair Post Office,
Toronto, ON M4T 3A1
Tel/Tél: (416) 921-2077
Toll Free / Sans frais: 1-888-285-4143
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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'organization fondée en 1887. Tout individu intéressé par la collection de timbres-poste peut en devenir membre. Que vous soyez un collectionneur débutant ou chevronné, la SRPC vous offre une gamme de services qui sauront vous intéresser. En voici quelques-uns:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Devenez membre de La SRPC

- CONSEILS SUR LA FAÇON DE DISPOSER D'UNE COLLECTION
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ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
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Please check one: ❑ Individual ❑ Family ❑ Youth Affiliate ❑ Chapter Affiliate ❑ Society Affiliate ❑ TCP Subscription ❑ Individual Membership Only

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

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST / LE PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN
Editor / Rédacteur : Robin Harris, FRPSC, editor@rpsc.org
Associate Editor / Rédacteur Associé : François Brisse, FRPSC, fsbrisse@sympatico.ca
Editorial Committee / Comité de rédaction : François Brisse, FRPSC, Richard Gratton, FRPSC, Gray Scrimgeour, FRPSC, Robert Timberg
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Revue de La SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by/par: Ed Kroft, FRPSC | president@rpsc.org

LA PAGE DU PRÉSIDENT

Hello everyone. Wishing you and your loved ones a healthy and joyous 2019.

BOARD MEMBERS ACCLAIMED FOR 2019-2021

Six board members who were nominated to serve as directors were acclaimed and will serve the RPSC for a 2-year term as of June 22, 2019, the date of the next AGM. These individuals who deserve our congratulations and thanks are:

1. Michèle Cartier
2. Sam Chiu
3. Hugo Deshaye
4. John Hall
5. David McLaughlin
6. Mike Walsh

NEW VOLUNTEER RECOGNITION PROGRAMME - WHERE ARE YOUR NOMINATIONS?

In each column, I mention the Volunteer Recognition Program. It is intended to recognize those individuals who have made a significant contribution to philately as a member of the RPSC or a member of an RPSC Chapter or Affiliate.

To date, I have heard from one of our members and none of our affiliates! Please let us know whom you wish to see acknowledged. There are many deserving candidates. Our Board does not want to make the choices.

RPSC BOARD ACTIVITIES

Our next meeting of the Board will be in February 2019. The Board and other dedicated volunteers will discuss a variety of topics. Once approved, minutes of Board meetings are posted on the RPSC website. **https://www.rpsc.org**.

ARTICLES ARE NEEDED FOR *THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST* AND FOR THE RPSC NEWSLETTER

Do you wish to share your knowledge of philately with others? Please consider taking some time to write an informative and scholarly piece for the RPSC's flagship publication, *The Canadian Philatelist*, also known as *TCP*. Please contact our new editor, Robin Harris, or a member of our talented editorial board: Gray Scrimgeour, Richard Gratton, Rob Timberg and François Brisse. Those wishing to submit articles for publication are encouraged to contact Robin at editor@rpsc.org.

We are always looking to attract new members to The RPSC and new collectors to the hobby. If you wish to write a piece on stamp collecting for The RPSC Newsletter, please contact me at the email address below or Mike Walsh - mwalsh@vaxxine.com

RPSC NEWS | NOUVELLES SRPC | RPSC NEWS | NOUVELLES SRPC

Bonjour à tous. À vous ainsi qu'à celles et ceux qui vous sont chers, je souhaite la santé et la joie en cette année 2019.

MEMBRES DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION ÉLUS PAR ACCLAMATION POUR 2019-2021

Six membres du conseil, nommés pour assumer des fonctions de directeur, ont été élus par acclamation et exerceront un mandat de deux ans auprès de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) à partir du 22 juin 2019, date de la prochaine assemblée générale annuelle. Ces personnes, qui méritent nos félicitations et nos remerciements, sont :

1. Michèle Cartier
2. Sam Chiu
3. Hugo Deshaye
4. John Hall
5. David McLaughlin
6. Mike Walsh

NOUVEAU PROGRAMME DE RECONNAISSANCE DES BÉNÉVOLES – OÙ SONT VOS CANDIDATS?

Dans chacune de mes chroniques, je parle du Programme de reconnaissance des bénévoles. Ce programme vise à rendre hommage aux personnes qui ont apporté une contribution significative à la philatélie en tant que membre de La SRPC, de ses sections de clubs ou clubs affiliés.

À ce jour, j'ai reçu des nouvelles de l'un de nos clubs membres, mais aucune de nos clubs affiliés. S'il vous plaît, signalez-nous les personnes qui selon vous devraient être reconnues. De nombreux candidats méritent cet honneur. Les membres du conseil ne souhaitent pas faire la sélection.

ACTIVITÉS DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION DE LA SRPC

La prochaine réunion du conseil aura lieu en février 2019. Les membres du conseil et d'autres bénévoles discuteront de divers sujets. Une fois approuvés, les procès-verbaux des réunions sont affichés dans le site Web de La SRPC, https://www.rpsc.org.

NOUS SOMMES EN QUÊTE D'ARTICLES À PUBLIER DANS *LE PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN* ET DANS L'INFOLETTRE DE LA SRPC.

Vous désirez communiquer vos connaissances philatéliques à d'autres? Que diriez-vous de prendre un peu de votre temps pour écrire un article informatif ou érudit dans la publication phare de La SRPC, *Le philatéliste canadien*, également appelé Le philatéliste? Veuillez prendre contact avec notre nouveau ré-

We are also interested in printing articles that have already appeared in the newsletters of local clubs. Please share your knowledge with your fellow collectors.

INFORMATION AND ARTICLES FOR THE RPSC NEWSLETTER INCLUDING CHAPTER LISTINGS AND CHAPTER NEWS

In the last edition of the newsletter, you saw articles from local chapters/clubs discussing their activities. I will continue to urge all local chapters to let The RPSC newsletter help advertise club meetings. *The Canadian Philatelist* contains listings of chapters every four months. Our newsletter is trying to get more timely information out to our members and to collectors who may be interested in participating in chapter activities. Let The RPSC help you grow your chapters. The RPSC is interested in seeing more collectors attend RPSC chapter meetings. We hope that the newsletter will assist in this regard and will contain details of upcoming chapter meetings, including the names of speakers and locations. Even if members or other collectors cannot attend meetings, they may learn of interesting topics and be able to source presentations from those who volunteered to share information. Please send us details of upcoming meetings, locations, speakers and topics. Send us your chapter newsletters!

EDMONTON SPRING NATIONAL STAMP SHOW - MARCH 23-24, 2019

This excellent show usually has about 100 frames of exhibits and a number of dealers. The show welcomes collectors and exhibitors.

The show will be held on Saturday and Sunday, March 23-24, 2019 at its usual venue, Central Lions Rec Centre, 11113 - 113 St NW, Edmonton, Alberta. Information on the show can be found at http://www.edmontonstampclub.com.

PLEASE VOLUNTEER AND HELP THE RPSC

These are truly exciting times for your Society! Please help your Society in any way you can. Recruit new members! Please find a little time in your busy lives to volunteer for Society committees or at your local club or show to advance and promote the interests of our Society. Without volunteers your Society cannot survive.

Best Regards

Ed

These are truly exciting times for your Society! Please help your Society in any way you can. Recruit new members!

Votre société vit une période fabuleuse! S'il vous plaît, aidez-là de toutes les façons possibles.

dacteur en chef, Robin Harris, ou avec un membre de notre talentueux comité de rédaction : Gray Scrimgeour, Richard Gratton, Rob Timberg et François Brisse. Nous invitons ceux qui aimeraient soumettre des articles pour publication à s'adresser à Robin : editor@rpsc.org.

Nous nous efforçons toujours d'attirer de nouveaux membres à La SRPC et de nouveaux collectionneurs dans notre loisir. Si vous désirez écrire un article pour l'infolettre de La SRPC, veuillez vous adresser à moi par courriel ou à Mike Walsh : mwalsh@vaxxine.com

Nous voulons également publier des articles ayant déjà paru dans l'infolettre de clubs locaux. N'hésitez pas à transmettre vos connaissances à vos compagnons collectionneurs.

INFORMATION ET ARTICLES POUR L'INFOLETTRE DE LA SRPC INCLUANT LA LISTE ET LES NOUVELLES DES SECTIONS DE CLUBS

Dans la dernière édition de l'infolettre, vous avez vu des articles de sections de clubs et de clubs locaux portant sur leurs activités. Je continuerai d'insister auprès de toutes les sections de clubs locales afin qu'elles acceptent l'aide que La SRPC leur offre pour annoncer leurs réunions dans son infolettre. Le Philatéliste canadien publie une liste des sections de clubs tous les quatre mois. Nous nous efforçons de livrer davantage d'information pertinente dans notre infolettre à l'intention de nos membres et des collectionneurs qui aimeraient participer aux activités des sections de clubs. Laissez La SRPC vous aider à faire progresser vos sections de clubs. La société aimerait voir davantage de collectionneurs assister aux réunions des sections de clubs. Nous espérons que l'infolettre sera utile à cet égard et qu'elle comportera les renseignements nécessaires, comme les noms des conférenciers et les lieux de réunion. Si des membres ou d'autres collectionneurs ne peuvent pas assister aux réunions, ils peuvent cependant acquérir des connaissances sur des sujets intéressants et trouver, auprès de ceux qui ont accepté de transmettre de l'information, des références pour leurs exposés. Veuillez donc nous fournir les renseignements sur vos réunions, l'endroit où elles auront lieu, les conférenciers et les sujets qui seront abordés. Faites-nous parvenir l'infolettre de vos sections de clubs. Nous souhaitons également publier des articles ayant déjà paru dans l'infolettre des clubs locaux.

SALON NATIONAL PRINTANIER DU TIMBRE D'EDMONTON - 23-24 MARS 2019

Cet excellent salon compte habituellement cent cadres de collections et de nombreux négociants. Les collectionneurs et les exposants sont bienvenus.

Le salon se tiendra le samedi 23 et le dimanche 24 mars, à l'endroit habituel, le Central Lions Recreation Centre, 11113 - 113 St NW, Edmonton, Alberta. Vous trouverez les renseignements nécessaires au http://www.edmontonstampclub.com.

S'IL VOUS PLAÎT, DEVENEZ BÉNÉVOLES ET AIDEZ LA SRPC

Votre société vit une période fabuleuse! S'il vous plaît, aidez-là de toutes les façons possibles. Recrutez de nouveaux membres! Trouvez un peu de temps dans le tourbillon de votre vie pour faire du bénévolat auprès de ses comités, de votre club local ou de ses expositions ou pour promouvoir les intérêts de votre société. Sans bénévoles, elle ne peut survivre.

Cordialement,

Ed



EDITOR'S NOTES

by/par: Robin Harris, FRPSC | editor@rpsc.org

NOTES DU RÉDACTEUR

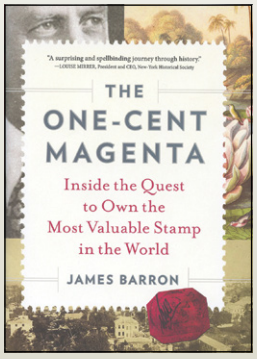
PATIENCE CAN BE REWARDED

Do you collect just stamps? By that I mean do you only buy actual postage stamps and place them in your album and that is it?

Or, if you happen to see some kind of product that includes a stamp theme of some kind, do you splurge and pick up this particular stamp-related item? For example, would you buy a jigsaw puzzle with a stamp theme? How about a shirt, tie, wall hanging, DVD movie, fabric or shopping bag that features stamps? I'm not afraid to say that I can answer 'yes' to all of the above!

What about a comic book that involved stamp collecting as its main theme?

One of the items I read in the March 2017 edition of *The American Philatelist* (monthly journal of the American Philatelic Society) was a book review of *The One-Cent Magenta*. [James Barron, 2017, 276 pages, Algonquin Books.]



For the avid philatelist, one can recognize that this is the story of the world's most valuable stamp, the unique one-cent magenta released in 1856 from British Guiana (now Guyana).

Only one copy of the one-cent stamp is known to exist. It is in used condition and has been cut in an octagonal shape. The stamp was last sold from the John E. duPont estate on June 17, 2014 at a Sotheby's New York auction for US$9,480,000, including buyer's premium.

While reading the book review in *The American Philatelist* I became intrigued (again) by the story of this stamp and began looking at purchasing *The One-Cent Magenta* book to add to my philatelic library.

Fast forward some 15 months. By chance, while walking through the dealer bourse at Royal 2018 in St. Catharines, Ontario in June, I noticed that the fine folks at *Canadian Stamp News* were selling *The One-Cent Magenta* book for just $25 at their booth.

Upon returning home I jumped into the book. What a fine read it was. Each chapter discusses a new owner and subsequent sale of the stamp.

LA PATIENCE PEUT-ÊTRE RÉCOMPENSÉE

Ne faites-vous que collectionner des timbres? Ce que je veux dire c'est, vous contentez-vous d'acheter des timbres-poste et de les placer dans votre album?

Ou alors, si vous tombez sur un produit ayant un thème postal quelconque, êtes-vous prêt à faire une folie pour vous le procurer? Par exemple, achèteriez-vous un casse-tête ayant un thème postal? Que dire d'une chemise, d'une cravate, d'une pièce murale, d'un film sur DVD, d'un tissu ou d'un sac à provisions arborant des timbres? Quant à moi, je répondrais sans crainte, « oui », à chacune de ces questions.

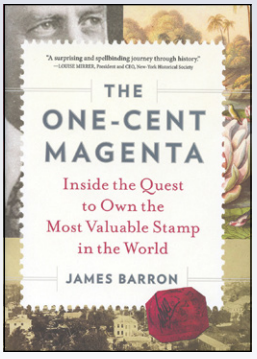
Que penser d'une bande dessinée dont le thème principal serait la collection de timbres?

J'ai lu dans le numéro de mars 2017 de *The American Philatelist* (la revue mensuelle de l'American Philatelic Society) un compte rendu du livre *The One-Cent Magenta* (James Barron, 2017, 276 pages, Algonquin Books).

Les philatélistes passionnés auront reconnu l'histoire du timbre le plus précieux au monde, l'unique timbre magenta de un cent, émis en 1856 par la Guyane britannique (maintenant Guyana).

Il n'existe qu'un seul exemplaire connu de ce timbre de un cent. C'est un timbre usagé, de forme octogonale. Il a été vendu la dernière fois par la succession de John E. du Pont, le 17 juin 2014, lors d'une vente aux enchères de Sotheby's, à New York, pour la somme de 9 480 000 $, incluant la prime de l'acheteur.

Alors que je lisais le compte-rendu du livre *One-Cent Magenta* dans *The American Philatelist,* l'histoire de ce timbre a commencé à m'intriguer (à nouveau) et j'ai envisagé l'achat ce volume pour l'ajouter à ma bibliothèque philatélique.

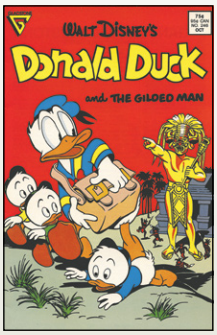


Environ quinze mois plus tard, alors que je visitais la bourse aux timbres des négociants, lors de Royale 2018 à St Catharines, Ontario, en juin, j'ai vu que nos bons amis du *Canadian Stamp News* vendaient le livre *The One-Cent Magenta* pour seulement 25 $ à leur kiosque.

Dès mon retour à la maison, je me suis plongé dans ce livre. Quelle bonne

On page 225 of the book there is a paragraph that references another interesting read, and intrigued me once again. It seems that a comic book, titled *Donald Duck and the Gilded Man*, was published in 1952 that is loosely based on the one-cent magenta stamp!

Wow, a comic book that has a stamp collecting theme, and one based on the world's most valuable stamp at that? A check of eBay showed that the comic itself was not too expensive, but, as with much literature these days, the shipping charges (from the USA to Canada) seemed a bit excessive. Being "thrifty", I figured I would bide my time until I might find the comic at a comic book store (and save the shipping!).



While on a 'brother-bonding' trip to Phoenix, Arizona this past September, I thought this might be an opportune time to visit a couple of comic book stores in pursuit of *Donald Duck and the Gilded Man*. I mentioned this to my two brothers, but alas, we spent too much time with various sporting events (golf, baseball, hockey, football). Oh well, another time I thought. No rush.

Let's step forward to Christmas day, 2018. It has now been some 21 months since I first read the review in *The American Philatelist* about The One-Cent Magenta book, and about six months since finding out a comic book was available dealing with the same stamp.

In my extended Harris family, we draw a name a few months before Christmas for whom we need to buy a gift (I'm sure many who are reading this do the same thing in their families). Of course, the easy way out is to buy a $25 gift card and be done.

What a surprise it was to open my gift on Christmas Day and see the *Donald Duck and the Gilded Man* comic! Coincidently, one of my brothers had drawn my name for the gift exchange and remembered my request to try to find this comic a couple of months earlier in Phoenix. What a most thoughtful gift; that was worth the wait.

In the comic, it seems that Donald Duck is a stamp collector and is in pursuit of the one-cent magenta (given a value of $50,000 in the comic, which was written in 1952). A stamp 'expert' in the story happens to be named Mr. Philo T. Ellic, a play on the word philately.

A couple of 'morals' from this story.

First, learning about stamps does not need to be restricted to catalogues or other major reference books. One can find stamp-related information in such obscure places as a comic book — do a Google search of "Thrilling Adventures In Stamps Comics" to see another source of fascinating comics with very specific stamp collecting themes (that can be a story for another time!).

Second, sometimes it just takes patience to obtain that elusive item for your collection. Even common items may not be immediately available.

Enjoy the hobby, no matter what or how you collect! ✉

RPSC NEWS | NOUVELLES SRPC | RPSC NEWS | NOUVELLES SRPC

lecture ! Chaque chapitre parle d'un nouveau propriétaire et de la vente ultérieure du timbre.

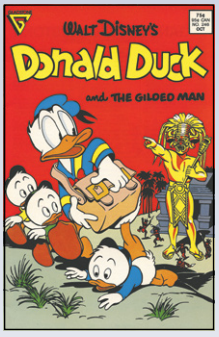
À la page 225, l'un des paragraphes indique une référence à une autre lecture intéressante, ce qui n'a pas manqué de m'intriguer encore une fois. Une bande dessinée (BD) intitulée *Donald Duck and the Gilded Man*, publiée en 1952, aurait été vaguement inspirée du timbre magenta à un cent!

Génial! Une bande dessinée ayant pour thème la collection de timbres et en plus, basée sur le timbre le plus cher au monde? Après vérification sur e-Bay, la BD, elle-même n'était pas trop dispendieuse, mais, comme c'est bien souvent le cas aujourd'hui, les frais de transport de livres et d'autres publications (des É.-U. au Canada) semblaient un peu excessifs. Par « pingrerie », je me suis dit que j'attendrais de trouver la BD dans un magasin spécialisé (et que j'économiserais les frais d'expédition!).

Lors d'une visite de « rapprochements fraternels » à Phoenix, Arizona, en septembre dernier, j'ai pensé que le moment était venu d'aller visiter quelques magasins de BD à la recherche de *Donald Duck and the Gilded Man.* J'en ai donc parlé à mes deux frères, mais, malheureusement, nous avons passé trop de temps à des activités sportives (golf, baseball, hockey, football). Je me suis donc dit que ce serait pour une autre fois. Pas de presse.

Passons maintenant au jour de Noël 2018. Vingt et un mois environ se sont écoulés depuis que j'ai lu le compte-rendu du livre The One Cent Magenta dans *The American Philatelist* et environ six mois, depuis que j'ai découvert qu'il existait une bande dessinée sur le même timbre.

Dans la grande famille Harris, quelques mois avant Noël, nous tirons au sort les noms des personnes à qui nous devrons faire un cadeau (je suis certain que nombre de nos lecteurs font la même chose dans leurs familles). Évidemment, la solution facile est d'acheter une carte cadeau de 25 $ et le tour est joué.



Quelle ne fut pas ma surprise de trouver la BD *Donald Duck and the Gilded Man* en déballant mon cadeau! Incidemment, l'un de mes frères avait tiré mon nom et s'était rappelé que j'étais à la recherche de cette BD quelques mois plus tôt à Phœnix. Un cadeau des plus attentionné, cela valait la peine d'attendre.

La bande dessinée présente Donald Duck, comme un collectionneur de timbres à la poursuite du timbre magenta d'un cent (la BD, écrite en 1952, lui prêtait une valeur de 50 000 $). Dans l'histoire, un « expert » en philatélie se nomme M. Philo T. Ellic, un jeu de mots sur « philatélie ».

La « morale » de cette histoire.

Premièrement, l'acquisition de connaissances sur les timbres ne se limite pas aux catalogues ou à d'autres ouvrages de référence importants. Nous pouvons trouver de l'information pertinente dans des endroits aussi improbables qu'une bande dessinée. Faites une recherche dans Google sous « aventures sur les timbres en BD » pour trouver d'autres BD fascinantes inspirées de thèmes de collection particuliers (une histoire pour une prochaine fois?).

Deuxièmement, il suffit parfois d'être patient pour obtenir cet insaisissable article de collection. Même les timbres ordinaires ne sont pas toujours disponibles immédiatement.

Amusez-vous bien, peu importe votre façon de collectionner! ✉

IN THE MAILBOX
DANS LA BOÎTE AUX LETTRES

DEAR EDITOR:

A few weeks ago I sent a letter (yes, I still like sending letters) to the Philatelic Center of Canada Post asking them why they don't print an issuing date on booklet panes. So far I have not received a reply.

I have a Canadian stamp catalogue but it is not easy to find an issue date, especially that more than ten years ago all domestic stamps have a "P" value.

I know it's not practical to put an issue date on every stamp but it should be easier to do on a booklet pane. Any philatelist will like it.

If you have any answer, please let me know. Thank you.

Jacques Kagian

DEAR EDITOR:

I enjoyed Peter N. Moogk's "Canada's Field Post Office Number 1: Niagara Camp" (*TCP*, Jan.-Feb. 2019, Vol. 70, No. 1). I'm sure other members have already written to correct the author's misstatement related to his illustrated 24 July 1918 Universal machine cancel on cover which he states (p.33) "... is not acknowledged in postal history literature". It has been.

In *The Canadian Military Posts: Colonial Period to 1919*, (Vol.I) by W.J. Bailey and E.R. Toop (Ed. E.B. Proud, 1984, p. 233), there is a listing of this marking. One example is also shown on p.54 of *The Major E.R. Toop Collection of Canadian Military Postal History*, (Vol.I) by C.R. McGuire and R.F. Narbonne, Eds., 1996).

Curiously the listing is #M7-22 (p. 141) of Vol.I within Moogk's own 1996 Bailey and Toop reference (#1)! Both authors "awarded" the marking with a rarity factor of "D": "... very scarce but not rare". Nevertheless the Universal machine cancellation has been previously referenced several times in past military postal history tomes.

Sincerely yours,

Dean W. Mario

Saskatoon, SK

DEAR EDITOR:

Thank you for the option of getting an e-membership, it is long overdue. As someone that lives in a condo with limited storage, I love the idea of an electronic *Canadian Philatelist*. As well, being able to search for specific articles or topics is simply wonderful.

Keep up the great work of modernizing The RPSC.

Joe Trauzzi

Report on Thailand 2018 and International Exhibiting

BY DAVID MCLAUGHLIN

The Thailand 2018 World Stamp Exhibition was held November 28–December 3 in Bangkok, Thailand. Thailand 2018 was a World General Stamp Exhibition with 2,650 frames and all FIP exhibition classes available. Canada was represented by five multi-frame exhibits, two single frame exhibits and three literature exhibits. In the multi-frame classes Michael Croy won large silver (78 pts), Ted Nixon won vermeil (83 pts), Ken Snelson won large vermeil (86 Pts) and Luc Legault and David McLaughlin each won gold with 93 pts. Ken's large vermeil award qualifies him to exhibit 8-frames in future exhibitions. In the one frame class, John McEntyre was awarded 77 pts, and first time FIP exhibitor, Don Hedger, was awarded 78 pts. The Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada (PSSC) won a silver medal (73 pts) for its sesquicentennial project book and the Postal History Society of Canada (PHSC) and The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC) won large vermeil medals with 85 and 86 pts respectively for their society journals and magazines. In the literature class 11B, Philatelic Magazines and Periodicals, only one exhibit out of 27 entrants, a commercial publication by Stanley Gibbons, scored higher than *The Canadian Philatelist* with 87 points. Congratulations to all our Thailand 2018 exhibitors and to the authors, editors and all those involved in PSSC, PHSC and RPSC publications.

2018 was a busy year for Canadian participation in international exhibitions. Canada's exhibitors competed in three international shows with FIP Patronage, Israel 2018, PRAGA 2018, Thailand 2018 and one FIAF continental show, EXFIL 2018 in Santiago, Chile. A total of 43 applications were made for entry into these shows from 24 exhibitors. These applications covered 32 different exhibits with a total of 157 frames. Twenty-two exhibitors (92%) were selected by the organizing committees at least once and 100% of exhibitors who applied to more than one exhibition were successful in being selected for one or more exhibitions. Considering that all exhibitions were oversubscribed and with one receiving applications for more than twice the

continued on page 111



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150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY LONDON

Royal Mail released a souvenir sheet on January 15 as a celebration of Royal Mail's stamp history, and of philately, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of The Royal Philatelic Society London and the 50th anniversary of HM The Queen opening The National Postal Museum – now known as The Postal Museum.



Founded on April 10, 1869, The Royal Philatelic Society London is the oldest such society in the world. It was granted the prefix "Royal" in November 1906 by King Edward VII. The future King George V became its president in 1896, and on his accession he became its Patron. The Society promotes the study of philately through regular meetings, exhibitions, scholarships, publishing books, its world renowned library, philatelic collections, the Museum of Philatelic History and a journal - The London Philatelist. The Society's patron is Her Majesty The Queen.



Hidden text: Mahone Bay (NS)

CANADA POST RAISES POSTAL RATES

Postal rates in Canada rose on January 14, 2019. The domestic letter-rate (Permanent™) increased five cents, from 85 cents to 90 cents. A new group of definitives (coils, booklets and a souvenir sheet), continuing the From Far and Wide theme first seen in 2018, were released on the same date. As with previous definitive series, hidden text is included in the stamp design noting the location of the image in question.



LES PAPIERS DE LA PREMIÈRE SÉRIE DES CENTS DE LA PROVINCE DU CANADA

PAR RICHARD GRATTON, FRPSC, AIEP

Lorsqu'ils consultent les catalogues, la majorité des philatélistes peuvent éprouver des difficultés à s'y retrouver quand il y est question des différents types de papiers et surtout de leur épaisseur.

Les timbres de la première série des cents de la Province du Canada (illustrations 1a-f) furent émis entre 1859 et 1868. Le catalogue Unitrade cote certains de ces timbres en termes de 'papiers très minces' et de 'papiers très épais'. À ma connaissance, aucune information sur le sujet n'a jamais été publiée. C'est pourquoi j'ai décidé de l'approfondir à l'aide de mes bases de données d'expertises sur les papiers de cette émission.



Illustrations 1a-f : La première série des cents de la Province du Canada

DOCUMENTATION

La meilleure étude sur cette série de timbres-poste est sans contredit *The First Decimal Issue of Canada 1859-68* de Geoffrey Whitworth.[1] Dans la section sur les papiers, à la page cinq de l'ouvrage, un tout petit paragraphe de 13 lignes seulement donne un peu d'information sur les différents papiers. On y apprend qu'il existe des papiers minces et des papiers épais (sans plus de détails sur les mesures), que ces papiers furent fabriqués sur une machine à papier de type Fourdrinier (Illustration 2) et que l'on retrouve ces timbres imprimés soit en sens machine (mailles verticales) ou en contre-sens (mailles horizontales). Il en résulte donc de légères différences dans le format du timbre imprimé.

Quant aux autres auteurs d'ouvrages philatéliques canadiens renommés comme Jarrett (1929), Holmes (1960) et Lowe (1973), aucun d'entre eux ne fait mention des papiers très minces ni des papiers très épais. L'ouvrage de Boggs (1945) aborde trois types de papiers dont les textures et les épaisseurs sont variables. L'information est si confuse qu'une chatte n'y reconnaîtrait pas ses petits!

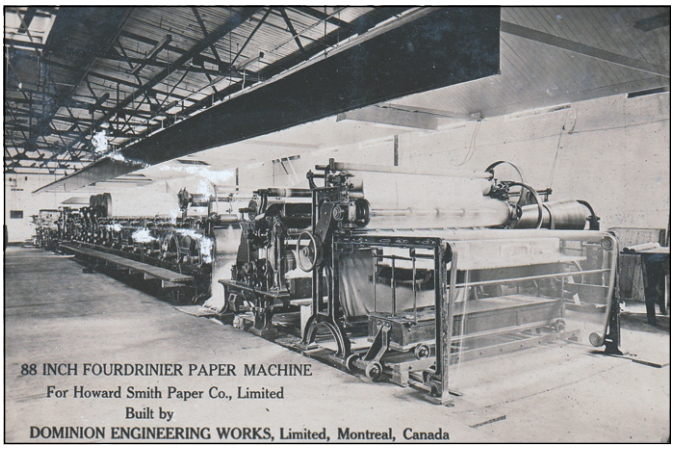


Illustration 2 : Une machine à papier de type Fourdrinier

ÉPAISSEURS DES PAPIERS

Mais qu'est-ce qu'un papier très mince ou très épais ? Comment les distinguer ? Pas facile de répondre à cette question car on ne peut pas juger les pièces de cette émission par transparence ou même à l'aide de nos doigts, si agiles soient-ils. Après avoir étudié l'épaisseur de près de 2,000 timbres de cette émission, je suis en mesure de partager le fruit de mes recherches étalées sur près de 30 années.

Tout d'abord, il est important de noter que l'analyse des épaisseurs doit toujours être effectuée selon les normes de mesures normalisées de l'Association technique de l'industrie canadienne des pâtes et papiers (CPPA). On peut aussi utiliser la technique américaine équivalente de l'Association technique des pâtes et papiers (TAPPI T 4110m-97).[2] Pour obtenir la mesure exacte du papier, il est nécessaire d'utiliser une surface de 200 mm² sur laquelle on exercera une pression de 50 kilopascal durant une seconde.[2] Pour ce faire, j'ai utilisé un micromètre électronique de marque Thwing Albert (*VIR Electronic thickness tester – model 1*) tel qu'illustré dans mon article sur les papiers du 3 deniers rédigé en 2010.[4] Il faut mesurer le timbre à divers endroits et faire une moyenne d'environ cinq ou six lectures.

Avant de mesurer l'épaisseur du papier, il est primordial de s'assurer que le timbre n'est pas aminci, ni ne comporte de charnière, de colle ou de matières étrangères sur sa surface. On doit aussi mesurer l'épaisseur du papier à température et humidité contrôlées. On ne doit jamais mesurer l'épaisseur d'un timbre neuf avec sa colle! On n'utilisera pas non plus les micromètres manuels disponibles sur le marché car ils ne servent que pour des mesures grossières. Le papier étant une matière facilement compressible, une pression indue à l'aide de ce type de micromètre non seulement nous donnera une valeur assurément erronée et variable mais elle pourrait même abîmer irrémédiablement votre timbre!

Alors comment classer les timbres en fonction des valeurs mesurées? Il est tout à fait normal de trouver une assez grande distribution dans la variation d'épaisseur pour cette émission qui fut produite, comme nous l'avons mentionné précédemment, sur une machine à papier de type Fourdrinier datant de 1850-60. L'épaisseur, le fini et le poids de base étaient contrôlés manuellement par des opérateurs papetiers qui ne possédaient pas les outils aujourd'hui utilisés sur une machine moderne. Les mailles que l'on peut voir par transparence étaient produites par un treillis métallique que l'on n'utilise plus aujourd'hui car il a été remplacé par des toiles synthétiques qui ne laissent pas ou peu de marques dans le papier fini. L'illustration numéro 3 nous montre un treillis métallique typique d'une machine à papiers fins du siècle dernier.[7]

Afin de déterminer le classement de la distribution, j'ai examiné d'autres papiers qui sont décrits dans le catalogue comme épais ou minces. Par exemple, on sait que le timbre castor de 3 deniers produit sur papier vélin (wove) existe sur papier mince et papier épais : si on se reporte à mon article sur les papiers de cette émission paru dans *Le Philatéliste Canadien* en 2010,[4] on peut constater que le papier mince mesure entre 0.0018 et 0.0020 pouce et que le papier dit plus épais mesure entre 0.0034 et 0.0045 pouce. On reconnaît un papier vélin à son fini: un papier vélin possède une surface ayant un fini plus rugueux qu'un papier lisse.

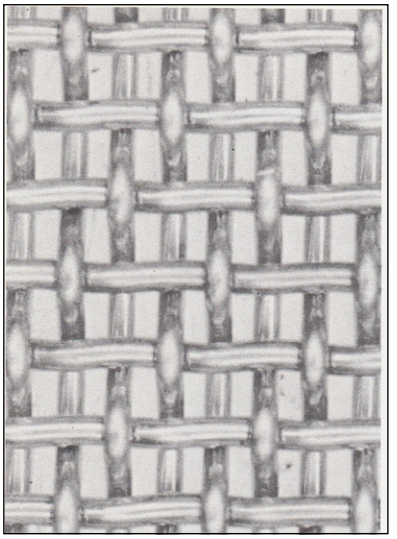


Illustration 3 : Une section typique d'un treillis métallique.

Le tableau 1 indique les épaisseurs de certains papiers d'époque du Canada et de ses provinces définis comme normaux, minces, très minces, épais et très épais.

On observe donc que les premiers papiers utilisés au début de la colonie pouvaient varier grandement en épaisseur, soit de très mince (0.0018 pouce) à très épais (0.0048 pouce).

Il est à remarquer que le timbre de cinq cents de la série Amiral de couleur violet (Illustration 4) est décrit dans le catalogue Unitrade comme étant imprimé sur du papier mince (Unitrade 112a). Or, il ne l'est pas du tout! Son épaisseur est de 0.0030 à 0.0032 pouce. Il s'agit soit d'un papier dit translucide ou non opaque ou d'un papier mal encollé dont l'encre a trop pénétré dans sa structure. La description du catalogue doit absolument être changée pour mieux décrire cette variété! Ce n'est pas parce que l'on voit le design au verso qu'un papier est mince et, à l'inverse, ce n'est pas parce que l'on ne voit pas son design au verso qu'un papier est épais. Il faut savoir que des papiers opaques existent et ne permettent pas de voir le design par transparence!



Illustration 4 : Le 5 cents Amiral (face et dos) listé de façon erronée, comme étant un papier mince

Un second exemple illustré ici nous fait voir un timbre du 10 cents du Prince Albert (Illustration 5) de la série des cents de la Province du Canada dont on voit une partie du design par transparence. S'agit-il d'un papier mince ? Pas du tout. Il mesure 0.0030 pouce! L'encollage du papier (sa résistance à la pénétration des encres d'imprimerie) (sizing) étant inadéquat, l'encre a tout simplement traversé le papier (transpercement).



Illustration 5 : Le 10 cents Prince Albert sur un papier mal encollé.

TABLEAU 1

Émission	Catalogue Unitrade	Sujet / Série	Épaisseur (pouce)	Notes
Province du Canada	4d	Castor 3 deniers	0.0018 – 0.0020	Produit sur une machine à papier et papier très mince
Province du Canada	4v	Castor 3 deniers	0.0034 – 0.0045	Timbre rouge foncé et papier plus épais et rigide
Province du Canada	10	Prince Albert 10 deniers	0.0040 - 0.0048	Papier très épais et fibreux
Canada	30c	Grande Reine Victoria	0.0038 - 0.0045	15 cents – violet foncé – papier très épais
Canada	21c, 27c, 28b, 29e	Grande Reine Victoria	0.0022 – 0.0024	0.5, 6, 12.5, 15 cents – papier mince
Canada	112a	Amiral	0.0030 – 0.0032	5 cents violet – papier translucide ou non opaque
Terre-Neuve	1 à 23	Fleurs	0.0030 – 0.0042	Papiers vélins d'épaisseur moyenne à plus épaisse (avec et sans mailles)
Nouveau-Brunswick	1 à 4	Premières émissions	0.0032 – 0.0035	Papier bleuté d'épaisseur moyenne
Nouvelle-Écosse	1 à 7	Premières émissions	0.0032 – 0.0035	Papier bleuté d'épaisseur moyenne
Colombie-Britannique	2	Reine Victoria	0.0020 – 0.0022	Papier très mince avec mailles
Île-du-Prince- Édouard	1 et 2	Reine Victoria	0.0027	Papier d'épaisseur moyenne et sans mailles apparentes

Par conséquent, pour cette première série des cents de la Province du Canada, nous considérerons comme un papier très mince un papier dont l'épaisseur est égale à .0025 pouce ou inférieure à cette mesure, et comme un papier très épais un papier dont l'épaisseur est de .0040 pouce et plus.

Les papiers produits à cette époque ne possédaient pas nécessairement un poids de base (grammage) ou un fini et une épaisseur uniformes. Pour démontrer que le papier n'est pas une matière uniforme, j'illustre ici une coupe transversale d'un papier fin.

L'illustration numéro 6 ci-dessous nous montre une coupe transversale d'un papier fin de 90 g/m² (poids de base typique des premiers papiers à timbre-poste).[3] On comprendra facilement que la surface du papier n'est pas lisse mais plutôt de type vélin et que le papier peut être facilement compressible.

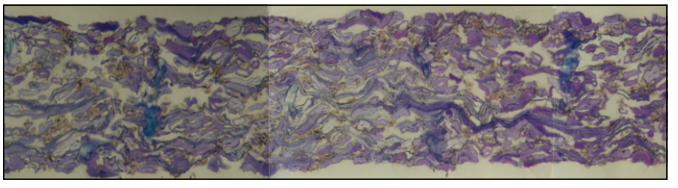


Illustration 6 : Agrandissement d'une coupe transversale de papier fin

Le tableau 2 montre le résultat des mesures en pouce effectuées sur les timbres de la série des cents.

Nous examinerons maintenant chaque valeur de cette émission et formulerons des commentaires relatifs à la quantité de timbres imprimés et à la qualité du papier pour chacune d'entre-elles.

UN CENT ROSE

Il y eut 26 commandes du timbre d'un cent rose : 80,000 feuilles dentelées 11.5; 75 000 feuilles dentelées 12 x 11.75; et 120,000 feuilles dentelées 12. Pour un total de 275,000 feuilles représentant 27,500,000 timbres. De ce nombre, 319,000 copies (timbres à l'unité) furent détruites. Le timbre d'un cent rose existe sur papier très mince et sur papier très épais. En fonction de tous les timbres que j'ai évalués, le papier très mince représenterait environ 2% des pièces et le papier très épais représenterait aussi environ 2% des pièces. Le catalogue Unitrade cote les deux papiers (très mince et très épais à la même valeur).

DEUX CENTS – REINE VICTORIA, ROSE

Il y eut 8 commandes du timbre de deux cents rose : aucune copie dentelée 11.75; 2,000 feuilles dentelées 12 x 11.75; et 6,550 feuilles dentelées 12. Pour un total de 8,650 feuilles représentant 865,000 timbres. De ce nombre, 700 copies furent détruites. Selon mon étude, le deux cents semble donc exister seulement sur papier d'épaisseur moyenne. Et après vérification, le catalogue Unitrade ne rapporte effectivement aucune pièce connue sur papier très mince ou très épais.

CINQ CENTS – CASTOR, VERMILLON

Il y eut 31 commandes du timbre de cinq cents vermillon : 105,000 feuilles dentelées 11.5; 100,000 feuilles dentelées 12 x 11.75; et 193,000 feuilles dentelées 12. Pour un total de 398,000 feuilles représentant 39,800,000 timbres. De ce nombre, 138,400 copies furent détruites. Le cinq cents vermillon existe sur papier très mince et sur papier très épais. En fonction de tous les timbres évalués, le papier très mince représenterait environ 2% des pièces alors que le papier très épais représenterait environ seulement 1% des pièces. Il semblerait y avoir une incongruité dans le catalogue car le timbre mince possède une cote plus élevée que celle du papier épais ! Ceci peut cependant être dû à mon faible échantillonnage…

DIX CENTS – PRINCE ALBERT, CHOCOLAT ET BRUN NOIRÂTRE, BRUN, LILAS, ROUGE LILAS

Il y eut 26 commandes du timbre de dix cents. Les premières commandes de 15,000 feuilles dentelées 11.75 comprennent deux teintes distinctes, soit le brun chocolat et brun noirâtre (qui sont considérées rares) et le brun. Ensuite, viennent les 15,000 feuilles dentelées 12 x 11.75 (brun), puis les 27,000 feuilles dentelées 12 (couleurs violet et rouge lilas). La quantité totale imprimée pour le 10 cents fut donc de 57,000 feuilles représentant 5,700,000 timbres dont 60,850 copies à l'unité qui furent détruites. Mon étude concorde bien avec les timbres cotés dans le catalogue car aucune copie du 10 cents chocolat

TABLEAU 2

VALEUR	NOMBRE DE TIMBRES MESURÉS	MOYENNE POUCE	.0023-.0025	.0026-.0029	.0030- .0034	.0035-.0039	.0040-.0042
Épaisseur du papier			TRÈS MINCE	MOYEN MINCE	MOYEN	MOYEN ÉPAIS	TRÈS ÉPAIS
1 cent	345	.0031	6	111	193	29	6
2 cents	126	.0032	0	38	52	36	0
5 cents	692	.0031	12	208	396	69	7
10 cents Chocolat	105	.0032	0	4	75	26	0
10 cents Brun/Lilas	270	.0032	7	68	157	27	11
12.5 cents	151	.0032	8	34	85	24	0
17 cents	201	.0032	0	20	120	61	0
TOTAL	1890	.0032	33	483	1078	272	24
POURCENTAGE	100 %		1.7 %	25.6 %	57.0 %	14.4 %	1.3 %

et brun noirâtre n'existe sur papier très épais. Cependant, les 10 cents rouge lilas et brun existent sur papier très mince et sur papier très épais. Le catalogue Unitrade mentionne un papier épais pour ces émissions mais ne tient pas compte du papier mince représentant pourtant plus de 2% des pièces analysées. Le papier très épais représente, quant à lui, 4% des pièces analysées sur près de 30 ans d'études. On devrait donc ajouter une mention dans le catalogue qu'il existe aussi des timbres imprimés sur papier très mince.

DOUZE CENTS ET DEMI – REINE VICTORIA, VERT

Il y eut 19 commandes du timbre de 12.5 cents vert. Les premières commandes étaient de 11,000 feuilles dentelées 11.75, suivies de 9,000 feuilles dentelées 12 x 11.75 et enfin de 12,000 feuilles dentelées 12. Pour un total de 32,000 feuilles représentant 3,200,000 timbres. De ce nombre, 68,700 copies furent détruites. Selon mon étude, le papier très mince représenterait 5% des copies analysées. Et je n'ai encore répertorié aucune copie sur papier très épais (ceci pourrait être dû à mon faible échantillonnage). Le catalogue Unitrade ne mentionne pas les papiers très minces. On devrait donc ajouter une mention dans le catalogue qu'il existe aussi des timbres imprimés sur papier très mince.

DIX-SEPT CENTS – JACQUES CARTIER, BLEU

Il y eut seulement 12 commandes du timbre de dix-sept cents bleu. Les premières commandes étaient de 2,000 feuilles dentelées 11.75, suivies de 1,500 feuilles dentelées 12 x 11.75 et enfin de 2,500 feuilles dentelées 12. Pour un total de 6,000 feuilles représentant 600,000 timbres. De ce nombre, 33,876 copies furent détruites. Tout comme le catalogue Unitrade, je n'ai répertorié aucune copie sur papier très mince ou très épais.

Il existe aussi des timbres imperforés (non dentelés) de cette émission. Selon les différentes valeurs, les épaisseurs mesurées varient entre .0030 et 0.0036 pouce. Je n'ai pas mesuré suffisamment de pièces pour pouvoir me prononcer.

Provenant des données de l'ouvrage de Whitworth, le tableau suivant récapitule les différentes commandes et les dentelures pour cette émission.[1]

J'utilise toujours la gauge de mesure de dentelure Kiusalas pour cette émission car je la trouve plus facile à manipuler et plus précise que la grille Instanta.

À la lumière de ce tableau, je proposerais que chaque timbre de cette série doté d'une dentelure différente possède son aussi propre numéro et sa propre cote au catalogue.

CONCLUSIONS

Il est certain que l'analyse de près de 2,000 exemplaires ne représente qu'un très faible pourcentage de tous les timbres émis. De plus, d'un point de vue statistique, il est hasardeux d'émettre des conclusions précises sur la quantité de pièces qui existent sur papier très mince et papier très épais. Cependant, si l'on tient compte des résultats obtenus de cette étude, il semble y avoir une corrélation du point de vue rareté des pièces et de leur recensement sur une longue période. Il aurait été certes agréable d'analyser plus de pièces mais la disponibilité de ces pièces, de plus en plus rares, nous rend la chose peu probable. Cependant, j'invite donc toute personne ayant des quantités considérables de cette émission à me les faire parvenir afin que je puisse continuer mon étude. Il me fera plaisir de mesurer leur épaisseur. Il est à noter que j'ai quand même pu démontrer l'existence de pièces qui n'avaient pas encore été signalées dans la catalogue Unitrade soit :

- Le timbre du 10 cents Prince Albert brun existe sur papier très mince
- Le timbre du 12.5 cents de la Reine Victoria sur papier très mince ✉

TABLEAU 3

Valeur	Nombre de commandes	Dentelure 11.75	Dentelure 12 x 11.75	Dentelure 12	Total feuilles	Timbres détruits	Pourcentage de timbres détruits
Date		1859-62	1862-64	1864-68	Feuilles de 100 timbres	Unités	%
KIUASALAS		67	66 x 67	66			
1 cent	26	80,000	75,000	120,000	275,000	319,900	1.16
% arrondi		29	27	44	100		
2 cents	8	0	2,000	6,650	8,650	700	0.81
% arrondi		0	23	77	100		
5 cents	31	105,000	100,000	193,000	398,000	138,400	0.35
% arrondi		26	25	49	100		
10 cents	26	15,000	15,000	27,000	57,000	60,850	1.07
% arrondi		26.5	26.5	47	100		
12.5 cents	19	11,000	9,000	12,000	32,000	68,750	2.15
% arrondi		34	28	38	100		
17 cents	12	2,000	1,500	2,500	6,000	33,876	5.65
% arrondi		33	25	42	100		

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REMERCIEMENTS

Je tiens à remercier tout particulièrement Robert Cooperman de City Stamps de Montréal qui m'a fourni des quantités considérables de timbres de cette émission pour fins d'étude. Un merci tout spécial à François Brisse et Johanne Hallé pour la révision de cet article.

BIOGRAPHIE

Richard Gratton est un chimiste à la retraite spécialisé dans la fabrication du papier. Il a œuvré au sein de l'industrie canadienne des pâtes et papiers pendant plus de trente ans où il a tenu différents rôles. Il a travaillé chez les compagnies de Papiers Rolland et Domtar où il a œuvré en tant que chimiste de procédé, chercheur, directeur technique. Il a terminé sa carrière comme directeur technique corporatif au bureau chef de Domtar. Il siège présentement sur le Conseil d'administration de l'Association Internationale des Experts en Philatélie (AIEP).

ENGLISH SYNOPSIS

This article studies the paper thickness of the first set of cent-stamps of the Province of Canada. The various tables in this research are largely self-explanatory. In this study, almost 2,000 stamps were measured. It was concluded that the very thin papers measure .0025 of an inch or less, while the very thick papers measure 0.0040 of an inch or more. Paper thickness must be measured using a scientific technique under very specific conditions. Two papers not listed in the Unitrade catalog were found: the 10 cents Prince Albert brown and the 12.5 cents Queen Victoria both exist on very thin paper.



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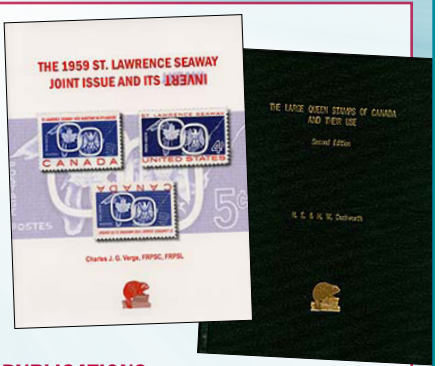
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The Story behind
CANADA'S 12¢ PARLIAMENT STAMP

BY LARRY MARGETISH

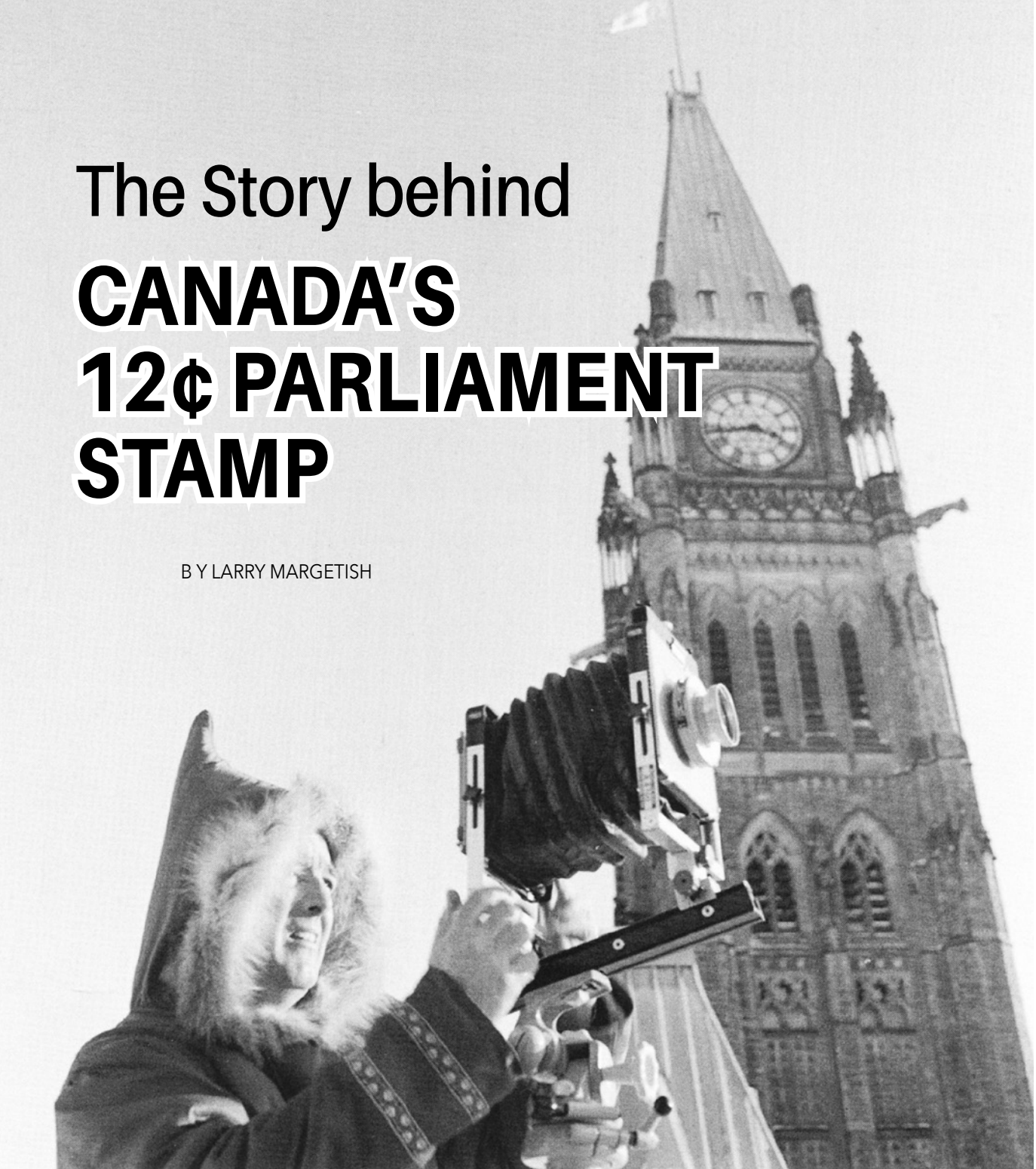


Figure 1. Chris Lund, NFB photographer, taking pictures of Canada's Parliament Buildings, 1966. National Gallery of Canada, Canadian Museum of Contemporary Photography (CMCP) number 66-2153.

Canada's 12¢ Parliament stamp (Scott 714, 729) has a truly incredible history, in which truth is stranger than fiction. This article uncovers many of the untold facts and strange twists behind this stamp and its origins. While its history is not known with absolute certainty, I have taken the most reasonable and logical conclusions from all available information, and these facts will be presented.

Most of the following images originate with, and are courtesy of, Library and Archives Canada (LAC). Where practical, LAC's reference numbers such as MIKAN numbers and Barcode (container) numbers are given for special collections items, or their archival source is indicated in the references and endnotes. Images of postal items are used with permission as they belong to and are copyright by Canada Post Corporation.

Pre-production begins with original, source items. Prior to that, a background on the original photograph and its photographer helps start the story. The source photographer for



Figure 2. Chris Lund, Richard Sexton, Norman Hallendy, and Lorraine Monk looking at an exhibition layout in the library, December 1966. Photograph Ron Solomon; National Gallery of Canada (CMCP number 66-14243).

the twelve cent Parliament stamp was Chris Lund, employed by the National Film Board of Canada (NFB) from 1942 to 1982. Chris Lund was an avid photographer; he is depicted in Figure 1 with one of his favourite subjects. One early stamp was created from another of his photographs—the 20¢ Prairie definitive issued in 1972.[1]

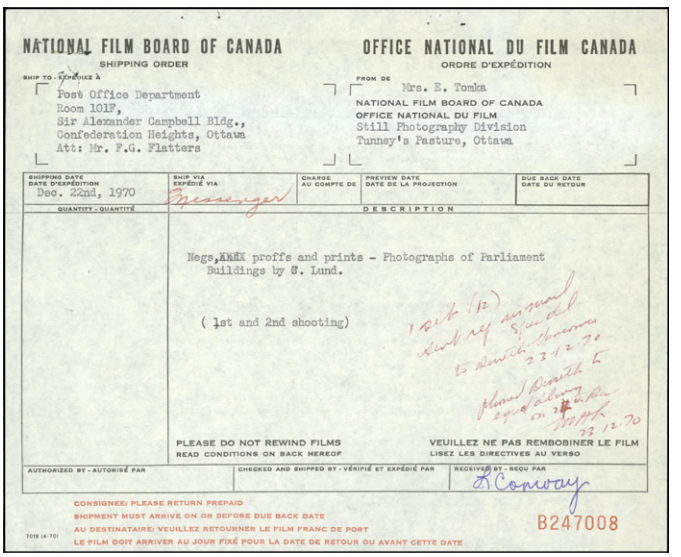
Perhaps a better picture of Chris Lund can be seen in Figure 2. Four NFB staff members are working on the Centennial photographic exhibition Stones of History. This exhibition was published in a NFB book called Stones of History: Canada's Houses of Parliament. The other photographer for this book was Malak Karsh, brother of the more famous Yousuf Karsh.

Around 1970, Chris Lund captured twelve snapshots of the Peace Tower in a set (marked L032652 on the back), found in a post office file.[2] While all of the images are similar, I have picked a representative source photograph from this set that approximates the final stamp. This example is displayed in Figure 3, and the associated NFB shipping order for the photo set, dated December 1970, is shown with annotations in Figure 4. I could not locate the dozen photos in this set in the photographic holdings of LAC, NFB, or the National Gallery of Canada.

The stamp designer for the 1977 Parliament stamp was Reinhard Derreth (Figure 5). A black-and-white photocopy[2] of the earliest known essay of this design from November 1970 is illustrated in Figure 6. This was before the photographs



Figure 3. Photographic set L032652, image 3, circa 1970. Copyright unknown. [2]



NATIONAL FILM BOARD OF CANADA
SHIPPING ORDER

OFFICE NATIONAL DU FILM CANADA
ORDRE D'EXPÉDITION

SHIP TO - EXPÉDIEZ À
Post Office Department
Room 101F,
Sir Alexander Campbell Bldg.,
Confederation Heights, Ottawa
Att: Mr. F.G. Flatters

FROM DE
Mrs. E. Tomka
NATIONAL FILM BOARD OF CANADA
OFFICE NATIONAL DU FILM
Still Photography Division
Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa

SHIPPING DATE DATE D'EXPÉDITION	SHIP VIA EXPÉDIÉ VIA	CHARGE AU COMPTE DE	PREVIEW DATE DATE DE LA PROJECTION	DUE BACK DATE DATE DU RETOUR
Dec. 22nd, 1970	Messenger			

QUANTITY - QUANTITÉ | DESCRIPTION

Negs, ~~XXXX~~ proffs and prints - Photographs of Parliament Buildings by E. Lund.

(1st and 2nd shooting)

PLEASE DO NOT REWIND FILMS
READ CONDITIONS ON BACK HEREOF

VEUILLEZ NE PAS REMBOBINER LE FILM
LISEZ LES DIRECTIVES AU VERSO

AUTHORIZED BY - AUTORISÉ PAR | CHECKED AND SHIPPED BY - VÉRIFIÉ ET EXPÉDIÉ PAR | RECEIVED BY - REÇU PAR
L Conway

CONSIGNEE: PLEASE RETURN PREPAID
SHIPMENT MUST ARRIVE ON OR BEFORE DUE BACK DATE
AU DESTINATAIRE: VEUILLEZ RETOURNER LE FILM FRANC DE PORT
LE FILM DOIT ARRIVER AU JOUR FIXÉ POUR LA DATE DE RETOUR OU AVANT CETTE DATE

B247008

Figure 4. NFB shipping order. © Canada Post Corporation.[2]

(Figure 3) were sent to Derreth in December 1970 (as noted on the shipping order in Figure 4). Hence my belief that Chris Lund's photos were the source for the final stamp. The whereabouts of the original 6¢ essay, if it still exists, is unknown.

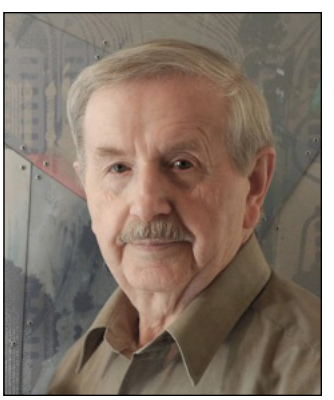


Figure 5. Stamp designer Reinhard Derreth, 2013. © Reinhard Derreth.

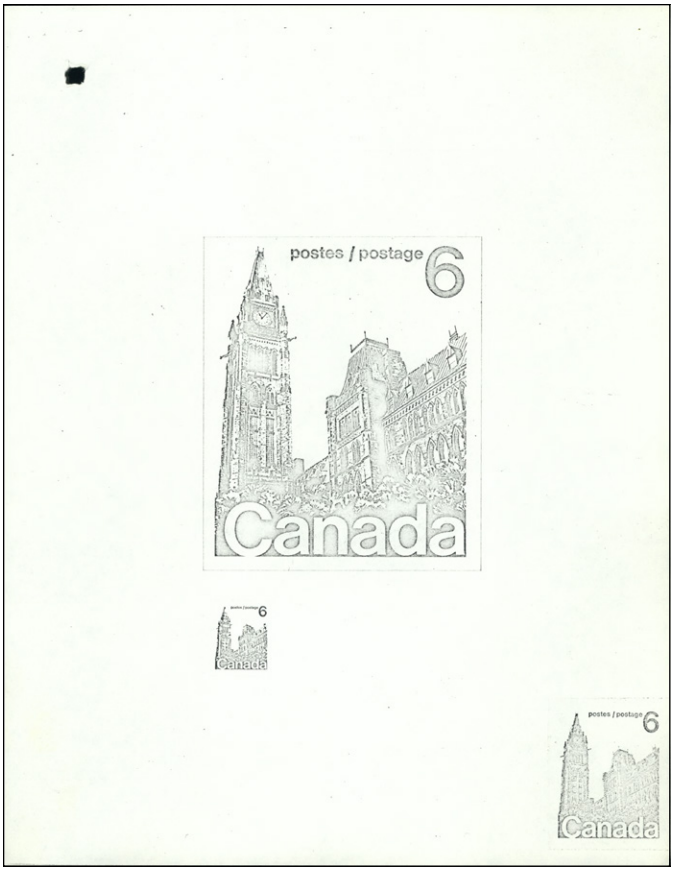


Figure 6. Photocopy of earliest known essay. [2]

As the first essay depicted a value of 6¢, this could have ended up as a Centennial stamp, around the time of the 6¢ black Queen definitive. Another possibility for issuance might have been when the domestic rate changed to 7¢ on July 1, 1971, as shown in Figure 7. As this interim rate only lasted for six months, this Parliament design would have been under consideration.

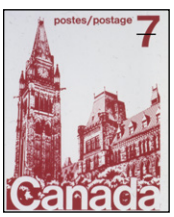


Figure 7. Image of a 7¢ Parliament, from a slide. LAC, Barcode 2000873225, detail from reproduction copy number e011169389.

Stamp designer Reinhard Derreth had won a definitive design competition, to replace the Centennial series, in October 1970.[2] He prepared a complete set of 13 values as essays in late 1970 or early 1971. These essays are titled The People and the Land, and examples are displayed in Figure 8. The 8¢ value features the new Parliament design. Between April 1971 and September 1971, some changes were required for the 4¢ and 5¢ designs; Canada Post also wanted a new 3¢ value to round out the set.[3] This modified group is shown in Figure 9.

Original Parliament artwork by Reinhard Derreth was painted around 1971, suitable for adaptation into postage stamp engraving and production. This item is illustrated in Figure 10.

All of the Centennial lower values portray Queen Elizabeth II. As none of Derreth's set of new definitives included an illustration of the Queen, this presented potential political difficulties.



Figure 8. The People and the Land by Reinhard Derreth. LAC, Barcode 2000873225, detail from reproduction copy number e011160193.



Figure 9. Revised set of essays by Reinhard Derreth. LAC, item CP510BA, Barcode 2000843906, MIKAN 2222863, detail from reproduction copy number e011160215.

To address this issue, Postmaster General Jean-Pierre Côté prepared a Memorandum To The Cabinet in 1971 for the removal of the Royal image from the low-value regular issue stamps.[4] The resulting Cabinet Conclusion #1998 was approved on July 15, 1971 by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's cabinet.[5] However, concerns were raised about elimination of the Royal image completely, as noted in the cabinet minutes.[5]

Some time from the middle of September 1971 to January 1973, a compromise was eventually reached. The minutes of the Design Advisory Committee (later renamed Stamp Advisory



Figure 10. 8¢ Parliament original artwork. LAC, Barcode 2000873225, detail from reproduction copy number e011160196.

Committee) are conspicuously silent after September 1971 until May 1973.[3, 6] In fact, the minutes from January 1973 to April 1973 are not in the expected file6.

Ultimately, Derreth's lower values were abandoned in favour of David Annesley's line drawings (nicknamed Caricatures), on a theme of Prime Ministers and the Queen (Scott 586–593A, 604, 605). An example of a Caricature Queen definitive is shown in Figure 11.



Figure 11. 8¢ Caricature Queen stamp.

Quite a few complaints were received regarding the Caricature series.[7] Most of the comments were unflattering; some used descriptions such as 'colorless' and 'bland.' Canada Post responded to these criticisms about the lack of colour with the next new design of a Queen definitive, the 12¢ Queen (Figure 12). Released on March 1, 1977 (Scott 713), this stamp was printed with one colour steel engraving plus two gravure colours. The source of this stamp was by Peter Grugeon, study number 18, dated 2/4/75, which in United Kingdom date format is April 2, 1975.[8] Canada Post commissioned Jaroslav Huta with source images, to create a relief sculpture of Queen Elizabeth II. This bust was photographed for the stamp's design.



Figure 12. 12¢ Queen stamp.

Following the Caricature lower values were the flower definitive series, issued in April 1977. To be more colourful, this set of stamps was printed in three lithographic colours with one colour steel engraving.

Next, the 12¢ Parliament stamp, in one colour steel engraving, was announced for May 3, 1977. According to Canadian Press's newspaper article on Saturday, April 23, 1977, this was intended to replace the just-issued Queen stamp.[9] This caused an uproar in the House of Commons. Monday, April 25, 1977, former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker attempted unsuccessfully "... to introduce a motion of condemnation of the government of its latest step in the surreptitious downgrading of the Monarchy by replacing the Queen's head from the 12 cent stamp, this being the first time in history that the definitive stamp does not bear the Monarch's likeness."[10] Later that same Monday, Postmaster General Jean-Jacques Blais stated: "I am advised that the spokesman for the Post Office did not in fact say what was reported."[10] Nevertheless, the anticipated replacement of the Queen on the first-class definitive stamp sparked a letter writing campaign by the public in protest.[11]

However, there were technical problems in producing a 12¢ Queen coil stamp. On February 14, 1977, the Acting Manager of Postage Design & Development branch of Canada Post noted:[12]

As discussed at the recent National Retail Advisory Committee meeting, stamp rolls of the new 12 cent [Queen] definitive (March 1, 1977 issue) will not be available for some time. At the present time, the production equipment available to us does not have the capability to print a three-colour stamp in the continuous web format required for the coil-making machine.

The reason for this second 12¢ current definitive was given in a September 30, 1977 letter to a post office customer. Postmaster General Blais's Special Assistant explained: "Because production problems precluded the selling of the stamp featuring the portrait of Her Majesty in coils of 100, it was decided to introduce a new 12 cent stamp which could be sold in sheets and coils."[13]



Figure 13. Stamp engraver Yves Baril. © Canada Post Corporation, courtesy of Library and Archives Canada and Y. Baril. Reproduction copy number posb0034.

The engraver for the finished Parliament stamp was Yves Baril, pictured in Figure 13. The steel engraving process took 76¾ hours between February 21 and March 10, 1977 for die XG1582.[14] This die's associated description was for "12 cent roll postage."[15] The pane of 100 stamps was approved on March 28, 1977.[16] This 12¢ Parliament design became available on May 3, 1977. Samples of the resulting definitives, sheet and coil formats, are displayed in Figure 14.

Originally, I stumbled onto some of the research material, which piqued my interest as to the origins of this stamp. Each investigation added another twist, another turn, until what started with a simple stamp developed into a fascinating and convoluted history of this 12¢ Parliament stamp. ✉



Figure 14. 12¢ Parliament stamps.

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2 LAC, RG 3, Accession 1990-91/257, Volume 85, File 208-6-60-O3 Part 1, "Design and Development–One cent–Definitive Issue 1971," 1969-1970.

3 Design Advisory Committee minutes in LAC, RG 3, Accession 1995-96/056, Volume 13, File 208-6-3 Part 3, "Design Advisory Committee," MIKAN 769549.

4 LAC, Privy Council Office fonds, RG 2, Series B-2, Volume 6394, File C-20-5, Cabinet Document 826/71. (Source: Library and Archives Canada/Privy Council Office fonds/RG2-B-2 Vol. 26587.)

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7 LAC, RG 3, Accession 1990-91/257, Volume 100, File 208-7-60-O3 Part 1, "Comments Complaints Adjustments–One Cent–Definitive Issue."

8 LAC, RG 3, Accession 1990-91/257, Volume 78, File 208-6-60-D6 Part 1, "Low value definitives 1977-78," 1976-1977.

9 "House replaces Queen on new 12-cent stamp," The Globe and Mail, April 23, 1977, p. 1.

10 House of Commons Debates, April 25, 1977, pp. 4936, 4942, 4943 are online at: HYPERLINK "http://parl.canadiana.ca/view/oop.debates_HOC3002_05" http://parl.canadiana.ca/view/oop.debates_HOC3002_05 .

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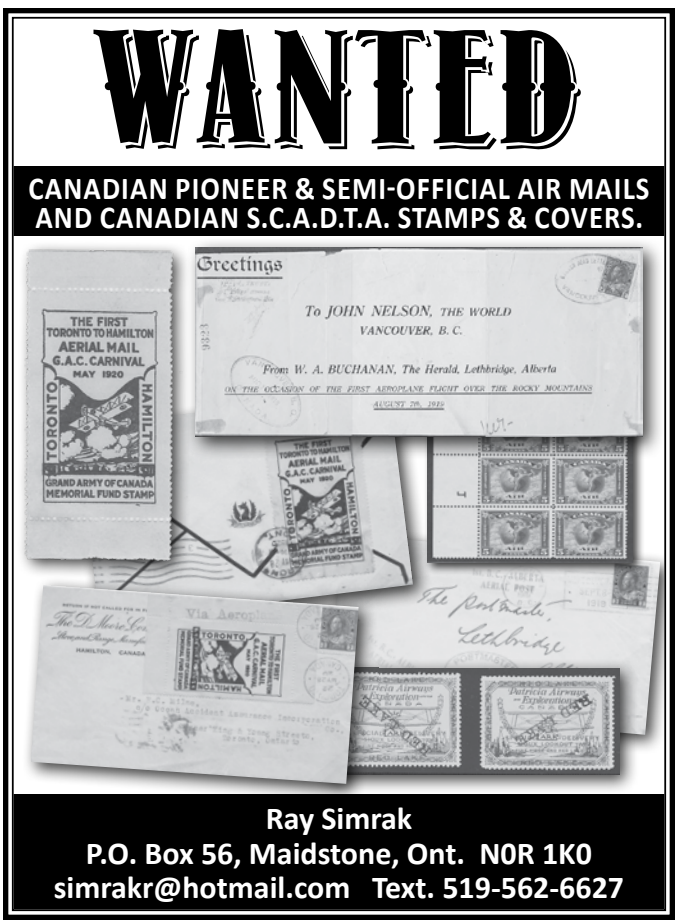
12 L. Maffett letter, February 14, 1977 in LAC, RG 3, Accession 1990-91/257, Volume 78, File 208-6-60-D6 Part 1, "Low value definitives 1977-78."

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14 Jacques Nolet, "Yves Baril, le dernier de nos gravures," Académie Québécoise d'Études Philatéliques (AQEP), Opus, No. 5, 1987.

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16 LAC, RG 3, Die approved for platemaking, March 2, 1977, MIKAN 2219187; single die proof approved March 24, 1977, MIKAN 2219175; plate proof of 100 approved March 28, 1977, MIKAN 2219179.



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WHAT'S YOUR TYPE?

A PHILATELIC HISTORY OF THE ABO BLOOD GROUP

BY JEAN WANG

If you have ever been pregnant, donated blood, or received a blood transfusion, you may know your blood type. Blood types are determined by the pattern of sugars and proteins present on the surface of your red blood cells; these in turn are determined by your genetic code. The sugars and proteins on the red cell surface are antigens, meaning they can stimulate an immune response. Your immune system normally ignores any of the antigens that are present on your own cells (so-called "self-antigens"). If non-self-antigens are encountered, for example on mismatched donor red blood cells received in a transfusion, an immune response is triggered that can result in destruction of the transfused blood cells.



Meter mark Hasler F88/F99 n. B718 with single circle town mark.

The most important blood group system in transfusion medicine is ABO. The ABO blood group is controlled by a single gene with three variants (also called alleles): A, B, and O. Every person inherits one allele from each parent, and has one of four blood types: A, B, O, or AB. The reason why the ABO group is so important is that your immune system naturally forms antibodies to the A and B antigens that are missing on your own red blood cells. This happens at an early age because substances that look like the A and B antigens are found throughout nature, for example in foods. Thus, people with type A red cells have anti-B antibodies, and vice versa. People with type O red cells have both anti-A and anti-B antibodies, while those with type AB red cells have neither antibody. If a person is transfused with red blood cells that have antigens corresponding to his or her natural antibodies, a severe reaction will result that can be fatal. People with blood type AB are considered to be universal recipients because they can receive blood of any ABO type. Conversely, type O red blood cells can be transfused to anyone, and type O individuals are universal donors.



Albania 2002.



Papua New Guinea 1980.

Prior to knowledge of ABO blood types, transfusions were performed blindly, often resulting in serious transfusion reactions, the basis of which was not understood. The first human-to-human transfusions were performed in the 1800s by British obstetrician James Blundell, who transfused blood as a last recourse to revive women who were on the verge of death due to severe bleeding after childbirth. Despite some early successes, the difficulty in performing direct transfusions and the risk of severe reactions prevented blood transfusions from becoming common practice until the early part of the 20th century.



Austria 1968, centenary of Landsteiner's birth.



Austria 2000, centenary of discovery of ABO blood types.

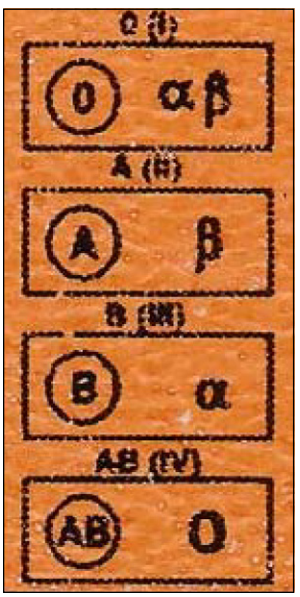
In 1900 and 1901, Austrian physician Karl Landsteiner published two small studies in which he mixed the serum (the liquid part of blood containing antibodies) and the red blood cells of different individuals. Doctors knew at the time that such mixing sometimes resulted in clumping of the cells, but this phenom-

enon was thought to be a consequence of disease. Landsteiner recognized that the clumping was actually an immune reaction. He noted that some mixtures clumped and others didn't; on the basis of the pattern of reactions, he grouped his subjects into three groups, which he called A, B, and C. This was the first description of the ABO blood types (the designation C would later be changed to O). In 1902, two of Landsteiner's students performed a larger study and identified the fourth and least common type, AB. The discovery of the ABO blood types ushered in a new era of safe blood transfusions. Landsteiner is widely regarded as the Father of Transfusion Medicine, and in 1930 was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

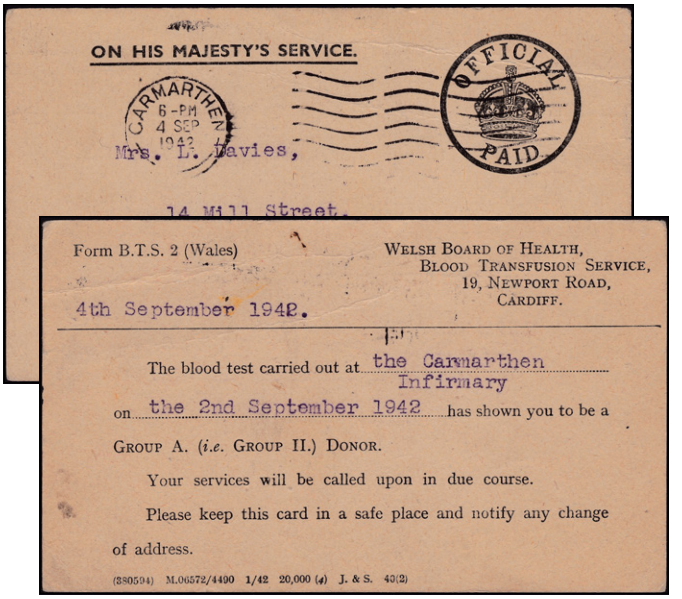
Many of us can pinpoint a stamp or cover that piqued our interest in a particular aspect of philately. The stamp shown here, issued in 1999 by Romania as part of a series depicting famous people and events of the 20th century, was my introduction to the history of transfusion medicine. The stamp commemorates Landsteiner's landmark discovery and packs a lot of information into a small space. The boxes at the left show the ABO blood types: from top to bottom, O, A, B, AB. Inside each box is a circle indicating the antigens present on the red blood cells of that type, and Greek letters (αβ, β, α, O) indicating the antibodies present in the serum. The diamond-shaped diagram illustrates blood type compatibility for transfusions, with universal donor type O at the top and universal recipient type AB at the bottom. If you look carefully, you will see Roman numerals in parentheses next to the blood group labels above each box: O (I), A (II), B (III), AB (IV). Blood groups are taught in medical school, but I had not previously seen these Roman numerals in the context of the ABO blood group classification.



Romania 1999, Landsteiner and discovery of ABO blood types.



A little digging revealed that the Roman numerals on the stamp correspond to the Janský classification of the ABO blood group. Jan Janský was a Czech neurologist and psychiatrist who tried to find a correlation between mental diseases and blood groups. Of course he found none, but in 1907 he published his findings in a study titled "Hematological study of psychotics", in which he grouped blood into four types labeled I, II, III, and IV (in order of frequency). At the time, his paper, written in Czech, passed almost unnoticed. Three years later, without knowledge of Janský's study, American physician William Moss also worked out the four ABO blood types and labeled them I through IV. This became known as the Moss System. Because the Moss system was published in English, it was more widely adopted, especially in the US, France and England. Unfortunately, Janský and Moss gave different labels to the O and AB types: O was Janský I and Moss IV, and AB was Janský IV and Moss I. It soon became apparent that the use of two arbitrary numerical classifications in which the numbers did not agree could easily result in confusion and fatal mistakes in matching blood. Despite attempts by international organizations to promote the adoption of a single nomenclature, during the 1920s and 1930s all three blood group classification systems (Janský, Moss and Landsteiner) were in use at different hospitals. For example, a study published in 1940 in the Canadian Medical Association Journal showed that in Ontario, the Landsteiner ABO classification was used in Ottawa, Janský in Toronto, and Moss in Hamilton, London and Windsor; both Janský and Moss were used by hospitals in Peterborough and Guelph! It was finally the looming prospect of WWII, with the movement of troops to and from all corners of the world, that led to the universal adoption of Landsteiner's ABO classification. Even so, the Moss nomenclature persisted for a time, as can be seen on this 1942 blood donor card from the Blood Transfusion Service of the Welsh Board of Health.


ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

CARMARTHEN 6-PM 4 SEP 1942

OFFICIAL PAID

Mrs. L. Davies,

14 Mill Street.

Form B.T.S. 2 (Wales)

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH,
BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE,
19, NEWPORT ROAD,
CARDIFF.

4th September 1942.

The blood test carried out at the Carmarthen Infirmary on the 2nd September 1942 has shown you to be a GROUP A. (*i.e.* GROUP II.) DONOR.

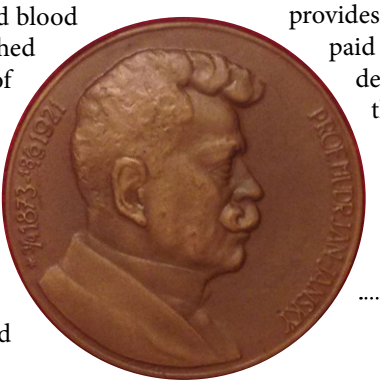
Your services will be called upon in due course.

Please keep this card in a safe place and notify any change of address.

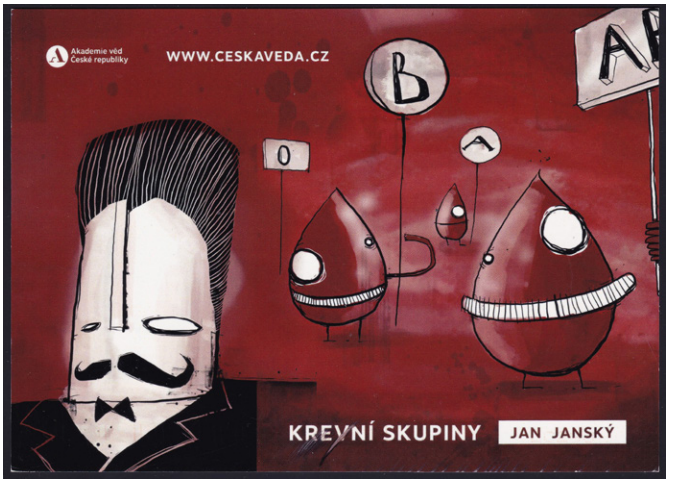
(380594) M.00572/4490 1/42 20,000 (4) J. & S. 40(2)

Official paid card from the Welsh Blood Transfusion Service, informing the donor that she is Group A (Landsteiner) and Group II (Moss).

Janský may not be well known in our part of the world, but he is celebrated by blood donation services in the Czech Republic. His image appears on medals given by the former Czechoslovak Red Cross (ČSČK, Český červený kříž) to blood donors who reached a certain number of donations. Czech Post currently provides an online service for sending prepaid postcards anywhere in the world. The design of the indicium printed during the month of October 2018 depicted the ABO blood types, and a likeness of Janský, along with the logo of the Czech Academy of Sciences, appeared on the front of the postcard if the sender did not upload a custom image.



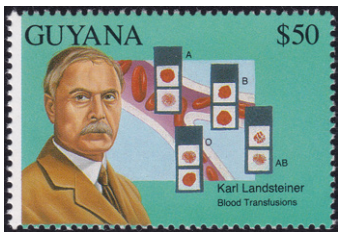
Jan Janský on bronze blood donor medal from ČSČK.





Indicium on Czech Post prepaid postcard depicting ABO blood types, with Jan Janský on the front of the postcard.

I'll leave you with an interesting stamp design error pertaining to the ABO blood types. In 1993, Guyana issued six souvenir sheets of nine stamps each depicting famous people. Landsteiner appears on one of the stamps for his contributions to blood transfusion. Along with his portrait and a drawing of red cells in a blood vessel, the stamp depicts four blood grouping cards labeled with the ABO blood types. Blood grouping on a card is done by placing a drop of a person's blood onto each of two circled areas that have been coated with dried antibody serum (anti-A or anti-B). If the red cells have the antigen that corresponds to the antibody in the circle, clumping will be observed as a speckled pattern. On the stamp, clumping can be seen in both circles of the card labeled 'AB', indicating the presence of both A and B antigens on the red cells. However, the pattern seen on the card labeled 'B' (no clumping in either circle) actually belongs to type O – the labels 'O' and 'B' have been switched. This design error is a perfect example of a philatelic element that can be used in a thematic collection to illustrate the care that must be taken to avoid errors in blood grouping! ✉



Guyana 1993, design error in blood grouping cards.

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Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, 1845-1923

THE X-RAY MAN SIGNATURE



BY MICHAEL PEACH

Some remarkable discoveries were made in physics in the late 1890s, by physicists studying discharges in a Crookes tube. On November 8, 1895 W.C. Röntgen at the University of Würzburg, Germany discovered X-rays and in 1897 the electron was discovered by Sir J.J. Thomson at the University of Cambridge, England. Both were early winners of the Nobel Prize in Physics. Röntgen was awarded the first prize in 1901 (fig. 1) and Thomson the 1906 prize. Röntgen had previously been awarded the Rumford medal of the Royal Society (London) in 1896.


KONGLIGA SVENSKA
VETENSKAPS-AKADEMIEN

har vid sitt sammanträde den 12 Nov. 1901 i enlighet med föreskrifterna i det af

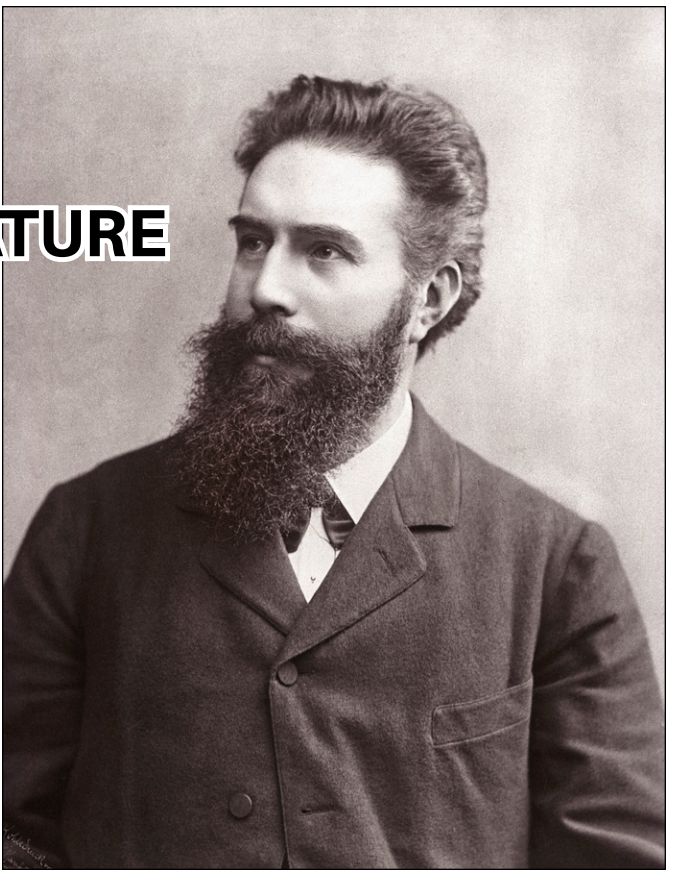
ALFRED NOBEL

den 27 November 1895 upprättade testamente beslutat att tilldela det pris som denna år bortgifves åt den som inom fysikens område har gjort den viktigaste upptäckt eller uppfinning till

WILHELM CONRAD
RÖNTGEN

såsom ett erkännande af den utomordentliga förtjenst han inlagt genom upptäckten

Fig. 1 Röntgen's Nobel Prize Award.



Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen.

Röntgen was born on March 27, 1845 in Remscheid-Lennep, Germany. When he was three, his family moved to the Netherlands and he went to school in Utrecht. In 1865 he started his studies at the Eidgenössischen Polytechnischen Schule in Zürich and obtained a Diplom in Macheningenieur (Masters in Mechanical Engineering) followed by a Doctor of Philosophy degree (Physics) in 1868 with a dissertation on Studies of Gasses. He subsequently held various academic positions and in 1888 became Professor of Physics and Director of the University of Würzburg Physical Institute. In 1900 he moved to the significantly larger Physical Institute of University of Munich.

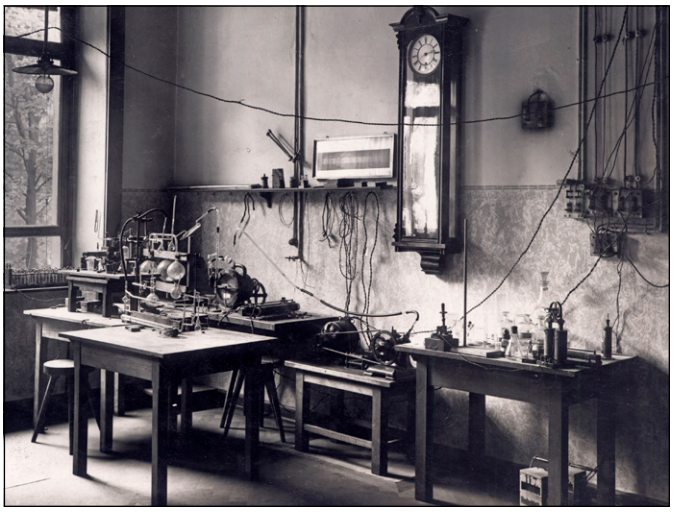


Fig. 2 Röntgen's laboratory around 1900.

In 1872 he married Anna Bertha Ludwig. They had no children, although they adopted Anna's niece. While in Würzburg the Röntgens lived on the top floor of the Institute. As he had inherited a considerable sum on the death of his father, the Nobel prize monies were donated to the University of Würzburg.

His famous discovery was made in Würzburg. On November 8, 1895 while experimenting (fig. 2) with discharges in a Crookes tube he found a new type of radiation, the X-rays, that caused nearby crystals of barium platinocyanide to fluoresce. Further experiments followed and he found using a photographic plate that the rays passed through various materials, such as cardboard. He was able to obtain an outline of the bones in his wife's hand (fig. 3). Her wedding ring can be seen, the first medically diagnostic X-ray. The non-charged rays are similar to light waves, but have a much shorter wavelength.



Fig. 3 First x-ray of Frau Röntgen's hand.

The discovery was made at Physical Institute, Pleiecherring 8, that was renamed Röntgenring in 1909. It is now the Fachhochschule Würzburg- Schweinfurt, and houses a small museum, the Röntgen Memorial Site (figs. 4, 5, 6). One of the two rooms is a mock up of the original laboratory (fig. 7). The other room has an early X-ray machine with the image being recorded on the photograph (fig. 8).



Fig. 4 Würzburg Physical Institute.



Fig. 5 Commemorative Tablet.



Fig. 6 Street sign.



Fig. 7 Museum Laboratory.



Fig. 8 Early X-ray setup at Museum.

Röntgen's original paper, the first of three, "On A New Kind Of Rays" (Über eine neue Art von Strahlen), was published on December 28, 1895. The news about the new kind of rays was reported in the Wiener Presse on January 5, 1896 and rapidly spread around the world. He presented his discovery to a meeting of the Würzburg Physico-Medical Society on January 23, 1896. At this meeting he took a picture of the hand of his friend, the distinguished anatomist Albert von Koelliker (fig. 9), who proposed that the new rays be named after their discoverer, Röntgen Strahlen. Röntgen rays, known in English as



Fig. 9 X-ray of Albert von Koelliker's hand.

X-rays, is the name originally used by Röntgen. Such was the impact of this discovery that the name Röntgen has become a standard verb/adjective in the German language.

Besides being used for medical and other diagnostic purposes, such as checking structures for metal fatigue, X-rays have been used in the determination of crystal structures. The impact of the computer on X-ray technology has been immense. Medical X-rays can now be recorded as digital images, that are available immediately. CAT (computer axial tomography) scans generate three dimensional images. In the scientific field the determination of crystal structures using X-rays is now a task that takes about a day, whereas before the widespread use of computers, using slides rules and tables of logarithms, the determination of one crystal structure was sufficient for the award of the Ph.D. degree.

Numerous stamps have featured Röntgen and X-rays. The first stamp with Röntgen's portrait was issued by Danzig in 1939 as part of an anti-cancer campaign (fig.10). In 1952 the Deutsche Bundespost followed with a stamp showing Röntgen's profile to mark the 50th anniversary of the award of the Nobel Prize (fig. 11). The Swedish stamp series honouring Nobel Prize winners started in 1961, with four of the 1901 winners, including Röntgen. There were three values, 20, 40 and 50 öre printed in different colours (fig. 12). In 1965 the Deutsche Demokratische Republik marked the 120th anniversary of his birth with a stamp (fig. 13). Subsequently Spain issued a stamp in 1967 for the First European Congress of Radiology showing Röntgen, an early X-ray generator and the atomic orbitals (2p) around a central nucleus (fig. 14). Many countries issued stamps to mark the 100th anniversary of the discovery, all showing various aspects of the early technology, including the generation of X-rays and images of a hand using a photographic plate and Röntgen. Some are illustrated here, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Korea, Malaysia and Monaco (figs. 15-21).



Fig. 10 1939 Danzig anticancer stamp .



Fig. 11 1951 Germany 30 pf stamp marking 50th Anniversary of the award of the Nobel Prize.



Fig. 12 1961 Swedish stamp with four 1901 Nobel prize winners.

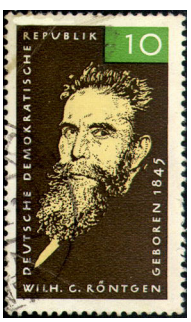


Fig. 13 1965 East German 10 pf stamp for the 120th anniversary of his birth.



Fig. 14 1967 First European Congress of Radiology.

Exposure to X-rays and gamma rays is now measured in Röntgens, R. In 1994 the short-lived chemical element number 111 was discovered and was named Roentgenium, Rg. ✉

Figures 2,3 and 9 are courtesy of the Deutsches Röntgen Museum, Remscheid-Lennep.



Fig. 15 1995 Czech Republic stamp.



Fig. 16 1995 Egypt stamp



Fig. 17 1995 Finland stamp 4.30.



Fig. 18 1995 100 pf German stamp.



Fig. 19 1995 Korea.

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Sir John A. Macdonald - THE MAN WHO KNEW HOW TO HERD CATS

BY LANE ROBSON

Sir Wilfred Laurier once remarked, 'Macdonald is Canadian history itself.'



July 29, 1927. Diamond Anniversary of Confederation. One cent Sir John A. Macdonald.

Macdonald was a formidable character, loved by many and hated by some. His accomplishments are many, and he is acknowledged to have literally forged the Canada of today. He was a man of his times, but in the almost half century of his political tenure he did make mistakes. Beginnings are important for a country, and mistakes made at the outset sometimes linger. Sadly, two centuries later, even in a more enlightened Canada, some of his mistakes continue to fester.

John Alexander Macdonald was born in Glasgow in 1815 and his family immigrated to Canada when he was five years old. At that time, Canada was a wilderness. The entire highway system was made up of rivers and lakes. Upper Canada (Ontario) had fewer than two hundred thousand people; and Kingston, where the Macdonald's settled, was the largest community with a population of four thousand. Eighty percent of Canadians were farmers or fishermen and, by necessity, these mostly rural families lived a solitary and self-sufficient life. Social amenities were few and far between. Two out of five children did not live past the age of five. School was not compulsory in Upper Canada until 1874. While schools, libraries, and hospitals might have been in short supply, taverns were not. An 1842 survey in Kingston counted 136 taverns for a population of fewer than five thousand individuals.

Emigration from Scotland during the 18th and 19th centuries populated the British Empire with industrious men and women who shaped the colonies of today. The Industrial Revolution was in full swing and liberal discussions of the day included how to enjoy the benefits of capitalism without compromising ethics, and how to balance the aspirations of the individual against the needs of society in general.

Macdonald's family believed in education and, although finances were tight, they managed to pay for his schooling. He walked three miles to school every morning, even in inclement weather. He was an avid reader and had a legendary memory. At the age of 15 years, he articled to become a lawyer and, five years later, he opened his office in Kingston. Macdonald was a lawyer first and foremost, with a deep respect for fairness and due process inherent in British law.

At the age of 29, in 1844, he was asked to stand for election in Kingston. He won, and remained an elected politician for most of his life until his death at the age of 76.

There was nothing united about Canada in the early and mid-19th century. Upper Canada was English and protestant. Lower Canada (Quebec) was French and catholic. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were separate colonies that had more in common with Britain and New England than Upper and Lower Canada. Victoria was a British colony on the Pacific coast but the land between was largely an unknown and lawless wilderness. The United States was more developed. As an emerging financial force, America was poised to succeed Britain as the world's most powerful empire. Britain was an absentee landlord with a wavering political sense of the value of Canada in the Empire. There were rebellions in both Upper and Lower Canada in the middle part of the century. American politicians saw this unrest as an opportunity and they coveted the land and natural resources.

Macdonald seemed to understand what was necessary. His underlying principles were that strong ties to Britain should be maintained and that Canada needed to make decisions as a united country. His two most important accomplishments were to achieve confederation and build the transcontinental railway. These seminal events insured that Canada was not annexed by the United States.

To unite the various factions of the time required a finesse that perhaps only Macdonald could have accomplished. Goldwin Smith, a leading political commentator, summarized Macdonald's lifelong mission as the need to 'hold together a base of elements, national, religious, sectional and personal, that are as motley as the component patches of any crazy quilt.' In Richard Gwyn's words, 'Macdonald knew how to herd cats.'

Macdonald was the quintessential consensus builder. Specifically, he understood the needs of the French in Lower Canada. In an 1856 letter, Macdonald wrote about the



Fathers of Confederation. Macdonald is appropriately in the middle, standing tall. Courtesy of Archives Canada.

French, 'Treat them as a nation and they will act as a free people usually do, generously. Call them a faction and they become factious.'

Canada was not much of a democracy at the time. The vote was limited to men who owned sufficient property, which was only 15 percent of the population in 1867. Macdonald understood and catered to this group. Regardless of the party name, the issues promoted by the various political groups ranged mostly at the conservative end of the modern political spectrum. Even so, Macdonald believed he was more 'liberal' than most of his political peers and, when his party won the 1854 election, it was under a new name - the Liberal-Conservative Party. After he was chosen leader he redefined the party as progressive conservatives.

Macdonald understood how to make the Canadian politic work. He invented the formula for electoral success in Canada. He realized that success was based on achieving a centrist coalition with a strong French-English alliance.

Perhaps no other individual could have achieved the consensus necessary for confederation. Macdonald had many attributes that contributed to his success. He's described as inexhaustibly competitive, with an entire absence of prejudice in his large and liberal mind, spontaneous and unrehearsed. He understood every chord of the human heart, treated all people as his equal, never despaired and never complained, made decisions easily and confidently, and wasn't moralistic. He was adept at putting down hecklers in a way that never humiliated them, and importantly, he was funny. He consistently held his audiences. His listeners knew that at one point or another Macdonald would make them laugh, often at themselves. He engendered loyalty. W.F. Maclean, an opposition M.P. wrote about his supporters, 'they served him because they loved him, and because with all his great powers they saw in him their own frailties.' Macdonald was everyman.

His significant failures include the CPR scandal, the execution of Louis Riel, a head tax on Chinese workers, and neglect of western Natives during a time when many died of starvation. He was an unapologetic public drunkard.

His accomplishments include confederation, the transcontinental railway, the national policy for tariff protection, establishment of the North West Mounted Police (RCMP), the first immigration from outside the U.K. (1869), the first labour legislation, the Bank Act of 1871, legal protection for women, the Franchise Act of 1885, and finessing the choice of Ottawa as the capital.

He was a tireless worker and he never stopped trying to make things better for Canada. In his own words, 'My plan thro' life is never to give up; if I don't carry a thing this year, I will next.'

Canada has issued six stamps that feature Macdonald. The famous Fathers of Confederation painting is featured on two stamps issued to commemorate the 50th and 60th anniversaries. The painting by Robert Harris was on display in the Parliament buildings until destroyed in the 1916 fire. Edwin H. Gunn engraved both stamps. The engraving of the three cent brown 1917 stamp cropped out individuals on the sides. The engraving of the two cent green 1927 stamp shows the entire group.



1917 1927



June 29, 1927, two cent Fathers of Confederation FDC. George Eppstadt was the first person to use a cacheted FDC in Canada.



June 29, 1927 Eppstadt FDC. Block of four.

For the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation a one cent orange stamp was issued. The stamp was design by Herbert Schwartz based on a photograph by William James Topley and engraved by Edwin H. Gunn.



June 29, 1927, Historical Series.

As part of the 1929 Historical Series, Macdonald is present on a 12 cent green that also features Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Gunn also engraved this stamp.

The Caricature Definitive series, issued in 1973, featured a one cent orange stamp with the portrait of Macdonald.

On January 11, 2015, the 200th Anniversary of the birth of Macdonald, Canada Post issued a commemorative stamp with his portrait. ✉





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TOTALLY ECLIPSED in Canada

BY DAVID K. FOOT*

INTRODUCTION

Phil Visser's 'Totally Eclipsed' article in the July/August 2018 edition of TCP captures the enjoyment of eclipse chasers and suggests solar eclipses as a new collecting topical. As a 'veteran' of 23 solar eclipse expeditions since 1970, my eclipse collection currently fills seven frames, or 112 pages, with issues and covers from the 21st century still to be included.

A solar eclipse collection embraces the world, all eras, and can include stamps and postal history, as well as commemorative and first day covers. Total solar eclipses occur when the moon completely blocks the sun, resulting in a moving shadow on the earth. They occur approximately twice every three years, although often in hard-to-reach locations.

The first total solar eclipse stamp was issued by Mexico in 1942 as part of a six-stamp set commemorating an astrophysics congress and the inauguration of the observatory at Tonazintia. Romania issued the first stamps for a specific eclipse in 1961, but the two stamps were issued on June 13, well after the eclipse on February 15. The Cook Islands were the first to issue an eclipse stamp on eclipse day – May 31, 1965.

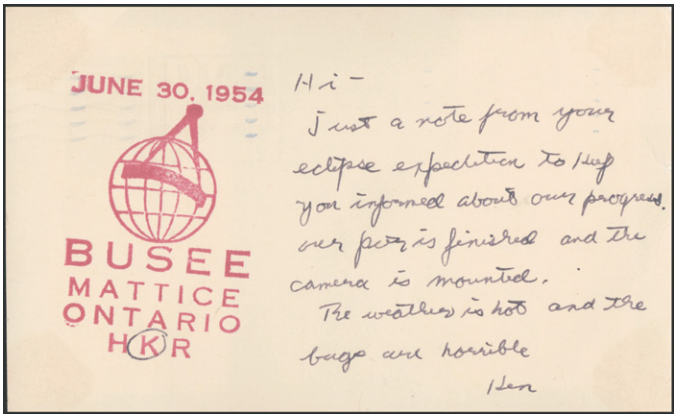


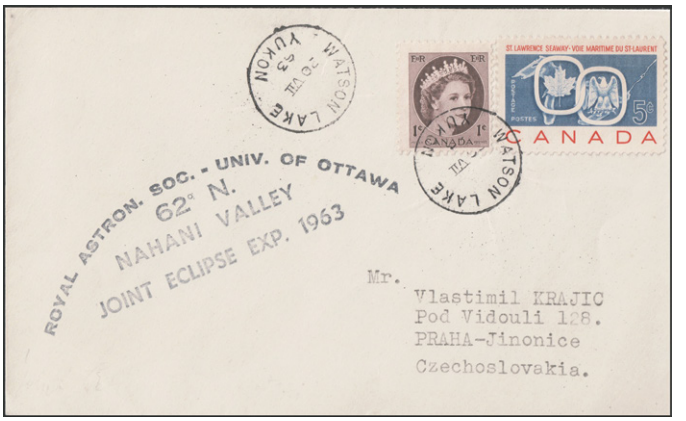
Postal history associated with total solar eclipses can go back over 150 years. Scientists mounted expeditions to view eclipses starting in the mid-19th century, in part to explore the nature of the sun and its surrounds. For example, the 1912 post card from Brazil has the notation 'All ready for the eclipse' and is signed by British astronomer A.S. Eddington who became famous for confirming Einstein's theory of relativity using the total solar eclipse of 1919. He was clouded out in 1912.





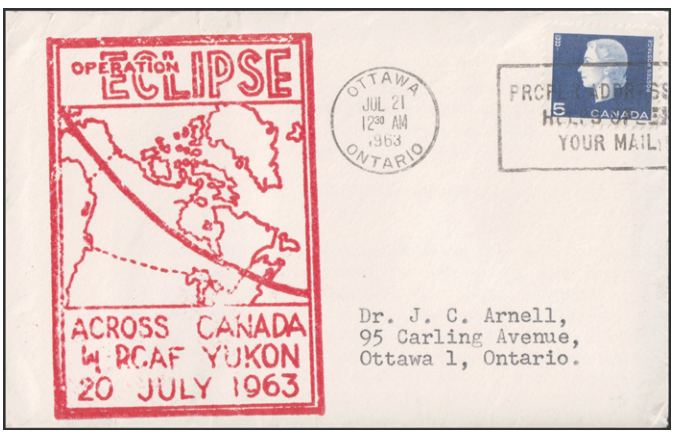






CANADIAN ECLIPSES

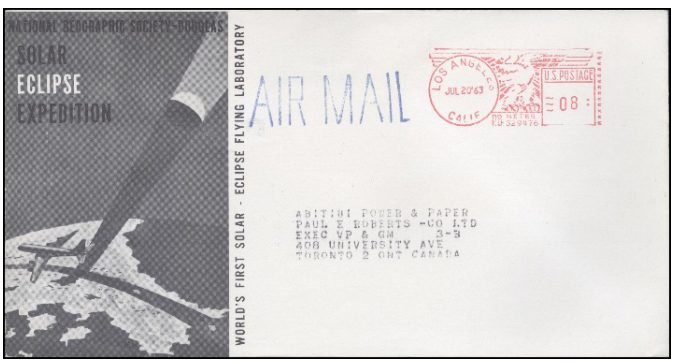
Scientists and astronomers have been active in observing eclipses in Canada. Despite Canada having experienced total solar eclipses in 1932 and 1945, the earliest item in my collection is a post card for the eclipse on June 30, 1954, mailed from Mattice, Ontario from the Brown University Solar Eclipse Expedition, BUSEE. Sent by Kenneth Kinsey, a graduate student member of the expedition, he comments on the hot weather and horrible bugs. Incidentally, the path of totality travelled over the arctic to Sweden, which issued pictorial eclipse postmarks for four cities on the eclipse path over Sweden. These are the second earliest pictorial eclipse postmarks, the earliest being by Japan in 1936.



The eclipse of July 20, 1963 swept across Canada from the Yukon to the southern tip of Nova Scotia. The Royal Canadian Air Force provided a specially equipped turbo-prop aircraft for viewing the eclipse from the air. The speed of the aircraft, flying along the eclipse path near Great Slave Lake, increased the one minute 39 second eclipse by 20 per cent. With defence research board support, the Dominion Observatory coordinated the scientific observations. Jack Arnell was the Scientific Advisor to the chief of air staff and coordinator of the expedition. In addition to cacheted covers postmarked at Ottawa on July 21 after the flight, I have covers from a preliminary navigation check flight on June 3, an instrument calibration flight on July 10 and a dress rehearsal flight on July 18.

The 1963 eclipse attracted other expeditions. The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada and the University of Ottawa coordinated an expedition to the Nahani Valley to observe the eclipse. The cover is postmarked at Watson Lake on eclipse day and addressed to Czechoslovakia. A specially equipped Delta Airlines DC-8 jetliner also flew along the eclipse path over Great Slave Lake, increasing the viewing time by 42 per cent. Astronaut Scott Carpenter was on board, along with Jocelyn Gill, chief astronomer for Project Mercury, who signed this cover. The Douglas Aircraft Company produced a commemorative envelope for this flight that was meter cancelled at Los Angeles on eclipse day. The illustrated cover is addressed to an executive vice-president at Abitibi Power and Paper in Toronto. These envelopes usually include an enclosure describing the flight details billed as the world's first solar eclipse flying laboratory.

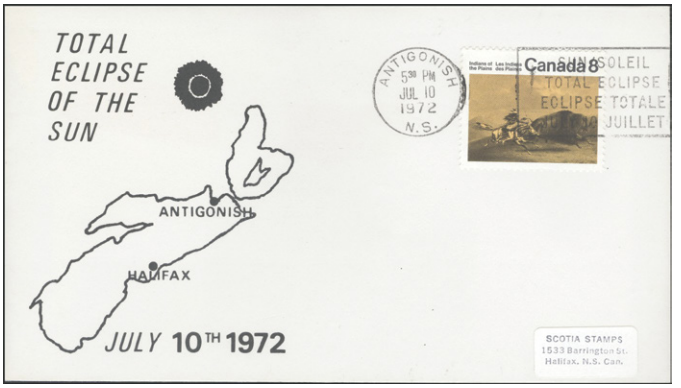


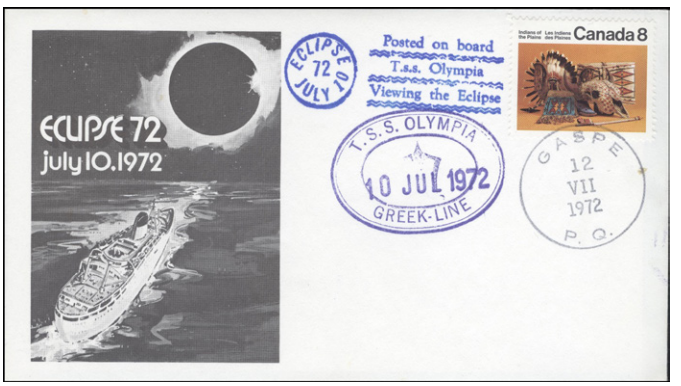


My first total solar eclipse viewing was on March 7, 1970 when the path of totality, having started in the Pacific Ocean and crossing Mexico, grazed the eastern seaboard of the United States and continued over the southern tip of Nova Scotia before crossing Newfoundland and ending in the Atlantic Ocean. While I have numerous related covers from the USA, I have none from Canada.

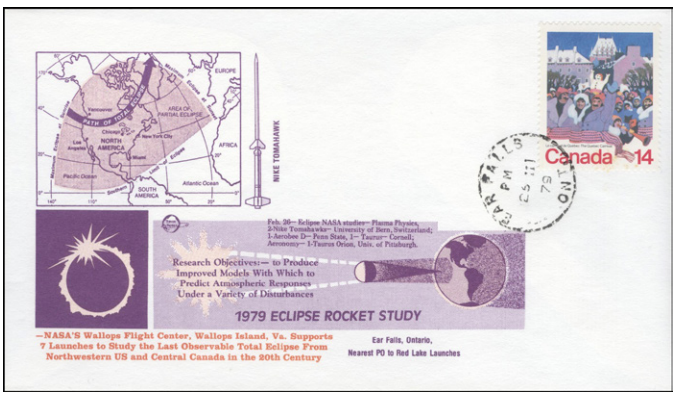
The first eclipse slogan cancellation was used at Antigonish, Nova Scotia for the eclipse of July 1972. The machine cancel included a bilingual four-line SUN/SOLEIL /TOTAL

ECLIPSE /ECLIPSE TOTALE /JULY 10 JUILLET slogan to the right of the circular town dated hub. A longer, 230mm, cacheted 'Official First Day Cover' for this eclipse is much more elusive than the one illustrated with this article.

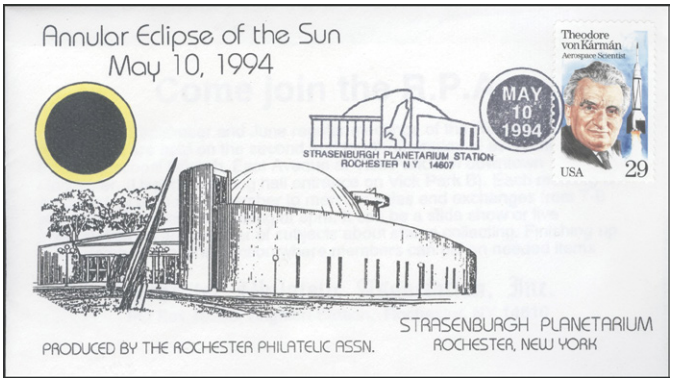




The 1972 eclipse attracted a cruise ship. The TSS Olympia departed New York on July 8 and passengers viewed the eclipse on board. The oval GREEK-LINE ship mark is unusual on these covers postmarked at Gaspe on July 12, two days after the eclipse. Usually these commemorative covers also include an insert describing the tour and participating planetariums. Personally produced covers for this eclipse are also known, as are U.S. covers postmarked at Chatanika, Alaska from the Los Alamos/Sandia Solar Eclipse Expedition that fired a Terrier Sandhawk rocket to take scientific measurements during the eclipse.



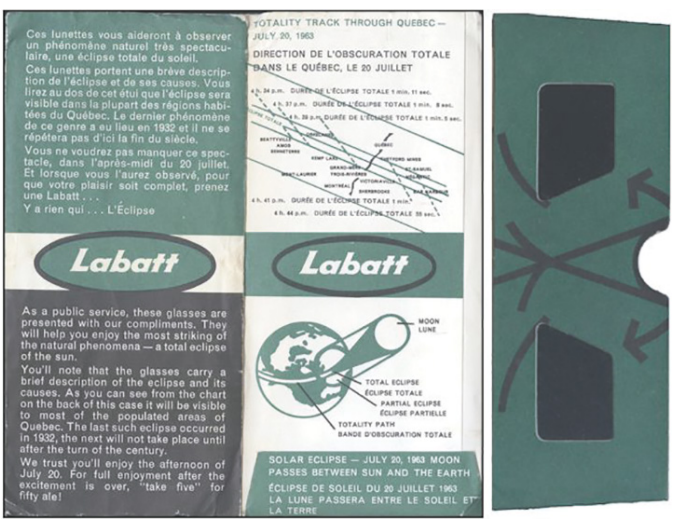
The February 1979 eclipse crossed the north western USA before turning northeast over Manitoba, Quebec and Baffin Island. Maximum totality of two minutes 49 seconds occurred near the Ontario-Manitoba border. Once again rockets were used for atmospheric experiments. Cacheted covers commemorating pre-eclipse, February 24, and eclipse day, February 26 firings were postmarked at Ear Falls, Ontario, the nearest post office to the Red Lake launches. I was at Gimli, Manitoba for this eclipse and it was so cold that camera shutters froze. Post cards with the eclipse path were available for mailing and USA covers from Goldendale, Washington are also known for this eclipse.



Sometimes when the moon is more distant on its elliptical path, the moon does not completely cover the sun during totality resulting in a narrow 'ring of fire' to the earthbound observer. These eclipses are called annular solar eclipses. One such eclipse occurred on May 10, 1994. The eclipse path headed northeast from Mexico, over the USA including Lakes Erie and Ontario, entered Canada around Point Pelee in Ontario and continued east to Nova Scotia. The Rochester Philatelic Association produced a cacheted cover for this eclipse with an insert advertising club meetings and a brief description of the annular eclipse. My covers from Point Pelee are not cacheted.



A philatelic eclipse collection may also include personalized stamps. Dedicated astronomers, both amateur and professional, find this an enjoyable way to demonstrate their interests. Jay Anderson, the eclipse weather expert who



Continued on next page

ECLIPSED...

Continued from previous page

has co-authored the NASA Eclipse Bulletins, has produced personalized Canadian eclipse stamps that he has used on his mail. There are many dedicated astronomers in Canada and I would be surprised if Jay were alone in this endeavour.

Ancillary eclipse-related material is also available for inclusion in philatelic collections. As noted above, it is always a treat to find enclosures in covers, especially when they provide useful details regarding the eclipse and associated events. Commercial covers may include letters or other personal observations. Post cards with eclipse-related images and messages are fun.

Eclipse 'glasses' is another collectable. The sun's rays can damage the eye when looking at the partial phases surrounding total solar eclipses or at annular eclipses. Eclipse glasses are solar filters that protect the eyes. They are produced and made available by many organizations. For example, Labatt provided complimentary eclipse glasses in Quebec for the 1963 eclipse. Collections can also include other items like posters, patches, pins, T-shirts, beer cans, etc – the list is endless.

CONCLUSION

Even though Canada has yet to issue an eclipse stamp, this article demonstrates that it is possible to build an enjoyable solar eclipse topical collection with Canadian related items. The next total solar eclipse in Canada occurs on April 8, 2024. Perhaps this will be an opportunity for Canada to issue its first solar eclipse stamp. ✉

** David K. Foot (david@footwork.com) is a member of the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada and served on Canada Post's Stamp Advisory Committee over 2012-18.*





Steven McLachlan with the poem.

A Philatelist's Psalm

BY ERMA V. BERKLEY

Stamp collecting is my hobby, I shall not be bored.
It maketh me do research in far places;
It causeth me to correspond with odd people;
It keepeth me alert;
It leadeth me into areas of understanding for curiosity's sake.
Yea, though I live through a winter of inclement weather,
I will fear no boredom, for my stamps are with me;
Their beauty and their history they intrigue me;
They provideth me a means of escaping from the tensions of my responsibilities;
They filleth my house with books;
My cash runneth lower,
Surely interest and knowledge shall follow me all the days of my life,
And I will be listed in the ranks of the philatelists forever.

Editor's Note: My thanks to regular contributor, Jim Measures RPSC, and Murray Clark, editor of the New Zealand Stamp Collectors' Club Bulletin, for bringing this poem to my attention. The poem was discovered by Steven McLachlan. It was pasted in the front of an old stamp album he purchased. He was so intrigued by it that he passed it along to Clark for inclusion in the newsletter.

SENTIMENTS in Silk

BY DOREEN FITZGERALD

While visiting a fellow collector a number of years ago, I was shown a silk postcard for the first time. From that moment on, I have been fascinated by these little works of art. Having always been involved with needlework of some type, I was intrigued by the workmanship and beauty of these little bits of history. Someone had taken the time to select them to send to someone special and, if you stop to read the message, they give an insight into people's lives.

I collect embroidered postcards as opposed to woven silk postcards. The woven silks, where the picture is woven into the silk fabric, appeared in the mid-to late-1800s. The embroidered silks didn't appear until the early 1900s. They consisted of a piece of silk material that had been embroidered by hand and glued on a white card printed on the back with a place for the message and the address. A frame was glued over the silk to make it look like a picture. Strips of starched silk material were repeatedly hand-embroidered with the same pattern, and then sent off to a publisher to be mounted. These were costly to purchase. Interest in them waned until the beginning of the Great War. That's when soldiers, especially from the British and Commonwealth forces, took a shine to them. These military men earned more than their European counterparts, and they were looking for something to send home to their loved ones. A booming business ensued. By the end of the war, some were being produced by machines. There were two types: one using four colours; and, later, another using six. Unfortunately, the quality went down with the use of machinery.



These two postcards done by the same publisher have the same design done in different colours. One below is dated Aug. 1918.

No one knows how many were produced, or how many designs there were, and little is written about them. Sometimes, when someone ran out of one colour of thread they would just pick up another colour and continue on. So there is some variety in colours to add to the numbers. I located two publications, both written in England, and there are a couple of good websites.

These postcards do not have the name of their publishers printed on them like a lot of other postcards. They have initials, but not the actual name of the publisher. There were exceptions, and all were established publishers, like Raphael Tuck & Sons, the International Art Co. and E. Le Deley. Many of them were produced in France.

The silks are broken into two categories: hearts and flowers, and patriotic themes. There is little information available about hearts and flowers, but there is a lot more interest in the patriotic type. That's because there are both postcard collectors, and military collectors.

My collecting interest includes embroidered silks that were sent home by the Canadian military during World War I. You have to rely on the message on the back, and the return mailing address of the sender. Sometimes, even though they did not go through the mail, there is a name and address written on the back. The ones I've seen were all written in pencil, as they would have been easy to carry. Indeed, a great many servicemen let the message on the card do the talking.



Envelope-type post card with pocket for more attractive cards.

In some postcards, called envelope cards, there was a little pocket to open, with a small card inserted with an added greeting. Sometimes, there was even a silk handkerchief included as an added gift. Some of the postcards were signed by the artist for an added collecting interest.

Few were mailed directly. In 1912, regulations were implemented to prohibit direct mailing as it interfered with the sorting process. I have only acquired one card mailed directly. Over the years, I have been able to find three examples of an addressed envelope with the silk postcard inside. The practice was to keep the postcard as a keepsake, and throw away the envelope.



Envelope with silk mailed inside.

The postcards were usually purchased in glassine envelopes from Y.M.C.A. sights set up for the military. I have been told that sometimes there was a hole in the glassine envelope and, if the post card was mailed home in those, the cancel was often directed at that hole. I have one cancelled CHYNGTON CAMP POST OFFICE, SEAFORD, which was a Canadian camp in England.



Hole in glassine envelope.

The hearts and flower cards featured forget-me-nots, pansies, butterflies, horseshoes, scenes and holiday greetings to loved ones: girlfriends, wives, mothers, sisters and other family members.



Hearts and flowers to my mother.

Often, these loving messages were, 'To my Wife,' or a particular family member, embroidered on the front.

The patriotic postcards featured the colours of the flags of the Allies, whose numbers increased as more countries entered the conflict. They also had the years that the soldier was overseas, scenes of camp life, and souvenirs from a specific country or city. These postcards had greetings to loved ones as well, but the flag was ever present. In the case of holiday greetings, like Happy Easter, the flag would appear on the eggs.



Christmas patriotic.

They could say souvenir of a certain city, or country, or something like 'Kisses from France.' Some would include patriotic sayings about the war, like, 'Right is Might' 'Victory' 'United' or 'Until the end.'

The patriotic postcard also had references to particular regiments from different countries that had troops overseas. I have seen silks from most of the Allied forces. There are quite a number from the United Kingdom and Australia. Some are scarcer than others as in any other field of collecting. Canadian regiments or battalions, for example, are by far the most collectible and the hardest to find, especially those that have the actual name and/or badges of particular regiments or battalions.



Battalion Badge.

So, think of hearts and flowers, and patriotic cards, and then think of postcards with butterflies, pansies, horse shoes, or holiday greetings that could all provide a specific collecting field. I hope I have encouraged you to look more closely at these beautiful pieces, so that you may include them in your own collections. ✉

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

AVANTAGES D'UN CLUB D'ÊTRE MEMBRE CHAPÎTRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

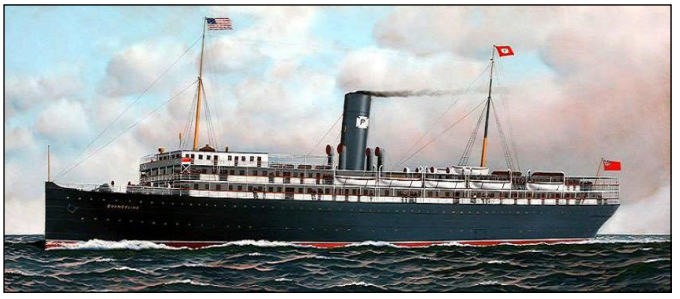
- Accès au régime d'assurance de La SRPC
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- Accès à tous les services aux membres offerts par le Bureau national



Peril At Sea

BY MICHAEL SOMERVILLE

Next time you take a cruise or even contemplate one, spare a thought for the 90 poor souls aboard the *SS Yarmouth Castle*, who died a horrific death on the night of November 13, 1965. Their passenger liner was 120 miles east of Miami and 60 miles northwest of Nassau in the Bahamas. She was an elderly cruise ship, and a minnow by today's standards, but the lessons learned from her have helped make cruising the safe and enjoyable pastime that it is.



SS Evangeline by Antonio Jacobsen.

Launched in 1927 as the *SS Evangeline*, she was 378 feet long and 56 feet wide. She weighed over five thousand tons, with a capacity for 365 passengers in 186 cabins. She was capable of a speed of 18 knots. Her ownership was chequered, having served as a troop and hospital ship during WW2. By 1964, she was owned by Yarmouth Cruise Lines with the previous owners having gone bankrupt.

On November 12, 1965, she departed from Miami for Nassau with 376 passengers and 176 crewmen under 35-year-old Captain Byron Voutsinas. At 1.00 am, on the morning of November 13, a badly burned passenger emerged from a stairway and collapsed on the deck, giving the alarm that fire had broken out on board. The crew found the stairwell full of smoke and flames and notified the captain, who ordered the second mate to sound the alarm. However, the bridge went up in flames before this could be done. The radio operator, who had been off duty, found his radio shack engulfed in flames. Consequently, the fire alarms did not sound, and the sprinkler systems did not activate. The fire apparently started in Cabin 610 where mattresses and paint cans were stored, with one being too close to a lighting circuit.



Yarmouth Castle.

The fire swept through the ship`s superstructure, driven by the natural ventilation system. The flames rose vertically through the stairwells, fueled by the wood panelling, wooden decks and layers of fresh paint on the walls. Passengers were awakened by screaming and running through the corridors as people frantically tried to find life jackets. Many passengers had to break windows and squeeze through portholes to exit their burning cabins.

The front half of the ship was engulfed in flames, causing passengers and crewmen to flee to the stern. It seems that there was not enough water pressure to fight the fire and one hose had been cut. Several lifeboats burned before they could be launched. The lines on the other lifeboats had so much paint on them that they jammed in the winches. The boats that were launched had no oarlocks and had to be paddled by hand. In the end, only six of 13 lifeboats were launched.

Many crewmen fled the ship without helping passengers. Others pulled passengers from their cabin windows and directed them to rope ladders on the side of the ship. Some weak and panic-stricken passengers were thrown overboard. Other crew members provided lifejackets to the passengers. Fortunately, the Finnish freighter *Finnpulp* was eight miles ahead of the *Yarmouth Castle*, also headed east. At 1.30 am the ship's mate noticed that the *Yarmouth Castle* had slowed on the radar screen. Looking astern he saw the glowing flames and notified Captain John Lehto, who had been asleep. The captain immediately ordered the ship to be turned back. The freighter radioed Nassau three times but got no reply. At 1.36 am, they successfully contacted the U.S. Coast Guard in Miami. The passenger liner *Bahama Star* was about 12 miles astern. At 2.15 am, Captain Carl Brown noticed smoke rising and a red glow in the water. He ordered full speed ahead and radioed the U.S. Coast Guard at 2.20 am.

The *Finnpulp* was first on the scene. The first lifeboat was only half full as it rowed to the ship. Captain Lehto was angered to find only four out of 24 aboard were passengers, including Captain Voutsinas, who claimed he had come to request a radio distress call. The four passengers were taken off and the rest were sent back to look for more survivors. The next two lifeboats contained only crew. By that point, the *Bahama Star* had arrived, stopping 100 yards from the stricken ship. It launched its lifeboats, which lined up against the starboard side of the burning vessel. *Finnpulp* lowered a motor boat, which towed some of the boats to the *Bahama Star.*



***Yarmouth Castle* Fire.**

Captain Brown later reported hearing sounds of great panic. He recalled hearing cabin doors being broken down, as well as glass breaking and a great many people screaming. Both Brown and Lehto spoke of a low groaning sound throughout the rescue, which was determined to be steam escaping *Yarmouth Castle's* whistle. Benches, deck chairs, mattresses, and luggage were thrown from the burning ship to help people struggling in the water.

Finnpulp pulled alongside to port, and passengers were able to step onto the deck of the freighter. However, when the paint began to smoke and burn, they had to quickly retreat. The freighter then launched its lifeboats to pluck survivors from the water. By 4.00 am all the survivors had been pulled aboard the two ships, by which time the *Yarmouth Castle's* hull was glowing red and the water could be seen boiling. Just before 6 a.m. she rolled on to her port side. There was a roar of steam and bursting boilers and she sank at 6.03 am.

Fourteen critically injured people were taken by helicopter from the *Bahama Star* to Nassau hospitals. She had rescued 240 passengers and 133 crewmen. The *Finnpulp* rescued 51 passengers and 41 crewmen. Both ships arrived in Nassau on November 13. In all, 87 people went down with the ship and three passengers died later for a total of 90. Only two were crew members: a stewardess and the ship's physician.

INVESTIGATION

The U.S. Coast Guard issued its report in March 1966. Its findings included:

- Room 610 had no sprinklers and was too hot, being located over the boilers. Mattresses were stacked too close to the ceiling light, which ultimately caused the fire. The panelling and suspended ceiling had been removed a month earlier and the exposed insulation fueled the fire.
- Excessive layers of paint were at fault. Walls were never stripped of old paint. Painted lines prevented several lifeboats from being launched. Clamps on portholes had been painted over.
- No fire doors were closed. Lifejackets were not in every cabin. Three inflatable life rafts were not carried as required. Only one radio operator, instead of two, was aboard. No fire drills were done.

The *Yarmouth Castle* had passed a safety check and fire drill three weeks before. However, with Panamanian registration, she did not have to conform to American safety standards.

Captain Voutsinas and other crew members were ultimately charged with violation of duty for leaving the ship before rescuing passengers.

Updates were made to the Safety of Life at Sea Law (SOLAS). New rules required fire drills, safety inspections and structural changes to new ships. Any vessel carrying more than 50 overnight passengers had to be built entirely of non-combustible materials, such as steel. *Yarmouth Castle's* largely wooden superstructure was found to be the main cause of the fire's rapid spread.

You can safely enjoy your next cruise thanks largely to the unwitting sacrifice of those poor souls in 1965. ✉

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LET'S TALK EXHIBITING

by/par: David Piercey, FRPSC

PARLONS EXPOSITIONS

DISPLAY EXHIBITS: CONSIDERING COLLATERAL MATERIAL

Display exhibits are those specialized exhibits which, in addition to their expected emphasis on philatelic material, will also include non-philatelic items, whether original photographs, newspaper clippings, picture post cards, archival documents, or the sorts of other paper ephemera which enhance one's story line. I have previously written, in 2016, more generally on Display exhibits in relation to a thematic treatment, and also in relation to a postal history treatment, so I will now look at Display exhibits more specifically in terms of a military mail exhibit, which incorporates picture post cards and archival photographs.

Military mail is a very popular collecting area in Canada, and we are fortunate that so many military mail collectors have formed particularly strong exhibits showing their very specialized areas of interest. It may seem that collecting military mail causes one to also collect the sorts of paper ephemera that augments one's special interest. In the words of J. Michael Powell, one such collector and exhibitor (and author), "military exhibits seem particularly well-suited to display class. Exhibitors of this material tend to have a strong interest in the related social history and it is hard to exclude it. In my opinion, it also makes the exhibit more interesting to non-collectors of this material, including the general public."

Our exemplar then, is Powell's The Great War Internment Camps of Canada, which started off its life conceptualized as a traditional 7-frame postal history exhibit, but later, with the encouragement of two of our RPSC international judges, into a more fully-developed 8-frame Display exhibit by the addition of a greater amount of collateral material with which to develop more of the story of these camps. A particularly strong exhibit now, it has recently won the Grand Awards at both PHSC Symposium 2018 in July and at BNAPEX 2018 in September this past year.

There is always the quandary of what sort of collateral material to include in one's exhibit, and the nagging question of how much collateral material will be seen as too much. There are no specific guidelines here, and exhibitors may have received different opinions from different judges. The rule of thumb, as mentioned in the *Manual of Philatelic Judging and Exhibiting* (seventh edition) is "there is no set ratio of philatelic versus

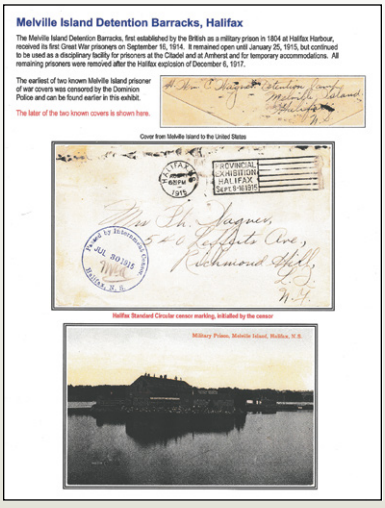
COLLECTIONS LIBRES : À PROPOS DU MATÉRIEL CONNEXE

Les collections de la classe : "Expression libre" sont des collections spécialisées, qui, en plus de déployer le matériel philatélique auquel nous nous attendons, comprennent des articles non philatéliques, comme des photos originales, des coupures de journaux, des cartes postales, des documents d'archives ou d'autres éphémères en papier qui viennent étoffer le sujet. J'ai déjà écrit, en 2016, de façon plus générale, sur les collections Expression libre" à propos du traitement thématique et du traitement de l'histoire postale. Cette fois, je me penche sur une collection de la classe Expression libre portant sur le courrier militaire, étayée par des cartes postales et des photos d'archives.

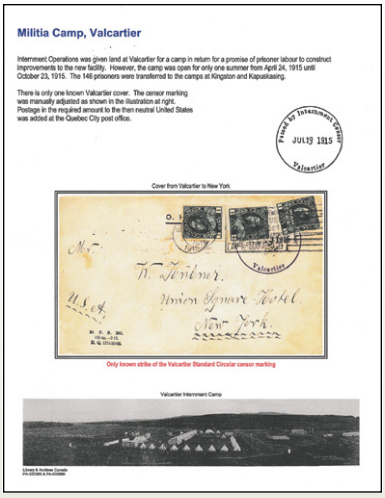
Le courrier militaire est un domaine de collection très populaire au Canada et nous avons la chance que beaucoup de collectionneurs aient monté des collections substantielles dans leurs champs d'intérêt très spécialisés. Il semble que la collection de courrier militaire incite à la compilation d'éphémères en papier qui en accroissent l'intérêt. Selon J. Michael Powell, l'un de ces collectionneurs et exposants (ainsi qu'auteur), « le domaine militaire semble convenir particulièrement bien à la classe des collections Expression libre. Ceux qui exposent ce genre de collections éprouvent un grand attrait pour l'histoire qui s'y rattache, élément que l'on peut difficilement exclure. À mon avis, cela rend également la collection plus captivante pour ceux qui ne collectionnent pas ce type d'articles et pour le public en général ».

À titre d'exemple, nous avons utilisé The Great War Internment Camps of Canada (Les camps d'internement du Canada lors de la Grande Guerre) de J. Michael Powell. Cette collection a vu le jour dans un concept de collection d'histoire postale traditionnelle de sept cadres, mais qui, plus tard, grâce aux encouragements de deux de nos juges internationaux de La SRPC, s'est transformée en une collection Expression libre complète de huit cadres avec l'addition d'un grand nombre d'articles connexes permettant des ajouts futurs à l'histoire de ces camps. Maintenant devenue une collection particulièrement considérable, elle a récemment remporté le Grand Prix au symposium 2018 de la Postal History Society of Canada, en juin, et celui de la British North America Philatelic Society, en septembre, l'année passée.

non-philatelic items; however, a display exhibit is primarily philatelic, meaning the philatelic items should carry the story" (p. 11). So, it is up to the exhibitor to decide how much seems appropriate to include for the fullest treatment and development of one's story.



Powell's exhibit walks this line. The first of his pages, illustrated here, shows the inclusion of a picture post card depicting the Melville Island internment camp that was located in Halifax harbour. The main focus of this page is on the particularly scarce cover from the camp, which definitively places it as originating from the camp based on the return address on the backflap, as well as the circular Halifax censor (non-postal) marking on the face. As post cards depicting any of the camps are scarce (as depicting them may not have been in the national wartime interest at that time), Powell includes it, but relegates it a less prominent place on his page.

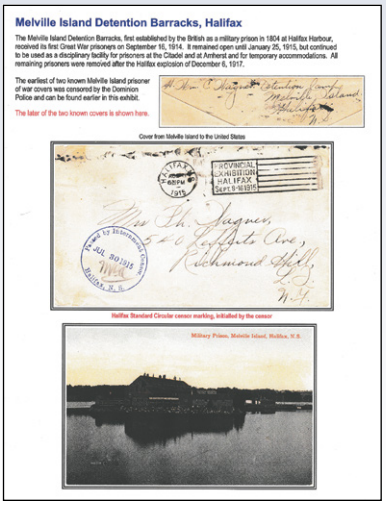


Although he tells me he prefers to use picture post cards wherever possible as they are postally related, even if unused, there just really are not enough post cards to place into his exhibit to tell his story. Instead, he branches further afield with another kind of collateral material too. The second of his illustrated pages show how he has included an archival photograph from Library and Archives Canada to augment his depictions of interment facilities at Valcartier Camp, a few kilometers outside of Quebec City. Note how he has correctly ascribed the photograph, giving its official finding aid (catalogue number) in full acknowledgement of its source. Again, his cover takes a predominant position on the page, and his collateral photograph takes a secondary position on the page.

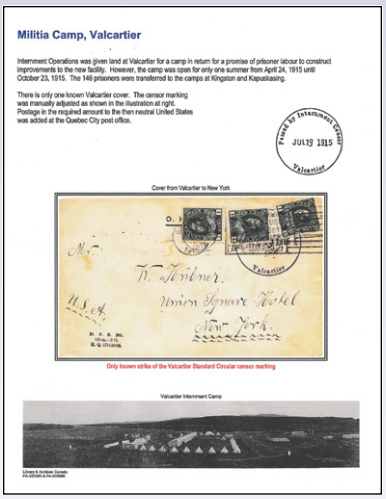
If one had access to viewing his full collection, one would then see how he regularly selectively incorporates and attri-

Bien sûr, il y a toujours un peu de perplexité quant au matériel connexe à inclure dans une collection et aussi, la question déchirante de savoir ce qui serait perçu comme dépassant les bornes. Il n'y a pas de directives précises à ce sujet; différents juges ont pu émettre des opinions divergentes. La règle empirique, selon le *Manual of Philatelic Judging and Exhibiting* (septième édition), est la suivante : « aucun ratio d'articles philatéliques par rapport à non philatéliques n'a été établi, cependant, une collection Expression libre est d'abord philatélique, ce qui signifie que ce sont les articles philatéliques qui doivent soutenir la narration » (p. 11). Il appartient donc à l'exposant de décider de la quantité appropriée pour traiter son sujet en profondeur et de la meilleure façon possible.

La collection de J. Michael Powell passe le test. La première de ses pages illustrées ici montre une carte postale décrivant le camp d'internement de l'île Melville, située dans le port d'Halifax. Cette page attire l'attention sur le pli particulièrement rare du camp. Il ne fait aucun doute qu'il soit originaire de ce camp d'après le rabat de retour et la marque de censure circulaire (non postale) d'Halifax, côté face. Comme les cartes postales décrivant les camps sont rares (une telle description n'aurait sans doute pas servi l'intérêt national en temps de guerre), J. Michael Powell l'inclut, mais la place à un endroit de moindre importance sur la page.

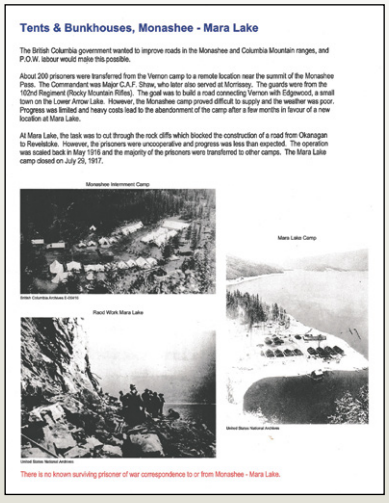


Il me dit qu'il préfère utiliser des cartes postales quand cela est possible, car elles ont un lien avec la poste, et ce, même si elles n'ont pas été utilisées. Il n'en existe toutefois pas assez pour constituer la trame de son récit. Il se tourne donc dans une autre direction vers un autre genre d'articles connexes. La seconde de ses pages illustrées montre comment il a intégré une photo d'archives de Bibliothèque et Archives Canada afin d'étoffer ses descriptions des installations d'internement au camp de Valcartier, à quelques kilomètres de la ville de Québec. Remarquez comme il a correctement identifié sa source en indiquant le moyen officiel qui lui a permis de trouver la photo (numéro de catalogue). Encore une fois, le pli occupe une place proéminente sur la page et les photos connexes, une place secondaire.



butes such archival photographs throughout his exhibit. This also serves to enhance the appreciation and evaluation of the amount of personal study and research such an exhibit displays.

The third of his pages illustrated here shows an entire page consisting only of archival photographs. There are no philatelic items on the page for the very real justification that no covers have yet been discovered for these obscure interment camps, Mara Lake and Monashee Camp, located near Revelstoke and Vernon in the mountains of British Columbia. These were roadwork camps using prisoners from a main POW camp at Vernon, BC. His archival photographs, this time from the BC Archives and the US National Archives, receive their acknowledgement too.


Tents & Bunkhouses, Monashee - Mara Lake

The British Columbia government wanted to improve roads in the Monashee and Columbia Mountain ranges, and P.O.W. labour would make this possible.

About 200 prisoners were transferred from the Vernon camp to a remote location near the summit of the Monashee Pass. The Commandant was Major C.A.F. Shaw, who later also served at Morrissey. The guards were from the 192nd Regiment (Rocky Mountain Rifles). The goal was to build a road connecting Vernon with Edgewood, a small town on the Lower Arrow Lake. However, the Monashee camp proved difficult to supply and the weather was poor. Progress was limited and heavy costs lead to the abandonment of the camp after a few months in favour of a new location at Mara Lake.

At Mara Lake, the task was to cut through the rock cliffs which blocked the construction of a road from Okanagan to Revelstoke. However, the prisoners were uncooperative and progress was less than expected. The operation was scaled back in May 1916 and the majority of the prisoners were transferred to other camps. The Mara Lake camp closed on July 29, 1917.

Monashee Internment Camp

Mara Lake Camp

Road Work Mara Lake

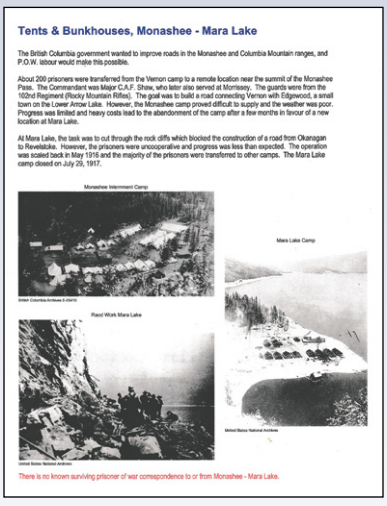
There is no known surviving prisoner of war correspondence to or from Monashee - Mara Lake.

Showing an exhibit page consisting only of non-philatelic material is, admittedly, a bit risky, as judges cannot help but wonder why such a page was included. However, with proper justification (e.g., no philatelic material exists) and very judicious inclusion of only a very few such pages into a larger exhibit, and if it helps advance or complete one's story, it is usually considered acceptable. Better to have philatelic items of course, but in rare cases it simply may not be possible.

Although I have discussed Display exhibits using a military mail exemplar, it should be apparent that such collateral material can be used to similar effect in any type of philatelic exhibit. One is only limited to the sorts of collateral material one can find, and the amount of personal study, research and ingenuity it may entail in finding it. ✉

Previous columns in this series now also appear on the RPSC website at http://www.rpsc.org/exhibiting.htm. Readers are encouraged to use any of them to facilitate further discussion at club meetings, and to promote novice exhibiting at local and regional levels. The author can be reached at dpiercey@telus.net for further discussions about exhibiting.

Une personne qui aurait accès à toute sa collection verrait comment il y incorpore régulièrement et de façon sélective des photos d'archives tout en précisant leur provenance. Sa démarche permet aussi d'apprécier et d'évaluer la quantité de recherches et d'étude personnelles que révèle une telle collection.


Tents & Bunkhouses, Monashee - Mara Lake

The British Columbia government wanted to improve roads in the Monashee and Columbia Mountain ranges, and P.O.W. labour would make this possible.

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Monashee Internment Camp

Mara Lake Camp

Road Work Mara Lake

There is no known surviving prisoner of war correspondence to or from Monashee - Mara Lake.

La troisième de ses pages illustrées ici est une page entière constituée uniquement de photos d'archives. Elle ne comporte pas d'articles philatéliques pour la simple et bonne raison qu'aucun pli n'a encore été découvert en provenance des obscurs camps d'internement Mara Lake et Monashee Camp situés près de Revelstoke et Vernon dans les montagnes de Colombie-Britannique. C'étaient des camps de travaux routiers qui employaient des détenus d'un camp de prisonniers de guerre de Vernon, C.-B. Ses photos d'archives, issues cette fois de BC Archives et des US National Archives ont aussi été attribuées à qui de droit.

Exposer une page de collection constituée uniquement de matériel non philatélique est, admettons-le, un peu risqué, car les juges ne peuvent faire autrement que de se demander la raison d'une telle inclusion. Toutefois, la chose est généralement considérée comme acceptable avec la justification appropriée (p. ex., il n'existe aucune pièce philatélique), l'insertion très judicieuse de quelques-unes seulement de ces pages dans l'ensemble d'une collection et lorsque ces pages contribuent à développer ou à compléter un récit. Bien sûr, il vaut mieux avoir des articles philatéliques, mais en de rares cas, cela n'est simplement pas possible.

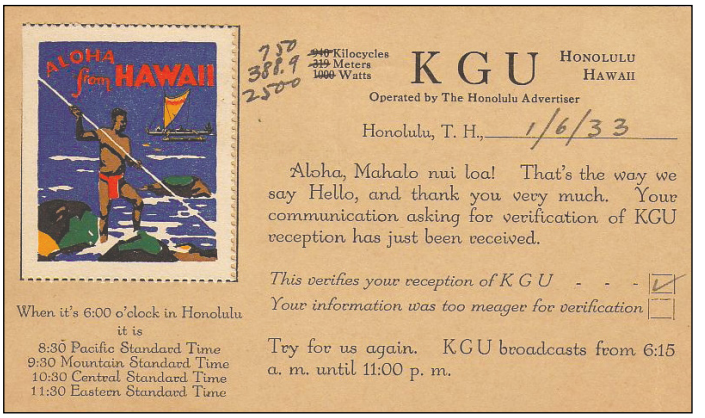
Bien que mon propos vise les collections de la classe Expression libre dans un contexte de courrier militaire, il va de soi que le matériel connexe peut être utilisé pour produire un effet similaire dans n'importe quelle collection philatélique, la seule limite étant le genre de matériel que l'ont peut trouver et la quantité d'étude personnelle, de recherche et d'ingéniosité qu'il faut pour y arriver. ✉

Les articles antérieurs de cette chronique sont maintenant dans le site de la SRPC au http://www.rpsc.org/exhibiting.htm. Nous encourageons les lecteurs à y puiser des sujets de conversation pour les réunions et à les utiliser pour faire la promotion des expositions auprès des débutants à l'échelle locale et régionale. Vous pouvez joindre l'auteur dpiercey@telus.net afin de poursuivre la discussion sur les expositions.

Short Waving

BY DUFF MALKIN





Here's an interesting find that caught my eye. Up north in central British Columbia, there is a place called Vanderhoof. A short wave radio enthusiast named Jas. A.T. Lacey was listening to his short wave radio one night, and managed to receive radio station KGU Honolulu. Being an enthusiast, he wrote a report about it to the radio station wishing to secure confirmation that he had managed to hear them. They responded with a postal card on January 7th, 1933. It's an attractive card because it has a special label attached showing a spear fisher and a native boat. They also applied an extra one cent in postage to cover the two cent cost for United States post cards sent to Canada.

It is not hard to get Pacific Ocean radio signals on the west coast of North America. I believe it has something to do with the signals continuously bouncing off clouds and the water. In short wave, New Zealand and Australia can be heard direct from Auckland or any Australian point. What may be unusual about this situation is being sent a QSL card from the station, with a promotional label.

KGU began broadcasting from Honolulu in 1922 and is the oldest broadcasting station in Hawaii. The date is important because afterwards radio stations in the US had call signs that related to their place in geography. Only stations which had been broadcasting earlier have been allowed to keep their older call signs (another example being KDKA Pittsburgh.) In November 1931, KGU became a National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) affiliate. There is no NBC logo on the postal card so it is possible that the card was printed before 1931. It started broadcasting at 940 kilohertz in 1930. On January 19, 1933, the station moved to 750 kilohertz. It was at this frequency on December 7, 1941, when Japanese aircraft used the broadcast to find their way to Pearl Harbor and it was the only radio station to relay a broadcast of the attack to the US mainland.

Radio was immensely popular in the late 1920s and '30s. Ham radio operators often enjoyed picking up various radio stations. It was a good and comparatively cheap hobby during the Depression. In order to prove that they had listened to these radio stations, the receivers needed confirmation. At the same time, radio stations needed to know how far away their signal was being heard; in what regions; how clear their reception was; and to get an idea of how many people, and who, were listening. It was good advertising and promotion. The 'Aloha from Hawaii' sticker was a nice plug for the state of Hawaii. Such things are, apparently, hard to find on these postal cards.

I should note here that, although KGU did broadcast 'Hawaii Calls', it did not do so until the first broadcast was aired in 1935. The postal card predates this event; thus Lacey could not have been listening to this programme. James H. F. Lacey is listed in the Wrigley Directory for British Columbia in 1931. He is first listed in Vanderhoof in 1927 as a clerk and treasurer for the city. ✉

Thailand 2018... continued from page 76

number of frames that were available, these total year acceptance rates are remarkable. It also shows that persistence is rewarded.

I want to thank all who participated in international exhibiting in 2018 through applications and exhibits. In alphabetical order they were: Sam Chiu, Michael Croy, Loic Detcheverry, Fred Fawn, Richard Fleet, Jack Forbes, Don Hedger, Darcy Hickson, Steve Johnson, Anestis Karagiannidis, Luc Legault, John McEntyre, Ingo Nessel, Jack Nixon, Ted Nixon, Ijaz Qureshi, Ken Snelson, Mark Stelmacovich, Jim Taylor, Gregoire Teyssier, Jean-Jacques Tillard, Joel Weiner and Don Wilson. Thanks also to our literature exhibitors Steven Friedenthal, Jean Jacques Tillard, PHSC, PSSC and RPSC. Special thanks to Charles Verge who served as commissioner in Israel, to Ed Kroft who served as apprentice judge in Israel and to Sam Chiu who served as a judge in Thailand.

The 75th congress of the FIP was also held at the Thailand 2018 exhibition. Charles Verge, Sam Chiu and I were the Canadian delegate team. Bernie Beston, Australia, was elected as the new FIP president. Bernie has set a number of progressive objectives for his leadership and The RPSC international committee looks forward to working with him. ✉



THE YOUNG COLLECTOR

by: Joseph Perrone | josephperrone@rpsc.org

UNUSUAL POST

The extraordinary stories of mail delivery are perhaps one of the most intriguing aspects of philately. It has always been a matter of pride that the mail is delivered.

The ancient Greek writer, Herodotus, remarked about the Persian King Xerxes' couriers: "Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds."

This phrase is commonly referenced to the United States Postal Service. Although it has no official motto, a modified translation of Herodutus' tribute was inscribed on the 1912-built General Post Office Building in New York City, which was renamed the James A. Farley Post Office Building.

By the start of the 20th century, most worldwide mail routes were established and the processes were expedited. However, mail delivery has taken many different, unusual, and oftentimes amusing forms.

The many islands of Tonga, a Polynesian country and archipelago of 269 islands in the South Pacific Ocean, which became a Protected State of Great Britain in 1900, presented numerous geographical impediments when it came to delivering mail. Its story is one of the most unique in philatelic history and serves as a great example of postal ingenuity and persistence.

Reaching Niuafo'ou, Tonga's most northerly island, was difficult because there are no beaches and its shores are surrounded by steep cliffs. This naturally made mail delivery next to impossible.

To solve this problem, authorities in the latter half of the 19th century tried to send mail to the island by rocket, an idea conceived in 1810 by Heinrich von Kleist, a German author. Unfortunately, the Congreve rockets were unreliable. Some exploded into flames in the air while others were lost in the lake located in the centre of the doughnut-shaped island.

After this experiment, it was agreed that crewmen aboard a steamship with mail destined for the island would send a signal and drop a sealed tin can into the ocean (Figure 1). A swimmer was then sent out to retrieve it. The Tongans were amazing swimmers, yet sometimes it could take them hours to fetch the tin because of the ocean's heavy wave action, not to mention that the waters were also infested with sharks!

In 1921, Charles Ramsay, a plantation manager, started collecting the mail from the ocean. By 1930, he had retrieved 112 packets in all kinds of weather, often at night, guided safely to shore by a bonfire.

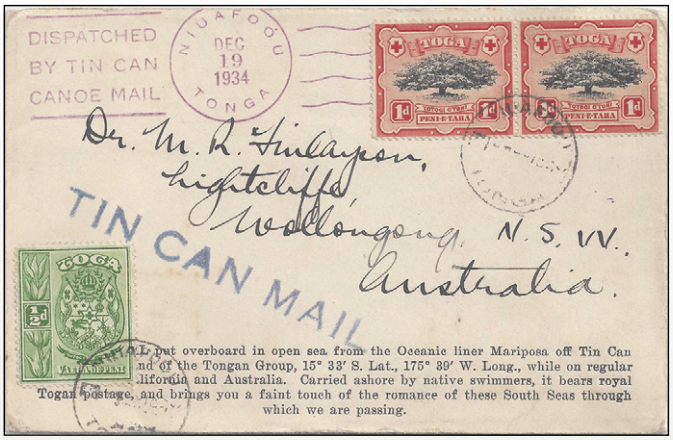


Figure 1. 1934 Pacific Tonga Tin Can Mail, Kennedy Stamps Australia. https://www.kennedystamps.com.au/pacific/tonga/1934-pacific-tonga-tin-can-mail.html

Shockingly, in April of 1931, another tin can mail swimmer, named Folau, was attacked by a shark, later succumbing to his wounds. The Queen of Tonga, Salote, disturbed by the poor man's fate, controversially outlawed the practise, even though many swimmers still wanted to collect mail.

The swimmers argued that Folau was not collecting mail when he was attacked and that swimming for the purpose of fishing was still legal, but to no avail. Instead, a canoe would be lowered off the cliffs into the ocean, followed by the crew jumping in after it. This method of mail delivery continued until 1983, when the island's first airport was built.

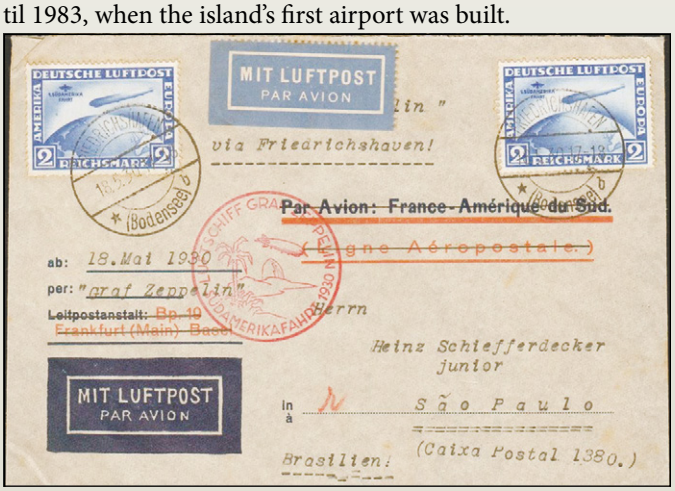


Figure 2. Michel Sieger type 57M. May 18, 1930 cover by Graf Zeppelin. https://jf-stamps.dk/en-GB/lot/13534/germany-1930-lz-127-graf-zeppelin-sudamerikafahrt-1930-friedrichshafen-18-5-30

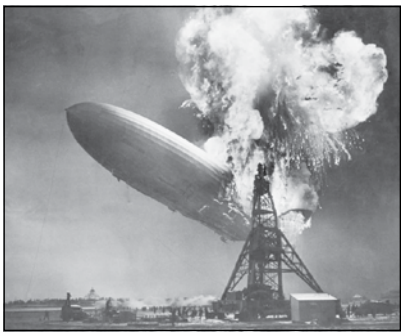


Figure 3. By Sam Shere (1905-1982) - Zeppelin-ramp de Hindenburg / Hindenburg zeppelin disaster, Public Domain, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=19329337

During Tonga's famous era of tin can mail, many philatelists found just how interesting and collectible peculiar forms of mail transportation could be.

Another unique method of postal transportation was by Zeppelin, which began in 1908. During the First World War, the German army used the airships named after Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin to scout and bomb enemy sites, but before and between the World Wars these massive airships were used to transport civilians and mail (Figure 2).

The infamous Zeppelin, the Hindenburg, known for its tragic and much scrutinized fire on May 6, 1937 (Figure 3) at the Naval Air Station Lakehurst, in the Manchester Township of New Jersey, United States, carried mail on many of its voyages. Its loss hastened the demise of such airships. Letters that survived its fated voyage are rare and worth a vast sum of money (Figure 4).

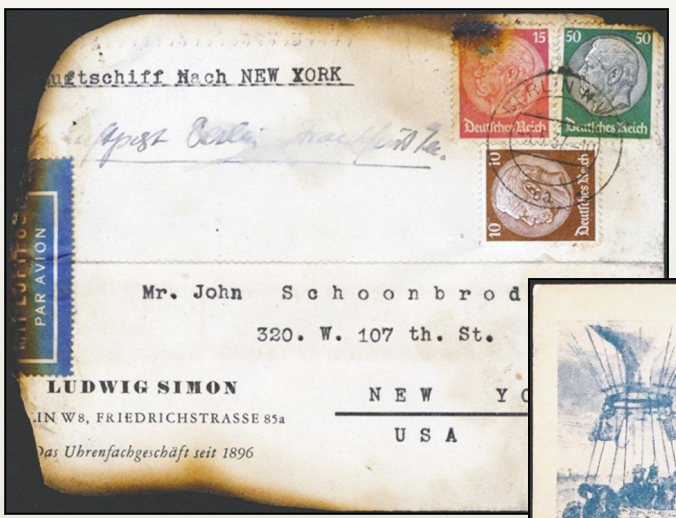


Figure 4. Hindenburg crash cover. Smithsonian National Postal Museum https://postalmuseum.si.edu/collections/object-spotlight/hindenburg-crash-mail.html

Balloon mail also interests me greatly. During the siege of Paris, France in 1870 during the Franco-Prussian war, Parisians had to find a new way to contact other parts of the world because of the encircling Prussian Army. To remedy this, the French launched mail-filled balloons (Figure 5). For 20 Centimes per letter, a Parisian could send his dispatch over the walls of their soon-to-be overrun capital city.



Figure 5. 1946 Paris France Maxi Postcard Cover Commemoration of the First Balloon Mail. eBay item number 401649460021.

These balloons also carried homing pigeons out of Paris for what became known as "Pigeon Post." (Figure 6) At first, only official mail was carried by the birds, but later on citizens could send a letter by pigeon at a much higher rate.



Figure 6. Pigeon post. https://markweinguitarlessons.com/forums/threads/just-got-a-carrier-pigeon.75155/

Pigeon Post is an age-old practice that dates back to ancient Persia. In modern times it has been used in France, Canada, India and the United States on Catalina Island. This type of flying mail service was also specifically used in New Zealand on Great Barrier Island from 1897-1908, for which special stamps, now of considerable value, were printed.

In Canada, pigeon post was used to keep contact between lighthouses and the mainland in Nova Scotia between 1891 and 1895. The casualty rate for the birds was high, and when one died en route, the letter was lost.



Figure 7. Canada Scott 2469.

Also collectible is 'Dogsled Mail ', which once had a functional purpose in northern Canada, Alaska, and Russia. In Canada during the 1920s and 1930s, it was used as a common method of mail transportation in the Yukon Territory (Figure 7).

Many people find great interest in the various forms of unusual post. While I was conducting research for this article, my father, who had not yet found his philatelic interest, became fascinated with Zeppelin mail.

My first introduction to the subject of unusual postal services was a marvelous presentation given by Dr. David Foote on Australian rocket mail. His well-attended lecture at the West Toronto Stamp Club generated much enthusiasm.

My hope as a young collector is that my articles also capture imaginations and inspire others to broaden their collecting interests. ✉

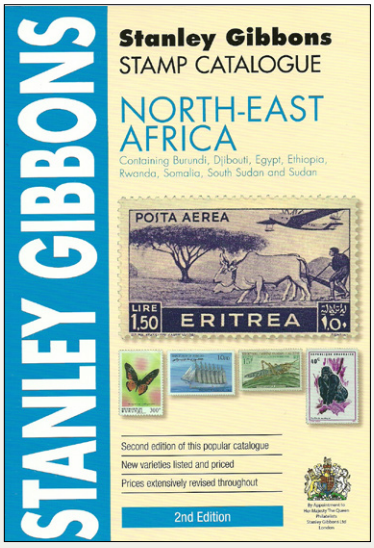


BOOK REPORTS

by/par: Tony Shaman

STAMP CATALOGUE NORTH-EAST AFRICA

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. ISBN-10: 1-911304-13-5; ISBN-13: 978-1-911304-13-5; 2nd edition, 2017.
Laminated soft cover. Retail price 31.95 British pounds. 392 pages, 240x170mm.



This 2nd edition is the first reprint since 2013. It includes the stamps of Burundi to March 2011, Djibouti Republic to May 2014, Egypt to December 2016, Eritrea to 2016, Ethiopia to August to 2014, French Somali Coast, Italian East Africa, Ruanda-Urundi, Rwanda to November 2010, Somalia, Somaliland Protectorate, South Sudan to 2011, and Sudan to 2013. Specialist collectors should note that specimen stamps for French Somali Coast are now listed in this catalogue for the first time. New varieties have also been added and listed.

Fully priced listings are also provided for regions no longer issuing postage stamps, including the British forces in Egypt, Suez Canal Company, French Somali Coast, Ruanda-Urundi Protectorate and Somaliland Protectorate. Prices throughout the publication have been updated to reflect current market conditions.

A nice touch for collectors is an eight-page section, preceding the regular listings, with illustrations of key stamps to aid collectors in the identification of stamps found in the regular listings. Listing aids include: illustration or type number, country information, footnote, design line, catalogue number, colour of paper, key type column, the stamp's face value, surcharges and overprints, perforations, catalogue value of the stamp – mint and used, multicolour and other similar technical data.

COMMONWEALTH STAMP CATALOGUE BRUNEI, MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 2017. ISBN-10:0-85259-989-7; ISBN-13:978-0-85259-989-1. Laminated soft cover, 296 pages, 240 x 170 mm. Retail price: 26.95 British pounds.



This 5th edition is the first reprint since 2013, and new information and listings have been added. It includes the earliest issues of Brunei (1895), the Straits Settlements (1867), Labuan (1879), North Borneo (1883), Sarawak (1869), and continues to the modern issues from Brunei, Malaysia and Singapore. Also listed are the Federated Malay States. There are also price listings of Indian stamps that were used in the Straits Settlements, and Thai stamps used in the Malayan states of Kedah and Kelantan prior to the release of their own stamps. As well, stamps overprinted for use at the British post office in Bangkok, and stamps issued during the Japanese occupation of Malaya and Borneo during World War II, are all included.

Details and stamp prices up to 1970 were extracted from the 2018 Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth and British Empire Catalogue, whereas subsequent issues were repriced specifically for this new publication. New issue listings include Brunei to July 2016, Malaysia to July 2017 and Singapore to July 2017. Price listings reflect current market conditions, and there are significant price increases from the previous edition of this catalogue, which was released in 2013.

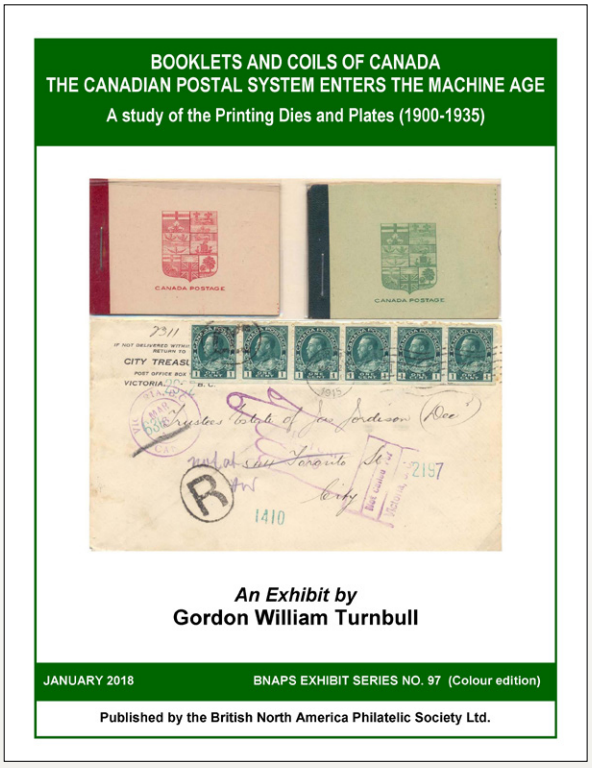
Mint and used stamps are fully priced, as are stamp booklets, watermarks, print varieties, significant plate flaws, shades, postage dues, telegraph stamps, official and postal fiscal stamps. A helpful guide for each territory is provided for on-cover prices for stamps issued up to 1945. A newly added variety in this edition includes a listing of flaws on the 'Queen Heads' of Labuan. Other never-before-listed varieties include the Sarawak revenue stamps overprinted for telegraph use, and the scarce one cent black 'BMA MALAYA' stamp overprinted in magenta.

Collectors may be pleasantly surprised with desired changes to the long-running Agricultural Products definitive stamps. Illustrations are now also provided for the Malaysia 'Setemku' personalized stamps, and the Singapore 'MyStamps.'

Beginner and advanced collectors may be interested in the illustrated, 15-page outline of general philatelic information, and guidelines to the scope of the Commonwealth catalogue. This section includes advice on how to make use of the catalogue's informative features. Included, for example, is the definition of condition of stamps as determined by margins, centering, cancellations and other features.

BOOKLETS AND COILS OF CANADA – THE CANADIAN POSTAL SYSTEM ENTERS THE MACHINE AGE

An exhibit by Gordon William Turnbull, published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2018. Spiral bound, 88 pages, 8 ½ by 11 inches. ISBN : 978-1-927119-85-3 (colour edition) $54.00



Subtitled A Study of the Printing Dies and Plates 1900-1935, this exhibit is the 97th in the British North America Philatelic Society exhibit series. Originally this collection was solely a booklet exhibit, which the author showed at three Royal shows: STAMPSHOW 04 in Winnipeg; Royal*2006*Royale in Calgary; and Royal*2013*Royale, Winnipeg. The author also showed his coil stamp collection at STAMPSHOW 11 in Winnipeg and on the advice of the jury the author combined the material from the two exhibits, reducing the original booklet exhibit by two frames before adding the coils. The result of the merger of the two collections is the current exhibit, which took a large gold award at STAMPSHOW 16 in Winnipeg. The author also exhibited the material featured in this publication at BNAPEX 2017 CALTAPEX in Calgary, AB, where it earned a Gold, the BNAPS Order of the Beaver Novice Award as well as the APS Medal of Excellence for the era 1900-1940.

The exhibit is divided into 16 subdivisions - four chapters in the book - beginning with the Queen Victoria two cent numeral booklets. In this section, the exhibit illustrates the various characteristics shown on stamps printed from plates one and two. Included also is a selection of booklet stamps used on covers. Some noteworthy examples include an 1899 experimental booklet made from the left side of a partial sheet of die one stamps. A proposed method to make a booklet from this sheet was not practical, nor was it pursued. Instead, new tête-bêche printing plates were manufactured.

Several pages of the exhibit are devoted to booklet stamps picturing King Edward VII on the two cent carmine issue. Depicted stamps are accompanied by black-and-white blown-up illustrations showing features on the stamps that would not otherwise be readily visible as reproduced in the book. Many of the exhibited stamps are also shown on cover. Examples of the different printing plates, booklet covers, and provisional coil stamps are all amply illustrated.

Chapter three delves into booklet cover manufacturers: the American Bank Note Company, Canadian Bank Note Company, and the British American Bank Note Company. Each illustrated booklet cover is accompanied by explanatory notes.

Chapter four takes up the lion's share of the exhibit, and illustrates the issues picturing the King George V Admiral releases. This section begins with the one cent green and yellow Admiral booklet and coil issues. Illustrated, among many other outstanding items, is a one cent pair of deep-blue-green stamps with a vertical line imprinted in the upper right spandrel. Also shown are stamps from a sidewise roll, perforated eight vertically, which was first issued in October 1912. The stamps in this section all originate from either die one or die two.

An eye-catching display of the one cent yellow Admiral booklet and coil stamps follows. Shown are pairs, horizontal and vertical, on and off cover, along with examples of booklet panes from plates 17 and 18.

The next two sections consist of the two cent Admiral values: the carmine and deep rose shades, together with the green issues in both booklet and coil forms. Items from all four plates are amply represented, including a nice selection of stamps on cover. Completing the booklets and coils sections is the three cent carmine Admiral issue. A chart of technical details and data helps readers navigate through the exhibited material.

The exhibit finishes strongly with examples of part-perforated coil stamps along with a registered cover franked with one, two and three cent denominations; the two cent brown war tax coils, and a representative sampling of the three cent brown values in booklet and coil forms.

Complementing the publication is a contents page and the exhibit synopsis page.

A brief review such as this cannot begin to do justice to the extensive material that the author has managed to accumulate over the years. This publication allows fellow collectors and philatelists to enjoy viewing a first-rate exhibit without leaving the comfort of their home.

For these books: Credit card orders (Visa MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus two dollars per order. For payment by cheque or money order, please contact Sparks Auctions. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. BNAPS members receive a 40 percent discount. Available from Sparks Auctions 1550 Carling Avenue, Suite 202, Ottawa, ON K1Z 8S8 Canada. Phone: (613) 567-3336. Email: BNAPS@sparks-auctions.com Internet orders can also be placed at http://sparks-auctions.com/bnapsbooks/

FROM THE

HARRY SUTHERLAND PHILATELIC LIBRARY

by: Kathy Hartley, Reference Librarian, Harry Sutherland Philatelic Library

PHILATELIC MYSTERIES – FICTION AND FACT

Members of the RPSC know of Charles Verge, but did you know "Charles Verge" is also a character in a murder mystery? The story of his (spoiler alert!) demise can be found in *The Verge Practice*, written by Barry Maitland. While unavailable from our library, Maitland's earlier work, *The Chalon Heads*, featuring a philatelist with an interest in these types of stamps, can be found in our fiction collection.

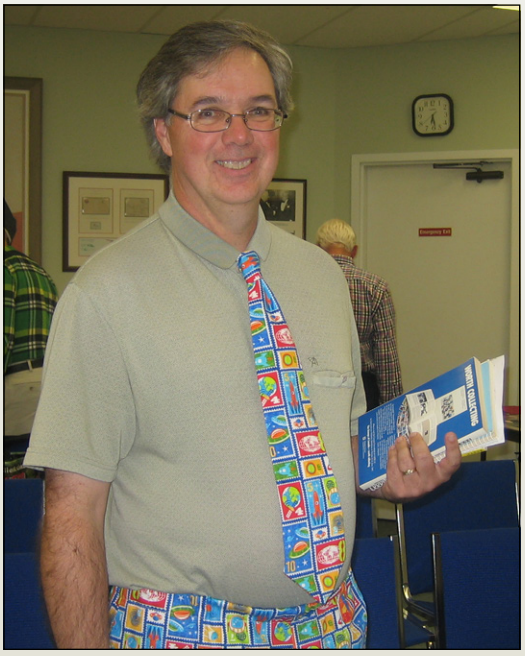
In his editorial this month, Robin Harris, the best dressed man in philately – oops, spoiler alert! – writes about philatelic themed products such as puzzles, decorative items or clothing of interest to stamp collectors.

While one of our Foundation mandates is to provide a library that supports those researching and studying postal history, our collection of more than 10,000 items also includes lighter material including some fiction and items on a more general philatelic theme.

I asked Willow Moonbeam, our cataloguer extraordinaire, for her thoughts on the books in this section of our library.

David Brin's book, *The Postman* was made into a movie starring Kevin Costner. *Going Postal* written by the "exceedingly popular" author Terry Pratchett, is one of his Discworld novels and also made into a film. Willow says Alan Bradley's, T*he Sweetness at the Bottom of the Pie,* was a particularly interesting item as it features an eleven-year-old sleuth and was written for juvenile audiences, so should be classified as Young Adult Fiction in public libraries. However, it has become so popular with older readers it is usually shelved in the Mystery section.

The *Griffin and Sabine* saga may look like children's literature because they incorporate mixed media like traditional pop-up books, where the reader participates in the story by having to physically remove post cards and letters from the book to further the story along. This serial is written and illustrated by Vancouver Island resident Nick Bantock and his work is captivating.



TCP Editor, Robin Harris, with stamp attire.

The HSPL's fiction collection also contains books to be shared with younger readers like *The Stamp Collector*, by Jennifer Lanthier, and a recent arrival, a book about *Tibs the Post Office Cat*, who made his home in the underground tunnels of London's Mail Rail system.

Willow showed me a rare item, *Philatelic Problems*, a discussion between Mr. Phila and Miss Telic published in 1930 by the Torquay Philatelic Society at the time of their Congress.

While not necessarily fiction, Helen Morgan's *Blue Mauritius* is about the hunt for the world's most valuable stamp and provides an entertaining read about a true life adventure, much like Herman Herst, Jr.'s *Nassau Street* and his story of 25 years dealing stamps in New York.

Robin mentioned James Barron's book *The One-cent Magenta*. A signed copy was acquired for our library after I attended his reading at last Spring's National Postage Stamp and Coin show.

Our library has the book that "catapulted" Charles Bukowski "to fame". *Post Office* features Henry Chinaski, the author's fictional alter ego, and his career as a USPS letter carrier and postal clerk.

Bukowski's work was not included in the compilation by Martin H. Greenberg, *Murder Most Postal*. From the book's back cover:

"This collection of twenty-one stories by master of the mystery genre is about purloined postage, lethal letters, and cold-blooded correspondence. From stolen stamps to murder-by-mail, these tales are 'first-class' examples of how dangerous a message can be." We all know philately is an exciting hobby but "dangerous" as well???

Greenberg's book includes a short story by one of my favourite authors in the philatelic fiction genre, Lawrence Block.

His John Keller series of books feature a weirdly compassionate protagonist, considering his career as hired killer, or hit man. Block is another author I was privileged to meet, this time at the World Stamp Show 2016 in New York where he gave a lecture to

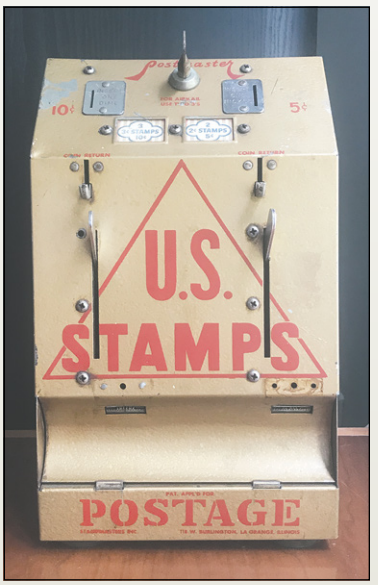
a standing room only crowd. The last chapter of Block's book, *Hit Me*, was particularly moving as it deals with a very young collector and Keller's very difficult decision.

While we don't have the comic book Robin was after, more unusual items in our library's collection include early stamp albums, a collector's donated scrap books full of newspaper clippings, and vertical files containing magazine articles on various philatelic themes.

Robin will be appearing at this year's ORAPEX, and the RPSC convention in Mississauga - no doubt dressed in his philatelic finery. I bet if asked, he would happily autograph one of the many publications he has authored, and that the HSPL also has on its shelves.

Speaking of young collectors, an update of an item appearing in the November/December issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*: Columnist Joseph Perrone wrote about his flea market find – an American postage stamp vending machine made by Stampmasters Inc. and lamented that he was unable to find any information about it.

I contacted my colleague, Baasil Wilder, the librarian at the National Postal Museum in Washington, DC. to see if he could help Joseph solve this mystery. He asked his sources and within an hour got back to me.



American postage stamp vending machine.

"(This) stamp vending machine… was most likely used in a commercial setting in a shop or café rather than a post office. The way to date these is to look for a patent number or date and also look at the price for the postage stamp." Baasil recommended looking up the dates the postage rates were in effect. "If the prices are permanently marked on the machine, then that is a good indicator of the start of the use. If the prices are on paper then I assume that is the last date of use."

Joseph reported there was no date on the machine, but he did forward information regarding the values of the stamps.

Baasil provided the name and contact number for his colleague at the Smithsonian who was likely to have more information. However, as this column goes to press, federal employees – the librarians and archivists at the Smithsonian - have been furloughed by the US President and are unable to assist philatelic researchers. It is hoped that this will end soon and an answer will follow to help Joseph solve… The Mystery of the Stampmasters American Postage Stamp Vending Machine.

Readers are encouraged to send their philatelic head scratchers to the HSPL and we'll do our best to find you an answer – and that's no fiction! ✉

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  - Up-to-date Canadian cancellation databases
  - Articles and exhibits
- Ongoing online project on BNA Postal Rates
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AROUND THE WORLD IN 86 SECONDS

A quick peek at the flags, and number of stamp issues, from countries around the world

INDONESIA
First stamps: August 17, 1950

The Flag of Indonesia is a simple bicolour with two equal horizontal bands, red and white with an overall ratio of 2:3.

Est. number of stamps issued (to May '16): 2,920



PAPUA NEW GUINEA
First stamps: January 26, 1972

The flag of Papua New Guinea was adopted on July 1, 1971. In the hoist, it depicts the Southern Cross; in the fly, a raggiana bird-of-paradise is silhouetted.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Nov '16): 1,960







AUSTRALIA
First stamps: Commonwealth: January 1, 1913

The flag of Australia is a defaced Blue Ensign: a blue field with the Union Jack in the canton, and a large white seven-pointed star known as the Commonwealth Star in the lower hoist quarter.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Oct '15): 4,440



NEW ZEALAND
First stamps: July 18, 1855

The flag of New Zealand, also known as the New Zealand Ensign, is a defaced Blue Ensign: a blue field with the Union Flag in the canton, and four red stars with white borders to the right. The stars' pattern represents the asterism within the constellation of Crux, the Southern Cross.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Apr '17): 3,160

A LOOK BACK

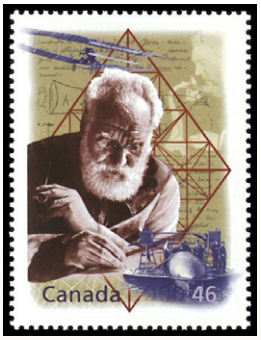
March / April birth dates of people commemorated on Canadian Stamps

MARCH 2019

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
24	25	26	27	28	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

APRIL 2019

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
31	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	1	2	3	4



Scott 1832c
Mar 3/1847
Birth of Alexander Graham Bell



Scott 410
Mar 5/1813
Birth of Casimir Gzowski



Scott 392
Mar 10/1861
Birth of
E. Pauline Johnson



Scott 1293
Mar 24/1890
Birth of Agnes
Campbell Macphail



Scott 1138
Mar 8/1824
Birth of Frederick
Newton Gisborne



Scott 2433
Mar 4/1903
Birth of
Carrie Best



Scott 318
Mar 12/1821
Birth of John Abbott



Scott 2912e
Mar 26/1931
Birth of
Leonard Nimoy

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31



Scott 914
Apr 4/1913
Birth of Jules Léger



Scott 2179
Apr 8/1906
Birth of Raoul Jobin



Scott 146
Apr 13/1825
Birth of Thomas
D'Arcy McGee



Scott 211
Apr 21/1926
Birth of HRH
Princess Elizabeth



Scott 591
Apr 23/1897
Birth of Lester
B. Pearson



Scott 894
Apr 3/1885
Birth of Frere Marie-Victorin



Scott 492
Apr 6/1869
Birth of Marc-Aurèle de Foy
Suzor-Coté



Scott 1447
Apr 19/1900
Birth of Roland Michener



Scott 1738
Apr 27/1879
Birth of William James Roué



CHAPTER CHATTER

by/par: George Pepall, FRPSC

PARLONS DES CHAPITRES

It's been a while since I offered a Chapter Chatter column, but I'm pleased to have been asked to resume it. The intent of the column is to share ideas among chapter leaders and members for activities at meetings, and for leading your chapter efficiently and effectively for the benefit of your members.

First, a few reminders. If you can keep your meeting and show information up-to-date with the National Office (both of which can be maintained on The RPSC website), your chapter insurance will be easy to get to you, accurately and quickly. More visitors to your events will be likely, and more information can be passed around.

Taking this communication a step further, do you have an e-mail chain or network set up to include all of your members? This allows you to send out what many chapters like to call an e-mail blast as a reminder of an upcoming event, an announcement about an individual member or a request for help in arranging a meeting or show.

Communication of another type via The RPSC has arrived in the form of a monthly Royal newsletter, thanks to director and Royal*2019*Royale convention co-chair Mike Walsh. If The RPSC has your e-mail address on file then you should be receiving this update on recent events of interest. The Royal newsletter has been very well received in its intent to stir up more philatelic activity in chapters across the country. We welcome feedback, for sure; so far, it has been very positive. This is a new and additional benefit of individual membership.

Just before I close, I'll offer a fun club activity I heard of last year. Take about ten different well known stamps from ten different countries, and lay them on a table with 90% of each covered up with yellow stickies or other stamps placed upside down. Then see how many each member can identify – try it out for yourself below! It could be turned into a written competition with answer slips and prizes, or just be done for some laughs. As with many activities, it depends on the number present, but you know your members best.

By the way, if you are wondering why I use the word 'chapter' so much, where you might use 'club', the difference is in whether a club has formally joined The RPSC. When that happens, a club becomes a chapter and gains the numerous benefits of membership. ✉

What country is each stamp from? Answers on page 124 / De quel pays vient le timbre? Réponses à la page 124



Il s'est écoulé pas mal de temps depuis ma dernière chronique « Parlons des clubs membres », mais je suis heureux qu'on m'ait demandé de la reprendre. Le but de cette chronique est un échange d'idées entre les dirigeants des clubs membres et leurs adhérents concernant les activités organisées dans le cadre des réunions et une gestion efficace dans l'intérêt de tous.

Premièrement, quelques rappels. Si vous maintenez vos renseignements sur les réunions et les expositions à jour auprès du Bureau national (vous pouvez le faire dans le site Web de La SRPC), vous recevrez le contrat d'assurance sur vos clubs membres rapidement et en bonne et due forme. De plus, il y aura sans doute davantage de visiteurs à vos manifestations philatéliques et plus d'information en circulation.

Et, question de parfaire la communication, disposez-vous d'une liste de diffusion ou d'un réseau auquel vous pourriez inclure tous vos membres? Cela vous permettrait de distribuer ce que certains appellent une rafale de courriels pour rappeler une activité à venir, publier une annonce au sujet d'un membre ou une demande d'aide pour l'organisation d'une réunion ou d'une exposition.

Un autre moyen de communication a fait son apparition à La SRPC, une infolettre mensuelle, que nous devons à Mike Walsh, directeur et co-président du congrès, Royal*2019*Royale. Si votre adresse de courriel se trouve dans les dossiers de La SRPC, vous devriez recevoir cette mise à jour sur les récents évènements marquants. L'infolettre Royale, qui vise notamment à stimuler l'activité philatélique dans les clubs membres partout au pays, a été très bien reçue d'un océan à l'autre. Les commentaires, que nous accueillons toujours avec plaisir, ont été très positifs à ce jour. Voilà un nouvel avantage qui s'ajoute à l'adhésion individuelle.

Avant de terminer, laissez-moi vous faire part d'une activité de club amusante dont j'ai entendu parler l'année passée : prenez environ dix timbres différents bien connus, de dix pays différents, et étendez-les sur une table en les cachant chacun à 90 % avec un autocollant jaune ou avec un autre timbre placé tête-bêche. Voyez ensuite combien d'entre eux chaque membre peut identifier. Essayez vous-même avec les timbres ci-dessous! L'exercice pourrait devenir un concours effectué par écrit sur des feuilles-réponse avec des prix à gagner ou simplement un jeu pour rigoler. Comme pour bien des activités, tout dépend du nombre de personnes présentes, mais c'est vous qui connaissez le mieux vos membres.

En passant, si vous vous demandez pourquoi j'utilise autant le mot « club membre » alors que vous dites peut-être simplement « club », la différence est l'adhésion officielle à La SRPC. Le cas échéant, un club devient un club membre et obtient les nombreux avantages de l'adhésion. ✉

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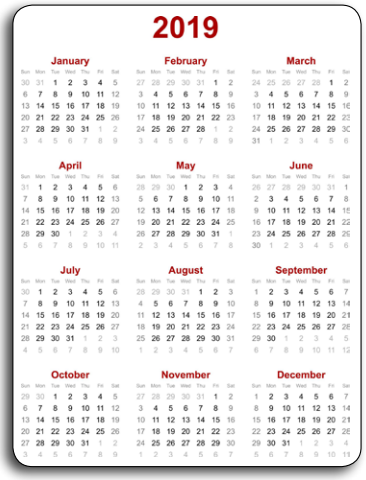
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SAVE THE DATES
SPRING 2019 SHOW: March 23-24
FALL 2019 SHOW: Sept. 7-8

NATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP & COIN SHOW
www.stampandcoinshow.com



COMING EVENTS
CALENDRIER

To have your event shown in this section of The Canadian Philatelist please visit our website http://www.rpsc.org/shows.php. Go to "Add a Show!" and submit your listing. This will provide us with details for both the magazine and our website. Please make your submission at least eight weeks before the date of the show. Information can also be mailed to the RPSC National Office, P.O. Box 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1. THIS IS A FREE SERVICE OF THE RPSC.

Pour inscrire vos activités dans cette section du Philatéliste canadien, rendez-vous dans notre site Web au http://www.rpsc.org/shows.php. Allez à « Add a show », puis soumettez votre liste d'activités. Nous obtiendrons ainsi l'information à mettre dans notre revue et notre site Web. Veuillez fournir vos renseignements au moins huit semaines avant la date de votre activité. Vous pouvez également les soumettre par la poste au Bureau national de La SRPC, case postale 69080, bureau de poste St. Clair, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1. LA SRPC OFFRE CE SERVICE GRATUITEMENT.

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

MARCH 9 MARS, 2019

WINPEX 2019 – Annual show of the Essex County Stamp Club will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Caboto Club, 2175 Parent at Tecumseh, Windsor, ON. Free admission, Free door prizes, Free youth program with free stamps for school aged youth. For more information contact Brian Cutler at 519-966-2276, email cutler@mnsi.net or visit http://www.essexcountystampclub.com.

MARCH 16 MARS, 2019

OXPEX/OTEX 2019 sponsored by the Oxford Philatelic Society will be held at Woodstock Christian School, 800 Juliana Drive, Woodstock, ON from 9:30 am to 4:00 pm. 15 dealers, competitive framed exhibits, club circuit books, youth gift bags. Lunch/snack counter, free parking, free admission, draws, free entry to exhibit. For more information contact Henny Uyl at 519-485-2886, e-mail countryowl@rogers.com or visit http://www.oxfordphilsoc.com.

MARCH 17 MARS, 2019

Postcard Memories Show and Sale sponsored by the Kitchener Waterloo Cambridge Regional Postcard Club will be held from 9:30 am to 4:00 pm at Bingemans Embassy Room, 425 Bingeman Centre Drive, Kitchener, ON. 20 dealers of postcards, covers and stamps ranging from 18th to 21st century! Thousands of cards covering topics, towns and subjects to add to your collection. Comfortable seating in our well-lit hall. Decked out in green for this 2019 St. Patrick's Day. Free parking. $5 entry however children 12 and under free with adult. Bonus entry to Regional Train Show in nearby building. For more information contact Leigh Hogg or Dave Moore at 519-885-3499, stamphogg@hotmail.com or visit http://postcardshow@blogspot.com.

MARCH 23 MARS, 2019

Fredericton Spring Stamp Show and Sale sponsored by the Fredericton District Stamp Club will be held at Fredericton High School, 300 Prospect St, Fredericton, NB from 10 am to 4 pm. Show and Sale at the High School cafeteria. Dealers from Maritimes, exhibits and displays, youth table with free items, door prizes, silent auction and raffle. Free admission and parking. Contact Daniel Michaud at 506-459-8993 or email danielmichaud@rogers.com.

APRIL 5 – 6, 2019

The LAKESHORE 2019 annual stamp exhibition will be held April 5-6, 2019 at the Sarto Desnoyers Community Center, 1335 Lakeshore Drive, Dorval, QC. The first theme of this year's exhibition is marking the 50th anniversary of the Moon landing by two American astronauts, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin. The second related theme is the successful landing of the InSight probe on Mars. Free admission and ample free parking. Wheelchair accessible. Lunch counter on premises. Hourly door prizes. Competitive exhibition with over 100 frames of exhibits. 25 dealers and club bourses. Show covers with commemorative postmarks and picture-postage stamps. Youth activity center with the Fédération québécoise de philatélie. Hours: Friday: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Saturday: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Information: Gary Misener, P.O. Box # 1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, H9R 4N5. Email: gmisener@sympatico.ca. Visit the Lakeshore Club website at : www.lakeshorestampclub.ca / L'exposition philatélique annuelle LAKESHORE 2019 se tiendra du 5 au 6 avril 2019 au Centre communautaire Sarto Desnoyers, 1335 Bord-du-Lac, Dorval, QC. Entrée et grand stationnement gratuits. Accès aux personnes handicapées. Cafeteria. Tirage de prix de présence toutes les heures. Exposition compétitive de plus de 100 cadres. 25 négociants et bourses du club. Plis souvenirs, oblitérations commémoratives et Timbres-photos. Centre d'activités pour les jeunes avec la Fédération québécoise de philatélie. Horaire: Vendredi: 10:00h à 17:00h, samedi: 10:00h à 17:00h. Renseignements: François Brisse, C.P. #1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5. Courriel: fsbrisse@sympatico.ca. Visitez le site web du Club à : www.lakeshorestampclub.ca.

APRIL 6 AVRIL, 2019

LONPEX 127 sponsored by London Philatelic Society will be held in the Churchill Room at Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Road, London, ON from 9:30 am to 4:00 pm. Exhibits, 11 dealers, draws, free parking and free admission. For more information contact Don Slaughter at 519-472-0206, email donslau@execulink.com or visit http://www.londonphilatelicsociety.com.

APRIL 13 AVRIL, 2019

K-W Stampfest 2019 sponsored by the Kitchener-Waterloo Stamp Club will be held at Trillium Lutheran Church, 22 Willow St, Waterloo, ON from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. Annual stamp show and bourse of the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society. Admission and parking are free. Youth program is free with a "sea of stamps". Lots of fun to enjoy and learn in a day with family and friends. Phone: 1-800-361-6631, email kwpskw@gmail.com or visit http://www.kwstampclub.org/stampfest.

APRIL 13-14 AVRIL, 2019

Calgary Spring Bourse sponsored by the Calgary Philatelic Society will be held at the Kerby Centre, 1133 7th Ave SW, Calgary, AB from 9 am to 4pm on Saturday and 9 am to 5 pm on Sunday. Dealer tables, club tables and auction. Free admission and free parking. Please contact Erika at 403-701-5261 for more information or visit our website at http://www.calgaryphilatelicsociety.com.

APRIL 26-27 AVRIL, 2019

Springpex sponsored by the Hamilton Stamp Club will be held at St Jean de Brebeuf Secondary School, 200 Acadia Drive, Hamilton ON on Friday from 5pm to 10pm and Saturday from 10am to 4pm. April 26 – Silent Auction at 7:30pm, viewing 5pm to 7:30pm. Voice Auction at 8pm, viewing 5pm to 8pm. Sales Circuit 5pm to 10pm. April 27 – 20 Dealers, Sales Circuit, Youth Booth, Stamps and Supplies and Silent Auctions. For information contact Steve Forten 905-807-1798, email southont@cogeco.ca or visit http://www.hamiltonstampclub.com.

APRIL 27 AVRIL, 2019

Eastern Ontario Stamp and Coin Festival sponsored by Kingston Stamp Club and Kingston Numismatic Association will be held at Crossroads United Church, 690 Sir John A Macdonald Blvd, Kingston, ON from 10:00 am to 3:00 pm. Dealers, consignments, displays, prizes, snack bar, youth booth. Something for everyone. Free admission. Plenty of free parking. For more information contact Bob Gardner, Kingston Stamp Club at 613-389-9587, email bandjgardner@cogeco.ca.

APRIL 27 AVRIL, 2019

Sudbury Stamp and Coin Show sponsored by the Sudbury Stamp Club and Nickelbelt Coin Club to be held at Parkside Adult Centre, YMCA Building, 140 Durham St, Sudbury, ON from 10 am to 4 pm. Combined stamp and coin show. Everything for the stamp and coin collector. For information contact William Biff Pilon at 705-560-1274 or email stampless1@hotmail.com.

APRIL 28 AVRIL, 2019

APEX – AJAX-PICKERING STAMP COIN SHOW sponsored by the Ajax Pickering Stamp Club will be held from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm at the Pickering Recreation Complex, 1867 Valley Farm Road, Pickering, ON. Free admission and parking. Stamp and coin dealers, Club and Youth tables. Lunch and refreshments available. For more information contact John Roberts at 905-619-3197, email roberts.jhr@rogers.com, website: http://www.ajax-pickering-stamp-club.com.

MAY 11 MAI, 2019

LAMPEX 2019 Stamp Show and Bourse sponsored by the Sarnia Stamp Club will be held from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm AT Great Lakes Secondary School, formerly S.C.I.T.S. Secondary School, 275 Wellington Street, Sarnia, ON – same location as 2018. Dealers, Displays and Snacks. Free admission, free parking. Everyone welcome. For more information contact John E. Armstrong at 519-464-2688, email sarniastampclub@cogeco.ca or visit http://www.sarniastampclub.ca/newLAMPEXshowlocation.htm.

SEPTEMBER 27-29 SEPTEMBRE, 2019

VANPEX 2019 sponsored by the British Columbia Philatelic Society will be held at the Nikkei Cultural Centre, 6688 Southoaks Crescent, Burnaby, BC on Friday 10 am to 6 pm, Saturday 10 am to 4 pm and Sunday 10 am to 4 pm. Commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the British Columbia Philatelic Society. Dealer tables, coffee and tea, exhibit frames with accredited exhibit judging. Show souvenirs, awards banquet, free stamps for kids, 50/50 draws, admission by donation. For more information contact Derren Carman at 604-224-5836, email verdraco@uniserve.com or visit http://www.vanpex2019.com.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

MARCH 23-24 MARS, 2019

Edmonton Spring National Show sponsored by the Edmonton Stamp Club will be held at Central Lions Centre, 11113 113 Street, Edmonton Alberta. Saturday 10-5, Sunday 10-4. For dealer or exhibitor application information please contact Kelly Liusz Moser at 780-569-0044 or e-mail liuszmoser@gmail.com. Check our website for more information and updates at http://www.edmontonstampclub.com.

MAY 4-5 MAI, 2019

ORAPEX 2019 sponsored by the Ottawa Philatelic Society, RA Stamp Club and APO will be held on May 4 from 10 am to 6 pm and on May 5 from 10 am to 4 pm at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, ON. This year's theme is Elizabethan Era Philately. A National Level show with 40 stamp dealers and major exhibits, seminars, study groups and Youth Booth. Free admission and parking. Contact Mike Powell at 613-728-9725, email info@orapex.ca or visit http://www.orapex.ca.

JUNE 21-23 JUIN, 2019

ROYAL*2019*ROYALE – the 91st Convention of The RPSC – sponsored by Bramalea Stamp Club, West Toronto Stamp Club and Canadian Stamp News, 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 Hilton Mississauga, 6750 Mississauga Road, Mississauga, ON. Large exhibition, National and International dealers, variety of Seminars, spousal trip. Look for convention updates at www.rpsc.org/royal2019.

OCTOBER 19-20 OCTOBRE, 2019

CANPEX 2019 will be held at Hellenic Community Centre, 133 Southdale Rd W, London, ON. Hosted by the Middlesex Stamp Club with the assistance of volunteers from other clubs and related philatelic societies and organizations. CANPEX 2019 is one of the national-level stamp shows held annually in Canada and is part of the American Philatelic Society's "World Series of Philately". Show hours: Saturday 10 am to 5 pm and Sunday 10 am to 4 pm. Admission is free. Plenty of free parking. Lunch counter available. Reception and awards presentation Saturday October 19 at 5:45 pm (ticket holders only). For more information contact John Sheffield at 519-871-7637, email info@canpex.ca or visit http://www.canpex.ca.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

FIP PATRONAGE EXHIBITS OPEN FOR ENTRIES

JUNE 11-17 JUIN, 2019

CHINA 2019 World General Stamp Exhibition, Wuhan International Expo Center, Venue B4-B6, Hanyang District, Wuhan, China. China 2019 is a World General Stamp Exhibition with capacity for 2500 frames of competitive exhibits. The exhibition will include all FIP exhibit classes including: FIP Championship Class, Traditional Philately, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Aerophilately, Astrophilately, Thematic, Maximaphily, Revenue, Modern Philately, Open Philately, Youth Philately, One Frame Exhibits, Philatelic Literature and the experimental Picture Post Card class. Show website: http://china2019stamp.org. Canadian Commissioner – David McLaughlin 905-509-7530, Email: david.mclaughlin@rogers.com.

MAY 2-9 MAI, 2020

London 2020 is a FIP Specialized World Stamp Championship Exhibition with competitive classes in Championship, Traditional, Postal History, Thematic, Revenue, Postal Stationery, Aerophilately, Open, Picture Postcards, One Frame, Modern, Literature and Youth. The exhibition will run from May 2 to May 9, 2020 with a full change of exhibits during the evening of May 5th allowing a total of 2800 frames to be exhibited. It will be held at the Business Design Centre, 52 Upper Street, Islington, London N1 0OH, UK. Regulations and application forms are available from the exhibition website or from the commissioner. The deadline for exhibit entry applications is June 30, 2019. Contact Canadian National Commissioner – Ed Kroft 604-631-5200, Email: e.kroft@shaw.ca.

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 David M. McLaughlin, International Liaison. Send your name and email address to david.mclaughlin@rogers.com.

IN APPRECIATION…

…and with thanks to the following members who made a donation to The RPSC in 2018.

NOUS DÉSIRONS EXPRIMER NOTRE RECONNAISSANCE….

… et tous nos remerciements aux membres suivants qui ont fait un don à la SRPC en 2018.

Beaman, John B.
Bellefleur, Jacques
Borsos, Ferenc
Bursey, Maurice
Cal, Don S.
Cumming, Robert W.
Cyr, J.V. Raymond
Esmail, Azaad
Freeman, Sandra
Gagnon, Michel G.
Gardella, Charles M.
Gibbon, John J.
Giguere, Andre
Gingras, Michel
Hager, Paul
Heersma, Abie J.
Herman, Brian
Hine, Tony
Hofer, Joseph J.
Holzapfel, Wayne
Huang, Xichang
Iormetti, James
Jonas, Barry
Kassner, Richard
Keeley, Stuart
Keenlyside, John S.
Kemp, Larry
Leger, Albert N.
Levasseur, Luc
Long, Nora
Marozoff, Robert
Mathews, James
McAuley, Lois
Melancon, Claude
Mitchell, Brian C
Mould, Joseph T.
Nixon, Jack
Patterson, Mark
Pawluk, William S.
Perquin, John
Pugh, Daniel
Riva, Harry
Schubert, Hart
Scott, Mary G.
Sudds, Gordon A.
Trask, Steve
Ware, Peter
Zsoka, Charles F. J.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT / DES NOUVELLES DE NOS MEMBRES

CHANGE OF ADDRESS? Changes can be made on-line at www.rpsc.org "Members Login" or by contacting the National Office.
VOUS CHANGEZ D'ADRESSE? Effectuez le changement en ligne à www.rpsc.org "Members Login" ou en prenant contact avec le Bureau national.

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

CHAPTER MEMBERS / MEMBRES CHAPITRE

C-250 - Southern Ontario Stamp Club

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS / MEMBRES À TITRE PERSONNEL

I-29802 - Rick Bakker
Canada mint

I-29803 - Marion Gibson
Primarily Canada but am interested in all stamps

I-29804 - Christopher McFetridge

I-29805 - Alvin Gallay
Israel, Canada

I-29806 - Peter Zecevic
Canada: reply coupons, postal stationery; United States: match & medicine stamps, beer stamps; Canada & United States: trading/saving stamps, cinderellas, revenue stamps, regular postage; Britain: trading/saving stamps

I-29807 - Rita Panter
WW, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Scandinavia, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands

E-29808 - Dianne Earl
World Wide

I-29809 - Pomeroy Livermore
Toronto, Advance Posting Service, Cigarette Distribution WWI and II

I-29810 - Tony Liang
China

I-29811 - Ching Yip
Worldwide

I-29812 - Paul Balcaen

I-29813 - Yan Gagnon

I-29814 - Michael Brolly
Canada, Germany

I-29815 - Treva Scott
Princess Diana, Germany, Russia, JFK, Aruba, Worldwide, Disney.

E-29816 - Alain Deschênes
World and Canada

E-29818 - Dale MacGregor
Ottawa, Ontario

E-29819 - Neil Donen
1935 Silver Jubilee, Canadian and African Airmail

I-29820 - Michael Riley
General, but especially Canada, U.S., Eire, France and Barbados

E-29821 - Robert Leigh
Canadian Postal History

I-29822 - Gregory Lund
Early Canadian, Royal Visit

RESIGNED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉMISSIONNAIRES

I-10581 - Paul G. Bourgoin

I-12501 - Maurice F. Roett

I-24703 - Don G. King

I-26322 - Robin A. Mitchell

I-28775 - Richard Stewart

I-28834 - James Brett

I-29580 - Raouf Emile Baddour

DECEASED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉCÉDÉS

HL-9409 - Margaret Allen

I-10211 - Robert G. Vine

L-26366 - Lloyd J. Melanson

SPOT THE MAPLE LEAF





We've hidden the maple leaf stamp shown at right somewhere else in this issue. Can you find it? It could be anywhere (but not this page). If you spot the maple leaf stamp, tell us in which issue and on what page on a postcard, or in a letter, and mail your entry to "Robin Harris, TCP Editor, PO Box 2243, Beausejour, MB R0E 0C0. We'll collect all the correct entries and have a drawing every other month. The winning entry will receive the DVD *Tommy Tricker and the Stamp Traveller* movie. Entries will be accepted until April 30, 2019.

This contest is open to all Canadian residents who, at the time of participation, have reached the age of majority according to the law of the province or territory in which they reside. One mailed entry per person, per day is allowed.

Answer to Jan-Feb 2019 contest: the maple leaf stamp we were looking for was 'hidden' on page 27.

Answers to 'hidden countries' game on page 120 / Les réponses au jeu des « pays cachés » sont à la page 120



Poland | Australia | Belgium | Czechoslovakia| Austria | Norway | Argentina

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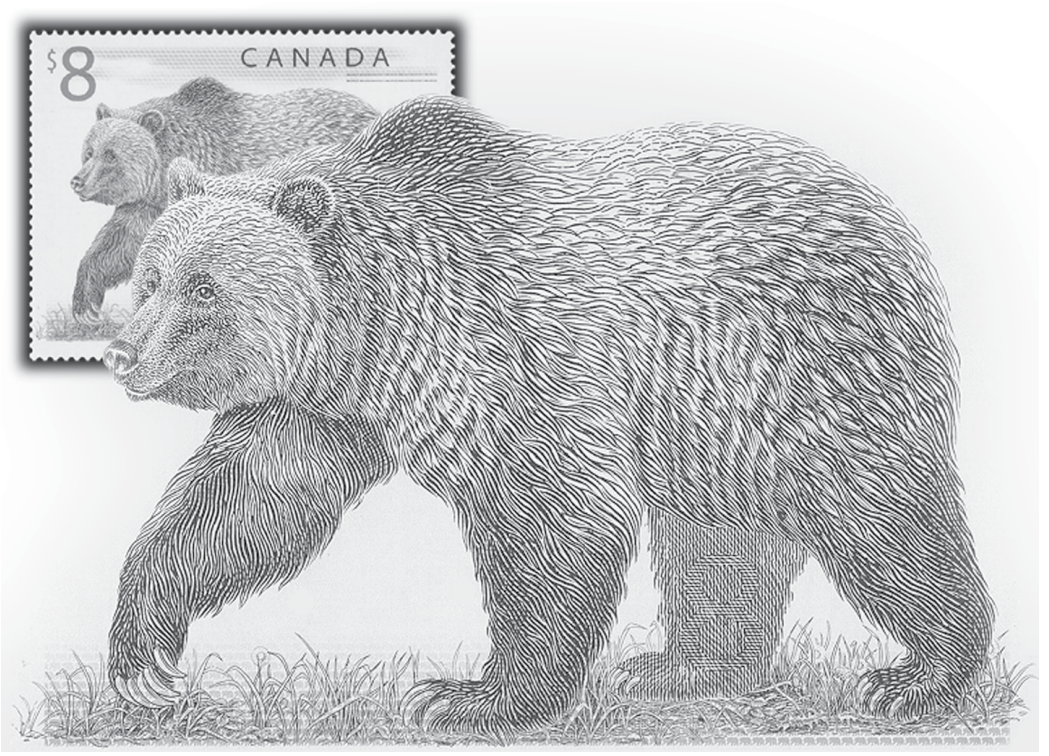
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