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

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST

July/August 2019 juillet/août- VOL. 70 ◆ NO. 4

LE PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN

THE 1933 REGINA WORLD GRAIN EXHIBITION

RECONSIDERING THE TRUCIAL STATE "SAND DUNE" POSTAGE STAMPS

HEINRICH VON STEPHAN (1831-97)

TO BLEED OR NOT TO BLEED

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0 61399 70368 2

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

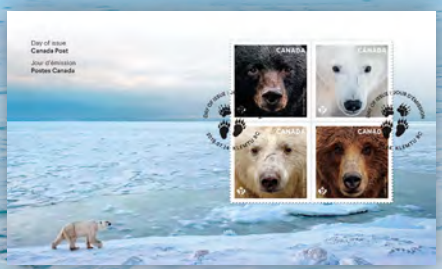
Booklet of 8 stamps / Carnet de 8 timbres 414117111 **$ 7.20**

Bear with us

These bear stamps feature rare, close up photos of four of these magnificent mammals: the grizzly bear, polar bear, American black bear, and the Kermode bear. The issue includes a booklet of eight stamps, a 4-stamp collectible mini-pane, and an uncut press sheet featuring four strips of six stamps with a commanding view of the Kermode bear "Warrior" in the background. Add them to your collection today.

Majestueux mammifères

Ces timbres sur les ours présentent d'exceptionnelles photos en gros plan de quatre de ces impressionnants mammifères : l'ours brun, l'ours polaire, l'ours noir et l'ours Kermode. L'émission inclut un carnet de huit vignettes, un feuillet de quatre timbres de collection et une planche non coupée comportant quatre bandes de six timbres sur laquelle on peut voir l'ours Kermode en arrière-plan. Ajoutez-les à votre collection dès aujourd'hui.



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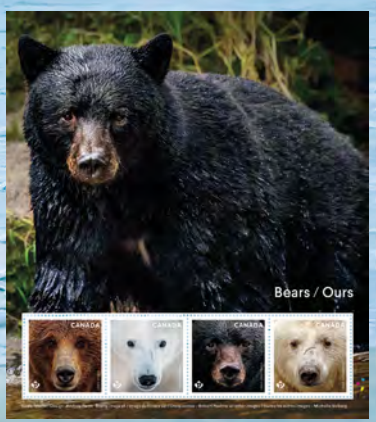

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An invitation to join…
Joignez-vous à…

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
- RÉSEAU DE PROTECTION ANTIVOL
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- DROIT DE PARTICIPER, DE VOTER À NOTRE AGA ET DE REMPLIR UN MANDAT ÉLECTIF

LIST OF ADVERTISERS / LISTE DES ANNONCEURS

BNAPEX 2019 243
British North America Philatelic Society 241
Canada Post / Postes Canada 194
Canada Stamp Finder 223
CoinStampSupplies.com 213
Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain 223
Canadian Stamp Dealers Association 245
Gary Lyon / Eastern Auctions 195
Greenwood 207
Maresch, R. & Son 256
Postal History Society of Canada 241
RPSC Research Foundation 251
RPSC Sales Circuit 255
Saskatoon Stamp Centre 205
Vance Auctions 204
Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation 229

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Canada

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Vous pouvez obtenir les coordonnées sur le site Web de La SRPC http://www.rpsc.org/society.htm ou en appelant au Bureau national.

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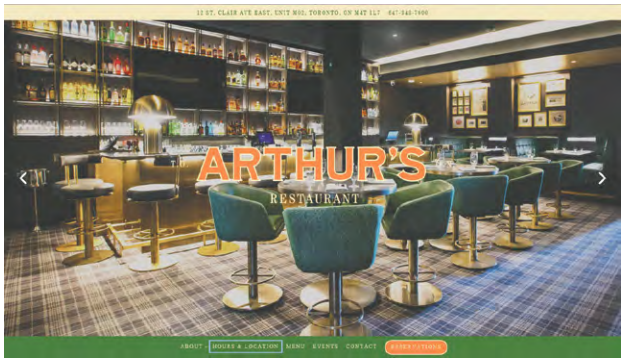
Revue de La SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

Contents / Table des matières

COLUMNS & INFORMATION

An Invitation to Join / Devenez membre 196
Departments and Committees / Services et comités..... 197
Alphabetical List of Advertisers / Liste des annonceurs 197
President's Page / La page du président 200
Editor's Notes / Notes du rédacteur..... 202
In The Mailbox / Dans la boîte aux lettres..... 204
RPSC News / Nouvelles SRPC 206
Let's Talk Exhibiting / Parlons Expositions 237
The Young Collector..... 240
Book Reports..... 242
From the Harry Sutherland Philatelic Library 244
Around the World in 86 Seconds 246
A Look Back..... 247
Chapter Chatter / Parlons des chapitres..... 248
In Memoriam 249
Coming Events / Calendrier 250
Membership Reports / Nouvelles de nos membres 252
Spot The Maple Leaf..... 252
Philatelic Website Listings /
Liste de sites Web philatéliques 253
Classifieds / Annonces classées..... 254



FEATURES

The 1933 Regina World Grain Exhibition----------208
by Dale Speirs

It was not the best of times. It was the worst of times. Saskatchewan was drying up and blowing away, and the Great Depression was crushing the economy of the province. The 1933 Regina World Grain Exhibition and Conference, held from July 24 to August 5, was in the heart of it.

To Bleed or not to Bleed ---------- 214
by Jean Wang

Bloodletting was a common treatment for a wide range of maladies, from sore throat and plague to epilepsy and gout. In the Middle Ages, monks, who often cared for the sick, performed the procedure.

Jean-Baptiste Charcot: French Scientist, medical doctor, popar scientist and Antarctic explorer ---------- 216
by Michael Somerville

At the age of 25, Charcot purchased his first boat and sailed to the Shetland Islands, Hebrides, Faroe Islands and Iceland. In 1893, his father died and left him a fortune of 400,000 francs, the equivalent of 17,000 pounds, which was enough to allow him to leave medicine and pursue the life of a scientific investigator and sea-borne adventurer.

Reconsidering the Trucial State "Sand Dune" Postage Stamps ---------- 219
by Bill Pekonen

This article seeks to explain why the postage stamps issued by the seven Postal Administrations are legitimate under UPU regulations and why the covers mailed by the post offices using these stamps should be classified as Official Mail.

Heinrich von Stephan 1831-97 ---------- 226
by Michael Peach, FRPSC

Heinrich von Stephan was one of the leading figures in the development of the postal system, probably second only to Rowland Hill.

The 1939 Royal Tour of Canada ---------- 230
by Richard Logan

When King George VI and Queen Elizabeth were anointed and formally crowned on May 12, 1937, little did they know that the governor general of Canada, Lord Tweedsmuir, was sitting in Westminster Abbey drafting an invitation for the Royals to visit Canada. It was apropos. The King and Queen did hold sway over the United Kingdom, dominions of the British Commonwealth, and were Emperor and Empress of India. So the visit was something that Tweedsmuir, and others, had been working on since Albert Frederick Arthur George had ascended to the throne in 1936.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

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

LA PAGE DU PRÉSIDENT

Hello everyone. Since my report to the membership at The RPSC annual general meeting at St. Catharines in June 2018, I have been busy trying to advance the interests of The RPSC and philately both inside and outside of Canada.

I have been advocating for an inclusive society in which members of The RPSC may volunteer to participate in activities. There have been five Board meetings at which directors from across Canada participated in two-hour teleconferences. Preparation is required for each board meeting to facilitate efficient and productive dialogue. Regularly, directors communicate about ongoing organizational issues affecting the Society. These include discussion about benefits for members, the planning for upcoming conventions and shows, Canada Post, membership dues, *The Canadian Philatelist* magazine, international participation in shows by Society members, financial statement reviews, funding and branding for the Society, creating awards for members including volunteers and other important housekeeping matters such as records retention and our valuable relationship with the VGG Foundation.

Our focus at the Board level has been to implement all or some of the principles set out in a new Vision Statement adopted by the Board last year. It has taken a lot of work and commitment from Directors and volunteers to try to bring about the changes. We are attempting to demonstrate that The RPSC is willing to take a leadership role in promoting and encouraging "stamp collecting" (which includes the collection of topicals, thematics, postal history, aerophilately, and the use of postcards and other ephemera) for Canadians of all ages, genders and ethnicity and to be an inclusive, not exclusive organization. We have been working hard to partner with various philatelic organizations within and outside Canada to appeal to our audience, including the public at large, beginning collectors, specialists and the philatelic community at large. We need to make sure the public has a better idea of what stamp collecting is all about.

The RPSC now publishes a regular electronic newsletter every 4–8 weeks to keep members current of the workings in the Society. My thanks to Mike Walsh for assistance in the production and delivery of the newsletter. Chapter news and other information finds its way into the newsletter. The RPSC welcomes your contributions. So far the feedback has been positive.

The RPSC has also been discussing the offering of educational programs to collectors to enhance the pleasure and friendliness of "stamp collecting". We will need more volunteers and fundraising to do a better job at this. We are also considering the implementation of a mentoring program to help collectors and exhibitors at all levels.

In 2019, we are rolling out the new volunteers recognition poli-

Bonjour à tous. Depuis que j'ai remis mon rapport aux membres, à l'assemblée générale annuelle de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC), à St Catharines, en juin 2018, j'ai travaillé à l'avancement des intérêts de cette dernière, tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur des frontières canadiennes.

J'ai plaidé en faveur d'une société inclusive dans laquelle les membres peuvent participer bénévolement à des activités. Nous avons tenu cinq réunions du Conseil auxquelles des directeurs d'un bout à l'autre du Canada ont participé lors de téléconférences de deux heures. Chaque réunion du Conseil d'administration nécessite une préparation pour que le dialogue soit efficace et productif. Les directeurs communiquent régulièrement sur les questions d'organisation courantes touchant la société. Ce qui comprend des discussions sur les avantages pour les membres, la planification des congrès et des expositions à venir, Postes Canada, les droits d'adhésion, la revue *Le philatéliste canadien,* la participation de membres à des expositions internationales, l'examen des états financiers, le financement et l'image de marque de la société, la création de prix pour les membres, notamment les bénévoles, et d'autres sujets d'affaires courantes, comme la tenue des dossiers et notre précieuse relation avec la fondation Vincent Graves Greene (VGG).

Le Conseil s'est concentré sur la mise en œuvre de quelques-uns sinon de tous les principes du nouvel énoncé de vision adopté l'année dernière. Les directeurs et les bénévoles ont abattu beaucoup de travail et se sont dévoués pour opérer ces changements. Nous nous efforçons de démontrer que La SRPC désire jouer un rôle de leadership afin de promouvoir et d'encourager la « collection de timbres » (collections et collections thématiques, histoire postale, aérophilatélie, cartes postales et autres articles éphémères) auprès de Canadiens de tous âges, genres et origines ethniques et qu'elle souhaite être une organisation inclusive et non exclusive. Nous avons travaillé fort pour nous associer à diverses organisations philatéliques au Canada et ailleurs afin d'intéresser notre public, les gens en général, les collectionneurs débutants, les spécialistes et tous les intervenants du milieu philatélique. Nous devons faire en sorte que les gens comprennent mieux en quoi consiste la collection de timbres.

La SRPC publie maintenant une infolettre électronique toutes les quatre à huit semaines pour informer les membres des travaux qu'elle accomplit. Je remercie Mike Walsh pour l'aide qu'il nous accorde pour la production et la publication de l'infolettre. Les nouvelles des sections de clubs et autres y trouvent leur place. La SRPC vous invite à y contribuer. Les commentaires reçus à ce jour sont positifs.

cy to ensure that our Society signals to the philatelic community in Canada that we must acknowledge those across Canada who promote our hobby in one or more ways – whether at the local, regional or national level. In doing so, The RPSC is trying to promote and encourage volunteerism in "stamp collecting", philatelic exhibiting and philatelic judging. At this AGM, we will be acknowledging the efforts of over 20 individuals across Canada who are outstanding volunteers who help to keep our hobby vibrant and who help other collectors.

The RPSC also continues to represent residents of Canada in worldwide philatelic exhibitions and in worldwide philatelic organizations. The RPSC, with other outstanding organizations in Canada, tries to serve as the Canadian centre of excellence for collectors, philatelic exhibitors and philatelic judges. The FIP will be holding an international judging academy at the VGG Foundation at which Philatelic judges from Canada and other countries will attend. Planning for an international stamp exhibition in Canada in 2022 is at a very preliminary stage.

I am grateful to the unwavering assistance offered by my Board of Directors, Margaret Schulzke, Ted Nixon, Charles Verge, George Pepall, Rob Timberg and Garfield Portsch and to all volunteers across the country and in chapters and clubs. Thanks also to Robin Harris, editor of *The Canadian Philatelist* and our webmaster. All of you help to keep our Society strong. Thanks to Jim Szeplaki at Trajan for the help with *The Canadian Philatelist* and to Jesse Robitaille of *Canadian Stamp News* for coverage of The RPSC and its activities.

A special thanks to Margaret is warranted. After many years, Margaret is stepping down as the Executive Assistant of The RPSC. Her wealth of knowledge, and experience with Society matters, has helped us all along the way. We will all miss her pleasant and polite manner and her never-ending desire to assist. We welcome her replacement, Lee Ann Stewart, and look forward to a long working relationship with her.

In a recent edition of the newsletter and a recent edition of *The Canadian Philatelist*, I spoke of myths and truths about The RPSC. The RPSC tries to break even financially each year in an effort to offer benefits to its members. The RPSC wants to do more for you but it needs funding. Society dues can only pay for so much. Therefore, in the upcoming year, The RPSC or one or more of its affiliates, will likely seek funding through various means, including the issuance of tax deductible receipts for charitable contributions. The RPSC would also like to apply for grant funding from various public and private organizations. We need help in this regard. We need volunteers who can assist with identifying possible funding sources and writing grant applications. Please do contact me if you can or are willing to help.

There is a lot for me to do in the role of President of The RPSC. It is an unpaid job as are directorship positions. Thanks to those of you who have or will be retiring from the Board. Many of us work full-time as well – so our dedication to The RPSC is truly a labour of love for The RPSC and the hobby we enjoy so much. I cannot emphasize enough that we need your help to keep our Society strong, relevant and inclusive. Please join to help The RPSC implement its goals and to make collecting an enjoyable experience for you.

I hope to see all of you at the Royal convention annually – including at Fredericton on June 19-21, 2020. ✉

Des discussions ont également lieu sur une offre de programmes éducatifs destinés aux collectionneurs afin d'augmenter le plaisir et la convivialité de la « collection de timbres ». Il nous faudra davantage de bénévoles et de financement pour mener à bien cette tâche. Nous songeons aussi à mettre en place un programme de mentorat pour aider les collectionneurs et les exposants à tous les niveaux.

En 2019, La SRPC met au point une nouvelle politique de reconnaissance des bénévoles en vue de sensibiliser le milieu philatélique canadien à la nécessité de reconnaître ceux qui, d'un océan à l'autre, font la promotion de notre loisir d'une ou de plusieurs façons, et ce, à l'échelle locale, régionale ou nationale. Ce faisant, La SRPC s'efforce de promouvoir et d'encourager le bénévolat en matière de « collection de timbres », d'exposition philatélique et d'évaluation. À l'assemblée générale annuelle de cette année, nous reconnaîtrons les efforts de plus de 20 personnes de différents endroits au Canada, de remarquables bénévoles qui aident à maintenir notre loisir vivant et qui aident les autres collectionneurs.

La SRPC continue de représenter les résidents du Canada aux expositions philatéliques internationales et auprès d'organismes philatéliques internationaux. La SRPC ainsi que d'autres organismes remarquables œuvrant au Canada s'attachent à devenir le centre canadien d'excellence des collectionneurs, des exposants et des juges en matière de philatélie. La Fédération internationale de philatélie (FIP) donnera un cours international d'évaluation à la fondation Vincent Graves Greene (VGG) auquel participeront des juges de philatélie du Canada et d'autres pays. En outre, la planification d'une exposition philatélique internationale au Canada en 2022 en est à ses tous débuts.

Je suis reconnaissant de l'aide sans faille offerte par les membres de notre conseil d'administration, Margaret Schulzke, Ted Nixon, Charles Verge, George Pepall, Rob Timberg et Garfield Portsch et de l'aide de tous les bénévoles d'un océan à l'autre, dans les sections de clubs et les clubs. Je remercie également Robin Harris, notre webmestre et rédacteur en chef *du Philatéliste canadien*. C'est grâce à vous tous que notre société est solide. Je remercie aussi Jim Szeplaki de Trajan pour son aide pour la publication *du Philatéliste canadien* et Jesse Robitaille du *Canadian Stamp News*, qui couvre La SRPC et ses activités.

Nous devons un merci tout spécial à Margaret. En effet, après de nombreuses années de service, elle quitte la fonction d'adjointe administrative de La SRPC. Sa connaissance et son expérience approfondies des affaires de la société nous ont aidés pendant tout ce temps. Sa politesse, sa gentillesse et son désir constant d'aider manqueront à tous. Nous souhaitons donc la bienvenue à sa successeure, Lee Ann Stewart, avec qui nous anticipons une longue relation professionnelle.

Dans une édition récente de l'infolettre et du Philatéliste canadien, j'ai parlé de mythes et de vérités sur La SRPC. La SRPC essaie, chaque année, d'établir un budget équilibré pour accorder des bénéfices à ses membres. Elle souhaite en faire davantage pour vous, mais a besoin de financement, car les cotisations ne couvrent qu'une partie des frais. Ainsi, dans l'année qui vient, La SRPC ou l'un ou plusieurs de ses clubs affiliés cherchera à obtenir du financement par divers moyens, notamment, l'émission de reçus donnant droit à des exemptions fiscales. La société aimerait aussi

Continued on page 252

EDITOR'S NOTES

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

NOTES DU RÉDACTEUR

SUPPORT IS IMPORTANT

When was the last time you responded to one of the advertisements found in *The Canadian Philatelist*? The last issue? Last fall? Never?

There are many sources of stamps for your collection: a local stamp shop, via the internet, attending a stamp show, browsing ads in the philatelic press, a new issue dealer, and even incoming mail. Which of these do you use? Some? All?

As you read through this issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*, I would encourage you to look closely at the various advertisements. Perhaps you already do this.

When I receive a new stamp journal in the mail I typically first browse it quickly to get an idea of what to expect. A followup session is used to read selected articles that jumped out at me during the initial browse. This is then followed by reading 'secondary' articles that didn't catch my attention the first time around. After that … I sometimes then go back and take a closer look at the ads. Perhaps your practice of reading a magazine or journal is similar to mine.

The amount of time I spend on each of the above "reads" is based on how much philatelic material I have recently received in the mail. I can go one or two weeks with not seeing anything in the mail, then bang … I receive three or four journals/magazines/newspapers on the same day! Philatelic overload (but not complaining).

The backbone of our hobby has always been stamp dealers. And this will continue into the foreseeable future. We owe it to them, and to us, to support the dealers who advertise in this journal.

One advantage of buying from a dealer who advertises in this journal just might be that it will expose you to new stock that is not available in your geographic area. If you're on the "right coast" and start a business relationship with a dealer on the "left coast", you could be offered material you have never seen before. That is a win-win for you and the dealer.

Are you preparing a new exhibit or collection and are stumped with a question, or need something specific to take your exhibit to a gold level? Reading through the advertisements may just

LE SOUTIEN EST IMPORTANT

Quand pour la dernière fois avez-vous répondu à une annonce du *Philatéliste canadien*? Après le dernier numéro? L'automne dernier? Jamais?

Les sources auxquelles vous pouvez obtenir des timbres pour votre collection sont nombreuses : une boutique spécialisée locale, Internet, une exposition philatélique, les annonces de la presse philatélique, un marchand de nouvelles émissions et même le courrier entrant. Lesquelles utilisez-vous? Quelques-unes? Toutes?

Pendant votre lecture de la présente édition du *Philatéliste canadien,* je vous encourage à examiner attentivement les diverses annonces. Vous le faites peut-être déjà.

Quand je reçois une nouvelle revue philatélique par la poste, habituellement, j'y jette un coup d'œil rapide pour savoir à quoi m'attendre. Ma séance de suivi consiste à lire les articles qui ont attiré mon attention et que j'ai sélectionnés lors du premier survol. Ensuite, je lis les articles « secondaires » qui n'ont pas attiré mon attention la première fois. Puis... je reviens parfois en arrière pour regarder les annonces de plus près. Vous lisez peut-être les revues ou les magazines de la même manière que moi.

Le temps que je passe à chacune des « lectures » décrites ci-dessus dépend de la quantité de revues, de magazines ou de journaux philatéliques que j'ai récemment reçus par la poste. Il arrive que je ne reçoive rien pendant deux ou trois semaines et tout à coup, bang! Je reçois trois ou quatre revues, magazines et journaux le même jour! Une surcharge philatélique (dont je ne me plains pas).

Les marchands de timbres ont toujours été la colonne vertébrale de notre loisir. Et il en sera ainsi dans l'avenir prévisible. Nous devons donc accorder notre soutien à ceux d'entre eux qui publient des annonces dans notre revue, et ce, autant pour eux que pour nous.

L'un des avantages à acheter des timbres d'un marchand dont les annonces paraissent dans notre revue pourrait tout simplement être l'accès à de nouveaux articles que vous ne pouvez vous procurer dans votre région. Si vous êtes sur la « rive droite » et que vous entreprenez une relation d'affaires avec un marchand de la « rive gauche », il pourrait bien vous offrir du matériel que vous n'avez jamais vu auparavant. Vous seriez tous deux gagnants.

show you a dealer who specializes in your area of interest that you were not aware of. That special cover you have been looking to obtain for years could just be waiting for you to respond to that dealer's advertisement in this journal.

Perhaps you think you see the same ads being run by the same dealer(s) issue after issue. A closer look may show you that many dealers (most?) do change up their ads from issue to issue to highlight something new in their stock.

I inquired as to how much advertising space there is in a typical issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*. Does it seem like a lot or a little to you? The answer I received was 15% advertising space. It wouldn't take much time to browse through these pages to see just what is new and happening in the world of philately according to dealers. If you prefer to shop via the internet we even have a page in this issue listing dealer websites.

Years ago I read (likely in a letter to the editor in *Linn's Stamp News*) of a collector whose collection was comprised of cutting out the stamp illustrations from dealer's ads. He wasn't buying any stamps; he was using printed images to 'build' his collection. That is not the kind of dealer support I am suggesting in this column! (With that said, I do believe that viewing material advertised by dealers is an important research tool to learning about the hobby.)

When you do place an order with a dealer who has advertised in *The Canadian Philatelist*, please let them know where you saw their ad … that is important information for dealers so they can budget their advertising dollars.

If this is your first purchase with a new dealer, who knows, you may just be starting a long-lasting relationship and creating a new philatelic friendship.

Of course, if dealers do hear of purchases being made as a result of their advertising in *The Canadian Philatelist* I suspect they will continue to advertise with The Royal. In a roundabout way your support of the dealers who advertise with us is important for the well-being of our society and our journal.

Please support the advertisers in *The Canadian Philatelist*. ✉

RPSC NEWS | NOUVELLES SRPC | RPSC NEWS | NOUVELLES SRPC

Êtes-vous en train de préparer une nouvelle exposition ou collection; une question vous tracasse, vous avez besoin d'une chose en particulier pour atteindre le niveau or? En parcourant les annonces, vous pourriez justement trouver un marchand que vous ne connaissez pas et qui se spécialise dans votre domaine d'intérêt. Le pli spécial que vous cherchez depuis des années attend peut-être votre réponse à l'une des annonces que ce marchand a publiées dans notre revue.

Peut-être vous attendez-vous à voir les mêmes annonces des mêmes marchands d'un numéro à l'autre. Un coup d'œil plus attentif vous révélera peut-être que beaucoup de marchands (la plupart?) changent leurs annonces à chaque parution afin de mettre en évidence les nouveautés qu'ils ont en main.

Je me suis informé de l'espace réservé aux annonces dans un numéro typique du *Philatéliste canadien*. Cela vous semble-t-il peu ou beaucoup? La réponse que j'ai reçue est la suivante, 15 %. Il ne faudrait donc pas beaucoup de temps pour parcourir ces pages et lire seulement ce qui est nouveau et ce qui se passe dans le monde philatélique des marchands. Si vous préférez faire vos emplettes par Internet, nous avons même, dans le présent numéro, une page qui dresse la liste des sites Web des marchands.

Il y a des années, j'ai lu (probablement dans une lettre au rédacteur en chef de *Linn's Stamp News*) un article sur un collectionneur dont la collection était constituée de découpures d'illustrations de timbres tirées d'annonces de marchands. Il n'achetait pas de timbres; il se contentait d'images imprimées pour « monter » sa collection. Mais ce n'est pas ce genre de soutien aux marchands que je préconise dans ma chronique! (Cela étant dit, je crois que consulter les annonces des marchands s'avère un important outil de recherche pour en apprendre davantage sur notre loisir.)

Lorsque vous passez une commande auprès d'un marchand qui a mis une annonce dans *Le philatéliste canadien*, s'il vous plaît, dites-lui où vous l'avez vue... il s'agit d'un renseignement important pour l'établissement de son budget de publicité.

S'il s'agit d'un premier achat auprès d'un nouveau marchand, qui sait, vous venez peut-être tout juste de nouer une nouvelle relation à long terme et de créer une nouvelle amitié philatélique.

Bien sûr, si des marchands entendent parler d'achats résultant de leurs annonces dans *Le philatéliste canadien*, je me doute bien qu'ils continueront d'employer La Royale à cette fin. De façon détournée, votre soutien aux marchands qui mettent des annonces chez nous est important pour le bien de notre société et de notre revue.

S'il vous plaît, appuyez ceux qui publient des annonces dans *Le philatéliste canadien*. ✉

JOIN THE RPSC / JOIGNEZ-VOUS À LA SRPC
WWW.RPSC.ORG

Visit The RPSC website for an on-line application (click the Join The RPSC link on the home page).

Or, call or write The RPSC offices for a paper application. See page 196 of this issue for contact details.

Visitez le site Web de La SRPC pour obtenir une demande d'adhésion en ligne (cliquez sur le lien Joignez-vous à La SRPC sur la page d'accueil).

Ou, appelez ou écrivez aux bureaux de La SRPC pour obtenir un formulaire papier. Vous trouverez les coordonnées à la page 196 du présent numéro.

IN THE MAILBOX
DANS LA BOÎTE AUX LETTRES

DEAR EDITOR:

Many Canadians believe that June 6, 1944 was an extremely important day in the history of Canada. This year marks the 75th anniversary of the Allied D-Day landings on the beaches of Normandy, France. Brave young soldiers, sailors, and airmen faced incredible odds while facing a determined enemy defending occupied France. According to the 1971 Canadian War Museum's excellent overview entitled "D-Day" by John Swettenham, the landings on Juno Beach cost almost one thousand Canadian casualties (killed, died of wounds, and airborne troops taken prisoner, p.26).

If any Canadian historical event deserved a commemorative stamp it should have been this one to honour those brave Canadians who risked their lives and those who tragically paid the ultimate sacrifice. Most historians agree that D-Day and the Battle of Normandy were the beginnings of the end of the Second World War in Europe.

So where was Canada Post in all of this? Noticeably and glaringly absent! Canada is sadly losing many Second World War veterans daily (the average age of a D-Day and Second World War veteran is 93). This may have been one of the last opportunities to recognize living D-Day veterans for their service. Canada's veterans of the "Greatest Generation" deserve better.

On the other hand, the Royal Canadian Mint admirably saw fit to issue several attractive dollar coins commemorating Canadian veterans' sacrifice on D-Day; complete with informative folders and a superb online write-up.

Did Canada Post and its Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee believe that a set featuring Canadian desserts was really more important and deserving than a stamp commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Canadian sacrifice on D-Day?

One can only hope that Canada Post doesn't bungle an issue for the 75th anniversary commemorating the ending of the Second World War in 2020. Canada Post and its Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee could and should have done better.

Sincerely yours,
Dean W. Mario
Saskatoon, SK

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DEAR EDITOR:

Many are concerned about the future of philately. Maybe there are a few little things we could do that can help to promote our hobby.

As a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand as well as The RPSC, I have seen that New Zealand, a country of only three million people (abut as many as Toronto) is doing things that perhaps we could learn from.

First, they have several single country catalogues for New Zealand that are priced at NZ$10.00 (about $8.50 Canadian). We do have a very good specialized catalogue, *The Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps*, however, it goes into more detail than a novice is interested in and the price is prohibitive to new collectors of any age when they are just starting out and in the process of deciding if they really want to get into stamps.

New Zealand also holds an annual residential Stamp Camp for young collectors run by volunteers and supported by New Zealand Post and various stamp clubs.

Both of these initiatives can help new collectors to truly enjoy their hobby and enhance the future of "The Hobby of Kings".

Jim Measures

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◀ Fig 1.

Fig 2. ▶

◀ Fig 3.

RPSC AWARDS OF EXCELLENCE - ORAPEX 2019

About three years ago, RPSC member Steve Johnson (Figure 1) suggested that The RPSC create exhibition award(s) to be presented on behalf of The Royal.

The RPSC Awards of Excellence were created to award areas of exhibiting that The RPSC felt were being under-serviced. The American Philatelic Society and British North America Philatelic Society have research awards but exhibitors whose exhibits excel in the following four parts of the creation of an exhibit were not being recognized or rewarded:

* Title Page / Synopsis * Presentation * Treatment * Material

In addition, a Novice Award, on behalf of The RPSC, was created.

The first time these awards were given out was at the Royal 2018. All national level shows are given these (free of charge to the show) to be awarded.

The RPSC would like to congratulate the following winners of The RPSC Awards of Excellence at the recently completed ORAPEX 2019, held in Ottawa from May 4–5.

* Title Page / Synopsis: Ken Snelson (British Underpaid Intercontinental Air Mail to WWII) [Fig 2]
* Presentation: Jean Wang (Blood – A Modern Medicine) [Fig 3]
* Treatment: Loïc Detcheverry (Province of Nova Scotia on Saint-Pierre et Miquelon Stamps) [Fig 4]
* Material: Jean-Jacques Tillard (St-Pierre et Miquelon, les cachets PP de 1926) [Fig 5]
* Novice Award: Mark Berner (Advertising Covers of the Large Queen Era) [Fig 6]

Fig 4. ▶

◀ Fig 5.

Fig 6. ▶

PRIX D'EXCELLENCE DE LA SRPC - ORAPEX 2019

Il y a environ trois ans, un membre de La société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC), Steve Johnson (figure 1) a suggéré que La SRPC crée un ou des prix qui seront présentés au nom de La Royale.

Les Prix d'excellence de La SRPC ont été créés pour récompenser des domaines d'exposition qu'elle estimait sous-représentés. L'American Philatelic Society et la British North America Philatelic Society offrent des prix pour la recherche, mais les collectionneurs qui excellent dans les crénaux suivants de création d'une collection n'étaient pas reconnus ni récompensés :

*Page titre, résumé; *Présentation; *Traitement; *Aspect matériel.

De plus, un prix pour débutant, accordé au nom de La SRPC a été créé.

Ces prix ont été remis pour la première fois au congrès Royal*2018*Royale. Toutes les expositions nationales les reçoivent (sans frais pour l'exposition) afin de les décerner aux gagnants.

La SRPC félicite les gagnants suivants de l'un de ses Prix d'excellence remportés à la récente exposition ORAPEX 2019, qui s'est tenue à Ottawa les 4 et 5 mai.

*Page titre, résumé : Ken Snelson (British Underpaid Intercontinental Air Mail to WWII) [fig 2].
*Présentation : Jean Wang (Blood – A Modern Medicine) [fig 3].
*Traitement : Loïc Detcheverry (Nouvelle-Écosse, sur les timbres de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon) [fig 4].
*Aspect matériel : Jean-Jacques Tillard (St-Pierre et Miquelon, les cachets PP de 1926) [fig 5].
*Prix débutant : Mark Berner (Advertising Covers of the Large Queen Era) [fig 6].

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The 1933 Regina WORLD GRAIN EXHIBITION

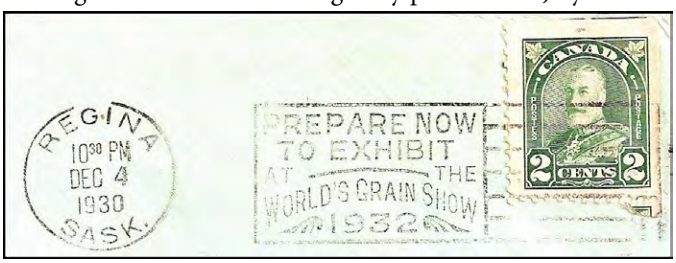
BY DALE SPEIRS

It was not the best of times. It was the worst of times. Saskatchewan was drying up and blowing away, and the Great Depression was crushing the economy of the province. The 1933 Regina World Grain Exhibition and Conference, held from July 24 to August 5, was in the heart of it. The grain exhibition was partly designed to lift the spirits of Saskatchewan's inhabitants. It was much like the Winter Olympics of 1988, which was used to lift Calgary out of the doldrums from the collapse in oil prices.

The background to the grain exhibition was disheartening. Saskatchewan nominally had 165 agricultural societies in 1933, but 75 were totally inactive. In 1925, just before the drought, the province hosted 143 agricultural fairs. In 1931, that number dropped to 73. By 1933, only 29 local fairs were held. As the ministry of agriculture in Saskatchewan reported, "Leaders who in normal times were very active on behalf of community organizations are now too greatly distressed with their own and their neighbours' difficulties to enter with much spirit and enthusiasm into the organization of community agricultural activities." [1]

A photo postcard showing the tent city.

The grain exhibition was originally planned for July 1932 to celebrate the golden jubilee of the first grain crop harvested in the province, but it was postponed a year in the hope that the drought would have lifted. [2, 8]



A 1930 slogan cancel, advertising the original date of the exhibition. It was not to be. The buildings were completed in 1931, but sat empty for lack of funds.

It was decided to host the exhibition in 1933 no matter what. That year, the province experienced many record temperature highs and the land continued to blow away in dust storms. Visitors to the exhibition saw clouds of grasshoppers in the sky, and crunched them underfoot on the sidewalks. A tent city was established to provide cheap accommodation for impoverished visitors, and had 50,000 overnight stays. [8]

PRE-EVENT PUBLICITY

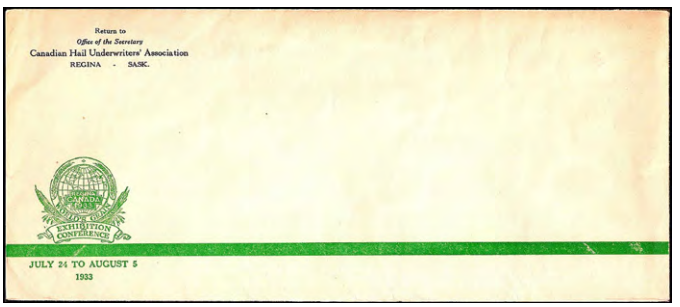
Many citizens took their own initiative to publicize the event. QSL cards were used by shortwave radio operators to acknowledge dates and times of radio transmissions.[10] The Regina QSL cards were widely distributed, part of the publicity campaign for the event.

The front and reverse sides of a QSL card sent by a ham radio operator.

Commercial businesses in Regina naturally supported the exhibition.

Cover mailed a few months before the event by the Simpson Company.

While searching the Internet, I found an illustration of a green seal [11] publicizing the exhibition. I haven't been able to locate a copy for myself and have not found it illustrated elsewhere.



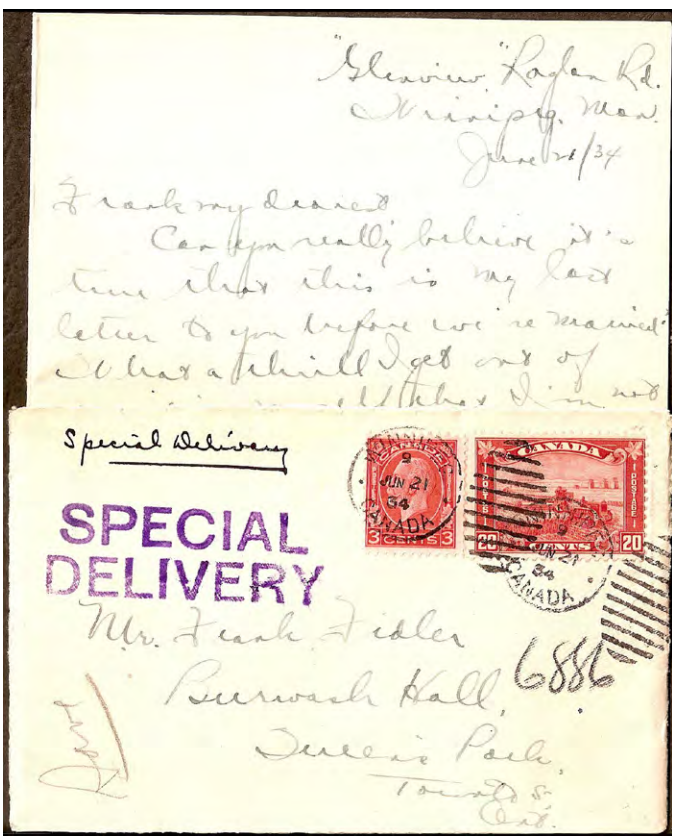
Examples of unused publicity covers from the Canadian Hail Underwriters Association.

THE STAMP

For the Grain Exhibition, the 20-cent wheat harvesting stamp of 1930 was overprinted rather than issuing a fresh stamp design. This was for reasons of economy, but the overprint and stamp tie together quite well. The British American Bank Note Company did the overprinting, using electro strips of 10 overprints per pass on the printing press.[9] On stamp number 19 of each sheet (technically a pane), the letter X is broken at its top right in the word 'EXHIBITION.' The flaw was discovered by H.E. Canham, who prepared two first-day covers with them.[3] He was inspecting the stamps the day before they went on sale at the grand opening of the exhibition and -- true philatelist that he was – he took action.

During the Dirty Thirties, if it wasn't drought, it was hail. The exhibition committee used business envelopes with postage permits.

The Canadian Post Office also had a machine cancel in Regina publicizing the event. The slogan read, "Plan to visit World's Grain Exhibition Regina July 24 to August 5" and was used on outgoing mail.



The unoverprinted stamp was still in use concurrently with the grain exhibition stamp, dated 1934. This letter is a particularly favourite of mine because the writer discussed her forthcoming marriage to the recipient.

A vertical pair with the Broken X variety on the lower stamp. The normal, imperf, and variety stamps are easy to find in auction sales and dealer lists and will never be scarce.

There are also imperfs. As with just about every stamp that has been overprinted, forgeries have been reported although I have never seen one.[4] Since the stamp is common, I wonder why anyone bothered.

THE EXHIBITION

The Canadian Post Office had a booth with a glass-frame display, which was criticized by local philatelists. They said the display was little more than the current issues in blocks of four, arranged according to colour, with a couple of pages showing Canadian stamps before and immediately after Confederation.[6]

Total attendance at the fair and exhibition exceeded 214,000 people.[7] Considering the times, that was excellent.

The Grain Show Building was used for fair and exhibition events for many years after 1933, as shown in this illustrated cover.

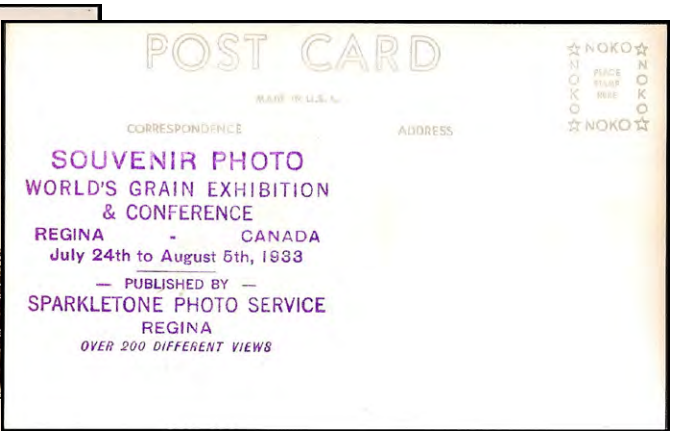
The building was intended as a legacy project and remained as a fairgrounds building for decades. In 1955, the centre and west wings were destroyed by fire. In later years, the remaining east wing fell into disrepair. It was completely destroyed by fire in 2009.

A set of photo postcards by a different publisher was issued after the exhibition was underway. This is the main building entrance.

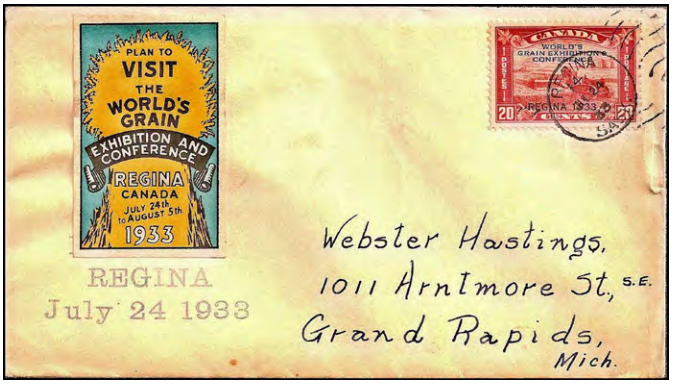
A sample of the exhibits.

PHILATELIC COVERS

The Canadian Post Office was not helpful in assisting collectors to get cacheted first-day covers. Nor did the 20-ent face value of the stamp help because of the Depression. Regina was the only designated first-day site, but several people managed first-day covers in Ottawa and elsewhere.[5] A stamp columnist in Regina offered to help readers get a private rubber stamp cachet on their covers, for the cost of the stamp plus two cents per cover handling charge. This offer was mentioned in *Linn's Stamp News,* and resulted in a flood of requests from the USA. The post office announced they had cancelled over 4,000 first-



A panoramic view on a photo postcard, and its reverse side.



Most grain exhibition covers that I have seen have a yellow sticker as the cachet.

The alternative version with a rubber-stamp cachet was supplied by the stamp columnist. This example is autographed by the acting postmaster of Regina.

Other cachets exist as well, including this official cachet of the exhibition.

Someone in the Hamilton Philatelic Society prepared this rubber stamp cachet.

Last Edition THE LEADER-POST EVENING

Wheat, Stocks Prices Climb Upward From Saturday's Lows

GRAIN KINGS AND COMMONERS FLOCK TO GREAT REGINA FAIR

GRAIN TWO CENTS HIGHER AT CLOSE

MYSTERY IN HAWKS' HOP

BUGGIES, BIPLANES BRING THOUSANDS FOR SHOW'S START

WILL DEVELOP RADIO SECRETS

PLAINS IMPRESS SIR DANIEL HALL

EIGHT CHILDREN PERISH IN FIRES

Thieves Enter Parish Hall

GRAIN MEN WILL PUT BUGS ON SPOT

MOLLISONS SPAN ATLANTIC BUT

The event was well reported in local newspapers, and the opening was bannered on the front page.

A philatelic use from 1937 was an expensive first-flight cover across the Pacific Ocean, paid for in part by the Grain Exhibition stamp. Post offices had little demand for high-value stamps such as 20 cents back then, so it is not unreasonable to believe that this stamp was still used by the end of the decade.

day covers, while 835 covers were dealt with by the stamp columnist.

There was also a special aircraft flight for the exhibition, but as far as I can determine no covers were carried.[7] The main focus of the flight was the new technology of radio.

COMMERCIAL COVERS

Finding genuinely used covers of this stamp is tough. Dealers and auctions frequently have the two types of FDCs, but long searching is required to turn up any regular non-philatelic uses. ✉

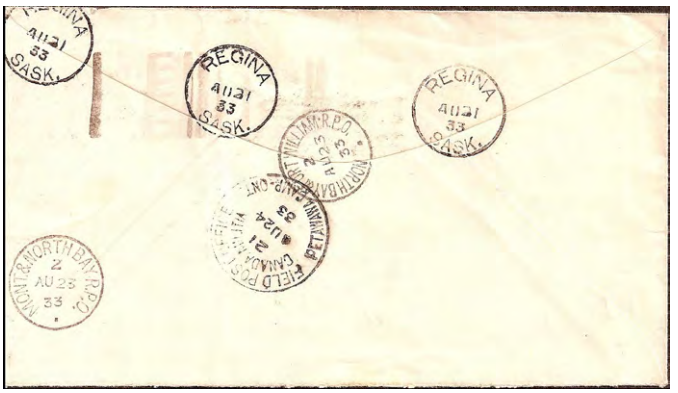
Acknowledgments

Thanks to Eldon Godfrey, Calgary, for his help in locating some of the covers.

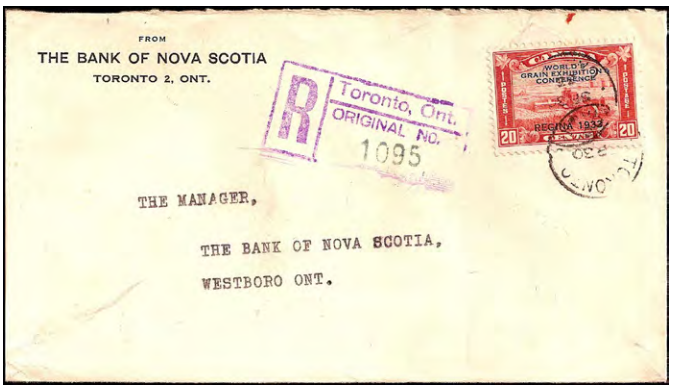
REFERENCES

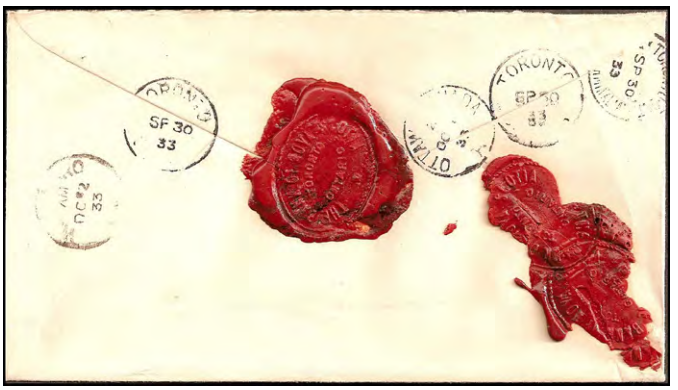
1 Rayner, J.G. (1934) Twenty-fourth annual report of the director of Agricultural Extension on the work of agricultural societies, in The 29th Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture in the Province of Saskatchewan, page 11.

The use of the stamp to pay for a registered letter from Regina to the military base at Petawawa, Ontario. The 'DROP' marking is peculiar because this was not a drop letter mailed at a post office to an address within the same office area. Although the envelope bears signs of being overstuffed, the postage seems overpaid.



The reverse side shows Regina, RPO, and Petawawa postmarks all in good order, so the cover did make the trip legitimately. I suspect this was a philatelic cover, albeit genuinely used.





Stamps for high-value bank mail, one of the few legitimate uses for such an expensive stamp.

Foreign registered mail to Czechoslovakia, another legitimate use for the stamp.

2 Auld, F.H. (1932) Report of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in the 27th Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Saskatchewan, page 8.

3 Canham, H.E. December, 1966, untitled letter to editor, *BNA Topics* 23(12):303

4 Richardson, Ed (1964) Grain Conference forgery. *The Canadian Philatelist*, 15(4):174

5 Gordon, John S. (1966 September) 1933 Broken X on cover. *BNA Topics* 23(9):191-192

6 Perf O'Ration (1933- July 7, July 28, August 4) The stamp collector. *Regina Leader Post*, page 19. (This was a pseudonymous stamp column which appeared every Friday in the newspaper.)

7 various authors (1933, July 24 to August 6) Regina Leader Post daily newspaper.

8 Drake, Earl G. (1955) *Regina: The Queen City*, Published by McClelland and Stewart Ltd, Toronto. Pages 194 to 196

9 Vaughn, Gordon (1999-09-24) The Grain Exhibition and Conference Issue. *Mekeel's* 185(13):14

10 Speirs, Dale (2008) QSL cards. *Postal History Journal*, USA 140:6-11

11 Screenshot taken from http://members.tripod.com/~mr_fdc/202/202.htm

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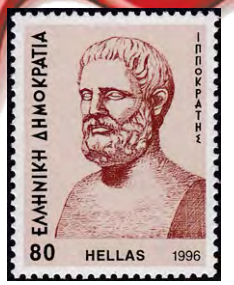
To bleed or not to bleed

BY JEAN WANG

Hippocrates of Kos, born c. 460 BC, was a Greek physician of the Age of Pericles. He founded the Hippocratic School of Medicine, establishing medicine as a profession distinct from theurgy (the practice of rituals) and philosophy, and is considered to be the Father of Western Medicine. He is credited with coining the "Hippocratic Oath", by which physicians of that era swore to uphold specific ethical standards and above all to "do no harm." Ironically, bloodletting, one of the most common medical practices prescribed by physicians from antiquity until the late 19th century, was rooted in Hippocrates' teachings and usually did more harm than good.



Hippocrates, c.460-370 BC.

1987 Traditional Medicine series, stamp depicting a form of bloodletting called cupping.

Hippocrates was the first to systematically apply the concept of "humors" to medicine. He taught that the human body is composed of four cardinal humors: blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile. These four humors had to be well mixed and in the correct proportion for good health. The composition of humors determined a person's susceptibility to certain diseases, and also influenced behavior and emotion. Humoral imbalance was thought to be the direct cause of all disease. Humoral theory was adopted by Greek, Roman, and Islamic physicians, and dominated the view of the human body among European physicians until at least the 16th century, when the established theories of human anatomy were finally challenged by Andreas Vesalius and later William Harvey.

Bloodletting, to correct a perceived overabundance of blood, was a means to restore humoral balance in order to prevent or cure illness. The medical term "phlebotomy" is derived from the Greek "phlebotomia", for opening of veins. Bloodletting was a common treatment for a wide range of maladies, from sore throat and plague to epilepsy and gout. In the Middle Ages, monks, who often cared for the sick, performed the procedure. After the church prohibited clergy from performing surgery in 1163, bloodletting came under the purview of barber-surgeons, as physicians considered the task too menial. In fact, the familiar red and white barber pole has its origins in bloodletting – the pole representing the stick that the patient would squeeze to make the veins stand out, wrapped in white and bloody red bandages.

Illustration on a 5th century BC Greek aryballos (perfume container), reproduced on a 1977 stamp, showing a seated physician performing a bloodletting through an incision in a vein.

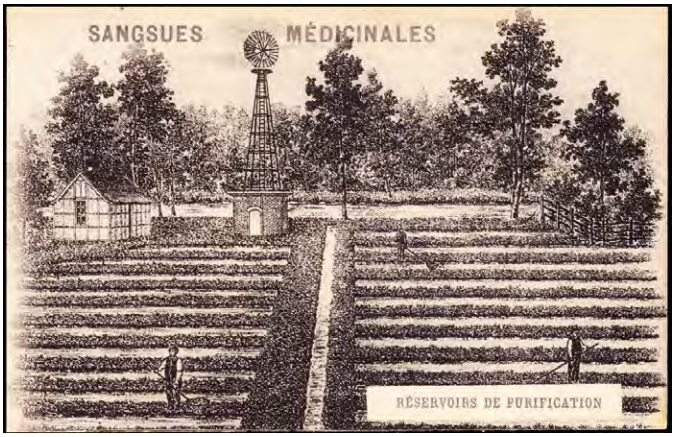
Leech Importers.

Butler, M'Culloch & Co. South row, Covent garden, w c & 42A, Parker st w c
Fitch & Nottingham, 55 Pentonville rd N
Friedlander Lesser, 3 Houndsditch E
Potter & Clarke, Viaduct ho. Farringdon st E C; 75 Weston st. Bermondsey S E; 190 High st. Camden Town N W & Victoria rd. Peckham S E. See advertisement, p. 29

Listng found on p. 344 of *Kelly's Directory of Chemists and Druggists*, 5th Editon, London, 1885.

Although humoral theory eventually fell by the wayside, the practice of bloodletting continued well into the 19th century. It was used to treat almost every disease – even most forms of hemorrhaging such as nosebleeds or excessive menstruation. Blood was commonly removed before surgery or at the onset of childbirth, to prevent inflammation. When a limb was to be amputated, a quantity of blood was removed that was equal to the amount thought to circulate in the limb. One of the most well-known "victims" of bloodletting was George Washington. In December 1799, suffering from a sore throat and difficulty breathing, Washington summoned his physicians, who then proceeded to remove nearly four litres of blood – three quarters of his total blood volume – over the course of the next several hours. Not surprisingly, Washington succumbed, most likely to the drastic reduction in blood volume rather than to the infection itself.

Many methods were employed for bloodletting, including making incisions in veins or arteries with bladed instruments such as lancets or fleams, and the use of scarificators, devices containing multiple small rotating blades, to puncture the skin. The use of leeches was a less painful means of bloodletting – in



1928 French postcard depicting purification tanks for medicinal leeches.

1866 folded letter sent by Mazoyer-Lagrange (trader in leeches) to leech importer Lesser Friedlander in London (listed in *Kelly's Directory*).

the first part of the 19th century, physicians throughout Europe employed hundreds of millions of leeches for this purpose, sometimes 50 or more at a time. At each feeding, a single leech can ingest almost 10 times its own weight in blood, roughly 1 to 2 teaspoons. The medicinal leech *Hirudo medicinalis* became a lucrative commodity and methods of transport were developed that enabled global trade. In the 1830s, depletion of local sources led France to import forty million leeches a year, from countries

1874 letterhead from a French leech wholesaler, illustrating leech marshes and purification tanks, and invoicing 1 box of "very skinny" (très maigres) leeches.

such as Hungary, Poland, Greece and Turkey. England imported six million from France alone over the following decade. Leech importers were included in directories of chemists and druggists. The popularity of bloodletting during this time may be attributed in part to the paucity of cures for diseases – physicians believed that any treatment was better than none at all – and in part to its ready availability to people of any socioeconomic status.

Blood-sucking leeches produce a protein called hirudin in their salivary glands. Hirudin has potent anti-clotting properties that help to keep the blood flowing after the leech's initial bite. Although hirudin was not isolated until the 1950s, the medical properties of leech extracts were advertised as early as the 1930s. Hirudinase, sold by Paris-based Laboratoires ANA, was promoted as "the first specialized product combining venous tone stimulating drugs with the anticoagulant and anti-infectious properties of leech extracts." In modern medicine, genetically engineered forms of hirudin are occasionally substituted when standard blood thinners cannot be used.

1934 French ad mailed to a physician, promoting use of Hirudinase to treat venous insufficiency, vascular and blood infections, and disorders of menstruation.

Bloodletting eventually lost favour with physicians in the second half of the 19th century, and for the most part has gone the way of other ineffective or harmful treatments such as patent and proprietary medicines and electrotherapy. However, there are a small number of disorders for which therapeutic phlebotomy is beneficial and prescribed by modern day physicians. These include polycythemia rubra vera, a bone marrow disorder that results in the production of too many red blood cells, and hemochromatosis, a common genetic disorder that leads to accumulation of iron in the body. In the former, removal of excess blood reduces the risk of blood clot formation, and in the latter, phlebotomy is the easiest way to remove the excess iron and prevent organ damage. Even leech therapy has enjoyed somewhat of a renaissance in the last decades, with medicinal leeches sometimes judiciously employed after plastic surgery to reduce blood congestion and restore circulation in reattached digits or skin grafts.

When we look back, it may seem absurd that a treatment as obviously harmful as bloodletting was promulgated by physicians for so long, even after humoral theory and many of the anatomic and physiologic teachings of Galen were proven wrong. However, we should not judge too harshly – the practice of bloodletting was a product of the social, economic and intellectual climate of the time – and who is to say how current treatments such as dialysis, or radiation and chemotherapy will be judged by physicians of the future? ✉

JEAN-BAPTISTE CHARCOT:

French scientist,medical doctor, polar scientist and Antarctic explorer

BY MICHAEL SOMERVILLE

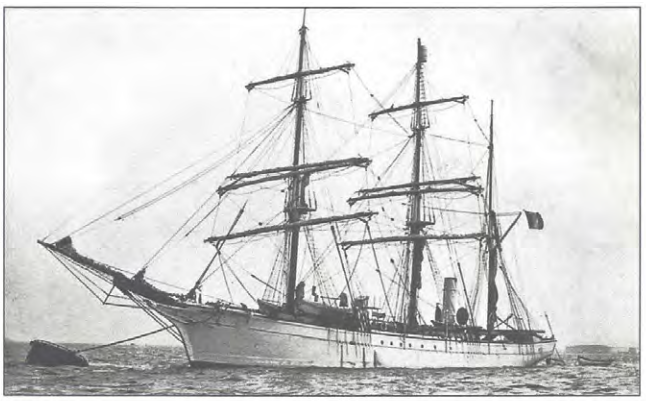
Jean-Baptiste Étienne Auguste Charcot (July 15, 1867 to September 16, 1936) was born in Neuilly-sur-Seine (just west of Paris, France), the son of a famous French neurologist Jean-Martin Charcot. He trained as a doctor, although he found the society to which he belonged rather superficial, feeling himself drawn to the wild and open spaces of the world.

At the age of 25, Charcot purchased his first boat and sailed to the Shetland Islands, Hebrides, Faroe Islands and Iceland. In 1893, his father died and left him a fortune of 400,000 francs, the equivalent of 17,000 pounds, which was enough to allow him to leave medicine and pursue the life of a scientific investigator and sea-borne adventurer.

He was eminently successful at this new career, visiting the Arctic several times and earning himself the enviable reputation of scientist and gentleman. In fact, Robert Scott famously referred to him as 'the Gentleman of the Pole.'

During the 1890s, there was a surge of interest in polar exploration, and Charcot decided to represent France in his endeavours. He invested his fortune in a voyage to the Arctic in a purpose-built ship – the *Français*. In 1903 news arrived in Europe that the Swedish explorer, Otto Nordenskjöld and his ship the *Antarctic* were missing, so Charcot headed south to Antarctica to search for the missing explorer.

It was the French Antarctic Expedition of 1903–1905. Charcot gained the support of French president, Emile Loubet, and several institutions financed his voyage. The venture was widely held to be a great success, both scientifically and by the public. France had a new hero in the form of Commandant Charcot. More than 600 miles of coastline and islands were discovered and mapped. More than 18 volumes of scientific reports were published by the government. However, the expedition took a toll on Charcot's private life, as his wife, whom he had married in 1896, the granddaughter of the famous poet and novelist Victor Hugo, decided to divorce him on grounds of desertion while he was away. His wife did not share his passion for scientific exploration. Vowing never to marry again, Charcot lived with his divorced sister for a while. Notwithstanding his vow, Charcot met and married his second wife Marguerite, or Meg, on January 24, 1907.



Pourquoi Pas? A three masted barque. Everything was three times the strength of a similar ship. Her engine produced 450 HP.

Deception Island.

Port Circumcision, Petermann Island.

By that point, Charcot was gripped by a desire to prove the existence of an Antarctic continent and was already preparing for his next voyage. His second ship was the *Pourquoi Pas?,* a three-masted barque built three times as strong as an ordinary ship of the same tonnage.

It was made of oak except for the bilge made of elm. Charcot had been unable to locate a suitable vessel, so he was fortunate to find Père Gautier, the shipbuilder who had built the *Français* and who was prepared to cut his costs based upon the success of the earlier venture. The engine was 450 horsepower built by Labrosse and Fouché of Nantes, and the ship was a beauty.

The name: *Pourquoi Pas?* came from Charcot's childhood. He was said to have written the words on the side of a soapbox and then launched himself and the box into a miniature pool at Neuilly-sur-Seine. The box promptly sank, but he didn't drown, nor did it quench his desire for adventure.

The second French Antarctic Expedition left Le Havre on August 15, 1908. The ship carried a compliment of 22 crewmembers, eight of whom had served on the *Français*. On October 12 they arrived at Rio de Janeiro and then sailed on to Buenos Aires, receiving gifts and greetings at each stop. Madame Charcot remained on board until their arrival in Punta Arenas on December 16 when she departed to return to France. They sailed on to the South Shetland Islands and Deception Island, where they were greeted by a thriving colony of Norwegian whaling ships.

Charcot's skill as a doctor enabled him to save a sailor from gangrene by amputating his hand. They departed on Christmas day and by the 29th reached Booth Island and anchored in the bay where the *Français* had wintered in 1904, where they found everything untouched as though they had never been away.

On January 1, 1909 they found an exceptional harbour at Petermann Island, which Charcot named Port Circumcision after the holy day on which it was sighted.

Three days later at 5:00 p.m., Charcot, the geologist Gourdon and Lieutenant Godfrey, set out in the ship's launch to explore the coast near Cape Tuxen. Since the water was free of ice and intending only a short trip, they left behind extra rations and clothing. Their observations complete, they stopped for a meal and then started on the return trip at 10:00 p.m. However, snow began falling and the channel became blocked by freezing ice floes.

Time and again they tried to force their way through but, each time, the pack ice formed around them quickly and silently. The sea was calm, but the snow turned to sleet and soaked the men to the skin. The motor became clogged and when Lieutenant Godfrey hacked at the ice with a spade, he soon gazed in horror as the spade slipped from his numb hands and sank. Three days and nights passed before the men were discovered.

Less than 24 hours later, history repeated itself when the *Pourquoi Pas?* ran aground just like the *Français* before her. Pieces of the hull were torn away and floated to the surface. The stern deck was under water as the bow remained pinned down by the heavy weight of the anchors and chains. Charcot ordered everything to be moved from the bow to amidships or lowered into the boats. Fortunately, the engine was not damaged and with a long slow grinding of stone, metal and wood, the ship tore free on the next high tide. They retreated to Petermann Island for repairs. She had been so well constructed that the pumps could handle the leaks.

Near the end of January 1909, they crossed the Antarctic Circle to chart the length of Adelaide Island, which proved to be 70 miles long, not eight as previously thought. At the end of January they made winter camp in the harbour at Port Circumcision on Petermann Island. It took them nearly a month to unload all the scientific instruments and build four huts equipped with electricity. They stretched three double-strength iron hawsers across the inlet to prevent icebergs from entering the bay. By April, winter had set in and storms returned with snow and plummeting temperatures. To maintain the men's spirits, Charcot and his

Charcot ship sinking.

assistants offered courses and lectures. They also organized ski and sledge races with tin can medals awarded to the winners.

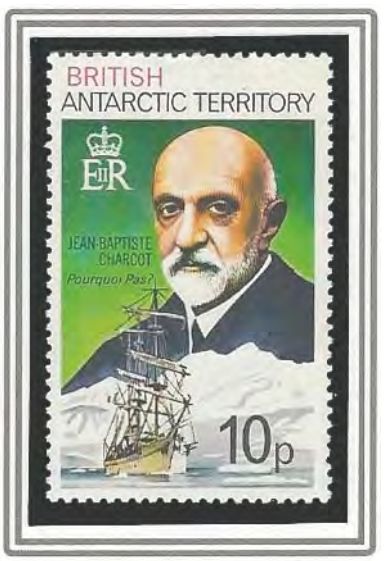
Charcot soon fell ill with polar anemia. His legs swelled and his lungs struggled with each breath. He was not well enough to leave the ship until mid-October. On October 31 they began loading everything back on board. They reached Deception Island on November 27, where the Norwegians offered a diver to assess the damage to the ship. Despite being advised to abort their voyage and return for repairs, Charcot sailed south on January 7, 1910. Three days later they sighted Alexander Island after crossing the 69th parallel. Charcot spotted what he thought was land and they sailed westwards. On January 11, 1910, at 70°S, 76°W, Charcot claimed discovery of what he named Charcot Land after his father.

To avoid further damage to the ship, Charcot and his crew sailed back to France, arriving at Rouen on the River Seine on June 4.

The results of the second French Antarctic Expedition were impressive. The voyage covered 1,250 miles of coastline, and new territory had been surveyed. The maps produced were so precise that they were still in use 25 years later. Enough scientific data was collected to fill 28 volumes illustrated, with over 3,000 photographs taken.

Charcot Land, Scoresby Sound.

Jean-Baptiste Charcot earned a Distinguished Service Cross when he went on to command a Q-boat in Britain's Royal Navy during World War I. On the night of September 15, 1936, the *Pourquoi Pas?* sank in a storm off Iceland with only one survivor out of a crew of 44. France lost a gallant gentleman, explorer, scientist, doctor and philosopher.



Jean-Baptiste Charcot and "Pourquoi-Pas" 10p Multi (1979)NH SC55

Commander Charcot is commemorated in three separate issues of stamps from the British Antarctic Territory. The first issue of 12 stamps commemorated polar explorers and their ships, which included Charcot. In 1973, a second issue of 15 stamps had a different watermark and, in 1980, a partial third set of eight stamps was issued. It had the same watermark as the first series, and a perf of 12. ✉

Reconsidering the Trucial State "Sand Dune" Postage Stamps

BY BILL PEKONEN

This article casts a different light on the postage stamps and covers issued by the seven Trucial States between the years 1963-1971. This article seeks to explain why the postage stamps issued by the seven Postal Administrations are legitimate under UPU regulations and why the covers mailed by the post offices using these stamps should be classified as Official Mail.

It is important to remember that the post offices around the world have a different view about postage stamps than has the stamp collector. Over the last few centuries, post office administrations gradually acquired and replaced all private mail delivery systems. The acquisition of the Thurn and Taxis enterprise by Prussia is one outstanding example. These private postal services earned substantial profits for the monopoly owners. Government-owned postal monopolies viewed the delivery of mail as a way of increasing revenues. The sale of postage stamps was viewed as a revenue tax source.

The stamp collector, on the other hand is participating in a HOBBY… a hobby that provides opportunities for pleasure, distraction from life's problems, social interaction, and a learning experience at a cost that can suit any personal budget. There are many aspects to the hobby. People collect stamps for different reasons. One of those choices is to be a topical or thematic stamp collector.

For longer than one century, most post office administrations around the world also sell postage stamps to postage stamp dealers and collectors to increase operating revenues. In other words, the post office was in the business of selling stamps to show a "surplus" (a bureaucrat's euphemism for entrepreneurial "profit"). In Canada, for example, you can find envelopes promoting the sale of postage stamps and/or delivering same from the Post Office Department with the wording "official business only". Other envelopes from the 1930's period can be found from the Finance Department of the Post Office dealing with the sale and delivery of mint postage stamps to dealers and collectors. The USA uses "Penalty" covers for official business purposes.

The purpose of this article is to reconsider the blighted history of the stamps issued during the 1963-1971 year period. The seven Trucial States selling stamps to collectors were not an exception to other worldwide post office activities. The seven independent postal administrations included Abu Dahbi, Ajman, (Manama), Dubai, Fujairah, Ras Al Khaimah, Sharjah and Umm Al Quwain. The Sheik rulers were castigated for attempting to take advantage of postage stamp collectors by producing an excessive number of postage stamps to increase revenues. It seems to have been forgotten that the Sheiks were the government.

The main stream stamp collecting community and FIP were upset by actions by the Trucial State Postal administrations to market the sale of postage stamps. The seven countries were also labeled by the denigrating term "Sand Dune Countries" to imply greed by the Sheik rulers. The FIP organization boycotted the stamps produced for those seven countries by disparaging and defaming these stamp issues. FIP discouraged collectors from purchasing all of the stamps issued by these countries. (The boycott was quietly removed during the 1980's).

There is no question about FIP having the right to establish the rules to decide which exhibits would be allowed in their international exhibitions and to establish judging criteria. But FIP certainly does not speak for every stamp collector or make decisions about what they should collect. The right to decide what an individual collector chooses to collect belongs to that person.

Fujeira, Second Class Printed Matter Rate. 50 NP President Kennedy with crowd of people in background cancelled by hexangular postmark dated 9 JUL 1968. Mailed to Griffin, Georgia, USA. Blue rectangular preprinted AIF mail marking in upper left. Return address corner card is located at lower left.

Dubai: Stampless Registered Mail. Boxed POSTAGE PAID indicia cancelled by circular Dubai rubber stamped marking 23 MAR 1971 to Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA. Return address on back flap of envelope from Philatelic Department Dubai Post Office. Note blue rectangular serrated By Air Mail imprint in upper left corner. Note blue registration label which is serrated on top and bottom. Boxed RECOMMANDE also rubber stamped on front of envelope.

Topical stamp collectors did not pay any attention to the dictates of the FIP. It appears that the topical collectors were pleased by the well prepared, carefully selected stamp designs issued by the Trucial States. The low cost stamp prices were affordable. For example, 9 Olympic Stamps issued by Umm Al Qiwain during 1968, with a total value of 18 Riyals 35 Dirham, was the equivalent of $3.98 US funds.

Whether or not the collector chooses to exhibit their collections is an individual's prerogative. These collectors may not want to go through the hassle of reorganizing their collection to meet exhibition requirements. They are not seeking "prizes, ribbons or trophies" to bolster the value of their collections or to lessen their "fun". Many FIP awards are won by investors who have extra cash to buy the rare and valuable items. These investors often employ knowledgeable philatelists or dealers to assemble a collection in the first place. Emphasis is often placed on how rare stamps can be worth hundreds of thousands and even millions of dollars. But that is a different game from a collector enjoying the many pleasures and benefits available from participating in a hobby at a very low budget level.

The FIP either did not recognize or simply ignored the fact that every post office administration was in the business of selling postage stamps. FIP ignored the fact that the stamps issued by the Trucial States were designed to meet the expectations of topical or special interest stamp collectors. The Trucial State postal administrations simply targeted a much wider range of topical and special interest collector over a shorter period of time than other postal administrations. Therefore, an individual collector specializing in say, Olympic Games, was not hit in the pocket book too often. The same principle applied to other topical collectors.

FIP appeared to ignore the fact that the stamp design conformed with the UPU regulations and therefore was recognized as a legitimate postage stamp. It is true that the seven Trucial States were not individual UPU members, but under treaty, they were regarded as British Protectorates until December 31, 1971. Britain, of course, did belong to UPU. Each of the seven states established their independent postal administration.

Putting aside the FIP issues, there are two matters to be considered: the postage stamps and existing covers. The postage stamps can be segregated into definitive, air mail, commemoratives and official stamps. Souvenir sheets and special products also exist. The covers are classified as those mailed by private enterprises, first day covers and those used by the post office on the business of selling stamps. This article explores the last group of covers, namely covers mailed from postal administrations. How does one categorize these covers? From the UPU point of view, the answer is that these covers are good examples of Official International Air Mail 2nd Class Printed Matter.

Dubai (Philatelic Section). Boxed POSTAGE PAID to King William, Virginia, USA circa 1965. No contents, but probably contained a circular notifying the recipient of a new stamp issue.

Dealing first with the postage stamp matter.

There is no doubt that an excessive number of different postage stamp designs were produced for the seven sparsely inhabited countries. Nor is there any doubt that the number of stamps exceeds the local needs. By one count, the total accumulated number of different designs over the eight year period by the seven countries totaled more than 9,000. (This total does not include imperforate or souvenir sheet varieties.) The total 1968 population was only 180,200.

From the topical collector's point of view the number of stamp designs which were produced did not ignore the principal of market demand. The person who collected stamps about birds, for example, probably did not care about stamps about political leaders, cats, butterflies, old automobiles, etc. and vice versa. The traditional stamp collecting rules simply did not apply to topical collectors.

In retrospect, the main stream collecting community overlooked the changes happening to the hobby since the end of World War II. Many of the returning war veterans sought hobbies to help healing war stresses and wounds. Some collectors chose to continue and expand the main stream interests. A large number of collectors began to specialize in many different ways including printing errors, cancellation markings, plate studies, etc., or by a particular country. Other collectors had different ideas and collected only those stamps which appealed to them. As a result, the American Topical Association was formed in 1949.

Dubai, 1st Class Printed Registered Mail. 1 R Sheik and Falcon plus 2 x 1.25 Rls Dhows paying the registration fee on commercial mail from Dubai Lebanese Trading Co. addressed to San Francisco, California, USA.

J & H Stolow, New York was one of the commercial firms which arranged for the design and printing of postage stamps for smaller countries that did not have local expertise in the production or marketing process. The Stolow firm also sold mint and used postage stamps as well as first day covers. Stolow was also aware of the shifting interests of topical stamp collectors. It is reasonable to conclude that topical collectors were targeted, based upon the wide array of postage stamps designs.

The actual number of each stamp produced by each of the seven countries is unknown. Limited information about actual quantities which were printed by each of the states is on the Internet. Several order forms issued by Ajman mentioned a printing quantity for one of the issues as 20,000 sheets or 2 plus smaller numbers for imperforate and souvenir sheets. Other new issue bulletins did not include the printing quantity. The number of mint stamps sold from each issue is similarly lacking for the other Sand Dune countries. The approximate number of cancelled stamps which are floating in dealer inventories or in collections is unknown.

Try looking up http://golowes-stamps.com/reference/formatprint-ers/Trucial%20States/Trucial_States_Stamps.htm and www.free-stampcatalogue.com The Minkus catalog apparently listed Trucial State postage stamps. But Minkus stopped producing catalogues about 20 years ago. Neither has the ATA topical stamp list been examined. Perhaps the answer lies in those lists. One website does exist which lists a description of the stamps issued by each country. See: http:www.ohmygosh.on.ca. An Internet article reported that many unsold full sheets of mint Trucial State stamps were found in a New York warehouse. The found items later disappeared under mysterious circumstances.

It is reasonable to conclude that cancelled postage stamps had been soaked off the 2nd class envelopes.

Other critics claim that only a "few of the stamps issued by the seven countries have been postally used". The implication is that every Trucial State postage stamp of that period may be questionable and therefore uncollectible. But wait one minute. Those same underlined words could be written about the commemorative stamps issued over the last ten years by Canada Post. It is difficult to find even just one envelope for each commemorative or definitive variety postage stamp issued by Canada Post over the last decade that has actually been delivered by Canada Post. Many of the first day covers have not actually travelled through the mail system and can be considered as CTOs.

Another criticism is that the seven post offices produced stamps in order to raise funds for the various Sheiks. The Sheiks were simply imitating other postal administrations practices.

Donald Hawley, in his book *The Trucial States*, wrote that "no accurate figures of the ruler's revenue are obtainable". Hayley quoted one estimated combined total only for the 1964 year was 6.285 million British Pounds … equivalent to $11.56 million Canadian funds at that time. It appears that more than that amount would have flowed to the Sheiks over the eight-year period. Obviously, there must have been many stamp buyers over the world. Many of those stamps are probably sitting in private non-philatelic collections. It is doubtful if these stamps will surface.

Fujeira, 2nd Class Printed Matter Rate. 1 NP Sheik Hamaid bin Mohammed al Sharqi with Grebe overprinted 1 Dh cancelled by a hexangular postmark dated 13 JAN 1969. Mailed to Los Angeles, California, USA. Blue wing design preprinted AIR mail marking in upper left. Return address corner card is located in lower left. Enclosed is a notice announcing the issue of Educational stamp series depicting scenes from Shakespeare's plays.

The seven states formed the United Arab Emirates in 1972.

Before the oil revenues were received, the Arabian merchants had become experienced traders. They imported and exported goods to earn a profit. They became adept at spotting profit opportunities. So it is no wonder that the Sheiks saw the stamp production process as a profit opportunity.

After the 50-50 royalty deals were negotiated with different oil companies, the Sheiks earned greater profits with less effort than being involved in postage stamp production.

The promotion of postage stamps for purchase by topical stamp collectors was not confined to the Trucial States. Every postal administration around the world realized the profit potential of selling stamps to collectors which would not be used for postage. Promotion is carried on to the present day. For the post office, unused stamps are like money in the bank.

Critics have dismissed the Trucial State postage stamps as "mere labels". In accordance with the UPU requirements, every stamp observed from these seven countries included the word "postage" in the English language and in the Arabic language equivalent and a value. Other stamps simply had the wording 'Airmail". Therefore, by UPU regulations, the derogatory "label" term is incorrect and unjustified.

Fujeira, Registered Mail. 70 Dh, 1RLS, 3RLS and 4RLS Apollo Program Lunar Space Missions series plus 2 RLS Shepard, Roosa and Michell Apollo 14 Lunar Mission postage stamps cancelled by Fujeira circular barrel type cancel dated 1.2.71. Mailed to Richmond, Virginia, USA. Return address corner card in upper left. Three coloured and triangular AIR MAIL indicia preprinted in lower left. Receiving cancel on back MAY / 6 / 1971.

There is one other distinction one needs to consider. Often, an advance copy of the new stamp issue is included in the mailing to philatelic publications. These "publicity stamps" usually have a printed part circle or a diagonal line. The cancellation is not applied by a cancellation device. These publicity stamps have found their way into the stamp market. These are different from CTOs cancelled at a local post office. Used copies of the Trucial Stamps exist. Most of these stamps have been incorrectly described as CTOs but that can be disputed.

Turning now to the matter of the envelopes used to promote new stamp issues and the registered envelopes used to deliver postage stamp orders. The Universal Postal Union establishes the rules for international mail, not the FIP.

Postage meters were used instead of stamps on some of the mail originating from Abu Dhabi and Dubai. No metered cover examples from the 1963-1971 year period have been observed. Both Abu Dhabi and Dubai Post Offices used a Pitney Bowes "Automax" meter. The impression shows a border outline resembling a simulated perforated postage stamp. The country name is within a curved panel at the top of the design. These meters were apparently installed in Dubai during early November 1966 and one year later in Abu Dhabi, again during November.

Just like other postal administrations, the Trucial States mailed circulars announcing new postage stamp issues. The letters were addressed to philatelic dealers, philatelic publishers and subscriber collectors.

There is no doubt either about the philatelic legitimacy of the covers bearing postage stamps mailed by the respective Trucial State postal administrations. All of these covers conformed to one or more of the Universal Postal Union regulations 1, 7, 10, 15, 20, 23, 36, 52, 53 56, 58, 128 and 178. Other domestic regulations of the addressee countries also applied. If an envelope complies with both domestic and international regulations, then there is a logical reason why that cover may be considered as collectible. Whether or not the cover has great value is a matter of supply and demand. It also depends upon how the envelope is classified according to UPU and domestic postal regulations.

Initially, air mail from the seven Trucial States entered the international mail delivery system at the Bahrain airport. Air mail later entered the international mail in Dubai after the airport was developed in Dubai.

Judging from the amount of revenue flowing into the Sheiks pockets, millions of international air mail covers must have been mailed from the seven postal administrations located in the Persian Gulf between the 1963-1971 years. Most of the covers were franked by postage stamps. It is not known how many of the 1st Class registered and 2nd Class Printed Matter stamped covers have survived to this day.

Normally, second class mail was delivered by surface methods or unless the item was On Postal Service. Mail marked "On Postal Service" was exempt from postage payment unless airmail or other special services were required. These covers also contained information about a forthcoming new stamp and included an order form for use by stamp collectors or dealers. The information was also sent to philatelic organizations, philatelic publications and to catalogue producers. The unused enclosures are scarce based on the envelopes observed to date.

The circulars usually gave stamp ordering instructions. Many of the postal administrations required the payment of a registration fee in addition to the cost of the ordered items. The purpose was to ensure proof of delivery of the ordered items.

Registered First Class mail generally received transit markings as the mail passed from one Postal Administration to another. In addition, receiving date marks were recorded on the backs of envelopes to prove that the mail was delivered as soon as possible. The provision for international Registered mail was reflected in UPU Article 25. The administration of international Printed Matter is dealt with under UPU Articles 127 and 128. Printed matter items

did not require receiving date/time markings. Many of the air mail covers observed from the Trucial States to date used commemorative postage stamps. These covers have been reportedly rejected by Persian Gulf specialist collectors as undesirable collectable items because transit or receiving marks are absent. It appears that these specialists were unaware of how printed matter was handled by post offices. Other collectors reject these covers. Unfortunately, these collectors are not recognizing the purpose for which the covers were mailed. They are collectible simply because they exist.

Official stampless covers from the Trucial States can also be found with the words "Postage Paid" and/or "On Postal Service". Both terms designate two different classes of items exempt from the payment of postage under UPU Article 7. Stampless envelope examples have been seen from Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujeira, Ras Al-Khaima and Umm Alqiwain. Philatelists may question the reason for gathering new issue circulars. The answer is simple. It is one thing to collect a postage stamp but it is also important to understand exactly why and when a particular stamp was issued in the first instance and why a letter was mailed. It may not be possible to find covers representing a copy of every stamp issued by each state. On that basis, one or more of the surviving Trucial State covers may contain scarcities.

The postage stamp revenues assisted the Sand Dune nations in the transition from British dependencies to become some of the world's wealthiest countries. The stamp revenues from sale to topical collectors gave the various Sheiks a bargaining tool to increase their oil royalty revenue share from 25% to 50%.

Sadly, most stamp dealers, even to this day, do not carry the Sand Dune country stamps or covers in their inventory. Apparently, the "Black Blot" stigma still lingers in the minds of serious philatelists. Perhaps it is time to recognize these stamps as having a topical collecting purpose and to also recognize the covers as official mail. ✉

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Note: The author of this article has studied the history of postal administrations and government mail issues.

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MEMORIES FROM
JUNE 21-

Anxious show attendees waiting patiently for the show to open.

Above: Judges: Grégoire Teyssier, FRPSC; Laurent Bélisle; Tim Beach (New Zealand); Ed Kroft, FRPSC; Elizabeth Hisey (APS) and Robert Pinet.

Jack Nixon, winner of the Youth Grand Award, courtesy of *Canadian Stamp News* (Mike Walsh), for his exhibit *Canada 1988-91 Wildlife Series Medium Value Mammals.*

Judging Feedback.

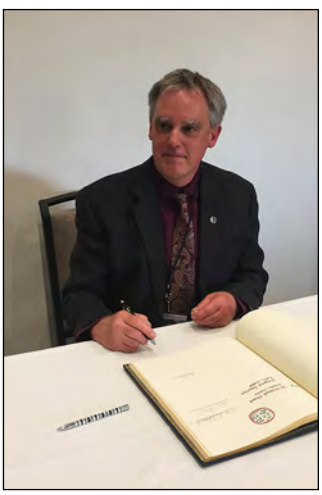
Margaret Schulzke, Executive Assistant of The RPSC – retiring June 2019 (and husband Manfred).

Board of Directors meeting.

Opening of show: Garfield Portch, FRPSC and RPSC President Ed Kroft, FRPSC. Image courtesy Jesse Robitaille, *Canadian Stamp News*

Joe Trauzzie, Show Chairman (left) and Mike Walsh (Bourse Manager) – hard at work (as usual)

Vic Potter, winner of The People's Choice Award, courtesy of Canada Stamp Finder (Maxime Herold), for his exhibit *"Paris": "Diamonds and Stars": District Offices and District Sub-Offices, 1852-1876.*

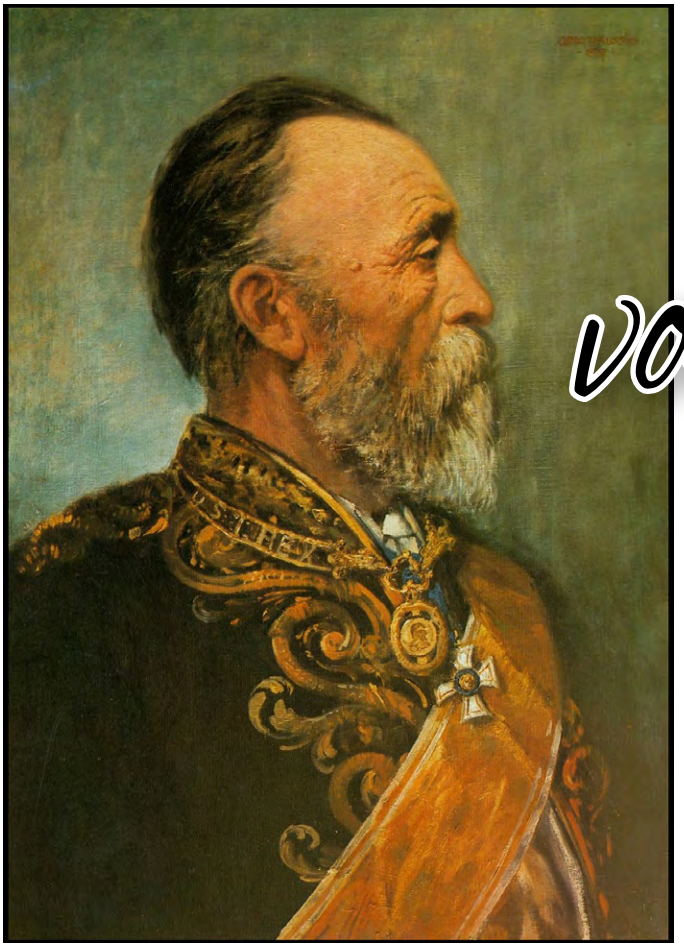


Two new Fellows elected at Royal*2019*Royale – Robert Lunn (left) and Ingo Nessel (right).

Standing room only at the RPSC Annual General Meeting.

Hungry people at the Awards Dinner (buffet).

Enthusiastic viewing of the exhibits.



Heinrich von Stephan

HEINRICH von Stephan 1831–97

BY MICHAEL PEACH FRPSC

Heinrich von Stephan was one of the leading figures in the development of the postal system, probably second only to Rowland Hill.

Amongst the developments that he instigated were the federalization of the Prussian Postal service, the introduction of the telephone in Germany and the idea of a postcard. His greatest contribution to postal services around the world was, however, the introduction of a uniform worldwide postal system that later became the Universal Postal Union.

He was born Heinrich Wilhelm Ernst Stephan, the seventh of ten children of master tailor Friedrich and Marie Louise Stephan, on January 7, 1831 at Stolp, Pomerania, in the Kingdom of Prussia (now Slupsk, Pomorze, Poland). In 1855 he married the Hungarian singer Anna Tomala, who died in May 1862. In October 1863 he married Elisabeth Balde, He had five children: one son with Anna and one son and three daughters with Elisabeth. There were no grandchildren.

He had a great talent for languages and even before he went to school he had acquired a considerable knowledge of Italian, Spanish and English. He was also a very fine musician. At the age of 16 he joined the service of the Prussian Post Office. At this time Germany was divided into 17 independent states. While working here he first noted the complexity of the various tariffs associated with both inter-German mail and international mail. His promotion was rapid, being transferred to East Prussia and later to Cologne. After passing examinations he was transferred to the higher branches of the service in Frankfurt/Oder and in 1856 to Berlin. In 1864 he was given the responsibility of integrating and reorganizing the postal systems in Schleswig and Holstein and then in 1866 the Prussian system was extended to include the privately run postal service that had been conducted by the Thurn and Taxis family in central Germany.

In 1870 he was appointed Postmaster General of the North German Confederation and in 1871 of the new German Empire. In the 1878 reorganization he became secretary of state for the separate Post Office department. The development of the Post Office showed his great power of organization. In 1872 he received an honorary doctorate from the University of Halle. In 1884 he was ennobled by the Kaiser, becoming von Stephan.

Although the first postcard was produced by Austria in 1869, it had first been proposed by Stephan at the 1865 Austro-German Postal conference in Karlsruhe. The postcard was widely used during the subsequent Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71. In eight months 2,500,000 postcards passed through the system. He subsequentially developed and improved the parcel post and money order systems.

In the 1860s there was a movement towards a uniform worldwide postal system. In 1863 a conference in Paris was organized by Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General of the United States, but little was achieved. In 1874 the idea was revived by Dr. Stephan and another conference held in Berne. This resulted in the formation of the General Union of Posts (GPU) on July 1, 1875, consisting of 22 countries, mainly European but including the USA and Egypt, that endorsed uniform tariffs between members. At the subsequent 1878 conference in Paris, the name was changed to the Universal Postal Union (UPU) that is still used today. Canada joined on July 1, 1878. Up until 1891 von

Figure 1 Montgomery Blair and Heinrich von Stephan.

Stephan was the director general of the UPU. The 1974 Belgium stamps marking the 100th anniversary of the Postal Union feature Montgomery Blair and Heinrich von Stephan with the UPU globe symbol in the background (Figure 1).

In 1872 he initiated the collection of historical materials of the German Post, which lad to the first public Postal Museum of the world being opened in Berlin in 1898. The museum on the Leipzigerstrasse was in the old eastern part of the city and after the reunification of Germany was completely renovated and modernized and is now the Museum of Communication (Figure 2). It is well worth a visit.

Figure 2 Museum of Communications, Berlin.

Dr. Stephan was also responsible for the development of the telephone system in Germany. When he read of Bell's invention in the Scientific American he initiated tests in Germany. After successful trials between Berlin and Magdeburg, in 1877 he instituted the telephone system, initially as a long distance service between Post Offices. It should be noted that until recently the Post Office operated the telephone system in several European countries, including Germany.

Figure 3 Grave in Dreifaltigkeitsfriedhof.

The efficiency of the postal system in German Empire has been attributed to Dr. von Stephan. He was one of the invited guests at the opening of the Suez Canal.

Due to diabetes, he had to have one of his legs amputated and following complications due to blood poisoning he died on April 8, 1897. He was buried at the cemetery of the Trinity Church (Dreifaltigkeitsfriedhof) at Mehringdamm in Berlin-Kreuzberg. His grave is marked by a statue of a grieving woman leaning against an obelisk. His wife Elisabeth died in 1926 and is buried beside him. The round stone in front honours Elisabeth (Figure 3).

Figure 4 125th Anniversary of his birth, 1956, Bundespost FDC.

Figure 5 150th Anniversary of his birth, 1981.

Germany has issued several stamps honouring Heinrich von Stephan. The 125th anniversary of his birth was marked in 1956 by Deutsche Bundespost with a dark red 20Pf stamp showing his signature (Figure 4). The FDC has a drawing of von Stephan with his signature that was used on various other commemorative covers. For the 150th anniversary East Germany issued a stamp showing a bust of him (Figure 5). In 1947 the German Post, Deutsche Post, in the allied zones, issued two stamps to commemorate the 50th anniversary of his death (Figure 6). The same image was used on the postal stationery postcards (Figure 7). The German Post Office marked the centenary of his death in 1997

Figure 6 50th Anniversary of his death: 1949, Deutsche Post 24 and 75Pf.

Figure 7 1947 P0stal stationery postcard.

Figure 8 100th Anniversary of his death stamp, 1997, Deutschland.

with a commemorative stamp (Figure 8) showing his achievements: the 1874 Berne Conference forming the Universal Postal, an early postcard of the North German Confederation, a steam ship, the Berlin Post Museum, and a telephone. This stamp was also used on a postal stationery postcard (Figure 9).

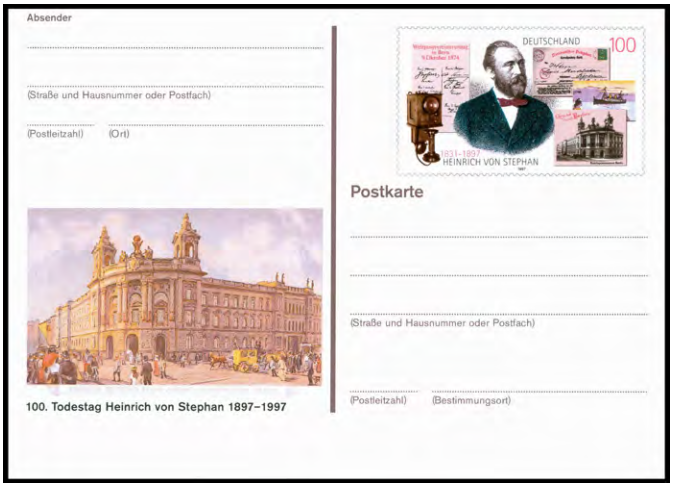


Figure 9 100th Anniversary of his death postcard, Deutschlandb.

The anniversaries of the Postal Union have also been recognized. Von Stephan's statue in the old Berlin Post Museum appears on the series produced by Deutsche Post (Berlin) in 1949 to mark 75 years of the Postal Union (Figure 10). This statue was demolished in 1964. His portrait is on the four 1924 stamps of the Deutsches Reich (Figure 11), and his profile on the 1949 stamp of Deutsche Post (Allied Zones) (Figure 12) marking the 50th and 75th anniversaries of the founding of the UPU respectively. The 1984 UPU Congress was held in Hamburg, and the Deutsche Bundespost issued a souvenir minisheet, featuring von Stephan on the 120Pf (Figure 13).

Figure 10 75th Anniversary of the UPU, Deutsche Post, Berlin.

Figure 11 (above). 50th Anniversary of the UPU, Deutsches Reich.

Figure 12 (left). 75th Anniversary of the UPU, Deutsche Post, Allied Zones.

Figure 13 1984 Hamburg UPU Congress minisheet, Bundespost.

Several other countries have issued stamps commemorating significant events in his life; for example the 150th anniversary of his birth in 1981 by India (Figure 14), and the centenary of his death in 1997 by Estonia (Figure 15). Significant milestones in the history of the Universal Postal Union have been commemorated with stamps, several of which incorporate Heinrich von Stephan. For the 75th anniversary in 1949 Chile issued two stamps, actually in January 1950 (Figure 16). The 100th anniversary was marked by Malta with a four-stamp set (Figure 17) showing modes of transport, by land, by sea and by air, with the UPU buildings on one stamp. For the 125th anniversary Cuba produced a stamp showing von Stephan and the emblem of the UPU (Figure 18).

Figure 14 150th Anniversary of his birth, 1981, India.

Figure 15 100th Anniversary of his death,1997, Estonia.

Figure 16 75th Anniversary of the UPU,1949, Chile.

Figure 17 100th Anniversary of the UPU, 1974, Malta.

Figure 18 125th Anniversary of the UPU, 1999 Cuba.

There are other memorials to him around Germany. The old Hamburg Post Office Administration is on Stephansplatz (Figure 19). There are statues and busts of von Stephan in Emden (Figure 20) and Westerland and a memorial in front of the old Post Office in Schwerin with a globe (Figure 21). ✉

Figure 19 Hamburg street sign

Figure 20 (near right). Emden bust.

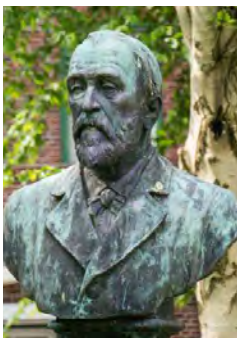


Figure 21 (far right). Schwerin memorial.

Endnote:

After the end of World War II, the allies divided Germany into four zones. The Russian zone became the German Democratic Republic (DDR) and the American, British and French zones became the German Federal Republic (Bundesrepublik Deutschland). Separate stamps were issued for the two blocks. Berlin was also divided into four sectors; the allied sectors issued Berlin stamps. After reunification stamps were issued for Germany, Deutschland.

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THE 1939 ROYAL TOUR OF CANADA

Patriotic Postcard

BY RICHARD LOGAN

When King George VI and Queen Elizabeth were anointed and formally crowned on May 12, 1937, little did they know that the governor general of Canada, Lord Tweedsmuir, was sitting in Westminster Abbey drafting an invitation for the Royals to visit Canada. It was apropos. The King and Queen did hold sway over the United Kingdom, dominions of the British Commonwealth, and were Emperor and Empress of India. So the visit was something that Tweedsmuir, and others, had been working on since Albert Frederick Arthur George had ascended to the throne in 1936. Tweedsmuir's allies in this venture were none other than Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Vincent Massey, Canada's high commissioner to the UK. The invitation was sent almost immediately following the coronation.

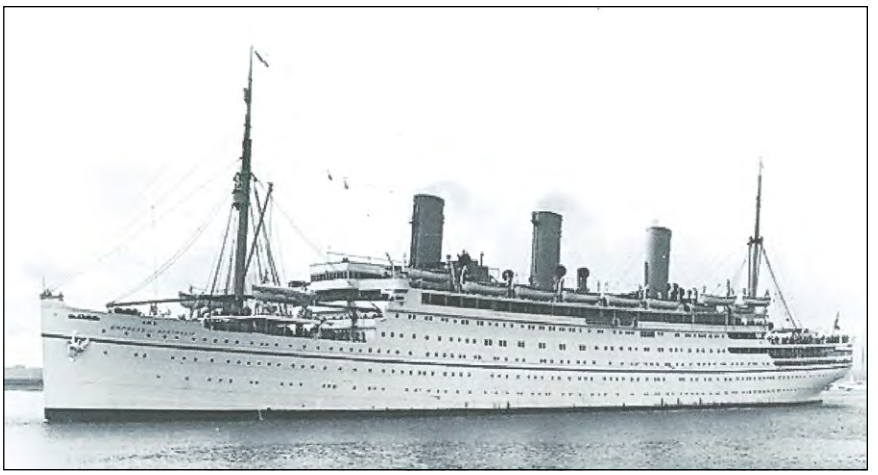
A year later, without reply, Tweedsmuir, in poor health, headed to Ruthin Castle in Wales – a private hospital for the investigation and treatment of obscure diseases. While in the UK, he put a great effort into securing a positive response to the invitation. In October, he was successful. He returned to Canada with a commitment that the Royal couple would tour this country from May 15 to June 6, 1939, with a visit to the United States of America from June 7-12, and a return to Canada for the duration.

Tweedsmuir, Mackenzie and Massey had sold the visit on the fact that this was the first time a reigning monarch would be visiting North America. Britain was facing war with Nazi Germany, and needed to reinforce its ties with the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, plus take the opportunity to develop a strategic relationship with the US.

It is worthy of note that, while he had a lot to do with the Royal tour, Tweedsmuir remained at Rideau Hall for the duration of the visit. He said that, while the 'King of Canada' was present, he ceased to exist as viceroy. His majesty showed his appreciation by naming Tweedsmuir a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, which recognizes distinguished personal service to the monarch.

Members of the Royal family had been visiting Canada since 1786 for one reason or another; however, it was not until 1860 that the first official royal visit was conducted by Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. While the two month visit was a major event and media sensation, it was reported that "the visit passed from public memory long ago and even in histories of the period gets scarcely a mention." Edward, Prince of Wales, engaged in official tours in 1919 and 1927 in a casual way, as well as spending time at his ranch near Pekisko, Alberta.

With war on the European horizon, Canadians were looking for superficial happiness, and looked to the Royal tour for satisfaction. They would get it. At the time, the private secretary to King George VI was Major Alexander Hardinge; Sir Arthur Shuldham was secretary to Lord Tweedsmuir; and Louis McHenry Howe was secretary to President Franklin



Empress of Australia.

Delano Roosevelt. They held the responsibility for the official 'Royal Tour of Canada and the United States' by the King and Queen. They decided what regions of the two countries were going to be visited; ensured that there was a balance in the program; and negotiated with the provinces and states. They had about 18 months to put it together.

On May 6, 1939 the Royal family left Buckingham Palace for Waterloo Station and proceeded to Portsmouth. From there, the King and Queen departed on the *Empress of Australia* for Canada, accompanied by Royal Navy warships *HMS Glasgow* and *HMS Southhampton.* They arrived in Quebec City to a crowd of thousands on May 17, two days late due to dense fog on the Atlantic Ocean. As an aside, only a select number of people knew that they carried a secret cargo: 3,500 gold bars, worth more than $30,000,000 to pay for the looming war effort. Their majesties took up residence at La Citadelle and the King performed his first official tasks that day and evening.

Postcard showing the head table of a banquet given in honour of their majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Quebec on May 18, 1939.

Early the next morning, the Royal entourage departed on the Royal train, sort of a 'Buckingham Palace on wheels.' It had 12 coaches, provided by the *Canadian* National Railway (CNR) and Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), pulled by 2850, a semi-streamlined 4-6-4 Hudson steam locomotive, owned by the CPR. The Royal suite included two cars: a dining room/kitchen, two bedrooms, and a sitting lounge. The other 10 cars included a barber shop, a dispensary, a switchboard that Bell hooked up at each location along the way, fully equipped offices, two Scotland Yard members, the RCMP Commissioner, Mackenzie King, the Dominion archivist, a surgeon, sanitation officer, a secretary, and wardrobe staff. The King, a rail fan, rode in the cab when possible, and granted CPR use of the term 'Royal Hudson' following the tour.

Preceding the Royal train, by approximately one half hour, was the 12 coach 'pilot train,' which was home to RCMP security staff, non-official tour participants that included railway executives, the media, photographers, and the Royal train post office, which was operated mainly for the convenience of the Royal couple and other personnel accredited to the Royal tour. It was a full service post office offering money orders and registration service.

In April, 1939, the philatelic division of the Post Office Department (POD) had announced that special Royal train RPO cancellations would be provided along the way. Anyone interested in securing the cancellations on philatelic covers, sent by themselves either to their own address or to any other legitimate address, would be satisfied if they followed directions as laid down by the financial branch of the philatelic division. There was a catch, however. Only selected stamp issues were allowed to be used on these covers. They were: Royal Visit (Scott 246-248), Special Delivery (Scott E7), King George VI Mufti Issue (Scott 231-236), Pictorial Issue (Scott 241-245), and Air Mail (Scott C6.)

Unsung by the public, but lauded by the POD for official performance of an exacting task, the Royal train post office closed with the departure of their majesties from Canada. In one month, the travelling staff of three experts handled at least 250,000 pieces of mail for the King and Queen, for the Royal staff, government officials, accompanying newspaper writers and photographers, security personnel, and last, but not least, stamp and postal history collectors. In addition, the staff picked up 100,000 pieces of mail for American collectors in Washington, DC. Even more mail was taken on at New York City.

The Royal train post office used a Perfect cancelling machine with an English and French dater hub, which were paired with two different flag-cancelling obliterators that had minor

From the Jim Parker collection.

differences. The original plan was to use purple ink in the machine; however it did not dry properly and after cancelling perhaps 30 to 50 covers with this purple ink, they switched to the normal black ink. There were also two circular Royal train date stamps used to cancel odd size covers or where there was not enough mail to warrant operating the cancelling machine. The post office started to use purple ink with these as well, however, they quickly switched to black ink. There are perhaps 15 to 20 special delivery covers in collector's hands that have purple ink circular date stamp cancels.

It is believed that covers with Royal train cancellations from Canada can be collected from the following places on the dates indicated:

May 17:	Quebec City;
May 18:	Trois Rivieres, Montreal;
May 19/20:	Ottawa;
May 21:	Kingston, Toronto;
May 22:	Carley, Mac Tier, White River, Schreiber;
May 23:	Port Arthur, Fort William, Raith, Ignace, Busteed;
May 24:	Rennie, Winnipeg, Portage La Prairie, Brandon, Kennay;
May 25:	Elkhorn, Broadview, Regina, Moose Jaw, Waldeck;
May 26/27:	Maple Creek, Medicine Hat, Suffield, Bassano, Calgary, Banff;
May 28:	Lake Louise, Stephen, Field, Beavermouth, Stoney Creek, Glacier, Revelstoke, Sicamous, Monte Creek, Kamloops, Savona, Keefers;
May 29:	Vancouver;
May 30:	Victoria;
May 31:	New Westminster, Port Maru, Kingsway, Burnaby, Chilliwack, Hope, Boston Bar, Chu Chera;
June 1:	Mount Robson, Red Pass, Junction, Jasper; June 2–Entrance, Edson, Edmonton, Clover Bar;
June 3:	Wainright, Artland, Unity, Biggar, Saskatoon, Watrous, Touchwood, Melville;
June 4:	Rivers, East Tower, Winnipeg, Decimal, Redditt, Niddrie, Sioux Lookout, Savant Lake;
June 5:	Hornepayne, Fire River, Foleyet, Gogama, Laforest, Capreol, Sudbury Junction, Bayswater, South Parry;
June 6:	Washago, Beaverton, Zephyr, Vandorf, Richmond Hill, Oriole, Guelph, Kitchener, Stratford, St. Mary's Junction, Glencoe, Chatham, Windsor;
June 7:	London, Ingersoll, Woodstock, Brantford, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls

There are also covers from the United States.

June 8-12:	Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Renovo, Williams Point, Sunburg, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington DC, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Trenton, Monmouth Junction, Red Bank, New York City, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Troy, Whitehall, Plattsburg, Rouses Point;

Then, back to Canada:

June 12:	Sherbrooke, Thetford Mines, Charny, St. Romaulet, Leeds Tank, Joffre, Levis, St. Charles, L'Islet, St. Helene, Trois Pistoles, Riviere-du-Loup;
June 13:	Campbleton, Newcastle, Millerton, Doaktown, Fredericton, Salamanca, South Devon, Saint John, Fairville, Coldbrook, Renforth, Hampton, Sussex, Sackville, Moncton, Cape Tormentine;
June 14–:	Charlottetown, Pictou, Lyons Brook, New Glasgow, Valley;
June 15:	Truro, Stewiacke, Shubenacadie, Bedford, Halifax;
June 16:	aboard the Empress of Britain;
June 17:	Holyrood, St. John's.

In order for the tour to make up the two lost days at sea, the Ottawa program was shortened. The two-and-a-half day program included a state dinner, laying the corner stone of the new supreme court building, attending Parliament where the King granted Royal assent to nine bills, and the dedication of the National War Memorial on May 21 where the King and Queen did the first 'Royal Walkabout' amongst 12,000 veterans in attendance.

Following the ceremony, their majesties began travelling westward with a stop at Kingston, and an unscheduled whistle stop in Cobourg, on the way to Toronto, where a highlight included the running of the King's Plate, and presenting the King's Cup.

The Royal train continued northwest via Carley, MacTier, White River, Schreiber, Port Arthur, Fort William, Raith and Ignace before spending the night at Busteed, Ontario near the Manitoba border.

At 10:30 hours on May 24, the train pulled into Winnipeg, with a record rainfall. Even so, an estimated 100,000 people showed up, including several thousand Americans. Undaunted, the Royal pair ploughed through official receptions and speeches and the King made his longest broadcast to the British Empire. It was Empire Day, and the King said, in part, "The key to all true progress lies in faith, hope and love." In the evening, the tour left for Kemnay, via Portage La Prairie and Brandon, Manitoba, for the night.

The next day, the train proceeded to Regina, Saskatchewan, with quick stops in Elkhorn and Broadview. A highlight of this crowded day was a visit to the exhibition grounds where 25,000

rural children had gathered, along with 5,000 adults and representatives from the Assiniboine, Salteaux, Cree and Sioux tribes. In the evening, the tour departed for Moose Jaw, and then west to Waldeck for an overnight stay.

The next morning, the train slowed down for a crowd gathered at Maple Creek and the King rushed out, breakfast napkin in hand, to wave to his subjects. The first Alberta reception was held in Medicine Hat where their majesties were cheered by 9,000 residents, and as many visitors from the surrounding district. Back on the train, the tour headed for Calgary. Aside from the civic reception and city tour, the highlight was an unscheduled stop at Medwata Park where an encampment of 2,000 Blood, Piegan, Blackfoot, Stoney and Sarcee warriors, in full buckskin and feathered headdress, reenacted the signing of the September 1877 treaty, where the five tribes swore allegiance to the 'Great White Mother' – Queen Victoria. Totally happy with their visit to Calgary, their majesties headed for Banff, and a two-night stay at the famous Banff Springs Hotel, for some well deserved rest and relaxation.

On Sunday, May 28 their majesties had three priorities: go to church; phone the two girls; and drive to Lake Louise. Back on the train at Field, they headed for a brief reception in Kamloops with whistle stops in Beavermouth, Stoney Creek, Glacier, Revelstoke, Sicamous and Monte Creek. Following a five minute stop for water at Savona, the train headed for Keefers, British Columbia, where all overnighted.

The next day, Vancouver was ready for them with shields, flags, banners and bunting, and 500,000 people dotted the royal route. Their majesties were impressed. The Queen said, "This seems to me the place to live." At 16:00 hours the Royal party boarded the steamer *Princess Marguerite* for the trip to Vancouver Island. Four Canadian destroyers: the *Fraser, Ottawa, Saint Laurent* and *Restigouche* led the way.

The *Princess Marguerite* docked in Victoria at 21:00 hours with the city welcoming the Royal tour in a blaze of lights and fireworks. The Lieutenant Governor met their majesties and whisked them off to Carey Castle, British Columbia's Government House. The King and Queen were in residence in Victoria.

On Tuesday, May 30, the streets of the 15 mile royal route were lined with nearly 100,000 people. At a luncheon hosted by the premier, His Majesty gave a brief address that was broadcast around the world in which he summarized his feelings to date, "When I remember that here I am as far from Ottawa as Ottawa is from London, I realize something of the vastness of Canada."

Mid-morning the next day, the Royal party boarded the *Prince Robert* and, escorted by the four destroyers, made for Vancouver. Back on the Royal train, scheduled stops were made at New Westminster and Chilliwack where the respective mayors, veterans and throngs of children and adults greeted the Royal couple.

The train pulled into Little Mount Robson around 09:00 on June 1 for water and, surprisingly, was met by a crowd of about 30 people. Two had ridden 50 miles on horseback, and the remainder had walked over 15 miles to be there. Midday found their majesties at the Jasper Park Lodge, where they played tourist.

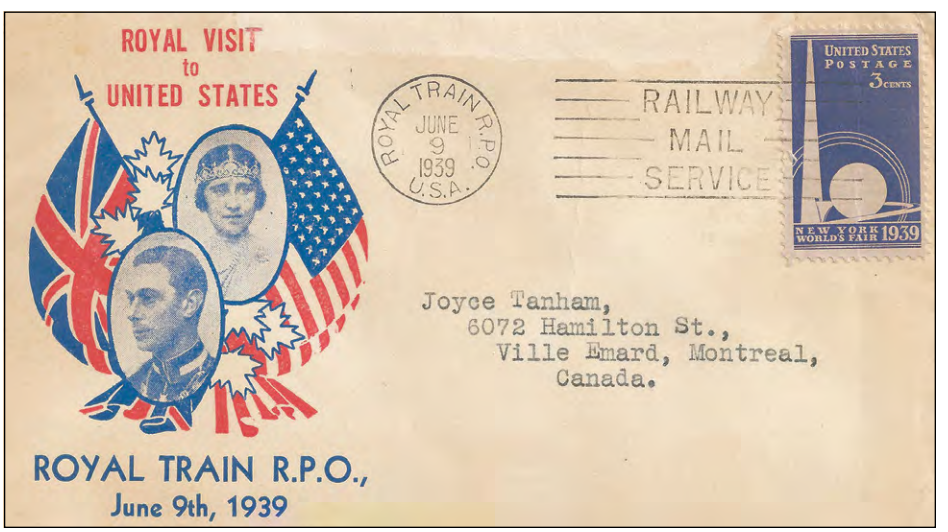
On June 2, travelling via Entrance and Edson, Alberta, the Royal train arrived in Edmonton to a reception of 200,000 people, including several hundred who had travelled over 500 miles from the Peace River District, and a band of 1,200 aboriginals chanting a Cree version of '*God Save the King*.' After a fully packed day, their majesties boarded the Royal train late in the evening, and headed for Clover Bar where they spent the night.

Scheduled stops over the next three days saw their majesties welcomed in: Wainright, Artland, Unity, Biggar, Saskatoon, Watrous, Touchwood, Melville, Rivers, Portage La Prairie, Winnipeg, Decimal, Redditt, Niddrie, Sioux Lookout, Savant Lake, Hornepayne, Fire River, Foleyet, Gogama, Laforest, Capreol, Sudbury Junction, Bayswater and South Parry. There were as many as 100,000 people in Saskatoon to as few as 12 in Fire River.

A second stop had been arranged by the King himself in Winnipeg to compensate for a disappointment caused to 123 veterans from Deer Lake Lodge Hospital who had missed seeing their majesties on the first visit. Game for anything, the sovereign also visited the Frood Nickel Mine in Sudbury on June 5 where he was taken to the 610 meter level of number three shaft, and then taken by mounting car 5,485 meters to number one drift where miners were working their pneumatic drills. The train then proceeded to South Parry, Ontario, where it laid over for the night.

Early on June 6, the locomotive headed for Toronto with stops of varying lengths at Washago, Beaverton, Vandorf, Richmond Hill and Oriole. The stop in Toronto was arranged so that the King and Queen could meet Mrs. William Bachus, who 20 years before had been in charge of the servant's hospital at Buckingham Palace.

Back on the *Royal Hudson*, their majesties did yeoman duty at stops in Guelph, Kitchener, Stratford, St. Mary's Junction, Chatham and Windsor. After leaving St. Mary's Junction, the Postmaster General, Norman McLarty, presented a complete series of Royal train postal covers bearing a cancellation, which rep-



Royal Train RPO - including Royal Visit to United States - June 9, 1939.

resented the *Royal Standard* with the inscription: 'Royal Train, Canada.' At the end of the day, the two trains quietly pulled into London, Ontario, for the night.

By 15:00 hours on June 7, their majesties had participated in receptions in London, Ingersoll, Woodstock, Brantford and Hamilton. The next stop was St. Catharines where, following a reception, they were driven to Niagara Falls, Ontario. Along the way, Her Majesty dedicated the highway between St. Catharines and Niagara Falls 'The Queen Elizabeth Way' and His Majesty dedicated the Canadian cornerstone of the soon to be completed 'International Rainbow Bridge' being built over Niagara Falls.

At about 21:30 hours, the Royal train entered Niagara Falls, New York, en route to Washington, D.C. for a visit with President Delano Roosevelt. From June 8–11, their majesties were kept busy with visits to Mount Vernon, the 1939 New York World's Fair, and to President Roosevelt's estate at Hyde Park, New York, where they enjoyed hotdogs, smoked turkey and strawberry shortcake in a casual environment. Some years later, the Queen recalled that the visit to the US "was very valuable because the King was able to talk to Roosevelt. Endless night talks they had, because Hitler was looming then."

At the farewell dinner on June 11, given by the President's 84 year old mother, Sarah Roosevelt, the King summed up the visit by saying to the President, "I pray that our great nations may ever in the future walk together along the path of friendship in a world of peace." Just before midnight, their majesties left the Roosevelt estate for Hyde Park railway station, where the Royal train was waiting to take them back to Canada for a tour of the Atlantic Provinces and Newfoundland.

Thus the first visit to the United States of America by a British King and Queen came to an end. It was best summed up by the *New York Herald Tribune*, "Liking so thoroughly this manly and courteous Englishman and his winning Scottish wife, Americans can hardly fail to understand better and to like better the peoples they so admirably represent."

Early on the morning of June 12, the Royal train crossed back into Canada and headed for an official stop in Sherbrook, Quebec, with an unofficial stop in St. Jean. Later in the day, along the way to the New Brunswick border, their majesties were hailed by expectant throngs at Thetford Mines, Leeds Tank, Joffre, Levis, St. Charles, L'Islet, St. Helene, Trois Pistoles and Rivière-du-Loup.

First stop on June 13 was at Campbletown, New Brunswick. Three hundred citizens quietly showed up at 03:00 hours to see the locomotive getting serviced. When the train had pulled out a short distance, they gave three noisy cheers and then went back to bed.

The first official stop in New Brunswick was Newcastle. Following an official reception where the King and Queen spent time with the attending veterans, their majesties departed by automobile for the capital of the province through the valley of the Miramichi. Fredericton pulled out all the stops with just about 50,000 people packing the streets – four times the city's population. Overcome with the program, the King mentioned to the Lieutenant Governor his regret at not being able, "To see more of the people, the natural resources and the scenic beauty of this province."

Because the track from Fredericton to Saint John was not sturdy enough to take the weight of the Royal train, a smaller train, consisting only of a drawing room car and four day coaches was used instead. All 50,000 Saint John residents showed up along the 15 kilometre route, along with visitors from all over the province and over 12,000 Americans. A most successful day was summed up by a large banner fronting the Fairville train station: "We are very sorry to have you go." There were cheers and cries of, "Don't forget to come back and see us."

With short unscheduled stops at Coldbrook, Renforth, Hampton and Sussex the Royal train headed for Moncton, arriving shortly after 21:00 hours to a throng of 40,000 men, women and children. Moved by the enthusiasm of the province's second largest city, the King remarked to the Premier just before departure that Moncton's demonstration "ranked among the finest night spectacles of the tour."

Just before midnight, the train halted at Sackville to change locomotives. While late in the evening and being an unscheduled stop, 5,000 people from Sackville, Amherst, Aulac and neighboring towns moved in around the train. Even though the blinds were drawn on the Royal coach, the people started to chant: "We want the King! We want the Queen!" This went on for about 10 minutes, when the whistle on the locomotive blew, and the train began to move. Suddenly, the door opened and the King and Queen appeared on the observation platform to loud cheers of appreciation. Fifty-five kilometers down the road at Cape Tormentine, the train and its occupants rested for the night.

Twenty thousand spectators showed up June 14 on the wharf at Cape Tormentine where the King and Queen were piped aboard *HMCS Skeena* – the first time a British sovereign was to sail in a ship of the Royal Canadian Navy. Accompanied by her sister ship, *HMCS Saguenay* and police patrol boats with three RCAF aircraft flying in formation, the *Skeena* crossed the Northumberland Strait to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island in two and a half hours. Thirty-five thousand people crammed the rain-soaked route from Marine Wharf to Province House and, as if meticulously planned, the rain ceased one half hour before the Royals arrived. In the room where the meeting in 1864 had led to the formation of the Dominion of Canada by the Fathers of Confederation, the Premier welcomed the Royal couple on behalf of the government and people of PEI. Charlottetown was not new to the King. He had previously visited in 1913 as a midshipman when he had refereed a cricket match between a Charlottetown 11 and a team from *HMS Cumberland*, on which he was serving. Unfortunately, the rains came again, forcing the cancellation of a reception and garden party for more than 500 guests. In spite of this, the Royal couple scooted in and out of the venue talking to as many guests as possible.

At 16:30 hours, their majesties boarded the *Skeena* and, with *Saguenay* close astern, cut through a rough sea for the two hours and 10 minutes required for the 80 kilometer crossing from PEI to Pictou, Nova Scotia. Heavy rains had failed to lower the enthusiasm of 15,000 spectators assembled in a town normally made up of 3,000 inhabitants. Following official presentations and a guard of honor made up of World War I veterans, the Royal limousine headed for New Glasgow.

On the way, Her Majesty was quite taken when the car passed through an arch bearing the Gaelic inscription "FAILTE DHUIBH GU ALBAIM NUADH" – Welcome to you to New Scotland.

The Royal procession arrived at New Glasgow about 20:00 hours after an exhausting day. Thirty thousand onlookers crammed the streets along a four kilometer route to the Royal train. Official ceremonies, held at the train station, included Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Sea and Army Cadets, battalions of Highlanders, Artillerymen and Engineers, all wearing kilts. In fact, there were more kilts to be seen in New Glasgow than in any town or city yet visited during the Royal tour. Official ceremonies over, their majesties mounted the steps of the Royal train to strains of "Will Ye No Come Back Again," and sped into the night.

Next morning, the last day of the Royal tour, the train departed from Valley for Halifax with a servicing stop in Truro where 30,000 spectators, along with the Governor General and Lady Tweedsmuir, greeted them. Between Truro and Halifax, at the King's request, a stop was made outside the village of Bedford so that a photograph could be taken of the members of the Royal party.

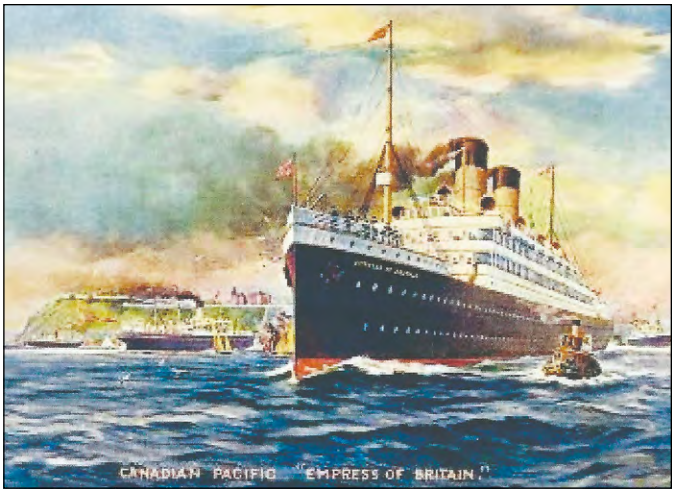
At 12:00 hours, the royal train, having travelled 13,481.48 kilometers, rolled into Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, which declared June 15 as a public holiday for the province and "a day of general thanksgiving and rejoicing." The city was bursting with people from all over the province, Massachusetts, and other New England States in the US. They were sleeping everywhere, and anywhere.

Before going to Province House and City Hall for official receptions, their majesties took time to shake hands, and thank each member of the Royal train crew as they were presented individually. In addition, members of the staff of government house – secretaries, stenographers, and the RCMP security escort – were also presented. Later in the day, these 65 people received personal gifts from their majesties.

At a luncheon given by the government of Nova Scotia at the Nova Scotia Hotel, the King and Queen both spoke, in English and French, with great emotion about their tour. The Queen summed up their feelings when she said, "This wonderful tour of ours has given me memories that the passage of time will never dim."

An extended tour of the city followed, which included Camp Hill Military Hospital, the Garrison Grounds, the Public Gardens, Dalhousie University, the Children's Hospital, then on to Province House for tea with the governor general, Lady Tweedsmuir, and the Lieutenant Governor. Following a short drive to the docks, their majesties waved goodbye to a mass of cheering people, and the band played the national anthem.

On board the flagship of the Canadian Pacific fleet, *Empress of Britain,* their majesties shook hands with the members of the media who had accompanied the tour throughout Canada and the US. Descending to the ship's library, the King sent for the President of the CNR, S.J. Hungerford, and expressed to him his appreciation for the excellent railway service during the Royal tour over the company's lines. Canadian members of the Royal entourage were then received individually for a last farewell from the King and Queen.



Finally, the King and Queen chatted with Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Governor General Tweedsmuir, and Lady Tweedsmuir, expressing their thanks for the country's invitation and reception. At 19:00 hours, the King and Queen, plus the other 14 members of the royal party appeared on deck and waved goodbye until the *Empress* had undocked with *Skeena* and *Saguenay* leading the way, and the *Glasgow* and *Southampton* taking up the rear. Three seaplanes flew in formation over the fleet, while in the harbour, hundreds of yachts and schooners let go their horns in salute.

At a given signal, a massed choir of 1,000 voices, stationed on the breakwater, sang '*Auld Lang Syne*' followed by '*Will Ye No Come Back Again.*' They all shouted 'God Save the King' as the ship ploughed ahead at 24 knots on her way to Newfoundland.

The *Empress of Britain* was twice the size of the *Empress of Australia* and, owing to her size, she had to drop anchor in Conception Bay on the east coast because she could not safely enter the harbor of St. John's. In order to get their majesties to St. John's, the *Berwick*, flagship of the Royal Navy's America and West Indies squadron was pressed into service and on June 17 -- their majesties' last day in North America -- landed them at Holyrood on the Avalon Peninsula about 30 minutes from St. John's.

At 01:00 hours, the King and Queen, his equerry and her two ladies-in-waiting, were met by the governor of Newfoundland, Lady Walwyn, and the honourable commissioners and their wives as they landed "amid tumultuous acclamations." On the way to St. John's, the eight cars, carrying the members of the Royal party, passed under 21 arches of green spruce decked with bunting and British flags.

11:30 hours saw the Royal procession enter the capital of Newfoundland where dense crowds had been waiting since early morning in light rain. On arrival at the reception pavilion, following introductions, the King broadcast a message to the people of Newfoundland saying, in part, how pleased he was to again be in the oldest colony of his Empire and that he and the Queen were deeply touched by the warm welcome they had received. He went on to acknowledge the part played by the Royal Newfoundland Regiment and the Royal Navy Reserve during World War I, and touched on how, in recent years, Newfoundland, like other parts of the world was suffering "from a period of severe economic stress."

Next on the program, the King inspected a guard of honor at Government House and was pleased to be introduced to Sergeant Thomas Rickett, the British Empire's youngest recipient of the Victoria Cross, won at the age of 17 during the Great War. The King then laid a wreath at the base of the Newfoundland War Memorial inscribed, "From George RI and Elizabeth R." Then, the Royal couple planted red oaks brought from England. Following a garden party for 1,000 guests at Government House, an investiture of knighthood, the Royal Victorian Order and four minor decorations on people who had been in the previous honours list was carried out by the King.

The last event of the Royal Visit was at Feildian Grounds where 3,000 members of the Church Lads Brigade, Boy Scouts, and Girl Guides acclaimed their majesties with a thunderous ovation. Dense crowds filled the route from St. John's to Portugal Cove, a northern port on Conception Bay about nine miles away. After sad goodbyes to the Governor and the honourable commissioners, the King and Queen shook hands with fishermen, miners, and a group of veterans before they boarded the ferry boat *Maneco*. As she moved off, the *Glasgow* fired a Royal salute of 21 guns. Following investitures of the Royal Victorian Order on the *Glasgow, Southampton*, and *Berwick* to the respective ships' captains, the Royal couple was taken to the *Empress of Britain*, which weighed anchor for England.

June 18 was a day of rest that featured a choral service of the Church of England; a transatlantic phone call to their daughters; and dinner with the captain of the *Empress*; followed by three more days of rest and meetings. The planned naval and air welcome on Thursday, June 22, was unfortunately cancelled by the King because of fog and rain. Just before noon, several members of the crew were invested, and conferred with the Royal Victorian Order. Others were presented with gifts for their service.

Just off Great Yarmouth, the destroyer *HMS Kempenfelt* ran alongside the *Empress* with Princess' Elizabeth and Margaret on board. Transferring over, they were met at the rail with hugs and kisses by the King and Queen. The *Empress* docked in Southampton at 14:40 hours, and the Royal family was met by Queen Mary accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester; the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal and the Earl of Harewood. Following the inspection of the guard of honour, the King and Queen drove through thronged streets to Central Station where a special train sped them off to arrive at Waterloo Station at approximately 17:30 hours. The royal party was greeted with three cheers from a mixed assemblage, at which point the Royal family entered an open landau for the drive to Buckingham Palace accompanied by a mounted escort of Life Guards. All the way in, huge numbers of spectators cheered and applauded.

Not long after their arrival, the crowd started shouting "We want the King! We want the Queen!" Twenty minutes later, the Royal couple, with two princesses, came out on the balcony. They stayed a few minutes, and then re-entered the palace. The crowd did not move and, two hours later, their majesties re-appeared on the balcony, and waved to loud cheers. Just before 23:00 hours, they left the balcony and, for the first time in almost seven weeks, went to bed in their own home. It was a journey to remember.

The next day, speaking at a welcome luncheon in the Guildhall given by the Corporation of the City of London, the King had this to say about his journey: "In Canada, I saw everywhere not only the mere symbol of the British Crown; I saw also, flourishing as strongly as they do here, the institutions which have developed, century after century, beneath the aegis of the Crown; institutions, British in origin, British in their slow and almost casual growth, which, because they are grounded root and branch on British faith in liberty and justice, mean more to us even than the splendour of our history or the glories of our English tongue."

"To see them thus vigorous on Canadian soil could not but be a source of pride to me; and I counted it a high privilege to be the first of my line to play some personal part in giving them practical effect."

The journey had ended. ✉

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LET'S TALK EXHIBITING

by/par David Piercey, FRPSC

PARLONS EXPOSITIONS

ONE-FRAME EXHIBITS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF 'FIT'

One-frame exhibiting involves a special type of exhibit which is meant for topics which can best be shown within only one frame. This is harder than we may first imagine, as most things we may choose to exhibit seem to have a larger range of material to include and require substantial development in its showing. A one-frame exhibit, on the other hand, is necessarily limited by either only a very specialized topic being shown, or with only very limited material being available. If the latter, the material need not be particularly valuable, but it certainly must be scarce, most likely with a high difficulty of acquisition factor.

According to the APS Manual of Philatelic Judging and Exhibiting "one-frame exhibits tell a complete philatelic story within the physical dimensions of a single 16-page frame (or equivalent in oversized pages) …. Success in this Class is properly defining a subject and creating an exhibit that does just that – a complete story in one frame, neither more nor less."

The judging of a one-frame exhibit introduces the concept of 'fit' into the exhibit's evaluation. Fit is no more or no less than whether the exhibit is fully appropriate for only a single frame, and cannot be reasonably expanded beyond its one-frame showing. There is some subjectivity in this, as it might be possible, in a judge's opinion, to believe more material could be included, should the judge know in fact more material exists relative to one's topic. However, the exhibitor can also make a case (i.e. in the Synopsis) that the topic is appropriate for a single frame, and the judge should not assume too much about availability of, or necessity for, additional material to cover the topic more completely.

Let's take a real-life example. Neil Donen of Victoria BC recently showed his one-frame exhibit, The 1935 Quetta Earthquake, at the 2019 Edmonton Spring National in March, and won a Large Gold and the Single Frame Grand for best in show.

The Quetta earthquake occurred in this Pakistani city on May 31, 1935. As the city was in a strategic position in British India, it had previously been occupied and built up into a fairly modern city by the British in the years preceding the magnitude 7.7 earthquake. The earthquake, with an epicentre near the city, destroyed nearly all the city's infrastructure and killed approximately 40,000 people. Fifty-six of the city's 60 Post Office

LES COLLECTIONS D'UN CADRE ET L'IMPORTANCE DE « LA JUSTE MESURE »

L'exposition de collections d'un cadre est particulière. En effet, elle est destinée aux sujets pouvant être mis en valeur dans un seul cadre. La tâche s'avère plus difficile que nous pourrions l'imaginer au départ, car la plupart des collections que nous choisissons d'exposer semblent comporter beaucoup de pièces et requièrent une présentation recherchée. Par contre, la collection d'un cadre est forcément limitée, soit parce que le sujet abordé est très spécialisé ou que les pièces disponibles sont très restreintes. Auquel cas, elles n'ont pas à revêtir une valeur particulière, mais elles doivent être rares et très difficiles à obtenir.

Selon l'APS Manual of Philatelic Judging and Exhibiting, « une collection d'un cadre raconte une histoire philatélique complète dans les dimensions physiques d'un seul cadre de seize pages (ou de l'équivalent en pages surdimensionnées). Le succès de cette classe est assuré par une définition correcte du sujet et la création d'une collection qui accomplit exactement ceci : raconter une histoire du début à la fin en un seul cadre, rien de moins ni rien de plus ».

Le jugement d'une collection d'un cadre introduit le concept « de juste mesure » dans son évaluation. La juste mesure signifie que la collection est tout à fait appropriée à un seul cadre et ne peut raisonnablement pas s'étendre au-delà de ce cadre, rien de plus, rien de moins. Il s'y trouve néanmoins un degré de subjectivité, car il se peut qu'un juge estime que davantage de pièces puissent être incluses, sachant qu'il en existe d'autres sur le même sujet. Cependant, l'exposant peut aussi fournir une explication (dans son résumé) montrant que le sujet convient à un cadre et inviter les juges à ne pas trop présumer de la disponibilité des pièces ou de la nécessité d'en ajouter pour traiter le sujet à fond.

Prenons un exemple réel. Neil Donen, de Victoria, C.-B., a récemment présenté sa collection d'un cadre, The 1935 Quetta Earthquake (Le séisme de 1935 à Quetta), à l'exposition nationale du printemps d'Edmonton de mars 2019 et a remporté une médaille Grand Or ainsi que la Grande Médaille pour un cadre récompensant la meilleure collection.

Le séisme de Quetta est survenu dans cette ville pakistanaise le 31 mai 1935. Comme la ville occupait une position stratégique

employees were immediately killed. With about 12,000 Empire troops stationed in the city, rapid search and rescue was provided. However, with such devastation and loss of life, postal services were significantly affected for the next few months.

Donen's exhibit then tells the story of the earthquake, describing with relevant material postal services immediately preceding the earthquake, provisional postal services in the immediate aftermath, and the resumption of normal postal services sometime later. According to specialist information, there are only about 170 known Quetta covers from this period, with fewer known of the various provisional handstamps which were then placed in use. Most of this mail was written by the British troops, and local covers are particularly uncommon.

Figure 1 shows Donen's Title Page, which succinctly introduces us to his topic and gives us the Plan of how he intends to show his material. Significantly, he also shows an important philatelic item on this page - a cover with one of the provisional handstamps to set the scene for the sorts of items we will be looking at on further pages. Placing an important item on the Title Page is a best practice in single-frame exhibiting, so as not to waste any space in the development of one's story.

The surviving members of the Post Office staff were employed at the train station as railway mail service (RMS) staff. As the station basically escaped the worst of the damage, its postal equipment was pressed into service for the handling of outgoing mail. Its cancels all had "R.M.S." in the indicia. Figure 2 from Donen's exhibit shows the use of two of these R.M.S. postmarks. Explanatory text identifies the particular characteristics of each of the hammers illustrated.

aux Indes britanniques, elle avait déjà été occupée et modernisée par les Britanniques au cours des années précédant ce séisme de magnitude 7.7. Ce dernier, dont l'épicentre se trouvait près de la ville, a détruit presque la moitié de ses infrastructures et tués environ 40 000 personnes. Cinquante-six des soixante employés de la poste ont immédiatement perdu la vie. Grâce aux troupes de l'Empire, qui comptaient environ 12 000 membres, les recherches et les secours ont été effectués rapidement. Cependant, en raison d'une telle dévastation et des pertes en vies humaines, les services postaux ont été grandement perturbés dans les mois qui ont suivi.

L'exposition de Neil Donen raconte l'histoire du séisme, décrit à l'aide des pièces philatéliques appropriées les services postaux en place immédiatement avant qu'il frappe, les services provisoiresétablis tout de suite après ainsi que le rétablissement du service normal un peu plus tard. Selon l'information spécialisée, il n'existerait environ que 170 plis quettois connus de cette période et encore moins d'oblitérations manuelles provisoires connues, alors mises en usage. La majorité de ce courrier avait été rédigée par des membres des troupes britanniques et les plis locaux sont particulièrement rares.

La figure 1 montre la page de titre de Neil Donen, qui introduit succinctement le sujet et décrit le plan choisi pour le développer. De façon significative, cette page expose aussi une pièce philatélique importante, soit une enveloppe marquée de l'une des oblitérations provisoires, ce qui met en scène les pages suivantes. L'idée de placer un élément important sur la page de titre est excellente pour une collection d'un cadre, car cela permet d'économiser l'espace nécessaire à la suite du récit.

Les membres survivants du personnel des bureaux de poste ont été employés à la gare ferroviaire à titre de personnel du service postal ferroviaire (R.M.S.). Comme la station avait échappé aux pires dommages, son équipement postal a été mis au service du traitement du courrier de départ. La vignette des oblitérations indiquait « R.M.S. ». La figure 2 illustre l'util-

With such localized destruction, the national India Post Department quickly declared that letters from Quetta should be accepted post free in the interim. This led to, as illustrated in Figure 3, outgoing letters either handwritten with an inscription like "Quetta Earthquake, No Stamps Available", or soon thereafter, special handstamps with some variant of "Quetta Earth Quake - Post Free", prepared locally by the R.M.S. staff. Note that Donen has demonstrated his philatelic knowledge by indicating the dates of known usage of each of the various inscriptions/handstamps.

Cancels & Handstamp Groups — Handstamp cover groups

On 4th June 1935, the India Post Department sent a memo to all post offices as well as telegraphs to Empire authorities requesting them not to tax letters from the earthquake area. Mail was sent post free between 4th and 14th June. The rubber handstamps were applied by the RMS staff.

The Quetta Covers are classified into four Groups

Group 1 Covers - No Handstamp (Seen between 4th and 14th June)

Many of surviving covers sent after the earthquake do not have any frankings. Key indicators highly suggestive of these covers are:
- Manuscript writing: "*Quetta Earthquake / no stamps available*"
- The presence of small triangular "Inspector's Marks" on covers sent to Great Britain.

Group 2 Covers - Red Handstamp (Seen between 7th and 11th June)

The Two-line Red Handstamp "*Quetta Earth Quake. / Postage Free.*" (98 x 64 mm) thought to have been used only at Staff College. To date 11 Group 2 covers have been recorded.

Quetta Earth Quake. Postage Free.

Other parts of Donen's exhibit (not shown here) go on to tell about how the mail was conveyed in and out of Quetta during this period, the temporary replacement postal hammers later used during the interim, how the postal authorities in Great Britain inspected and passed the unfranked mail from Quetta on a temporary basis, and when postal services and old postal equipment were restored to use. All this is illustrated with appropriate covers.

Certainly, such an exhibit as Donen's demonstrates its 'fit', within the expectations of one-frame exhibiting. His has a succinct and clearly limited topic, in this case with a limited time frame and from an event which produced some interesting and important postal history. Exhibitors will be challenged to develop their own one-frame exhibits from topics within their collecting interests. Try it, and you may be surprised at the results. ✉

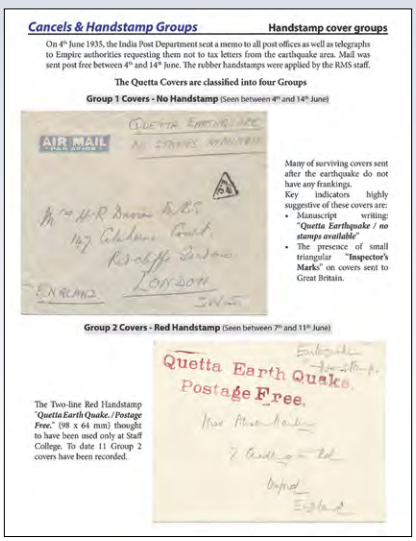
Previous columns in this series now also appear on the RPSC website at http://www.rpsc.org/exhibiting.htm. Readers are encouraged to use any of them to facilitate further discussion at club meetings, and to promote novice exhibiting at local and regional levels. The author can be reached at dpiercey@telus.net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

Exhibitors will be challenged to develop their own one-frame exhibits from topics within their collecting interests.

Les collectionneurs seront mis au dé_ de monter leurs propres collections d'un cadre sur les sujets qui les intéressent.

isation de deux de ces marques postales R.M.S. et un texte explicatif décrit les caractéristiques particulières de chacune d'entre elles.

En raison de l'ampleur de la destruction, le ministère de la Poste de l'Inde a rapidement déclaré les lettres de Quetta provisoirement acceptées franco de port. Il s'ensuivit, comme nous le montre la figure 3, que certaines lettres du courrier de départ portaient, écrite à la main, la mention, « Quetta Earthquake No Stamps Available (séisme de Quetta, aucun timbre disponible) » ou, peu après, une oblitération manuelle comportant des variantes de « Quetta Earth Quake — Post Free (séisme de Quetta — franco de port) », préparées localement par le personnel du R.M.S. Il est à noter que N. Donen a démontré sa connaissance philatélique en indiquant les dates d'utilisation connues de chaque inscription et oblitération manuelle.


Cancels & Handstamp Groups — Handstamp cover groups

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Quetta Earth Quake. Postage Free.

D'autres parties de sa collection (non montrées ici) nous révèlent comment le courrier était transporté à Quetta et de cette dernière pendant cette période, les marques postales temporaires de remplacement utilisées plus tard durant la période provisoire, la façon dont les autorités postales de la Grande-Bretagne ont inspecté et acheminé temporairement le courrier non affranchi de Quetta, le moment où le service a repris et où l'ancien équipement postal recommencé à être utilisé. Le tout illustré par les plis appropriés.

À n'en pas douter, une collection comme celle de Neil Donen fait preuve de la « juste mesure » convenant aux attentes d'exposition d'une collection d'un cadre. Elle comporte un sujet succinct et limité s'échelonnant, dans le cas présent, sur une durée également limitée et relate un événement ayant généré une histoire postale intéressante et importante. Les collectionneurs seront mis au défi de monter leurs propres collections d'un cadre sur les sujets qui les intéressent. Essayez, les résultats pourraient vous surprendre! ✉

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.

THE YOUNG COLLECTOR

by Joseph Perrone | josephperrone@rpsc.org

A SELECTION OF STUNNING STAMPS

Some of the most eye-catching stamps in the world are Canadian. The Bluenose from the Scroll Issue of 1929, which quickly comes to mind for many collectors, is internationally renowned for its beauty.

However, in this column, I will focus on the somewhat lesser-known, and more affordable, but still stunningly gorgeous Canadian stamps. Luckily for Canadian collectors, there are too many to name in one article.

Here are my top ten favourite beauties:

10. "1997 $8 Grizzly Bear" – Not all beautiful stamps are old, and this is a perfect example. Designed by Alain Leduc, and engraved by Jorge Peral, everything about this definitive is perfect.

I love the meticulously-crafted coat of the bear as he ambles through the design. He almost looks like he will wander off the stamp to explore the letter inside a cover. In my mind it is a masterpiece.

The image also reminds me of the time my mother and I were chased by a bear at a dump in Northern Ontario. It was a curious and protective mother who was heading towards us, pushing us far away from her cubs. Luckily we escaped by quickly walking back to the car.

9. "1967 10-cent Jack Pine" – This 10-cent definitive certainly deserves acknowledgement!

Part of the Centennial Issue, this postal masterpiece was painted by Tom Thomson. He is honored as a member of the celebrated Group of Seven artists even though he died before the group was officially established.

Thomson was raised in Leith, Ontario which is near to where I live. Many of his paintings, including the "Jack Pine," were based on the amazing views that Thomson had hunting, fishing, and canoeing in Algonquin Park. This image is iconic of the Canadian landscape and as a nature lover, I am particularly drawn to this one.

8. "1954 5-cent Wilding Issue of Queen Elizabeth" – I love the colour of this stamp!

Dorothy Wilding was a British photographer who captured the likenesses of many famous people, most especially royalty. She was able to capture the young Queen's regal dignity, while still maintaining her gentle countenance.

7. "1953 $1 Pacific Coast Totem Pole" – What makes this $1 definitive part of my top 10 Canadian Beauties is the symmetry and design used by artist Emmanuel Otto Hahn.

A testament to our First Nations heritage, the totem pole stands proudly in the centre of the image, flanked by mountains. When I visited British Columbia, I saw the totem poles at Stanley Park in Vancouver and they certainly impressed me.

6. "1951 $1 Fisherman" – This gem was designed by the Fairbairn Art Studios of Ottawa, which consulted the Federal Department of Fisheries.

The stamp is also very informative, since it is bordered by 16 species of fish and other sea life caught commercially in Canadian waters.

The fisherman in the centre is drawing in this catch, entangled in a net, into his boat. For a topical collector who collects fish, fishing, or crustaceans, this is a 'must have'.

5. "1946 50-cent Logging" – From the King George VI Peace Issue, this definitive makes my top 10 because of the excitement and action of a massive tree falling deep in the murky and dense forests of British Columbia.

The fine details even show the concentric rings of surrounding felled trees. Those of you who, like me, have been in those forests, know how accurately they are portrayed.

4. "1935 50-cent Parliament Buildings, Victoria B.C." – I particularly love the snapshot element of the vignette and how the buildings are so beautifully framed by the border, which is flanked in the upper corners by the quintessentially Canadian maple leaf.

3. "1999 95-cent Dove of Peace on Branch" – With its ornate design and intricate engraving, this beautiful commemorative pays homage to the classical stamp era.

To me, classical stamps have the most visual appeal, and I often think of the painstaking work involved.

2. "1897 50-cent Diamond Jubilee" – This definitive was issued for the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign.

Of the 16 different stamps in the set, all of which have a different colour, I love the rich blue tone of the 50-cent the best.

Appearing rather expensive in the catalogues, but since it is popular to collectors, it is easily attainable in F-VF condition for less than $50.

1. "1933 5-cent Royal William" – The SS Royal William was a side-wheel paddle steamship which crossed the Atlantic Ocean in 1833.

The 1,370-ton vessel made the historic crossing entirely under steam power, with its sails only used while crew members were doing maintenance work on the boilers.

Named after the ruling monarch, King William IV, the stamp issued a century later commemorated this voyage.

This beautiful example of philatelic art makes the number one spot in my list because I just love the way the waves break across the sides of the ship, and the careful observer will also find a small man on the deck.

It also has the classical border, which I am always drawn to.

There are also beautiful Canadian "back-of-the-book" and revenue stamps.

One example is the 1927 20-cent Special Delivery stamp from the Confederation Issue. It features a steam locomotive, a boat, airplanes, a dogsled team, and a mailman on a horse, which were all ways that mail was transported in Canada. If you look closely, you can see writing on the horse's mailbag.

A gorgeous Canadian revenue issue is the 1868 $3 green-and-black Bill Stamp. The colours used to print this engraved stamp, along with the amazing borders, makes it truly stunning.

An interesting side note about this issue is that it is Canada's fourth multi-coloured revenue stamp. It was released 30 years before Canada's first multi-coloured postage stamp, the Imperial Penny Postage 2-cent commemorative, issued in 1898.

I believe that, throughout the years, the quality of beauty in Canadian stamps has declined. However, just to prove me wrong, Canada Post does come out with amazing stamps every once-in-awhile.

For instance, the $4 "Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep" definitive designed and engraved by Jorge Peral certainly stands out. Produced by a combination of lithography and intaglio printing, it was issued in September 2018.

On an interesting note, the selvedge in the pane of four stamps shows images of the process of the stamp being designed and made.

One of the most delightful things about collecting Canada is that many of the pages will be filled with beautiful stamps. ✉

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BOOK REPORTS

by/par Tony Shaman, FRPSC

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL IN CANADA: THE ROLE OF CANADA POST 1939-1951

An exhibit by Eldon C. Godfrey, published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2018. Spiral bound, 148 pages, 8 ½ by 11 inches. ISBN : 978-1-927119-88-4 (colour edition) $70.00 Canadian funds.

The publication entitled Foreign *Exchange Control in Canada - The Role of Canada Post 1939-1951* is an historic edition for the British North America Philatelic Society Ltd: It is the society's 100th volume in its popular exhibit series.

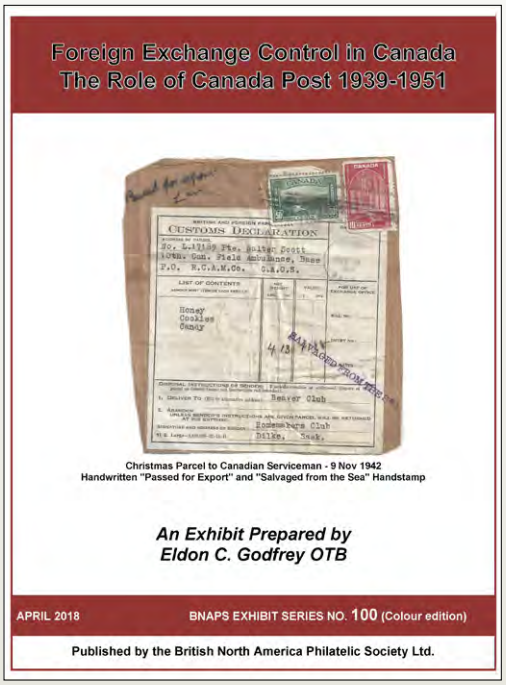
At Calgary Regional CALTAPEX 2014, the exhibit received the Grand Award as an eight-frame exhibit. Increased to ten frames in 2015, it earned a Vermeil medal at the Edmonton Spring National show. Subsequently, Godfrey reduced his exhibit to eight frames for BNAPS 2015 NIAGARA FALLS where it took a Gold award and as a first time BNAPEX exhibitor Godfrey was awarded the Beaver Novice Award.

In addition to the exhibited philatelic material, the volume also includes a two-page synopsis, a title page and an extensive Contents page. As with all superior exhibits, the title page informs readers of the exhibit's purpose, the significance of the subject, how the material is presented throughout the exhibit and how the exhibitor highlighted the important items.

Leading off the exhibit is a copy of the Proclamation and Order in Council, as published in the September 15, 1939 issue of *The Canada Gazette*; the following pages of the exhibit are dedicated to its many outstanding covers and foreign exchange control board resealing labels.

The exhibited covers also serve as a primer by illustrating regulations of Canada's foreign exchange control program in effect from 1939 to 1951 and the role played by Canada Post. Illustrated, for example, is a cover imprinted with the Foreign Exchange Control Board corner card and a free franking handstamp showing the initials and last name of the board's chairman, Graham Ford Towers. Additional covers include the program's earliest and latest reported dates, September 21, 1939 and December 12, 1951, respectively.

What makes the historic December 12 cover noteworthy are the many handstamps on its obverse and reverse sides. No fewer than seven handstamps, some in colour, grace the cover's reverse side. In addition to an air mail label, the cover's front bears additional handstamps as follows: the Oshawa boxed registration handstamp; a coloured, passed for export stamp; registered handstamp in capital letters; a pair of passed for customs handstamps; and the Oshawa December 12 circular date stamp.



Christmas Parcel to Canadian Serviceman - 9 Nov 1942
Handwritten "Passed for Export" and "Salvaged from the Sea" Handstamp

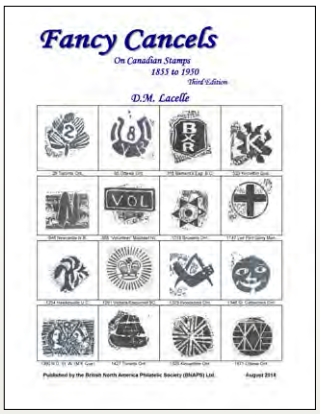
A representative sampling of English, French, and bilingual "passed for export" covers are included in the exhibit. Important items are noted with a red seal.

District examination centre covers illustrate the use of censor, dead letter office, and foreign exchange control board resealing labels as well as a variety of cancellations used on these resealing labels.

Due to the great volumes of mail generated by financial institutions such as banks, trust and insurance companies, these companies were permitted to pre-clear their correspondence within the regulations of the foreign exchange control board under a "self-audit" program. These covers, of course, had to be clearly marked as such with appropriate handstamps. The exhibit includes an extensive showing of these covers.

The foreign exchange control regulations of which Canadian post office personnel had to be cognizant were pervasive and the variety of covers in the exhibit include suspicious mail, money enclosures, detection of unauthorized financial assets and similar matters. Canadian postal employees obviously played a key role in helping ensure that Canada's foreign exchange controls during and for several years after World War II were complied with.

Anyone with an interest in those historic war years and the role of mail in helping safeguard the mandate of the Foreign Exchange Control Board will want to own a copy of this publication.



FANCY CANCELS ON CANADIAN STAMPS 1855-1950

by D.M. Lacelle. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2018. Spiral bound, 248 pages, 8½ by 11 inches. ISBN : 978-1-927119-90-7 (colour edition) $56.00 Canadian funds. Third edition.

This latest work on Canada's fancy cancels is a major update of previous editions, more than 3,500 revisions were made to the main descriptive text and several new appendices were added. The introductory material includes an extensive background write-up of the fancy cancellation devices (including some historical information about the pervasive use of circular date stamp hammers) still in use to-day.

We learn that it was not possible to illustrate every single fancy cancel in a publication such as this, nor would it be desirable, as many examples are very similar in appearance.

All major types of currently known fancy cancels are pictured and described. The illustrated section of the publication is divided into five chapters and ten appendices. Appendix 7, for instance, cross-references the original Day & Smythies Catalogue numbers with the Lacelle numbers. Collectors who assembled their collections prior to the Lacelle numbering system will appreciate the touch and will find this listing most useful. Two pages of reference listings complement the illustrations. This reference section includes the titles of auction catalogues of many of the "name" fancy cancel collections, including those assembled by noted philatelists such as Stanley Cohen, Fred Jarrett, Jim Hennok and John Siverts.

This third edition, coming 11 years after Lacelle's 2nd edition, also includes nearly 15 pages of introductory and explanatory remarks, five chapters of fancy cancel illustrations, nearly 40 pages of previously listed deletions and miscellaneous cancels.

For serious collectors, one of the most important sections in the volume is the illustrated list of deletions. These deletions are examples of strikes that were previously thought to have been produced by genuine cancelling devices, but have now been shown to be bogus, fake, or spurious. Illustrated at the bottom of each page, these deletions are reproduced at one half scale for ease of identification by readers.

Bogus cancels created by a trained draftsman, known by fancy cancel enthusiasts as "Bogusman," unconfirmed fancy cancels, and fancy or "joke cancels" are now presented in three appendices newly added to the third edition.

The major part of the book is taken up by the more than 1,700 scanned fancy cancel images spread over 70 pages. Opposing pages of the illustrated images outline the text that describes each pictured strike.

Although there is much that is new in this latest work, including the many corrections and updates, it remains a work in progress, as never-before-reported strikes continue to be unearthed. Nonetheless, collectors will be pleased with the author's efforts to bring them a work based on the most current available information.

Complete or not, this 3rd edition is a work that no serious collector of Canada's fancy cancels will want to be without.

BNAPEX 2019

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71st Annual Convention, Exhibition and Bourse

British North America Philatelic Society

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FROM THE

HARRY SUTHERLAND PHILATELIC LIBRARY

by Kathy Hartley, Reference Librarian, Harry Sutherland Philatelic Library

ERRORS, FREAKS AND ODDITIES (NOT WHAT YOU MIGHT THINK)

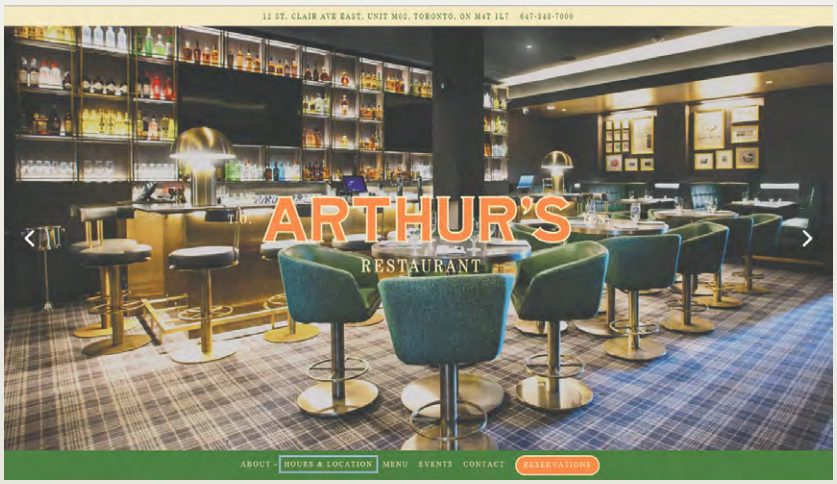
Readers may assume this column is going to be about stamps with … issues. You know mistakes, made during printing, a one-off mishap, say, in perforating, or something that makes the stamp usable but different, like misregistration.

Based on the fact that you are currently reading *The Canadian Philatelist*, and that you are likely very keen on stamps and understand philatelic terminology, this is understandable.

However, you'd be making an assumption.

We make assumptions all the time. In the world of libraries and research, though, these can lead to blunders and mistakes. This column will explore the story of a pretty interesting one that recently came to my attention.

Earlier this year a restaurant opened here in downtown Toronto. Located just off Yonge Street this one was of particular interest because it fell between two important stamp sites: Yorkminster Baptist Church, the meeting place for the North Toronto Stamp Club, and 10 Summerhill Avenue, the home of the VGGPRF, this library and the base for more than a couple philatelic organizations.



During the monthly meeting of one of these stamp clubs, a member who we'll call "Phil" eagerly shared during show and tell what he'd discovered about this new restaurant – and its rather impressive connection to philately. Curious to learn more about the neighbourhood's latest arrival, the collector wandered in one day, and seeing philatelic material used to decorate the space, questioned the hostess about its provenance.

He was told that the material had been the owner's dad's and that in creating this restaurant, Steven Salm had wanted to honour his father, Arthur.

We were all agog! Arthur's, located at 12 St. Clair Avenue East was named after Arthur Salm! According to Arthur Salm: A Story of Steel and Stamps, which "Phil" had cut and pasted from the internet and distributed at the meeting, Salm had "led two lives – as a prominent businessman and as a world-class stamp collector. And he was much better known as a philatelist than as a giftware creator and salesman."

The restaurant's website says that, "(w)hen Arthur passed, he left a massive collection of letters, stamps, flyers and newspaper clippings to his son – ephemera that now coats the walls of Arthur's, in rows and rows of gilded frames." And the material is beautifully presented.

On a research trip that included lunch and a glass of wine with philatelist David Foot, we marveled at how lovingly the covers were matted and oohed over the choice of stamps that had been enlarged to show them off as pieces of artwork. A lot of effort had gone into displaying the material and we, like the collector who shared the news with his club, were mightily impressed.

From his internet search "Phil" discovered that Arthur, a German Jew, had started collecting as a youngster, and "by the late thirties Arthur had accumulated a prize collection" of both covers and stamps. What followed was the incredible story of Arthur and his wife, both Holocaust survivors, fleeing the Nazis to live in the United States, where he would establish a stainless steel tableware empire that enabled him to enlarge "the collection to one of the world's best." It would, in fact, win him many medals including a place in the Court of Honour at Ameripex '86 where he served as Vice-Chairman.

This same website also said Salm "served with distinction as President of the Collectors Club of Chicago and the Chicago Philatelic Society" and that he made "five donations from his collection to the Smithsonian's National Postal Museum in Washington, DC."

When I visited this website I learned that Arthur Salm had even become a signator to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 1980 and that there was yet another philatelic connection – his wife Erna had studied piano in the United States with Rudolph Ganz, the renowned Swiss-American pianist and conductor. He was the uncle of Felix Ganz, the husband of Cheryl, herself a recent RDP and who has acknowledged Salm as one of her philatelic mentors. Cheryl

is well known to us here at VGG because she presented the Sutherland Lecture in 2008.

And now, all of this incredible philatelic history was being recognized in OUR Toronto neighbourhood! What a wonderful place to host our next holiday party! I couldn't wait to share this bit of fantastic philatelic news in the next Friends of the HSPL newsletter.*

There are a couple of rules I learned as a genealogist researching my family history a very long time ago. Always start with what you know and work your way backwards. For example, if your surname is Shakespeare, don't start with William and try to prove he's related to your great granddaddy. And always get three primary sources to confirm the information you uncover. While the internet is a fabulous receptacle of information, it's not uncommon to find the information confirming what you most want to find.

And this is where I discovered the E. made by "Phil" and how F. it all was.

He had searched for what he believed to be true – that Arthur's was named after Steven Salm's father, a fellow that collected stamps and postal history. He searched for 'Arthur Salm, philatelist' and boy, did he strike gold.

But when I began to trace the story I started with what I knew to be true – Steven Salm owned a restaurant in Toronto named after his father and decorated it with his collection of stamps and postal history. On Arthur's website, the son says of his father, "(he) lived a fulfilled and prosperous life. Born in Germany in 1930, and escaping … during the Holocaust, my dad was always humbled by the true meaning of survival." Nowhere did Steven say his dad was a philatelist. An assumption had been made.

Using the information I found on the restaurant website, interviews with Steven that appeared in local newspapers, and a twitter post mentioning Arthur's passing that contained a photo – well, some things just didn't add up when I compared them to the full history on the website Arthur Salm: a Story of Steel and Stamps that "Phil" had cut and pasted from.

The Error was to look for what you wanted to find – Salm as philatelist. It was a Freak that there were two fellows with the same name, and an interest in stamps and postal history. And it certainly was an O. that a restaurant should be located in a neighbourhood where the always curious philatelists happened to flock!

I've sent a letter to Steven Salm. I complimented him on the service and food Arthur's offers, but also on how lovingly the postal ephemera was displayed. Salm had said that the purpose of Arthur's was to honour his dad, "an impresario of brunch" and to create "an ode to many of the gastro adventures that Salm enjoyed with his dad while growing up in New York." I wrote that I was so touched by how his father's legacy is honoured through the material exhibited, and that the postal history provided a physical link between people who had been separated but were able to connect through the mail, and how they were, in a sense, now present to witness friends and families enjoying the hospitality on offer at Steven's restaurant.

Then I asked him a few questions about his dad's philatelic interests. Was he a collector or an accumulator? Had either of them known about the other Arthur Salm? And didn't he think it odd that his restaurant would be located in this philatelicaly significant neighbourhood?

The answer… in my next column. ✉

** to get on our mailing list simply send an email to library@greenefoundation.ca*

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This Symbol

is your assurance that the dealer displaying it has subscribed to a high standard of business principles and ethics. When you are buying or selling stamps, covers or postcards, you should look for dealers displaying this logo. We are the professional association to which they belong.

The Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association

P.O. Box 81, Lambeth Stn.
London, ON N6P 1P9
www.csdaonline.com

AROUND THE WORLD IN 86 SECONDS

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

MOROCCO
First stamps: 1914

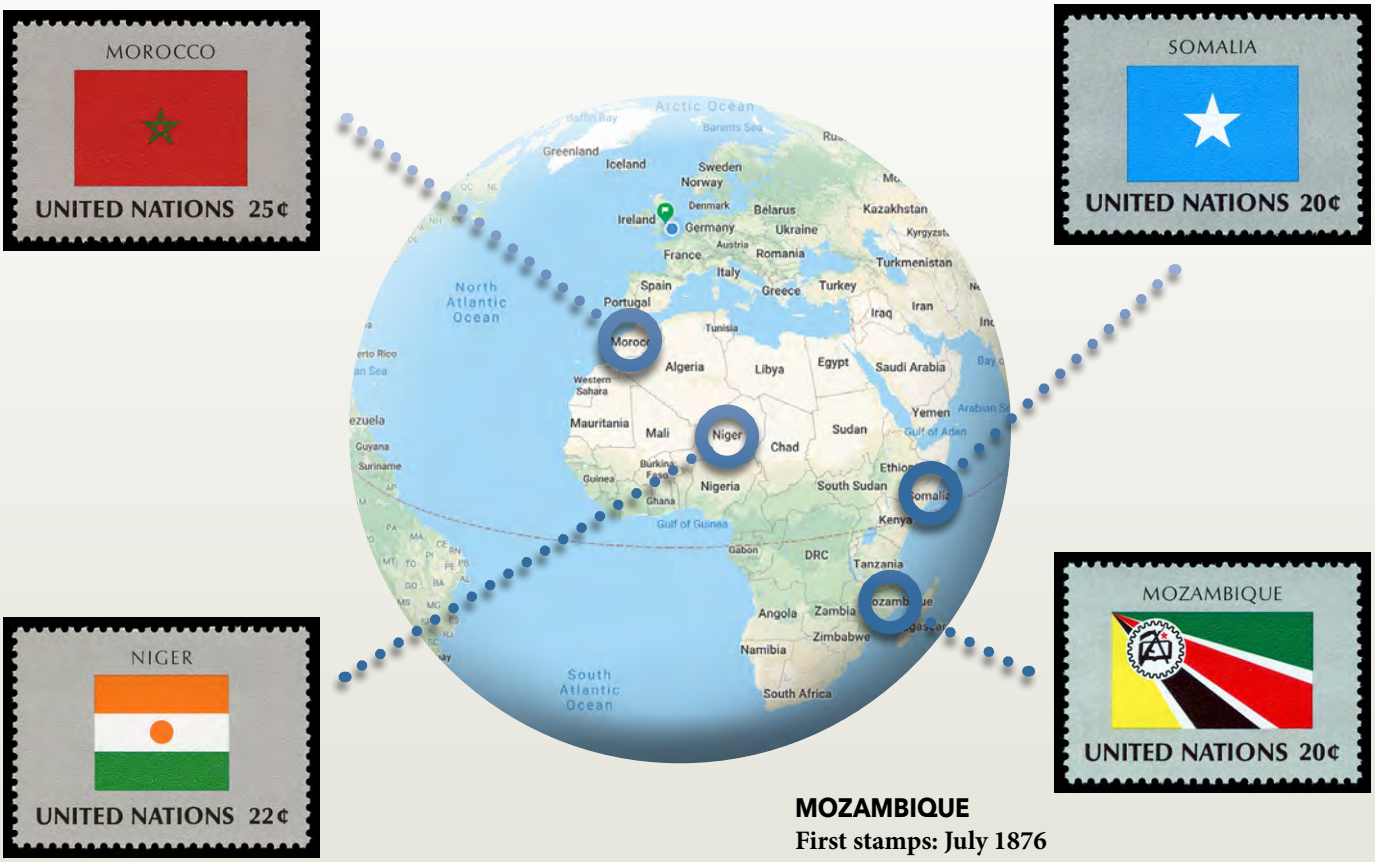
The flag of Morocco is made of a red field with a black-bordered green pentagram placed in the center.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Dec '12): 1,250

SOMALIA
First stamps issued: October 12, 1903

A single white five-pointed star centered on a light blue field.

Est. number of stamps issued (to '92): 910



NIGER
First stamps: December 1921

The Flag of Niger has been the national symbol of the West African Republic of Niger since 1959. It uses the national colors of orange, white and green, in equal horizontal bands, with an orange roundel in the center.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Dec '13): 2,620

MOZAMBIQUE
First stamps: July 1876

Illustrated is the flag of Mozambique used between June 25 1975 – April 1983. In April 1983 the colours were arranged in horizontal stripes. Green stands for the riches of the land, the white fimbriations signify peace, black represents the African continent, yellow symbolizes the country's minerals, and red represents the struggle for independence. The rifle stands for defence and vigilance, the open book symbolizes the importance of education, the hoe represents the country's agriculture.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Sep '13): 6,795

A LOOK BACK

July / August birth dates of people commemorated on Canadian stamps

Scott 358
Jul 2/1821
Birth of Charles Tupper

Scott 1047
Jul 10/1896
Birth of Thérèse Casgrain

Scott 1622
Jul 18/1926
Birth of Jean Margaret Laurence

Scott 390
Jul 23/1635
Birth of Adam Dollard des Ormeaux

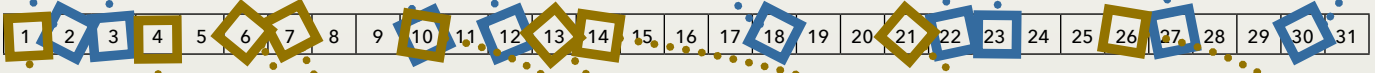
Scott 2222d
Jul 30/1941
Birth of Paul Anka

Scott 655
Jul 3/1793
Birth of William Hamilton Merritt

Scott 862
Jul 12/1855
Birth of Ned Hanlan

Scott 517
Jul 22/1820
Birth of Oliver Mowat

Scott 2333b
Jul 27/1942
Birth of Edith Butler



Scott 1044
Aug 4/1848
Birth of Trefflé Berthiaume

Scott 820
Aug 7/1779
Birth of John By

Scott 97
Aug 13/1574
Birth of Champlain (est.)

Scott 246
Aug 21/1930
Birth of Margaret Rose

Scott 1994
Aug 1/1916
Birth of Anne Hébert

Scott 531
Aug 6/1820
Birth of Donald Alexander Smith

Scott 1709f
Aug 10/1890
Birth of Angus Lewis Macdonald

Scott 1611
Aug 14/1934
Birth of Gerald Raymond Ouellette

Scott 17
Aug 26/1819
Birth of Prince Albert

CHAPTER CHATTER

by/par George Pepall, FRPSC

PARLONS DES CHAPITRES

I think many of us have at least a few postcards in our collections, but did we ever foresee that they might be eligible for formal exhibition and competitive awards? In the last few years postcards have become accepted material for exhibiting at all levels of our hobby. The difficulty is not in acquiring quality cards - most tend to be readily available and, compared to classic early stamps, not expensive. The difficulty is in finding the research information that distinguishes an exhibit in the eyes of judges. Two articles in *Canadian Stamp News* (May 28- June 10 Issue) by Jesse Robitaille bring out the scarcity of pre-publication information and suggest that the newness of the field to exhibiting is the cause. I found this to be true in a recent exhibit I did on the tourist area of Temagami, ON.

Deltiology and traditional philately have much to share with one another. The former reminds philatelists to enjoy the social history of the photographic images on one side, while the latter urges the deltiologists to look at the written, postal side for the back story of the journey the card went on. Has your chapter made time and space for postcards? The existence of strong regional postcard clubs shows that the time for postcards has come.

The directors of The Royal are working out a guideline that encourages longstanding club members to adopt a mentoring plan for new members. New collectors coming to the hobby are going to have questions and needs as they start to enjoy the hobby to its fullest. The RPSC exists to promote social philately and to have new members see the longstanding collectors as new friends. That doesn't mean that a new collector has to collect what someone else does or do things the way someone else does. Far from it.

Je crois que beaucoup d'entre nous détiennent au moins quelques cartes postales dans leur collection, mais pouvons-nous envisager qu'elles soient acceptées dans des concours officiels et que des prix leur soient accordés? Ces dernières années, des cartes postales ont été acceptées dans des expositions philatéliques, et ce, à tous les niveaux. La difficulté ne consiste pas à acquérir des cartes de qualité, la plupart sont facilement accessibles et, comparées aux timbres anciens classiques, elles ne sont pas dispendieuses. Elle réside plutôt dans la recherche et l'information grâce auxquelles notre collection se distinguera aux yeux des juges. Deux articles du Canadian Stamp News (28 mai et 10 juin), rédigés par Jesse Robitaille, mettent en évidence la rareté de l'information préparatoire à la publication et suggèrent que la nouveauté du domaine en soit la raison. J'ai constaté la véracité de son point de vue lors d'une récente exposition où j'ai présenté la région touristique de Temagami, Ontario.

La cartophilie et la philatélie traditionnelle ont beaucoup en commun. La première rappelle aux philatélistes de prendre plaisir à l'histoire sociale que représentent les images photographiques, tandis que la seconde pousse les cartophiles à regarder le côté écrit et postal qui relate le voyage de la carte. Votre section a-t-elle réservé du temps et de l'espace aux cartes postales? L'existence de clubs régionaux de cartophilie forts montre que l'heure de la carte postale a sonné.

Les directeurs de La Royale préparent actuellement des directives en vue d'encourager les membres de clubs aguerris à adopter un programme de mentorat à l'intention des nouveaux. Ces nouveaux collectionneurs qui arrivent parmi nous auront des questions et des besoins en constatant tout le plaisir que notre loisir peut leur procurer. La Société royale de philatélie du Canada existe afin de promouvoir la philatélie sociale et de faire en sorte que les nouveaux membres voient les collectionneurs expérimentés comme de nouveaux amis. Cela ne signifie pas qu'un collectionneur débutant doive collectionner les mêmes choses qu'un autre ou faire les choses de la même façon qu'un autre, loin de là!

Does your club have a mentoring plan for new members? It needn't be rigidly formal, or even instructional. It could be as simple as making sure a new member is greeted and made welcome, is shown what is available at the meetings and is introduced to the members at large. An assigned mentor could be ready to answer questions, make suggestions and offer supportive comments on the new person's first collecting efforts. ✉

Votre club possède-t-il un programme de mentorat pour les nouveaux membres ? Un tel programme n'a pas à être rigide ni même instructif. Il pourrait s'agir simplement de faire en sorte qu'un nouveau membre soit accueilli et se sente bienvenu, qu'on lui montre ce qui est offert aux réunions et qu'on le présente aux autres membres. Un mentor désigné pourrait être prêt à répondre aux questions, à faire des suggestions et à offrir des commentaires encourageants à l'égard des premières tentatives de collection de ce nouveau membre. ✉

In Memoriam

EDMUND HARRIS, FRPSC, OTB

Edmund Alexander Harris, (Ed) CPA, FRPSC, OTB of Calgary, Alberta, passed away on April 26, 2019 at the age of 93.

An Edmonton native, Ed was born April 11, 1926 to parents Fred and Hettie, one of three siblings with sisters Dora (Dee) and Phyllis. Ed grew up in the Depression and war years, nicknamed "Peanuts" by friends for his love of peanut butter. Active in Boy Scouts and Air Cadets, he interrupted his education to serve as an infantry signaller with the Seaforth Highlanders in late WWII.

Afterward, Ed worked in the oil and gas industry and married Kay Dain in 1951. Children Bradley and Laurie followed shortly after. Ed later earned qualifications as a professional accountant and worked the next 30 years across Alberta and Manitoba as project coordinator and developer for Dome Petroleum and other oil and gas companies, completing several pipelines and gas plants. Ed and Kay welcomed sons Malcolm and Murray along the way.

Always, Ed pursued his lifelong hobby: stamp collecting, becoming recognized internationally for his philatelic endeavours. His collections ranged across British North America themes, from classic Canadian stamps to modern, Western Canadian postal history to the covers and cancels of the Calgary Stampede. He felt most proud of his time leading the British North America Philatelic Society, to which he belonged for over 60 years. Ed was awarded the Order of the Beaver by the BNAPS in 1987 and became a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada in 1997. Both he and Kay enjoyed many years of travel and made lifelong friendships from these. Ed enjoyed painting and printmaking. An avid reader and historian, he loved camping trips in the mountains around Banff and Lake Louise. Both he and Kay enjoyed many trips out to the west coast and Vancouver Island. Ed will mostly be remembered as a hardworking, loving husband of 62 years to Kay until her passing in 2014, and as a wonderful father and grandfather.

No formal funeral service will be held, rather a simple family celebration of Ed's life. For those who wish, in lieu of flowers, a donation to the Alzheimer Society of Canada or the Salvation Army will be appreciated by the family.

[From the Calgary Herald obituary published on May 8, 2019]

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

AUGUST 10 AOÛT, 2019

KINEX 2019, sponsored by the Kincardine Stamp Club, Chapter 196 of the RPSC, will be held from 9:30 am to 4:00 pm on Saturday, August 10 at the Davidson Centre Hall, 601 Durham Street, Kincardine, ON. 11-12 dealers will be in attendance as well as sales circuit, displays, lunch, booth and a youth table. For more information please email John Cortan at jcortan@hurontel.on.ca or call 519-395-5717.

SEPTEMBER 20-21 SEPTEMBRE, 2019

The Nova Scotia Stamp Club, Chapter 50 of the RPSC, will be sponsoring NOVAPEX 2019 on Friday, September 20 from 12:00 to 8:00 pm and on Saturday, Sept. 21 from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. It will be held at the East Dartmouth Community Centre, 50 Caledonia Road, Dartmouth, NS. The venue is accessible, on the bus route and with ample free parking. As Atlantic Canada's largest postage stamp exhibition and bourse, Novapex 2019 will feature exhibits, dealers, draws and door prizes, a members' sales table, show covers, seminars and meetings, picture postage, Stamps for Kids (free) and an awards reception. Free admission. Contact jh@postalhistory.ca or call 902-876-0099 or check out the website www.nsstampclub.ca/novapex19.

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.

SEPTEMBER 28 SEPTEMBRE, 2019

Owen Sound Fall Annual Show, sponsored by the Owen Sound Stamp Club, will be held from 10:00 am to 3:00 pm at St. Mary's High School, 555 15th St. E., Owen Sound, ON. 8-9 dealers in attendance. Door prizes, lunch counter. Free admission and free parking. For more information call 519-375-7161, email lembudd@yahoo.ca or visit http://www.owensound-stampclub.org.

OCTOBER 26 OCTOBRE, 2019

The Barrie District Stamp Club, Chapter 73 of the RPSC, will sponsor its 58th Annual Stamp Exhibit and Bourse from 10:00 am until 3:00 pm at the Allandale Recreation Centre, 190 Bayview Drive in Barrie, ON (off of Anne Street). 13 Stamp dealers from across Ontario will be present and this event will feature numerous philatelic exhibits. The Sales Circuit binders of the Club will be available and a youth table will be present for beginner collectors! Admission and Parking is free. Refreshments available. For more information e-mail b.walter@rogers.com or call 705-735-6009.

OCTOBER 26 OCTOBRE, 2019

The Fredericton Fall Stamp Show and Sale, sponsored by the Fredericton District Stamp Club, Chapter 148 of the RPSC, will take place on Saturday, October 26 from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm in the Fredericton High School Cafeteria, 300 Prospect St., Fredericton, NB. Dealers from the Maritimes, exhibits and displays, youth table with free stamps, door prizes, silent auction and raffle. Free admission and parking. Contact Daniel Michaud at danielmichaud@rogers.com or 506-459-8993.

OCTOBER 26 OCTOBRE, 2019

The Eastern Ontario Stamp Festival, sponsored by the Kingston Stamp Club, Chapter 49 of the RPSC, will be held on October 26, 2019. The show will be held at Crossroads United Church, 690 Sir John A. Macdonald Blvd, Kingston ON. The show will run from 10 am until 3 pm. Admission and parking are free. There will be 10 dealers, door prizes, youth booth, consignment tables and a food concession. For more information contact the chapter Vice President, Bob Garner, 613-389-9587 (bandjgarner@cogeco.ca).

NOVEMBER 11 NOVEMBRE, 2019

The Brantford Stamp Club, Chapter 1 of the RPSC, is sponsoring the GRVPA 25th Annual Club Fair to be held on Saturday, November 9 from 10:00 am to 3:30 pm at the Branlyn Community Centre, 238 Brantwood Park Road, Brantford, ON. The Fair will include over 450 circuit books, 12-14 Clubs, Youth table with free stamps, two silent auctions (300+ lots), Snack Bar and free parking. For more information contact jlryder@rogers.com or call 519-752-5943 or visit www.grvpa.com .

JANUARY 25 JANVIER, 2020

The 71st Annual CATHEX Show, sponsored by the St. Catherines Stamp Club, Chapter 53 of the RPSC, will be held on January 25, 2020 from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm at the Grantham Lions Club, 732 Niagara Street, St. Catharines, ON. Exhibits, 12 dealers, youth area, club circuit books. Free admission and parking. Wheelchair accessible. A lunch counter is available. Contact fancycancelhillier@gmail.com or call 905-641-2318 or visit the website www.stcatharinesstampclub.ca.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

AUGUST 30 AOÛT - SEPTEMBER 1 SEPTEMBRE, 2019

BNAPEX 2019, the annual convention, exhibition and bourse of the British North America Philatelic Society, in cooperation with St. Lawrence Seaway Regional Group of BNAPS, Ottawa Philatelic Society and RA Stamp Club will be held at the Delta Hotel Ottawa City Centre, 101 Lyon Street North, Ottawa, ON. Friday 10 am-5 pm, Saturday 10 am-5 pm, Sunday 10 am-3 pm. For more details visit www.bnaps.org and click on "BNAPEX".

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 from

10 am to 6 pm on Friday, Sept 27, 10 am to 4 pm on Saturday, Sept 28, and 10 am to 4 pm on Sunday, Sept 29. 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 verdraco@uniserve.com or visit http://www.vanpex2019.

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

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, 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.

RPSC WEBSITE SPOTLIGHT

By far the most popular web page on The RPSC website, according to page view stats that we gather, is the Canada Post new issue listings.

As soon as we hear about a new stamp issue (usually via Canada Post's Details magazine), we update the listing on The RPSC website. As we hear about Scott catalogue numbers for the new issues we try to get them added to this listing as time permits.

We used to provide images of new issues but found that too many 'for-profit' businesses were using our images. New issue images can be found on Canada Post's website.

RPSC PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION

SRPC FONDATION DE RECHERCHE PHILATÉLIQUE

Donations to the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

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

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

Dons à la RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

Les deux objectifs de la fondation sont de promouvoir la philatélie jeunesse et d'encourager la recherche philatélique en en commanditant la publication et la distribution. Ces objectifs sont atteints au moyen de dons d'argent ou de matériel philatélique de la part de collectionneurs et de philatélistes. Les dons de collections philatéliques donnent lieu à un reçu pour don de bienfaisance aux fins d'impôt égal à la valeur de remplacement selon la juste valeur marchande d'expertise.

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

LA PAGE DU PRÉSIDENT... continued from page 252

faire des demandes de subvention auprès d'organisations publiques et privées. Nous avons besoin d'aide à cet égard. Nous avons aussi besoin de bénévoles qui pourraient nous aider à trouver des sources possibles de financement et rédiger des demandes de subvention. Veuillez prendre contact avec moi si vous désirez nous aider ou si vous le pouvez.

En tant que président de La SRPC, j'ai beaucoup à faire. C'est un poste non rémunéré, comme tous les postes de direction. Merci aux retraités du Conseil et à ceux qui prendront bientôt leur retraite. Beaucoup d'entre nous travaillent en plus à plein temps. Dès lors, notre dévouement est un geste d'amour envers La SRPC et le loisir que nous chérissons tant. Je n'insisterai jamais assez sur le fait que nous avons besoin de votre aide pour maintenir notre société forte, pertinente et inclusive. S'il vous plaît, joignez-vous à nous pour aider La SRPC à atteindre ses buts et pour rendre votre expérience de collectionneur des plus agréables.

J'espère vous voir tous à notre congrès annuel, Royale, et à Fredericton du 19 au 21 juin 2020. ✉

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.

IINDIVIDUAL MEMBERS / MEMBRES À TITRE PERSONNEL

E-29833 Barry Ellis
Precancels, Admiral Issues, RPO's

I-29834 Gordon Rickards
Canadian stamps

I-29835 Timothy Baikie
Canada, Olympics

I-29836 Yuvraj Singh
Bhutan, Canada, Greece, India & Indian States, Scandinavian Countries, USA...

I-29837 Dharmendra Patel
Gandhi and World

I-29838 Jeffrey Chambers
Canadian and International Stamps and Covers, Postcards and other related items.

I-29839 Gino Gagnon
Newfoundland Stamps, Law and Tobacco Stamps and any stamps prior to 1967.

I-29840 Ronald Coughlin
Canada, mint, used, first day covers, inscription blocks

I-29841 Himanshu Desai
World wide - Pre 2000

I-29842 Francois Lessard
Classique Canada, Carnets

E-29843 David Osbaldeston
Canadian Mint and MNH

E-29845 Bruce Walter, CD
Canada, UK/Machins, Selected World countries

I-29846 Luis Rodriguez Olvera
Mexican Classic stamps and Canadian stamps, focused on neat cancels.

MN-29847 Claire Zopf
Mammals on stamps

E-29848 John Kenneth Snelson
GB Postal History

I-29849 Jack Heath
Canada pre-1977, Newfoundland, Canadian and Newfoundland FDCs

E-29850 Mike Lalonde

E-29851 Andy Palochik

E-29852 Jacob Lycan
Canada and provinces including revenues, precancels etc.

E-29853 Richard St. Clair
Canada, UK, US, Scandinavia, Worldwide

E-29855 Denis Giroux
Canada + timbres thématiques

I-29856 Fiona Kelly
Canada–used, GB–used, Spain-used

I-29857 Jeffrey Anderson
US, Canada, Russia

I-29858 Kenneth David
Canada & Prov British West Indies

DECEASED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉCÉDÉS

HL-7219 Edmund A. Harris

I-26297 William J. Woolsey

SPOT THE MAPLE LEAF

We've hidden a maple leaf stamp somewhere in this issue. Can you find it? It could be anywhere, but it's not the one at right! 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 1959 St. Lawrence Seaway Joint Issue and Its Invert* book by Charles J.G. Verge (2009, 208 pages). Entries will be accepted until August 31, 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.

The winner of the Mar-Apr 2019 contest was H. Shuter. The answer to the May-Jun 2019 contest: the maple leaf stamp we were looking for was 'hidden' on page 138.

PHILATELIC WEBSITE LISTINGS / LISTE DES SITES WEB PHILATELIQUES

Auctions / Enchères

ALL NATIONS STAMPS AND COINS
www.allnationsstampandcoin.com
collect@direct.ca

EASTERN AUCTIONS LTD.
www.easternauctions.com
easternauctions@nb.aibn.com

LONGLEY AUCTIONS
www.longleyauctions.com
bill@longleyauctions.com

R. MARESCH & SON AUCTIONS
www.maresch.com
tony@maresch.com

SPARKS AUCTIONS
www.sparks-auctions.com
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VANCE AUCTIONS LTD.
www.vanceauctions.com
mail@vanceauctions.com

WEEDA STAMPS LTD.
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beverly@weeda.com

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www.arpinphilately.com
canada@arpinphilately.com

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY (BNAPS)
www.bnaps.org
secretary@bnaps.org

CENTURY STAMP CO. LTD.
www.centurystamps.com
centurystamps@rogers.com

CITY STAMP MONTREAL
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info@deveneystamps.com

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info@garylyon.com

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ssc@saskatoonstamp.com

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info@vistastamps.com

GB/Commonwealth

CITY STAMP MONTREAL
www.citystamp.ca
info@citystamp.ca

Miscellaneous / Divers

COLLECTORS SUPPLY HOUSE
www.collectorssupplyhouse.com
cws@collectorssupplyhouse.com

VINCENT GRAVES GREENE PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION
www.greenefoundation.ca
info@greenefoundation.ca

Philatelic Literature / Littérature Philatélique

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY (BNAPS)
www.bnaps.org
andy_ellwood@rogers.com

CANADIAN STAMP NEWS
www.canadianstampnews.ca
info@trajan.ca

THE UNITRADE PRESS
www.unitradeassoc.com
unitrade@rogers.com

VINCENT GRAVES GREENE PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION
www.greenefoundation.ca
info@greenefoundation.ca

Postal History / Histoire Postale

HUGO DESHAYE (PHILATELIST) INC
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hugo@hdphilatelist.com

LONGLEY AUCTIONS
www.longleyauctions.com
bill@longleyauctions.com

US-Worldwide / ÉU-Monde

CITY STAMP MONTREAL
www.citystamp.ca
info@citystamp.ca

STAMPS FRANCE
www.StampsFrance.com
mail@stampsfrance.com

classifieds / annonces classées

AUSTRALIA / AUSTRALIE

ZIMO OFFERS A.A.T.: VF used Complete Sets & Hi-Values all different, $40.00 Scott 2016 Value only $20.00. Start a new "Hot" Collection! Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

CANADA FOR SALE / CANADA À VENDRE

Walsh NEWFOUNDLAND Specialized Stamp eCatalogue 12th edition, 2020 Colour;856 pages. www.nfldstamps.com

Walsh British North America Specialized Stamp eCatalogue 12th edition, 2020 Colour; 725 pages. www.nfldstamps.com *v69n06*

CHINA / CHINE

TOP $$$ PAID for high-value stamps. Price range: $100-$10,000. Email scans to jon@chinesestampbuyer.com. www.chinesestampbuyer.com *v71n01*

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CANADA POST Official FDC: 1971-2008. Singles, pairs, blocks, imprint blocks, combo.Also tags and varieties. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v69n03*

FREE PRICE LISTS for Canada FDC: Fleetwood, HDE, GINN, CANECO, Canadian Banknote, British American Banknote. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v69n03*

MAXIMUM CARDS for France, Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Man, Liechtenstein, and Vatican. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v69n03*

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ZIMO OFFERS BONUS: Buy $50.00 from our classifieds, receive $50.00 Scott value, Buy $100.00 receive $100.00 all different, cataloging over $1.00 each. You must Ask for it! Zimo Stamp! *v68n06*

WANTED / RECHERCHÉ

SANTA LETTERS or envelopes with H0H 0H0 return address. Any era. Buy or trade. Tony 519-745-2973, e-mail:tshaman@rogers.com or Box 46024, Kitchener, ON N2E 4J3. *v68n06*

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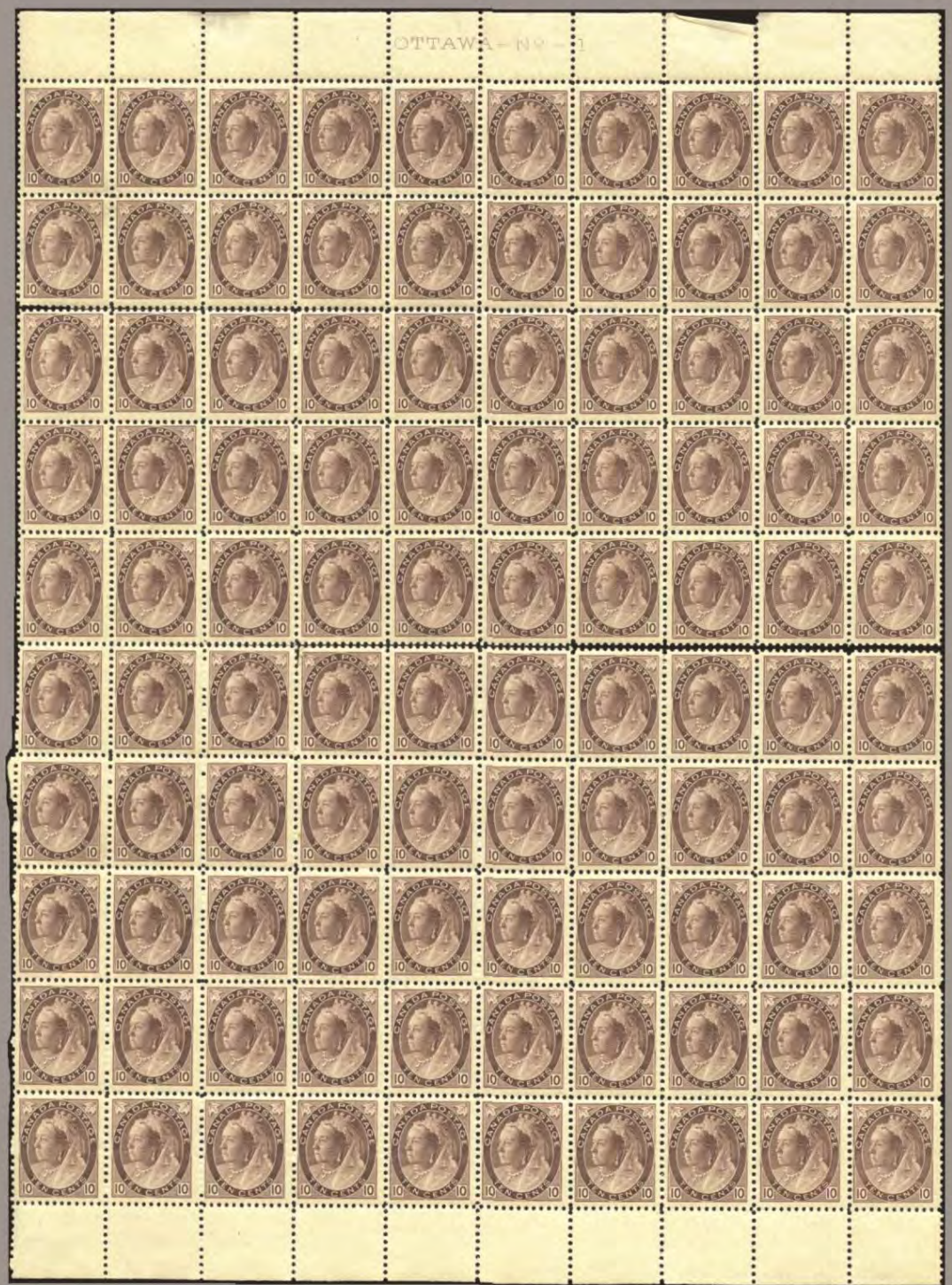

✦ The Maresch team – in conjunction with The Royal – is pleased to invite you to a special session of our upcoming sale which will be held this **June 21st at the 2019 Royal**. For more details about this event or consigning with us e-mail info@maresch.com or call 1-800-363-0777

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