

Kingston Stamp Club Chapter 49 of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

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Upcoming Schedule of Club Dates for 2009-2010

Nov 23	Auction Night
Dec 14	Christmas Party
January 2010	Listing attached

1) President's Message

Our club has another reason to be proud: we hosted two shows, Invista and our Festival, both of which were successful. The success is due to our club members supporting these events.

In the first newsletter I asked for a voluntary \$5.00 contribution towards the cost of our newsletter, and I am pleased to report that 90% of you have supported this item. Thank you for your support.

Our club's back issues of our newsletters are now in the Library and Archives Building – Philatelic Branch, for posterity. I am also sending a copy of each issue, going forward to continue this depository of our clubs activities.

Richard Weigand

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2) Editor's Comments

As a thank you for your contributions, this issue is the largest to date! I have found a good site for background information from our Thunder Bay Club at www.my-stamp-stories.com,

Editor – *Richard Weigand*



3) Stamp Festival 2009

We had another good year at our annual Stamp Festival as we supported 95 attendees, sold over \$1,100 on our Consignment Table and we signed up three new members! We surveyed the dealers and they all are reasonably pleased with their sales this year despite the lower attendance and want to come back again for the 2010 Festival !

The lower attendance is probably due to the great fall sunny day we had and this was our second show in one month. Although this show attracts a different audience, we had about twenty less attendees this year compared to last year.

Once again our club members provided strong support throughout all aspects of our show. We all owe a special thanks to Mel Campbell, our Vice President, who has organized this year's event.



4) Invista Fall 2009 Showcase

By Lance de Montbrun

This event was held at the Invista Centre September 11 and 12th. Attendance was approx 2,000! Our KSC was one of about eighty area groups represented at this show.

Many attendees stopped by our table and were given information about our club. We signed up one new member as a result of our being at this show!

We want to thank the following club members for supporting this event: Doreen Daye, Amy Hanes, Val Mayers, Pam Melia, Colin Batsford, Felix D'Souza, Lorne Fisher, Peter Macdonald, Don Mann, Eldon Mosier, Klaus Schwarz. If I have missed you please accept my apology and thanks to all for their help.



☒

5) Preservation and Care of Philatelic Material
Stock Sheets

The following test results by the Salm Foundation indicate that most stock sheets have a pH of less than 7. All are in the acceptable range.

Stockbook	by Lighthouse	pH 5.78
Black Sheets	by Hagner	pH 6.56
White 8419	by Davo	pH 6.69
White Sheets	by Hagner	pH 6.72
Manilla sheets	by Master	pH 7.88
White manilla strips	by Harco	pH 8.23

☒

6) Her Majesty's Collection
Part 2 of 2

Located in the Canadian Museum of Civilization, Ottawa, from June 19, 2009 to January 3, 2010.



Canada Breaks New Ground

Sandford Fleming designed the first Canadian postage stamp, issued on April 23, 1851. He decided to break with tradition by proposing a stamp featuring an animal, rather than a monarch. The animal he chose was the beaver, which played a significant role in the fur trade.

That same year, two other postage stamps were produced for mail that was to be sent abroad. One was the Six Pence featuring Prince Albert, and the other, the Twelve Pence black bearing the image of Queen Victoria. The stamps were printed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edison until 1858. The security features integrated into their design and printing were identical to those used in the production of bank notes.

The face value of Canadian stamps was expressed in pence sterling until 1859, when the first cent issues appeared.



The Three Cent Plate Proof in Red

Until their entry into the Canadian Confederation, established in 1867, the Canadian colonies had their own postage stamps. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick issued their first stamp in 1851. Between 1861 and 1872, Prince Edward Island issued thirteen stamps, all featuring Queen Victoria but with differences in characteristics such as the denomination and perforation. Newfoundland continued to issue its own stamps until 1949. It was the last colony to join the Confederation.



Canadian Treasures

Some Canadian postage stamps have a most unusual history. In this section of the exhibition, a selection of unique philatelic pieces reveals key moments in the history of Canada. Presented here are essays attributed to Louis Riel, who may have ordered them to give his government official status. You will also find issues commemorating the first transatlantic flights, which linked Canada and Europe in record time. These pieces from the Royal Philatelic Collection are considered Canadian philatelic treasures.

Louis Riel

An iconic figure in Canadian history, Louis Riel may have ordered these stamp essays to give his government official status. The exact date of their creation is not known. Riel fought for Métis self-determination in the territory now called Manitoba. Of mixed European and Native ancestry, the Métis saw their rights threatened following the transfer of Rupert's Land to Canada by the Hudson's Bay Company. During the Red River Rebellion (1869-1870), Riel established a provisional government and named his own postmaster, Andrew Graham Ballenden Bannatyne. The essays shown here may date from that time but, until definite information is found, the mystery surrounding their origin will remain unsolved.



A Tribute to His Father

King Edward VII succeeded to the throne in 1901. His son, the future George V, was already a dedicated philatelist. Aware of

the Prince's interest in philately, the Government of Canada asked him to design a stamp portraying his father. It was the Prince who selected the photograph and the decorative elements of the stamp.

Many of the surviving pieces and documents related to the original design of this stamp are in the Royal Philatelic Collection.



Reduced-size bromide portrait of King Edward produced for Canada's 1903 Edward VII issue.

A Scandal in New Brunswick

In 1860, at a time when the only portraits on stamps were those of monarchs, the postmaster general of New Brunswick, Charles Connell, had his own likeness immortalized on a stamp. The ensuing scandal and protests forced him to resign.

The stamp, which had a face value of five cents, was withdrawn, and the sheets were supposedly burned. But, apparently, some stamps escaped the flames. Extremely rare, they are highly prized by collectors.

As history would have it, this incident made Connell famous in the philatelic world, perhaps more so than if the stamp had been issued.



Conquering the North Atlantic

In 1909, Louis Blériot crossed the English Channel. Roland Garros conquered the Mediterranean in 1913. Every pilot was obsessed with the idea of a transatlantic flight.

On June 14, 1919, John Alcock and Arthur Whitten-Brown became the first adventurers to accomplish that feat non-stop, in a Vickers Vimy aircraft. These pioneers had minimal flight instruments, a sextant and a radio that soon broke down. Their flight took them from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Clifden, Ireland, in just over sixteen hours. They had conquered the Atlantic. But their celebration was cut short. Alcock died a few months later, when his plane crashed en route to Paris.

In the years that followed the first transatlantic flight, others attempted even greater feats. Presented here are famous philatelic pieces from that celebrated Atlantic epic.



Bibliography

Canadian Stamp News August 4, 2009 Issue
www.civilization.ca/majesty



7) Vimy Ridge Battle and Memorial

By Richard Weigand

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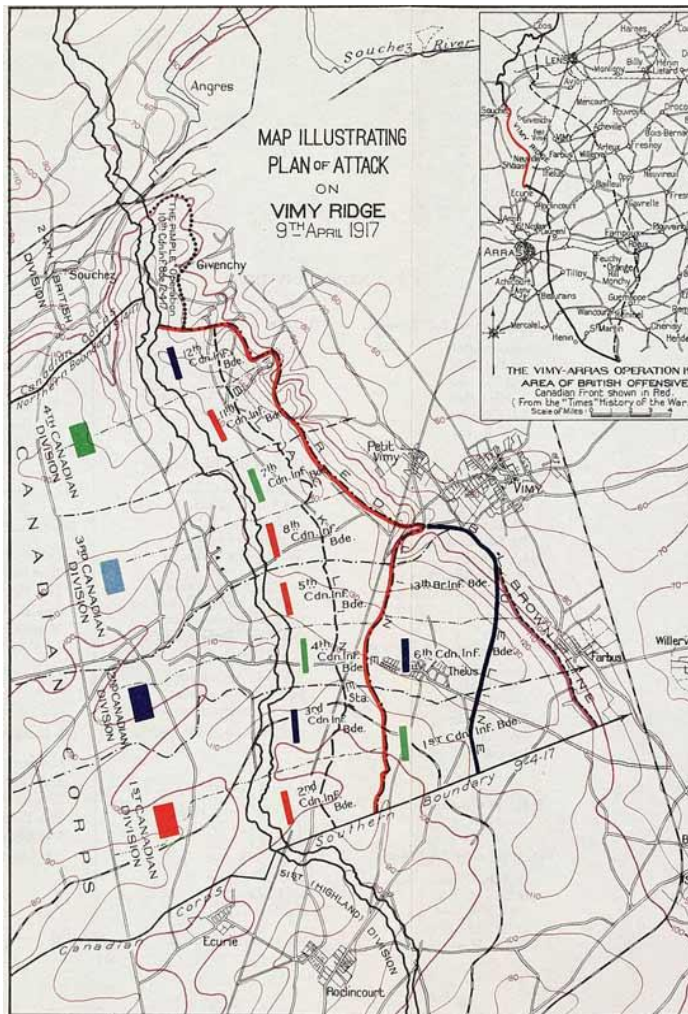
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(i) Battle History April, 9 to 12, 1917

For the first time, all four Canadian divisions were to be assembled to operate in combat as a corps. The Canadian divisions were joined by the British 5th Infantry Division, and reinforced by artillery, engineer and labour units. The Canadian Corps was supported to the north by the 24th British Division of I Corps which advanced north of the Souchez River, and by the advancing XVII Corps to the south. The attack began at 5:30 a.m. on Easter Monday, 9 April, 1917, whereupon every artillery piece at the disposal of the Canadian Corps began firing. Light field guns laid down a barrage which advanced in predetermined increments, often 100 yards (91 m) every three minutes, while medium and heavy howitzers established a series of standing barrages further ahead, against known defensive systems.



The Canadian Corps plan of attack outlined the four coloured objective lines – Black, Red, Blue and Brown. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions reported reaching and capturing their first objective, the Black Line, by 6:25 a.m. The 4th Canadian Division encountered a great deal of trouble during its advance and was unable to complete its first objective until some hours later. After a planned pause, during which positions were consolidated, the advance resumed. Shortly after 7:00 a.m., the 1st Canadian Division had taken half of its second objective, the Red Line, and moved a brigade forward to mount an attack on the remainder. The 2nd Canadian Division reported reaching the Red Line and capturing the town of Les Tilleuls at approximately the same time. Units at the 3rd Canadian Division reached their section of the Red Line at around 7:30 a.m. However, due to an exposed left flank caused by the failure of the 4th Canadian Division to capture the top of the ridge, the 3rd Canadian Division was forced to stop and establish a divisional defensive flank to its north. It was not until 11:00 a.m. that the defending German 79th Reserve Division mounted a counterattack, by which time only the 4th Canadian Division had not reached its objective.



Three fresh brigades were moved up to the Red Line by 9:30 a.m., 10 April, to support the advance whereupon they leapfrogged existing units occupying the Red line and advanced to the Blue Line. By approximately 11:00 a.m., the Blue Line, including Hill 135 and the town of Thelus, had been captured. The advance briefly halted, the artillery barrage remained stationary for 90 minutes to give troops time to consolidate the Blue Line and bring supporting machine guns forward. Shortly before 1 p.m., the advance recommenced with the Brown Line being secured around 2:00 p.m. By this point, only the northern half of Hill 145 and "the Pimple", a fortified highpoint outside of Givenchy-en-Gohelle, remained under German control. Fresh troops finally forced the remaining German troops from the northern half of Hill 145 at around 3:15 p.m and by nightfall of 10 April, the only objective not yet achieved was the capture of "the Pimple". Supported by a significant amount of artillery, and the 24th British Division of 1 Corps to the north, the 10th Canadian Brigade attacked the hastily entrenched German troops and captured "the Pimple" on 12 April, bringing an end to the battle. By nightfall on 12 April 1917 the Canadian Corps was in firm control of the ridge.

The corps had suffered 10,602 casualties; 3,598 killed and 7,004 wounded. The German Sixth Army suffered an unknown number of casualties with an approximate 4,000 men becoming prisoners of war. Four Victoria Crosses, the highest military decoration awarded to British and Commonwealth forces for valour, were awarded to members of the Canadian Corps and at least two Ordres Pour le Mérite, the Kingdom of Prussia's highest military order, were awarded to German commanders. The Germans did not attempt to recapture the ridge, including during the Spring Offensive, and it remained under British control until the end of the war.

(ii) [Vimy Ridge National Historical Site](#)



(iii) Imperial War Graves Commission and Site Selection

In 1920, the Government of Canada announced that the Imperial War Graves Commission had awarded Canada 8 sites, 3 in France and 5 in Belgium, on which to erect memorials. Each site represented a significant Canadian engagement and for this reason it was originally decided that each battlefield would be treated equally and graced with identical monuments. In September 1920, the Canadian Battlefields Memorials Commission was formed to discuss the process and conditions for holding a memorial competition for the sites in Europe. The first meeting of the Commission was held on 26 November, 1920, when it decided that a competition for memorial designs would be open to all Canadian architects, designers, sculptors and artists. The commission launched a national competition in December 1920 and 160 design drawings were placed before the jury. Seventeen of these submissions were selected for consideration, each artist being commissioned to produce a plaster model of their design. In October 1921, the submission of Toronto sculptor and designer Walter Seymour Allward was selected as the winner of the competition.



His design was based on an idea for the memorial having apparently been inspired by a wartime dream that he had. At the outset, there was some debate as to where this monument should be located. Many felt the monument should be placed in Belgium on Hill 62 near the Ypres Salient. In the end the commission selected Vimy Ridge, due largely to its elevation above the plain below, as the preferred site of Allward's design.

(iv) Land Acquisition

When it was decided that the memorial designed by Allward was to be located at Vimy Ridge, the government announced its desire to acquire a more considerable tract of land along the ridge. In the interval between the 1st and 2nd session of the 14th Canadian Parliament, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, Rodolphe Lemieux, had been sent to France to negotiate the acquisition of more land. In December, 1922, he concluded an agreement in which France granted Canada "freely and for all time" the use of 250 acres (100 ha) of land on Vimy Ridge, in recognition of Canada's war effort. The condition of the donation was that Canada use the land to erect a monument for the purpose of commemorating Canadian soldiers killed during the First World War. The Government of Canada was also to assume the responsibility for the maintenance of the memorial and the surrounding battlefield park. Following a custom brought into being during the United States Civil War, the dead would rest in park-like cemeteries adorned with notable memorials.

(v) Memorial construction



Laying the foundation of the memorial.

In June 1922 Allward set up a studio in London, England and toured for almost two years to find a find the stone of the right colour, texture, and luminosity for the memorial. He eventually found it in the ruins of Diocletian's Palace, a fact that Allward took as evidence of the stone's durability. The stone is known as "Seget Limestone": it was a stone that came from an ancient Roman quarry located in Croatia. Not only was the stone difficult to quarry, but it had to then be shipped by boat to France and

then transported to Vimy Ridge by truck and by rail. Not until 1927 did the first shipment of stone arrive at the memorial site.

In 1924, the Canadian Battlefield Memorials Commission hired Dr. Oscar Faber, a Danish structural engineer to prepare foundation plans and to provide general supervision on the foundation work for Allward. Major Unwin Simson served as the principal Canadian engineer throughout the memorial's construction, overseeing much of the daily operations. Allward himself moved to Paris in 1925 to supervise the construction of the monument and the sculptures for it. Construction of the memorial commenced in 1925 and took eleven years to complete. The necessary road building and landscaping was carried out by French and British veterans employed by the Imperial War Graves Commission.

During the lengthy delay before the first delivery of stone for the memorial, Simson had noticed that the trench line landscape features were beginning to extensively deteriorate. To keep his staff busy, Simson decided to preserve a short portion of trenches, as well, make the Grange Subway more accessible. Sections of sandbagged trench walls, on both the Canadian and German side, were rebuilt and preserved in concrete. The Grange subway had a new concrete entrance installed, then a section was excavated and electric lighting installed. The stone finally began to arrive in 1927 but it was not until 1931 that the large blocks, intended for the human figures, began to arrive.



Statue carving in progress.

Allward chose a relatively new construction method, a cast concrete frame to which the limestone was bonded. The monument rests on a foundation bed of 11,000 tonnes of concrete, reinforced with hundreds of tonnes of steel. The memorial base and twin pylons contain almost 6,000 tonnes of Seget Limestone. The 20 sculptured figures which grace the memorial were actually carved where they now stand, from the huge blocks of stone. The carvers used half-size plaster models produced by Allward in his studio, and an instrument called a pantograph to reproduce the huge figures to the proper scale. All this work was carried out inside temporary studios built around each figure, including those at the top of the pylons.

The inclusion of the list of missing, names of those killed in France with no known grave, had not been part of the original design, and Allward was unhappy when the government

subsequently asked him to include them. Allward protested, arguing that the inclusion of names had not been included in the original commissioning. Through a letter to Canadian Battlefields Memorials Commission in October, 1927, Allward indicated his intention to relegate the names of the missing to be recorded on pavement stones. The collective dismay and uproar of the commission forced Allward to relent, including the names of the missing were included on the memorial walls.

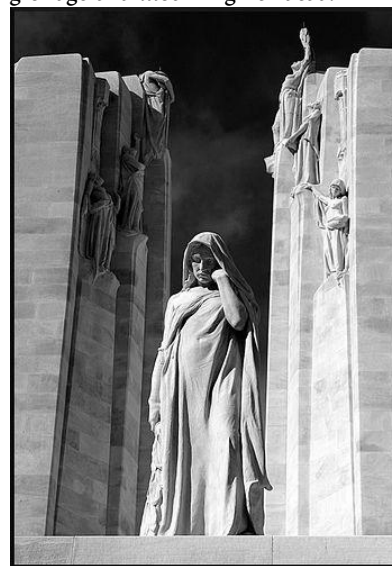
(vi) Pilgrimage and Unveiling

In preparation for the 1936 Vimy Pilgrimage, a special Vimy passport was made available to pilgrims, without cost, by the Government of Canada. On July 16, 1936, five trans-Atlantic liners departed the port of Montreal, Canada, for the unveiling of the Canadian National Vimy Memorial in France. About 6,400 people sailed on the five steamships from Canada and 1,365 Canadians came from England. The official unveiling was on July 26, 1936, by Edward VIII in his capacity as King of Canada, one of his few official duties before he abdicated the throne. The event was attended by senior Canadian, British, and European officials, including French President Albert Lebrun and over 50,000 Canadian, British and French veterans and their families. There was also a guard of honour of Royal Canadian Mounted Police officers, a contingent of Canadian Naval Guard members with rifles, and flyovers by two Canadian squadrons and two French squadrons.

Edward VIII gave a speech, starting in French and switching to English, thanking France for its generosity and assuring those assembled that Canada would never forget its war missing and dead. The King then unveiled the Royal Union Flag from the central figure of Canada Bereft, and the military band played the Last Post.

(vii) Monument's Key Features

On the East Side facing the Dubai Plain is a "Woman in Mourning", constructed from a single thirty ton block of limestone, carved on site. This figure represents Canada, a young nation coming of age and mourning her dead.



On each side of the front walls of the base of the steps are "The Defenders", two groups of figures known as "The Breaking of the Sword" and "Sympathy for the Helpless". Above each group is a cannon, now silent, draped in laurel leaves and olive branches.



Sympathy for the Helpless

Carved on the walls of the monument are the names of 11,285 Canadians killed in France whose final resting place is unknown. There are two twin pylons (monuments), one bearing the Maple Leaf and the other the Fleur de Lys, symbolizing the sacrifices of both countries. More than 7,000 war dead are commemorated in thirty war cemeteries seen from the ridge fanning out in all directions. In total, more than 66,000 Canadians gave their lives in "The Great War".

(viii) Canadian Stamp Issue



Title: Armistice, 1918-1968
 Denomination: 15c
 Date of Issue: 15 October 1968
 Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited
 Issued: 18 250 000, Perforation: 12
 Creator(s): Designed by Harvey Thomas Prosser
 Picture engraved by Yves Baril, Lettering engraved by Gordon Mash
 Based on a sculpture by Walter Seymour Allward
 Original Artwork: Walter Seymour Allward, "The Defenders and the Breaking of the Sword", 1936 , location is the Canadian National Vimy Memorial, Vimy, France

Historical Notice:

For the 50th consecutive year, Canadians from the Atlantic to the Pacific will pause on November 11th to pay silent tribute to those who have died defending their country. The 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month is a yearly moment in time symbolizing a nation's gratitude. The Canada Post Office commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the World War I Armistice graphically portrays "The Defenders and the Breaking of the Sword", one of many sculptured groups decorating the massive Canadian Vimy Memorial; located on Vimy Ridge, near Arras, France. The monument was unveiled and dedicated 26th July ,1936. This beautiful symbol of Canada's remembrance, designed by W.S. Allward, of Toronto, Ontario, has classic twin shafts which dominate the countryside; 125 feet high on a base 200 feet square, it is a focal point on 250 acres deeded to Canada in perpetuity by France. Inscribed thereon are the names of 11,285 of Canada's 1914-1918 war dead who have no known graves. At Eastertime in April 1917 the Canadian Corps of four divisions, fighting as a unit for the first time, launched a meticulously planned offensive amidst sleet and snow to seize the strategic Vimy Ridge. Commanding an escarpment nine miles long, this was one sector of the Allied Front which did not yield in subsequent attacks. Historians refer to the military success at Vimy Ridge as a point in history where Canada emerged from a semi-colonial status to that of full nationhood. Of the 645,925 Canadians who served in World War I, 66,655 paid the supreme sacrifice; World War II saw 986,936 in the forces, of these 44,893 were fatal casualties. Population figures for Canada during the two wars were approximately 8,000,000 and 11,000,000 respectively. Books of Remembrance in the Peace Tower, Ottawa, list 112,000 Canadians who have died for their country since 1867.

(ix) French Stamp Issue



Issued on July 26,1936

Scott No 311 75c (Henna) and Scott No 312 1.50 Fr (Dull Blue, pictured above).

Issued by France to commemorate the unveiling of the Canadian War Memorial at Vimy Ridge on this date in 1936.



(x) Bibliography

- ✓ For King and Empire, by Norm Christie (Describes the battle) Published by CEF Books.
- ✓ <http://www.wikipedia.com> for Vimy Ridge Articles.
- ✓ Collections Canada, for information on the Canadian issue.
- ✓ Vimy, by Pierre Berton, Published by M & S.
- ✓ Google Website for many pictures in this article.

8) Christmas Seals

By Richard Weigand

In the late 1800's, tuberculosis was the most feared disease in the world. Young and old, rich and poor were being stricken. It was known as the "White Plague" because, as the disease ravaged its victims, they grew pale and emaciated. Some of the most famous people of the 19th century – the poet Keats, the pianist Chopin, the novelist Robert Louis Stevenson, and many others – were counted among the victims of tuberculosis (TB). There was no cure and little hope of recovery from this disease.

At the beginning of the 1900s, tuberculosis was a highly feared disease, and its effect on children seemed particularly unjust and horrible. In 1903, Einar Holbøll, a Danish postal clerk developed the idea of adding an extra charitable stamp on mailed holiday greetings during Christmas. The money raised could be used to help children sick with tuberculosis. The plan was approved by the Postmaster and the King of Denmark (Christian IX).

In 1904 the world's first Christmas Seal was issued, bearing the likeness of the Danish Queen (Louise of Hesse-Kassel), and the word Julen (Christmas). Over 4 million were sold in the first year at DKK 0.02 per seal.



During the first six years, enough funds were raised to build the Christmas Seal Sanatorium in Kolding, which was opened in 1911. The same year the sanatorium was transferred to the administration of the Danish National Association to Combat Tuberculosis, as it was considered a waste of resources to have two organisations working towards the same purpose. The Danish Christmas Seal Committee – today known as Julemærkefonden (the Christmas Seal Fund) - decided at that time to put all future collected funds to use in building and operating convalescent homes for children.

US Christmas Seals

The story of Christmas Seals® began in 1871 when a young doctor named Edward Livingston Trudeau was diagnosed as having TB. He threw aside all of his plans and decided to spend his remaining time in the serenity of a cottage in northern New York State.

The quiet, peaceful surroundings in the mountains were conducive to long hours of rest. Gradually, as Dr. Trudeau began feeling better, he became convinced that TB could be cured with proper bed rest, good nourishment, fresh air, and lots of sunshine. In 1884, the now fully recovered doctor opened the first TB hospital, later known as a sanatorium, in the United States.

By 1907, TB sanatoria were springing up around the country but most were makeshift and could only care for a few patients at a time. One of them, a small shack on the banks of the Brandywine River in Delaware, was in desperate financial straits. It was about to close its doors forever unless \$300 could be found to keep it going. Joseph Wales, one of the doctors serving the hospital, contacted his cousin Emily Bissell to raise the needed money. She was active in the American Red Cross and had fundraising experience.

Emily Bissell learned about a Danish man who sold seals during the Christmas season to raise funds for fighting TB in Denmark. She sketched a design – a red cross centred in a half-wreath of holly above the words "Merry Christmas".



Emily borrowed \$40 from friends and had 50,000 Christmas Seals® printed. The Seals were placed in small envelopes and sold for a penny each at the post office.

Selling the Seals for a penny apiece wasn't easy, but it was the only way to keep the Brandywine shack going. Emily started her own one-woman campaign to emphasize how donating to Christmas Seals® would help fight the battle against TB. She spoke to all sorts of groups, working overtime to make her campaign a success. High public officials, including President



Teddy Roosevelt, endorsed the campaign. By the time the holiday season was over, \$3,000 had been raised – ten times the amount needed.

The Evolution of Christmas Seals®

In the early 1900's, with Emily Bissell leading the national campaign and an army of American Lung Association volunteers across the country promoting them, Christmas Seals® became a cherished American tradition.

For more than one hundred years, Christmas Seals® have evolved as a symbol of support and encouragement for the people dedicated to helping others afflicted with lung disease. Christmas Seals® have been designed by some of America's most popular artists, including Norman Rockwell, and at times, by children under the age of twelve years old. These colourful creations continue to decorate countless Christmas cards, letters, and packages.

That tradition still continues...each holiday season, Christmas Seals® arrive at households throughout the nation giving millions of individuals the opportunity to support the war being waged by the American Lung Association against all lung diseases.

About eighty-eight percent of the money raised through donations to the Christmas Seal Campaign® stays at the local Lung Associations and helps fund the work of thousands of volunteers who contribute their time, talents, and energies to the mission of

preventing, curing, and controlling all types of lung disease.

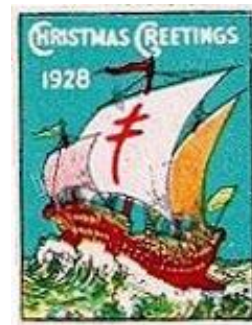
The Canadian Story

In 1907 the idea crossed the Atlantic to the United States. By 1908, the campaign had reached Canada. Interested people in Toronto and Hamilton began Christmas Seal campaigns to build and support sanatoria, as TB hospitals were called back then.

The old Toronto Globe came promptly to their aid. Early in December, the Globe began running a daily story on the front page giving news of the campaign. The column was bordered by holly so that readers could easily spot it. One story told how the children of 58 Toronto schools had sold 10,000 Christmas Seals. Another issue announced that out on the Prairies a new paper called the Regina Leader, had written to say its staff would sell the seals and send the money back for the sanatorium being built at Muskoka. From Saint John, N.B. the Rev. G. A. Moore wrote to say that he and other volunteers would sell 8,500 and send the money to Toronto for the sanatorium. That first year, the Toronto campaign brought in \$6,114.25 and Hamilton citizens gave \$1,244.40.

Year by year, other cities across Canada tried the Christmas Seal campaign as a means not only of raising money but of creating the awareness that tuberculosis could be controlled.

Finally, in 1927, it was agreed that the Christmas Seal campaign was to be the official method for tuberculosis associations to appeal to the public for funds. A national seal was established.



Christmas Seal campaigns have played an important role in public health.

At first, the money raised was used for the new and badly needed sanatoria. When these were established, Christmas Seal funds were used for TB prevention. The seals have paid for millions of Canadians to have chest X-ray or tuberculin tests. As a result, thousands of TB cases were discovered before disease spread to others.

Christmas Seals symbolize the grassroots support of Canadians that helped win the fight against TB.

Today, Christmas Seals are an essential fundraiser for The Lung Association nation-wide. The money raised is used to support world

Bibliography:

The National Seals of Canada Catalogue:
First Edition,
Cliff Beattie, Andrew Chung and Robert Vogel

If you want to learn more about collecting this material there are two sources recommended:

a) The Christmas Seal and Charity Stamp Society
33 Northumberland Road,
Rochester, NYS, USA 14618

b) Gary Lyon Philatelist Inc.

Gary offers all of the Canadian Christmas Seals (1928 to 2006) in both French and English for \$99.00.

www.christmasseals.org

www.wikipedia.org/christmasseals

Christmas Wishes to All

On Behalf of our Executive Committee we want to extend the warmest Holiday Wishes to you and your family.

May you have a happy and safe holiday season.

We look forward to gathering again in January 2010.

