CANADIAN PHILATELIST



Journal of the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

VOLUME XX NUMBER 5

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH HARRY?

September 1, 1969

Dear Friends:—

Some years ago I saw a movie with the above title, enjoyed it very much and almost laughed myself sick. Actually "Harry" had passed on, but because of extenuating circumstances, no one knew what to do with him. Well, during the Royal Philatelic Convention, recently held in Toronto, people were saying, "What's the matter with Harry?" (Martin) Where is he? Well thank heavens I had a problem, but not as in the movie. I was sick and in the hospital. My hand and arm were poisoned — they put it in a cast up to my elbow, slung it above my head and after jabbing dope into me said, "lie flat, relax, go to sleep." Boy, was I ever unhappy having to miss the Convention and all, but I was in great pain and had no choice. Well, next year, I'll just have to do the Convention up in double style.

Moon landing, Space Craft, Rockets, Astronaults — all on stamps is the latest fad with collectors. Grenada, a country in the British West Indies group has just issued a set of stamps which are really terrific and deserve a space in every collection. Our order was for 100,000.

The other day I had a surprise telephone call from Mrs. Hope Borden, the Postmistress in Georgetown, Cayman Islands. It was about an order we had placed for 50,000 stamps. As it turned out the full quantity they had was 74,600, so we took the lot. Now the stamp is obsolete, but we'll have these in stock for quite a long time. Incidentally we will sell these and Grenada Moon stamp all to collectors. That's right, one at a time, and boy that's a lot of customers.

We had lots of excitement in our home during July. My one and only daughter, Lynda was married to Mr. Ken Wheeler. I modestly confess that it was a beautiful wedding and the reception was held at the Canadiana Hotel, a real swinging affair. They are now living in Sudbury, Ontario, so on my usual summer trip to Northern Wisconsin, I dropped in to pay them a visit. I also couldn't miss the opportunity of selling to a Sudbury dealer. He bought a nice stock of mint British Colonies.

My visit to Wisconsin was a 900 mile drive. Located there on Little Spider Lake is "Van Acres" the summer estate of my very good friends, Mr. & Mrs. Van Hecker. "Van" is our advertising agent and in between fishing, swimming, poker, bridge, eating etc. we do work on stamps, that is, our plans for our advertising stamps. Boy, this is a paradise and if you have to work, this is the way to do it. But all good things must come to and end, so on to Chicago.

In Chicago I found out that the stock of stamps of the Firland Stamp Company of Seattle, Washington was for sale. It was a beautiful lot of stamps, all mint, mostly new issues, right up to date in quantities of 10 to 100 and neatly housed in 60 large stock books, many mint sheet files, boxes etc. Al the popular countries and topicals. In two steamer trunks and three large cartons, the stock was flown to Chicago and then in my car to Toronto.

Money is scarce and 10% is a common rate today. If you are not actively collecting, this might be the time to sell your collection (to me) and put the money to work. If you think this is a good idea, give me a call.

Philatelically yours,



HARRY B. MARTIN, Jr.

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST

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(Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers and not necessarily endorsed by the Society and/or this journal)

EDITORIAL:

The postcard was introduced in the 1870's and experiments were soon under way which were to convert it into one of the most popular souvenirs ever invented. The illustrated postcard as produced in the mid-1890's was, and still is, an attractive item. They were immediately collected by large numbers of people in all parts of the world, clubs were formed and interest reached such a height that in 1907 more than 832 million cards passed through the British post office.

Yet in spite of this popularity by 1914 the craze had run its course and although postcards are still produced, purchased and mailed they are seldom collected. Why? What were the factors that influenced this change?

To put it in a nutshell, postcard collecting was killed by increased production and decreased quality. It requires no stretch of the imagination to apply this deleterious formula to stamp collecting, and although I feel that stamp collecting is strong enough and varied enough to survive both of these threats to its existence, it must now survive a much more serious but more insidious attack which is being mounted against it by the technological culture in which we live.

Post Office figures show that 80% of the first class mail handled in Canada is commercial and, as we well know, seldom bears adhesive stamps. Most commercial organizations find it more economical to use metered postage for their mail. In other words, 80% of the mail is franked by mechanical means and, what is far more important, is susceptible to being handled and sorted by a combination of mechanical and electronic methods. Optical scanning by computer to read a typed address is with us now to a limited extent and is obviously going to be an inevitable part of the future operations of the Post Office.

The computerization of our culture is becoming more and more apparent and it has been estimated that in 10 years every child leaving high school will have had experience in dialogue with a computer during the learning process. Although we may be a little sceptical of what a computer can do, our children will have no such doubts and one can forecast that the electronic coding and mechanical sorting of mail will have a tremendous appeal to such a generation, especially as, under current conditions, each piece of mail is handled manually an average of 60 times.

Even private mail could be included in such a system. Imagine putting your letter into an electronic mail box which would assess the postage necessary and when either cash or universal credit card had been inserted would frank it mechanically with an electronic code. Just as prepayment of postage was made mandatory as an economy measure in 1875, so we may see a day arrive when electronic coding of mail becomes mandatory and the use of stamps will be penalised by an extra handling fee.

Is philately strong enough to survive such changes I wonder? Is it strong enough to affect the decision to implement such a system in a Post Office Department? Mr. Kierans has stated that he expects a $2 million increase in sales when the designs are improved, but this figure is a small fraction of the cost of the whole operation (over half a billion dollars). Is it enough to ensure the continuance of the adhesive postage stamp in the face of modern technology, or will the stamp go the same way as the postcard?

One would hope that the size of commercial philately would enable at least some core area of the hobby to survive such a blow and, of course, serious collectors will be unaffected just as there are still serious collectors of postcards. However, as the French say, "it gives one furiously to think", does it not?

☆ ☆ ☆



CONGRATULATIONS!
A truly Historic Achievement

I was out of town in June and so was unable to attend the last convention but while away I was able to visit the Combined Stamp and Coin Show which was staged by the Winnipeg Philatelic Society, Chapter 86, and the Manitoba Coin Club at the Marlborough Hotel in Winnipeg on June 7th and 8th. This was designed to be a dry run for the 1970 R.P.S.C. Convention which will be hosted by the Winnipeg Philatelic Society, and as such was successful.

While in Winnipeg, I was also invited to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of "MANIPEX 70", which will be held from June 24 to 27 at the Marlborough Hotel in Winnipeg. They will also be hosts to the Society's 42nd Annual Convention. General Chairman is Glen Hansen, who is aided by an active committee comprising Clayton Steidl as Secretary, Ray Smith, Bob Foures, Vic Popiel, Wally Larsen, Jim Breet, Art Priestly, George Warnock and Stuart Clark, who supplies a great deal of news to this magazine.

It is expected that one of the 1970 commemorative stamps will have its first day during the Convention. Watch for future announcements.

☆ ☆ ☆

BINDER FOR C.P.

We have been able to make arrangements with the firm of Easibind Ltd. to provide members with a strong binder which will hold 12 (two years) issues plus the Year Book. The title will be blocked in gold on a green rexine cover. As each binder costs only $3.00, this is an economical method of keeping your Canadian Philatelists in good condition for reference.

If you are interested in obtaining the binders, send a Money Order for $3.00 for each binder required to:

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Our thanks are due to Member Wayne Curtis for the initial contact which made this arrangement possible.

☆ ☆ ☆

THE NUGENT CLOUGHER AWARD — 1968

The judging of this International Award for Postal History Research took place on 12th May 1969, and the medal was awarded to J. J. Winkler for his work 'Handbuch der Schweizer Vorphil-



The English love their weather
While the Scotsman likes his Scotch

The Dutch can make good cheese
On Fondue the Swiss are keen

In Spain they sip their Jerez
The Danes they know their lager

For the Germans the Frankfurter
is like the leeks so loved by Welsh

The Irish wear their Shamrock
Not as Saris in Bombay . . . .

The Ameircan fancies Bourbon
while the Canadian prefers Rye

The Swedes nibble Smorgasbord
while the Italians inhale spaghetti

The French love their frog legs
The Afrikaans prefer their kopje

The Aussies chase their Kangaroos
while New Zealand pet their kiwis.

Different climates, different diets,
different habits and even different religions
and many different races,
but they all have one thing in common,
their knowledgeable collectors buy and sell
their fine postage stamps through

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atelie — 1695-1850'. The presentation of this medal, together with that won last year by M. Raymond Salles took place at the Banquet of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain in Bristol on June 27th.

For the second year, the members of the Awards Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. E. Gerrish, were M. Pierre Langlois, P. C. Pearson, T. V. Roberts, and A. W. Robertson. Judging was of all those unsuccessful entries for 1967 and the new nominations for this International Award. These had been received from North America, Australia, India and Europe, as well as the United Kingdom. All entries stand for 4 years.

☆ ☆ ☆

I hope that you have liked the articles which have appeared in our magazine recently. They were written by members who were good enough to share their knowledge with you. If you have an interesting collection or sideline, why not write a short article on it and submit it for publication? Only by spreading our knowledge can we make a contribution to both our society and philately in general. Original articles on almost any philatelic subject are needed and arrangements can be made to provide illustrations if necessary.

☆ ☆ ☆



The first of three magazines published by PHILYMPIA 1970 — London's International Stamp Exhibition which will be held in the Empire Hall, Olympia, London, from September 18th to 26th 1970 —has now been published.

The contents include a complete list of Overseas Commissioners in 35 philatelically-active countries whose collectors may enquire through their Commissioner for details of how to enter a collection in PHILYMPIA 1970.

Plans for each of the four floors on which the Exhibition will be sited show just how easy it will be to locate any particular exhibit. Lifts and escalators connect all floors making any part of the display readily accessible.

A helpful article "Presentation for Exhibition" is one of several features which make PHILYMPIA Magazine No. 1 more than just something every intending competitor should have by him for reference.

COMPLIMENTS OF

CANADIAN BANK NOTE
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Canadian Provinces



We have pleasure in offering below some interesting items taken from the extensive stocks of British North America available from our Rare Stamp Department:—

BRITISH COLUMBIA VANCOUVER IS. 1860 S.G. 3 2½d. pale reddish rose on 1864 cover to London with United States of America 24c. stamp affixed over former. Most unusual and interesting item, bearing "San Francisco" Jan 28, 1864 c.d.s. black "Paid" in oval, "London Paid" red cancel, New York Packet c.d.s. in red and manuscript via "West India Mail", Ex. Jessup @ **$481**
1860 S.G. 3 2½d. pale reddish rose cancelled by red duplex '4' (Yale) @ **$ 91**

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1868-71 S.G. 27 $1 green, overprinted in green, mint, attractive example with R.P.S. certificate ..... @ **$156**

NEW BRUNSWICK 1851 S.G. 1 3d. bright red, superb deep colour, used with grid cancel, large margins on all sides, including part of another stamp. Very fine example ..... @**$182**
1851 S.G. 3 6d. yellow, used with grid cancel, good margins all round including part of another stamp, superb ..... @ **$650**
1860-63 S.G. 7 1c brown purple in block of thirty, full original gum, possibly largest block known and rare in multiple of this shade ..... @ **$910**

NOVA SCOTIA 1851-57 S.G. 3 3d. bright blue, superb example with large margins on envelope, from Halifax to Charlottetown P.E.I. Most attractive item ..... @ **$130**
1860-63 S.G. 27 10c scarlet mint block of six from lower right corner of sheet, showing "Stitch" watermark, scarce ..... @ **$ 47**

PRINCE EDWARD IS. 1867-8 S.G. 30 and S.G. 30a 3d. blue mint block of ten from top left of sheet, showing two horizontal pairs imperforate between and variety "PENOE" on stamp five, row one ..... @ **$130**

ALL THE ABOVE ITEMS ARE OFFERED SUBJECT UNSOLD
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If you would like to see any of the above, or similar material please airmail:— **JOHN FARTHING,**

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391 Strand, London, W.C.2, England

THE FLOURESCENT STAMPS OF CANADA

By WILLIAM PEKONEN, R.P.S.C. 7526

First — some background information to provide a foundation.

Every postal administration is seeking an economical answer to a common problem—the problem of sortation. It is desireable to have the envelope with the address side face-up with the stamp placed in the upper right hand corner. Sorted in this manner saves time:

(1) when run through the cancellation machine
(2) when address is read and mail is to be directed to proper designation

Some experiments have been conducted using machines to identify stamps possessing various qualities i.e.—graphite bars (Great Britain), Phosphor bars (U.S. and Canada). The complicating factor in earlier experiments was the use of bleached paper in the manufacture of envelopes. The bleach is used to give a 'whiter" appearance to the paper. It glows in various degrees when placed under an ultra violet light. It would be rather difficult to impose controls to eliminate the use of bleached envelopes. Widespread useage of the phosphor bars is prevented also because of the costs and difficulties in production.

There is, however, another method being used in the United States. A non-bleached stamp paper is coated with an invisible dye. The dye reacts to a controlled short wave-length ultra violet light and triggers the sorting machine. This method has advantages whereby some measure of control can be instituted. Some examples of this type are found in the Lief Erickson and Walt Disney stamps. Under a long wave ultra violet light, no discernable difference appears. Under a short-wave light, however, the stamp glows with a lemon yellow colour whereas the bleached envelope appears as a blue-white colour.

Up until recently, Canada has consistently used a non bleached paper. Under an ultra-violet light, it has a very unattractive dull purple appearance. The tagged stamps of Canada are well known. The phosphor bars glow for a short period after being exposed to short wave ultra violet light. The stamp paper is of a non-bleached type to emphasize the glow.

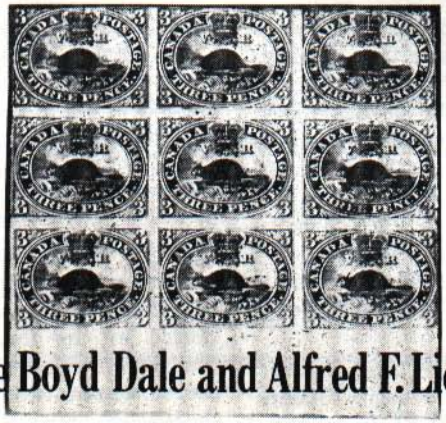
Another curiousity (which this writer has dubbed as the "halo effect") is caused by the flourescent oil-base ink used by cancellation machines. The oil causes a glow when observed under a short-wave ultra-violet light. At present, it has been observed only on Canadian Stamp cancellations. The ink carries the design through the paper and the cancellation design can be observed on either side.

Now we come to a most interesting difference. A departure from the usual has been noticed on Canadian Stamps beginning with the Meteorological stamp. Listed in the order of issuance are the differences observed to date:

—Up to and Including "Toronto" Commemorative No flourescense
—Meteorological 2 distinct types
  (a) yellow colour flourescent with non flourescent paper
  (b) yellow colour flourescent with flourescent paper
—Narwhal 3 distinct types
  (a) Non flourescent paper
  (b) slightly flourescent paper
  (c) distinctly flourescent paper
—International Hydrological decade 2 distinct types
  (a) non flourescent paper
  (b) face-side only flourescent coating
—Nonsuch — non-flourescent
—Lacrosse — non-flourescent

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BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

offered by order of the Executors of the Louise Boyd Dale Estate for the benefit of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York.

This auction will comprise the third of the Dale-Lichtenstein auctions devoted to the British North American issues. While there will be a further sale of Canada in December 1970, this auction will complete the issues of the Provinces.

Very many exceptional pieces have been witheld from the previous auctions for inclusion on this occasion.

Reserve the catalogue now, $1 (refunded to purchasers).

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—George Brown — non-flourescent
—Henri Bourassa — distinctly flourescent paper
—John McCrae — distinctly flourescent paper
—15c. — 1918 Armistice — non-flourescent paper
—Curling — non-flourescent paper
—Vincent Massey — flourescent paper
—50c. Suzor-Cote — flourescent paper
—5c. Christmas Stamp — distinctly flourescent
—6c. Christmas Stamp — distinctly flourescent
—I.L.O. - 6c. — distinctly flourescent

Correspondence with the Post Office department has confirmed that "brightened" stamp paper has been used in manufacturing commemoratives to achieve the desired effect when producing multi-coloured stamps. A smoother surface is also being used. Perhaps Mr. Reiche or another person who has personal contact with the printers could obtain more complete technical information about the papers being used. In particular I am curious to learn more about the hydrological stamp which shows flourescence on the face-side only. Who knows the answer?

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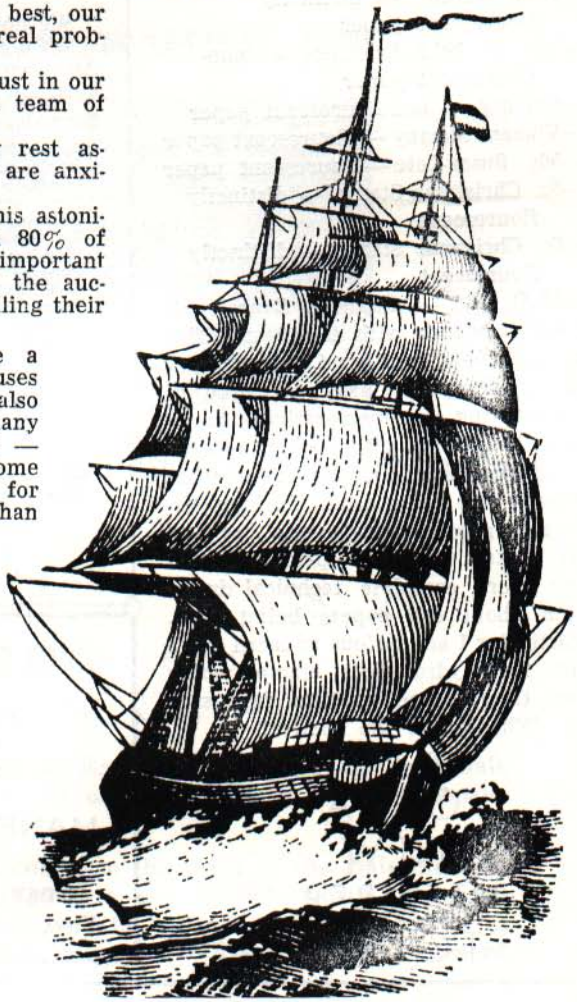
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A general inquiry had this astonishing result: more than 80% of those people who own important collections would prefer the auction when thinking of selling their property.

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Westbound letter carried by the CALEDONIA, presumably in 1841, on a voyage leaving Liverpool on 4 March and arriving Halifax on 18 March. This letter must have had an enclosure, as double postage was paid. The ocean postage was prepaid, as shown by the PAID datestamp and the value in manuscript, which are both in RED. The squared 2½d stamp representing the inland B.N.A. single postage of 2d. Sterling (2½d. Currency) was applied in error in England and subsequently crossed out and 5d. in manuscript added. These latter marks are in BLACK indicating postage due on delivery.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE EARLY DAYS OF THE CUNARD LINE

By J. C. ARNELL

III The Impact of Steam on the Transatlantic Mails

During the first three weeks of July 1840, Samuel Cunard announced the start of his steam packet mail service in advertisements in the Halifax NOVA SCOTIAN and limited these to the maiden voyage of the BRITANNIA and her planned return trip from Halifax on Saturday, 1 August. During the next three weeks, the advertisements were expanded to include the maiden voyage of the ACADIA and also the first solicitation for passengers. These advertisements read in part:

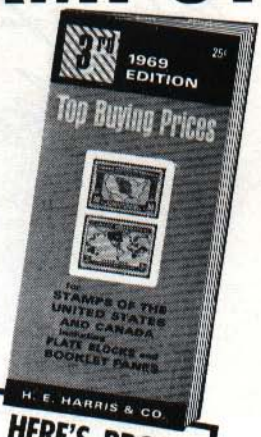
"The BRITANNIA, will leave Halifax for Liverpool, G. B. on Monday the 3d of August. For passage apply at the office of S. CUNARD & CO. THE ACADIA will be dispatched from Liverpool, G. B. for Halifax and Boston on the 4th August. The Halifax, St. John, P.E. Island, Pictou and Miramichi papers will discontinue the former advertisement and insert the above.

July 23"

A month later, after the safe arrival of the ACADIA on schedule, Cunard apparently felt confident that his enterprize was going to be a success and that he would be able to honour his contract, for he began to advertize the service for the remainder of the year, together with the passage prices. This advertisement is illustrated. It is interesting

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		3rd Edition 1969 Buying Price	1968 Buying Price	3rd Edition 1969 Buying Price	1968 Buying Price
	UNITED STATES				
114	1869 3¢ Locomotive	**4.75**	3.40	**.45**	.34
186	1879 6¢ Lincoln, soft paper	**18.75**	12.50	**.60**	.40
235	1893 6¢ Columbian	**4.00**	2.65	**2.10**	1.55
245	1893 $5.00 Columbian	**165.00**	115.00	**115.00**	86.00
291	1898 50¢ Trans-Mississippi	**45.00**	30.00	**11.00**	8.25
302	1902-03 3¢ Jackson	**1.50**	1.00	**.22½**	.14
400A	1913-15 10¢ Pan-Pac. orange, perf. 12	**20.00**	16.50	**1.10**	.82
417	1912-14 12¢ Franklin, perf. 12	**1.15**	.90	**.25**	.18½
588	1923-26 7¢ McKinley, perf. 10	**.45**	.30	**.40**	.27
643	1927 2¢ Vermont	**.14**	.12	**.13**	.11½
847	1939 10¢ Tyler – coil	**.50**	.32½	–	–
878	1940 10¢ Addams	**.20**	.15	**.14**	.12
1075	1956 11¢ FIPEX Souvenir sheet	**.80**	.70	**.50**	.40

To meet the ever-increasing demands of our customers, we continually replenish our supply of stamps of the United States and Canada . . . and we're willing and able to pay the higher prices. The examples stated above are typical of the many hundreds of buying price increases which forced a brand new 3rd edition of H. E. Harris' TOP BUYING PRICES guide. Send for your copy now – THEN SELL TO US FOR PROMPT CASH PAYMENT.

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"IF YOU HAVE STAMPS TO SELL"

to note that the westbound passage at 34 guineas ($163) to Halifax and 38 guineas ($182) to Boston was more expensive than that in the other direction, $125 from either Boston or Halifax. This reflected the longer average trip length westward against the prevailing winds and weather, which probably amounted to about two days.

Today it is hard to imagine the effect on the colonists of having a mail arrive from England within a day or two of when it was scheduled and to know that the mails to England would always leave Halifax on the 3rd or 18th of each month, except during the winter when the single monthly voyage would depart Halifax on the 3rd of the month. Contemporary writing seems to reflect the situation better than any modern description, and the following is the part of the report of the arrival of the ACADIA at Halifax on 15 August 1840 on her maiden voyage, which appeared in the 20 August edition of the Halifax NOVA SCOTIAN:

"The STEAMSHIP ACADIA. Some of the more sanguine believers in the almost miraculous powers of steam, thought that the Acadia might be in a Saturday — others did not look for her till Sunday or Monday, while bets might have been taken that she would not arrive till Tuesday — when, just about an hour before sunset on Saturday evening, a repeat was hoisted for a square rigged vessel east — five minutes after up went the Packet signal, and before the clouds of the west had lost their purple hues, the Steamer had glided majestically up our noble harbour, and taken her place in Cunard's dock, having been cheered by gratified crowds on the wharves as she passed along. She made the passage in 11 days and 3 hours, and was detained off the harbour 12 hours by the fog. She brought 63 passengers . . . .

The scene of bustle and excitement at the wharf, consequent on the arrival and departure of a Steamer, is

Martin Apfelbaum:



How can we sell philately? To the readers of this colum it isn't necessary, because you have all been exposed to the hobby and appreciate what it can do for you. Those who must be reached are the countless millions that miss the relaxation, fellowship and beauty that stamps can add to their lives.

If every collector, this year, would set a goal of adding a likely prospect to our fold, we would double the number of stamp collectors in our country. It matters not whether this new collector is a small boy or a retired bank president. There are many reasons to share our interest.

The educational benefits remain unsurpassed. The world of sports, historical figures, modes of fashion, transportation, wild life, science, geography and botany are but a few that come to mind at once. There are countless others. Stamps are an avocation with no rules. Everyone's approach is different. No two collections are identical. This thought alone becomes refreshing in a mass production society.

Stamp collectors are one of the groups that hold no religious, political, or racial bias. Age, sex, wealth or proverty does not enter into the appeal one collector has for another. The stories of all are interesting and warm friendship exists among them all.

Just think a little of this pledge I suggest. "I promise to introduce one new member into the fascinating world of philately each year from this day forth." Think about it. Today is the day to begin.

Martin L. Apfelbaum

Executive Vice-President.

Earl P. L. Apfelbaum, Inc.,
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Under Contract with the "Lords of the Admiralty."

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Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, and Passengers
To Halifax.

Britannia,	Captain	Henry Woodruff.
Acadia,	Do	Robert Miller.
Caledonia,	Do	Richard Cleland.
Columbia,	Do	

The Acadia will leave Boston on Tuesday the 1st, and Halifax on Thursday the 3d of September, for Liverpool, G. B.

The above vessels will be despatched from Liverpool, as follows:

Eighteen Hundred and Forty.

July	4th	October	4th
August	4th	Do	19th
September	4th	November	4th
Do	19th	December	4th

And will leave Boston, calling at Halifax, from whence the vessels will sail on the 3d August, 3d September, 3d and 18th October, 3d and 18th November, and 3d December.

Passage, including Provision and Wines,

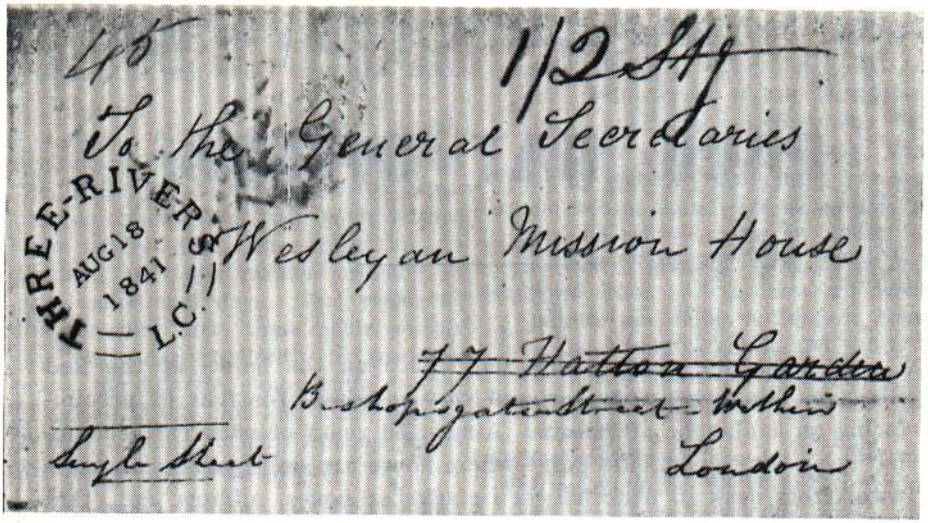
To Halifax, 34 guineas,
Boston, 38 guineas,
Steward's Fee, 1 guinea.

From Boston and Halifax to Liverpool, 125 dollars.
Including Steward's Fee.
From Halifax to Boston, 20 dollars.

For Passage apply to
S. CUNARD & Co.

Halifax, 20th August, 1840.

Advertisement in the Halifax NOVA SCOTIAN in August 1840 announcing the future sailings of the Cunard steam packets.
(Courtesy National Library of Canada)



Eastbound letter which would have travelled between Quebec and Pictou on the UNICORN on its way to Halifax. It crossed the Atlantic on the COLUMBIA, which departed for Liverpool on 3 Sept. 1841, arriving at the latter port on 14 Sept. As no postage was prepaid, the total postage of ½ Sterling is shown in BLACK to indicate that this amount is to be collected on delivery.

novel and amusing in the highest degree; and although by and bye we shall be used to it, it is strange enough to citizens of the olden times, who cannot even be brought to believe that there is any reality in it. Passengers who intend remaining rush on shore to meet relatives and friends —or to look out for quarters and secure their baggage. Those who are going on to Boston, are also in haste to make the best use of their time— to catch even a passing glance at the lions of a strange place — or to eat a meal and crack a bottle in a scene where they may be, for a few moments at least, unconscious of motion. Others are as busy securing berths and carrying baggage on board, that they may pay a visit to the Bostonians —while the Stokers shovel away for dear life, as though if money be the sinews of war, coals were the sinews of locomotion. Crowds of idlers are looking on, some examining the interior of the ship — and more, perhaps, gazing at her in mute wonder, trying in vain to familiarize the eye and the mind with her vast proportions, and almost persuading themselves into a belief in the practicability of the Windsor Railroad.

The scene at the Post Office is nearly as animated. Two double cars or carriages are drawn up in front, and quickly stowed with a score of huge bags, for which there is no room in the old Post Office, and which contain the Canada mails. Crack go the whips, and off they start, to make the over land journey in 17 hours, (we hope to see it reduced to 12 by better roads) and to join the Unicorn at Pictou. There is something very defective in this part of the line, although it is perhaps easier to notice than to remedy it. The English Mail Cars to Pictou carry no passengers,— not that they are restricted, but that the contractors do not like to feed horses for 15 or 30 days, which are not required by the ordinary amount of travelling on the road, in order that they may facilitate the transit

PACK RAT OFFERS:

Anyone who wanders into our office on the banks of the Red River in Winnipeg, moves around very carefully for fear of precipitating an avalanche of stamps. Almost 50 years of pack rat accumulating and it's got to the point where there are only narrow passageways from desk to desk between stacks of boxes. albums, etc., that reach right up to the ceiling.

Well we have started a centenary project of our own; to clear out all these accumulations. Lately we have been offering something called Philatelic Parcels at $2.00, each and the response has been fascinating. There are plenty of other accumulators besides ourselves and they, judging by the letters we get, most certainly enjoy going over what we send out.

YOU CAN START WITH A $2.00 PHILATELIC PARCEL ANYTIME, BUT BETTER STILL WE HAVE ALSO A SPECIAL $10.00 "PACK RAT" ASSORTMENT WHICH WE WILL TRADE YOU FOR A $10.00, BILL, CHECK, MONEY ORDER, 0R FACE VALUE IN U.S.A., CANADIAN STAMPS GOOD FOR POSTAGE.

See what we can really do to make certain you will never return the assortment (as of course it is returnable if unsatisfactory). It won't hurt to indicate your special philatelic interests.

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of passengers, who would of course object to pay more than the usual fare . . ."

A month later, when the BRITANNIA arrived at Halifax on her second trip, the Halifax paper noted that the transatlantic crossing had been made in less than twelve days, after returning to England after the maiden crossing in nine and a half days. This prompted the comment that "these noble vessels give, already, regularity in passages across the Atlantic, almost equal to that of a Mail Coach line, and place Halifax as near London, virtually as some towns within the United Kingdom."

Two weeks later, on 1 October 1840, the CALEDONIA made her maiden crossing in eleven days from Liverpool to inaugurate the twice a month mail service. For the remainder of the year, the three ships—ACADIA, BRITANNIA, CALEDONIA — made the trip in turn. The fourth ship of the line, the COLUMBIA, came into service with the January 1841 mail, after which the four ships operated in sequence — BRITANNIA, CALEDONIA, ACADIA, COLUMBIA — for the next two years, until the HIBERNIA joined the fleet in April 1842.

While the record shows how well Samuel Cunard fulfilled his contract, it remained for a writer in the New York COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, as quoted in the Halifax NOVA SCOTIAN, to sum up just how superior the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company was in comparison with its contemporaries.
He wrote at the end of 1841:

"The ships have been running **one year and a half,** with regularity almost unexpected and wholly unsurpassed. They have made more than **fifty** passages across the Atlantic, in summer and winter, in which they have experienced all the vicissitudes of weather, to a degree of severity rarely encountered, and have conveyed (including crew &c.) nearly **eight thousand souls,** and so far, **not a passenger was harmed,** and but one or two of the crew disabled. They have left this port in the midst of the most violent storms ever experienced on our coast; and have journied in safety, when sailing vessels must have perished, and two of them were exposed to the same dreadful storm in which the ill-fated "President" sunk never to be heard from. These facts, we repeat, indicate **something,** not only in favour of the strength, power and safety of the ships, but also something in favour of the capacity and skill of their officers."

Fortunately for the future, the man who accepted the challenge to introduce steam vessels on a regular basis on the North Atlantic knew the value of both a well-built ship and a well-trained crew, and thus succeeded where a lesser man might have failed, as others did.

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NEW SEASON

During the summer months business has gone on much as usual with us. Collections have come in every week for appraisal, and a good percentage of these have been purchased by us.

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Coming Events

OCTOBER 1 to 5. "BNAPEX 69" Vancouver. W. E. Topping, 7430 Angus Drive, Vancouver 14.

OCTOBER 2 -5. A.P.S. CONVENTION, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

OCTOBER 17 to 19. "NOJEX" Newark, New Jersey, G. J. Neufeld, 33 Comfort Place, Clifton, N.J. 07011.

OCTOBER 30 to NOV. 1st. East Toronto Stamp Club Exhibition, Thorncliffe Market Place, Toronto.

NOVEMBER 1-2. "CORNPEX" 69 Scottish Rite Temple, P.O. Box 625, Bloomington, Ill. 61701.

NOVEMBER 28 to DEC. 7. "EXFILBO-69" Bogota, Colombia. Canadian Commissioner W. H. P. Maresch, 8 Temperance St., Toronto.

1970

MAY 8-10. UNIPEX III. Syracuse. Contact R. P. Hedley, 7861 Gull Lane, Bridgeport, N.Y.

SEPTEMBER 18-26 — LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. Exhibition Secretary Walter House, 418 Strand, London W.C.2, England.

OCTOBER 15-18 — APS CONVENTION, Honolulu, Hawaii, at Sheraton-Osano Hotel. Host: Hawaiian Philatelic Society.

1971 INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUDAPEST, SEPT. 4-12. Canadian Commissioner W. H. P. Maresch, 8 Temperance St., Toronto.

1976. PHILADELPHIA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—MAY 21st to 30th. Secretary—A. H. Kessler 7934 Pickering Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19150, U.S.A.

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No.	Price	No.	Price
104a	.57	251a	.33
106a	.61	252B	.28
149a	1.60	254a	.56
150a	1.85	254B	.33
165B	1.85	284a	.12
166C	3.95	286B	.33
196B	4.65	306B	.56
218B	4.00	325a	.12
231B	.42	327a	.13
233a	.50	327B	.23
249a	1.50	328B	.20
249B	.23	336a	.35
249C	.23	337a	.12
250a	2.25	340a	.30
250B	2.10	C9a	.62

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THE AGENTS OF DESTRUCTION

By KENNETH ROWE

A recent report in one of our Chapter Bulletins referred to the damage caused to stamps by a type of plastic mount and I felt that some discussion of the causes of philatelic deterioration would be of value at this time.

Paper deteriorates for many reasons. Some of these causes are beyond the control of the stamp collector but some of them are either compounded. or caused, by the collector himself.

1. Chemical Migration Damage

The chemical phenomena of migration is one of the biggest culprits in the philatelic damage field. Low grade paper has a high degree of acidity and these chemical componds will migrate to anything mounted or held in contact with such papers.

The main culprits are cheap album pages, black paper pages or mounts, cardboard stiffeners inside covers and cheap interleaving. All of these products are acidic and will cause damage to stamps.

It never fails to amaze me that a collector will pay several hundred dollars for a set of stamps and then proceed to mount them on little squares of cheap black paper. A good quality album page of 100% Rag Bristol may cost a little more to purchase because of the extra care which has gone into its manufacture but in the long run it will save money by providing a less damaging environment. Black paper mounts and pages should be avoided like the plague. You have only to examine an old postcard or photo album to realize what this ink, or dye, impregnated paper can do to material mounted upon it.

The composition of the paper, the ink or the gum of the stamps themselves may sometimes be of poor quality and unless they are mounted on a good quality, chemically neutral page the effects of aging will be accelerated.

Many of you have seen, as I have, letters from the 16th and 17th century which show the paper as firm and crisp to-day as when it was first made, and we have also seen letters from 20 or 30 years ago which are now going brown and brittle. The reason for this, of course, is the difference in manufacturing processes which has occurred in the last two centuries. Before 1792 paper manufacturing processes built a degree of protection into the paper itself. An Alkaline bleach was used. It was washed in hard water containing calcium and often chalk was used as a whitener.

Consequently, such papers are very low in acidic content and are extremely permanent. The introduction of chlorine as a bleach in 1792, followed by the use of alum in sizing have ensured that all papers produced after that date are very acidic. This means that they deteriorate at a much facter rate. Paper, like all other things, is, of course, dependent on initial quality; obviously a paper which was cheap when purchased cannot be expected to have the same degree of permanence that will be achieved by a good quality paper.

2. Plastic "Protection" Damage

When dealing with plastic materials, one should always remember the old Indian proverb that "there is no way to catch a snake that is as safe as not catching him". There are too many factors which contribute to deterioration which are inherent in the stamps and covers themselves, and the environment in which they are stored, without adding another one.

The use of plastic materials for philatelic purposes seems to increase each year and they are now being used for interleaving, stock book strips, pockets and mounts.

It is unfortunate that these plastic materials have not been with us long

enough to have stood the test of time. There are already several reported instances in the philatelic press of damage caused to philatelic material by plastic protection of one sort or another. (1)

Although manufacturers of these products guarantee that they are perfectly harmless, one wonders if, in twenty years' time when any damage becomes obvious, the manufacturers would replace the damaged items or even still be in business- Collectors should note that the **only** plastic protection accepted by the U.S. Bureau of Standards for archival purposes is cellulose acetate componded to their own formula. Mylar and polyethylene films are being considered but extensive tests have **not** been conducted. Collectors should be aware that they are risking **irreversible** chemical changes in their stamps and covers by using these untested materials.

It is impossible for the individual collector to determine the quality of any plastic product until it is too late. It is safer to avoid these products until time has passed judgment upon their permanence and neutrality.

The damage caused by plastic adhesive tape is well known and it should **never** be used for any philatelic purpose. The nature of the adhesive means that eventually fibres and adhesive will bond into a brittle. oily mass and no solvent has yet been found which will remove the stain when such decomposition is advanced.

3. Light Damage

The action of light in combination with oxygen causes a breakdown of all types of cellulose and exerts a chemical effect upon most types of ink. It can and does penetrate up to five layers of paper protection and the foxing around the edges of an old book is quite often caused by light penetrating from the edge of the page inwards. Collections should not, therefore, be stored in brightly lit locations but should be kept in closed cupboards. Particular care should be taken when exhibiting the material at exhibi tions that direct daylight does not fall on the material.

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CHAPTER MEETINGS

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

MEET 8.00 P.M.
THURSDAYS
CHATEAU LAURIER
Secretary:
John Bailey, 585 Roosevelt Ave. Ottawa 13
— Visitors Welcome —

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

CHAPTER 5 OF THE ROYAL
Meetings at 7.30 p.m. on
SECOND and FOURTH THURSDAYS
(except in July and August)
— at —
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33 Melrose Avenue
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R A STAMP CLUB OTTAWA

(CHAPTER 41, RPSC)
Weekly Meetings at
THE R. A. CENTRE
2451 Riverside Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario.
(Except June, July and August)
Visitors Welcome—Phone 733-5100

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month (July & August excepted) at the North York Memorial Community Hall.
5090 Yonge St., Willowdale, Ontario.
Secretary—Mrs. M. Summerfield, Phone 221-0375
— VISITORS WELCOME —

SAY YOU SAW IT IN CP

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meetings on the SECOND THURSDAY of each month, (except July and August) at 7.45 p.m.
SECRETARY: Chas. W. Marshall, 2612 Victor Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
EMPRESS HOTEL, VICTORIA, B.C.
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EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Meetings at the Y.M.C.A.
Kingston Road & Beach Ave.
1st & 3rd TUESDAYS
Secretary: Raymond Reakes
188 Woodmount Ave., Toronto 6
Phone: 425-1545
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Chapter No. 45
Royal Philatelic Society of Canada
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INDUSTRIAL MORTGAGE & TRUST CO.
Colbourne & Cathcart Blvd.
Sarnia, Ontario Canada
Pres.—Gary Peterson
Secretary—Arthur J. Bentley
290 South Vidal St.,
Sarnia, Ont. Canada

UNION PHILATELIQUE DE MONTREAL

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R.P.S.C. #3 Montreal, P.Q.
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WINNIPEG IN 1970

HIGH PRICES PA

BUYING LIST OF SWEDI

Dear fellow dealer or collector:

If you have for Sale any better Swedish stamps in high condition, please check this list. If not, you might have a friend who wants to sell Sweden or you might run across stamps from that country later on.

Paying the net prices quoted in this list I am constantly purchasing for stock and my own collection **better** Swedish singles and sets, mint and used, in very fine or better condition. Also in quantities. Mainly issues before 1940.

Before sending anything on approval, please read the following terms and observations:

1.) Prices paid net in **U.S.** Dollars. Prompt payment resp. return guaranteed.
2.) Only items in very fine or better condition can be accepted. Do not waste your own time and mine by sending stamps in inferior condition, because I simply cannot use them.
3.) Considering the cost of time and postage, please do not send approvals totalling less than $50.00 cat. - value.

Sweden Used

Scott No.	*Will pay net U.S. $*
1 (only with certificate)	300-500.00
2	10.00
3 (certificate)	125.00
4	70.00
5 (certificate)	275.00
6, 10, 11, each	3.00
7 a	20.00
8, per 10	3.00
9	.75
12	7.50
13, 16 each	2.00
14	18.00
15	65.00
17	.80
18	5.00
19, per 10	5.00
20	3.25
21	7.50
23	.70
24	3.00
25	.80
26	4.00
27	5.50
31, per 10	4.00
34	1.10
36, per 10	4.00
37	40.00
38, per 10	5.00
44	2.75
51	4.50
66	3.75
118 a	110.00
161	7.00
165	.80
189	22.00
194	1.25
195, 196 each	.55
200 - 211, each denomination 50% of Scott 1969	
212	2.00
216 - 227, each denomination 50% of Scott 1969	
228	2.00
229	2.40
263	1.00
328	1.40
479 - 483	1.75
B 1 - 10	9.50
B 11	20.00
B 12 - 21, each denomination 50% of Scott 1969, if well-centered	
C 1 - 3	3.50

Sweden Used (Cont'd)

Scott No.	*Will pay net U.S. $*
C 8 b	3.00
J 1	2.50
J 2	3.25
J 3	2.75
J 4	6.50
J 6	3.00
J 7	20.00
J 8, 9 each	2.50
J 10	3.00
J 11	5.50
J 18 a	1.25
J 19	11.00
J 22	2.00
LX 1	21.00
LX 2	35.00
01	2.00
02	2.40
03	3.00
04	3.25
05	8.00
07	4.00
08	2.25
09	2.50
010	7.00
011	5.75

Please note! Premium prices paid for classic issues on covers up to 1890.

Sweden Unused

(must be with original gum, never hinged or lightly hinged)

1, reprint perf. 14	140.00
1, reprint perf. 13	50.00
2	135.00
2, reprint perf. 14	135.00
2, reprint perf. 13	50.00
3, reprint perf. 14	140.00
3, reprint perf. 13	50.00
4, reprint perf. 14	140.00
4, reprint perf. 13	50.00
5, reprint perf. 14	140.00
5, reprint perf. 13	50.00
6	17.50
7 a	38.00
8	12.00
10	42.00
11	36.00
12	42.00
13	10.00
14	42.00
15	85.00
16	16.00
6 - 16, reprints each	17.00

Sweden Unused (Cont'd)

Scott No.	*Will pay net U.S. $*
17	6.50
19	23.00
20	22.00
21	70.00
22	6.50
23	37.00
24	45.00
25, 26 each	37.00
27	48.00
28	3.50
29	15.00
30, 31 each	11.00
32	2.50
33	11.00
34	3.25
35	20.00
36	18.00
37	165.00
37, reprint	20.00
38	35.00
39	20.00
41	2.00
42	3.75
43	4.25
44	3.00
45	10.00
46	5.50
47	9.50
48	10.00
49	9.00
52 - 55 (4)	3.75
56, 57 each	.60
56, full bklt. of 30	80.00
58	1.00
58, full bklt. of 30	100.00
59, 60, 61, each	3.50
62	6.00
63, 64 each	9.50
65	11.00
66	30.00
67 - 69	1.75
71	4.00
72	8.00
75, 76 each	3.00
77	.60
77, full bklt. of 20	100.00
80	1.00
80, full bklt. of 20	100.00
82	1.50
82, full bklt. of 20	125.00
83	2.75
83, full bklt. of 20	125.00
86	3.50
87	4.50

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4.) Stamps issued before 1938 are accepted lightly hinged. Later issues are purchased only in never hinged condition. Booklets must be **complete.** The correct numbers of stamps contained in each booklet are quoted in the list.

5.) I reserve the right to decline too big quantities of the same stamp, if stock already filled up.

6.) As you can easily see, prices mostly range between 40% and 50% of Scott 1969, which is a high average buying percentage, but there are some items amounting to 70%, 80% and even 90% of catalog!

7.) This buying list is valid until Spring 1970. Res. for any misprints.

COLLECTIONS!

If you intend to sell a whole collection of Sweden or Scandinavia **inclusive** Sweden, not too small, send me a short description, cat. - value if possible, and your asking price. Do not send any collections for inspection until I have confirmed my interest in same. Prices paid for whole collections vary, depending on condition.

Sweden Unused (Cont'd)

Scott No.	*Will pay net U.S. $*
88	8.00
89	7.00
90, 92	380.00
94	15.00
116	.60
117, 118 each	1.00
118 a	110.00
120	2.50
122	.25
126	.60
126, full bklt. of 20	13.00
127	1.10
127, full bklt. of 20	28.00
131, full bklt. of 20	28.00
133	26.00
139	1.75
141	2.75
142	1.50
143	1.25
145	2.50
146	2.25
147	.45
148	3.00
151	.80
152	4.50
153	1.75
155	.60
156	10.00
157, 159 each	.80
161	9.00
164	.60
165	6.00
166., full bklt. of 20	15.00
167	3.00
168	2.00
169, 171 each	1.20
175	1.60
177	3.50
179	3.75
181 a	1.75
183	2.00
184, 185 each	.50
186	1.50
187, 188 each	1.20
190	3.00
190, full bklt. of 20	60.00
191	2.75
191, full bklt. of 20	55.00
192	1.20
192, full bklt. of 20	25.00
194	1.50
195, 196 each	3.25
200 - 211, each denomination 50% of Scott 1969	

Sweden Unused (Cont'd)

Scott No.	*Will pay net U.S. $*
212	2.25
216 - 227, each denomination 50% of Scott 1969	
228	2.25
229	20.00
229, full bklt. of 40	800.00
230 - 235 (6)	9.50
230, full bklt. of 20	8.00
231, full bklt. of 20	13.00
235	5.00
236	.40
236, full bklt. of 20	8.00
238	.60
239 - 247 (9)	9.00
239, full bklt. of 20	10.50
240, full bklt. of 20	14.00
241, full bklt. of 20	15.00
248 - 262 (15)	32.00
248, full bklt. of 18	11.00
249, full bklt. of 18	10.00
250, full bklt. of 18	12.00
256	9.50
263	1.30
264, full bklt. of 20	3.50
267	1.60
270, 271, 272 each	1.20
273, full bklt. of 18	4.50
274, full bklt. of 18	4.50
277	2.25
278, full bklt. of 20	5.50
279, full bklt. of 20	5.50
282, 287 each	1.00
284	.85
289, full bklt. of 20	7.50
292, full bklt. of 20	3.50
295, 296 each	1.75
297, full bklt. of 20	9.00
298, full bklt. of 20	7.00
300, full bklt. of 20	3.60
312, full bklt. of 20	10.00
313, full bklt. of 20	9.00
315	1.75
316, full bklt. of 18	3.75
319, full bklt. of 20	4.00
321	.80
322 a	7.00
323, full bklt. of 20	3.75
325	.85
326, full bklt. of 18	2.25
328	2.75
329, full bklt. of 20	2.50
331	2.75
335, full bklt. of 20	2.00
337	.65

Sweden Unused (Cont'd)

Scott No.	*Will pay net U.S. $*
341, full bklt. of 20	12.00
346	.90
347, full bklt. of 20	.75
355	.75
356, full bklt. of 20	2..50
357, full bklt. of 20	5.00
359, full bklt. of 20	9.50
B1 - 10	10.50
B11	18.50
B12 - 21, each denomination 50% of Scott 1969, if well centered.	
B22 - 31	5.00
C1 - 3 (3)	6.00
C3	3.50
C8 b	14.00
J1	2.50
J2	3.50
J3	3.00
J4	6.75
J6	3.00
J7	22.00
J8, 9 each	2.50
J10	4.25
J11	13.00
LX 1	40.00
LX1, reprint perf. 14	40.00
LX1, reprint perf. 13	13.00
LX2	42.00
LX2, reprint perf. 14	42.00
LX2, reprint perf. 13	13.00
01	5.50
02, 3 each	22.00
04	11.00
05	30.00
06	8.00
07	28.00
08	40.00
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010	33.00
011	100.00
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Notes:

(1) B.N.A. Topics, Vol. 11, No. 7, 1954. Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol. 45, No. 3, 1966.
Bulletin of Canadian Armed Forces Stamp Exchange Club—January and May 1969, et al.

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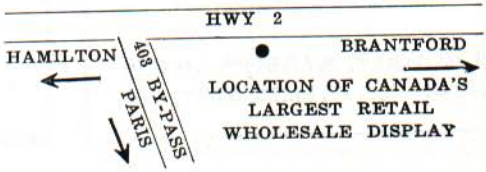
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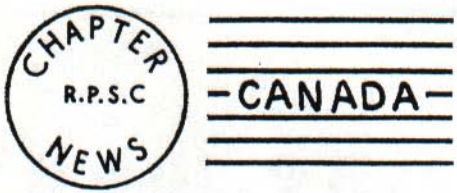
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Chapter Co-ordinator Jim Kraemer reports that only about 50% of our chapters have tried our slide shows. A complete list appears in the Year Book and is up-dated from time to time in C.P.

Jim also reports that, due to the hard work of the Societe de Philatelique de Quebec, Chapter 40, Slide shows #5, 20 and 24 are now available with French script. Thanks to Mr. A. Ben David, a new slide programme has been added to our growing list—#30 "Canada—100 Years of Confederation". While primarily intended for junior collectors, it is also of interest to mature philatelists.

We note that no chapters have yet been affiliated from Newfoundland, P.E.I., New Brunswick, Yukon or N.W.T. and there are also a number of cities that as yet have no chapter. Jim would be pleased to hear from any member who is interested in organising a club and he offers advice on organization, constitution and many other needs which a local club requires. Why not contact him today?

* * * *

RA TWO-DAY STAMP SHOW WAS A HUGE SUCCESS

The eighth annual stamp exhibition of the RA Stamp Club, of Ottawa, which was held on May 10 and 11 at the spacious RA Centre on Riverside Drive in Canada's Capital. was a huge success, according to its publicity director, Lorne Bentham.

This year's attendance broke all records. A little over 4,500 came to view the 110 displays of members of the RA club and philatelic organizations in eastern Ontario and northern New York state and Canada's Post Office Department, which joined forces to stage this philatelic event.

Most of the exhibitors competed for a number of awards.

The judges—Neville Spence, president of the Ottawa Philatelic Society, Colonel C. F. Black, of the Ottawa Philatelic Society and Henri Gauthier, of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada—chose the following exhibits as the best in their respective categories.

In the "Canada and Provinces" section, Major R. K. Malott captured the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada Plaque for his excellent display of Canadian airmail stamps, on and off cover, from 1928 to 1964.

Dr. J. C. Arnell, assistant deputy minister of National Defence received the RA Silver Tray for his comprehensive showing of the varieties of early Bermuda 'Ship' stamps, with a particular emphasis on their different perforations, shades and watermarks in the "British Commonwealth" category.

Jim Kraemer's display of selected pages from his Postal History collection of Pontifical States was one of the more popular exhibits of the two-day stamp show. Mr. Kraemer exhibited covers of the Pontifical States from 1458 to 1860. He received the RA Cup for the best in Postal History.

Mrs. Laurie E. Wright's exhibit of "Christmas on Stamps" on commercially printed illustrated album pages captured the "Apfelbaum Medal", donated by the well-known Apfelbaum Stamp Company of Philadelphia for the best display on printed pages.

Ed Beaubien's exhibit of "Heraldry on Stamps" in the topical division was awarded the Barnard Trophy.

In the "British Commonwealth" category of the Ottawa Philatelic Society section of the RA two-day stamp show, Colin Bayley received a Gold award for

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The above photo was taken at the official opening of the two-day exhibition of the RA Stamp Club of Ottawa, which was held on May 10 and11 at the RACentre. Shown here doing the honours in opening the RA show is R. W. (Bill) Eyre, Chief of Canada's Philatelic Agency. Looking on while the Philatelic Agency Chief is about to cut the ribbon to open the show are, from the left, Clayton Turner, member of the Board of the Directors which governs the activities of the Ottawa Civil Service Recreational Association of which the stamp club comes under their supervision; Alderman Don Kay, who represented Ottawa's Mayor D. B. Reid; Major R. K. Malott, who was chairman of the RA exhibition committee; Mrs. G. M. Geldert, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada; Mr. Eyre; and Ed Beaubien, president of the RA Stamp Club.

his entry of a selection of 19th Century covers of Barbados issues, including the Britannia, Queen and Sea Horses stamps.

A. J. Quattrocchi, of Smiths Falls Stamp Club of Smiths Falls, Ontario, received a gold award for his comprehensive collection of the postal markings of Canada from early 1800 to date.

In the Court of Honour of the RA show the Canadian Bank Note Company displayed for the first time at a philatelic exhibition the original painting from which the 1935 6-cents Canadian airmail stamp was produced.

Originally commissioned by the Canadian Bank Note Company, it was painted by A. E. Foringer of New York City as the subject for the 6-cents airmail stamp, issued by Canada in 1935.

The painting, incidentally, depicts "Daedalus", a mythical Greek architect and sculptor, who, according to legend, fashioned wings of wax and feathers for himself and his son, Icarus, when they fled from Crete to Sicily.

The Post Office Department displayed ten frames of die and colour proofs of Canadian stamps, which were valued at about $150,000. These included the 50-cents Suzor-Cote stamp, the Narwhal, Nonsuch, and Lacrosse commemoratives and the 1951 $1 fish resources issue.

The two-day RA stamp show was officially opened by R. W. (Bill) Eyre, Chief of Canada's Philatelic Agency. Those who attended the official opening on Saturday morning, May 10, were the following: Mrs. G. M. Geldert, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada; Alderman Don Kay, who represented Ottawa's May D. B. Reid; James Kraemer, who represented the RPSC; Captain R. Toop, chairman of Canadian Forces Base Rockcliffe Stamp Club; Neville Spence, president of the Ottawa Philatelic Society; Clayton Turner, a member of the Board of Directors which governs the activities at the RA Centre; Ed Beaubien, president of the RA Stamp Club and Lorne Bentham, the club's publicity director.

* * * *

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The St. Catharines Stamp Club Annual Exhibition and Bourse was largely attended. The Grand Award winner was Colin Troup of Jordan Station for an exhibit of early Niagara Peninsular Covers. This exhibit also won the Canadian Centennial Trophy. **Best B.N.A.**—Reg. Kingdon. **British Colonies** — Dr. Hugh Langley. **Foreign**—R. Hambleton. **Topical**—Wm. Hubert. **Best Open Competition**—Lloyd Houle, Kitchener. Apfelbaum Award; Album Printed paper—W. Free.

The Club recently paid return visits to the Niagara Falls (Ont.) and the Buffalo Bison Clubs.

Officers for 1969-70 are: Reg. T. Kingdon, President; Robt. Hambleton, Past Pres.; Colin Troup, Vice Pres.; Bruce McCausland, Sec'y; Mrs. E. Sinclair, Treasurer, Wm. Free, Wm. Hubert, Director. All the above were re-elected. Newly elected are: P. Paulin, 2nd Vice Pres. and Don Thomas, Director.

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127-30	14.50	C12	95.00
131-44	17.50	C13-C17	19.00
145-59	11.50	C18	187.50
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Society Reports

Applicants listed as new members have applied for membership in the Society and in accordance with the Constitution their names are hereby published. If no adverse reports are received within thirty days of publication, they will be admitted to full membership.

(*) Has requested that street address be left out)

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9147 Lamorie, Guy, 763 Scollard Street, North Bay, Ontario
9148 Maurer, Manfred, R.R. #4, Forest Road, Stratford, Ontario
9149 McEwen, Neil D., 120 Albert Street, Stratford, Ontario
9150 Stratton, John H., 313 St. David St., Stratford, Ont.
9151 Taylor, R. G., 46 Maryvale Crescent, Thornhill, Ontario
9152 Thorup, Theodore A., R.R. #2, Stratford, Ontario
9153 Wiedemann, Peter, R.R. #4, Stratford, Ontario
9154 Belke, Arnim, 1824 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11227, U.S.A.
9155 McDonald, Mrs. W. H., 26 Meadowglade Crescent, Willowdale 426, Ont.
9156 Sendbuehler, Dr. J. M., 2100 Marlowe Ave., N.D.G., Montreal, P.Q.
9157 Cunningham, J. Gordon, 47 Harringay Crescent, Agincourt 752, Ont.
9158 Malezian, Krikor S., Apt. 1204, 24 Leith Hill Road, Willowdale 427, Ont.

9159 Purdey, John W., 1 Lansdowne, Ave., Woodbridge, Ontario
9160 Brown, Co. Oliver B., P.O. Box 328, Falmouth, Mass. 02541, U.S.A.
9161 McEachern, G. Carlton,, 4 Cranston Road, Islington, Ontario
9162 Brownell, William F., 338 Elliott St. W., Windsor 12, Ontario
9163 Tully, Gerald F., 1061 Western Avenue, Peterborough, Ontario
9164 Von Klippstein, R. V., 1636 Hillcrest Avenue, Orlando, Fla. 32803 USA
9165 Cooper, Stephen E., Cliffside Park, Jamesville, N.Y. 13078, USA
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9171 Gitlin, Eugene, 309 McLean Place, Hillside, N.J. 07205, USA
9172 Forget, Maurice A., 269 Avenue les Erables, Laval-sur-le-lac, P.Q.
9173 Edwards, Felix Z. III, 69 West 9 Street, New York, N.Y. 10011, USA
9174 Tebby, John C., 531 Tait Street, Victoria, B.C.
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9187 Zehetner, Werner, P.O. Box 1854, Station "B", Montreal 110, P.Q.
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9189 McCullough, Cpl. E. R. R., P.O. Box 584, Obodo, Manitoba
9190 Petersen, J. E., 1200 Judge Place, Victoria, B.C.
9191 Lingham, Frederick C., AFCCG - NAVSUPPACT, Box 33, EPO, New York N.Y. 09521, USA
9192 Gottfried, Murray, 8944 Calvert Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19152 USA

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Burr, Russell, 266 St. Annes Road, Winnipeg 8, Man.
Campbell, Frank W., American House, 1900 N. Washington, Royal Oak, Mich. 48073 USA
Campbell, J. C., #8, Fairview Apts., R.R. #4, Kelowna, B.C.
Diespecker, Capt. Richard, 40 Wilwood Park, Winnipeg 19, Man.
Eastgate, G. R., C/o 12 Council Estate, Blaenplwyf, Aberystwyth, Cards, Wales, U.K.
Endres, Raymond E., 314 South Sixth Street, Burlington, Iowa 52601, U.S.A.
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Mueller, Dr. D., 529 Summit Street, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632, USA
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Peatman, Alfred N., 22 Second Street, Renforth, Saint John, N.B.
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Shorting, Don, 2114 Central Avenue, Victoria, B.C.
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Chapter Representative—
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Chapter Change

No. 49—Kingston Stamp Club, Kingston, Ontario
President—Ray Matthey,
94 Campbell Cresc., Kingston
R.P.S.C. Representative—
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CHAPTERS

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#78—Etobicoke Philatelic Society, Etobicoke, Ont. (7)
#79—Red Deer Stamp Club, Red Deer, Alta.
Life #2—Windsor "Y" Stamp Club, Windsor, Ont.
#92—Stratford Stamp Club, Stratford, Ontario (5)
#58—Kawartha Philatelic Society, Peterborough, Ont. (2)

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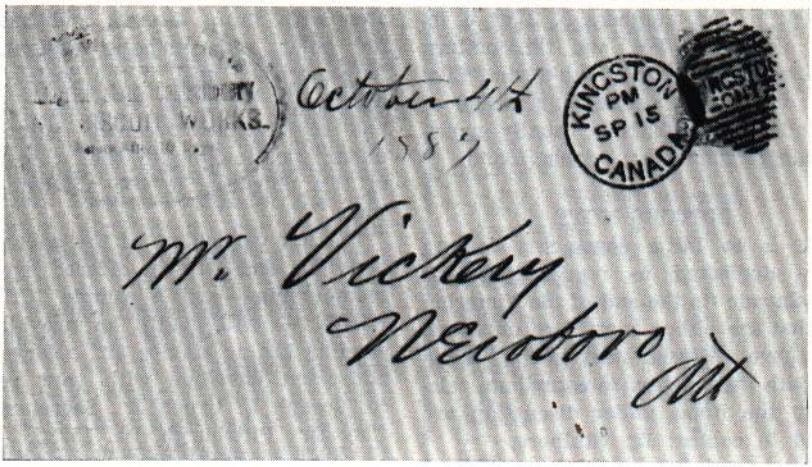
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WHAT'S NEW IN OLD CANADA

By DR. FRED STULBERG



THE "INGSTON" ONT. DUPLEX

The story of this strange mark begins in 1881 when, on October 26, the firm of Pritchard and Andrews proofed a duplex device composed of a 24mm. single full ring dater designating the post office as KINGSTON, CANADA in conjunction with a 14 bar oval killer 16½ x 25 mm. in size with the word KINGSTON below the sixth bar, and the word ONT splitting the seventh and eigth bars. The indicia in the dater was the three line variety with the time (AM or PM) at the top, the last two numbers of the year on the bottom and the month and day in the middle. The AM designation appears to be much less common than the PM as was often the case during this era.

This device remained in use until 1887 and then things started to happen. Around May 20 a heavy ink line joined the dater and the killer and the letter "K" disappeared from the word KINGSTON in the oval grid. At first the join line was relatively fine but strikes around the middle of June show this line extended in all directions (as above) and it became a definite part of the strike. Also, the "I" in KINGSTON was now involved.

At first glance one might say that this was the result of a separation of the two duplex components but, if this were the case, an ink void rather than an ink register would result. More likely this device did start to split and was repaired by a braze or weld. The first repair evidently did not hold and it became necessary to extend it. Hence it is the repair that registers the ink betwen the dater and killer.

During the period of use of the repaired device (latest known date: October 17, 1887), the year designation was not used. One would therefore assume that the damage, or the repair affected the device in such a way as to prevent the year from being inserted. However just to add a little mystery one strike during this period shows the year and several strikes just prior to the repair has the year omitted.

On July 2, 1887, likely because of the breakage, Pritchard and Andrews proofed a second hammer the same as the first except that the killer was ½mm.

wider. Its use was noted in October 1887 with the indicia complete as before the damage took place. However, between October 18 and November 8, 1889 the method of indicating time was changed to the numbers 2, 3 or 4 instead of AM or PM, and this pattern remained for the life of the device. Like many others that saw a long period of use, indicia irregularities, usually inverted time numbers, have been found.

EDITORS NOTE

This is to be a continuing feature article dedicated to report items of early Canada (to the end of the Victorian era) that are either heretofore unreported or have a special story to tell. Members with information to contribute relative to the items under discussion are invited to contact Dr. Stulberg.

☆ ☆ ☆

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF POLAR PHILATELISTS

The American Society of Polar Philatelists is an international organization of polar enthusiasts engaged in the collection, exchange and study of items of Arctic and Antarctic postal history.

One of the foremost objectives in collecting postally documented covers (envelopes) from the polar regions is to record significant and history-making events of exploration and development as they occur. It is this historical aspect of the hobby which is one if its most appealing facets. The astute collector can not only keep a record of today's events, but can also seek out and obtain mementoes of the long, bygone past.

The Society's journal, ICE CAP NEWS, is published bimonthly and keeps the membership informed on past, present and future polar activity in connection with "Operation Deepfreeze," exploring and scientific expeditions, tourist cruises, whaling, the navies of the world which operate in ice-filled waters, polar flights, drifting ice stations, icebreakers and supply ships, to name a few areas of interest it embraces. Acting as the periodical of record for this specialized type of philatelic endeavor, ICE CAP NEWS carries a variety of articles and reports profusely illustrated with cachets and postal markings which have originated with ships, aircraft and bases in the polar and sub-polar regions. A long-cherished goal of the Society is to produce a handbook of polar philately and efforts have recently gotten well under way looking to the achievement of this objective in the not-distant future.

Further particulars of the advantages, activities and services offered by ASPP membership — and a sample ICE CAP NEWS — will gladly be provided by sending 12c. in stamps and a large, self-addressed envelope with your request to: Joseph L. Lynch Jr., Secretary, 213 Clay Dr., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15235.



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THE YOUTH SECTION

Junior Contest registration date is nearing. If you have not yet entered your group or favorite young collector do it now.

The first portable display of the Youth Education Program will go on display in Ottawa in the early Fall. Other cities interested in having one can apply for it to the undersigned. The exhibits are bilingual. Display boards for the exhibits were donated by our President Harry Sutherland to whom we direct a sincere Thank You.

The second instalment of Mr. Eyre's informative talk follows:

Panes of stamps distributed to Post Offices bear straight edges on three sides, while those delivered to the Philatelic Service bear a straight edge on one side only. The philatelic stock is taken in the early production stage. The stock to be distributed to Post Offices is produced by removing four rows of perforating pins and by slitting where these pins normally would perforate.

The slitting is performed in four positions running with the web; that is to say, on the two outer edges and two cuts in the centre, splitting the web into two webs and producing a continuous scrap of paper about 20 milimetres in width from the middle of the web.

Stamps with a straight edge are a manufacturing requirement and since all panes of stamps produced on the web-fed press will bear at least one straight edge, such panes represent original, unaltered production. To endeavour to manufacture panes for philatelic sale with a full top margin rather than straight edge could be constructed as a form of artificial production.

One of the most significant features of the web-fed press is its perforating device. The perforator is in the form of a platen which operates on the principle of a cookie-cutter. The pattern of perforations which it produces are

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CANADA

referred to as perfect perforations with no overlapping on the corners of the stamp image. At the time the equipment first went into production the perforating device produced perforations with an approximate gauge of 10. It was subsequently recognized that a gauge of 10 was too coarse to ensure the easy separation of stamps, and arrangements were made for modifications to produce gauge 12 perforations, or thereabouts, the gauge by which Canadian postage stamps have been perforated for some years and which has proven quite satisfactory.

Early in 1968 some stamps were produced by lithography instead of by intaglio due to last minute difficulties discussed above. These stamps were perforated to an approximate gauge of 11. The paper originally ordered for the manufacture of these stamps was not suitable for lithographic printing and regular commercial stock had to be used. Two examples are the Meteorological and Hydrological stamp issues. One of the features of the paper especially developed for postage stamp production is its short fibres which contributes to clean perforations and easy tearing of the paper in either direction along the perforations.

Mr. Eyre's discussion will be continued. Comments on the published parts will be appreciated.

Michael Madesker

SALES DEPARTMENT

Once again we are off and running with a brand new season and after a summer which although rather mixed insofar as the weather was concerned, was good enough to afford me many relaxing and frustrating hours of golf.

At time of writing, material has not yet started to arrive but I would remind you that now is the time to start mounting your duplicates. I am going to need many books for the increased demand for material. During the summer months letters arrived from new members asking about circuits so I am requesting the following material.

CANADA—early to about 1925 . . . both mint and used, all types including varieties, town cancels etc., and stampless covers.

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BRITISH PACIFIC ISLANDS—all the islands, mint and used.

Blank sales books for mounting your surplus material, are available from the sales department. Cost is five for a dollar, postpaid, payable in advance. (no cheques please).

I should mention that Canadian plate blocks in general are NOT required. Towards the end of last season and during the recent Royal convention held here in Toronto, there appeared to be a dumping trend underway insofar as this phase of philately is concerned. If I should require any this column will inform you.

For security reasons all material received is put on micro-film and maybe you are considering the filming of your own collection. If so I would like to hear from you as it is possible my equipment can do the job you want. Just let me know the size of your album pages. They must of course be loose leaf.

O.K. lets go and start mounting.

Gordon F. W. Frost

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REVIEW—

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY LONDON, 1869-1969. Published by The Royal Philatelic Society London, 41 Devonshire Place, London, W.1, England. Price £5/5/- plus 10/6d. postage and packing.

This book (which has just been published as part of the centenary celebration of the R.P.S.L.) is an invaluable record of the first hundred years of the world's oldest continuous philatelic society and contains a most interesting record of its members, officers and achievements. There are 192 pages together with a considerable number of photographs and the work can be recommended to anyone who is interested in the history of stamp collecting or the history of the R.P.S.L.

H.S.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Most southerly of the West Indies is Trinidad which, with its north-easterly neighbour, Tobago, forms the second largest Commonwealth country in the Caribbean. Trinidad is geographically and biologically part of South America, from which it is separated by the narrow Gulf of Paria. It is sixteen miles east of Venezuela whose lofty mountain ranges are continued in Trinidad, Mount Tucuche (3,085 feet) in the north of the island being the highest. The hills are densely wooded, and are the haunt of many exotic birds. Geologically Trinidad is of immense interest, possessing mineral springs and mud volcanoes as well as the circular Pitch Lake at La Brea. Trinidad is a major Commonwealth producer of petroleum, but coal, iron, graphite and gypsum are also extracted though only in small quantities as yet. The island is remarkably fertile and well adapted to the growth of tropical products. At one time cocoa cultivation was the leading agricultural industry, but this has now been supplanted by sugar. Coffee and citrus fruits are also grown for export, and Trinidad is world famous for its Angostura bitters.

Tobago lies twenty miles north-east of Trinidad and consists of a single mountainous mass of volcanic origin rising to a height of 1,800 feet. Sheep - and horse - breeding is the main agricultural pursuit of the coastal valleys, but cacao, copra, coconuts and limes are grown for export. Nestling at the foot of Fort King George on the south-west side of Tobago, lies the capital, Scarborough, formerly known as Port Louis in French colonial times.

Both islands were discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498, the larger being named in honour of the Holy Trinity, while Tobago was originally named Asuncion (after the Holy Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary). No attempt was made to colonise them till the 1530s when a Spanish governor was appointed to rule Trinidad. Before the end of the century the town of San José de Oruna (now called St. Joseph) was founded as the island's capital. Tobago, however, seems to have been completely neglected in this early period, though legend has it that the English flag was raised there about 1550. Sir Walter Raleigh visited Trinidad in 1595, sacking San José and pillaging the Spanish colony. In the seventeenth century the Dutch and French raided Trinidad. England nominally ruled Tobago but in 1641 King Charles I granted the island to the Duke of Courland. Subsequently it received the unwelcome attentions of the Dutch (who named it New Walcheren) and then the French. By the Treaty of Paris, which brought the Seven Years War to an end, Tobago was ceded to Britain who lost it again in 1781, during the American War of Independence. Trinidad in the eighteenth century had a cosmopolitan population, reinforced by French refugees from St. Dominique (Hispaniola) during the early years of the French Revolution.

Both Trinidad and Tobago were ultimately captured by British forces during the French Revolutionary Wars, the former in 1797 and the latter in 1794. Tobago was restored to the French in 1806 but recaptured in 1811 and Britain was confirmed in possession by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. Britain's rights to Trinidad were ratified by the Treaty of Amiens in 1802. Since the Napoleonic Wars Trinidad and Tobago, which witnessed so many bloody upheavals during the colonial wars of the eighteenth century, have been left unmolested. Tobago formd a presidency of the Windward Islands colony until 1889 when it

was joined to Trinidad, its legal, postal and fiscal arrangements, however, being kept separate for a further ten years. In 1899 it became a ward of Trinidad under a warden and a magistrate and Trinidad laws and customs were made binding in Tobago. Trinidad is about 1.900 square miles in area, with a population of 900,000 while Tobago. 116 square miles in area, has a population of 33,000.

Postally Trinidad and Tobago were distinct till 1899, in which year their postal services were amalgamated. The stamps of Trinidad were in use in Tobago from then until 1913 when a new series, inscribed TRINIDAD & TOBAGO was introduced. A British post office was established in Trinidad in 1801 but its business was confined to the receipt and despatch of mail by the sailing packets, no delivery of letters being made beyond the boundaries of Port of Spain. In the years immediately following the assumption of British control the island was in an unsettled state, but in 1813 the governor, Sir Ralph Woodford restored internal order and set about improving the postal facilities. By 1816 the full pre-payment of postage on letters sent abroad via England was established. Such internal mail communication as did exist in the early nineteenth century was conducted by the captains of coastal ships who carried letters gratis between Port of Spain and San Fernando.

In 1847 the Governor of Trinidad, Lord Harris, wrote to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposing a properly organized postal system and the opening of nine post offices in the main towns and villages of the island. It was anticipated, however, that such a service would inevitably run at a loss and its introduction was delayed for four years pending negotiations between the colony and the Treasury in London, as to the apportionment of this district. In preparation for the introduction of the service, stamps were ordered from Perkins. Bacon in 1848. These were recess-printed in the design of Britannia seated on bags of sugar, subsequently used also for the earliest Perkins, Bacon issues for Barbados and Mauritius. These stamps bore no denomination, it being intended that the difference in value should be indicated by the colour, but when the stamps were eventually put on sale, in April 1851, both purple-brown and blue colours were used indiscriminately as penny stamps. Uniform penny postage was introduced on that date, inland post offices being opened at San Fernando and Port of Spain, while the police stations took on this role elsewhere.

The Government issues were, however, anticipated by some four years, by the release of a local stamp used to prepay postage on letters carried by a Trinidad shipping company. Thus Trinidad has the credit of being the first part of the Commonwealth outside the United Kingdom to use adhesive postage stamps. In November 1845 the Trinidad firm of Turnbull, Stewart and Co. brought to the island a small, steamer, named the 'Lady McLeod' after the wife of the Governor, which plied regularly along the coast of the island. Letters and parcels were transmitted by the "Lady McLeod': subscribers of $1 a month had an unlimited amount carried for that sum, while non-subscribers paid 10c. for each item carried. In November 1846 the ship was bought by David Bryce who decided to put the mail-carrying side of the business on a more regular footing. The 'Port of Spain Gazette' of the 16th April 1847 carried an announcement which stated that on account of the inconvenience in collecting the money for letters from non-subscribers, a supply of labels had been procured which 'may be had of the Agents for the Steamer, at five cents each, or Four Dollars per Hundred'. No other letters but those of subscribers who had paid in advance, or such as had the labels attached, were to be carried from and after the 24th April.

The labels were in small upright rectangular format and showed a steamship

in colourless silhouette on a blue background with the monogram 'L McL' below. These stamps are thought to have been used for about two years. They were not date-stamped but cancelled either with a cross in manuscript or by having the corner lifted from the envelope or wrapper and a sliver of paper skinned off with the fingernail. Although the 'Lady McLeod' stamp was only one of a number of local stamps produced in various parts of the world in the nineteenth century and by no means the rarest, it appears in Gibbons' catalogue and, probably because it was the very first British colonial stamp, it has enjoyed a publicity and popularity far ahead of, for example, the Gauthier Frères steamship stamp (of which only three are believed to exist) but which fetches only a fraction of the sum obtained by 'Lady McLeods' when they come up at auction.

Trinidad's Britannia stamps were released on the 14th August 1851. The original consignment of brown and blue stamps was followed by similar stamps in grey and red, all on blued paper, and between 1852 and 1857, by purple, grey, blue or red stamps on white paper — all doing duty as 1d stamps.

Just as in Mauritius, Trinidad had to make do with some locally produced provisionals at various times in the 1850s when the supplies of stamps from London were temporarily exhausted. Unlike Mauritius, however which used primitives in designs modelled vaguely on the contemporary British Queen's Head issues, Trinidad clung faithfully to its Britannia motif. Penny stamps, based on the Britannia design, were lithographed in Trinidad by Charles Petit in various shades of blue, grey or red, great variation also occurring in the sharpness of impression and the quality of paper. The lithographs of 1852-60 are of absorbing interest to specialists and, apart from the 'Lady McLeod', contain the rarest stamps of Trinidad.

Like Barbadoes and Mauritius, Trinidad's Britannia stamps were eventually re-engraved to include the denominations expressed in words. On the 9th May 1859 stamps in denominations of 4d, 6d and 1/- were released imperforate, superseded four months later by stamps crudely pin-perforated (which often had to be separated by scissors on one or more sides).

Great difficulty was experienced with the perforation of the early colonial stamps which, though printed by Perkins, Bacon, had to be sent to the Board of Inland Revenue at Somerset House for perforation. Perkins, Bacon lost the contract to print the stamps of Trinidad in 1862 and their plates were transferred to De La Rue who recess-printed them up till 1883. Throughout this period the original Britannia design was retained for the 1d stamp, printed in various shades of red. In 1863 stamps printed on paper watermarked Crown CC first made their appearance. To avoid confusion on account of their similarity the colours of the 4d and 1/- stamps were changed in 1872, from violet and mauve to grey and yellow respectively.

De La Rue's first typographed stamp for Trinidad, released in 1869, was a 5/- denomination in larger format and portraying Queen Victoria. Trinidad joined the Universal Postal Union in 1877 and, in order to conform to U.P.U. regulations, introduced a printed paper rate in June 1879. Provisional halfpenny stamps were furnished by surcharging the undenominated Britannia design (printed in lilac or mauve) HALF-PENNY. The 1d and 4d stamps were issued in 1882 printed on Crown CA paper, the former having the words ONE PENNY surcharged in black. A shortage of this denomination was met on the 9th May 1882 by the release of 6d stamps surcharged variously in manuscript. Examples of the 1882 1d stamps bisected to make ½d stamps are also known.

De La Rue typographed a series of low values in denominations of ½d, 1d, 2½d, 4d, 6d, and 1/- in 1883-4, bearing

the Wyon profile of the Queen. The 1d stamp was bisected for use on postcards and was actually sold over the post office counter in this condition; thus unused bisects are possible. The colour of the 5/- was changed from rose-lake to marone in 1894. The portrait series gave way, in 1896, to a set featuring Britannia once again, but typographed instead of recess-printed. The denominations of ½d, 1d, 2½d, 4d, 5d and 6d were printed in fugitive dull purple ink, the value tablets being inscribed in a second colour. The shilling stamp was printed in the green fugitive ink which De La Rue at this period reserved for higher valued stamps. Stamps of 5/-, 10/- and £1 in a large vertical format, also depicting Britannia, were printed in green, with variously coloured value tablets and inscriptions.

Tobago's post office dates from 1805, but a branch of the General Post Office in London was established at Scarborough in 1841. From 1856 till 1858 contemporary British stamps were employed, distinguishable only by the 'A 14' obliterator of Scarborough which may be found on 1d, 4d, 6d or 1/- stamps of that period. In 1858 control of the postal system was transferred to the local administration and the island reverted to the use of handstruck stamps inscribed PAID AT TOBAGO in a double circle surmounted by a crown. The first series, in denominations of 1d, 3d, 6d, 1/-, 5/- and £1, was intended for fiscal usage and bore no inscription of duty. A similar series, in denominations of ½d, 1d, 4d, 6d and 1/-, but inscribed POSTAGE below the Queen's portrait, was released on the 20th December 1880. A number of these stamps are known to have been bisected and in November 1880 the 6d fiscal was not only bisected but surcharged in manuscript to make a 1d stamp. At various times in the 1880s provisional ½d and 2½d stamps were created by surcharging other denominations.

In 1882 De La Rue reprinted the postage series on paper watermarked Crown CA and added a 2½d value the following year. Between 1885 and 1894 the colours of the ½d, 1d, 4d, 6d and 1/- stamps were changed. A shortage of the ½d denomination appears to have been chronic since no less than five different provisional surcharges were required to produce ½d stamps in the decade from 1886. There were the inevitable varieties and errors of surcharge, including double and inverted settings.

Tobago's philatelic identity was lost for fourteen years, during which time the stamps of Trinidad were in use. A large and handsome 2d stamp was issued in 1898 to commemorate the quatercentenary of the landing of Columbus. Recess-printed by De La Rue it depicted Christopher Columbus setting foot on the shores of Trindad. The Britannia series was re-issued in 1901-3 with the colours changed. The 1d black on red paper was found to exist with the value omitted, but only nine examples are thought to have been issued in that state. The watermark was changed to Multiple Crown CA in 1904-5 and the colours changed yet again between 1906 and 1909. In the latter year a new Britannia design, differing from the previous one by incorporating the figures as well as words of value, was released in denominations of ½d, 1d and 2½d.

In 1913 the definitive series inscribed TRINIDAD & TOBAGO was released in denominations of ½d, 1d, 2½d, 4d, 6d and 1/-, in the modified Britannia design. High values, 5/- and £1, in the larger format, were released the following year. The shades of these stamps varied considerably ,especially during and just after the First World War. Trinidad and Tobago was one of the first countries to issue Red Cross stamps during the war, releasing the 1d definitive stamps overprinted with a red cross and the date in October 1915 and again in October 1916. War Tax stamps, in denominations of ½d and 1d were created in 1917-18 by overprinting the definitive stamps. A great number of

types of overprint were employed and there are numerous varieties, including double and inverted overprints. In 1921-22 the ½d, 1d, 2½d, 6d, 5/- and £1 stamps were re-issued on Multiple Script CA paper and in the latter year 2d and 3d stamps were added to the series and the 1d appeared in new colours owing to increases in the postal rates. Between 1922 and 1928 a new definitive series, incorporating a profile of King George V as well as the allegorical figure of Britannia, was released. Typographed on Multiple Script CA paper by De La Rue, the stamps were in a horizontal format in denominations of ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 1/-, 5/- and £1. A small quantity of the 4d and 1/- stamps was also released on the obsolete Multiple Crown CA paper.

In 1935 Trinidad and Tobago introduced a decimal currency, based on 100 cents to the West Indian dollar (=4/2 sterling). Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. recess-printed a new definitive series depicting scenery in the colony. The stamps showed in their frames oil-wells, sugar cane, coco palms, cacao pods and citrus fruits, symbolising the agriculture and industry of the islands

The same designs were retained for the definitives series of 1938 but the stamps were printed in a longer format and incorporated a three-quarter portrait of King George VI in naval uniform based on a photograph by Bertram Park.

Trinidad and Tobago have participated in a number of colonial omnibus issues: the Silver Jubilee of King George V(May 1935), the Coronation of King George VI (May 1937), Victory (October 1946), the Royal Silver Wedding (November 1948), the 75th Anniversary of the Universal Postal Union (October 1949) and the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth (June 1953). Stamps in the West Indies omnibus series were also issued in February 1951 to mark the inauguration of the University College of the West Indies, and the British Caribbean Federation in April 1958.

Trinidad and Tobago were with the first Commonwealth countries to issue an Elizabethan definitive series. Stamps in denominations of 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 8c, 12, 24c, 60c, $1.20 and $4.80 were released on the 20th April 1953, recess-printed on Multiple Script CA paper by Bradbury, Wilkinson. A shortage of 1c stamps prepaying the second class inland rate on Christmas cards resulted in the release of a provisional on the 20th December 1956. The 2c stamp was surcharged ONE CENT in black: there are a number of varieties in the type-setting.

A new series, photogravure-printed by Harrison & Sons on Block CA paper, was released on the 24th September 1960. A number of the stamps repeated themes from previous issues, though from different angles.

Independence was granted to Trinidad and Tobago on the 31st August 1962 and was celebrated by the release of a set of five stamps on that date. The accent of the Independence series was on tourism, with the Piarco Air Terminal and the recently completed Hilton Hotel in Port of Spain featured on the 8c and 25c stamps respectviely. The 5c stamp featured marine life at Buccoo Reef. A map of Trinidad and Tobago appeared on the other two stamps which also featured birds. A Scarlet Ibis was shown on the 60c while a Bird of Paradise graced the 35c.

The Queen and Prince Philip visited Trinidad and Tobago in February of this year during their tour of the Caribbean and a set of four stamps was released to commemorate the occasion. Photogravue-printed by Harrison & Sons on Block CA paper, the stamps were in large horizontal format and bore a portrait of Her Majesty inset.

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