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SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de la
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE
PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA



In This Issue:

- **Submarine Cables and Cable Ships**
- **Commemorative Use Survey**
- **Spring Stamp Show Roundup**
- **The Iron Road,** part 11
- **Paper,** part 2

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CANADA 1993

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The Canadian Philatelist
Le philatéliste canadien

Journal of The ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de la SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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1993-1994

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From the Editor's Desk

by Steve Thorning

MISSING ARTICLES

The last issue's cover promised some articles which did not appear inside. The explanation is a simple one. The cover was printed ahead of the rest of the magazine, and some last minute changes in layout and contents meant that some editorial content had to be deferred. The "Paper" and "Iron Road" instalments appear in this issue.

Many readers will be pleased to see the resumption of "The Iron Road." There are more than a dozen instalments yet to come. Although 'railways' is a popular topic, I do not feel it is fair to devote a large segment of every issue to it, so this series will appear in alternate issues. Normally I do not like to serialize articles, but the "Iron Road" series is long enough to fill a good-sized handbook.

ANNUAL INDEX

I'd like to thank Brian Plain for preparing the index to the 1992 year (Volume 44) which was included as a pull-out insert with last month's issue. Even with a computer, preparing an index is a laborious task. I am certain all readers appreciate Mr. Plain's very useful contribution to this journal.

CHANGES TO *THE PHILATELIST*

A number of readers have written to me to express their support for the changes and additions I have been making to the appearance and content of the journal. I thank them all for their support, and I will continue to strive to make *The Philatelist* more useful.

Last month I began to expand the "Society Reports" section to include information in addition to the membership reports. Our new President, Bill Robinson, is anxious to have more information published on the Royal's various services. I agree completely. The "Society Reports" section will include all news concerning the sales circuit, insurance plan, other RPSC services, and activities of the executive of the Society.

COMMEMORATIVE USAGE

Although his figures differ from those of J.J. Macdonald, Michael Millar's survey of commemorative usage confirms what many collectors have long suspected—that few commemoratives are being used on mail by the general public in Canada today.

It is interesting to review the production figures for commemoratives. In the 1950s and 1960s, production runs of 25 to 40 million were the norm. At present, 15 million seems to be the standard for an issue. With se tenant sets of four, the numbers for individual stamps drop below four million.

Although figures vary, about half the production of each issue is allocated for philatelic sales. It is no wonder that usage is low. Very few commemoratives are actually sold to the public for postal use. At our local post office, the postmaster tells me that the number of commemoratives supplied does little more than satisfy the demand of the "desk drawer" collectors—that large body of people who save new issues but do not consider themselves stamp collectors. Can Canada Post be persuaded to increase the production runs of commemoratives? It strikes me as counterproductive to design and produce stamps to publicize the history and culture of Canada, and then to issue them in such low quantities that few people get to see and use them.

The question of nice cancels on commemoratives is another issue, and has been raised in this journal several times, most recently by Basil Stead. Based on the data of Millar and Macdonald, the number of covers bearing steel-dated cancels is now in the range of 1 in 500 to 1 in 1,000. If we want to be really fussy, and collect only socked-on-the-nose cancels on No. 8 envelopes, these ratios would be far greater. Finding such covers is a challenge to the collector of modern Canada, and they could easily become very desirable items in the future. □

THE HOLOGRAM

No need to tell you what country this is from. So far there is only one multiple Hologram stamp in all North America, and Canada Post issued it on October 1, 1992, a dazzling miniature pane of 20 stamps. Ten of these are Holograms.

The two stamp designs symbolize Canada's participation with the U.S.A. in space technology and exploration. Also, for the first time ever a Canadian stamp printer and a U.S.A. stamp printer worked jointly on producing the pane. So it is of considerable interest to all collectors in the U.S.A., any who so far have restricted themselves to U.S. stamps.

Only 500,000 panes were issued. It was an instant success. Within a month supplies vanished in most post offices. After all, had there been only the Hologram on sale the half million issued would have lasted just four days, a normal Canadian postal need.

I am in the market to buy unlimited quantities from anyone who bought larger supplies. If available state number and price wanted. Greatly interested in buying the errors that occurred during printing. I offer $3,000.00 for one certain variety needed to complete a set for a client. Other values urgently needed.

Otherwise I offer these:

1. 10 normal panes — $150.00 US, mailed registered using an 11th complete pane. Complete used panes will be valuable; but am not responsible if any used on package are damaged while in transit.
   (My previous offer of 10 panes for $100.00 is cancelled.)

2. The astonishing two extreme miscuts of the Hologram. One has all 10 Holograms with the Canada map floating high in the sky. Call it the "High Up" variety. The other pane has the Canada map with at least 90% of the populated area missing. I suggest calling it "Low Down," but do invite collectors to send other possible names.

   Both panes — $100.00 US ($120.00 Canadian). Will add to the pair two other varieties and will use a normal pane to mail the lot registered. 5 total.

Above and other varieties will be listed in the Unitrade Canada Specialized Catalog. (Current edition available at $15.00).

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Letters to the Editor / Lettres au rédacteur

A CORRECTION

Sir,

In the article, "Early Allied Intervention Mail to South Russia, 1918," in the March-April Issue of this journal, I identified Baghdad as Base Office "D" Headquarters.

A fellow collector informed me that Basra, down river from Baghdad, was the Main Headquarters, and Baghdad the Advance Headquarters. This has been confirmed, and I concur. As an addendum, please accept the substitution of "Basra" for Baghdad at each of the two locations in the text of the article. Both Mesopotamian cities are shown in Figure 1 of the article.

Robert Toombs, Surrey, British Columbia

NEWFOUNDLAND PLATE PROOF MATERIAL

Sir,

May I draw your readers' attention to a dastardly deed that is being perpetrated on the plate proof material that was unleashed when the American Bank Note Company's archives were sold. This sale by Christie's in 1990 placed into the market enormous quantities of plate proof material. Many of these proofs are in sheets of 100 subjects, with multiple sheets being offered. The countries featured were many and diverse, but I am directing my comments to BNA, specifically Newfoundland and Canada.

When a collector goes to exhibit at national and international exhibitions, the items shown must tell a story, oft-times in the absence of the written word. With a basic stamp (mint or used), its perforations (if normally issued with them) are an important feature. To show a part-imperforate-between the area of the stamp having the perforations must be shown. To show a fully imperforate version of what is normally a perforated stamp a minimum of a pair is required.

Fully imperforate stamps can be caused by a genuine printing error, or they can be deliberately created for use by the printing company as plate proofs. A plate proof may or may not be on stamp paper, but to prove it is imperforate, as it was made, a pair is required. The knowledgeable collector has always shunned imperforate singles.

However, in the stamp marketplace, dealer price lists and auction listings, there is an abundance of single stamps imperforate on four sides. They are touted as being from the plate proof sheets, with a very high price often asked.

Therefore, a question begs to be answered: how do you tell the difference between this stated-to-be single plate proof from its much cheaper perforated version that has had all the perforations trimmed? Also, bear in mind that judges at shows are viewing the item behind frame glass, protective mylar sheeting and inside a mount.

Consider as well the case of postcards. As Newfoundland postcards were never issued in joined multiples, a real tragedy is occurring in that the few joined multiples of these cards are being cut into singles. The Newfoundland lot that was sold by Christie's had 36 one-cent cards and 38 two-cent cards. They were mostly in joined sheets of eight, but they were joined!

A joined pair would really show the plate proof version. Is it too late to save them from being turned into singles?

John M. Walsh, St. John's, Newfoundland

5¢ "CAMÉE"

Monsieur,

Parmi un lot de timbres oblitérés, j'ai récemment découvert un timbre qui m'a intrigué. Il s'agit d'une vignette de la série "camée" de 1962-1964 avec valeur faciale de 5¢ et avec marquage Winnipeg (Scott #405p). Cependant, le timbre que je possède n'a qu'une

seule barre de marquage (de type large) et cette barre se trouve à peu près au centre du timbre. Je n'ai trouvé aucune mention de cette variété dans les catalogues que j'ai consultés. La barre de marquage est légèrement en diagonale (elle est un peu plus à droite au bas du timbre qu'en haut). Il s'agit donc peut-être d'une erreur de marquage? J'aimerais beaucoup savoir si ce timbre a déjà été répertorié. Quelqu'un pourrait-il me renseigner à ce sujet?

Gaétan Bélanger
C.P. 117
Boischatel, Québec G0A 1H0

(M. Bélanger has a 5¢ stamp of the 1962-64 Cameo issue, Scott 405p, with a tagging bar near the middle of the stamp. The bar is slanted, with the bottom closer to the right side than the top. He asks for more information on this uncatalogued tagging variety.)

Philatelic News in Brief...

HONG KONG STAMP SOCIETY

The first Canadian meeting of the Hong Kong Stamp Society was held at Stampex in Toronto this past June. Special guests in attendance included Ming Tsang of Philadelphia, president of the society. Mr. Tsang spoke about his latest book, *Hong Kong Registration Labels*. It was decided to hold a Canadian meeting annually.

The goals of the society are to promote the collection, study, exhibition, and sales of Hong Kong stamps and postal history. The membership is worldwide, with concentration in the U.S.A. (home of the society), U.K. and Canada. Members receive four quarterly bulletins and many other benefits. Further information is available from the Canadian representative, Ingo G. Nessel, P.O. Box 92531, Brampton, ON L6W 4R1.

INDOPEX '93

INDOPEX '93, the 6th International Philatelic Exhibition of Inter-Asian Philately, was held in Surabaya, Indonesia, from May 29 to June 4. The exhibition consisted of a Court of Honour, jury exhibits, 775 competitive adult frames, 128 youth frames, and 23 literature exhibits.

INDOPEX '93 was run smoothly and efficiently. The Organizing Committee was composed of senior middle management people on loan from the Public Corporation for Posts and Giro, and senior members of the philatelic community. Security was provided by private guards, city police, and elements of the Indonesian Army. All commissioners and jurors were met at the airport and ushered through Customs and Passport Control promptly. Every foreign visitor had an assigned chaperon, who saw to the person's every need.

Philatelic events were many and varied. They ranged from seminars dealing with the various classifications of the exhibition to workshops for adults and youth, including a painting competition for young children.

Much of the activity centred around youth. There is no doubt that the philatelists and postal administration of Indonesia are fully prepared for the challenge of introducing youth to philately. In fact, this focus on the future of the hobby is prevalent through most of the Asian countries, according to Mr. Tay Peng Hian, President of the Federation of Inter-Asian Philately.

Mr. Michael Madesker, President of the FIP Commission for Youth Philately, was invited to participate in these activities. Mr Madesker presented two seminars on the theoretical and practical aspects of judging. Both elicited spirited discussion by the participants.

Attendance at INDOPEX '93 was outstanding. The publicity people went to great lengths to advertise the event to the people of Indonesia, and throughout Asia. Dealers and postal administrations had lineups most of the time.

Indonesia is bidding for the 1996 World Philatelic Exhibition for Youth, which would be held in Bandung. The Commission for Youth Phila-



At INDOPEX '93 Michael Madesker received a Jury Medal from Lt. Gen. Mashudi, head of the Indonesian Philatelic Association.

tely strongly endorses their request for the patronage of the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie.

ROLL OF DISTINGUISHED PHILATELISTS

Six well-known international philatelists have been asked to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists at a ceremony on Sept. 18 at Edinburgh that will coincide with the 75th Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

To be honoured are Istvan Gazda of Hungary, Otto Hornung of Great Britain, Hiroyuki Kanai of Japan, Knud Mohr of Denmark, Mary Ann Owens of the United States, and Brig. Diljit Singh Virk of India.

An invitation to sign the Roll is regarded internationally as the world's pre-eminent philatelic honour. It was instituted at the 1920 Philatelic Congress in London, when it was signed by the 40 leading philatelists from around the world, led by King George V of Great Britain. Since then, a further 240 names have been added to the Roll.

POLSKA '93

Canadian names were prominent on the list of winners at the POLSKA '93 international show held last May. A **Gold** medal went to "Pendragon" for "Montenegro." **Large Vermeil** went to Peter Madej, "Postal History of Katowice;" Andrew Cronin, "Postal History of Macedonia;" Richard Malott, "Interrupted Crash Covers;" Murray Heifetz, "Canadian Aerophilately;" and Leslie Porter, "The Cents Issue of Nova Scotia." **Vermeil** was received by Paul Burega, "Newfoundland First Cents;" Warren Dickson, "Estonia;" Joseph Shelton, "Canadian Federal Revenue Stamps;" Anna Liffey, "Postal Markings of Dublin, 1818-1916;" and Paul Barbatavicius, "History of Lithuanian Airmails." **Large Silver** went to Karel Fischer, "Czechoslovakia, The Kosice Issue;" John Powell, "Revenue Stamps of Iraq;" Richard Malott, "Canadian Air Mail Flights, 1925-60;" Gilbert Shully, "Berlin, 1775-1875;" George Buza, "Money to Burn: Hungarian Inflation, 1945/46;" W. Dziemianczuk, "Danzig, 1730-1918;" and "Zbigniew," "Kingdom of Poland." W. Bailey and E.R. Toop received **Silver** for *The Canadian Military Posts, Vol. 3.*

ISLE OF PABAY



The local post of the Isle of Pabay issued a new £1 stamp on July 19. The issue publicizes the work started in 1989 to re-establish woodlands on the island.

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CANADA 125 MEDALS

Our last issue carried a photograph of well-known philatelists and RPSC members Dick Malott and Jim Kraemer receiving Canada 125 medals. They were not the only Royal members to be so honoured.

Above is a photograph of our new President, Bill Robinson, receiving his Canada 125 medal from Rev. Val Anderson, the provincial M.L.A. for Vancouver-Langara. Looking on is Pam Hall. The award was for Mr. Robinson's service in the Reserve Forces, and for volunteer community service, including organized philately.

Did any other Royal members receive Canada 125 medals, for either philatelic or other community service? If so, we would be pleased to publish their photographs in this journal.

CANADIANS AT IBEROPRENFIL '92

IBEROPRENFIL '92 was an international exhibition of philatelic literature, organized by the Association of Philatelic Journalists of Argentina and under the auspices of ENCOTEL (The Argentinian Corporation for Posts and Telegraphs). The President was Osvaldo Mario Giordano, who is also Head of the Human Resources Group of ENCOTEL. The exhibition took place from the 4th to 12th of December 1992, at the General Post Office in Buenos Aires, Argentina with an international jury. Andrew Cronin was Canadian Commissioner for the show. Four interesting bulletins were issued, including the Catalogue and Palmarès. The entries submitted covered a wide scope: hors concours, postal administrations, manuals, books and philatelic studies, catalogues, audiovisual materials, philatelic magazines, articles and chronicles, and a special category.



27 NOV. 1992

Much of the credit for the success of this international show must go to the President, Osvaldo Mario Giordano, who worked wonders under the handicap of the current economic situation in his country.

The awards to Canadian exhibitors were as follows: **Vermeil:** *The Canadian Philatelist,* with a special prize. **Large Silver:** *The Canadian Military Posts, Vol. 3,* by W. Bailey and E.R. Toop; *The Post-Rider,* journal of the Canadian Society of Russian Philately, Andrew Cronin, editor. **Silver:** *Opus VIII,*

édité par l'Académie Québécoise d'Études Philatéliques; *The Latin-American Post,* Piet Steen, editor. **Bronze:** *The Canadian Admiral Stamps: A Complete Annotated Reference Guide,* by Hans Reiche.



Illustrated are the all-purpose postal marking relating to the show, with changeable date, and the very attractive design of the medals awarded at the show.

— Andrew Cronin, FRPSC

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

On 2 March 1993, Australia took over the Christmas Island postal and philatelic services. All Christmas Island philatelic services are now provided from Melbourne. The first stamps under the new arrangement appeared on March 4, with the inscription "Christmas Island/Australia." New Christmas Island issues will also be valid in Australia, and Australian stamps may now be used on Christmas Island. The change is part of a program by the Australian government to apply mainland laws, including the postal laws, to its Indian Ocean Territories. Christmas Island stamps will continue to be issued, and the Island Stamp Advisory Committee remains. □

Recent New Issues

AUSTRALIA:

JUNE 1: Train set, 6 x 45¢. Available in sheet format, peel and stick (boxes of 100 and booklets of 10). Set of 6 maximum cards also available.
JULY 1: Aboriginal Australia, 45¢, 75¢, $1.00, $1.05. In sheet format.
JULY 30: Corowa Conference, 45¢ envelope; selling price 55¢.

For further information and standing order service:
Australian Stamp Bureau, 1 Unicover Centre, Cheyenne, WY 82008-0001 U.S.A.; 1-800-443-4225.

GREAT BRITAIN:

JUNE 8: Definitives, 1p, 5p, 10p. Sheets of 200; perf. 15 x 14, elliptical perfs on vertical sides. Two phosphor bands.
JUNE 15: Roman Britain, 24p, 28p, 33p, 39p. Sheets of 100; presentation pack £1.55. Stamp cards (4), 21p each, issued June 8.
JUNE 22: Scottish Aerogramme — St. Margaret of Scotland. 34p; selling price 44p.
JUNE 28: Guaranteed Delivery stationery, for registered and special delivery. Three sizes, £3.30, £3.80, £4.20.
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The President's Page / la page du président



by William G. Robinson

On assuming the gavel as your President, I wish to pay tribute to my predecessor, Michael Madesker, who has kept the Society on track through a difficult period. He has done well, and this was recognized by the presentation of a suitably inscribed gold medal and a decanter engraved with the Society Logo at ROYAL 93 ROYALE.

The directors saw fit to entrust me with the direction of the Society at the 1993 Annual Meeting, and I just hope that I am able to fulfil their expectations. Being from that Lotusland on the western side of the great mountains, I don't have the facility of my predecessor in the other official language, but I do read French, receive *Philatélie Québec* regularly, and have been a member of A.Q.E.P. since 1985. I'll do my best to serve both linguistic communities to the best of my poor ability.

Dr. Keith Spencer of Edmonton, our long-time Convention Coordinator, was elected as First Vice-President. Charles Verge of Ottawa remains as Second Vice-President and head of the Judging Programme, while Denis Hamel of Toronto is Executive Director, responsible for the operation of the Toronto office. Other Officers and Directors continue their existing responsibilities for the present.

Michael Madesker will be extremely busy as the Chairman of the F.I.P. Commission for Youth Philately, but I know he will always be available for advice and consultation. Members of the RPSC serve on several of the FIP Commissions — including Harry Sutherland, Ken Rowe, and Murray Heifetz. Our congratulations to them.

ROYAL 93 ROYALE at ORAPEX in Ottawa was a successful exhibition and Convention — with over 400 frames of competitive philatelic exhibits, and over 200 literature entries. The standards of both sections were high. Attendance was good, and participation in the many meetings and seminars was outstanding. Congratulations are due to the Co-Chairmen — Paul Burega and Charles Verge. You are all invited to the sunny Okanagan country of British Columbia for the 1994 Convention,which will be held in Vernon, B.C. from June 10 to 12 under the sponsorship of the Okanagan-Main Line Philatelic Association.

On a sadder note, our Circuit Manager, George Krajewski, passed away on April 23, and our sympathy is extended to his family. His widow, Molly, will be carrying on the Circuit for the meantime. Our thanks are expressed to her. We are experiencing continuing problems with cross-border circuits, involving the G.S.T. and the $5.00 parcel charge of

Canada Post. Messrs. Charles Verge and Denis Hamel have been asked to discuss these problems and those experienced by cross-border dealers with Canada Post, National Revenue, the CSDA, and other interested parties to arrive at some standard solution.

One of the highlights of any visit to Ottawa is the opportunity to visit the library of the Canadian Postal Archives. Cimon Morin and his staff have recently moved into new quarters at 344 Wellington Street, across the street from the National Archives, and are continuing their tradition of friendly, courteous service to philatelists. Many of their books are also available through the inter-library loan service of your local library. Those at a distance from Ottawa should look into this when they need specialized information. We shouldn't forget the willing assistance of the Government Archives staff of the National Archives either. Tom Hillman of their staff was prominent at our Convention, helping those in attendance.

On May 7 to 9, I had the pleasure of attending and judging at PIPEX 93 in Vancouver, B.C. This is a National level exhibition, part of the APS "World Series of Philately," which is also recognized by the RPSC. It is unique in that it is sponsored annually by the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs — at present 34 member clubs scattered from Saskatchewan to British Columbia and throughout the northwestern United States, including Alaska. It is held alternately in Canada and the U.S.A. — last year in Spokane, Washington, this year in Vancouver, 1994 in Eugene, Oregon, while 1995 is scheduled for Victoria, B.C. They are having large problems with bringing dealers across the border in both directions, and will be working with us to resolve them. The Grand Award and the RPSC Medal were awarded this year to our member Robert Bayes for a massive exhibit of the Admiral Issue of Canada.

This introductory column has rambled all over as the thoughts came to me, but I hope it may give you some idea of what is happening in Philately across this great country. If you have any comments, criticisms or questions, please don't hesitate to contact me at 5830 Cartier Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6M 3A7, or by telephone at (604) 261-1953. So long for now, and I'll look forward to contacting you again in two months. Bonne Chance.

Bill. □

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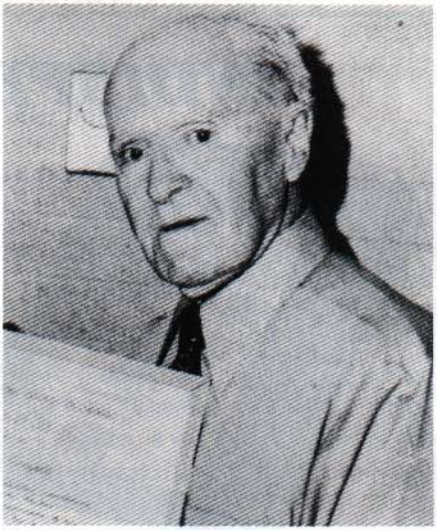
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Fellows of the Society

by Beverlie A. Clark, F.R.P.S.C.

Frank W. Campbell
1885 – 1983



It was in 1970 that Frank Campbell, one of Canada's foremost pioneer postal historians, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Frank W.Campbell was born in the village of Henderson, near Tilbury, Ontario, an August 25, 1885. Ten years later his family moved to the United States. In 1897 he started as a typesetter and continued on in the printing trade, in both Canada and the U.S.A., until the 1950s when he retired after selling his print shop. In the 1940s, previous to his retirement, he purchased a greenhouse in Royal Oak, Michigan, establishing a garden and landscape nursery business, building on his other great hobby. He continued gardening with a small indoor garden until the time of his death.

As a youngster of ten years Mr. Campbell began his interest in stamp collecting, although at a younger age, he decided to save a bundle of old correspondence his grandmother had given him to burn. These letters were family correspondence from 1790 to 1883, and figured, later on, in his philatelic research. His collecting interests were Canada's precancelled stamps, Canadian postal stationery, and Canadian revenues. He also had a specialized Admiral issue collection.

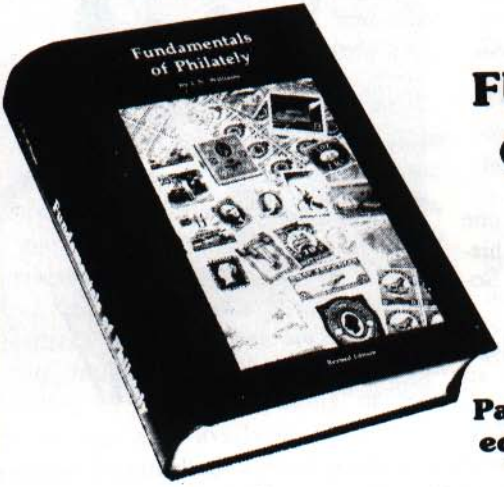
Between 1916 and 1918 he served with the Canadian Militia, then transferred to the U.S. Army in France. In the 1930s he served with the U.S. Army of Occupation in Germany.

Mr. Campbell's experience and expertise in the printing trade assisted him greatly in his research of cancellations, cancelling devices, the printing of stamps, and many other aspects of postal history. His many years of research culminated in his well known, monumental labour of love, *Canada Post Offices, 1755—1895* which he distributed privately in 1958, and his great study of Canada's postal history, *Canada Postal History* (1959). *Canada Post Offices, 1755—1895* was republished in 1972. He was a prolific author of philatelic literature, having written, collaborated in, or published over 290 articles, in a number of philatelic publications, sharing his vast storehouse of knowledge with fellow philatelists.

As well as being honoured by the R.P.S.C. and in recognition of his achievements and contributions to philately, Mr. Campbell was elected a Fellow of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain in 1953, and in 1974 was named "Postal Historian of the Year" by the Western Canada Postal History Society. The following year he was presented with the Postal History Society of Ontario's first Citation of Merit.

Mr. Campbell died on October 31, 1983, in Royal Oak Michigan at the age of 98.

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The Judging and Exhibiting Column - La rubrique du juge et de 'exposant

by/par Charles J.G. Verge

This is the second part of a three part reprint of "The Ten Commandments for Philatelic Judging" by Samuel Ray (Up-dated and Expanded to 15 Commandments by John Hotchner) which first appeared in the January, 1993 issue (Vol. VII, No. One) of *The Philatelic Exhibitor* the quarterly journal of The American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors. It is reprinted here with the kind permission of the Editor, John Hotchner.

5. Encouragement: Judges should at all times keep in mind two cardinal principles: that philately is a friendly hobby, and that exhibitions are its public face. It then follows that exhibitors are to be encouraged rather than discouraged. Judges should be friendly and helpful toward exhibitors and should refrain from a superior-than-thou attitude.

In practice, judges should find and emphasize elements that would justify encouragement. This is not to say that higher awards should be freely be given - gold medals still have to be earned - but when lesser exhibits show effort, merit and the possibility of development, the judge should seek to help the exhibitor on to the next step.

6. Dominant Considerations: Judges should avoid a tendency to give too much weight to such things as the arrangement of the material, the presence of a typographical error, or the length of write-up, instead of the material. Judges should always remember that the material is the dominant factor, and that judging the write-up and decoration is not a substitute for judging the material.

Questionable material should be given the benefit of the doubt unless it is established beyond doubt that there is a misrepresenta-

Voici la deuxième tranche de d'une série de trois reproduisant l'article: "Les dix commandements du jugement philatélique" de Samuel Ray (Mis-à-jour et augmentés à 15 commandements par John M. Hotchner) qui aaparu pour la première fois dans l'édition de Janvier, 1993 (Vol. VII, No. Un) du Philatelic Exhibitor, le journal de l'American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors. Il est reproduit avec la gracieuse permission du rédacteur, John Hotchner.

5. Encouragement: Les juges doivent toujours se rappeler deux principes cardinaux: que la philatélie est un hobby amical, et que les expositions en sont sa démonstration publique. Il va de soit que les exposants doivent être encouragés plutôt que d'être découragés. Les juges devraient être aimable et de service envers les exposants et devraient se refreindre d'agir avec supériorité.

En paratique, les juges doivent trouver et mettre l'emphase sur les éléments de la collection qui justifient de l'encouragement. Il va sans dire que ceci ne veut pas dire que les médailles supérieures doivent être données légèrement - les médailles d'or doivent encore être mérité - mais que lorsque les collections démontrent un effort, du mérite ou la possibilité d'être développée, le juge se doit d'aider l'exposant vers le prochain niveau.

6. Considérations dominantes: Les juges doivent éviter de donner trop d'emphase à des choses comme la disposition du matériel, la présence d'erreurs de frappe, ou la longueur des textes, plutôt qu'au matériel. Les juges doivent se rappeler que le matériel est le facteur dominant, et que juger le texte ou la décoration n'est pas un substitu pour juger le

tion. The weight assigned to such as problem must be assigned according to how seriously it reflects upon the exhibitor's knowledge of the material.

7. Exhibit Preparation Methods: Judges must not display a prejudice against any method of writing-up of a collection. Hand lettering, guide lettering, typewriting, computer printing, and even pencil lettering are equally acceptable, as long as the work is done in good taste and is appropriate. In this connection, exhibits should not be down-graded because of an occasional erasure, typographical error, grammatical lapse, or any other such capricious reason, as long as the general effect is one of neatness.

8. Logic of Presentation: Judges should know there is no "right" way to collect or to present a collection. Some collectors prefer to collect and present the stamps and their problems separately from the postal history; other collectors remove aero-philately from the body of the collection and present it separately. Such individuality is to be respected; it is an absolute right of every collector to exhibit in the manner that seems most logical to him/her. It is the responsibility of the judges to determine if the exhibit is arranged logically within its own parameters.

9. Focus of Judging: Judges are strictly cautioned that they are not judging the owners, the previous owners, the circumstances of acquisition, or any rumors concerning the exhibit, but that their judging is limited solely to the material in the frame: Awards are given to the collection, not to the collector.

It is the responsibility of the local exhibition committee to police its own rules concerning the ownership of the collection or any other legal or moral matters, and these definitely must be of no concern to the judges.

10. Foster Individuality: Judging should not be approached as an ego trip but as a responsibility; with the humility born of recognition of

matériel.

Le matériel douteux doit recevoir le bénéfice du doute à moins qu'il soit établi sans contredit que le matériel a été faussement représenté. Le poids donné à ce problème lors du jugement doit refléter l'effet que le matériel douteux a sur les connaissances de l'exposant.

7. Les méthodes de préparation de collections : Les juges ne doivent pas démontrer de préjugés envers les différentes méthodes de préparer le texte d'une collection. A la main, par calligraphie, au dactylo, par informatique, et même écrit au crayon à mine sont toutes des méthodes acceptables, dès que le travail est de bon goût et approprié. Sous ces conditions, une collection ne devrait pas être pénalisé pour une erreur effacée occasionnellement, une faute de frappe ou de grammaire, ou pour tout autre raison capricieuse, dès que l'ensemble de la collection est propre.

8. Le rationnel de la présentation : Les juges doivent savoir qu'il n'y a pas qu'une seule façon de collectionner ou de présenter une collection. Certains philatélistes préfèrent l'étude des timbres et de leurs problèmes divorcée de l'histoire postale; d'autres soustraient l'aéro-philatélie du reste de leur collection et la présente séparément. Ce type d'individualité est le droit de chaque collectionneur de présenter sa collection de la façon qui semble la plus logique. C'est le rôle du juge de déterminer si la logique se suit à l'intérieur des paramètres choisis.

9. Le point de mire du jugement : Il est strictement interdits aux juges de juger le propriétaire de la collection, l'ancien propriétaire, les circonstances entourant l'acquisition de la collection, les rumeurs la concernant. Leur jugement est basé exclusivement sur le matériel contenu dans les cadres: les prix sont octroyés à la collection et non au collectionneur.

La responsabilité concernant les règlements de propriété de la collection incombe exclu-

how much the judge does **not** know. Judges should therefore make an effort to seek out and empathize with the exhibitor's topic or subject, and should refrain from imposing their own standards. One of the charms of philately is the individual approach; it should be remembered that all exhibitors are free to follow their own ideas un exhibiting, and their efforts should be accorded full and serious credence. Comments on the effectiveness of the approach to the topic or subject are fine, when accompanied by specific suggestions for improvement. Denigrating the entire effort should be avoided at all costs.

(to be continued)

Charles J.G. Verge is Chairman of the R.P.S.C. Judging Program.

Charles J.G. Verge est le président, programme des juges, S.R.P.C.

sivement au comité organisateur de l'exposition ainsi que les autres points légaux ou moraux. Ces questions ne concerne le juge en aucun cas.

10. Promouvoir l'individualisme: Juger ne devrait pas être considérée comme une occasion de se faire valoir. C'est plutôt une responsabilité sous tendue d'une humilité qui admet un manque de connaissances de la part du juge. Le juge se doit de se familiariser avec le sujet ou le thème choisi par le collectionneur et ne doit pas imposé ses propres standards. Un des charmes de la philatélie est l'individualisme. On doit se rappeler que tous les exposants ont la liberté de suivre leurs propres idées lorsqu'ils/elles exposent. Leurs efforts doivent être reconnus et doivent recevoir toute l'attention requise de la part du juge. Il est acceptable de faire des commentaires sur le traitement du sujet ou du thème; particulièrement s'ils sont accompagnés de suggestions constructives. n aucun temps doit on dénigrer une collection ou un exposant. □

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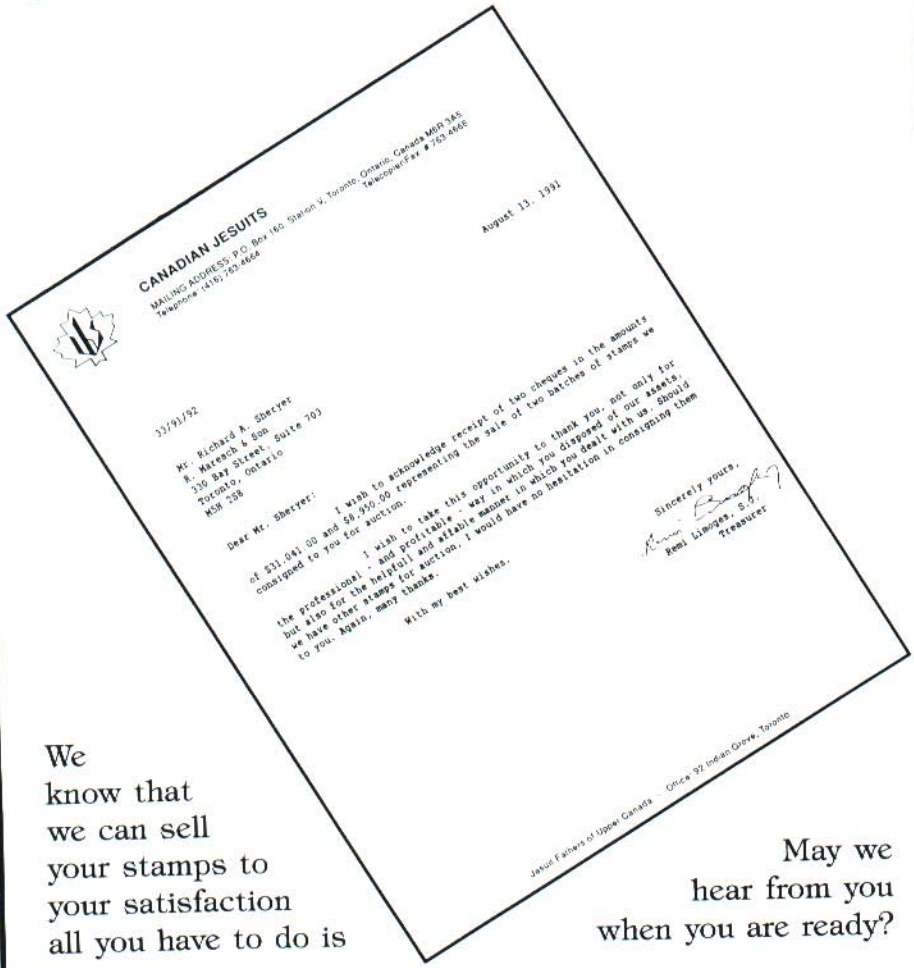


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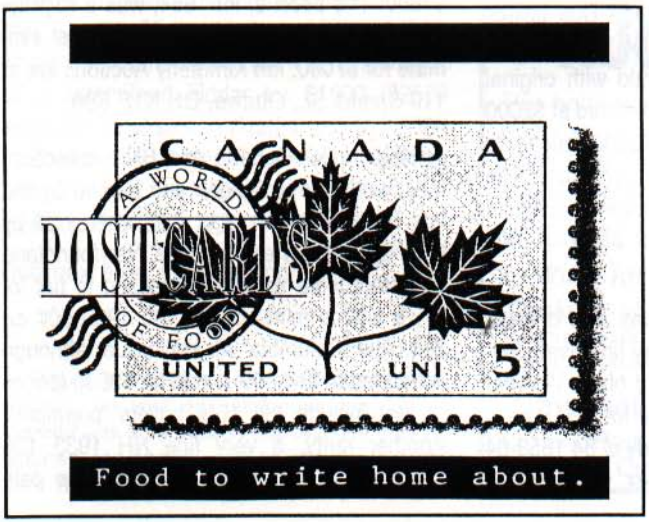
Recent postal stationery envelopes, with the 42¢ and 43¢ Canada inscriptions in red, appear to come from two slightly different dies. A careful examination of both values of envelopes, in both the size 8 and 10 versions, may produce an interesting and useful study.

RECYCLED PAPER

At a recent environmental engineering seminar, mention was made of the deterioration of paper under various environmental conditions. This of course is not a new concern, but it has been found that recycled paper deteriorates at a much faster pace than original paper. Legal documents and other valuable printed matter must be protected to avoid fast deterioration. It is not known if any postage stamps are or will be printed on recycled paper, but envelopes and cards certainly are. Archives keep their documents in special low-acid folders or covers. Will we be forced to do the same with our stamp collecting material?

ADVERTISING WITH STAMPS

During a recent stay at the Sheraton Centre Hotel in Toronto, I noted that the nice restaurant called POSTCARD had on each table a number of different postcards showing various stamps in full colour. One such card is shown at the left. These cards could be mailed free of charge if posted in a special box. This is certainly a very fine idea.



POSTAL ARCHIVES

Canadian Heritage is an important part of our lives. One factor that plays a part

in our history is the Canadian mail system. In Stephen Leacock's book *Canada* he describes the beginning of Canadian history and the importance of communication. Ottawa is lucky in that it houses the National Archives of Canada's Canadian Postal Archives Section. This section has been a major source for Canadian postal historians, with its outstanding collections. Its very friendly and helpful staff have gone out of their way to accommodate researchers.

The continual staff reductions and the ever changing office locations have been a disadvantage to all seeking information. The sizing down of the entire operation has reduced some of the usefulness of this important Canadian history organization. A single minister's trip could keep the organization going for at least two weeks.

It is hoped that no further downsizing takes place, in either staff or in the available artifacts, and that the authorities will preserve what remains of this valuable historically oriented organization. □

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Under the Hammer...

...with Dean Mario

Major collections are now coming onto the philatelic scene at an amazing rate and the market in Canada remains strong. The April 28-29 worldwide sales conducted by Ottawa's Ian Kimmerly featured the impressive Bayfield collection of Australia. Postage Due issues were well represented and lot 1157, a fine-very fine 1902-04 10/ emerald with original gum, was especially nice. Estimated at $2000 ($1200 reserve), it sold for $2500 (prices do not include the 10% buyers' premium). The next lot (1158) featured a 20/ value in similar condition with an estimate of $3500 ($2000 reserve). It realized $3600.

Quality Canadian material was also offered. Lot 1557 was a classic, a very fine used, full-margin copy of the 1851 12d black Victoria. Estimated at $30,000, it sold for $20,500. A fine (mostly used) plating study of 84 1859-64 17¢ blue Cartier stamps (ex. Groten), lot 1579, reached $3200 despite a $4500 estimate. Two rare imperforate ungummed booklet panes (tête-bêche) were popular. The first, lot 1632, was a very fine 1899 2¢ Numeral Victoria, and estimated at $10,000. It sold for $7600. The second, lot 1654, was a slightly-creased 1903 2¢ Edward, which sold at estimate for $7000. Ian Kimmerly Auctions are at 110 Sparks St., Ottawa, ON K1P 5B6.

Another major Canada and BNA collection, mostly mint never-hinged and formed by the late Gerry Newman, was sold on May 29 by Gary Lyon of Eastern Auctions. Newfoundland collectors were especially pleased to finf lot 97, a scarce mint copy of the 1930 50¢ on 36¢ olive "Columbia" Air Mail issue. Although estimated at $14,000, it sold for $8500 (prices do not include the 10% buyers' premium). Another rarity, a very fine NH 1933 10¢ Labrador Air Mail single in the scarce pale

yellow shade (lot 109), realized $1600 against a $3600 estimate. The sale was also very strong in rare Canadian stamps.

Lot 120, an ungummed imperforate pair of the 1859 1¢ rose Victoria, was one such lot. Stated that "only fifty are known," it reached $2600 despite a $4250 estimate. A "choice" never-hinged 1871 3¢ rose small queen, lot 142, found a buyer at $650 ($1675 estimate). Lot 165 was a fine-very fine NH 1897 $5 olive Jubilee single (centred low). It sold for $425 although estimated at $3000. A complete set of the 1908 Quebec Tercentenary imperforate pairs (choice very fine NH"), lot 213, reached a high bid of $2700 ($7200 estimate). Lot 237 was a similar complete very fine NH imperf set of eight Admiral values (20¢ margin creased) and it sold for $8500 ($21750 estimate).

A famous Canadian error was offered in lot 353. The 1959 5¢ St. Lawrence Seaway inverted centre in very fine NH condition (with APS certificate) sold for $9000 ($13,500 estimate). Other modern errors included a 1969 6¢ Christmas issue with black missing (lot 358) which went to a new owner for $1100 ($2500 estimate); a 1971 7¢ Maple Leaf issue with missing grey inscription (lot 361) which sold for $1300 ($4000 estimate); a 1976 8¢ Royal Military College pair double printed (lot 378) which realized $1900 ($5000 estimate); and a 1986 $5 La Maurice National Park single without inscription (lot 412) which went to a determined bidder for $1800 ($2500 estimate. Total sale realization was $222,389 (not including buyers' premium). Eastern Auctions can be contacted at Box 250, Bathurst, NB E2A 3Z2.

Until next time, good bidding!

Mr Mario encourages correspondence from readers, as well as catalogues and prices realized lists from auction houses. He may be reached at 933 Dudley St., Saskatoon, SK S7M 1K8. □

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FUTURE FOOTPRINTS

Promoting Youth Philately with Randy Heimpel

THE BEGINNING

You are at your first gathering. There they sit, ten or twenty youngsters, eying you with deep curiosity, and waiting for you to start. They aren't totally quiet, but that's good because that means they are excited. No matter how you feel, their enthusiasm is contagious. You can't fail.

In two previous issues, this column has been discussing the need for adult collectors to encourage young people to join the 'ranks of the philatelic.' We've covered ideas for locating large groups of children, and ways to gather them to start a stamp club. If you have been successful in getting plans made for a meeting, (and I hope you have) it is time to discuss some possibilities for that important FIRST get-together.

Whenever we are addressing others, things flow smoothest when we have only three or four straightforward objectives in mind. This is especially true for work with excited children., for the length of their attention spans seems to be inversely proportional to the number of items you wish to discuss. Age is also a factor. These were my first meeting objectives:

1) to introduce myself and tell why I collect stamps.

2) to show some personal philatelic possessions to help define the hobby.

3) to drive up interest by giving each person something concrete to start a collection.

4) to assign a task to have ready for the next session.

After your personal introduction, move along to the show. You've heard of 'visual aids.' This is just a euphemism for 'show and tell.' Young people not only love 'visual aids' and hands-on material, but they truly NEED them to fully grasp the concepts you are discussing (so do most adults). To keep everyone's interest up from the very beginning, here are a few things you might consider having from your own collection: a mint block, a first day cover, some modern envelopes that came in your mail, a Pitney-Bowes cancellation, some old stamps, some new ones, at least one of your valuable treasures (Hands-off please. They will not be insulted if you walk around and show it to each person individually), an album, a box of stamps you don't want, and anything else you find especially interesting.

Show them briefly, and try to spread them out on a table as you put them down so they can be viewed later. Don't hesitiate to use the correct terminology, just know some synonyms for technical words (like 'brand new' for 'mint'). Make labels for the aids, too.

Try not to spend more than 10 minutes on this, or the audience may begin to drift. Do emphasize that although you have a valuable collection now, you started the same way they will, and that this does NOT have to be a costly hobby. Show them that this is SERIOUS fun.

The box of stamps you don't want (about 2500 to 3000) is for PUBLIC RELATIONS — you get to give them away. You might get these from friends, but most likely you'll have to be the primary source for a while. Mix old and new, worldwide, with as many on paper as possible. You cannot predict what might spark the interest of others, and they will want to collect some pretty unique combinations initially. Although most want thematic collections, they soon learn that these can be difficult and costly.

Give each child an envelope, and try to distribute the stamp gifts as FAIRLY as possible. You could prepare these beforehand, but I've found that it is more enduring and effective if you hand them out.

What will you learn?

1. Be prepared. Have more of everything than you think you'll need.
2. Expect the children to act like children —

the explore with ALL senses.
3. Be ready to use firm and polite discipline.
4. Don't be upset if they apparently abuse your stamp gifts. They don't mean to.

For the first goal, ask the children to do two things. First, think of five people they could ask to save stamps for them. Second, think of where and how everyone could get FREE stamps. If there is some time left, you might wish to have a question period, but set a limit to three questions. Your whole meeting should take only 25 to 35 minutes.

In the next issue, we will share ideas on how to acquire stamps easily and inexpensively, and how to begin to organize them economically for young people.

Readers can share concerns and ideas about youth philately with Mr. Heimpel at 278 Steele St., London, ON N6A 2L1. □

Philatelic Commentary *by Basil Stead*

As 1993 passes on Canada Post Corporation has carried on with an issue of one stamp to mark an anniversary. For the uninformed, the inscription is difficult to read and the clearest item on the stamp reminds me of a bottle of gin. Of course, to clear up the mystery we are celebrating the 100th anniversary of the famous Stanley Cup, first presented in 1893 by Lord Stanley, Governor General of Canada at the time. The stamp is bright and cheerful, but also slightly confusing and "21" looks a little lost. A line drawing might have been more appropriate to commemorate the occasion: it would have made it easier to understand what the stamp represents.

A distinct improvement took place with the textile stamps. In this case Canada Post Corporation played it safe by using photography. One "stitchery expert" was a little critical, but the overall effect was good. The fact that the "bed Rugg" is in the New Brunswick Museum, being Canada's oldest museum, generated local interest. The colours are pleasing and this in itself is important in view of the fact (I am told) that our stamps publicize Canada.

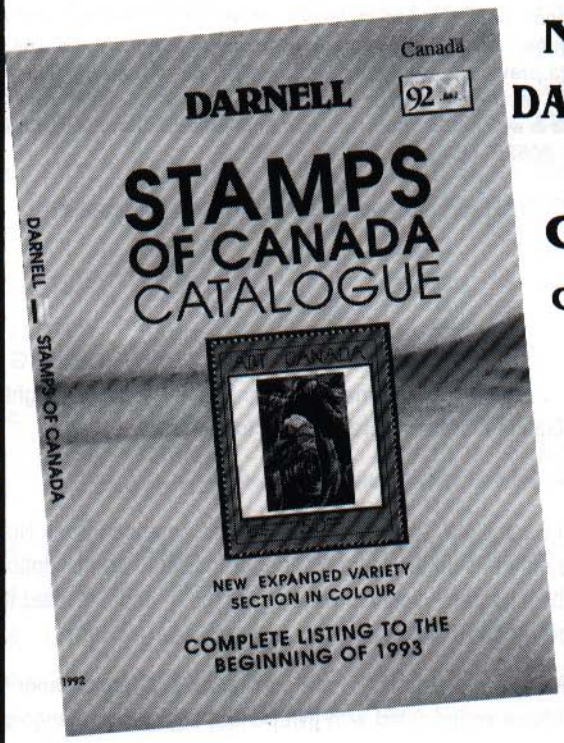
Having received the "Presenting" card, I trotted off on May 17 to the only grocery store in our village (which is also the franchise post office) to purchase the new 86¢ art stamps. I had planned to send three or four covers to out-of-the-country stamp friends on the first day, only to learn they didn't have any! I was informed that they have to order them but there are only certain days they can order. I arrived there the next day but got the same story. But what I did find was a neat brochure titled "Better Postal Service for You,"produced by the Postal Service Customer Council comprising of 12 members. For postal policies or issues you contact Halifax! I wonder what happened to Fredericton? Or is Mr. McKenna still waiting?

Finally, I went to town (Saint John) and called on a drug store in what is probably the busiest mall in the city. Here is located another franchise post office (or postal outlet). I enquired about the 86¢ art stamps and a young lady wanted to know how many I wanted — with a strange look on her face. So I said let me see them and she replied, "Well, we only got one sheet!"

Not being too greedy I bought six, but it occurred to me that there were 8,700,000 of these stamps printed but only 50 supplied to what could be the busiest outlet in town. As I said in a previous "Commentary," new stamps are hard to get — even mint!

But let us get back to the stamps themselves. I would say they are the jewel in the crown of Canadian Philately for 1993. My only comment is that if Canadian art, or Inuit art, is to be represented, Canada Post Corporation could have gone back to earlier prints which were just black and white.

Canada Post Corporation is showing marked improvement, but we still can't figure out how to get a nice clean cancellation on our outgoing philatelic mail. □



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DEFINITIVES / TIMBRES COURANTS

with John G. Schmidt

This column is a forum for information on Canadian definitive issues of all periods, and for discussion on the study of these issues. Each column lists new issues in summary, as well as recent discoveries and corrections to previously published information. Mr. Schmidt's listing of modern Canadian definitives began in the July-Aug. 1992 issue; this listing is in reverse chronological order. Correspondence is welcomed, and should be addressed to John G. Schmidt, 2649 Shadow Court, Ft. Collins, CO 80525 USA.

PREVIOUS DEFINITIVE ISSUES, PART 7: **Flowers, Trees, Street Scenes & National Parks (1977 - 1987)**

Some notes on the listing:

A) Perforations were measured and recorded using the formula G = 20 N/W in which G = Gauge, N = Number of teeth along the edge of the stamp, and W = Width (or Height) of the stamp in millimetres. Gauge numbers were rounded to the nearest tenth.

B) Papers listed are (A) = Abitibi, (H) = Harrison, and (C) = Clark.

C) Printers are CBN = Canadian Bank Note Co. and BABN = British American Bank Note Co. For sheet stamps I have either listed the plate number or indicated an inscription block "I" in brackets [ ]. For booklet pane singles I have used "[bps]" and indicated the general booklet number after the FDI.

D) Where Scott has not assigned a separate number for a printing on a different paper or the use of a different printer I have so indicated with [N/L] under that paper change or the printer change.

Flowers

Description		Printer	Paper	Perforations	Tagging	FDI	Bklt
1¢	(705)	CBN [1]	(A)	[12 x 12.5]	Side Bars	22 Apr 1977	
	(705i)	CBN	(A)	[12 x 12.5]	Side Bars	N/A (Precancel)	
	(781)	BABN [2]	(A)	[13 x 13.3]	Side Bars	16 Jun 1979	
	(781a)	BABN [bps]	(A)	[12 x 12.5]	Side Bars	1 Nov 1977	77a
2¢	(707)	CBN [1]	(A)	[12 x 12.5]	Side Bars	22 Apr 1977	
	(782)	BABN [2]	(A)	[13 x 13.3]	Side Bars	2 Aug 1979	
	(782b)	BABN [bps]	(A)	[12 x 12.5]	Side Bars	1 Apr 1978	78a
3¢	(708)	CBN [1]	(A)	[12 x 12.5]	Side Bars	22 Apr 1977	
	(708i)	CBN	(A)	[12 x 12.5]	Side Bars	N/A (Precancel)	
	(783)	BABN [2]	(A)	[13 x 13.3]	Side Bars	11 Apr 1979	

Description		Printer	Paper	Perforations	Tagging	FDI	Bklt
4¢	(709)	CBN [1]	(A)	[12 x 12.5]	Side Bars	22 Apr 1977	
	(784)	BABN [2]	(A)	[13 x 13.3]	Side Bars	3 Jul 1979	
5¢	(710)	CBN [1]	(A)	[12 x 12.5]	Side Bars	22 Apr 1977	
	(710i)	CBN	(A)	[12 x 12.5]	Side Bars	N/A (Precancel)	
	(785)	BABN [2]	(A)	[13 x 13.3]	Side Bars	24 Jan 1979	
10¢	(711)	CBN [1]	(A)	[12 x 12.5]	Side Bars	22 Apr 1977	
	(711i)	CBN	(A)	[12 x 12.5]	Side Bars	N/A (Precancel)	
	(711a)	CBN [2]	(A)	[13 x 13.3]	Side Bars	5 Oct 1978	
	(786)	BABN [3]	(A)	[13 x 13.3]	Side Bars	4 Oct 1979	
12¢	(712)	BABN [1]	(A)	[13 x 13.3]	Side Bars	6 Jul 1978	
	(712i)	BABN	(A)	[13 x 13.3]	Side Bars	N/A (Precancel)	
15¢	(787)	BABN [1]	(A)	[13 x 13.3]	Side Bars	16 Aug 1979	
	(787i)	BABN [1]	(A)	[13 x 13.3]	Side Bars	16 Aug 1979	
				Trees			
15¢	(717)	BABN [1]	(A)	[13.3 x 13.3]	Side Bars	8 Aug 1977	
20¢	(718)	BABN [1]	(A)	[13.3 x 13.3]	Side Bars	8 Aug 1977	
25¢	(719)	BABN [1]	(A)	[13.3 x 13.3]	Side Bars	8 Aug 1977	
30¢	(720)	BABN [1]	(A)	[13.3 x 13.3]	Side Bars	7 Mar 1978	
35¢	(721)	BABN [1]	(A)	[13.3 x 13.3]	Side Bars	8 Mar 1979	
				Street Scenes			
50¢	(723)	BABN [1]	(A)	[13.3 x 13.3]	Side Bars	6 Jul 1978	
	(723A)	CBN [2&3]	(A)	[13.3 x 13.3]	Side Bars	? Dec 1978	
60¢	(931)	CBN [1&2]	(A)	[13.3 x 13.3]	Side Bars	11 May 1982	
75¢	(724)	BABN [1]	(A)	[13.3 x 13.3]	Untagged	6 Jul 1978	
80¢	(725)	BABN [1]	(A)	[13.3 x 13.3]	Untagged	6 Jul 1978	

National Parks

Description		Printer	Paper	Perforations	Tagging	FDI
$1.00 *Fundy*	(726)	CBN [1]	(A)	[13.3 x 13.3]	Side Bars	24 Jan 1979
	(726a)	CBN [2]	(A)	[13.3 x 13.3]	Untagged	4 Mar 1981
$1.00 *Glacier*	(934)	CBN [1]	(C)	[13.3 x 13.3]	Untagged	15 Aug 1984
	N/L	CBN [2]	(H) N/L	[13.3 x 13.3]	Untagged	12 Jul 1985
	N/L	BABN [1] N/L	(H) N/L	[13.3 x 13.3]	Untagged	26 Sept 1986

Description		Printer	Paper	Perforations	Tagging	FDI
$1.50 *Waterton*	(935)	CBN [1]	(A)	[13.3 x 13.3]	Untagged	18 Jun 1982
$2.00 *Kluane*	(727)	CBN [1&2]	(A)	[13.3 x 13.3]	Untagged	[1] 27 Apr 1979
						[2] 4 Feb 1981
	N/L	CBN [3]	(C) N/L	[13.3 x 13.3]	Untagged	14 Dec 1984
	N/L	CBN [4]	(H) N/L	[13.3 x 13.3]	Untagged	15 Mar 1985
$2.00 *Banff*	(936)	CBN [1]	(H)	[13.3 x 13.3]	Untagged	21 Jun 1985
	N/L	BABN [1] N/L	(H)	[13.3 x 13.3]	Untagged	26 Sept 1986
$5.00 *Pelee*	(937)	CBN [1]	(A)	[13.3 x 13.3]	Untagged	10 Jan 1983
	N/L	CBN [2]	(C) N/L	[13.3 x 13.3]	Untagged	14 Dec 1984
	N/L	CBN [3]	(H) N/L	[13.3 x 13.3]	Untagged	30 Aug 1985
$5.00 *Maurice*	(1084)	CBN [1]	(H)	[13.3 x 13.3]	Untagged	14 Mar 1986
	N/L	BABN [1] N/L	(H)	[13.3 x 13.3]	Untagged	5 Jun 1987

Vignettes of Early British North American Postal History

by J.C. Arnell, F.R.P.S.C.

XXVIII. Quarantine and the Mails

Until 1831, there was no provision to stop vessels with sickness on board from proceeding directly up river to Quebec. During that year, a quarantine station was established at Grosse Isle, an island some thirty miles down river from the city, and all vessels were required to stop for a medical examination. When there was obvious sickness on board, the ailing passengers were removed and detained in a hospital on the island, while the remaining crew and passengers did a self-cleansing and purifying of the vessel which, apart from a scrubbing, involved a whitewashing of the interior.

Everything about the operation was worse than inadequate. There was very little accommodation for the sick and dying on the island; the healthy passengers were supposed to be taken on to Quebec by steamer, but this vessel often failed to arrive. The newspaper accounts through the 1830s and 1840s repeatedly tell of the horrors of being quarantined on Grosse Isle, which for many was nothing less than a death sentence.

The impact of imported disease on the life of the Québécois and local business was reflected in a letter from Peterson, Young & Co. dated 27 September 1833 (Figure 1). This letter, which was written to their suppliers in Madeira, discussed the current wine market and the problems associated with it. The previous year's sales had been poor

because

> last year in consequence of cholera little except Brandy and Port Wine was used here, in consequence of which our Sales were worse than usual, this Season people have again begun to drink Madeira & we have been making some Sales lately ....most of your Wine sold this Season has been to private families & we think it is getting into very general use.

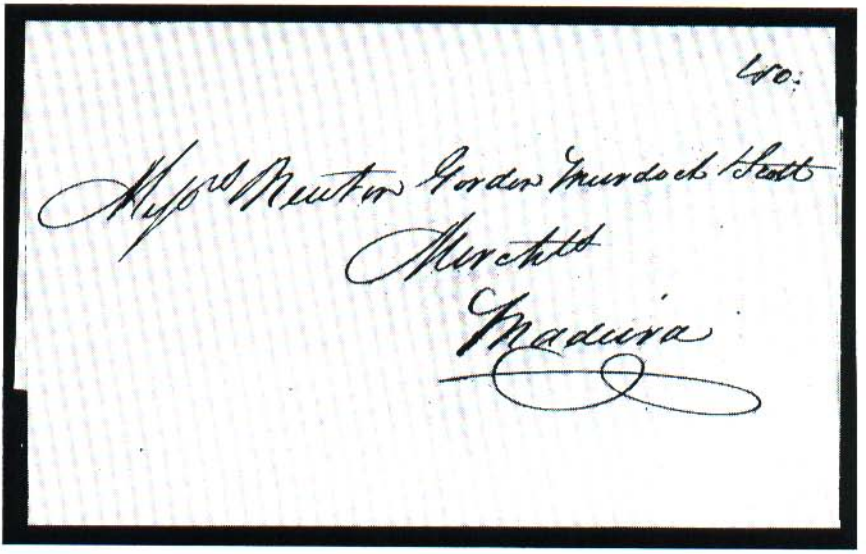


Figure 1. To Newton, Gordon, Murdoch & Scott, wine merchants in Madeira, from Peterson, Young & Co., merchants at Quebec, 27 Sept. 1833.

I was reminded of Grosse Isle as a quarantine station when I was sent a letter in the hope that it would be of interest to my postal history studies (Figure 2). Although a local letter, it reflects the termination of a transatlantic voyage and resultant quarantine. Capt. Cresser of the barque *Clarendon* wrote from anchorage off Grosse Isle on 25 May 1847:

> I beg to acquaint you of my arrival on 22nd Inst. and regret much being detained through the Passengers being on board. I cannot say when I shall be able to proceed as we do not know how long we remain. I shall feel much obliged if you have any letters for me if you will send them down as I am expecting some to your address from Liverpool also if you would forward the enclosed for me. Hoping soon to be released and to be able to wait on you.

Edwin C. Guillet in *The Great Migration* has several chapters on the amount of sickness on the emigrant vessels from Britain during the years of the serious epidemics. This was in large measure due to the appalling conditions under which the steerage passengers were forced to travel and was largely ignored by the authorities on both sides of the Atlantic. Until Grosse Isle was made a permanent quarantine and facilities improved in 1850, conditions there were in some ways worse than on the vessels themselves.

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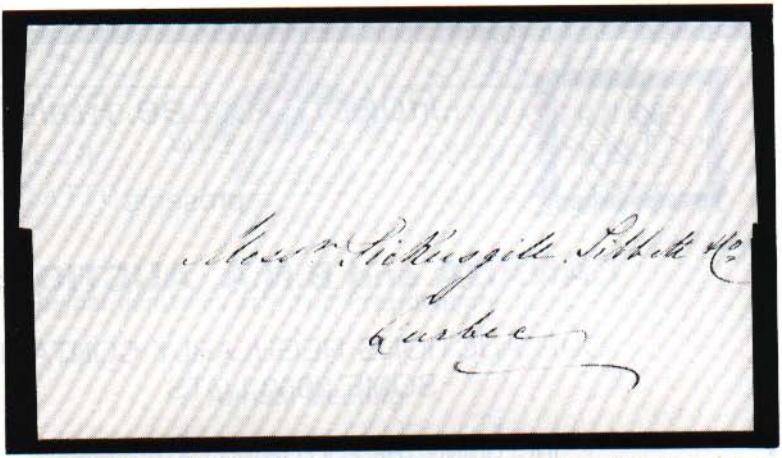


Figure 2. From Capt. Cresser of the Clarendon, quarantined at Grosse Isle, to Quebec by favour, 25 May 1847.

I had never heard about Grosse Isle until about forty years ago when I had occasion to visit it for a conference at a small research facility that had been established in the existing 1850 buildings. These had been built as part of the 1850 upgrading, when the entire island had been converted for immigration purposes. It was at this time that a very long pier had been constructed on the south side, so that passengers could disembark on shore, instead of having to be ferried in small boats. On the pier was a long shed with several doors on the water side and matching ones on the land side. A vessel would tie up alongside the pier and all the passengers and crew would be disembarked and separated, with the men going into the door on one side and the women and children on the other. Once inside, they were required to strip and place all their clothes in a container, while they went through a shower and got thoroughly cleansed. In the meantime, all the clothes were put through steam autoclaves to be sterilized, and when cooled and dried, were returned to be put on. Similarly, all baggage was autoclaved.

Once on the island, there were three classes of accommodation, suitably placed upwards on the slope of a small hillside. At the bottom, near the water, was the Third Class Hotel, which consisted of two large dormitories — one for males and the other for females. Halfway up the slope was the Second Class Hotel, which had small rooms, but it would still have been necessary for families to double up. Finally, at the top was the First Class Hotel which, as the name implies, was arranged with individual accommodation. There were other buildings for dining and a separate hospital set-up. It all looked very well planned until one stopped to think of the numbers that would have ended up on the island during one of the epidemics. Guillet quoted two references from the period of the 1847 epidemic. The first: "There were 2,500 at that time upon the island, and hundreds lying in the various vessels before it;" and the second: "The hospital statement yesterday, the 9th, was 2,240. There is a large fleet of vessels at the station, and amongst them some very sickly. A cemetery still surviving at one end of the island told its own grisly tale.

I have not seen any reference to the disinfecting of letters carried on such disease-ridden vessels, as was done routinely in Mediterranean ports, such as Marseilles. From the official attitude towards the sick, it is unlikely that it was even considered. □



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by/par James E. Kraemer, President/président

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation was held at the Hotel Radisson, Ottawa, Ontario at 3:00 pm on Saturday, May 1, 1993. The highlight of the meeting was the election of three new directors, Denis Hamel, Toronto; Charles J.G. Verge, Ottawa; and Michael Madesker, Downsview. The three retiring members of the Board are Guy des Rivieres, Quebec City; Sam C. Nickle, Calgary; and Col. James T. De Voss, State College, Pennsylvania. A vote of thanks for their services was unanimously endorsed by all present.

The Foundation continues to prosper, with new members joining on a continuous basis. Three stamp collections donated to the Foundation were sold recently by auction. Two more collections have been recently received. One is an excellent collection of used Tanna Touva and the other is a comprehensive collection of Vatican City and Roman States.

The Opusculum

Articles for the first volume of *The Opusculum* are on hand and are being prepared for publication, which is planned for September. The quality of the articles is of a very high standard and include considerable research. When the contents have been organized we will be able to give you a full report.

Membership

The RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation is the only organization that we know where your membership is for a three year period. Join now. We need your help. Individual membership is $35.00. Contributing membership is $50.00 or more. Recent contributing members are:

Stuart E. Taylor, Mississauga, Ontario
Richard K. Malott, Nepean, Ontario
Andrew Cronin, Toronto, Ontario
J.M. Sendbuehler, Ottawa, Ontario
Clifford R. Guile, Toronto, Ontario
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Submarine Cables and Cable Ships On Postage Stamps

by Kevin Stuart Wakefield

The story of submarine cables would be incomplete without mention of the indispensable part played by the sap of a Malayan tree, called gutta-percha. In 1845 a sample of this substance was given to the physicist Michael Faraday, who suggested that it might be a useful insulating covering for electrical wires. In fact, its properties were perfect for a submarine cable. It was a good insulator, chemically inert, and became plastic when warmed, enabling it to be moulded onto copper wire. Best of all, it improved by immersion in water, which prevented it from drying out and cracking. For this reason, cable was always stored under water, both ashore and afloat. One weakness found later was the fondness which the tropical teredo worm had for gutta-percha. Faults occurred due to the worms eating holes in the insulation. From then on the insulation was surrounded by a layer of brass tape. "GP," as it was called by generations of cable men, was in universal use for over 100 years. The world's first workable cable was laid in 1851 between Dover and Calais. It was insulated with gutta-percha and was still in service forty years later.

I. The Early Years, 1851 – 1900

This was a period of frantic cable laying, by the end of which there were few places on Earth not linked by cable. During this period ships were converted or built for laying, with the capacity to carry a long ocean cable. The greater portion of the cables were laid by a handful of ships, and most have been commemorated on postage stamps.

In 1850 the first submarine cable of significant length was laid. The work was done with the steam tug *Goliath,* which was fitted with specialized equipment designed specifically for the laying of cable. Thus a new type of vessel, the cable-ship, was born.



Rwanda 812, showing Goliath *laying the first cable in 1850.*

The *Goliath,* chartered to lay a cable from Dover to Calais, was specially fitted with a large cable drum on its deck. The cable, controlled by a crude friction brake, ran over a small stern roller. *Goliath* left Dover at 10 am on August 28 1850, reaching Cap Gris Nez the same evening. The cable, a copper conductor insulated with gutta-percha, was so light that lead weights were attached every 100 metres in order to make it sink. Messages were exchanged over the cable as soon as it was laid, but during the night a French fishing boat cut the cable, believing it to be some kind of seaweed. It was not until 1851 that an armoured cable was laid. It worked well, and was still in service in 1890 when it was taken over by the Post Office.

The technical properties of a submarine cable created problems. When the short-lived 1850 cable was connected, the signals were unreadable owing to the property known as capacity. A long cable lying on the seabed acts as a capacitor, or holder of an electrical charge. The longer the cable, the greater its electrical capacity. Thus every time a signal is sent into a submarine cable, the current charges the cable before any current appears at the receiving end. The dots and dashes of the Morse Code are therefore unreadable unless sent very slowly. The first Atlantic cable had enormous capacity and signalling was very slow until Lord Kelvin invented a new code which used 'dots' in one direction and 'dashes' in the other. These signal could more be more easily distinguished, and methods were gradually devised to increase the speed. Named 'Cable Code,' it remained in use for a hundred years.



United States 1112, commemorating Cyrus Field's 1858 trans-Atlantic cable.

Trans-Atlantic Cables

The first attempt to lay an cable across the Atlantic was in 1857, when Cyrus Field and John Pender floated the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The *USS Niagara* and the *HMS Agememnon,* an old ship-of-the-line, were chartered, each to carry half the cable and to meet in mid-Atlantic. The initial attempt failed, but in 1858 they succeeded. The cable stretched from Valentia, Ireland to Heart's Content, Newfoundland. Messages were exchanged between Queen Victoria and President Buchanan. Although this cable failed after a few weeks and had to be abandoned, it awakened the world to the potential of an intercontinental cable.

Seven years of research elapsed before another attempt was made. The *Leviathan,* brainchild of I.K. Brunel of railway fame, was built in 1853 as a passenger-cargo liner. Propelled by sail, paddles and screw, she was by far the largest ship in the world, 700 feet long and over 18,000 tons. She proved a money loser on the Atlantic run, and renamed the *Great Eastern,* also failed financially after a few years in the Asian trade. Because she was the only ship large enough to carry enough cable to span the Atlantic and lay it in one piece, she was chartered in 1864 by the newly-formed Anglo-American Telegraph Company and converted into the world's first true cable-ship.



Monaco 614, a 1965 issue shows the Great Eastern *with a modern ship, the* Alsace.



Newfoundland 151 shows Heart's Content.

After an abortive attempt in 1865, the *Great Eastern* succeeded in laying the first workable trans-Atlantic cable in July 1866, following the same route as the ill-fated cable of 1858. The 1928 6¢ issue of Newfoundland commemorates the 1866 cable, and shows a view of Heart's Content, its terminus.

The Valentia shore-end of the 1866 cable was laid by the

William Cory. Built as a cargo ship in 1857, she laid several short cables before the *Great Eastern* started her cable career, and thus has some claim to be the first cable-ship. During her life the *William Cory* made no small contribution to cable history.



Ireland 464, issued in 1979, portrays the William Cory, *built as a freighter of 1578 tons in 1857 but soon converted into a cable-ship. Laid the following early cables: Cromer-Emden (1858); Cromer-Heligoland (1859); Algiers-Toulon (1861); Lowestoft-Norderney (1866); Valentia end of Atlantic cable (1866); Newfoundland end of third Atlantic Cable (1869); Aden-Suez portion of India cable (1870); Penang-Singapore (1870); Marseilles-Bona (1871).*

Having successfully bridged the Atlantic, John Pender went on to establish the Eastern Telegraph Company and a worldwide network of cables which later became Cable and Wireless. He also created the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (TC&M) by a merger of the principal cable manufacturers. This firm produced thousands of miles of cables and built or chartered most of the ships used in laying cable during the late 1860s and 1870s.

So fast did Pender work that his cables reached India by 1870, Australia and the West Indies by 1872, Brazil and Argentina by 1874, and South Africa by 1879.

Six ships were used to lay the cable from Britain to India. Three have appeared on stamps: the *Great Eastern,* the *William Cory,* and the *Hibernia,* which laid the Porthcurno to Carcavellos section.

The *Hibernia,* 3183 tons gross and built in 1861 for the Anchor Line, was bought in 1869 by TC&M for conversion to a cable-ship.



The Great Eastern *appeared on Monaco 341, part of a 1955 issue honouring writer Jules Verne on the 50th anniversary of his death. The ship inspired his story,* The Floating City.

Built in 1853 as a passenger-cargo liner, 18,914 tons gross, the Great Eastern *was chartered by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co. in 1864 and converted to a cable-ship.*

***1865:** Unsuccessful attempt to lay a trans-Atlantic cable. The cable broke and was lost in 2,000 fathoms.*
***1866:** Successfully laid the first workable trans-Atlantic cable. Later recovered the end of the 1865 cable, which was spliced to a new cable and completed to Heart's Content, thus providing a second cable.*
***1869:** Laid a third Atlantic cable.*
***1870:** Laid the Bombay-Aden section, Britain to India cable.*
***1873-4:** Laid fourth and fifth Atlantic cables.*
***1875-76:** Converted to passenger service to bring American visitors to the Paris Exhibition. One of the passengers was Jules Verne, who immortalized the ship in* The Floating City.
***1877:** With more economical ships available for both cable laying and passenger service, the great ship had become obsolete and was turned into a floating museum. She was broken up in 1888.*



A 1970 set from Portugal, 1080-83, shows Hibernia *laying the Indian cable on two of the values. A cross-section of the cable appears on the other two values.*

During a short but eventful life *Hibernia* laid the following cables: Aden - Suez, Porthcurno - Carcavellos, Singapore - Batavia (1870); Java - Port Darwin, Australia (with the *Edinburgh,* 1871); Madeira - St. Vincent - Recife, Brazil (with the *Seine,* 1874); Sydney - Nelson, New Zealand (1876); Suez - Aden - Bombay second cable (with the *Seine,* 1876-7); Rangoon - Penang (1877). In 1877 *Hibernia* went to Maranhão, Brazil, to lay a cable to Recife. The ship was wrecked on a sandbar at Maranhão, and was a total loss.

Early Routes to India

Despite the failure of the 1858 Atlantic cable, an attempt was made to connect England to India by cable via Italy, Egypt, the Red Sea, and across to Karachi. The cables kept breaking, and the project was abandoned in 1860. Between 1862 and 1865 the Indian government laid a series of better quality cables from Karachi up the Persian Gulf to join the existing overland telegraph route from Baghdad to Europe. This provided the first, if very precarious, telegraphic link from India to Europe.



India 456

In 1866 the Indo-European Telegraph Company was created to build and operate an overland route from London to India. A cable was laid by the *William Cory* from Lowestoft to Norderney, Germany. The line then passed overland through Berlin, Warsaw, Odessa, and Tehran to Bushire, where it joined the existing submarine cable to India. Shortly after an overland route substituted for the cable. India 456, issued in 1967, commemorates the centennial of the commencement of the project, and shows a map indicating the final overland route.

The line opened for cable traffic in January 1870, and gave good if slow service. Six months later Pender's London to India all-cable route opened. It gave much faster service and captured most of the traffic. The Indo-European Company was taken over by the Cable and Wireless Company in 1929, and the staff was absorbed into the latter company's system.

West Indian Connections

While Pender was racing to India and the Far East, another man, Charles Bright, who had been Pender's associate on the Irish cable in 1852, turned his eyes to the west. He formed the West India, Panama, and Cuba Submarine Company to join Florida to British Guiana via the West Indies. The new company included Silvertown, a rival firm of TC&M, which manufactured the 4000 miles of cable used, most of which was shipped out by the *Dacia.*

Jamaica issued a set of three stamps, 319-21, in 1970 to mark the centenary of its telegraphic connection to the outside world. The 3¢ depicts the Dacia *which, almost singlehanded, laid all the cables. The 10¢ gives a view of the* Dacia's *cable deck, and the 50¢ shows a cable-code key on a map of Jamaica.*



The *Dacia* was built in 1867, 1856 tons gross, and was chartered as a cable layer. Charles Bright bought the vessel in 1870 and lengthened it.

During a long life, *Dacia* laid the following cables: Florida - Cuba (1868); Cuba - Jamaica (1879); Jamaica via the Islands to Barbados - Trinidad - Demerara (1871-2); Porthcurno - Bilbao (1872); Lima - Valparaiso (1875); Marseilles - Algiers (1879); Galveston - Vera Cruz (1881); Cadiz - Las Palmas (1883); Persian Gulf cables (1885); Dakier - Loanda, with the *Scotia* (1886).

The *Dacia* remained in commission until 1915, when she was torpedoed and sunk off Madeira while working cable.



A Barbados issue of 1972, No. 368, celebrates the centenary of the arrival of the Dacia *in 1872, and the initiation of cable service with the rest of the world. The design shows a cable-code key beside a more modern transmitter with cable-code perforated tape.*

By the mid-1880s overloading of the system led to the formation of the Halifax & Bermuda and the Direct West Indies Companies to connect Jamaica to the Atlantic cables at Halifax without using land lines in the United States. In 1890 a cable was laid from Halifax to Bermuda and in 1898 another was laid by the *Scotia* from Bermuda to Jamaica via the Turks Islands.



Situated in the Atlantic on the route to Jamaica, the Turks and Caicos Islands provided an ideal site for a relay station. A further cable to Barbados was added in 1924. Turks and Caicos 133, issued in 1957, gives a view of the present cable station on Grand Turk. The original station was located on the beach three miles to the south.

South Africa

At the time of the outbreak of the Boer War in October 1899 communication between South Africa and Britain was jeopardized due to delays suffered when messages had

to pass through dozens of stations, either via the Mediterranean or via St. Vincent and the west coast of Africa. Accordingly, Pender decided to lay a direct cable to South Africa. He proposed joining Capetown to the existing cable at St. Vincent via Ascension Island, and lay a new heavier cable from St. Vincent to London via Madeira.

Work started in October 1899 and within four months dispatches were passing to London with only a few minutes delay. By early 1901 the northern leg was completed, and Capetown had its own circuit uncluttered by other traffic. For his valuable service to his country, John Pender was decorated by Queen Victoria.

With the exception of the Ascension - St. Helena section, which was laid by the *Seine*, the whole line from England to Capetown was the work of a single ship, the *Anglia*.



A 1979 set of Ascension Island, Nos. 242-46, commemorates the 80th anniversary of the Eastern Telegraphic Company's station on the Island. The 8p depicts the Anglia *and the 15p the* Seine, *which took part in the cable laying of 1899. The 3p shows the landing of the shore end of the cable. The 12p has a map of the Atlantic, showing the cable lines fanning out from Ascension. The 25p depicts the dish antenna erected by the Cable and Wireless Company in cooperation with NASA to track moon landings and other NASA missions.*

In 1910 the *Colonia* laid a St. Vincent - Ascension - Buenos Aires cable and in 1919 laid an Ascension - Rio de Janeiro cable. The Ascension station became a busy one, linking three continents. With a large staff it grew into a small town with a hospital, school, store, and power plant, all run by the Cable and Wireless Company.



The 2d value of Ascension Island's 1956 definitive issue depicts a map of the South Atlantic, showing the five main submarine cables radiating from it to Europe, Africa, and South America.



On Ascension No. 23, issued in 1934, radio masts frame a map of the island with two cable buoys in the surrounding sea. Such buoys are used to secure the end of a cable during repairs. Their special shape and flag identify them to mariners.

Crossing the Pacific

In 1900 the Pacific Ocean was still unconquered. Telegrams for the Far East from the west coast of America had to cross North America and the Atlantic and then follow the eastern route, which was slow and expensive. Eventually the governments of Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand agreed to lay a cable across the Pacific, and formed the Pacific Cable Board. The route was from Bamfield, B.C. to Fanning Island, Suva, Norfolk Island, and then branches to New Zealand and Australia. As there was no ship afloat to carry and lay the Bamfield-Fanning section in one piece—a distance of nearly 4000 miles—the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co. built the *Colonia* for the job. She successfully completed the lay in September 1902. The rest of the line was laid by the *Anglia.*





Two 1977 stamps of Nauru, 152 and 154, show the Anglia *at work. During a brief life, the* Anglia *laid the following cables: Gibraltar - Malta - Alexandria third line, Capetown - St. Helena (1899); Borkum - Azores - New York, Ascension - St. Vincent (1900); Porthcurno - Madeira - St. Vincent, with* Britannia *(1901); Mauritius - Rodrigues - Cocos, Durban - Mauritius, Ascension - Sierra Leone (1901); Fanning - Suva - Norfolk - Australia and New Zealand, Waterville - Weston (1902; Honolulu - Guam - Manilla, with* Colonia *(1903); New York - Weston, with* Colonia *(1905).*



A side view of the vessel laying the St. Vincent cable appears on Ascension 243, issued in 1979. The Anglia, *6514 tons gross, was built by Telegraph Construction and Maintenance in 1898. She was chartered by an American firm in 1903 to lay their Pacific cable via Honolulu to Manilla. After major cable laying projects over the course of six years, she was sold as redundant in 1906.*



The Iris, *a cable ship of 2253 tons gross, is shown on a Norfolk Island stamp, No. 111. The vessel was built in 1902 to service the trans-Pacific chain, and was transferred to the Cable & Wireless Co. in 1929 and renamed the* Recorder. *Based at Auckland and later Singapore, she was broken up in 1952.*

In the 1920s a new type of cable was developed with a continuous iron wire wound round the copper conductor. It was called 'loading' and increased the speed of working many times, but it was heavier and more bulky than the old cable. When, in 1926, it was decided to duplicate the Canada to Australian cables using 'loaded' cable, the *Colonia* was not large enough to carry the Bamfield-Fanning section and lay it in one piece, as she had done with the first cable of 1902. An even larger ship, the *Dominia,* had to be built to do the job. The *Colonia* became redundant and was sold.



A 1976 Liberia stamp, 745, celebrates the centenary of the telephone and the 50th anniversary of the Dominia. *Constructed by TC&M in 1926, she was, at 9273 tons gross, the second largest cableship ever built. The* Dominia *laid these cables during a short life: Bamfield - Fanning Is. (1927); Porthcurno - Vigo (1929); Algeciras - Ceuta and Tenerife - Gran Canary, with the first cables to use carrier radio signals (1929); La Guayra - Willemstad - Aruba - Maracaibo - Barranquilla (1930); Lisbon - La Panne, Belgium (1930). Owing to the 1930s depression, there was little work for the* Dominia, *and she was sold to the U.S.S.R. in 1937.*



The centenary of New Zealand's connection to the Eastern Telegraph Co, Cable system was marked by a 1976 New Zealand stamp, No. 597. On 21 February 1879 the Hibernia, *assisted by the* Edinburgh, *completed the laying of a cable from Sydney, Australia to Nelson, New Zealand, thus joining Britain to New Zealand just ten years after the first Atlantic cable.*

Crossing the Indian Ocean

In 1901, with the imminent completion of the Commonwealth trans-Pacific cable, John Pender could see the end of his monopoly of all Australian and New Zealand traffic. T o compete with the new line, he decided to extend the newly laid London to South Africa cable system to Australia. The line would go Via Durban, Mauritius, the tiny island of Rodriguez, Cocos (Keeling), to Perth, and thence to Adelaide, where he already had a station.

By the end of 1901 these cables had been laid by the *Anglia,* with the exception of the Cocos-Perth and Perth-Adelaide sections, which were laid by the *Scotia.* As a safeguard against interruptions a further cable was laid in 1908 from Cocos to Batavia to connect with the northern route to Australia via Darwin and Broome. This cable was laid by the *Patrol.*



Cocos (Keeling) Island No. 135, part of a set of three, shows the cable-ship Patrol. *Built in 1903, at 3132 tons gross, the vessel was designed for cable repairs and for laying short cables. The* Patrol *laid cables from Balikpan to Kwandang (1903), Cocos to Batavia (1908), and Singapore to Batavia (1922). Based at Singapore, she was broken up in 1933.*

It is almost incredible that, between late 1899 and the end of 1901, almost single-handed, the *Anglia* laid cables from England to Australia, a feat which included several return trips to England for more cable. A year later she was to make two more long cable lays across the Pacific. In her eight years as a cable layer she probably accomplished more than any other cable-ship. When the *Anglia* became redundant in 1906 she did not suffer the indignity of the breaker's yard. Instead, under the flag of the British India Line, she went to an honourable grave in 1916, sunk by a U-boat.



The Anglia, *on Cocos Islands No. 134, issued 1985.*

The third cable-ship to work on Pender's Australian cable in 1901, the *Scotia,* is shown on a Cocos Islands stamp of 1976, laying the Durban to Australia portion. The *Scotia,* 3871 tons gross, was built in 1861 for the Cunard Line. She held the Atlantic Blue Ribbon for five years. The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co. purchased the *Scotia* in 1879, and converted her for cable-laying. She laid the following cables: Penang - Singapore - Java, Aden - Zanzibar (1879); Sydney, N.S. - Heart's Content, with *Seine* (1880); Borkum - Valentia, with others (1882); Vladivostok - Shanghai - Hong Kong, with *Seine* (1883); Dakar - Loanda, with *Dacia* (1885); Porthcurno - Carcavellos - Gibraltar - Malta - Zante (1887); Capetown - Mossamedes (1889); Sydney - Wellington, N.Z. (1890); Fano, Denmark - Oye, France (1891); Santos - Montevideo (1892); Zanzibar - Seychelles - Mauritius (1893); Singapore - Hong Kong, Heart's Content - Valentia, with *Britannia* (1894); Borkum - Vigo (1896); Bermuda - Turks Islands - Jamaica (1897-8); Belam - Recife - Rio de Janeiro - Montevideo (1900); Cocos - Perth - Adelaide (1901). The *Scotia* was sold to Commonwealth Pacific Cables in 1903, and was lost near Guam in 1904.



The Scotia, *on Cocos Islands 29 of 1976, and on 134, issued 1985.*

Another of the great cable-ships, the *Seine,* was built as a paddle steamer of 3553 tons gross in 1859 for the Royal Mail Line. The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co. purchased her 1873 for conversion into a cable-ship.



Ascension 245, a 1979 issue, shows the Seine *at work.*

The *Seine* laid the following cables: Carcavellos - Madeira (1873); Madeira - St. Vincent - Recife, with *Hibernia* (1874); Suez - Aden - Bombay second line, with *Hibernia* (1876-7); Java - Port Darwin, Delagoa Bay - Mozambique (1879); Sydney, N.S. - Heart's Content, with *Scotia* (1880); Carcavellos - Madeira second line, Singapore - Batavia (1882); Vladivostok - Shanghai, with *Scotia* (1883); Singapore - Saigon renewal (1884); Zanzibar - Mozambique (1885); Penang - Singapore renewal (1886); Java - Bali (1888); Java - Broome, Australia (1889); Madras -

Penang (1891); Carcavellos - Fayal Azores (1893); New York - Haiti (1899); St. Helena - Ascension (1899). The *Seine* was broken up in 1905.

II. The Middle Years

Once the great cable laying race was over, few large ships were needed. What was now needed was a fleet of smaller repair ships. In the 1930s Cable & Wireless Limited alone had 14 ships in commission, each covering a certain area and based therein. In shallow waters interruptions were frequent due to chafe, ships' anchors, and, more commonly, fishing trawlers.

In both World Wars enemy cables from the European mainland were immediately cut off by British cable-ships and diverted to Allied use. Cable-ships were also employed in laying cables around ports for submarine detection and for laying PLUTO after Normandy.

The *Mirror,* and her sister ships *Norseman* and *Lady Dennison Pender* were the workhorses of the middle years. Before and during World War II they were seldom in port. In 1943 the *Lady Pender* was the only survivor of a convoy of 20 ships.



The Mirror *was based at Gibraltar for many years. Owned by the Cable & Wireless Co., it was built in 1923, with displacement of 1850 tons gross. It is shown here on Gibraltar 191A, issued in 1967.*

Repair work in wartime was as essential as it was perilous, because a ship working cable is a sitting duck. At least four British cable-ships were lost by enemy action–*Retriever, Alert, Monarch,* and *Faraday. Faraday's* gun crew pluckily brought down the plane that sank her. *Cambria* was accidently rammed and sank in 1945. *Mirror* and her sisters were finally scrapped in 1963.



In 1972 Barbados celebrated the centenary of the first cable connection to the island with a stamp, Scott 369, which carried a side view of the Stanley Angwin, *a later cable-ship, laying a shore end cable. This vessel of 2530 tons gross displacement was constructed in 1952 for Cable and Wireless Ltd., and was based in St. Lucia.*

Although Britain laid the great majority of the world's cables, France with her far-flung empire in the Middle East, Africa, Indo-China, and the West Indies, had a number of cables laid to connect to the world's network. Most of this work was done by British cable-ships. However, from 1893 France began to acquire some ships of her own to service these cables, which included lines from Brest to New York and Brest to Dakar, which were taken over from Germany after World War I. Several French cable ships have been featured on postage stamps.



Madagascar 556, issued in 1976, pictures the Emile Baudot, *one time repair ship for the Madagascar to Mozambique and Reunion cables. A relatively small cable-ship at 1049 tons gross, the* Emile Baudot *was built in 1917, and was the first repair ship of the French government. She was broken up in 1962.*



To celebrate the centenary of the International Telecommunications Union in 1965, Senegal issued a pair of stamps, 248-9, showing the Alsace *and an early submarine cable relay. The view of the* Alsace *clearly shows the bow-sheaves used for laying cable. This vessel, displacing 2090 tons gross, was built in 1939 for the French government.*





A French semi-postal of 1960, B339, features the Ampére *laying a shore-end. An interesting and instructive illustration, it shows prominently the bow-sheaves characteristic of all cable-ships. The cable is being floated ashore on barrels, always the standard practice. Owned by the French government and displacing 2434 tons gross, the* Ampére *was built in 1940.*

III. The New Era

As early as the 1920s the idea of sending a radio telephony signal into a cable was mooted. One company, Standard Telephones and Cables, did much research and even planned a trans-Atlantic telephone cable. Owing to the 1930s depression, the proposal was dropped. The War intervened, and it was not until the 1950s that the first trans-Atlantic coaxial telephone cable was laid.



In 1935, after abandoning their Atlantic project, Standard Telephones and Cables designed and laid a loaded telephone cable across the Bass Strait between Australia and Tasmania. This achievement was recognized on its completion by a 1936 Australian stamp, 157. The cable was laid by the cable-ship Faraday.

In 1956 a trans-Atlantic coaxial telephone cable, employing submerged repeaters and known as TAT.1, was laid. It was soon superseded by more advanced designs with transistorized repeaters and hundreds of telephone and telegraph channels. The old telegraph cables soon became obsolete and by 1970, after more than a century of service, they were left abandoned on the ocean floor. Standard Telephones and Cables and the firm founded by John Pender, Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, were merged in 1970. They had been the two largest manufacturers of cable, and after 1950 had supplied most of the world's submarine cable.



Iceland, with a 1962 issue, 350-1, was the first country to celebrate the laying of a coaxial telephone cable. The cable, SCOTICE/ICECAN, ran from Great Britain to Canada via the Faeroes, Iceland, and Greenland.

The idea of a round-the-world telephone cable had gained acceptance by 1961. The British Commonwealth countries, jointly with Cables and Wireless Limited, laid the first leg, called CANTAT, from Great Britain to Canada direct. The *Monarch* was the cable ship employed. The Pacific leg, called COMPAC, followed in 1963, from Port Alberni B.C. to Sydney via Hawaii, Suva, and Auckland. This work was done by the *Monarch* and *Mercury,* assisted by the *Retriever.*

Four countries celebrated the completion of COMPAC with postage stamps. The Great Britain, New Zealand, and Australia issues employed similar designs.



Similar designs were used on Great Britain 401, Australia 381, and New Zealand 364, 1963 issues that marked the completion of COMPAC, the first Pacific telephone cable.



Fiji, with Scott 205, issued a pleasing stamp for COMPAC, showing Retriever *overprinted on the 1/- stamp of 1959.*

Fiji again honoured Retriever *1981. Scott 448 shows the cable-ship in full colour. Following the laying of the cable, she has remained on the Suva station as a repair ship. Built by Cable and Wireless in 1961, her displacement is 4000 tons gross.*

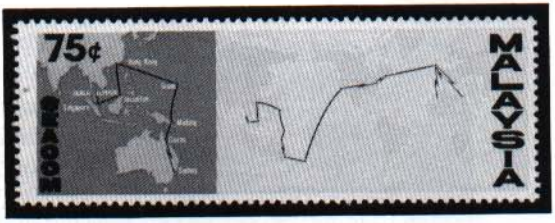


A year after COMPAC, the first American trans-Pacific telephone cable was laid from California to Guam via Hawaii, Midway, and Wake Island. It was called TPC.1.



Japan 818, issued in 1964, celebrated the laying of the TPC.1 telephone cable with an unusual design – a cross-section of a cable superimposed on a map of the Pacific.

The next great Commonwealth project was SEACOM.1, from Singapore to Hong Kong via Jesselton, Malaysia, completed in 1965. It was laid by *Monarch* and *Mercury,* assisted by *Recorder* and *Cable Enterprise.* SEACOM.2 followed, from Hong Kong to Cairns, Australia via Guam and Borneo. It was completed in 1967, and linked with COMPAC in Sydney and TPC.1 in Guam. SEACOM was laid by *Mercury* and *Monarch.*



Malaysia celebrated the completion of SEACOM in 1967 with a pair of stamps of similar design, Scott 42-3, showing a map of the world, with the telephone cables in red.



Hong Kong marked the completion of SEACOM with a stamp of unusual design, showing a map of the system in the shape of a telephone. (Scott 236)

The cable-ship *Monarch,* which laid much of the SEACOM cable, has a proud history. The first of the great cable-ships built after World War II, she spent her first years renewing old telegraph cable. Later she laid the first Atlantic telephone cable, the major part of two more, followed by COMPAC and SEACOM. She laid many shorter cables, including the 138kV power cable across the Georgia Strait, B.C. in 1958.



The cable-ship Sentinel, *Virgin Islands 557.*

The *Monarch* was built by the General Post Office in 1946 as a cable layer. She was a large vessel, at 8056 tons gross. Cable and Wireless Limited bought the *Monarch* in 1970, and renamed her *Sentinel.* She continued to lay cable for Cable and Wireless until 1979, when she was sent to the breakers.

Monarch has appeared twice on stamp issues: on a 1965 set of Sharjah, and on one of a set of eight stamps of the British Virgin Islands honouring the Cable and Wireless Company's Caribbean headquarters at Tortola.



Japan 1266

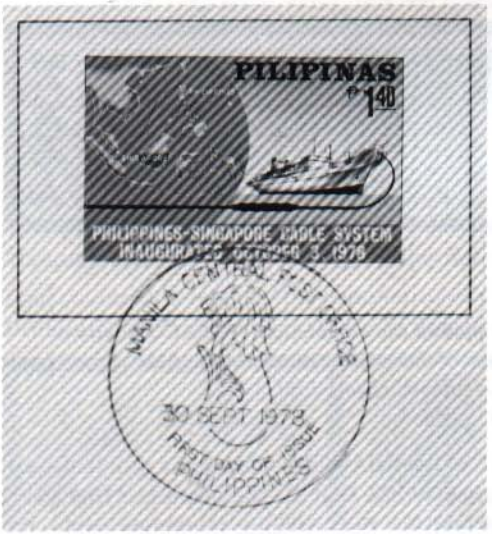
After COMPAC and SEACOM, new cable systems followed one another. Meanwhile, technical improvements were progressively increasing cable capacity, from 80 speech channels for SEACOM in 1965 to 1,380 channels for OLUHO and ASEAN in 1978.

Japan 1266 (1976), celebrates the first cable from Japan to China. This attractive stamp features a cable-ship with cable at bows and cleverly pictures signals being amplified by a repeater. The seagulls are a delightful bonus.

OLUHO was the next undertaking, linking Okinawa, Japan to Hong Kong via Luzon, Philippines. Japanese cable and ships were used for the Okinawa section, while *Cable Venture* laid the Hong Kong section, using STC cable.



Japan marked the completion of OLUHO in 1977 with a commemorative issue, Scott 1311.



Philippines 1360 marked the opening of the first leg of ASEAN.

The next big project was ASEAN. In 1978 *Cable Venture* laid a direct cable from Luzon, Philippines to Singapore and in 1980 laid a further section from Singapore to Jakarta, Indonesia.

Several stamp issues appeared in connection with ASEAN. The first leg produced commemoratives from Singapore (304-7) and Philippines (1360). Interestingly, the latter portrays *Mercury*, although *Cable Venture* actually laid the cable. The Singapore - Jakarta section brought 1980 issues from Singapore (356-9) and Indonesia (1095-6).

Commonwealth Cable Extension

The Commonwealth Telephone Cable was the circle the Earth—as the old telegraph cable did—across the Atlantic (CANTAT), the Pacific (COMPAC), connect the Far East (SEACOM), and on to India with IOCOM. Another system from Britain round the Cape of Good Hope to the Indian Ocean was to complete the circle. The first leg, SAT-1, was laid in 1968 by *Mercury* from Britain to Capetown via Portugal, the Canaries, and Ascension.

SAT-1 stopped at Capetown when South Africa left the Commonwealth.



South Africa 398, issued for World Telecommunications Day in 1973, shows SAT-1 and other communications links on a world map.



A 1981 issue of India, 948, marked the laying of the IOCOM cable from Madras to Penang by Cable Venture, *which is pictured on this First Day Cover. IOCOM links at Penang with the SEACOM and ASEAN systems through Singapore.*

The *Cable Venture,* 8910 tons gross, was built in Germany in 1962. Originally called *Neptun,* she was sold to the United States Underseas Cable Corporation as a cable laying ship. In 1975 she was purchased and refitted by Cable and Wireless, and renamed *Cable Venture.* She has been busy laying cables ever since.

On completion of the ASEAN cable in 1980, *Cable Venture* returned to lay a cable from Kuantan on the Malay peninsula across the South China Sea to Kutching (Sarawak) on the island of Borneo. Following this work, she went on to lay IOCOM.



The cable between Kuantan and Kutching provided an important link between the two parts of the Malaysian Federation. A set of three stamps, 207-9, marked its completion.

A recent project was the new Pacific cable called ANZCAN between Canada and Australia and New Zealand, which *Cable Venture* laid jointly with *Mercury.*

To mark the centenary of the telephone, the Republic of Maldives issued a seven-stamp set in 1976, three values of which (634-6) pay tribute to the new era of submarine cables. The 10 laree value depicts cables in a cable tunnel entering a station, the 20 laree shows technicians adjusting a repeater equalizer circuit on board the laying ship, and the 1 Rupee portrays two modern Cable and Wireless cable-ships, the *Recorder* and the *Mercury.*



Maldives 634-6, issued in 1976.



A portrait of C.S. Recorder *appears on the 75-cent value of a set of eight stamps of the British Virgin Islands, issued in 1987 on the 20th anniversary of Cable and Wireless in the Virgin Islands.*

The *Recorder,* built in 1955, has been stationed at Singapore for many years as a repair ship for the area. Owned by Cable and Wireless, and displacing 2530 tons gross, she assisted *Mercury* with the laying of SEACOM. Smaller repair ships such as *Recorder* are used to lay the heavy shore-ends, leaving the larger laying ship to lay the main cable.



Cyprus 442

The New Era in Europe

A 1975 set of Cyprus (442-43) celebrated the inauguration of the co-axial cable between Marseille and Beirut via Crete and Cyprus. The 50 Millième stamp pictures the *Marcel Bayard* laying the cable, and the 100 Millième value shows telegraph tape circling the globe.

The cable-ship *Marcel Bayard,* 4500 tons gross, was constructed in 1961 and was owned by the French government. The ship was France's newest and most sophisticated vessel for cable laying and repair work. Sadly, she was lost in a fire in 1981.



Brazil 1282

The New Era in South America

Brazil 1282, issued in 1973, celebrates the opening of BRACAN 1, the first co-axial telephone cable from South America to Europe. Laid by the *Mercury,* the cable runs from Recife to Gran Canary, where it hooks into a cable to Portugal and then to Great Britain. By coincidence, the stamp also celebrates the centenary of Pender's first cable to Brazil, from St. Vincent to Recife, laid by *Seine* and *Hibernia* in 1873-4, over almost the same route.

The New Era in the West Indies

A 1972 set of the Cayman Islands, 297-9, commemorates the inauguration of a new cable linking Cayman to Jamaica and the international telephone system. Cable and Wireless runs the Cayman Islands telephone system, as they do in much of the West Indies area.



Cayman Islands 299, one of three stamps of similar design, shows a repeater amplifier on the undersea cable linking Cayman to Jamaica.



The laying of a telephone cable from Bermuda to Tortola was marked by a set of four stamps from Bermuda. The 2/6 value shows the cable ship Mercury, *the Cable and Wireless cable-ship, 8962 tons gross, and built in 1962.*



Mercury *has been employed almost continuously in laying cable. As well as work for Cable and Wireless, she sometimes works under charter to other companies.*

The Virgin Islands also marked the Bermuda-Tortola telephone cable with a stamp issue, 183-5. The 4¢ depicts Mercury *and a map of the route, the 10¢ shows the Chalwell transmission station with radio and satellite towers, and the 50¢ portrays* Mercury *working near a coastline.*

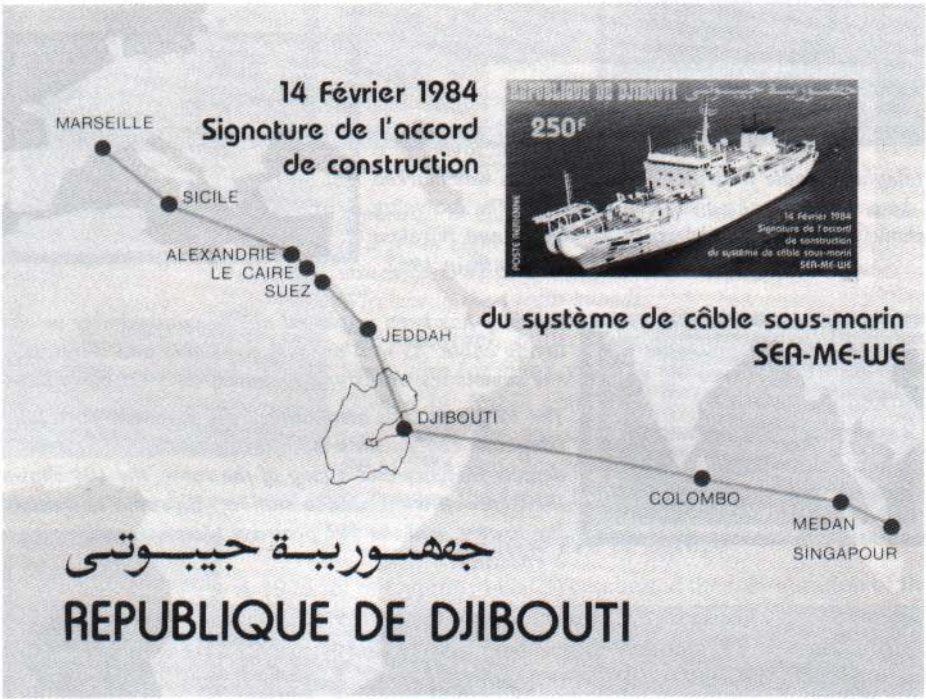


A set of three stamps issued by the Netherlands Antilles in 1973, 349-51, commemorated the laying of the Curacao - St. Maarten - St. Thomas cable by the cable-ship Mercury. *In St. Thomas this cable links with the United States - Brazil cable system.*

First Telephone Cable from Europe to the Far East

A 1984 souvenir sheet of Djibouti celebrated the agreement for the construction of SEAMEWE, an international telephone cable from Marseilles through the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and Indian Ocean to Singapore. The sheet has a map showing the route of the cable, and the stamp depicts the French cable-ship *Leon Thevenin.* This ship, 4844 tons gross and constructed in 1983, is owned by Cie Francaise des

Cables Soumarins. It replaced the cable-ship *Marcel Bayard,* which was lost to fire in 1981.



Conclusion

The era of the submarine cable began about 1850, and is now coming to an end. In the 1960s the older telegraph cables were superseded by co-axial telephone cables, which could carry many telephone conversations as well as telegraph circuits. The first generation carried 82 speech channels. Once these were in operation the older telegraph cables were abandoned. Thousands and thousands of miles of them lie abandoned on the bottom of the oceans around the world.

A second generation of co-axial cables, carrying 1380 speech channels, was laid in the 1980s. When these were in operation, the older co-axial cables were abandoned. A third generation of co-axial cables carry up to 5620 channels, but these have already become outdated. The last long co-axial cable was laid in 1987 by *Cable Venture.*

The first fibre optic cables were laid in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in 1989. These carry up to 20,000 channels along glass fibres, using modulated light from a laser beam. Much of the fibre optic cable is made by the same firm that manufactured the older telegraph and co-axial cables, Standard Cables of Southampton.

The new cables are laid by the Cable and Wireless fleet of cable-ships, such as *Cable Venture* and *Mercury.* These are nearing the end of their useful lives, and we may expect new cable-ships to be laid down in the near future. □

The Iron Road
Part 11

by Charles Gayral; translated by Jacques Plante

(Continued from Nov.-Dec. 1992)

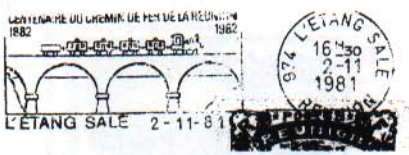
CENTENARIES AND ANNIVERSARIES



France: Commemorative cancellation used at Reims, 23 and 24 May 1970.



Greece: Set of stamps celebrating the centenary of Greek railways, with commemorative cancel: Athens, 20 Jan. 1984. Yv. 1540-42



Reunion: Illustrated machine cancel celebrating the centennial of railways on Reunion, showing a nineteenth century train on an arch bridge. Used at L'Étang Salé, 2 Nov. 1981.



Poland: 40 zl postcard, celebrating the 50th anniversary of the U.I.C. (Union internationale des chemins de fer), and showing a stylized passenger train. Issued in 1972.



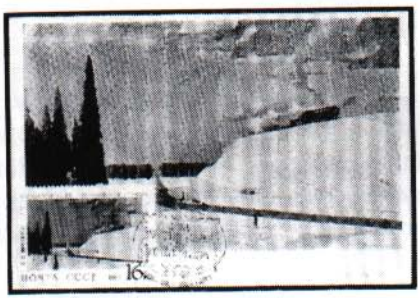
Southern Rhodesia: Celebrating the 1953 centenary of Cecil Rhodes, builder of the Rhodesian Railway. Shows a Garratt type 4-6-4+4-6-4 locomotive pulling a passenger train.
Yv. 76 Mi. 77 Sc. 78



Romania: Cachet celebrating the centennial of the Titu to Tirgoviste line. Illustrated with an early type 2-4-0 locomotive and a passenger coach.



Yugoslavia: Cancellation for the 70th anniversary of the Pruge to Stanice line, and the station at Virje. Illustrated with a stylized passenger train. 9 Dec. 1979.



U.S.S.R.: Postcard issued for a youth philatelic exhibition, featuring a painting by G. Nissky, which includes a passenger train. The same painting appears on the stamp. Yv. 3328

VARIOUS TRAINS



Austria: Cachet marking the 75th anniversary of the Tauernbahn. Shows No. 81, a 2-8-0 type locomotive with a passenger train on a steel arch bridge. Used at Bad Gastein, 6 July 1984.



Argentina: Stamp featuring the figure of Pegasus and a steam train, marking the end of the Argentine Five Year Plan.
Yv. 513 Sc. 595



Austria: Cachet marking the 90th anniversary of locomotive No. 578-02, a type 0-4-2T, shown pulling a train across a bridge on the Lunz-Kieberk line. Used at Lunz am See, 21 June 1986.



Australia: Locomotive No. 933 of the South Australian railway, a type 4-6-2 manufactured by Beyer-Peacock in 1951.
Yv. 664 Mi. 682 Sc. 709



Australia: The locomotive "Zig Zag" of the New South Wales railway, manufactured by Beyer-Peacock in 1948.
Yv. 665 Mi. 683 Sc. 710



Belgium: Commemorative cancel, showing an early steam locomotive. Used at Brussels, 14 May 1983.



Burma: 1977 centennial of railways in Burma, showing a type 2-4-0T tank locomotive, manufactured by Dubs of Glasgow, and an early passenger car.
Yv. 274 Mi. 262 Sc. 263



North Borneo: 1902 issue showing a train passing through local scenery.
Yv. 111 Sc. 121



China: Passenger train passing through an industrial zone.
Yv. 350/355 Sc. 465
This stamp was also surcharged in black and red for use in Turkistan.



Congo: Showing a French train on the Paris to Brussels line, pulled by the "Outrance," a type 4-4-0 locomotive, one of 59 delivered between 1877 and 1882 by the Belford works of La Société Alsacienne de la Compagnie du Nord.
Yv. 206 Sc. C206



Congo: Showing an 1880-era passenger train on the Santa Fe Railway in the United States. It is pulled by a type 4-4-0 locomotive, built by the Rogers works.
Yv. 207 Sc. C205



Ecuador: Telegraph stamp showing a type 2-8-2 Mikado locomotive.
Yv. Telegraph 45



Costa Rica: Type 4-4-0 locomotive and a passenger train. Telegraph stamp surcharged for postal use.
Yv. 93 Sc. 93



United States: 1974 issue commemorating the centennial of the introduction of hard winter wheat into Kansas by Mennonite immigrants. Shows an 1870s passenger train passing through a field of ripening wheat.
Yv. 1035 Mi. 1155 Sc. 1506



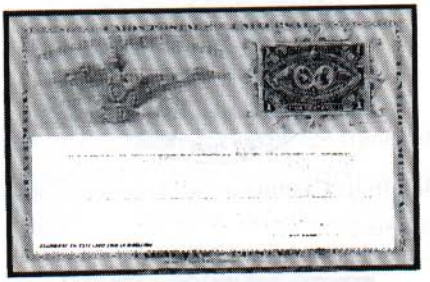
Turkey: 1929 issue, showing a passenger train pulled by a type 4-4-0 locomotive crossing a bridge over the Kizil Irmak. The design also appeared on 2k and 2½k values, and on 8 other stamps in 1930.
Yv. 746 Mi. 887 Sc. 678



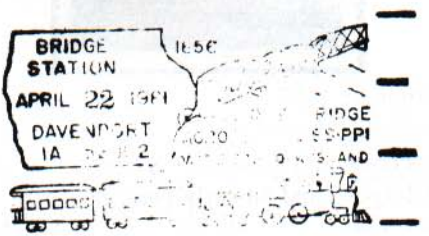
Guatemala: Train crossing a bridge on the Penitenciara-Guatemala line. 1926 issue, overprinted in 1929 for airmail.
Yv. AV 2 Sc. C2



Spain: Train crossing the Pancorbo Viaduct on the Burgos to Vitoria line.
Yv. 780 Mi. 958 Sc. 759



Guatemala: Postcard from an 1897 set issued for the Central American Exhibition. Shows the "J. Rufino Barrios," a type 4-4-0 locomotive.



United States: Commemorative cancellation marking the 125th anniversary of the first railway bridge over the Mississippi River, between Rock Island, Illinois and Davenport, Iowa. Shows a stylized passenger train of the Chicago and Rock Island Railway. Used at Davenport, 22 Apr. 1981.



France: Cancellation marking the centennial of the railway line from Ligre Rivière to Richelieu. Used at Richelieu, 6 May 1984.



Honduras: 1898 issue showing a passenger train. The same design appears on seven other values in the set: 1c, 2c, 6c, 10c, 20c, 50c, and 1p.
Yv. 86 Sc. 105



Hungary: Train leaving a station, pulled by a type 4-8-0 locomotive, class 424. Issued for Railroad Day, 10 Aug. 1952.
Yv. 1050 Mi. 1261 Sc. 1020



Hungary: 1950 airmail issue, featuring a plane and a type 4-6-2 locomotive with a passenger train at a railway station.
Yv. AV 103 Sc. C77



Hungary: Cachet marking the 27th annual Railroad Day, 10 July 1977.



India: Centenary of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, showing a passenger train in the Himalayas.
Yv. 745 Sc. 1004



Italy: Special cancel for the 2nd Filfer Congress, showing a steam-powered train. Used at Selva, 12 Sept. 1976.



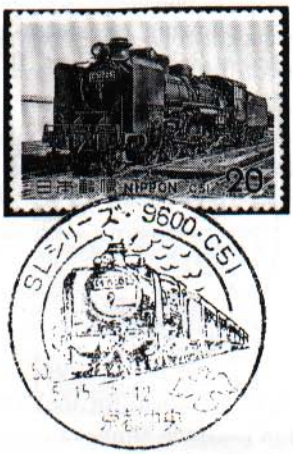
Italy: Special cancel for the 70th anniversary of the trans-alpine railway, showing a train in the Trieste railway station. Used at Trieste, 26 June 1976.



Japan: Part of the 10-stamp series of 1974 commemorating the Japanese National Railways. The design shows an 1880 American-built type 2-6-0 locomotive at Sapporo station. This locomotive is restored and is on display at the Hokkaido transportation museum.
Yv. 1159 Mi. 1267 Sc. 1197



Japan: Type 2-4-0T locomotive at Shinbashi Station. This locomotive was imported from Great Britain in 1871, and was used for the inauguration of the first railway line in Japan, built between Yokahama and Shinbashi-Tokyo in 1872.
Yv. 1160 Mi. 1368 Sc. 1196



Japan: The "Shigoichi," a type 4-6-2 locomotive. Between 1919 and 1928, 289 engines of this class were built for passenger service by Hamamatsu-Kisba and Mitsubishi.
Yv. 1158 Mi. 1255 Sc. 1195



Luxembourg: Special cancel for the FERPHILEX '80 show, showing a type 0-6-0T tank engine and passenger train at the Luxembourg railway station.



Luxembourg: Cancellation commemorating the centennial of the Wiltz to Kautenbach railway line. Used in conjunction with the philatelic exhibition at Wiltz, 30 May 1981.



South-West Africa: 1937 issue showing a mail train, pulled by a 'Mountain' type 4-8-2 locomotive. These were American made engines: 26 from the American Locomotive Co. in 1926 and 12 from the Baldwin Locomotive Works in 1928.
Yv. 138-9 Mi. 180-1 Sc. 110, 110a



Switzerland: Special cancel showing a type 0-10-0 locomotive on the Basel-Laufelfingen-Olten line. Used at Laufelfingen, 26 Aug. 1978.



Switzerland: Special cancel showing a train of the working railway museum between Blonay and Chambly. Used at Chambly, 13 May 1978.



Turkey: The Istanbul-Kurtalan express train superimposed on the Istanbul skyline. The train is headed by a Mikado type 2-8-2 locomotive, built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works in the U.S. in 1942. Part of a set of three stamps of the same design issued for the International Railroad Congress, held in Istanbul in 1947.

Yv. 1058 Mi. 1200 Sc. 961



U.S.S.R.: A Russian Class N locomotive which underwent modifications to allow a speed of 50 m.p.h. Shown with a passenger train leaving a tunnel.

Yv. 186 Mi. 198 Sc. B36



U.S.S.R.: Type 2-6-2 locomotive, designed for fast passenger service and introduced in 1925. Capable of speeds up to 70 mph, this type was used throughout the Russian rail system.

Yv. 4580 Mi. 34824 Sc. 4737

URBAN & SUBURBAN RAILWAYS



Germany - Berlin: A 1925 Berlin suburban train pulled by a type 2-6-2T locomotive, Class T-12, designed for cab-forward operation. These engines were constructed between 1902 and 1921.

Yv. 360 Mi. 379 Sc. 9N305



Switzerland: Commemorative cancel showing a suburban train pulled by a 0-6-0T locomotive. Used at Waldenburg, 14 June 1980.

• • •

TOURIST RAILWAYS



Germany: Meter impression, used at Meckenbeuren, showing a type 0-6-0T locomotive and passenger train on a bridge.



Austria: Commemorative cancel marking the 50th anniversary of the small-size railway in Vienna's Prater amusement park. The design shows a tiny type 2-6-2 engine and two open passenger cars.



Austria: Commemorative cancel marking the 75th anniversary of the Ybbstalbahn narrow gauge railway, showing a double-headed train crossing the Ybbs River. Used at Waidhoffen, 17 Nov. 1973.



Austria: Commemorative cancel for the 85th anniversary of the cog railway at St. Wolfgang, showing a train pulled by a cab-forward locomotive. Used at St. Wolfgang, 16 Sept. 1978.



Belgium: The "Little Train of Happiness." Special cancel used at Rebecq, 27 June 1987.



Spain: Special cancel marking the 112th anniversary of the train at Calella, showing a stylized train pulled by a type 2-4-0T locomotive.

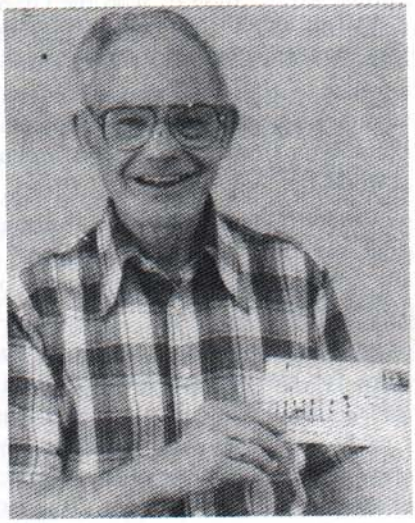


Italy: The "Carillet," a small train connecting San Feliu to Gerona. Shows a type 0-4-4T tank locomotive. □

R.P.S.C. Chapters Stage Successful Spring Shows

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Over the past few years the Oxford Philatelic Society of Woodstock has gained the reputation of putting on the largest of the local shows in southern Ontario. Their 1993 show, held on March 20, attracted between 500 and 600 visitors, and contained 208 competitive frames. Attendance far exceeded expectations, and the lunch counter ran out of food during the noon rush.



Show chairman Gib Stephens, with one of the commemorative covers sold at the Oxford Philatelic Society's 44th show on Mar. 20. The cover marked the closing of retail service at Woodstock's post office.

For the past 13 years the Oxford Society has included the Ontario Topical Exhibition as part of the show. This feature attracts both exhibits and visitors from outside the Woodstock area. This year, 16 of the 29 exhibits were topicals.

A Giant Youth Booth, draw prizes, a show cover, and a judging critique were popular features of this year's show.

Gib Stephens, chairman of the show committee, states that it is necessary to recruit exhibitors to have a large show. He visits shows of other clubs and invites exhibitors there to show at Woodstock, and he writes to those who previously exhibited, inviting them back. He finds that many exhibitors react very favourably to these invitations.

Prize winners included Alex Rezanowich, large gold for "Errors & Varieties on Canada's Overprinted Officials;" Patrick Delmore, large gold and best-in-show for "Basutoland;" Maurice Hewitt, small gold for "Air Mail Aviators;" and Gerard Van Gerwen, small gold and best topical for "Fungi Foray." There were two outstanding novice entries: Norm Beatty's "Wings of W.W. II," and a junior exhibit, Kara Watson's "Symbol of Pride and Beauty—The Horse."

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

This major maritime show took place in Halifax on April 17 and 18, with the largest attendance on the Saturday. There were 69 frames and 17 exhibitors in the senior section, plus seven juniors with a total of 14 frames. Meetings of the Nova Scotia Postal Group and the British Collectors' Club took place at the show.

Michael Peach took a gold award for his "Victorian Postal Stationery" of Great Britain. Joyce Crosby showed a selection of hunting permit and wildlife conservation stamps, which received a silver award. These stamps are becoming a popular specialization, and their inclusion helps to give a stamp show a wider appeal with the public.

A novice exhibit, Lester Pink's "Recent Varieties of Canada under the magnifying glass, received people's choice award. Cliff Abram showed a very interesting and innovative one-frame exhibit,

entitled "Philatelic Terms as Interpreted by the Non-collector."

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB

The Lakeshore Club's annual regional show has become a Montreal area institution over the years. Their show on April 2-4 featured 75 sixteen-page frames, and drew close to 700 visitors. Inclement weather marred attendance on the last day.

A new feature of the Lakeshore show this year was the One-page Class, which attracted 28 entries. Show organizers were most pleased with the response, and exhibition chairman Dave Nickson states that the club intends to offer this class again at future shows.

There were and two outstanding novice exhibits: one on the 1859 10¢ Consort received a gold, and another showing 4-ring cancels on the 1859 issue merited a vermeil. There were six junior exhibits.

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The APEX 1993 show on Feb. 27 attracted more than 150 visitors, who viewed 44 frames of material.

The Ajax club does not have a competitive exhibition, but rather, asks members of the club to display samples of their collections. Most of the exhibits at the show were two or three frames. The combination of brevity and variety helps to hold the attention of visitors. As well, a non-competitive show draws out exhibitors who would not otherwise show, and it encourages unconventional exhibits that might do poorly, or might not be allowed at all, in a competitive show. Several other clubs in southern Ontario have experimented with non-competitive sections or entire shows.

One exhibit, entitled "Create Your Own Pages," showed that a little time and creativity can save collectors money. Another exhibit restricted itself to stamps 100 or more years old. Also on display was an assortment of pages from school collecting clubs.

In addition to 15 dealers, the show featured an assortment of R.P.S.C. sales books, which provided elusive stamps and many bargains to show visitors.

VICTOPICAL '93

VICTOPICAL '93, the 6th annual topical show staged by the three stamp societies of Victoria, B.C. on Feb. 26 and 27 was another successful exhibition. Exhibitors offered a wide variety of well-presented topical themes.

Gold award winner Bob Heasman's exhibit, "Stamp Shows," won the Grand Award, the ATA gold Medal and the Clifford Moore Trophy. The exhibit showed an outstanding array of souvenir programs, first day covers, stamps, and memorabilia from stamp shows around the world.

The Reserve Grand Award and a vermeil medal went to "The Story of Fire," a most interesting exhibit prepared by Stanley Freestone.

Vermeil awards were also won by Jim Brown for his well-researched exhibit, "Era of the Flying Boat;" by Elmer Kennedy for "Canadian Explorers and Explorations on Stamps of the World;" and by Vernon Richards for "Railway Pioneers."

Silver medals went to Joan Martin for "200th Anniversary of Manned Flight (also voted the most popular exhibit), and Chester Masters for "Voyages of Columbus."

An intriguing one-frame exhibit, "The U.S. Navy in Hong Kong" by Robin Clarke, won a silver-bronze award and the AAPE pin. The novice award was won by Heather Kochems for "My Elvis Collection."

The junior exhibits were particularly appealing. Jennifer Crinkley, aged 10, won a vermeil, the junior trophy and the

ATA Youth Medal for "Birds of the World." Michael Parker, aged 9, won silver for "Animals," and David Barclay, aged 10, also won silver for his imaginative "Battle of Britain" exhibit.

The famous Elvis Presley stamp was a theme of the show and a large, eye-catching display panel was prepared by club members Richard Fleet and Robin Clarke.

Canada Post was well represented by Bill Bartlett. There was a wealth of attractive material available at face value. An extensive dealers' bourse helped make the show a great philatelic event by making desirable material available to both beginners and advanced collectors.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

NYPEX '93 was a two-day show, held Mar. 6 and 7. The show featured 54 frames, and despite bad weather, more than 500 visitors turned out for the event.

Major winners were Kees Moorlag for "The Netherlands Indies" (gold and best-in-show); Alan Hanks for "Rhodesia" (gold); Herb McNaught, "Pre Confederation Canada: Pence and Cents Issue" (gold); Rene Lievens, "Postmarks on Imperial Russian Stamps" (silver); and Winnie Yung, "The Chinese Lunar Year" (silver).

Unlike some other southern Ontario clubs, the North York Society reports growing interest in exhibiting by both adults and juniors. Part of the reason for the growing interest is the society's stamp collecting class, which runs for eight weeks on Saturday mornings. The class is restricted to 20 people, and includes both junior and adult collectors.

Juniors from the class offered demonstrations at the show, and it was interesting to watch their skill and enthusiasm in showing adults the proper way to sort, soak and handle stamps. Members of the stamp collecting class also showed at NYPEX, with exhibits of a half frame each. The best of these exhibits was 12-year-old Mark Kuttner's display explaining cancelled-to-order stamps. Second and third place went to Dani Lowenstein, "Air Mails;" and Andrew Taubman, "Buildings."

A new feature at the NYPEX show was a bidding board, for club members to place items for bidding. About $1,000 of material was sold on behalf of members. The bidding board supplemented the regular sales circuit.

Show chairman Anne McDougall credits advance advertising and publicity for the success of the show. The society distributed cards at the Canadian National Exhibition six months before the show, and they placed a classified advertisement in the *Toronto Star*. Many visitors to the show had no previous experience with organized philately, but were anxious to learn more about the hobby.

EDMONTON SPRING NATIONAL

The Edmonton Spring National, held March 19-21 at the Conference Centre, Fantasyland Hotel, West Edmonton Mall, began with a presentation by Canada Post Corporation of enlargements and FDCs of the Adelaide Hoodless stamp, issued on March 8 as part of a set of four featuring Canadian women. Adelaide Hoodless, who devoted much of her life to the welfare of Canadian women and their families, played a major role in establishing the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) in Hamilton, the Women's Institute and the Victorian Order of Nurses. On hand to receive the enlargements from Rick Albert of Canada Post were local officers of the Edmonton YWCA, Victorian Order of Nurses, and Alberta Women's Institutes.

On display at the Canada Post sales counter was a similar enlargement of the Inuit artist Pitseolak Ashoona, which as drawn for by visitors to the three-day

show. It was won by Mr. C. Wong.

Rick Albert and other special guests assisted club president Deirdre McKay in cutting a "stamp ribbon" to open the show, which was well attended.

The bourse of 18 dealers was in one room, with ample room and chairs. Exhibits and the club's sales circuit were in an adjoining room. The jury, led by Gray Scrimgeour of Victoria, judged 26 national level exhibits and two at the regional level. The Court of Honour included many rarities and attractions, including a rare example of the Canada 1868 2¢ Large Queen on horizontal laid paper, recently acquired by John Jamieson of Saskatoon. There were also displays of Bill Pawluck"s "Stamp Boxes," and Alan Meech's "Burma Under Japanese Occupation.

Michael Burrington was the grand award winner, with "A History of Channel Islands Postal Service;" and the reserve grand went to Joel Weiner for "The Postal Markings of British Jerusalem, 1917-48."

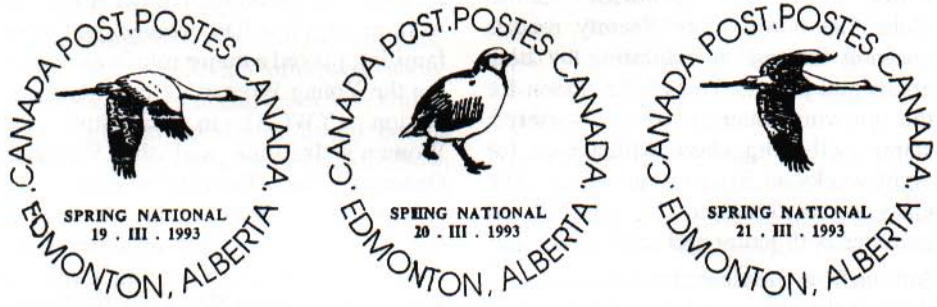
Vermeil went to Cindy Attrell for "Girl Guides and Girl Scouts of the World" (Junior Grand, JPA H.E. Harris medal, and ATA Youth Gold); and John Powell, "Postal Markings of Baghdad 1865-1932."

Silver: Steven Luciuk, "Internment Camp Mail in Canada" (with felicitations); Angie Anders, "British Royal Family;" Robert Bayes, "Special Delivery Stamps of Canada;" John Taylor, "Satire – New Zealand According to Shakespeare;" Michael Burrington, "150 Years of British Cancellations 1840-1990;" Steve Friedenthal, "Slogan Cancels of Western Canada to 1919;" Christopher Miller, "Philately of Persia During the Qajar Dynasty 1865-1925;" Keith Spencer, "Alberta Ladies;" and Harry Voss, "Canadian Double Transfers."

Special events included a seminar of the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors, a well-attended judging critique, and an interesting seminar, "Reflections on the Stamp Market," by John Jamieson of the Saskatoon Stamp Centre.

Available at the club table were special postal stationery envelopes (no. 8 and 10) with special cachets, designed by François Brisse, to honour Dr. William Rowan, designer of the 1955 Whooping Crane Stamp. Some are still available from the club.

A highlight of the annual banquet was the presentation of the "Philatelist of the Year Award to Edgar Mackay. □



The Edmonton Spring National offered these special cancels, designed by Francois Brisse. They were used on special printing of postal stationery produced for the show by Canada Post, and honour Dr. William Rowan, designer of the 1955 Whooping Crane stamp.

Where, Indeed, Have All the Commemorative Gone?

by Michael Millar, F.R.P.S.C.

Dr. MacDonald's article in the January-February issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* prompted me to do a similar survey at the Simcoe County Court House in Barrie, Ontario. I was assisted in this by BNAPS member David Hanes. At the same time, I had my oldest daughter, Mary, who works for the Simcoe County Roman Catholic Board of Education, to do a parallel survey there. Our results are somewhat different from Dr. MacDonald's.

The Survey

Our surveys included oversize (flats) as well as short and long letter mail (#8 and #10 envelopes). The surveys cover the period from 15 March to 30 April 1993 for the Court House and April 5th to 30th for the School Board.

Dave Hanes and I did not attempt to collect mail from all of the Ontario government offices located in the Court House—we did not survey the Land Registry, Probation and Parole, Apprentice Training or Legal Aid offices. We did try to select offices which receive predominantly metered mail (Simcoe County Sheriff and the General Division Court) and predominantly stamped mail (Provincial Division Court and the Dept. of Health. The Roman Catholic School Board survey covers all their incoming mail for the period.

We did a finer breakdown of the cancellation types than did Dr. MacDonald, separating out from what he refers to as "junk" cancels those coming from I.P.S. machines. We have referred to the remainder as "Plant Machines." The I.P.S. category covers both the hand crank and electric models. These former are found in many small country post offices, and the electric I.P.S. machines were issued to larger post offices in 1984 to replace the Pitney-Bowes G and GG machines.

While we did record metered mail that had been run through cancelling machines of various types, these are not included in the tables below. The cancellation type breakdown only covers the stamped mail.

It will be noted that our results differ somewhat from Dr. MacDonald's. Our findings on commemorative usage comes out at 4.2% for the Court House, 3.5% for R.C. School Board and 4.0% for the combined totals, considerably less than his 15%.

Where we come out almost exactly is in the "uncancelled" category with 2.9% for the Court House, 4.7% for the R.C. School Board and 3.2% for the combined totals. Dr. MacDonald's survey shows 3% in this category. Neither of our surveys turned up any special commemorative handstamp cancellations.

Our results are summarized below.

Conclusions

So where have all the commemorative gone? I just can't believe that people are buying them for investment purposes. Surely by now the message must have

got through that regular first class letter rate commemorative stamps of any country, including Canada, are just about the worst investment vehicle going. If anyone doesn't believe that statement, just try taking a sheet of the 1948 Bell stamps to a dealer and see what you are offered–$3.20 if you are lucky. Not a very good return on the $4.00 you laid out 45 years ago.

So go ahead and use them up, folks, that's what Canada Post issued them for. Just remember, fifty years from now your 1993 43¢ Canadian women stamps (as well as the rest) will still get you 43¢on a letter but most likely just 30¢ at your local dealer. And he'll probably be doing you a favour at that price.

If anyone has any comments I"ll be pleased to hear from them.

Table 1A. Simcoe County Court House, Barrie, Ontario

	Lettermail	%	Flats	%
Metered	2040	51.2	474	82.7
Stamped	1943	48.8	99	17.3
Totals	3983	100.0	573	100.0
Postage Stamp Breakdown:				
Definitives	1861	95.8	96	97.0
Commemoratives	82	4.2	3	3.0
Cancellation Type Breakdown:				
Steel Handstamps	128	6.6	9	9.1
Rubber Handstamps	7	0.4	2	2.0
POCONS	58	3.0	6	6.1
Rollers	45	2.3	51	51.5
Klussendorfs	114	5.9	0	0.0
I.P.S. Machines	283	14.6	21	21.2
Plant Machines	1256	64.6	2	2.0
Uncancelled	52	2.7	8	8.1
Totals	1943	100.0	99	100.0

Table 1B. Simcoe County Court House: Combined Totals

	Number	%
Metered	2514	55.2
Stamped	2042	44.8
Totals	4556	100.0
Postage Stamp Breakdown:		
Definitives	1957	95.8
Commemoratives	85	4.2

Table 2A. Simcoe County Roman Catholic Board of Education, Barrie, Ont.

	Lettermail	%	Flats	%
Metered	911	77.6	385	73.3
Stamped	263	22.4	140	26.7
Totals	1174	100.0	525	100.0
Postage Stamp Breakdown:				
Definitives	255	97.0	134	95.7
Commemoratives	8	3.0	6	4.3
Cancellation Type Breakdown:				
Steel Handstamps	15	5.7	9	6.4
Rubber Handstamps	2	0.8	3	2.1
POCONS	8	3.0	16	11.5
Rollers	11	4.2	55	39.3
Klussendorfs	8	3.0	0	0.0
I.P.S. Machines	55	20.9	48	34.3
Plant Machines	151	57.5	3	2.1
Uncancelled	13	4.9	6	4.3
Totals	263	100.0	140	100.0

Table 2B. Simcoe County R. C. Board of Education: Combined Totals

	Number	%
Metered	1296	76.3
Stamped	403	23.7
Totals	1699	100.0
Postage Stamp Breakdown:		
Definitives	389	96.5
Commemoratives	14	3.5

Table 3. Court House and R. C. Board of Education: Combined Totals

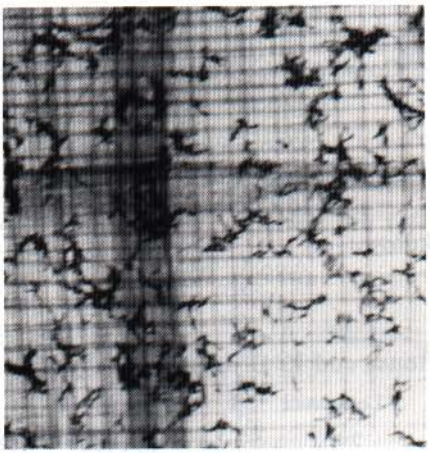
	Lettermail	%	Flats	%	Combined	%
Metered	2951	57.2	859	78.2	3810	60.9
Stamped	2206	42.8	239	21.8	2445	39.1
Totals	5157	100.0	1098	100.0	6255	100.0
Postage Stamp Breakdown:						
Definitives	2116	95.9	230	96.2	2346	96.0
Commemoratives	90	4.1	9	3.8	99	4.0
Cancellation Type Breakdown:						
Steel Handstamps	143	6.5	18	7.5	161	6.6
Rubber Handstamps	9	0.4	5	2.1	14	0.6
POCONS	66	3.0	22	9.2	88	3.6
Rollers	56	2.5	106	44.4	162	6.6
Klussendorfs	122	5.5	0	0.0	122	5.0
I.P.S. Machines	338	15.3	69	28.9	407	16.6
Plant Machines	1407	63.8	5	2.1	1412	57.8
Uncancelled	65	2.9	14	5.9	79	3.2
Totals	2206	100.0	239	100.0	2445	100.0

PAPER: Its Preservation and the Agents of Its Destruction, Part II

by Kenneth D. Campbell

A postage stamp is much more than a piece of paper. It is actually made up of several layers: the adhesive or glue, generally a coating on the printed side, the printing ink, and often a phosphorescent tagging overlay. All these layers effect the preservation of the stamp.

The paper usually used in the manufacture of postage stamps by the postal administrations of the world have been found to be highly acidic. When stamps are mounted on an alkaline album page the acid in the stamp may migrate to the page. Many factors such as humidity, type of mount, ink, gum, and type of tagging material, will have an effect on the migration. On the other hand, if you mount your stamp on an acidic album page (a pH below 7.0), the acid from the page may migrate to your stamps, hastening their destruction.



Papyrus, backlit to show the fibre pattern.

Most alkaline album pages are buffered so that the alkalinity of the page can be maintained and acidic degradation avoided. This alkaline reserve is usually expressed as a percent of calcium carbonate. Many states and provinces are passing laws requiring that non-acidic paper be used for all government documents. As a result, more and more paper mills are offering non-acid alkaline-buffered paper.

There are three ways of making paper chemically: the sulphate, the sulphide, and the soda methods. Kraft paper is made using the sulphate process; writing and printing paper are made by the sulphite method; and papers for fine books and journals are manufactured by the soda process.

The term 'kraft' means strong. The manufacturing process uses caustic soda in combination with sodium sulphate to make a strong, brown, wrapping type of paper from wood pulp. The first sulphate pulp made in North America was at the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company in East Angus, Quebec in 1907.

All collectors who soak stamps off paper will have noted that those on kraft paper made in the United States separate from the paper quite readily without any problem provided the stamps are not left to soak in the water longer than necessary. On the other hand, stamps on kraft paper made in Canada must be soaked very carefully in order to avoid a bleeding of the sodium sulphate from the paper into the stamp. This shows up as a reddish

colour on the back of the stamp where it has been in contact with the kraft envelope.

The difference between kraft envelopes manufactured int the United States and Canada is that practically all American kraft envelopes are made from paper that has a hard coated surface, while 95% of the kraft envelopes made in Canada have an uncoated soft surface.

The water used for soaking stamps off kraft paper should be tepid, not hot. Check continuously, and as soon as the stamp loosens from the paper, remove the stamp and wash it in clear water. (A later section of this article, under the heading "inks," discusses the use of additives in water used for soaking stamps.)

Broadly speaking, there are two basic types of stamp paper, wove and laid. Wove paper shows no dark or light areas when held up to a light. This uniform texture is achieved by using a smooth-surfaced frame on which the pulp is poured. The frames utilized for laid paper are made of closely-spaced parallel wires. As a result, the paper, when held up to a light, shows alternate light and dark lines.

Readers interested in the various types of paper used in the manufacture of stamps may refer to *Scott's Catalogue* or *Fundamentals of Philately* by L.N. and M. Williams. Richard Gratton described these papers in his series "Techniques Philatéliques – Le Papier et la Philatélie," which appeared in this journal a few years ago. Some of these types of paper are ribbed, pelure, double, India, granite, silk, and quadrille.

The United States Postal Service has never had a paper designed specifically for postage stamps. There are two reasons for this. First, even though the U.S.A. produces more than 40 billion stamps a year, they use less paper in a year than the *Washington Post* uses in a month. Secondly, the various paper manufacturers offer more than two dozen different coated papers satisfactory for printing stamps.

Only two basic types of coated paper are needed for printing stamps, depending on the printing process used.

Canada's Paper Suppliers

The manufacture of stamp paper is an exacting process utilizing special papermaking equipment. Over the years, a number of manufacturers have supplied paper to Canada's security printers. From January 1971 until mid-1983, Provincial Paper of Montreal and Thunder Bay, a division of Abitibi-Price, manufactured several types of stamp paper for the security printers who produce Canada's stamps. Abitibi supplied a PVA-gummed, groundwood-free grade paper with the ungummed side coated to Ashton-Potter Ltd. of Toronto for printing commemorative stamps by the offset lithography process.

The paper supplied to the British American Bank Note Co. had a special gravure-coated surface, with the other side gummed, for printing definitive issues. The Canadian Bank Note Co. used a gummed paper with the other side uncoated for definitive stamps, and a gummed paper with the printing surface coated E.F. white (English Finish) for commemorative issues. In each case, the coated surface of the paper was formulated to suit the particular printing process to be used by each printer.

In the late 1980s, the Fine Papers Division of the Rolland Paper Company manufactured two types of paper for Canadian stamps over a 15 month period.

One type, gummed on one side and uncoated on the other was used by the Canadian Bank Note Co. for coil stamps. The other type, gummed and coated, was supplied to British American Bank Note for gravure printing of postage stamps. This type of paper was also supplied to Ashton-Potter for the offset printing of commemorative stamps. From the 1950s to the late 1980s Rolland Paper was the largest supplier of stamp papers to Canada Post's security printers.

In the 1950s, Howard Smith Paper Mills of Georgetown, Ontario (later Domtar Fine Papers) supplied a coated paper for printing commemorative stamps. Earlier, they had supplied an uncoated paper to British American Bank Note for printing the King George V definitives.

Peterborough Paper Converters of Peterborough, Ontario have been supplying gummed paper to Canada's security printers since 1989. Technically, the product code is: Grade 200 – non-phosphor litho PVA-gummed postage stamp paper – nominal 107 gsm (grams per square metre). This paper has been used for some definitive issues and numerous commemorative issues. At this time Peterborough Paper is being used for the 43¢ Queen Elizabeth definitive stamp. Canada Post does not give preferential treatment to Canadian suppliers but purchases stamp paper on a competitive basis. Consequently, most of the paper used today for printing Canada's stamps originates in the Great Britain. The current exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and the British pound makes it difficult for Canadian paper suppliers to be competitive.

A major supplier of stamp papers to all five continents of the world is Coated Papers of Bolington, Cheshire, England. Coated Papers have supplied stamp paper to Canada Post's specifications for printing stamps by offset lithography, intaglio (steel engraving), and a combination of the two processes, since 1984.

The list of Canadian postage stamps printed on Coated Papers stamp paper is a lengthy one. Paper stock from Coated Papers is identified on Canadian stamps with a "C" in the marginal inscriptions of the panes of stamps. Paper from Slater, a company owned by Coated Papers, is indicated by "S."

The letters "S/F" are used on paper for Quick Stick stamps. This paper is a special barrier-coated grade enveloped by Coated Papers in co-operation with Fasson Canada Limited. With this paper, Canada was the first in the field with removable pressure-sensitive stamps. The United States, France, Finland and Australia have followed.

The regular Canadian papers can be foil blocked. This technique has been used for the Masterpieces of Art series of commemoratives.

The Slater Paper Company was taken over by Coated Papers Limited in 1989. With this acquisition, Coated Papers became one of the world's largest producers of stamp paper, exporting to over 50 countries including Canada and the United States. Coated Papers now produces over 30 different grades of stamp papers, in a weight range of 96 to 130 gsm. In modern stamp paper, the two sides receive different treatments. The top side is coated matte or glossy, depending on the customer's requirements and the printing process to be used. The coating very often contains a phosphor which not only acts as a security feature but also has important operational applications with automated letter handling equipment. The reverse side is gummed according to specifications.

Harrison and Sons Limited of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, the famous security printers of British and Colonial stamps, as well as many other countries of the world, have never printed stamps for Canada. However, Harrison's Stamp Paper Division, which only produces stamp papers, began supplying stamp papers to Canada's security printers in 1983.

Harrison entered the Canadian market following an announcement by Abitibi that they would no longer be producing stamp paper. Harrison supplied gravure coated and gummed paper in reels to British American Bank Note from 1983 until 1990, when British American decided to stop producing postage stamps to concentrate on the production of its other lines of security printing, including banknotes and bonds.

Harrison still supplies offset litho coated and gummed paper in sheets to Ashton-Potter of Toronto and Canadian Bank Note in Ottawa. Over the 10-year period 1983 to 1993 Harrison stamp paper has been used for many Canadian stamp issues, both definitives and commemoratives. The 1992 Christmas stamps were printed on Harrison paper, and the 1993 Christmas issue is also planned for Harrison paper.

In the early 1960s the Clark Paper Co. of England began supplying paper for a few Canadian issues. This firm was later taken over and absorbed by Coated Papers Limited.

It is very difficult to distinguish one paper from another unless you are an expert. For the average collector, it is probably best to take Canada Post at its word and collect the paper varieties according to the designations on the inscription blocks.

Dioxins and Furans

During the milling process, dioxins and furan compounds find their way into paper products. These highly toxic chemical compounds form in paper in trace quantities when chlorine bleach is used by the manufacturers to turn pulp and paper white. Toxins have been found in milk through absorbtion from cardboard cartons, in disposable diapers, tissue paper, paper towels, and coffee filters.

In the fall of 1988, chemical scientists at the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada in Montreal perfected a system that makes it possible to avoid the formation of dioxins and furans in paper. Some of Canada's 47 pulp mills have already introduced changes in their operations.

The cost of the new equipment required to eliminate completely these toxic chemicals is about $10 million per plant. Newsprint and other non-white papers are not affected. Due to the competitive world price and quality, Canada's pulp mills are rapidly converting their equipment in order to eliminate these toxic chemicals. As well as the capital investment, the conversion takes 12 to 18 months to complete. □

(to be continued)

For further reading on Paper and Paper making:

Gerard H. Lafontaine, *Dictionary of the Terms Used in the Paper, Printing and Allied Industries.* Howard Smith Paper Mills Ltd.

Lasley Perrins, *How Paper is Made.* London and New York: Facts on File Publications.

Walter Buehr, *The Magic of Paper.* New York: William Morrow.

Irmengarde Eberlee, *The New World of Paper.* New York: Dodd,Mead & Co., 1969.

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HISTORIC HOTELS

To mark the centennial of Le Château Frontenac in Quebec City, Canada Post issued on June 14 a stamp booklet featuring five historic Canadian hotels.

The stamp booklet of ten 43¢ commemorative stamps featuring the following hotels: The Chateau Frontenac, The Algonquin (St. Andrews), the Royal York (Toronto), the Banff Springs, and the Empress (Victoria).

Canada Post is pleased to announce that the owner/operator of these national historic landmarks, Canadian Pacific Hotels and Resorts, is the official sponsor of the stamp booklet. The national stamp launch took place at the Chateau Frontenac on June 14, with satellite events at the other featured hotels.

The Chateau Frontenac, opened in Quebec one hundred years ago in 1893, was constructed overlooking the St. Lawrence River on a historic site, once the residence of Frontenac, the governor of New France. Conceived by Canadian Pacific's president William C. Van Horne and designed by Bruce Price, the Chateau Frontenac features elements of French Canadian architecture. The sheet metal roof, small gables, artistic ironwork, and traditional stone work were all derived from

HÔTELS HISTORIQUES

Pour souligner le centenaire du Château Frontenac à la ville de Québec, la Société canadiienne des postes a annoncé qu'elle émettait, le 14 juin, un carnet de timbres illustrant cinq hôtels historiques du Canada.

Ces timbres commémoratifs de 0,43$, offerts en carnets de 10, présentent les hôtels suivants : le Château Frontenac, L'Algonquin (St. Andrews), le Royal York (Toronto), le Banff Springs,et L'Empress (Victoria).

La Société canadienne des postes est heureuse d'annoncer que Hôtels et Villégiatures Canadien Pacifique, propriataires de ces établissements historiques, sont les commanditaires officiels de l'émission. Le lancement des vignettes à l'échelle nationale se déroulera au Château Frontenac, le 14 juin.

Inauguré il y a cent ans, en 1893, Le Château Frontenac fut bâti à Québec à l'endroit même où s'élevait jadis un autre édifice historique, la résidence de Frontenac, gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France. Conçu par l'architecte Bruce Price d'après une idée du président du Canadien Pacifique d'alors, William C. Van Horne, l'hôtel emprunte certains éléments à l'architecture canadienne-française : toiture métallique en feuilles, petites lucarnes, ferronnerie et maçonnerie traditionnelle rappellent la construction qui a jadis occupé l'endroit.

earlier structures that had previously occupied the site.

The Algonquin opened in 1889 and soon became a favourite holiday destination for tourists from central Canada and the eastern United States. Designed by Ernest Barott the manor-style edifice with half timbering, dormers, towers, verandahs, magnificent landscaping and world-class golf courses, is still a popular vacation spot.

The Royal York, built in 1929 and designed by Ross, Patterson, Townsend and Fish, was once the largest and tallest building in the British Empire. This grand hotel, with its stately classical lines, limestone-clad exterior and copper roof, has hosted royalty, visiting heads of state, and generations of Canadian tourists and business people.

Banff Springs, designed by Bruce Price and opened in 1888, began a tradition of chateau-style railway hotels that has become a distinctive Canadian architectural form. Fire destroyed the original hotel, and Banff Springs as depicted on the commemorative stamp opened in 1928.

The Empress, opened in 1908, drew its name, as did the city in which it is located, from Queen Victoria, the Empress of India. The hotel, overlooking the inner harbour, stands as a magnificent example of the Canadian chateau style, with flat unornamented walls, steep roofs and a variety of late gothic dormers.

The stamps were designed by Gus Tsetsekas of Signals Design Group, Vancouver, based on illustrations by Heather Price.

Specifications:

Date of Issue:	14 June 1993
Last Day of Sale:	13 December 1993
Denomination:	5 x 43¢ (se tenant)
Printer:	Ashton-Potter Ltd.
Quantity:	15,000,000
Dimensions:	36 mm x 30 mm (horizontal)
Perforation:	13+
Gum Type:	PVA
Paper Type:	Coated Papers Ltd.
Printing Process:	lithography (six colours)
Pane Layout:	Booklets of 10 only
Tagging:	general tagging, four sides
First Day:	Quebec, PQ

L'Algonquin, qui ouvrit en 1889, devint rapidement une villégiature de prédilection où affluaient les touristes venus du cente du Canada et de l'est des États-Unis. Dessiné par Ernest Barott, l'édifice aux allures de manoir, ormé de colombages, de lucarnes, de tours, de vérandas, d'aménagements paysagers magnifiques et de superbes terrains de golf, continue d'accueillir de nombreux vacanciers.

Le Royal York, bâti en 1929 d'après les dessins de Ross, Patterson, Townsend et Fish, était autrefois le plus grand et le plus haut édifice de l'Empire britannique. Ce grandiose hôtel aux lignes classiques, au revêtement extérieur de pirre calcaire et au toit de cuivre, a accueilli des personages royaux et des chefs d'Etat ainsi que plusieurs générations de touristes et de gens d'affaires canadiens.

Construction signée Bruce Price, le Banff Springs, inauguré en 1888, est à l'origine de la tradition des hôtels ferroviaires de style château, dont l'allure a engendré une architecture spécifiquement canadienne. L'édifice original fut la proie des flammes; rebâti, le Banff Springs, twel qu'il figure sur le timbre, rouvrit ses portes en 1928.

Inauguré en 1908, l'Empress, à l'instar de la ville où il est situé, doit son nom à la reine Victoria, impratrice des Indes. L'hôtel s'élève en un magnifique example du genre château canadien grâce à ses murs dépouillés, son toit en pente abrupte et ses lucarnes de style gothique tardif.

La conception graphique est l'oeuvre de Gus tsetsekas de Signals Design Group, qui s'est inspiré d'illustrations de Heather Price.

Spécifications techniques :

Date d'émission :	14 juin 1993
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SALES CIRCUIT NICKEL BOX

Many collectors have a need for lower priced stamps. Beginners and collectors of limited budgets would like to see the common material at an affordable price. Even advanced collectors may search for varieties, shades and perforations. What is required is a low value circuit which the owners can afford to make up, and whic h the sales circuit could handle easily – something like the old fashioned "Nickel Box." But boxes are not practical to mail, and it is difficult to keep track of their contents. Instead, the Sales Circuit has come up with a package of twelve manilla stock sheets containing 120 stamps each, which can be mailed as a letter to any location in Canada. There will be no catalogue numbers or values listed, and all the stamps will sell at five cents each. The owners will be happy to include everything catalogued at 15 cents, or even higher. Buyers will only report the number of stamps taken, and the Sales Circuit will be saved the trouble of checking the vacant spaces and prices. The individual stock sheets will devoted to single countries or topics, but a package of 12 may contain a combination decided by the owner. Splitting a package will not be permitted.

The Nickel Box Circuit is still in the experimental stage. There are quantities and costs to be considered. In the meantime, we would like to hear from prospective buyers who would like to be placed on the circulationlist. Owners who wish to join are asked NOT to send any material as yet, but only to notify us of the nature and extent of their stocks of surplus stamps, so that we may get some idea of the potential usage of the Nickel Circuit. We hope that the next few months will permit us to launch the Nickel Box Circuit in parallel with the existing books. By diverting the five cent stock, the circuit books will gain in quality.

Please address correspondence to the Sales Circuit at Box 10, Ajax, ON

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A pause for refreshments at ROYAL * 1993 * ROYALE: *From left to right: Charles Verge, co-chairman of the show; Brian Watson, exhibits chairman; Ralph Mitchener, well-known Ottawa columnist and the RPSC's consultant to ORAPEX; and Paul Burega, show co-chairman. More on ROYAL * 1993 * ROYALE in the next issue.*

NEW MEMBERS - NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

The following applications were received and are herewith published in accordance with the Constitution. If no adverse reports are received within thirty days of publication, applicants will be accepted into full membership. Any objections should be sent to: P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, Ont. M4T 2P1.

● requests address not be published (M) minor - activity guaranteed by parent or guardian (D) dealer

Les demandes d'adhésion ci-dessous ont été reçues et sont publiées en conformance avec la constitution. Si aucun commentaire adverse est reçu dans les trente jours qui suivent les postulants deviendront membres. Toute objection devra étra communiquée à la C.P. 929, Succursale Q, Toronto (Ontario) M4T 2P1.

● demande que son adresse ne soit pas publié (m) mineur-activités philatéliques garanties par un parent ou un tuteur (M) marchand

26001 Mr. Anthony J. Simonaitis
200 Ridge Ave. 1K
Evanston, IL USA 60202
US, Canada, Britain, Lithuania

26002 Mr. Douglas K. Ring
26 Rosedale Ave.
Halifax, NS B3N 2J3
Nature, animals, plants, British Commonwealth

26003 Mr. Richard G. Scinta
329 Norwood Ave.
Buffalo, NY USA 14222-1701
USA and Canada, mint

26004 Mr. Robert Rush
Canada mint plate blocks

26005 Mlle. Madeleine Ebacher
Art, animals, historic

26006 Mr. Timothy Brooke Cornwall
B.N.A.

26007 Mr. Stephen R. Sanger
109 Chine Drive
Scarborough, ON M1N 2K8
Canada and provinces, Britain

26008 Mr. Pierre-Roch Cote
3308 - 7 Concorde Place
Toronto, ON M3C 3N4

26009 Mr. John F. Ince
General Delivery
Stirling, ON K0K 3E0
Nigeria to 1939

26010 Mr. Bernie H. Kaempf
4063 Mutrie Road
Vernon, BC V1T 8W4
Canada mint & used, Germany mint & used

26011 M. Normand Daneau
155 Rang St. Francois
St Louis Blandford, QC G0Z 1B0

RESIGNATIONS - DÉMISSIONS

BELANGER, Denis A. (21114) Thorne, ON
CORETTI, Frank (23549)
DEMERS, Clarence L. (25546) Val David, PQ
GRAHAM, Otis M. (26000) Portland, ME USA
HAGUE, Roy William E. (13551) Wolverhampton, England
HIGGINBOTHAM, Sibley (7854) Wollaston, MA USA
KUPRATH, Werner (25580) Willowdale, ON
MALIK, Jozef C. (25003) Morton Grove, IL USA
MEAD, Justin N. (23735) Sanford, MI USA
SCHOLMAN, Maryke (25184)
TATE, Ruth L. (19507) St. Catharines, ON
VOSS, Jack K. (9063) Jersey City, NJ USA

DECEASED - NÉCROLOGIE

ABRAM, Mary (24373) Kensington, P.E.I.
CRAMPTON, Norman A. (22244) Fairview, AB
KRAJEWSKI, George (19573) Ajax, ON

CHANGE OF ADDRESS - CHANGEMENTS D'ADRESSE

BELL, J.R. (8783) 2412 Ewart Cres., Prince George, BC V0J 3A0
BRUDER, Dr. Eugene M. (12735) 650 Rio Lindo Ave., #11, Chico, CA 95926-1808 USA
BRUNELLE, Jean (25616) 2066 du Havre, Montreal, PQ H2K 2X7
CASE, Samuel (24515) 94 Eaton Road, Bordentown, NJ 08505 USA
CHIRNSIDE, Wanda M. (25335) Box 73600, 509 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, ON M6C 1C0
CRAIG, Gordon (25562) Box 1180, 12151 - 224th Street, Maple Ridge, BC V2X 7N5
DEUSCHEWITZ, Julius A. (25808) P.O. Box 4152, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 3S9
DELONGCHAMP, Paul R. (14126L) 19 Dehart Drive, Whitby, ON L1R 1W5
FRENCH, Kenneth C. (21629) R R 3, S-16, C-5, Ganges, BC V0S 1E0
GOSNEY, Harold G., FRPSC (7414L) 157 Springhead Gardens, Richmond Hill, ON L4C 5C3
HANLON, Scott G. (25974) Box 2725, 24 Ellesmere Ave., Paradise, NF A1L 1E8
HARRISON, Henry P. (19908) 2336 Bloor St. W., Box 84621, Toronto, ON M6S 1T0
HEWSON, G.C. (17041) 1228 Sauble Falls Road, Sauble Beach, ON N0H 2G0
JANAK, H.P. (12309) 53103 Rebecca Dr., Macomb, MI 48042-5736 USA
KROUSE, Donald Roy (19339) 1574 Lee Grayson Cres., Regina, SK S4X 3Z8
LOGAN, David (25848) 35 Brock Crescent, Collingwood, ON L9Y 4A4
MACDONALD, Peter R. (25473) 2228 Highway 16, Nepean, ON K2E 6Z9
MALONE, L. Brian (11136) 56 Marchand, Champlain, PQ G0X 1C0
MANSON, W.L. (9588) Box 23518, Leslie St., Willowdale, ON M2H 3R9
MCCOY, Raymond H. (22068) 9305 Layton Ave. N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87111 USA
PABSTEL, John H. (25110) P.O. Box 204, Douglastown, NB E0C 1H0
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ROUSSEAU-DARNELL, Lyse (22219) Box 1104, Stn. B, Montreal, QC H3B 3K9
SAWITZKI, Michael (15730L) P.O. Box 72, Stn. E, Etobicoke, ON M9C 4X9
SUTHERLAND, Ian A. (6422) Box 355, Bruce Mines, ON P0R 1C0
TENNANT, Alex (24526) H.C. 66, Box 1250, Gamaliel, AR 72537 USA
VANSLYKE, Rev. J.G. (96662) 1671 Jalna, Apt. 510, London, ON N0J 1N0
WATKINS, James (24783) P.O. Box 90028,San Bernardino, CA 92427-1028 USA
WILSON, Robert J.B. (25674) #127 - 25 Maki Rd., Nanaimo, BC V9R 5K1
YOUNG, Andrew C. (233115L) C.P. 77, 18 Saint-Jean, Geneve 1211, Switzerland

Exchanges Wanted / Demandes d'échange

Since the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is the national society of philatelists in Canada, many requests for exchange partners are referred to us. As a service to our members, we are pleased to present these names, so that those who wish to do so can make overseas contacts. Please note that we have no way of checking the credentials of the individuals who write to us asking that their names be published; therefore,we urge that caution be taken when answering these requests.

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada ne s'occupe pas normalement des échanges entre philatélistes, mais comme elle est la société philatélique nationale du Canada, ou lui transmet de nombreuses demandes de philatélistes désireux de trouver des corrspondants pour échanger des timbres. Ainsi a-t-elle décidé, pour rendre service à ses membres, de publier les noms intéressés d'outre-mer, afin que ceux qui désirent établir des rapports avec eux puissent la faire. Je vous signale toutefois que nous ne savons rien des personnes qui nous demandent de publier leur nom, c'est pourquoi je vous conseille d'être prudent en épondant à ces demandes d'échange.

Eduardo Hernández-Piloto
251-1-103
Federación Filatélica Cubana
Apartado 2222
Habana 10200, CUBA

Collector wishes to exchange with a Canadian collector. Wants up to 4 mint sets of Canada, and fauna, flora and sports topicals. Offers Cuban stamps and other material. Writes Spanish, English; reads French, Russian.

Carta Giogio
G.Alessi 8A/15
16128 Genova (ITALY)

Collector wishes to exchange Italian stamps for Canadian. Writes in English.

Marius Irsenas
P.O. Box-930
ARP-3
2300 Vilnius, LITHUANIA

22 year old archaeology student will exchange or sell stamps, cancels, covers and FDCs of Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and CIS; needs mint Canada. Writes in English.

Gerhard Berg
Bergstr. 1
W-3501 Edermünde - Grifte
GERMANY

35 year old collector of Canada, West Germany and Berlin wishes to trade with Canadian collector. Writes in English and French.

Ing. Simon Milkus
P.O. Box 313
Odessa - centre
Ukraine 270000

Collector offers mint stamps of Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, Uzbekistan. Writes in English.

Bogdan Grajek
Lubcz 24
88-421 LUBCA, POLAND

Polish philatelist looking for stamps, FDCs, postcards and catalogues of Canada. Writes in English.

Francisco Suarez Amey
Apartado Postal 19
Havana 1
10100 - CUBA

55 year old philatelist wishes to exchange mint and used Cuba 1959 to date for mint and used Canada. Writes in English, Portuguese and Spanish.

COMING EVENTS / CALENDRIER

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS - EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

1993

SEPT. 3 - 5: BNAPEX 1993, in Toronto at the Royal York Hotel, 100 Front Street West, Toronto. Open Sept. 3 to members of BNAPS only. Registration $10.00 per day. Seminars, exhibits and bourse. Information from: Allan L. Steinhart, 35 Church Street, Suite 305, Toronto, Ont. M5E 1T3; (416) 362-8257.

1994

MARCH 18 - 20: The Edmonton Spring National, at the Europa Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall, Edmonton, Alberta. Information from Show Chairman, P.O. Box 399, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2J6.

MAY 6 - 8: ORAPEX '94, Ottawa, Ont., at the RA Centre, Riverside Drive S., Ottawa.

JUNE 10 - 12: ROYAL OGOPEX *1994* ROYALE, at the Coast Vernon Lodge, Vernon, B.C. Information from the Okanagan Mainline Philatelic Society, #203 – 1139 Sutherland Avenue, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 5Y2; Fax (604) 860-0818.

SEPT. 29 - OCT. 1: BNAPEX '94, in Burlington, Vermont, at the Radisson Hotel on the shores of Lake Champlain. Information from James F. Hansen, Rd. #1 Box 450, Plainfield, Vt. 05567.

1993

OCTOBER 9 – 10: VICPEX 1993 at the Ramada Inn, 3020 Blanshard Street, Victoria, B.C. Sponsored by the Greater Victoria Philatelic Society, the Vancouver Island Philatelic Society and the Junior Stamp Club of Victoria. Entry fee: $2.00 per 6-page frame; $1.00 per entry for juniors. Prospectus and information: Don Shorting, Box 5164, Sta. B, Victoria, B.C. V8R 6N4.

OCTOBER 16: GUELPHPEX 93, the Guelph Stamp Club's 23rd annual exhibition and bourse, at St. James High School, 57 Victoria Rd. N. (at Grange). Free parking, 15 dealers, hourly draws. Hours: 9:30 am to 4:30 pm. Information: Gord Fulton (519) 822-0342.

OCTOBER 23: Brantford Stamp Club's annual exhibition and bourse, at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey St., Brantford. Free admission, 15 dealers, draws and prizes. Information: Bob Anderson, Box 1, Brantford, Ont. N3T 5M3.

OCTOBER 22 - 24: CALTAPEX '93, Annual Show of the Calgary Philatelic Society, at Chinese Cultural Centre, 197 - 1st Street SW, Calgary, Alberta. 25 stamp dealers, competitive stamp exhibits, junior table, door prizes, etc. Free admission. Information: Box 1478, Station M, Calgary, Alberta T2P 2L6.

OCTOBER 23: The Barrie District Stamp Club's 32nd annual exhibition and dealers' bourse at the Sunnidale Community Centre, Sunnidale Road, Barrie. 10 am to 5 pm. Free Admission. Information: Lew Metzger, P.O Box 1113, Barrie, ON L4M 5E2.

NOVEMBER 6 - 7: VANPEX '93, the British Columbia Philatelic Society's annual exhibition and bourse, at the Sheraton Landmark Hotel,

1400 Robson Street, Vancouver, BC. Adjoining will be a Republic of China Stamp Exhibit, plus other exhibits and sales, sponsored by the Canada Chinese Post and Numismatic Society. Information: Trevor N. Larden, 101-3787 West 4th Avenue, Vancouver, BC V6R 1P4.

1994

MARCH 19: OXPEX 94 and OTEX 94, combined regular and topical shows of the Oxford Philatelic Society. 18 dealers, competitive exhibits, youth booth, judging critique, draw prizes. Free admission and ample free parking. Deadline for exhibit entries Mar. 7. 10am — 5pm at John Knox Christian School, 800 Juliana Drive, Woodstock, ON Information: Show Chairman, Box 20113, Woodstock ON N4S 8X8.

MAY 27 - 29: PIPEX 1994, sponsored by the Greater Eugene Stamp Society, will be held at the Valley River Inn, Eugene, Oregon. Information from Chairpersons, PIPEX 1994, P.O. Box 734, Eugene, OR 97440 USA.

Coming Events are listed free of charge. Please send information to the editor as far in advance of the event as possible.



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International Exhibitions

JULY 30 - AUGUST 8: BRASILIANA 93, an FIP World Stamp Exhibition, at Post Office Headquarters, Rio de Janeiro. Canadian Commissioner: David Dixon, Box 1082, Oakville, ON L6J 5E9

AUGUST 14 - 19: TAIPEI 93, Chinese Taipei Philatelic Society and F.I.A.P., at CENTRA Exhibition Hall, adjacent to the Taipei Sung-San Domestic Airport, Taipei. Information from Fred F. Blau, Box 59153, Chicago, IL 60659 USA

OCTOBER 1 - 10: Bangkok World Philatelic Exhibition, under the patronage of the FIP, at Bangkok Convention Centre, Central Plaza, Bangkok. Canadian Commissioner: William Simpson, 20 First St., Chatham, ON N7M 2P8; (519) 352-0050.

1994

AUGUST 16 - 25: PHILAKOREA '94, FIP sponsored international stamp exhibition, in Seoul, Korea. Canadian Commissioner: William Simpson, 20 First St., Chatham, Ont. N7M 2P8; (519) 352-0050.

1995

FINLANDIA '95, an FIP sponsored specialized world exhibition of philately to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the first Finnish Postal Stationery. Classes are limited to Postal History and Postal Stationery. Canadian Commissioner: K. Salonen, P.O. Box 421, Port Carling, ON P0B 1J0

ROYAL *1994* ROYALE
Vernon BC

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 163 meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, September to June in St. Bernadette's Hall, S.E. corner of Harwood and Bayly, Ajax, from 7 to 10 pm. All visitors welcome, especially junior collectors. Address: P.O. Box 107, Ajax ON L1S 3C3.

AMICALE des PHILATÉLISTES des l'OUTAOUAIS

R.P.S.C. Chapter 190 meets every Thursday, September to April in the basement of the Saint Benoit Church, 170 Sherbrooke St., Hull, Qué. Visitors welcome. For information, Write P.O. Box 422, Gatineau PQ J8P 7A1.

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE ARGENTEUIL STAMP CLUB

Chapter 118 meets 2nd Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at 7:30 pm. Bilingual and bi-province meetings in Hawkesbury ON and Lachute PQ. Information: Yves Lemay, 452 Cécile, Hawkesbury ON K6A 1N9; phone (613) 632-3779.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 73 meets second Wednesday of each month except July and August at 7:30 pm. at Parkview Centre, 189 Blake St., Barrie. Table Auction at every meeting. Visitors welcome. Contact: Sec.-Treas. Lew Metzger, P.O. Box 1113, Barrie ON L4M 5E2.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 144 meets 1st Sunday October to June inclusive (1:30-4:00 pm) and 3rd Tuesday year round (7:30-9:30 pm), September to June at Terry Miller Recreation Complex, Meeting Room 2, Williams Parkway (between Dixie Rd. and Bramalea Rd.) Bramalea, Ont. Visitors welcome. Correspondence: Bramalea Stamp Club, % 74 Glenmore Cres., Bramalea ON L6S 1H8.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The British Columbia Philatelic Society meets every Wednesday, September to June at 7:30 pm in the Amenity Room, Grosvenor Building, 1040 W. Georgia St. B.C.P.S., 3604 Oxford St., Vancouver BC V5K 1P3.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 66) Regular meeting: First Wednesday of month, 7:00 pm. Auctions on third and fourth Wednesday of month, 7:30 pm. Kerby Centre, 1133 7 Ave. S.W. No meetings July and August. Correspondence to Calgary Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 1478, Station "M", Calgary AB T2P 2L6.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Canadian Areophilatelic Society (CAS) welcomes as a member anyone interested in aerophilately or astrophilately, worldwide. Yearly membership is $10 Cdn. No formal meetings; several members meet regularly at the weekly RA Stamp Club meetings at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, Ont. 7:30 pm every Monday except June, July and August. Information: Ron Miyanishi, 124 Gamble Ave., Toronto ON M4J 2P3.

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 139 meets twice per month, September to June (1st Wednesdays of each month and Thursday two weeks later) at 7:30 pm at Suite 301, 2660 Southvale Cres., Ottawa. Write to: Sec., C.F.P.S., Box 2595, Stn. D, Ottawa ON K1P 5W6.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 205 meets on the second and fourth Tuesday September to May inclusive at 7 pm, in the Drop-in Centre, Victoria Square, Colborne, Ont. All stamp collectors are welcome. Officers for 1992-3 season are Bruce Plumb, Pres. (416) 355-3901; Walter Smith, Sec. (416) 355-2707; Mary Jackson, Treas. (416) 344-7882.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 11, R.P.S.C. meets 7:30 every fourth Tuesday. Visitors welcome. Box 465, Trail BC V1R 4L7. Phone 368-9601.

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA -

Chapter 67 meets 2nd and 4th Monday of every month (except on holidays and in July and August) at 7:30 pm at Forest Avenue Public School, 20 Forest Ave., Port Credit.

Visitors always welcome. Contact E.A. Read, (416) 278-4716.

DELTA STAMP CLUB

Chapter 138 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (except June/August). Visitors always welcome. Information: Bill Heather, (604) 943-5303, 325-54th St., Delta BC V4M 3G6.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at Stan Wadlow Clubhouse, Cedarvale Ave. first east of Woodbine, at Cosburn, north of arena. Visitors always welcome. Sec.: Raymond Reakes, 188 Woodmount Ave., Toronto ON M4 3Z4.

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

Touring stampers, new members and guests are welcome to visit Edmonton's R.P.S.C. Chapter 6. Meetings 2nd Mondays, September through July, 7 pm, at St. Joseph High School, 4th floor cafeteria, 109 St. and 108 Ave. Correspondence: Box 399, Edmonton AB T5J 2J6. Phone 437-1787.

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB (WINDSOR)

R.P.S.C. Chapter 154 meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month (4th Wednesday in July and August) at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 1140 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont. (just south of Giles Blvd.). Meetings start at 7 pm, program at 8 pm. Lots of parking and all visitors are welcome. Information: President, Essex Count Stamp Club, 356 Genevieve, Windsor ON N8S 3V6.

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 78 meets at Fairfield Centre, 80 Lothian Way, Etobicoke at 7:30 pm, 1st Wednesday of every month except July and August. Visitors always welcome. Information: C.E. Allen, 5 Aintree Court, Etobicoke ON M8W 2E1. Phone 251-3425.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 176 meets 1st Tuesday of each month in the Fenelon Falls Public Library at 7:30 pm. Visitors Welcome. President: Isabel Wessell, RR 3, Woodville ON K0M 2T0.

HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 51 welcomes all visitors to our meetings on 2nd and 4th Mondays, September to May, and 2nd Mondays of May and June. Meetings at the Polonia Club, 4-C Solidarnosc Place (near Sherman and Barton) with parking available in the church lot. We consistently have a bourse of 12 dealers, as well as auctions, club sales books, slide show or speaker, library, door prizes. Free refreshments, but there is a small door charge. Information: Box 205, Hamilton ON L8N 3A2.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 58 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month September through June (except 4th Tuesdays in December and June), 7 pm at Prince of Wales School Library, corner of Monaghan Rd. and Sherbrooke St., Peterborough, Ont. Information: Lloyd Mosher, Box 2222, Peterborough ON K9J 7Y4.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets monthly, 2nd Wednesdays, September to June from 7 - 10 pm at the Kelowna Secondary School Cafeteria, 575 Harvey Ave. Business meeting at 8 pm, followed by an auction. Visitors always welcome. Information: Box 1185, Kelowna BC V1Y 7P8.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 7 meets 4th Wednesday of each month (except July, August and December) in the cafeteria of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile at 7:30 pm. Visitors always welcome. Sec.: Abie Heersma, 73 Jasper, Chatham ON N7M 4C1.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Monday, September to May, 7:30 pm, at St. Paul's Anglican Church Hall, corner of Queen and Montreal Streets, Kingston ON.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 13 meets 2nd Thursday every month (except July and August) at Rink in the Park, Seagram Dr., Waterloo. Visitors welcome.

Information: B.J. Martin, Box 1676, Stn. C, Kitchener ON N2G 4R2.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

Chapter 33 meets 2nd Wednesday and last Friday each month from September to June at the Herb Carroll Centre, 1100 Lincoln St., Thunder Bay ON. Meetings start at 8:00; visitors welcome. Sec.: Ms. Daryl Lein, #5 230 N. Brodie St., Thunder Bay ON P7C 3S5.

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 84 meets at Lindsay Place School, Broadview Ave., Pointe Claire, Quebec, on 2nd and 4th Thursdays, September to June at 7:30 pm. Pres.: Alan Dean, Box 1, Pointe Claire PQ H9R 4N5.

MILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 180 meets last Wednesday of each month (except December), 7:30 pm at Halton Centennial Manor (Auditorium). Enter from Childs Drive just south of Milton Mall. Park in rear and walk across to auditorium. Silent auction every meeting. Information: Box 203, Milton ON L9T 4N9; Phone (416) 878-1533.

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 44 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month, September to May, at the Cassellholme Home for the Aged, 400 Olive St., North Bay ON at 7 pm. (Basement meeting room.) Table auction and sales circuit. Visitors are welcome. Information: John Fretwell, RR 1, Callandar ON P0H 1H0; phone (705) 752-1364.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 5 welcomes all visitors to its meetings on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month (except July and August) at 7:30 pm in the Civic Garden Centre, Edwards Gardens, Lawrence Ave. E. at Leslie (southwest corner) Toronto. Table auction, sales circuit and informative lectures. Sec.: Roger Slute, 5 Concord Place, Toronto ON M3C 3M8.

NORTH SHORE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 198 meets on alternate Tuesdays, September through June at Queen Mary School Library, 230 West Kith Road, North Vancouver BC. Visitors always welcome. Write to Box 86523, North Vancouver BC V7L 4L1. Current schedule and information: Herb Williams 984-6218 or John Wheeler 984-2744.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at 7:30 pm. in Edithvale Community Centre, Finch Ave. W. between Yonge and Bathurst. Sales circuit, auctions and speakers and Saturday morning workshops. Visitors always welcome. Information: James R. Carcary, Box 62, Willowdale ON M2N 5S7; (416) 222-3526.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

The first affiliate of the R.P.S.C., est. 1922, meets 2nd Tuesdays of each month, September to June at the Nova Scotia Museum. Visitors always welcome. Corresponding Secretary: D. Allen, Box 8541, Stn. A, Halifax NS B3K 5M3.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 135 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 pm in the Pine Room, Oakville Arena, Rebecca St., Oakville. Pres.: Geoff Hill, Box 524, Oakville ON L6J 5B4.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 16 meets every Thursday at 7:30 pm, September through May, at the Hintonburg Community Centre (Laurel Room), 1064 Wellington St., Ottawa ON. Visitors are always welcome. Pres.: Alain Raciot, Box 3899, Stn. C, Ottawa ON K1Y 4M5; phone (613) 521-0458.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 127 meets the first Sunday of each month at 2 pm at the United Church Hall, 696 Main St., Penticton. A short business meeting is followed alternatively by a swap and shop session and auction or slide presentation. Visitors always welcome. Information: RR 3, S55, C178, Penticton BC V2A 7K8; phone (604) 493-0188.

R.A. STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA

Chapter 41 meets every Monday (except June, July and August) at 7:30 pm at the R.A. Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa ON. Visitors welcome. Information: (613) 733-5100.

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB

Chapter 10 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month, September through May, from 7 - 10 pm at Sheldon-Williams Collegiate Library, 2601 Coronation St., Regina. Visitors are always welcome. Information: Box 1891, Regina SK S4P 3E1.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB

Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month (except July and August), 7:30 pm at Community Centre, 65 East Sixth Ave., by Canada Game Pool, northeast corner of Sixth and McBride, New Westminster BC. Information: Box 145, Milner BC V0X 1T0. Phone 534-1884.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays (Except July and August), 7 pm at the Aitken Bicentennial Centre, 20 Hazen Ave., Saint John, NB. Visitors and new members welcome. Information: Box 6783, Stn. A, Saint John NB E2L 4S2.

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays (except July and August), 8 pm at Cabot Institute. Visitors welcome. Chairperson: J. Don Wilson, 11 Elm Pl., St. John's NF A1B 2S4, phone (709) 726-2741.

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 94 meets every 3rd Thursday of the month, 7:30 pm at Victoria Park Secondary School, Library Seminar Room, 15 Wallingford Rd., Don Mills ON. Information: J. Doehler (416) 438-4862, or P. Mustard 690-9711.

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WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 14 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (except July and August), 7:30 pm at St. Paul's Runnymede Church, 404 Willard Ave., near Jane and Bloor, Toronto. Visitors always welcome. Information: 331 Rathburn Rd., Islington ON M9B 2L9.

WESTMOUNT PHILATELIC CLUB

Chapter 17 meets 4th Monday of the month September to June (except December), 7:30 pm at the United Service Club, 1195 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal. Visitors very welcome. Pres.: Bernie Margolis. Information: Robert Mirabelli, 9 Dobie Ave., Mt-Royal PQ H3P 1R9, phone (514) 735-0183.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meetings 1st and 3rd Thursdays (except July and August), 7:30 pm at Veterans Club Room, downstairs, C.N. Union Station, Main St. at Broadway, Box 1425, Winnipeg MB R3C 2Z1. Visitors always welcome.

YUKON STAMP CLUB

Contact the club at P.O. Box 4841, Whitehorse YK Y1A 2R8.

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