



JOURNAL OF THE  
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
OF GREAT BRITAIN

# Maple Leaves

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# MAPLE LEAVES

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## EDITORIAL

### STAMP PROGRAMME 1979

Elsewhere in this issue we publish details of Canada Post's stamp issuing programme for 1979. Its belated appearance is due solely to the fact that it was not released in time for our January issue, and we apologise for the suspense in which some of our readers may have been kept! They are probably few in number since the details were, of course, readily available in the philatelic press much earlier in the year.

The press release which accompanies the programme states that "at least 39 new stamps will be issued this year", thus implying that there may be some more "goodies" in store. The programme as it stands represents an increase of five stamps over the number issued in 1978, an "improvement" that not everyone will welcome, if for no other reason than the fact that their cost will be disproportionately greater owing to the increased postage charges effective from 8th March when the first class letter rates and airmail rates were increased to 17 cents and 35 cents respectively.

The total face value of the new issues amounts to \$10.14, including six stamps in se-tenant pairs, a miniature sheet of twelve stamps and four se-tenant Inuit stamps. Just under a third of the total cost is represented by the issue of new £1 and \$2 definitive stamps of questionable necessity unless it is argued that a period of seven years is long enough for definitive stamps of the same design to be maintained in use.

Having said this it is only fair to add that the overall cost (at face value) of the 1979 issues is still about the same as that of the 1978 issues; but then, fortunately, it is not every year that Canada Post can exploit an international stamp exhibition. We should be thankful for small mercies! One last word: before any of our transatlantic members reach for their pens in defence of Canada Post we add that we would level the same strictures at the British postal authorities if it fell within our remit to do so.

**Mr. H. W. Harrison, F.C.P.S.**

In our last issue the Secretary's summary of the Annual General Meeting contained the bald announcement that Mr. H. W. Harrison had been awarded a Fellowship of the Society for his outstanding research work in the field of B.N.A. philately.

Inevitably such an extract from the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting had to be brief, but those who were present will not need to be reminded of the tributes which were paid to Horace by the Chairman and members of the Fellowship Committee.

That the decision to grant the award was a unanimous one, wholeheartedly endorsed by every member of the Society present scarcely needs to be added, and we can think of no one more deserving of the honour which an award of a Fellowship of the Society signifies.

Horace has worked tirelessly in the cause of B.N.A. philately for more years than, perhaps, he wishes to be reminded about, and in this respect there are many who would concur with the sentiment that the award is as much belated as it is deserved. We would certainly not quarrel with that expression of opinion. As a contributor to *B.N.A. Topics*, *Maple Leaves* and other philatelic journals, as an author of repute whose name is a household word particularly in the field of registration marks, as a staunch and loyal member of the A.P.S., the B.N.A.P.S. and the C.P.S. of G.B., as an active and leading participant in the organisation of many international stamp exhibitions and, not least of all, as a friendly and indefatigable correspondent with all who seek his help and advice, he has ensured for himself a name to be conjured with and a place of honour in the ranks of those who have worked devotedly in the cause of philately in its widest sense. Long may he continue to do so!

## THE 1980 CONGRESS

The 1980 B.P.F. Congress will be held in Cambridge at the invitation of the Cambridge P.S. who have previously been the hosts in 1925, 1938 and 1967. The exact date for 1980 has not yet been decided but a further announcement will be made as soon as possible.

Arrangements for the 1979 Congress at Harrogate from Wednesday, August 29th to Saturday, September 1st are well in hand. Details of the programme, souvenirs and accommodation will be available shortly.



## SOME NOTES ON IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE AND THE 1898 MAP STAMP

### PART IV

by R. B. Winmill

*(Continued from Whole No. 170)*

On July 1, 1899, the excess quantities of the three cent leaves and numerals were called in and the forthcoming provisionals were announced.<sup>22</sup> This is consistent with the fact that on July 28, 1899, the numeral provisional was issued, followed on August 8, 1899 by the maple leaf provisional,<sup>23</sup> The 4,120,000 such stamps may well have superseded the map stamp on a temporary basis. The great majority of these provisionals are found dated principally between August and October 1899. The precise period for which the map stamp was current, is impossible to ascertain with precision. However, calendar collections usually run from December 7, 1898 to the end of December 1899, thus giving de facto recognition to this thirteen month period (possibly incorrectly) as that during which the stamp was current.

However, the stamp may well have been on sale at some locations until the spring of 1900. Hence, one could advance a plausible argument to support the contention that the stamp was current until mid 1900.

While the concept of Imperial Penny Postage, in Canada, had its origins at least as early as 1854 and W. Mulock attempted to introduce a similar scheme effective January 1, 1898,<sup>24</sup> it did not actually take effect until December 25, 1898, following the Imperial Conference held during the summer of 1898! In fact, this pet concept of Mulock's had been mentioned in the Dominion Parliament as early as 1896 when a Mr. Richardson proposed a question: "Has the Government in accordance with a memorial from the Winnipeg Board of Trade considered the question of establishing a two cent letter rate of postage for the Dominion and if so, what is its decision in regard thereto?"<sup>25</sup> Mulock's reply was typically evasive and uninformative (are politicians ever otherwise?) However, he obviously continued to advance the cause because just two years later, the idea was carried to its logical conclusion.

The stamp itself made its appearance on December 7, 1898. Or did it? There are covers and off cover examples dated December 7, 1898 from Montreal, Hamilton, Kingston, Toronto and Bridgewater.<sup>26</sup> This had long been accepted as the first day of issue for the stamp. Yet some time ago, a copy surfaced which was distinctly dated December 6, 1898 at Kingston, Ontario.

Initially, upon first examination of this item, the strike, which appeared genuine, seemed to be correct. Further examinations tend to confirm this. The spacing of the "DE 6" is not dissimilar to other contemporary items; There is no indication that either a '1' or '2' ever preceded the '6'. How could this be? It could be an indicia error.

According to Moore, in his 1966 article, this earlier date is possible because allegedly, Mulock stated in the House of Commons on December 5, 1898 that: "... this stamp could be put into use as soon as supplies were

received at each Post office.”<sup>27</sup> This appeared to be a most peculiar statement; however the reason for suspicion was elusive.

It had not occurred to me that the author could have perpetrated an error in fact, but indeed he did. The Postmaster General could not have possibly made such a statement in the Canadian House of Commons on December 5, 1898 unless he was talking to himself. The reason is simple: the third session of the Eighth Parliament was prorogued on June 13, 1898, and the fourth session did not open until March 16, 1899!

Yet there still are two possible explanations. Mulock could have made a speech elsewhere, but this is unlikely. After discussing the problem with several authorities, the collective conclusion is that it appeared far more likely that a Post office circular was issued, permitting the immediate sale of these stamps. This, it was initially concluded, probably occurred on December 5, 1898.

Further research into postal records and other archival material reveals that such a circular was probably released on Saturday, December 3, 1898. A report published in the Manitoba *Free Press* read:

Ottawa Dec. 4 – The Post Office department has advised post masters that the new imperial penny postage stamps will be supplied by the department upon requisition. The new stamps will be available forthwith to the extent of its value for payment of postage on all classes of mail matter to all destination (sic) whether domestic, British or foreign.<sup>28</sup>

Since this dispatch was dated Dec. 4, 1898 and that date was a Sunday, it would appear probably that the circular was released late on Saturday. Hence Monday, December 5, 1898 would be the very earliest possible date for delivery of the stamps. Use on December 5, 1899 would be a highly unlikely possibility due to the fact that the stamps would have to be ordered by the Post Office in question, received, and sold, all on the same day! There is, of course, recorded use at Kingston the following day. The fact that a magnificent cover and a single, both Kingston December 7 squared circles, exist, lends credence to the December 6, strike (though it is a duplex). There is also an unconfirmed report that a second copy, dated at Hamilton and bearing the timemark ‘24’ exists – once again, this town postmark is also known on December 7, 1898.

While it is not beyond the realm of possibility that further copies dated December 6, 1898, or possibly even December 5 will surface, given the intense study to which this stamp has been subject, the passage of each additional year renders this less likely.

Another curiosity about this stamp is its apparent foreign use. At least one copy exists cancelled St. Pierre, St. Pierre et Miquelon, 9 Mars '99 (it is position #55). And two copies are reported bearing strikes from the South African colonies!

Unfortunately, all three strikes are off cover. Covers would suggest whether this was merely a stamp which got through the Canadian post uncancelled or perhaps whether these were posted in a foreign country, where the stamp had no postal validity. Fishermen could well have posted the St. Pierre item. Alternatively, perhaps it was merely a favour strike!

The Southern African strikes present more interesting possibilities because the Boer War was in progress and a Canadian contingent was present. Consequently, there was a Canadian postal presence in Southern Africa.

A most interesting incident occurring during the year was the sending of a postal contingent to South Africa to co-operate with the Postal Corps sent from the United Kingdom to deal with incoming and outgoing correspondence of the British Army at the seat of war.<sup>29</sup>

This in itself, leaves open the possibility that one of the five clerks<sup>30</sup> perhaps arranged a 'favour' cancellation. However, in this instance, because of the patriotic fervour present in Canada (consider the legacy of beautiful patriotic cards and envelopes this rabid patriotism endowed us with) at this time and because of a peculiar problem, it is possible that Canadian soldiers quite deliberately (and improperly) affixed this stamp for prepayment of postage in the South African colonies.

There are numerous tangential references to a scarcity of postage stamps in the field and the fact that stampless covers are commonplace, adds credence to this statement of the problem. Perhaps the clearest statement of the problem is thus:

Letters coming from Canadian soldiers at the seat of war were sometimes found to be without postage stamps, and as this was understood to be due to the occasional difficulty of procuring stamps in the field, instructions were given, with the concurrence of the Cape Colony Post Office, that such letters should be delivered in Canada without postage.<sup>31</sup>

Was the stamp utilized for some peculiar reason, perhaps in conjunction with Cape Colony stamps, as a patriotic gesture? The answer to this question is undoubtedly permanently obscured by the passage of time. However, either philatelic usage or improper usage are both possibilities. Of course, the stamps could have been placed on covers forwarded to the South African colonies, which somehow missed obliteration — hence they could have been cancelled by an observant postal clerk, on receipt.

These few facets of this incredibly complex and interesting stamp should provide a provocative stimulus for future research designed to either confirm or disprove these speculations. There is still much to be learned about this stamp and its use, and it is hoped that future students will be able to reconstruct the answers to the many riddles which still remain to be answered.

22. Canada Post Office Department, *Department Circular*, July 1, 1899.

23. See Boggs, *Op. cit.*, p. 343.

24. This interesting matter is still not elaborated upon here because it forms a portion of a forthcoming volume by Mr. A. Steinhart of Toronto.

25. Canada House of Commons, *Debates*, Wednesday, September 16, 1896, p. 1305. There were however, also numerous earlier references in Parliament to a possible 2c domestic rate. Penny postage was not a pressing political issue if party platforms are any indication. See O. Carrigan, *Canadian Party Platforms 1867-1968*, Toronto: Copp Clark, 1968, p. 34-36. The party platforms of the 1896 election are both silent on the matter.
  26. See C. Moore, "Early Dated Cancellations On The 1898 Map Stamp", in *BNA Topics*, Volume 23, Number 2, February 1966, p. 46. Moore did not record Kingston or Toronto, but Toronto collectors certainly possess these items now. All but one Montreal strike which I am aware of is 'St. Catherine Street'.
  27. *Loc. cit.*. R. Lowe reiterates this statement, though he does not claim the statement was made in the House of Commons.
  28. "Imperial Penny Post Stamp Is Now Ready For Distribution". in *The Manitoba Free Press*, Monday, December 5, 1898, p. 3. The *Toronto Mail and Express*, Tuesday, December 6, 1898, p. 5., notes this stamp was not scheduled to be issued until December 26, 1898, but that public demand necessitated an earlier release. The *Ottawa Citizen* is silent on the matter.
  29. Canada, House of Commons, *Sessional Papers*, Volume XXXV, Number 10, 1901, p. xxi.
  30. W. R. Ecclestone, R. Johnston, K. A. Murray, F. B. Bedell and J. Lallier.
  31. *Sessional Papers* (1901), p. xxi.
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## FROM THE PRESIDENT

By the time you read this message Alfie Grant will have retired from the office of Treasurer of our Society and it is, therefore, my privilege and pleasure to record our appreciation of his services which have extended over two decades: first as Packet Secretary from 1960-1963, and secondly as Treasurer from 1968 to 1979.

It has been the great pleasure and the good fortune for many of our members to work alongside Alfie for so many years, and I believe that we shall look back upon the years during which he was our Treasurer, as those which marked the time when our Society became fully established as one of the leading specialist societies in the United Kingdom with world-wide ramifications and appeal.

Without wishing to 'gild the lily' it was Alfie's dedication to office, coupled with financial acumen and integrity which were the dominant factors of his success as Treasurer. His paramount consideration was to conserve the funds of the Society and to ensure that the annual subscription remained at a reasonable level in days of inflation.

As a further tribute to him, it was fitting that in 1976 the Society conferred upon Alfie the highest honour it has in its power to award: that of a Fellowship of the Society.

## THE JUBILEE ISSUE OF CANADA

by Donald A. King

(Part I)



*(This article by Donald King on the Jubilee issue of 1897 was the last one published by Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal of the 31st March 1898. The citations and notes are enlightening as the stamps were just going out of use. He gave no reference list of this issue – Editor.)*

The series of Canadian stamps now fast disappearing from public use is almost the same in character as it was in 1868, when it was first issued for the Confederated Provinces. Indeed, one of the values (the 15c) is identically the same, the others representing but slight modifications of the original design of 1868. Issued in 1869-72 this series has had, comparatively speaking, a long life. With very few exceptions all its contemporaries have vanished. During the period from 1869 to 1897 no change whatever was made in design and colour, and the only new varieties were those found to be absolutely necessary, as an 8c stamp to prepay combined postage and registration fee on letters, and the two high values of 20c and 50c. The Registration stamps were withdrawn.

In 1897 the Canadian Government's contract with the British American Bank Note Co. lapsed, and this Company was unsuccessful in obtaining a new contract – the new contractors being the American Bank Note Co. of New York. The year 1897 being that of the Victorian Jubilee, it was thought that, following a somewhat general custom, the auspicious period could not be more fittingly commemorated than by the issue of a special set of postage stamps. The postage stamp, it is needless to say, is an article of universal use, and from many standpoints has peculiar attractions for the public eye. The occasion was one that the department could readily avail itself of without inconvenience. The supply of the old series of stamps was well-nigh exhausted, and a Jubilee set would serve to carry the department through until the new permanent one, to be printed by the new contractors, was ready for issue. Accordingly a Jubilee set was wisely decided on, designs were prepared and accepted, and the series was manufactured by the new contractors. (i.)

It not being the intention of the department to make the set in any sense

a permanent one, it was thought that three months' circulation would be ample for all purposes. By the end of that time the Jubilee celebrations within the Empire would be over, and the permanent set would be in stock. A supply of the "Jubilees", presumably equal to an ordinary three months' consumption, was in due course ordered. The quantities were estimated on the actual output of the several denominations for a similar period, with the addition of the "dollar" values, (ii.) Just previous to the issue, on the matter coming up in Parliament, the Hon. the Postmaster-General made an official statement to the House of Commons, outlining his intentions in respect to this temporary stamp issue, and giving the total numbers of the stamps to be issued.

The Hansard report is as follows :—

*Extract from Canadian Hansard, May 20, 1897.*

**"JUBILEE POSTAGE STAMPS**

"Mr. Gibson asked :—

"1. Is it intended by the Post Office Department to issue a set of Jubilee postage stamps on the occasion of Her Majesty's approaching Jubilee?

"2. If so, will such stamps be put into public use, and what course will be adopted whereby the public may purchase such stamps?

"3. Will there be any limit to the quantity to be issued?

"4. Of what various denominations will such issue consist?

"5. What will be the amount of each denomination to be issued?

"6. What steps will be taken to limit the number to be issued?

"The Postmaster-General (Mr. Mulock): It is the intention of the Government to issue a set of Jubilee postage stamps. Such stamps will be put into public use by being delivered to postmasters throughout Canada for sale to the public in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps are sold. There will be a limit to the quantity to be issued. The denominations of Jubilee stamps, and the total number of such Jubilee stamps to be issued, are set forth in the following schedule :—

"Schedule showing, the Demoninations and Total number of Jubilee Stamps to be issued:

Number to be issued		Denomination
150,000	—	½c. stamps
8,000,000	—	1c. "
2,500,000	—	2c. "
20,000,000	—	3c. "
750,000	—	5c. "
75,000	—	6c. "
200,000	—	8c. "
150,000	—	10c. "
100,000	—	15c. "
100,000	—	20c. "
100,000	—	50c. "
25,000	—	\$1.00 "
25,000	—	\$2.00 "

25,000	—	\$3.00	”
25,000	—	\$4.00	”
25,000	—	\$5.00	”
7,000,000	—		1c. post cards.

“Total value of one stamp of each kind, \$16.21½.

“As soon as the total number of stamps mentioned in said schedule is issued the plates from which they will have been engraved will be destroyed in the presence of the head and two officers of the department. On the 10th June the Post Office Department will proceed to supply Jubilee postage stamps to the principal post offices in Canada, and through them the minor post offices will obtain their supply until the issue is exhausted. If this Jubilee issue were to wholly displace the ordinary postage stamps it would supply the ordinary wants of the country for between two and three months, but as the use of the ordinary postage stamp will proceed concurrently with that of the Jubilee stamps, it is expected that the Jubilee stamp will last beyond the three months. Inasmuch as the department is already receiving applications for the purchase of Jubilee stamps, it may be stated that the department will adhere to the established practice of supplying them only to postmasters, and through them to the public, who may purchase them on and after the 19th June, 1897.”

Possibly from this very frank explanation of the intention of the department — an explanation which is certainly characterised by straightforwardness — there may have germinated the feature of speculation which developed so rapidly in certain quarters, even before the stamps came into the public arena. The number of some values was small, as for example the ½c. and 6c., but, as has been remarked, it was the normal quantity of these stamps used in Canada, covering a three months’ consumption.

Had the department any intention of catering to philatelists and their peculiar wants, the quantities would undoubtedly *not* have been quite so limited. The use of these particular values for years past became restricted through the reduction of letter postage to 3 cents per ounce, and the introduction of fifth-class matter, which practically took the place of the closed local parcel post; indeed it was only the larger city post offices that carried the ½ cent in stock at all. This fact will be more readily understood when it is known that there are only two uses to which a single ½ cent stamp can be put, viz., prepaying newspapers or periodicals weighing not more than 1 ounce within Canada and to the United States, and unaddressed circulars to be delivered to box holders in *city* post offices.

As regards the so-called “dollar” values, the statement that they were not necessary may be said to be hardly correct. There always has been a demand and use — not very extensive it must be admitted — for them for legitimate postal purposes in Canada, and instances in the larger post offices can, I am assured, be easily furnished of their use.

The Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps has, it is observed with regret, condemned the Jubilee set as speculative and un-



necessary, on the following grounds :—

“Canada Jubilee set — The objections to these stamps are that the set includes high values for which there is no postal use, and that certain of the values were not issued to the public in the regular way, and could only be purchased in complete sets and not separately.”

This black-listing has evidently been done hastily and, I surmise, without proper enquiry, the Society seemingly accepting as truth too many of the undigested paragraphs on the subject that have appeared in the philatelic press, many of which it is plain enough were written by those who know very little on the subject, and perhaps cared less. Probably, after consideration of the evidence that with your permission I shall adduce, the Society may deem it in the interests of higher philately, and but a just move towards Canada, to remove the now famous Jubilee set from the aforesaid objectionable list. The objections advanced are only two in number: First, “That the set includes high values for which there is no postal use.” This is a palpable error. There is practically no limit of weight to a letter either in Canada or the countries comprising the Postal Union, and indeed to the latter it does not need a very heavy letter (3lb. 2oz.) to require \$5.00 to prepay the postage thereon. At a post office with which I am somewhat familiar the posting of letters and parcels for the United Kingdom and other Postal Union countries that called for postage from \$1.00 upwards was, at certain periods, a matter of daily, often hourly, occurrence, so much so that the only comment it excited was from the clerk cancelling, who would audibly wish that there were higher values in the permanent issue than 50c., and thus save time cancelling the entire length of a large envelope.

Within my own experience there has been more than one case where a letter has been mailed on which there was not space to place the stamps; an entire sheet (100) of 15 cents stamps was pasted on, obliterated, and then another with some odd values completed the prepayment; and the case can be recalled of a letter on which \$40.00 postage was prepaid. While the Jubilee set was in everyday use the sight of the higher values was quite common on any mail for the United Kingdom and Europe, shipping and commercial houses prepaying their mail with the “dollar” values simply as a matter of convenience.

For domestic use the low rate of postage, of course, limits their demand, but on the other hand there are uses to which the series is put that counter-balance this. It is true not many letters are mailed that require a \$5.00 stamp, that value covering a letter weighing 10lb. 7oz.; but, nevertheless, I have seen packages originating at and passing through the post office here that had from \$12.00 to \$15.00 postage on them, and the dollar values used, not lightly cancelled or by complaisance, but with the ordinary cancellation of the office of origin.

In Canada the large monetary institutions transmit their returns through the mail by the letter post, and it is by no means infrequently that parcels are mailed, that necessitate the dollar values for prepayment. To their agencies in other colonies where no local banks exist, letter postage is necessarily used, and packages for these colonies metaphorically “cry out” for the \$5.00 value.



In Canada itself, outside of the examples, given, the higher values are most in demand for the prepayment by publishers of newspaper matter at the 1c. per pound rate. In the larger cities, like Montreal and Toronto, this would amount to over \$5.00 daily, and indeed it can be safely said that as much as \$20.00 has been paid by publishers in the Jubilee stamps for matter posted in one day. These stamps are not affixed in the ordinary way; the department provides publishers with the proper blank books, the publisher weighs his mail, affixes stamps to the amount of the 1 cent per pound rate, and sends this book to the post office, where the weight is checked and the stamps cancelled by the ordinary method. A parallel case is that of newsagents remailing periodicals received by post. This matter is liable to the same rate, and is treated in the same way. It may probably be urged that the instances mentioned are exceptional. Granting this, it must at the same time be borne in mind that the number of these high values was comparatively limited – a reasonable quantity in each case, taking into consideration all the circumstances. (iii.)

Again, it is alleged “that certain of the values were not issued to the public in the regular way, and could only be purchased in complete sets, and not separately.” This statement, like the first, is at variance with the facts.

Even before the issue of the Jubilee set it became as apparent to the department as it was correctly surmised outside that an attempt was being concocted to “corner” some of the values, especially the ½c. and 6c., and it was absolutely necessary that some check should be applied with the view to protect the general public. It also became very evident that there was going to be quite a demand throughout the Dominion for sets for souvenirs, apart from the collectors’ demands. *(To be continued)*

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## CONVENTION AUCTION 1979

Members are asked to note that all lots for the Convention Auction, which will be held at the Dudley Hotel, Hove, Sussex on Saturday, 13th October, should be sent to Mr. C. Banfield at 32 Coolgardie Avenue, Chigwell, Essex as soon as possible AND NOT LATER THAN 30th JUNE. ONLY B.N.A. MATERIAL is acceptable and lots must be accompanied by a brief description and estimate of value (minimum £2). Single stamps or small lots should be housed on paper or card (preferably the latter) not more than 5in. by 6in. LOTS RECEIVED AFTER 30th JUNE WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE AUCTION CATALOGUE. They will, however, be disposed of at the conclusion of the auction of lots which have been included in the catalogue. Prospective vendors are urged in their own interests, therefore, to ensure that their material is in Mr. Banfield’s hands by the above deadline.

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Q220C Quebec & Natashquan/Seapost July 13, 1938 W. on cover franked with Scott No. 167 RF.200, Inventory 2 known. Very scarce ..... \$83  
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1898/1908 range with 1903/12 vals. to 20c (2) and 50c used; 1908 Quebec set mint, mostly very good, 1c with fault ..... £60  
Collection of 1912/31 Admirals with scarce coils incl. 1912/21 perf. 12X imperf; perf 8 X imperf., War Tax incl. 1916 perf. 12 X 8, 1922/31 1c, 2c (soiled) and 3c imperf. pairs, 1926 2c on 3c (2) ..... £62

#### **Harmers of London, Stamp Auctioneers Ltd., 41, New Bond Street, London, W1A 4EH.**

The selection of imperf. issues, twelve stamps, comprising 1852-57 3d. (3) 6d (3), 1855 10d (3), 1857 7½d. (2), 1857 ½d., papers, shades, etc., all used, margins at places, faults, poor to fair ..... £220  
Officials: 1949 set, 1949-50 to 50c., and 1950 Special Delivery 10c. green, cancelled, chiefly fine ..... £70

#### **Vance Auctions Ltd.,**

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S. G. 166, precancel, broken die variety, VF ..... \$34  
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MONTPELIER GALLERIES  
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Reproduced opposite is a page from our Sale No. 4, held on 21st April, 1978.

We hope that you will favourably compare our describing with that of the great majority of auction houses. Every lot in the "Fancy Cancel" section of this sale sold, some for very good prices indeed. We are anxiously looking for more material for forthcoming sales.

Our latest innovation is the abolition of commission charged to vendors. We now charge a £5 cataloguing fee on each lot.

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For further information and/or a catalogue of our next sale, please ring Dickon Pollard on 0272-20442 or write to the above address.



<i>Lot</i>		<i>Estimated Value</i>
97 ○	1868 1ct red-brown, cancelled 4 ring '52', small part of 'S' of watermark, perforations fair. SG.55b	£50
98 ○	1868 2ct green (4) with leaf cancels (different). Stamps fair-fine, one cancel in particular superb. (SG.56-57b) <i>(One Illustration)</i>	£30



ex 98



104



111

99 ○	1868 2ct bluish green, centred to NE, cancelled by two-ring '3' of Quebec. Watermarked 'HA', SG.57c	£45
100 ○	A similar lot, centred to bottom and ragged perfs. at left, watermarked 'M'. SG.57c	£40
101 ○	1868 3ct, fair to fine, with target cancels (or parts) in black, green, blue and red. SG.58.	£15
102 ○	1868 3ct brown-red, all with fancy cancels. Includes a Toronto '2', Memramcook '19', 2-ring '21' of Goderich, vert pair with Halifax duplex, 'Too Late' etc. 10 stamps.	£65
103 ○	1868 3ct brown-red, centred a little NE, cancelled by part strike of the Port Hope '14' in rays. SG.58.	£12
104 ○	1868 3ct brown-red, a fine copy centred to NW, cancelled with an Oshawa 'B'. SG.58. <i>(Illustrated)</i>	£12
105 ○	1868 3ct brown-red, two fair copies with Kingston '9' and 'IX' fancy cancels. SG.58.	£10
106 ○	1868 3ct brown-red on laid paper, centred NW, neat target cancel but a few short perfs. SG.58a.	£35
107 ○	1868 3ct brown-red on laid paper, centred NE, barred duplex cancel. SG.58a	£35
108 ○	1868 3ct brown-red on laid paper, centred low, barred cancel. SG.58a.	£30
109 ○	1868 3ct brown-red on laid paper, centred low, light cancel but a very slightly grubby copy. SG.58a.	£30
110 ○	1868 12½ct, two singles and a pair on piece, fair-fine. SG.61-2.	£20
111 ○	1868 12½ct bright blue, slight staining at left, watermark 'A'. SG.61b. <i>(Illustrated)</i>	£30

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## **CONVENTION 1979**

The venue for this year's Convention is almost certainly an unfamiliar one for a fair proportion of our members. Over-shadowed as it is by its big brother Brighton, Hove has in many respects the same kind of relationship to that popular seaside resort that St. Annes bears to Blackpool. Both are so near to the main centres of attraction and popular entertainment that they need not, and do not wish to, compete in these fields. Both offer a refreshing and relaxing contrast to the 'bright lights' and the highly commercialised entertainment industry which characterise their brasher near-neighbours. To be 'next door to' but 'poles apart from' Brighton means, in a sense, that Hove can enjoy the best of both possible worlds. Not without good reason Brighton has been dubbed 'the London by the sea' with all that that implies, for good or ill according to taste! In his choice of Hove, therefore, as the venue for this year's Convention, our President is offering members a bite out of one or two cherries.

The hotel booking/competition entry forms which accompany this issue should be completed and sent according to the instructions contained thereon as soon as possible. Members are earnestly requested to read these carefully. This is so much a perennial plea that, every year, we are tempted not to make it! But the early submission of forms to the correct recipients does help the organisers so much that we fear that any omission of this reminder will give the impression that any old time will do. It definitely will not! Last year a number of late-comers found a 'house full' sign outside the Viking Hotel in York. A block booking has been made at the Dudley Hotel on a first come first served basis. Once this accommodation has been taken up, alternatives have to be found. In this connection, we are reminded by numerous enquiries, that it is NOT necessary to book accommodation at the Dudley Hotel; if members wish to stay elsewhere but at the same time want to attend some or all of the Convention activities they are perfectly free to do so. Nor are they required to stay for the full duration of the Convention. It cannot be emphasized too highly that members are free to come and go as they please. All that we would now wish to add to that is that there are obvious advantages in staying under the Convention roof; but let no one be deterred from attending because, for no matter what reason, they wish to stay elsewhere.

**CONTRIBUTIONS FOR FUTURE  
ISSUES ARE URGENTLY  
REQUIRED – EDITOR**

**JOHN R. SMALLMAN**

**Box 329, Baddeck, N.S.,**

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Fellow C.P.S.G.B. members, we invite your want lists for fine mint or used Canada and Provinces. We have strength in the issues of the Provinces, and also in the CENTENNIAL and CARICATURE DEFINITIVES, and have in stock most of the tagging, paper and gum varieties.

We have a fully illustrated 58 page price list, which we will airmail to you for £1.25. (Personal cheques acceptable – any currency).

In preparation – Price List of Centennial and Caricature Definitives, free when available to interested philatelists.

## *Express Covers*

At the beginning of the Century there existed an arrangement with the U.K. Post Office which by payment of an additional fee urgent letters may be delivered by special messengers immediately after arrival at the office of destination. This fee cannot be prepaid but had to be collected from the addressee at the rate of 3d per mile.

I have enjoyed all sorts of weird covers – first day covers, sunken ship covers, train wreck covers, bed covers etc. – but never an express cover. I am curious to know if the above express service was ever utilized and whether there are any species in captivity. Since this is a U.K. destination cover, I request anyone in the U.K. who has information on this subject to please enlighten me. Moreover, anyone who may have such an express cover to trade for “bread” is invited to take full advantage of “The YELLOW PERIL”!



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## MINT STAMPS

By G. F. Hansen

If you have a copy of the spring 1978 edition, which is the latest Lyman's that I have been able to get hold of, it might be a good idea for you to study it with some seriousness. I particularly refer to pages 36 to 51 which covers the period from the Diamond Jubilee Issue of 1897 to the Peace Issue of 1946.

It is on the stamps of this period that Lyman's have chosen to indicate a percentage premium for never hinged copies; the premium can run from around 25 to 150 per cent, a very healthy premium indeed in most cases. When this system first came into use in Lyman's a few years ago a number of us certainly indicated our concern and even ridiculed the idea. After all, it is the face of the stamp that should count, not its hidden back.

However, following the practice which has been used by so-called stamp investors all over the world, many collectors here began to take the never hinged premium seriously and were quite willing, if not insistent, to pay the bonus prices for pristine gum. The result has been that dealers all over the country have been forced to follow suit so that they could meet the demands of their customers.

This means that many dealers now price their mint stock of the period involved in three grades – H.H., L.H. and N.H. These abbreviations are for Heavily Hinged, Lightly Hinged and Never Hinged and stock is arranged accordingly. Perhaps not surprisingly the H.H. and L.H. stock generally contains the stamps which are actually most attractive to the careful collector. Stamps in these two groups are likely to be clean, well centred and with fully intact perforations.

In the N.H. category the stamps are most likely to suffer from a little untidiness in appearance, perhaps a perforation or two nibbed a bit and most certainly rather poor centring. These copies invariably bear the full premium over the very finest of Lightly Hinged stamps and sell, according to most dealers, like hot cakes. What the collectors have done, in their anxiety to simply amass a number of stamps with magically complete and undisturbed gum, is to totally misread their Lyman's catalogue.

Let's carefully read a line from the catalogue. We'll use the \$1 destroyer stamps of the King George VI War Issue. What the catalogue says is that a Mint hinged stamp in Very Good condition is worth \$50, one in Fine condition is worth \$65 and one in Very Fine condition is worth \$80. A Never Hinged version bears a premium of 100 per cent.

Does this mean that any never hinged stamp is worth 100 per cent over \$80 or \$160, or does it mean that there is a 100 per cent premium over whatever price is indicated for a Hinged version? It should mean the latter but collectors, (or are they "investors") are so anxious to get their little pinkies on that no-gum marbel that they gladly shell out \$160 for what could charitably be called a Very Good version of a stamp that can be classed as Never Hinged.

This story can be repeated all down the pages of the catalogue and the dealers are simply having a really rough time trying to meet the demand for these Never Hinged stamps.

*Why are the lightly hinged stamps, or even those with heavy hinge marks, generally more attractive than those complete gum wonders? Elementary, my dear Watson: The most selective collectors of the period involved always mounted their choice stamps in their collections with hinges because they had few alternatives.*

These stamps have survived over the years in their visual attractiveness because they were lovingly cared for by true collectors, not someone who thought that stamp collecting was something on a par with hording diamonds, silver bars or gold ingots. *These collectors diligently sought out the perfectly centred stamps with fully intact perforations, sparkling colour and pristine cleanliness.* The stamps were carefully hinged and placed in good quality albums where they were stored over the years under near-perfect conditions.

*The Never Hinged versions are quite often culls that were never mounted in stamp albums simply because they just didn't cut the mustard as far as the astute collector was concerned.*

What is likely to happen next is that *the smart collectors will be picking up the truly attractive copies of the Lightly Hinged material at what are at present fairly reasonable prices.* These prices may be maintained throughout the coming catalogue year as the present version of Canada Specialized is certainly showing a great number of stamps under priced.

It is rumored that Lyman's is having problems with its current edition because of its efforts to come out in full colour at the old \$2.50 price. If this is true there may have been too little effort expended on up-dating prices and those shown may not be much better than those in Canada Specialized.

*(With acknowledgements and thanks to the author and the 'Winnipeg Free Press' for permission to reproduce this article - Editor).*

## OBITUARY

### F. W. L. KEANE

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Fred Keane in early October, 1978.

An early member of our Society he was always willing to help fellow members, though plagued by poor health for some years.

Born in Ireland in 1898 and educated at Eton he went to Canada in 1919, already a collector from the age of eight. Commercial fruit growing occupied him until 1939, and after five years in the army he returned to agricultural research until his retirement in 1962.

By his own admission specialising in 20 countries was too much and in recent years his final choices for research were Chile, B.C. Law stamps, Admirals, postal rates and the 1967 issue.

We will always remember his help, long letters and material assistance, but above all we will remember Fred as a gentleman.

J.L.B.

## THE POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA

Originally founded in 1972 as the Postal History Society of Ontario, its name was changed to the present one in June 1977, to reflect the nature and scope of the Society. The Society promotes the study of the postal history of British North America only.

It is a non-profit making society composed of students of postal history at all levels of expertise, and promotes the communication of members through the society's Journal or direct.

Currently the Society publishes its quarterly Journal (The PHSC Journal) and plans are in the offing to expand either the size or frequency of it. Contents of the Journal vary from fully researched feature articles to current news items. Articles cover the full spectrum of BNA postal history – from the pre-stamp era, the various cancellation specialties, meters, local and regional histories to the modern postal coding. Each issue carries a balance of material of interest to members. Articles are not usually interrupted by advertisements which are kept to a separate throw-away section where possible.

Members may avail themselves of the inexpensive advertising in the Journal, and for their local clubs, the Society makes available its CERTIFICATE OF MERIT for competitive exhibitions (request data sheet on availability from the Secretary). The Society also presents its CITATION OF MERIT at its discretion to such individuals that have shown extraordinary promotion of BNA postal history, furthering the field of postal history studies.

Membership is available to all collectors – presently only one class of membership is open – annual full member. The dues schedule is noted on the application form and these are pro-rated to time of joining.

Although the Society's Journal is available only to members, ONE sample copy may be purchased for \$1 postpaid (mint U.S. and Canadian stamps accepted). This amount is credited towards membership on joining only. Those who do not purchase a sample copy, prior to joining, will receive their extra free copy at time of joining – the issue being supplied would normally be the current one. Applications for membership should be addressed to Mr. R. A. Lee, P.O. Box 937, Vernon, B.C. Canada, V1T 6M8.

## COLLECTING PRECANCELS

by G. E. L. Manley

Last June I suggested that more collectors should take an interest in precancels, and I know that since then a few collectors have started to do so.

It might be of help to give a rough indication of the stamps that were precancelled for the use by firms situated in Toronto. This town has more items in the Official Catalog than any other. It started their use in the 1890's when it used at least three different Bar types, each consisting of two straight bars with a wavy line between them.

The next step was to use the name of the town and that of the Province separated by two lines. The first of these was a large type designed to cancel the 1893 50c. Then the regular issue was brought out and used for a number of towns (see the Catalog universal style 200). This type has the name of the town and the Province separated by two lines that have scrollwork either side and between them. It was used on the 1898 ½c Q.V. and then all the values of the Edward VII issue, and stayed in use right up to the 1928 1c KGV.

At the same time a special precancel was produced reading "For third class matters only" with the name of the town at the top above two thin lines. This is Universal style 202 and was used on the ½c Q.V. and up to 7c on the Edward issue. This type was used on printed matter only.

After this initial period Toronto had quite a field-day and produced another eight precancel types, mostly with the name of the Province abbreviated to "ONT".

In the early 1930's Toronto changed over to using the official number of the Money Order Office as all other towns very soon did. The number allocated to Toronto was '4530' and this was placed between two pairs of thin parallel lines. There are three different types of this group, but only the low-value stamps were precancelled. The last stamps to be used thus were issued in 1953.

So there you are — a wide choice with a great number of low-priced stamps to hunt for and study.

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## BOOK REVIEW

### Canada Tagged Stamps Handbook

Anyone seeking a way through the maze of tagged and paper varieties in Canadian stamps since they first appeared in 1962 will welcome Ken Rose's latest attempt to provide them with a reliable guide. The author modestly claims that it is not complete. But any listing, given Canada Post's prolific output of new stamps, is bound to be out of date by the time such lists appear in print. This latest work, however, covers the period from 1962 – May 1978, and apart from listing all known tagging and paper varieties (the latter conservatively reduced to seven) it also covers types of gum used for the Centennial issues. The listings also include rarity factors and must be considered a most valuable aid for anyone interested in forming a specialised collection of modern Canadian stamps. The handbook is available from the publishers: Saskatoon Coin & Stamp Centre Ltd., 217 – 23rd Street East, Saskatoon, Sask., S7K 0J3, priced \$3.95 postpaid.

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### NEW STAMP BOOKLET

Canada Post has quietly brought out its most expensive booklet to date. This booklet, likely to be known as the Cartoon booklet series, has been seen in Winnipeg and contains 25 14-cent stamps plus two labels arranged in a manner reminiscent of the \$1.50 booklets of the Centennial Definitives series. This booklet sells for \$3.50, the face value of the stamps it contains, and so far has been with five different covers, each bearing what can only be described as cartoons dealing with post office interests. The stamps are arranged in three rows, nine stamps in the top row, eight stamps and a label in the middle and bottom rows. All stamps except those in the central portion of the booklet will have straight edges on at least the top or bottom or one side.

From what I have been able to ascertain up to this point, the fully perforated stamps in the central portion of the booklets will be indistinguishable from normal sheet stamps. The stamp used in the booklets is the current 14-cent value bearing the portrait of the Queen. I wonder if the other version will only be available in Quebec?

This booklet is likely to be a good item for collectors to get early in the game. There has already been some indication that there will be an increase in postal rates before the summer of 1979, so these stamps will have a fairly short life span.

There is, as well, some question about just how popular these booklets will be with the stamp-using public. Shelling out \$3.50 for a mess of postage stamps which will only be good for posting 25 letters that may be delivered some sweet day – God, the government and the postal unions all willing – isn't going to be all that popular an event to most of us.

*(With acknowledgements and thanks to the Winnipeg Free Press – Editor).*

## STAMP PROGRAMME 1979

Date of issue	Subject	Value
24 January	High-value Definitive Fundy National Park	\$1
1 February	Quebec Winter Carnival	14c
8 March	Low-value Definitives Queen Elizabeth II Houses of Parliament Tree	17c 17c 35c
10 April	Endangered Wildlife Turtle Whale	17c 35c
27 April	Postal Code High-value Definitive Kluane National Park	2 x 17c \$2
3 May	Authors Emile Nelligan Frederick Philip Grove	17c 17c
11 May	Colonel John By Colonel Charles-Michel de Salaberry	17c 17c
15 June	Provincial and Territorial Flags – Miniature sheet	12 x 17c
16 August	Women's Field Hockey World Championships Canoe-Kayak World Championships	17c 17c
13 September	Inuit – Shelter	4 x 17c
17 October	Christmas/Un Year of the Child	15c, 17c, 35c
15 November	Aircraft	2 x 17c 2 x 35c

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### AMENDMENTS TO MEMBERSHIP TO 14th FEBRUARY 1979

#### New Members:

- 2221 DEARDEN, Steven; 1, Brackenhurst Drive, Wallasey, Merseyside L45 1HT. C, PH.
- 2222 LOW, David J.; c/o True North Philatelics, Box 1791, Winnipeg, Canada, R3C 3R1. CR-CS, CG-CGC, V.
- 2223 SHADBOLT, Brian; 30, Ruislip Road, Greenford, Middx. UB6 9QN. CGE, CEN.
- 2224 BALLIN, Jonathan G.; 1, Struan Road, Sheffield, S. Yorks. S72EH, CGE, BS, Co, Cov.
- 2225 BURCHELL, Eric; 46, Russells Close, East Preston, Littlehampton, W. Sussex BN16 1BT. CR-CEN, SC,F.
- 2226 PITCHFORD, Dennis; "Kenelm", 14, Elizabeth Grove, Dudley, W. Midlands DY2 7TG. C, N.
- 2227 COLE, Major C.; 82, Dial Hill Road, Clevedon, Avon. C, CGC.
- 2228 LOWE, David; 4, Landor Walk, London W12 9AP. C, UO.
- 2229 GOULD, Arnold; P.O. Box 279, Benoni 1500, Transvaal, S. Africa. C.
- 2230 DINGENTHAL, Harry F.; 2309, Northumberland Drive, Garland, Texas, U.S.A. 75041. CR-CG, Cov, SC.
- 2231 St.MARTIN, Stephen; 179, Circular Ave, Waterbury, Conn. 06705, U.S.A. B, C.
- 2232 ALLEN, Keith R. H.; 23, Pembroke Gardens Close, London W8 6HR. CS-CGC.
- 2233 CUSWORTH, Martyn R.; 31, Park Drive, Shelley, W. Yorks. PS, CEN, CS.
- 2234 RIGLER, Yaakov; Box 391, Lefferts Sta., Brooklyn, NY 11225, U.S.A. CL,CEN,P.
- 2235 PUREN, Frank E.; P.O. Box 291, Port Victoria, Mahe, Rep. of Seychelles. C, B.
- 2236 PHILLIPS, Gordon; 5, Putney Lodge, 5, St. John's Ave, London SW15 2AJ. A.



**Reinstatements**

- 57 JOCKEL, Charles H.; 183, Station Road, W. Drayton, Middx. UB7 7NQ.  
PA, Cov, A,R,PS.  
1734 HOBBS, Arthur F.; 5, Swallow Dale, Kingswood, Basildon, Essex SS16 5JD.  
C,PS,P.FF.

**Resignations**

- 1791 BOUDIGNON, R.  
625 COX, D,G.

**Deceased**

- 1120 WALKER, C.T.

**Change of Address**

- 1649 CHERNS, L., 6, Arvona Drive, St. Catherines, Ont. Canada, L2T 3J4.  
2146 COOK, A., 12, Sherwood Close, Derwent Braes, Shotley Bridge, Consett,  
Co. Durham.  
2148 GRAY, L. A., 2250 Chancery Lane, Oakville, Ont. Canada, L6J 6A3.  
1478 GUILLE, C. R., 342 St. Clair Ave. East, Toronto, Ont. Canada, M4T 1P4.  
413 HARRIS, L., Bowcott Rise, Bowcott Hill, Headley, Bordon, Hants, GU35 8DE.  
956 HILL, G. M., 320, Silvergrove Bay N.W., Calgary, Alberta, T3B 4R5.  
2071 HOGG, C. L., P.O. Box 111, Lambeth, Ont., Canada, NoL IS0.  
2175 HOLTZ, A. G., P.O. Box 5430, Sta. 'A', Toronto, Ont, Canada M5W IN6.  
2043 JAY, J.T., 28 Belton Lane, Gr. Gonerby, Grantham, Lincs.  
2167 MALENFANT, Mrs. C., 244-AN Elgin Parkway, Fort Elgin, Beach, Fla 32548,  
U.S.A.  
2168 MORGAN, T. R., c/o Royal P.S. of Victoria, Box 1559 P, GPO Melbourne,  
Victoria, Australia, 3001.  
1351 PHILLIPS, E. 9, Percival Way, Ewell, Surrey, KT19 0JX.  
1439 STEINHART, A. L., 45, Dunfield Ave, Apl. 1910, Toronto, Ont. Canada,  
M4S 2H3.

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- 1030 RIVIERES, G.Des add 'Chambre 701'.

**Revised Membership 712****CONVENTION 1979**

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FLAG CANCELLATIONS – Collector invites offers of covers period 1917-1934 Richardson Handbook Types 21-46; also 8-21 on Map cover. Coronation and WWII of interest. Please give type no., postmark date, price required. C. A. King, 43 Riddlesdown Road, Purley, Surrey CR2 1DJ.

Military covers, especially pre-1945. Philip Wolf, 10515 – Shillington Crescent Southwest, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2W 0N8.

Canadian military postmarks, Army, Navy, Air Force any period. Offers to John Donaldson, 23 Lingen Avenue, Hereford.

THE MACKENZIE DISTRICT OF N.W.T., Arctic Yukon, Old Athabasca, and Peace River, are my areas of interest. Please offer any covers, postcards, or other interesting oddments. Rob Woodall, Forest Cottage, Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

CANADIAN PRECANCELLED Postal Stationery. Also Covers and Multiples of Early Bar precancels. Offers to George Manley, 126 Ebury Street, London, SW1W 9QQ.

CANADIAN PRECANCELS. Full catalogue plus 50% paid for dies, printings needed of Admiral issue. Offers to R. Chesire, 8 St. Margaret's Lane, Backwell, Bristol BS19 3JR.

ADMIRAL COVERS – wanted are registered, special delivery, soldier's parcel and other interesting 'rates'. Coil usages are particularly welcome. Similar material available for sale or exchange. Write John Linder, 734 Upper Belmont, Montreal, Canada H3Y 1K2.

CORRESPONDENTS IN GB to exchange GB new issues for Canada. S. A. Clark, 924 North Drive, Winnipeg R3T 0A8.

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