

MAPLE LEAVES

Journal of
THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN
FOUNDED 1938 INCORPORATED 1946

Edited by JAMES E. WOODS

2 Hengrave Road, Honor Oak Park, London, S.E.23.

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers,
and not necessarily endorsed by the Society.

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Whole No. 80

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Convention

From all accounts the gathering at Aberdeen was highly successful, reports appear elsewhere in this issue, but a special word of thanks to all the hard working Aberdeen Group who made it so.

Handbooks

No signs of the long awaited Shaw yet but I do hear that it is at the printers now.

Our own 2nd Edition of the Duplex Handbook is now with the printers and after a lengthy discussion with them I feel that the final work will be a great improvement on the first one which was produced under certain difficulties.

From our sister Society B.N.A.P.S. has come a most welcome work, The Fancy Cancellations of Canada, this study is the result of some very hard work by Dr. K. M. Day and our own Mr. E. A. Smythies. Having seen a copy I can thoroughly recommend this publication. It certainly carries forward all the discoveries made since Mr. Fred Jarrett completed his epic work. Copies are now available at 21/6d. (incl. postage) and I should like to draw your attention to the special arrangements for purchasing this book that appear at the foot of the announcement in this issue.

Correspondence

It is obvious from the many letters that I receive that many members are not aware as to whom they should write regarding various matters. For future guidance the following breakdown of responsibilities will, I hope, ease the lot of the various officers concerned at the same time ensuring that the matter is dealt with in the most expedient manner.

Changes of Address and Society Policy.—All changes of address and amendments to any details in the Year Book Section, also any matters affecting the policy of the Society to be sent direct to the Secretary.

Editorial Matters.—Any query dealing with the policy of the journal, layout or better still an article to be sent direct to the Editor.

Publicity and Handbooks.—Advertising copy and all matters pertaining to handbooks and publicity direct to Mr. S. F. Cohen.

Library.—Applications for loans of books and for details of material available to members direct to Mr. R. S. B. Greenhill.

Exchange Packet.—All material for sales and queries on this section to Mr. J. A. Grant.

Treasurer.—All subscriptions must be sent direct to Mr. A. McGregor.

It would be very much appreciated if members will abide by the brief instructions above.

Subscriptions

In spite of various announcements from time to time members are still sending subscriptions along at the old rate. Please note that the subscription is now **£1 per annum** and if you have not yet sent yours along, well I feel certain that you won't want a reminder from the Treasurer?

CONVENTION 1962

Notes from the Annual General Meeting

Dealers Stalls at Convention.

Enquiries are received from time to time from dealers regarding the possibility of their having stands during a Convention. This point has been fully discussed by the Committee, and it has been decided that there will be no change in our present policy.

Overseas Exchange Packet.

The possibility of sending an Exchange Packet overseas has also been discussed, and in view of the cost of postage, insurance and other administrative difficulties, it was decided that it would be impracticable.

Report of the Convenor of Study

Mr. G. W. Whitworth reported that since the last A.G.M. only two new names had been added to the study file. At this moment 21 aspects of Canadian Philately are listed by 19 collectors. He has been able to put a number of members in touch with others collecting the same theme. He is open to receive more names and subjects, but can do no more without the co-operation of members.

Forged Cancellations.

Great concern was expressed at the increasing numbers of forged cancellations which are appearing, and members are asked to be on their guard for any doubtful specimens particularly of the Fancy Cork type in the 1870-90 period.

LIBRARY NOTES

As we go to Press I have received from Mr. H. L. Banner of Vancouver a copy of his typewritten notes on "The Yukon Airways and Exploration Co. Ltd." This booklet contains maps and photographs of the dieproofs of the special stamps, and, with the historical notes of the Company, makes an invaluable study for the student of this subject.

Members will like to know that this gift was made at the suggestion of that well known Canadian philatelist, Captain C. Binks, only the evening before he died. In expressing our thanks to Mr. Banner we also pay tribute to the memory of Captain Binks.

R.S.B.G.

*Your subscriptions
£1 sterling
are now
due*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Although the 1962 Convention is only just left behind us, plans are well under way for the 1963 Convention, which returns to the last venue within the North Region, the Imperial Hotel, Llandudno.

The facilities of this hotel are ideal for our needs, as those who attended the 1960 gathering will well remember. Make a note of the date now—October 2nd to 5th, 1963. Fuller details will appear in the next and subsequent issues.

Over the past few years the entries in the Convention competitions have come from the hardy few, with just one or two new exhibitors each year. May I appeal to the several hundred who hide their light under a bushel to make up an entry and exhibit next year. Geoffrey Whitworth will again be looking after this department, and will be giving the relevant details in due course.

The Annual Auction will again be in the capable hands of John Gilbert of Plymouth so now is the time to start putting aside those lots for sale. Let us have a splendid attempt to try and beat the record sum of £1,200 that was taken at Brighton the year before last.

We now have a new Treasurer in Alan McGregor of Elgin, who will be delighted to receive your notes for your 1962-63 subscriptions.

The Exchange Packet Secretary Alfie Grant is never happier than when receiving booklets for the packet—keep him happy.

Finally, let's try to get the membership figure a little nearer to the thousand mark.

Wishing you all a successful hunt in your own particular field, and best wishes for 1963.

CHARLES HOLLINGSWORTH

OUR NEW FELLOWS

It is a great pleasure to announce that the Fellowship Committee has this year added two more names to our Roll of Fellows, those of Mr. Smythies and Mr. Hollands.

Mr. Smythies will need little introduction to collectors of Canadian cancellations. From his pen has come many a worthy article which has indeed opened up new fields of research in B.N.A. philately. His handbook on the Duplex obliterations has become a recognised reference work and the results of this primary work has caused the Society to gladly commence plans for the publication of a 2nd edition. Mr. Smythies latest study on the Canadian Fancy Cancellations in collaboration with Dr. K. M. Day has just been published by our sister Society B.N.A.P.S.

Mr. Hedley Hollands, one of our exports to Canada has done a great deal to keep the flag flying and his persistence has resulted in the enrolling of over one hundred members from the Dominion. Prior to his leaving England he was our very popular and hard working Secretary.

Mr. Smythies was able to sign the roll at a ceremony at the Annual General Meeting at Aberdeen and we hope that the day is not far off when Mr. Hedley Hollands will be able to pay us a visit so that he may also sign.

Congratulations to you both.

THE POSTAL HISTORY OF CANADA

by J. J. BONAR, F.C.P.S.

In preparing this series of articles I have confined myself to the story of the Province of Upper and Lower Canada now known as Ontario and Quebec. I have covered roughly the first century of Canada's history as a British Colony. The Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had a separate story, relatively a simple one, and appear only in so far as they shared the vicissitudes of the Transatlantic mails.

HISTORY

So far as is known the French never set up a postal system in Canada but they left something then unique in North America, a post road between Quebec and Montreal equipped with a regular series of post houses.

The surrender of Montreal a year after Wolfe's capture of Quebec in 1759 left the Army in control of Canada. Some rudiments of a postal service were provided but letters were also sent by private hands.

Canada was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. It was not, however, an isolated Colony but an extension of the existing British Colonies in North America. These Colonies had a postal system extending from Halifax to Florida under the charge of two Deputies of the Postmaster General in London. One of them was Benjamin Franklin and he on learning of the cession of Canada went immediately to Quebec. There he appointed a young Scotsman, Hugh Finlay, as postmaster with charge of sub-offices at Three Rivers and Montreal. Couriers covered the distance of 180 miles once a week in 30 hours. He also arranged a fortnightly exchange of mails with New York, a journey of nine or ten days to connect with the Falmouth Packets. The Post Office was the first permanent Civil Service to be established in Canada.

The subsequent development of the Canadian Post Office is the story of the inter-action of the three forces, the great distances to be covered in a country where water transport was restricted to the summer and autumn months and roads, or even tracks, developed slowly, relationships with the U.S.A. to the south and above all the restraining hand of the General Post Office which controlled Colonial services under an Act of 1710 and put its own interests before those of an expanding Colony.

The American War of Independence of 1775 left Finlay, who had succeeded Franklin as Deputy Postmaster General in the previous year, in charge of a Canadian Post Office with four offices which could only communicate with the outside world when the St. Lawrence was open or by an occasional slow and expensive overland journey to Halifax. Peace in 1783 brought the return of the Packet service to New York but the rancours of war remained and communication with New York was erratic until the conclusion of a Postal Convention in 1792. This provided for the interchange of mail between the two countries and for the transport of British mail to Canada through U.S.A. territory in sealed bags.

Peace brought another consequence. Loyalist settlers from U.S.A. migrated and with soldiers from disbanded units founded new settlements between Montreal and the Lakes and around Niagara. These and later settlements farther west were widely scattered and their demands for postal service set against the parsimony of London were to cause much friction

for forty years. By 1789 offices were open as far west as Kingston. Shortly thereafter one was opened at Niagara to which one trip was made in winter. In summer mail was sent by water as opportunity offered, contrasting very badly with the service to the neighbouring U.S.A. Offices.

In 1799 George Heriot succeeded Finlay as Deputy Postmaster General. He was held on a very tight rein by the General Post Office. New offices could only be opened where they were likely to be profitable or under a guarantee from the inhabitants against loss. Heriot did provide in 1810 a fortnightly service to Kingston extended in winter to York (now Toronto). He also introduced stage coaches on the principal routes. Later years and other Deputies brought continued improvements too numerous to discuss in detail.

Heriot was succeeded in 1816 by Daniel Sutherland. His administration was responsible for a considerable extension of postal services, particularly to outlying settlements. In 1816 there were ten offices in Lower Canada and nine in Upper Canada. When he retired in 1827 he left 114 offices open.

Sutherland's successor was his son-in-law Thomas Allen Stayner, the last and perhaps the greatest of the line. He was so successful in gaining the confidence of his superiors that in 1830 he was instructed to extend the service in all directions where the increase of population seemed to justify it. At the same time he contrived to keep on good terms with the Governments of the two provinces into which Canada had been divided in 1791. The Provincial Legislatures were not so friendly and the next ten years were marked by continual agitation against the high charges and slowness in extending the service although in some years as much as £10,000 of profit was remitted to London. The Legislatures were hampered by differing views of what reforms were needed while Stayner's efforts were aided by increasing doubts in London as to the legal foundation of the claims of the General Post Office. Before union of the Provinces took effect in 1841 one great cause of grievance was removed by the great reduction of postage to the United Kingdom to be mentioned hereafter.

When Stayner retired in 1851 on the transfer of the Post Office to the Provincial Government 601 offices were open. Ten years more brought almost a threefold increase to 1775. The final transfer to Dominion control in 1867 is beyond the period being covered.

In the hope that I can thus make the picture clearer I shall now depart from chronological order and deal in turn with some of the facets of the story.

(to be continued)

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to the constant fluctuations in Rates of Exchange, the Treasurer respectfully invites all overseas members, who are not already doing so, to remit their annual subscriptions by Draft or Money Order for £1 Sterling, "charges for account remitter". In addition to relieving the Society of losses through adverse rates of exchange and conversion charges, it simplifies the entries in the books of the Society.

The Treasurer also commends to all members the system whereby subscriptions may be paid by Bankers Order and will be very pleased to supply the necessary forms on request.

MODERN CANCELLATIONS

by Doug. Chasmer

Owing to the increasing scarcity of collectable 19th century covers on the market, more and more students of philately (as I regard the collector who looks into cancellations) are "Going modern", time and time again I am being asked "What are 'Moon' cancellations", etc. Changes are taking place every day in Canada and new ideas are being tried out.

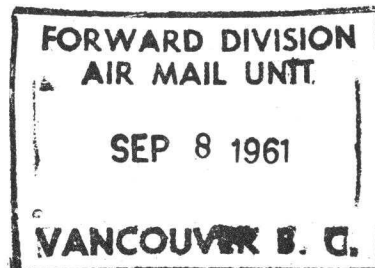
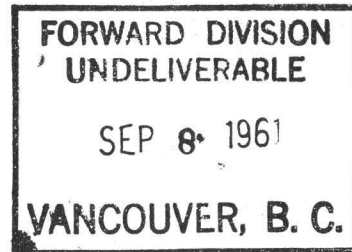
Firstly, to deal with "Moon" cancels. They were given this name, I believe, by Ed Richardson in an article in the journal of B.N.A.P.S. being the initials of Money Order Office Number. Each office authorised to carry on business in the issuing of Money Orders is designated a number, or letter and groups of numbers, post offices preceded by a number having four figures only or one letter and three figures, or three figures preceded by the numerals 12 to 22 are authorised to carry on complete Post Office Money Order business, this latter type, without a letter are termed Mote's, Money Order Town Only they do not show this number on the cancellation but use the name of the particular issuing office.

A complete listing of these is included in "Lists of Post Offices in Canada," a publication which can be purchased from the Dept. of Public printing, Ottawa, for the price of 2 Dollars in countries other than Canada and I believe \$1.50 in Canada.

Variations for the enthusiastic include cancellations of the same office in various colours, inverted numbers in dates, etc., naturally there are some thousands of these types of handstamps and generally speaking the smaller offices use them to cancel covers more so than large offices, I have enquired of several postmasters why they use this instead of the regular circular date stamp, and they all say that when a person already has this Moon inked and ready, they use it to frank the stamp on cover.

This cancellation is used on re-paired articles, letters requiring further address or for other reasons requiring further details. A clerk is detailed for this job at the Dead Letter desk.

Pacific and foreign air mail canceller for Bills, labels and the odd letter or parcel that may get mixed in with the above, in use 10 years.



LOCAL GROUPS

KENT AND SUSSEX

A meeting of the Kent and Sussex Group was held at Tunbridge Wells on Saturday, 18th August. All Members were notified of the meeting and it is satisfactory to note that 39 took the trouble to reply. Who said interest in our Society was dying? Of course not all were able to attend for various reasons but many sent their best wishes and assured us that they would attend future meetings.

By kind invitation of J. C. and Mrs. Cartwright we met at their house and the afternoon session was given up to short displays by various members.

Mr. A. F. Judd showed some interesting covers and a study of the 6 cent. Small Queens.

Mr. E. G. H. Lightfoot produced an unusual display of 3 cent. Brown Admiral flaws and varieties.

A beautiful Quebec Ship Letter of 1818 was among the covers shown by Mr. G. Reeves-Brown.

Ken Sargeant followed up with a display of the 1859 issue together with some sheets of both Large and Small Queens.

Major W. F. Ellis thrilled us with some of his early covers including a military letter of 1859 requesting information from the Commanding Officer as to the best way of receiving H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

At 4.30 p.m. we were entertained to tea by Mrs. Cartwright. Those who have visited 53, Madeira Park will know how enjoyable she makes these gatherings.

After tea George Searles, who has done much research work for the society showed us a wonderful collection of photostatic copies of correspondence relating to the Compulsory Registration 1862.

J.C. then delighted us by passing round Mrs. Cartwright's "Simplified" collection of Canada, I doubt if a finer exists.

This brought to an end the displays and after those members who had to travel long distances had left the remainder of us settled down to study the Small Queens.

Leo Baresch, with his wide knowledge of these stamps, was with us and his help and advice was much appreciated.

After being fortified with coffee we reluctantly took leave of our host and hostess with the hope that many more similar events will follow.

L. D. CARN
(167)
Contact Member.

LONDON SECTION

September 20th saw the opening of another season in London. Despite the counter attractions of late holidays 12 members foregathered at 50, Pall Mall to enjoy a varied display provided by themselves. This type of programme is always popular for one sees a little of many aspects and there is interest somewhere for everyone.

We were pleased to welcome back into the fold some old members who, for various reasons, have had to drop out for a year or so. Two very keen Canadians now working in London have joined our ranks. Our old friend Hedley Hollands, now spreading the word in Canada, persuaded a Canadian dealer, W. H. Searle, to call on us during a visit to this side and glad we were to see him.

October 18th was one of those highlights when a Society Secretary knows that the meeting room will burst at the seams and his only worry is as to whether sufficient chairs will be available. In two words (and I know he will forgive the familiarity) "Bill Lea".

Mr. Lea showed us first some recently acquired correspondence of the early to mid 19th Century written by Alex Murray, a Hudson Bay trader and official who worked in the far north. Mails were carried by canoe, dog team and private individuals and he could say in one of his letters home to Scotland that it would be about three years before he had a reply to that letter.

Then came the Pence Issues! When it is explained that they were in the main Mr. Lea's personal reference collection, on which his immense knowledge of those stamps is based, their absolute perfection can be well imagined. I need not, indeed I cannot, say more.

As Mrs. Lea and "W.E." Junior were also present we enjoyed a real family evening—and yes, we have promise of more such treats ahead.

R.S.B.G.

CONVENTION 1963

LLANDUDNO OCT. 3rd — 5th

MAKE A NOTE OF
THE DATE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Obsolete Postmarks

Dear Sir,

During the past year I have embarked upon a Canadian sideline activity which I have found most intriguing and which has been found of similar interest by others in this area and that is the collecting of postmarks on stamps, picture postcards, or covers, of obsolete post offices of various Ontario counties.

My own present hunt is for these postmarks of Middlesex County. My research has established that there are better than 130 such obsolete post offices to be found, most of them (more than 90) having been closed between 1912 and 1915 upon the advent of rural mail delivery. The majority of these were post offices which served only rural areas, some in crossroads general stores, others merely post offices in a farm home, serving the surrounding farming community and with no established hamlet apart from the post office name itself. Naturally such postmarks are extremely difficult to find after a lapse of 50 years since their closing. One I discovered has been closed nearly 100 years, closed in 1869, and in this instance I was fortunate enough to secure a complete cover.

I would be grateful if you would allow me to appeal for any assistance which fellow members may be able to give me.

STAN SHANTZ

Canadian Round Table

Dear Mr. Woods,

The recent article The Canadian Round Table is an excellent contribution and serves many collectors of the small Queen issue to distinguish without difficulties the various printings. I wish other articles would be written along the same line for beginners. The only comment I have is that I would like to see a few additional shades added to the Ottawa printings. I feel that the additional shades are major types and should be listed in order to simplify sorting of this difficult issue of stamps. I would suggest to add to the 1c. the "orange yellow" shade, very similar to the last Montreal printings. In the 3c. the "orange vermilion" shade should be added which is more orange than vermilion and show the start of the Ottawa printings. In the 8c. a "blue" should be added. This stamp comes

in the same shade as the 12 1/2c. large Queen. A rare stamp.

Yours truly,

HANS REICHE

Canadian Small Cents Issue

Dear Mr. Woods,

The article "Canadian Round Table" contributed by Mr. J. Miterman of U.S.A. in the August issue of "Maple Leaves" regarding the Canadian Small Cents, making it so easy to distinguish Montreal Printings from Ottawa Printings, no doubt will make many collectors happy. Being very much interested in the Small Cents for forty years, I am firmly convinced that the first printings up to 1874 were printed in Ottawa, and I refer to Boggs, pages 222 and 273.

It is of interest to note that the first Canadian Post Card issued in May 1871 bears the imprint, Montreal & Ottawa while the second issue in 1876 bears the imprint Montreal only.

In the latter part of 1874 The British American Bank Note Company moved all their Ottawa establishment to Montreal and from 1874 to 1887 all printings were made in Montreal, so it seems proven that, between 1874 to 1887, is the period of Montreal Printings.

The 3rd order was the first to be issued and the date was around Jan. 12th 1870 and I am proud to own one dated Jan. 13th 1870 cancelled with Two-Ring numeral No. 21, Scott lists the Perf. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ an Ottawa Printing.

Regarding the position or corner dots. It was thought at one time that they did not appear after 1880, but this is not so as I have 4 copies of the Rose Carmine of 1888 with the dot in the lower left corner, and also on later printings although very scarce.

In "Stamps Magazine" for March 1941 a very fine attempt was made to classify the different printings and shades with dated copies and covers, to try to arrive at an approximate date of issue using the earliest dated copies and covers owned by prominent collectors. This attempt was made by the late D. Shoemaker of Lakewood, Ohio. Whilst Mr. Shoemaker had a very fine collection, part of which I had the pleasure of seeing, a very large part of his findings was supplied by Dr. K. M. Day of Pitts-

burgh, Pa., U.S.A., who today is considered one of the best authorities on the Small Cents issues, and I believe through their contribution is the reason that the Small 3c has seen so much activity among collectors of the Small Cents Issue.

My idea of building up a collection of Small 3c's is to match copies with dated copies and covers and in this way a foundation is laid for a fine collection. Dated copies are not too plentiful, due to the fact that it was against Postal regulations for the date to be struck on the stamp, as it was felt if the letter was lost it would be easier to trace if the date was on the cover.

Every cover in my collection has had the stamp partially lifted to obtain the mesh and quality of the paper and I have over 300 covers, one for every month from Jan. 1870 which I find a great help regarding shades, etc.

The covers I seek most are from the largest cities or towns as I feel the turn over is much larger and they receive supplies more often, which helps in classifying printings and shades.

Yours sincerely,

W. P. CARTER

Small Cents Issue

Dear Mr. Woods,

I was very much interested in The Canadian Round Table article contributed by I. Miterman, U.S.A. in the August issue of Maple Leaves on the Canada Small Cents stamps.

I have been interested in the 3c denomination for some time, and like many other 3c enthusiasts I am still confused over the different printings.

While this letter is in no way a criticism of Mr. Miterman's article, I would like to suggest some of his statements are at variance with other authorities on this subject, and to the best of my ability I would like to point these out.

Both Boggs in his book on Canada, Vol. 1 and the latest Basic Catalogue of Canada published by Bileski of Winnipeg, Man. Canada, state the first printings of the Small Queen's 3c was made in Ottawa, and are designated as the First Ottawa printings, from 1870 to 1874.

Position dots are found both on this Ottawa and the Montreal printings, and the scarce $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ perf., the Rose shades and the Indian or Copper Red are the first Ottawa Printings. The $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ perfs. are found with both the First Ottawa and the Montreal Printings, and these are listed as above in the Bileski Catalogue.

The various papers and gums are de-

scribed in detail by Boggs and I would advise anyone interested in these stamps to study this book, it would be time well spent.

I certainly agree with the last paragraph of Mr. Miterman's article that "all Catalogues of the Small Cents. issues need re-vamping". Bileski's Catalogue is a good start in this direction and I find it of great assistance.

According to most authorities Ottawa did the printing called the First Ottawa Printings from 1870 to 1874. Montreal printed the stamps from 1874 to 1887, and the Second Ottawa Printings were made from 1887 to 1897.

Yours truly,

J. S. MARTIN

PACKET SECRETARY'S REPORT, 1962

I am glad to be able to give a more encouraging report than I did a year ago. The surplus for the current year is £33. Last year's figures which I gave did not include three packets completed by Mr. Gardner but making allowances for these, the previous year's surplus might have been about £20.

In the past year I was able to issue 18 packets to a total value of over £2,000 compared with 15 packets value £1,700 in the previous year. Sales have increased considerably both in total and as a percentage of the total value of packets.

There are various reasons for the brighter picture and obviously the root of the matter is more booklets from more members. Last year I made an appeal for more contributors and Jim Woods has helped by a periodical "puff" for the packet in Maple Leaves. I am sure that the full page advertisement also helped and it probably brought some material from two members in Canada. Some months ago I was delighted to receive some very good class material, principally postmarks from a well-known specialist, which sold well and I am pretty sure he was pleased with the results. I mention this so that you know that if you have good stuff to dispose of, keep the packet in mind—if reasonably priced and out of the usual run, it will sell.

While the packet may be slower than auction, remember that you fix your price and that the cost is still only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the sales. The difference between that and the rates charged for auction commission can be quite material on a sizeable sale.

I have purposely kept this report free from figures but if anyone wishes to have further information, I shall be pleased to give it.

J. A. GRANT

SMALL QUEENS ISSUE OF CANADA

by Peter J. Hurst (488)

Having read with interest the article concerning the "Small Queen", in the August issue of "Maple Leaves", I should like to add several comments to a commendable attempt to clarify the identification of Canada's most complicated series.

Mr. Bond groups all printings prior to 1888 under the heading of "Montreal". This would suffice for the general collector of Canadian stamps, but since a detailed catalogue listing for the use by specialists is involved, the proper sub-division into "First Ottawa" (1870-74) and "Montreal" (1874-88) is obligatory. This differentiation is well known to philatelists, and no doubt Mr. Bond is aware of it.

Perhaps less well appreciated is the fact that the 6c persisted in the yellow-brown shade until 1890, a full two years after the "Second Ottawa" (1888-97) printings had commenced. And while on the subject of the 6c, no example is known to this writer where position dots in the Small Queens issue were **removed** from the plate, once the plate had been put to press. There are instances of position dots being added during the active span of life of certain plates, and as a matter of fact the 6c. "Montreal & Ottawa" plate is a particularly interesting example in that respect. Similarly, there are cases of position dots being formidably strengthened, as for at least one plate of the 3c and the obscure but proven re-entered first plate of the 2c.

Where the 10c is concerned, Mr. Bond mentions "vestigial position dots" in the late shades. Having inspected several thousands of this denomination to date, including two full sheets, I can attest to the fact that a single plate of one hundred subjects was used to print all copies of this value, and that both early and late specimens of the 10c show an occasional dot, sometimes in a very clear and defined manner.

Regarding the check-list, apart from the important sub-division of printings mentioned above, the 6c yellow-brown bisected on cover should be tabulated, and as a matter of interest, the 1c does not exist perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ in the true orange shade. This listing should read "orange-yellow".

Admitting the fundamental difficulties surrounding this issue, it is nevertheless astounding how many misleading statements persist in the pertinent literature, statements made purely erroneously or hypothetically many years ago and perpetuated by subsequent writers. As a typical example, the ninth edition of Holmes' book contains obviously wrong information concerning the plate sizes and layouts of several Small Queens denominations, although this catalogue appeared well over a decade after Boggs' handbook, where this particular data is contained in correct form and can be perused by anyone interested.

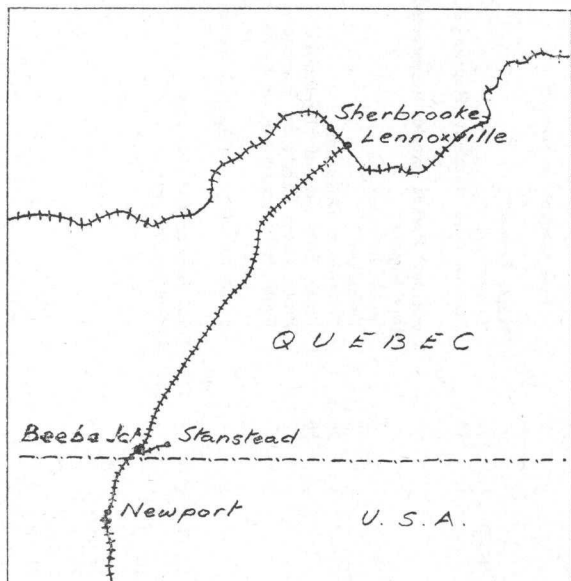
The writer is keenly aware of the manifold problems attending the 1870-97 issues as a whole, and ready to applaud all genuine efforts to solve them. Serious students will agree that the paucity of official records, coupled with the scarcity of suitable research material, serve to make the Small Queens the challenge they are. It will only be through careful, precise exchange of information that a comprehensive—and comprehensible picture can be formed where a good deal of confusion still exists at the present time.

EARLY CANADIAN RAILWAY POST OFFICES

by Lionel F. Gillam

Part XXV

THE MASSAWIPPI VALLEY RAILWAY



This railway was incorporated in 1862 to build from Lennoxville on the former St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railway to a point on the Provincial Boundary to connect with the Connecticut & Passumpsic Rivers Railroad (U.S.A.).

Considerable delay was experienced in obtaining the necessary financial support for the enterprise and as a consequence it was not until 1868 that building was undertaken in earnest. The line was eventually opened in 1870 between Lennoxville (near Sherbrooke, Quebec) and Beebe Junction where connection was made with the American Railroad mentioned. At the same time the line was leased to the latter and for all intents and purposes it really represented an extension into Canada of the United States railway.

In 1887 the line was again leased to the Boston & Lowell Railroad (which also leased the Connecticut & Passumpsic Rivers Railroad at the same time). This lease agreement was transferred to the Boston & Maine Railroad in 1919 as successor to the Boston & Lowell Railroad. Finally, in 1926, the line was sub-leased by the Boston & Maine Railroad to the Quebec Central Railway. This lease expired in 1956 and the line is now

Continued on page 148

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN BALANCE SHEET
as at 30th September, 1961
Financial Statements, year ended 30th September, 1961

(a) General Fund

1960	EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
23	Printing and Stationery ...	404	—	46	585	15	0
1	Affiliation Fees:	22	—	3	26	0	0
3	Scottish Association ...		1	0			
3	Congress of Great Britain ...		3	3			
3	British Philatelic Association ...		3	3			
7	“Maple Leaves”:	2	—	7	—	—	—
	Printing ...	428	—	—	611	15	0
505	Blocks and Photographs ...	9	651	8	18	0	0
66	Distribution ...	—	79	5	—	—	—
86	Administration:	419	91	2	—	—	—
657	Secretary ...	192	—	821	225	7	3
	Treasurer ...	14	15	1	18	0	5
	Editor ...	—	21	12	—	—	—
87	Other Expenses:	206	32	4	—	—	—
	Engraving ...	4	—	68	95	5	6
	Insurance ...	3	—	—	—	—	—
5	Repairs Fund Contribution ...	20	3	17	—	—	—
60	Grant to Library Fund ...	56	—	—	—	—	—
20	Fellowship Medals ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
59	Donation to Internat. Exhibition ...	12	—	—	—	—	—
15	Grant to Precaneel Study Circle ...	—	3	9	—	—	—
159	Amount written off:	97	—	7	59	3	4
	Internat. Exhibition Photograph Acc...	722	—	11	991	11	6
	Total Expenditure for year ...	211	—	14	—	—	—
	Surplus for the year ...	—	963	12	—	—	—
933		—	27	18	—	—	—
—		—	—	8	—	—	—
£933		£933	—	—	£991	11	6

1960	INCOME	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Subscriptions:						
	Amount due for the year ...	404	—	—	585	15	0
	Proportion of Life Members' Subs. now collected ...	22	—	—	26	0	0
	Arrears previously written off, now collected ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Less amounts written off ...	428	—	—	611	15	0
	“Maple Leaves”:	419	—	—	18	0	0
	Advertising ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sale of back numbers, Reprints & Index ...	192	—	—	225	7	3
	Exchange Packet surplus transferred ...	14	—	—	18	0	5
	Other Income:	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Stock Interest ...	4	—	—	—	—	—
	Donations ...	3	—	—	3	7	6
	Fellowship Donations ...	20	—	—	—	—	—
	Profit from sale of Handbooks ...	56	—	—	—	—	—
	Profit from Exhibition Luncheon ...	2	—	—	44	1	9
	Profit from repayment of Leeds 1957-60 stock ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Profit on sale of Enlarged Stamp Prints ...	12	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Income for the year ...	—	722	—	8	3	9
	Deficit for the year ...	—	211	—	—	—	—
		£933	—	—	£991	11	6

Liabilities	£ s. d.	Assets	£ s. d.
General Fund:		Investments:	
Balance 1st Oct. 1960	77.19.6	£80 L.C.C. 5½% Stock 1977/81	
add:		Cost	80 0 0
Surplus during the year		£100 Leeds Mortgage	100 0 0
ended 30th Sept. 1961	27.18.8	Cash at Bankers	85 19 8
	-----	Cash in Hand—Treasurer	15 0 0
Life Membership Fund	... 191 10 2	Exchange Packet Secretary	39 9 10
Library Fund	... 14 0 6		
Convention Fund	... 41 9 11	Total cash and investments	... 320 9 6
Exchange Packet Surplus Acc.	39 9 10	Other Assets—	
Repairs & Renewals Account...	5 9 0	Stocks in hand—Handbooks	95 2 2
	-----	Stamp Prints	9 0 0
Total Society Funds	... 397 17 7	Sundry Debtors & Accounts Prepaid:	
Sundry Creditors:		Subscriptions	... 69 0 0
Members' subscriptions paid		Advertisers	... 17 2 6
in advance	... 102 15 2	Regency Press	... 10 0
Advertising prepaid	... 10 11 5		

	£511 4 2		-----
	-----		£511 4 2

J. P. MACASKIE
Hon. Auditor.

CONVENTION AUCTION, 1962

In spite of last minute notices and although one could not expect records under such circumstances, the final results produced an excellent figure. Total realisations amounted to £582. Of this total £19.5.0 was realised from donated lots. Several items reached and in some cases overreached the estimated value. Only nine lots were withdrawn out of a total of 131.

This excellent result ought to give added impetus in the desire to have results far exceeding this at the Llandudno Convention next year. Ample notice is being given in this and subsequent issues. Make sure that *you* have made a note of the dates.

J.W.

R.C.P.S. CONVENTION 1962

The 1963 Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be held at Niagara Falls, Ont., from May 16 to 18 under the General Chairmanship of Dr. G. M. Geldert, F.R.P.S.L., F.R.P.S.C., of Ottawa, President of the Society.

During the Convention Canada's national philatelic society will play host to Philately at Niagara Falls and already a number of leading specialist societies have indicated that they will hold meetings there in conjunction with the Convention.

A most interesting programme of meetings and study groups is being developed

by A. G. McKanna of Toronto who will act as Programme Chairman for the Convention. Publicity Chairman is A. H. Christensen, F.C.P.S., F.R.P.S.C., of Westmount. Other heads of committees will be appointed by the general chairman in due course.

In 1961 the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain held its first meeting in North America during the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's Convention at North Hatley, P.Q. This year they held their second overseas meeting at Windsor, Ont., when meetings were also held by the Philatelic Specialist Society of Canada and the German Philatelic Society. It is anticipated that these specialist societies will be among those holding meetings at the R.P.S.C. 1963 Convention.

The headquarters for the Convention will be the Sheraton Brock Hotel and a splendid schedule of sightseeing trips for the ladies and other social activities is being planned which will highlight the gathering. There will be no competitive exhibition as such but it is anticipated that there will be a number of most interesting displays of specialist material. This 1963 Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, ideally located at Niagara Falls, will draw a record gathering of serious philatelists both from Canada and the United States.

“I WAS THERE” or “JACK CANUCK BANGS HIS SAXPENCE”

The Granite Convention, Aberdeen 1962

It was with trepidation that we set off for Aberdeen and the Convention in case a threatened rail strike caught up with us before we could make our rendezvous. Several others had the same idea and some very round-about routes were taken. As we made our way over the famous Devils Elbow to Braemar we found five of our delegates being told very vociferously by Bunny “You mutts, you are sixty miles from Aberdeen and on the wrong road”. At least that is what she meant in doggie language. However, they all made the journey, even though it took three days to do it, where they deposited Herb. Buckland. This was his third Convention in five years, not bad for a young one.

Many others had done the journey, coming by road, rail and air, but the quickest journey we have on record is of Philip Walker doing 350 miles Leeds to Aberdeen in seven hours, of course the last mile was double quick as he was chased by Tina the Bull Terrier. Maybe Philip was boasting about the first stage of the journey but we can definitely vouch for the second stage. The palm for determination in getting to Aberdeen goes to L. D. Carn and Sir George Williamson who just made it by arriving on the last train into the City from Eastbourne.

John Gilbert hitch hiked from Plymouth, not on the Mayflower, but by telling tall stories all the way to earn his passage.

Our two Aberdeen delinquents Hannah and Mackie acted as the Reception Reception Committee doing their job very well. In no time they had everybody mixing nicely. A feature of the Convention was how the local group members put themselves out to see that their visitors were comfortable and enjoying themselves. They even remembered Stevie’s experience at Brighton last year and had a special Canopy fixed over his bed.

As usual that man Carn managed to get himself into an awkward position and had to be extricated from the revolving doors.

After being officially received by the Lord Provost (Lord Mayor to you unenlightened Sassanachs) we were conveyed round the city by bus, seeing all the sights. A visit was made to the famous Rubislaw Granite Quarries. Why so many delegates carried off large lumps of granite, we have still to discover, unless it is their intention to build a Memorial Cairn to commemorate our Silver Jubilee in two years time. All that was left after our visit was a large hole in the ground. See what I mean.

A number of enthusiasts got up in the middle of the night in order to see the early morning catch being landed at the Fish Market. Even with all that fish about howcum Frank Fairweather should go buying sugar kippers? While Mrs. Willan, after looking at a cod on an ice slab, had remorse of conscience and could not face a kipper for breakfast.

We found our President Elect bemoaning the fact that he had seen one of the famous Black Aberdeen cattle. If he had told us earlier we could have let him see half a dozen “Black Bulls”, but they were all pubs.

The climax came when we found Harrogate Beilby chasing something round the dining room which he declared was a real live haggis.

Some very remarkable and interesting discussions took place, but when Sandy Mackie produced an album of "Admirals" to keep Stevie quiet, then entertained the rest of the company with an album of "Zanzibar" we had to treat the matter as deceitful sedition. It was strange to see J. J. Bonar forgetting his great love "Postal History" and Studying "Admirals".

We also had to put the bar up to Dr. Willan going out buying souvenirs, what peculiar tastes he has developed in chinaware.

Thursday the ladies visited a woollen mill, their menfolk for their own protection and that of their pockets dived off to the other side of the town to visit a paper mill, that of Alex Pirie & Sons, of Canadian Watermark fame. We found Stevie lapping up the information and grieving the absence of his confederate Lees-Jones. On leaving John Hannah and J. A. Grant were seen to be carrying large rolls of watermarked paper, perhaps they will be papering their bathroom walls when they get home.

Saturday saw the A.G.M. and later the Annual Auction. John Gilbert gave us a real music hall entertainment at this latter event. Perhaps it was sales psychology, for it appeared to knock one or two Aberdonians off their perch and "bang their saxpence".

The Convention Banquet was its usual glamorous affair. On the toast list poor Stevie was sent in as an opening bat to test the opposition strength, but it was Mrs. Willan replying for the ladies who tore holes in any defence against staidness. She stole the show and left Charles Hollingworth and John Gilbert with free rein to tell the stories they were bursting to tell.

We hope to go back to Llandudno next year. If it is as good as our last visit there and matches up with the warmth and friendliness of Aberdeen we can rest assured that we will have a real good time.

By the by a message for Jack Cartwright—waiters' coats do change colour at midnight—at least they appear to.

JACK CANUCK

Early canadian R.P.O.'s - continued

abandoned. During the last thirty years of its life, therefore, the line was operated by the C.P.R. as lessee of the Quebec Central.

Postmark evidence suggests that a railway post office was established on this line during the early years of its existence, postmarks reading Massawippi Valley Railway (the latter abbreviated to 'rwy' or 'rly') being known. The type listed in Shaw (R.86) is a clerk's personal handstamp and is completely unofficial.

At a later date this R.P.O. became known as the Sherbrooke & Stanstead R.P.O. or Stanstead & Sherbrooke R.P.O. This was in turn succeeded by the Newport & Sherbrooke R.P.O. Neither is in operation today.

N.B.—Connection with Sherbrooke from Lennoxville was effected since 1873 over the line of the St. Francis & Megantic Railway (International Railway) which later was absorbed by the C.P.R. (1887).

The branch line to Stanstead from Beebe Junction was completed circa 1899.

CANADA 1897 JUBILEE

10c MAJOR RE-ENTRY

by H. Sanders (268)

This is a very good re-entry and has not to my knowledge been reported before.

The signs of re-entry are most extensive on the left half of the stamp and go from top to bottom. The evidence is particularly noticeable in 1837, neck and face above. The central crown, R, and left leg of the V below also show clear marks of re-entry. On the right half signs of re-entry are seen in PO of postage, the bottom of the oval and in 1897. There are also other signs to be seen in the value tablet.

This stamp was printed from one plate of 50 subjects, five horizontal and ten vertical. The total printing was 150,000 stamps, which means only 3,000 sheets of 50. With this small number it would appear unlikely that the re-entry was made between printings and was therefore done during making of the plate. The re-entry should, if the foregoing is correct, appear on all the 3,000 sheets printed.

The position of the re-entered stamp is No. 5 on the sheet, that is the upper right corner stamp.

How many of the possible 3,000 can we find now, write to the Editor if you have a copy.



Normal Stamp



Re-Entered Stamp

The

Canadian News Letter

helps to keep you informed
besides such handbooks as

19th Century Fancy Cancellations

at 21/6d.

Canada Basic Catalogue

Details from:—

NORMAN TODD
74 LINDEN ROAD, BOGNOR REGIS, SUSSEX.

CONVENTION EXHIBITION, 1962

The standard of exhibits sent in this year was very high and gave the judges much food for thought. Although the displays lacked the rarities which one is accustomed to see these days, it was a welcome change to see what great depth of study could be done with the lesser priced varieties.

The judges made the awards as follows:—

Founders Trophy—Mr. J. J. Bonar, F.C.P.S.—Canadian Postal History.
Godden Trophy—Sir George Williamson—Prince Edward Island 3d.
Bunny Cup—Mr. B. H. Bartlett—Quebec Tercentary Issue.
Admiral Cup—Mr. John Hannah—Admiral Booklets.
Lees-Jones Trophy—Mrs. Orkin—Q.E.II Commemoratives.
Aiken Trophy—Mr. H. W. Harrison—Large Queen Varieties.

Diplomas:

Research and Study Class.
Sir George Williamson—Prince Edward Island Varieties.
Mr. P. G. Walker, F.R.P.S.L.—Newfoundland 5c Seal.
Contributed Class.
A. Mr. James E. Woods—Small Queen $\frac{1}{2}$ cent., 1882.
B. 1. Mr. F. C. H. Riches—Prime Ministers of Canada.
2. Mr. B. H. Bartlett—Quebec Tercentary Issue.
Group Displays.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne—The Story of Wheat.

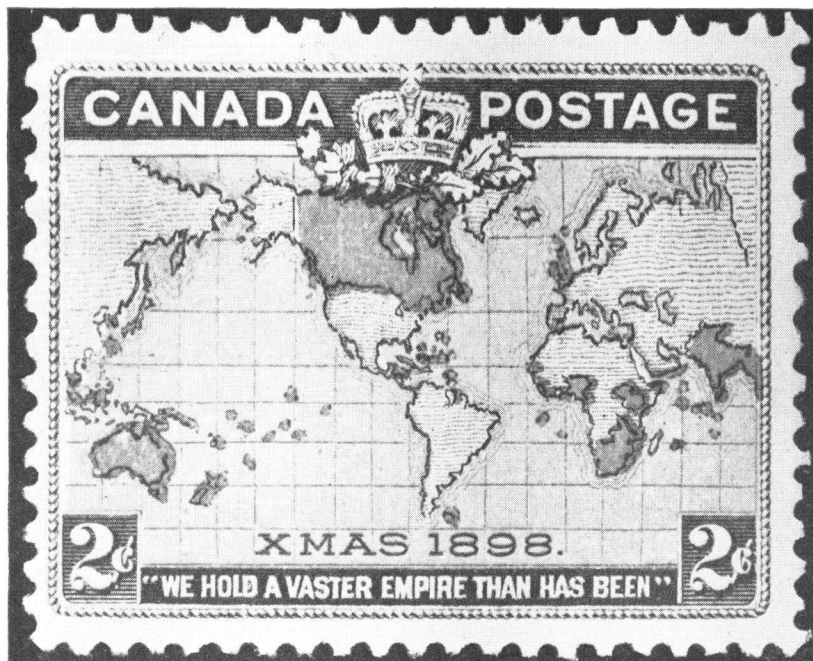
Other exhibits in the competitive classes were: —

Cork cancellations on cover—Mr. John Hannah.
Flag cancellations—Mr. John Hannah.
Map Stamp—Mr. J. F. Bird, F.C.P.S.
19th Century Cancellations—Aberdeen Group.
Scottish B.N.A. Associations—Manchester Group.
Admiral 3c. Varieties—Mr. A. S. Mackie.

A wealth of material was sent along on the Non-competitive basis and was comprised of the following:

1859 Issue—Mr. J. Miller Allen.
Pence Issues Proofs—Mr. E. A. Smythies, F.C.P.S.
3d. Beavers—Mr. E. A. Smythies, F.C.P.S.
Small Queen Shades—Mr. E. A. Smythies, F.C.P.S.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Quebec Tercentary Issue—Mr. A. E. Stephenson, F.C.P.S.
B.N.A. Provinces, Forgeries—Sir George Williamson.
1859—Plating of the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 17c. values—Mr. G. Whitworth, F.C.P.S.
Registration Stamps—Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth.
3c. Small Queen Covers—Mr. J. J. Bonar, F.C.P.S.
Small Queens in mint blocks—Mr. J. J. Bonar, F.C.P.S.
Maple Leaf Issue, Essays and Proofs—Mr. J. J. Bonar, F.C.P.S.
Arctic Mails—Mr. R. G. Woodall.
1850 & 1859 Proofs—Mr. O. A. Fraser, F.C.P.S.
Postmarks on Large & Small Queens—Mr. O. A. Fraser, F.C.P.S.

CANADA THE 1898 MAP STAMP



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