



MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF G.T. BRITAIN

Vol. 2, No. 5

OCTOBER, 1948

Whole No. 9

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MAPLE LEAVES

JOURNAL OF THE

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Edited by A. BRUCE AUCKLAND, M.A.

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Vol. 2, No. 5

OCTOBER 1948

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Notes and Comments

Volume Two.

With this number we start another season. Four Printed numbers of Maple Leaves have now been issued, but as these would make too slim a volume for those who want to have them bound, we have decided to continue Volume 2 into the second year. Looking over the past four numbers we feel that we have reason to congratulate our members and our advertisers, who have combined to make the journal a success. It is hoped that others will come to their assistance to ensure the further improvement of the Society's own magazine.

Subscriptions.

Subscriptions (7s 6d or \$1.50) for the year 1948-49 are now due, and should be paid without further notice to our Treasurer, H. B. Davie, 23 Lenzie Road, Stepps, Glasgow, or to contact members who may be willing to collect them. Member R. J. Duncan, Box 118, Armstrong, British Columbia, is the Society's liaison member for Canada and U.S.A., and subscriptions of members in North America may be forwarded to him.

Photographic Section.

It is with pleasure that we are able to announce that member W. H. S. Cheavin, who is already well known to most of us on this side of the Atlantic for his research work on the philatelic use of X-ray photography, has volunteered his services in an honorary capacity as the Society's photographer. Such services will cover all kinds of philatelic photography—micro-photography to show parts of design, watermarks, papers, etc.—and X-ray photography, the new Electron photography discovered and perfected by member Cheavin himself.

This is an exceptional service that is available to few Societies. Members wishing to make use of it should write direct to member W. H. S. Cheavin, 49 Rosendale Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.21. Members will be required to pay only for the materials used.

The Convention, 1948.

Arrangements are well ahead for the 1948 Convention. Invitation displays have already been promised by member Brig. Studd (Studies from the Classics to 1868) and by Fellow R. W. T. Lees-Jones, F.R.P.S.(L.) (Issues of 1859). The scheme for the Exhibition, Study Groups, and the social side of the Convention is taking shape, and all who can attend during the four days from 20th April are sure of a pleasant and profitable visit. Don't forget to book early!

Some Group Activities.

Crowded out of the last number was a note about a most successful "Summer Dinner" of the **London Group** held on 8th June. Thirty-two members and friends were present under the chairmanship of member Nugent Clougher. Canadian Railways were well represented, but of course the speeches were not all about railways! Further meetings of the Group will be held on November 15th (The Pictorials and their Stories) and on December 13th (The Christmas Map stamp of 1898). Meetings are held at 6.30 p.m. at British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, London, S.W. 1. All members visiting London then should make a point of being present.

Member F. E. M. Belts of **Maidstone** showed Canadian Cancellations to an interested meeting of the Sevenoaks and District P.S. on 14th September.

The **Aberdeen** P.S. public exhibition in the Music Hall from September 15th to 21st had exhibits by several C.P.S. members, including member L. T. Vowles', F.R.P.S. (L.) Newfoundland exhibit just returned from IMABA, Switzerland, and member Stanley Godden, whose selected sheets of Canadian stamps and postmarks roused much interest. A change in the Aberdeen Group contact has been made, and grateful thanks are due to member John Anderson, who retires after giving gallant service. We welcome member Alastair Bruce as his successor.

Canadian News Letter.

This is the title of a monthly leaflet our good member and advertiser, F. Jackson, began to issue in June. In it have already appeared some very interesting articles. Member Jackson has offered us the right to reproduce articles, and we have gratefully accepted.

Other News Items.

The Society is now affiliated to the British Philatelic Association. The Exchange Secretary is still anxious to obtain sheets for the Packets.

A complete imperforate sheet of the Map stamps is to be broken up by an English dealer.

Canada 1868 Large Heads

The discoveries in this issue of a further re-entry and of what appears certainly to be a hitherto unknown type of watermark add two to the list of varieties of these interesting stamps, an issue which does not abound in varieties.

The **re-entry** is in the 15c. value. It shows a doubling of the outer top frame line over the letters "POS" of "POSTAGE." The copy found is in one of the early reddish purple shades. It will be interesting to learn if it exists on the shades of the later printings.

The **watermark** is on the 1c. value. It is in neither "Pirie" script nor "Bolton" block letters. The lettering is about 5mm. high, and is what appears to be the letter "X" with a long tail in script. Members should look over their copies of these stamps for possible specimens of such varieties.

G. R. S. SEARLES.

The 3d Beaver

It is difficult to find something new to write about, so often do I find that Howes, Jarrett, or Boggs has got it in print already! All the same, even these gentlemen have not covered the whole field, for I recall that Mr Fred Aitchison published an article as far back as 1911 giving all the re-entries found on the 3d plate. Even in the light of recent research that article is still complete.

But to talk of shades and papers. In the 3d Beaver shades as well as plate varieties are important. There is a very decided shade apparently always associated with a scarce laid paper which differs from any found on other papers. Once this shade is recognised the stamp can be sorted as "laid" even though the typical laid lines cannot be distinguished. I discovered this secret by accident. I found that the laid lines on this print were not the usual straight ones but were corrugated or wavy. By holding the stamp in a position to reflect light in line with the eye a fleeting glimpse can sometimes be obtained of the lines. I found a strip of four, a pair, and some singles all of the same shade. I wonder if there are many more about?

R. W. T. LEES-JONES.

An Evening at Home

Stamps! Stamps! Stamps! Another Journal to go through! Hope there is something in it of interest to me! . . . Nothing! Well that's the worst of being a specialist. I'll have to wait until my specialist's Journal turns up! I'll put it away and think of something else.

One of my other afflictions is golf. So let's talk of golf. Perhaps you, reader, don't play golf—but read on. In a way this may interest you and does concern you. My ruminating brought to mind my early days when I practised hard, got my handicap down on a good course. My club was a good one. We had eighteen holes and a splendid "nineteenth"—where I was never handicapped! Yes! I spent very happy days in that club. Later, life took me farther afield and I joined a second club. The war came, and I had to give up my first club, of which I had been a member for wellnigh twenty-five years—great years, during which I had duly paid my sub. and enjoyed all the privileges of membership. After very few years at club number two, to my surprise, I was asked to allow my name to go forward for the Committee. This was somewhat of a shock, for number one club had not considered that I had possibilities.

Now let's get back to stamps! We all like to read articles about the work and discoveries of some other collectors. But think! Is it not our duty to contribute some note or article to our Journal? Yes! However large or small, I am sure our Editor would be most grateful for it. Think it over—and make the resolution, "One a year!"

Varieties for the Finding

(22) 2c. Carmine 1912 issue. Major re-entry—entire right side of stamp to the centre doubled. This was found by our President on a "straight edge" right and bottom.



Postmarks of Canada

By A. E. STEPHENSON

(Member No. 1)



To students of Postal History what country affords such a wide and varied field of interesting study in its postmarks as Canada, where the range extends from early stampless covers with all sorts of interesting marks to modern meter marks and pre-cancels, etc.? I shall leave the early period of Pre-Stamp and Ship Letters and start with the postmarks of the adhesive stamp period.

Let me commence with one or two points and general definitions which will be helpful in clarifying references. I start with the simple definition of a Postmark as "any mark struck on a package, etc., by the postal authorities during its conveyance by the postal services."

Canadian marks will as a rule come under the usual divisions. These are:—

(1) The Record.

This is the mark that gives an indication of the place of origin, sometimes of the destination, time and date of despatch, and date of delivery at town of destination. The Record usually takes the form of a simple ring in which is printed the name of the despatching office and the date. This is found on the front of the package.

(2) The Cancellation.

This is the mark applied to the stamp to prevent its being used again. The cancellation is sometimes referred to as the "obliterator" or the "killer."

In the early days the postal authorities of Canada issued instructions to the effect that the Record should not be used to obliterate the stamp lest the stamp should come loose or be removed from the package; the stamp should be cancelled by a separate mark or killer. Collectors soon discover how effectively the postmaster did his work, and how difficult therefore it is to obtain lightly cancelled early Canadian stamps.

In April, 1864, a new directive was issued instructing that the use of the special Postage Stamp Obliterator be discontinued and that the ordinary office Dated Stamp had in future to serve the double purpose of date stamp and obliterator. From this date stamps were rather more kindly dealt with, though many local postmasters still persisted in murdering the stamps on packages posted at their offices.

The Rings. The first official cancellation of the adhesive stamp appeared in most offices in 1851, about the same time as the first stamps. The killer took the form of a number of concentric rings. To these marks we give the name of "Targets." The dies for these killers had to be renewed as they wore out, and those issued in replacement at various times rarely corresponded exactly with the originals. There are consequently many varieties in types.

In 1855 a new type of cancellation appeared consisting of four concentric rings with a number in the centre. These obliterations were issued to the 52 most important offices, the first 49 being issued in numerical order to those towns in alphabetical order. To avoid confusion with 6 the number 9 was not issued.

We have Fred Jarrett to thank for the tremendous amount of work he put into the study of postmarks. It was his efforts that led to the identification and listing of these numerical cancellations.

The following is the list :—

1. Barrie U.C.	19. London U.C.	36. Preston.
2. Belleville.	20. Melbourne.	37. Quebec.
3. Berlin U.C.	21. Montreal.	38. St. Catharines.
4. Bowmanville U.C.	22. Napanee.	39. St. Hyacinthe.
5. Brantford.	23. Niagara.	40. St. Thomas.
6. Brighton U.C.	24. Oakville.	41. Sandwich.
7. Collingwood Harbor.	25. Oshawa.	42. Sherbrooke.
8. Chatham U.C.	26. Owen Sound.	43. Simcoe.
10. Cobourg.	27. Ottawa.	44. Smiths Falls.
11. Cornwall.	28. Paris U.C.	45. Stanstead.
12. Dundas.	29. Perth.	46. Stratford.
13. Galt.	30. Peterboro	47. Three Rivers
14. Goderich.	31. Picton.	48. Thorold.
15. Guelph.	32. Port Dover.	49. Whitby.
16. Hamilton.	33. Port Hope.	50. Windsor.
17. Ingersoll.	34. Port Sarnia.	51. Brockville.
18. Kingston.	35. Prescott.	52. Clifton.

The Grids. While the Numerals were used in the larger offices the smaller offices continued to use the Targets. Around 1859 a new type of killer appeared which consisted of a number of parallel lines. These are known as the "Grids," and were used mostly by the smaller offices.

The Second Series of Numerals. In 1868, after the Confederation of the British North American Colonies to form the Dominion of Canada, changes took place in the postmarks as well as the stamps. A new series of Numerals was issued. These were in the form of two concentric rings with a number in the centre. The numbers this time were allotted to Post Offices according to the size and importance of the office using them. The Numeral can be found in combination with "cork" designs. The numbers were allotted as follows (the origin of some of them has not yet been identified) :—

1. Montreal.	21. Goderich.	41. St Marys.
2. Toronto.	22. "	42. Acton Vale, Que.
3. Quebec.	23. Woodstock.	43. Windsor N.S.
4. Halifax.	24. Stratford.	44. Owen Sound.
5. Hamilton.	25. New Glasgow.	45. Perth.
6. London.	26. Windsor.	46. Dundas.
7. St John N.B.	27. Ingersoll.	47. Napanee.
8. Ottawa.	28. Sarnia.	48. Simcoe.
9. Kingston.	29. Coburg.	49. Prescott.
10. Sydney N.S.	30. Picton N.S.	50. St Andrews N.B.
11. Fredrieton.	31. "	51. Picton.
12. St Catharines.	32. Barrie.	52. Caledon.
13. Belleville.	33. Sherbrooke.	53. Three Rivers. *
14. Guelph.	34. Beaufort U.C.	54. Truro N.S.
15. Brantford.	35. Lindsay.	55. Berlin.
16. Brockville. *	36. St. Johns, Que.	56. Beampton.
17. St. Hyacinthe.	37. Amherst. *	57. St Thomas. *
18. Yarmouth.	38. Bowmanville.	58. Aclmer.
19. Peterborough.	39. "	59. Clinton.
20. "	40. Cornwall.	60. Newmarket.

* Given as such by Boggs.

In the numeral 6 a small portion was removed from the bottom of the inner ring in order to distinguish it from the 9, which had no mark.

Duplex Marks. About 1861 there appeared the first of the Canadian Duplex Marks. This was the Record or Town mark combined with the Obliterator in one die or punch. It appeared in London, Ontario, in the form of a double circle. In the left-hand circle was the name of the town with the date, etc., while the right-hand circle was composed of an eight-bar grid with the London second series numeral in the centre. The Duplex type was adopted by other towns, though they did not always have the same form. We find Montreal and Toronto using them, but in their case the numerals must not be mistaken for the two-ring numeral killer; their numbers signify the sub-office using the punches.

Cork Cancellations. In the early days of the Dominion a type of postmark began to appear, the study of which is one of the most interesting in the postmark field. This was the Cork cancellation. It is found mostly among the Dominion Queens issues, but is occasionally found on the Edwardian and Georgian issues. Some doubt exists as to the origin of the actual corks used for these killers. Some sources of information attribute them to an official supply by the Post Office Stores Department. Other sources maintain that the local postmasters acquired the corks from the nearest empty bottle obtainable. The Post Office Department is known to have issued instructions to the small offices that in the absence of metal killers corks should be used as obliterations. It is evident that postmasters let their own fancy dictate the design of the corks. Usually the designs took the form of bars, dots, segments, or quarters, but some makers let their imagination run riot, with the result that some weird and wonderful effects were produced. Some of the designs took the form of flowers, crosses, arrow-heads, hearts, cogwheels, Masonic arms, stars, and other designs of an infinite variety. Some offices resorted to tying a piece of cloth over the cork, and, when used, it had a most unusual effect. Letters of the alphabet also are to be found: they were often the initials of the postmaster. On occasion the cancelling clerk merely dipped his finger in the ink-pad and smeared it on the stamp, thus forming a fingerprint mark.

The Roller Cancellation. About 1880 Roller cancellations began to appear. These were issued for general use in cancelling parcel stamps. They were formed of eight vertical bars with the name of the town lying horizontally. Specimens of this type of mark can be found on used copies of most of the higher values of the Jubilee issue. Another very prominent type of roller cancellation is that of the early type of pre-cancels by which bulk users of stamps had them cancelled before sale. This type took the form of two or three straight or wavy lines, running horizontally over the stamp.

Later Cancellations. After 1893 postmarks began to change their form and their variety multiplied. If members are interested, further articles dealing with these may be published.

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Books

Books may be borrowed from the Librarian on payment of postage and a small charge, varying according to the item borrowed.

The following is a brief selection of books in the Society's Library:—

Canada and B.N.A.....	Holmes.
Canada	Boggs.
Canadian Pre-cancels	Hoover Bros.
Canadian Stamps	Hamilton.
Newfoundland	Boggs.

The Centenary of Responsible Government in Canada

1848 — 1948

Article prepared by Dr GUSTAVE LANGTOT,

Dominion Archivist,

and issued by the Philatelic Department, Ottawa

Before 1848, the Canadian provinces of the time, United Canada (comprising Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, were in a general way administered by a Governor named by the British Cabinet, an Executive Council chosen by the Governor, a Legislative Council life-appointed also by the Governor, and a Legislative Assembly elected by the people. Legislation was debated and voted on by the two branches of the Legislature, but the Governor was left completely free to assent or dissent any Bill thus passed when presented for sanction.

The remarkable peculiarity of the system resided in the fact that the Governor also exercised the executive functions of the Government, thus combining the dual authority of Governor and Prime Minister. The system was aggravated the more by the Governor's complete liberty to select, regardless of politics and parties, whom he pleased as members of his Executive Council. Moreover, these councillors bore no responsibility to the Legislative Assembly, while the Governor's policies remained accountable only to the British Cabinet. Consequently, the people's elected representatives had but a very limited share in the administration of the country, since even its legislation was left to the discretion of the Governor and the policy of the Executive Council was not submitted to the control of the Legislature. Indeed, the Government before 1848 was not in any way responsible for its administration to the people of the country.

First in Quebec, and later in Ontario and Nova Scotia, the political leaders had for years vainly sought the introduction of some kind of responsible Government—that is, responsible to the elected representatives of the country. Such claims were not accepted by the British Cabinet, which held the opinion that the British principle of responsible government could not be adopted in a colony without creating an inadmissible dual accountability to the British Cabinet and the Colonial Legislature. But Canadian reformers steadily combated this long-spent theory, by maintaining that there really existed a double field of administration—an Imperial one accountable to the British Cabinet, but also a Provincial one inherently accountable through its elected representatives to the people of the Colony.

In a more or less groping way, such was the principle advocated by Canadian legislators. First enunciated by Bedard in the first decade of the last century, it was taken up from different angles by Papineau and Mackenzie, but without any definite concessions from the British Ministers, until eventually colonial discontent exploded in the Rebellion of 1837 in English Upper Canada and French Lower Canada.

Appointed to remedy the political crisis, Lord Durham, adopting Baldwin's suggestions, supported the principle that the "internal government of the colony" should rest "in the hands of the colonists themselves" and "thus leave to them the execution of the laws." Unfortunately, with the dilatory instructions of the British Cabinet and the personal reluctance of the Governors of both United Canada and Nova Scotia, the two leading provinces in the movement, colonial administrations refused to yield to the Legislatures' resolutions claiming control of the Executive Council and requiring that the Executive Councillors be selected from the majority party in the Legislative Assembly.

But the reformers refused to be denied their rights, and pushed forward under Uniacke and Howe in Nova Scotia and LaFontaine and Baldwin in United Canada. Their unrelenting pressure, with its logical presentation of their case, slowly moved the British Cabinet into a partial acceptance of their demand. In March, 1847, the Colonial Secretary, Earl Grey, wrote that "it is doubtless necessary that the direction of the internal policy of the colony should be entrusted to those who enjoy the confidence of the Provincial Parliament." Though unaware of this change of British opinion, the Provincial leaders decided to force a constitutional decision of their case on the floor of the Legislatures.

On January 26, 1848, the Nova Scotian Assembly in Halifax voted a motion of want of confidence in the Executive Council, stating that "the present Executive Council does not possess that confidence so essential to the promoting of public welfare, and so necessary to insure to Your Excellency the harmonious co-operation of the Assembly." As a result the Executive Council was reluctantly forced to resign, and the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Harvey, asked James Boyle Uniacke to form a Government from members of the majority party in the Assembly. The way being thus cleared, a genuine responsible Government was formed on February 2, 1848, under Uniacke as President of the Executive Council and Joseph Howe as Provincial Secretary.

Similarly, in United Canada, a few weeks later, on the 3rd of March, the Assembly in Montreal expressed by a heavy vote its want of confidence in the Executive Council of the Province, with the declaration that it was "essential to the satisfactory result of our deliberations" that "Her Majesty's Provincial Administration should possess the confidence of this House and of the country," adding "that that confidence is not reposed in the present Advisers of His Excellency." Immediately the Executive Councillors tendered their resignation, and the Governor, Lord Elgin, asked LaFontaine, its leader, to constitute a Government representing the majority party in the Legislature. In consultation with Baldwin as co-associate, LaFontaine proceeded to form on March 11th the first responsible Ministry of Central Canada.

Thus, in the year 1848 in both provinces the Government was entrusted to an Executive Council chosen from and accountable to the party having a majority in the Legislative Assembly. This accountability of the Executive Council to the majority of the people's elected representatives introduced responsible government in Canada which, in reality, meant the administration of the country by the people of the country. Through the recognition of this principle Canada achieved a new great step towards autonomy—a step which in the course of political evolution led the country to its present political independence.

Extracts from Letters

On page 44 of No. 8 mention is made of an earliest known date for a WAY marking. Too bad the Editor did not say whether this was hand-written or stamped. On page 52 member Bruno reports a re-entry on the 1c. Numeral, and states that because only one plate was used for the issue, the re-entry must be the result of faulty rocking-in of the transfer roll. I wonder if member Bruno knows what it's all about. I'd certainly be interested in his explanation for the re-entry had this stamp been printed from two or more plates.

F. WALTER POLLOCK.

"Cents Issue" of New Brunswick. Do you know of any covers bearing a combination of various values to make the 17c. rate to G.B. ? What is the earliest date of any cover you may happen to know of bearing a single 17c. stamp ?

Have you or do you know of any soldiers' letters bearing a single 2c. stamp ?

Re the 17 cents. I am of opinion that the 17c. stamp did not get into circulation in the Province until about December, 1860.

GEO. E. FOSTER, Box 174, Bordentown, New Jersey, U.S.A.

1949 Convention Fund

Vice-President J. C. Cartwright has to raise a sum of £75 to ensure Convention will be an outstanding success. Cash gifts or donations of stamps may be sent to him at 53 Madeira Park, Tunbridge Wells, or to the Hon. Exchange Secretary and V.-P., D. Gardner, 20 Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie. Special books for the purpose are also included in Exchange Packets. "Add a Little—Take a Little" from those. It all helps.

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