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# BNA

# TOPICS

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Vol. 5, No. 6

June, 1948

Whole No. 49

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE  
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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CANADA

# BNA TOPICS

*Official Journal of*

*The British North America Philatelic Society*

Published monthly at Lawrence, Kansas \$2.00 per year.

Vol. 5, No. 6

June, 1948

Whole No. 49

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\* \* \*

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The NEW YORK GROUP meets the 1st Tuesday of each month at the Collector's Club, 22 East 35th Street, New York City

The PHILADELPHIA GROUP meets the 1st Thursday of each month at 7934 Pickering St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The TWIN CITY GROUP meets the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 4932 Morgan Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

## LETTERS to the EDITOR

### Mr. Harmer Replies

E. A. Richardson

Dear Sir:

"We do appreciate your very kind letter of April 5th. I have seen George Sloane's article and I have received quite a lot of correspondence on the subject of a proposed Catalogue of BNA Stamps. I can assure you that we do value your offer of help in connection with publishing such a Catalogue and we will certainly require your assistance.

As yet I have not had time to go into the question of whether such a work would be possible for us as, of course, it would involve a lot of work from the editorial point of view and perhaps even a greater difficulty would be its production. The demand for our publications has increased but we are still operating with the same equipment and, despite the fact that one of the latest printing presses was ordered by us nearly two years ago, we are still awaiting even a hint as to when it may be available.

Furthermore, even if we were to contemplate production in the very near future, it would have to be a very modest publication to begin with, but, of course, it could be improved from year to year or from issue to issue.

With sincere thanks and appreciation for your careful study on the matter of the proposed BNA Catalogue, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Gordon R. Harmer"

### Re. Various & Sundry

Dear Sir:

In the May 1948 issue of BNA TOPICS, p. 78, I observe in paragraph 3 of this column that an item of early Canadian philately: viz., a horizontal strip of 4 of the 3d Beaver on cover from Montreal to Buffalo, sold for \$475. Mr. Foster gives a description as including a U. S. arc type exchange mark and the Montreal date stamp Ap. 25, 1851.

Now I am wondering how a U. S. arc type exchange marking appears on a cover from Canada to the U. S.! This should be a Type Ia Canada arc (see p. 46, Boggs Vol. I) if it is an arc at all. The U. S. Type IIa "U. States" arc would be all right if the cover

had gone from Buffalo to Montreal but not vice versa. The cover could only have a legitimate U. S. arc, I believe, if it were returned from Buffalo to Montreal (see p. 612, American Philatelist, May 1948, for an illustration of this usage).

This item is worth a photograph in BNA TOPICS and an explanation of an incorrectly used U. S. arc, if a genuine item. This comes in the "famous 69 day period" from Apr. 23-June 30, 1851, when both U. S. and Canadian stamps could be used on the same cover and comply with the regulations. Could this incorrectly used U. S. arc be explained? Something's wrong somewhere. Boggs' Vol. I, p. 77, fig. 34, shows the correct usage.

J. C. GOODWIN

Toronto, Ont.

### Revenues at Face!

Dear Sir:

The Canadian Department of National Revenue announced May 1, 1948 the establishment of a philatelic service similar to the Philatelic Agency of the Post Office Department. Quoting in part from the official announcement, "Canadian Excise Tax Stamps and Custom Duty Stamps are now available to Philatelists at face value, Canadian funds. They are procurable from the Department of National Revenue, Customs-Excise Division, Ottawa."

Accompanying the announcement were four pages of order forms which "are to be used when ordering." BNAPS'ers interested should first write to the above address for the necessary forms. The total number of stamps put on sale in this initial listing are 115 different varieties; Custom Duty Stamps of 1915 and 1935, various Excise Stamps from 1915 to date, 29 surcharged varieties, 5 booklets, 4 imperforates, 4 coils, 8 Custom Duty and the purple non-denominational playing card stamp.

While one temporary effect of this new service might be the lowering of a few "catalog values," including principally a few booklets, the net long-range effect should be one of giving new impetus to this fascinating branch of philatelic Canada, and the Department should be commended for taking this long-awaited step.

E. A. RICHARDSON, Pres.

Ithaca, N. Y.

# THE CENTS ISSUE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

By MERVYN V. QUARLES, BNAPS, APS, CPS



The Garden of the Gulf is the term popularly applied to the smallest and most densely settled province of Canada; viz., Prince Edward Island. The island lies in the Gulf of St. Lawrence separated from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by the Northumberland Strait. It varies in breadth from three to thirty-four miles and is 130 miles in length. The total population is smaller than that of a large city. Charlottetown is the capital and the other towns are Summerside, Georgetown, and Souris.

At present the government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Dominion of Canada and a Legislative Assembly of thirty members elected for four years. The Province is represented in Ottawa by four senators and four members of the House of Commons.

Though at first developed by the French this influence almost disappeared when the Acadians were, to a great extent, expelled in the 1760's prior to the division and distribution of the land by the Board of Trade and Plantations.

The Island was at first known as Abegweit, which in the language of the Micmac Indians means "cradled in the waves"; then St. Jean by the French; St. John's by the English and finally in 1799 was renamed in honor of the Duke of Kent, then Governor-General of Canada, who visited the province.

In 1871, the currency of the Colony was changed by a Statute of the legislature dated April 17 of that year. This act not only altered the currency but gave authority for the issuance of a series of stamps conforming to the new money as quoted below:

"AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A DECIMAL SYSTEM OF CURRENCY ON THIS ISLAND

"Whereas it is deemed expedient to assimilate the currency of this Island to that of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America, and to introduce a decimal system of keeping accounts in the Public Offices in this Colony.

"Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1. The unit of account on this Island shall be the dollar of one hun-

dred cents, the value of which dollar shall be on the basis of four hundred and eighty-six cents and two-thirds of a cent to the pound of British sterling money.

2. The accounts of all public offices on this Island shall be changed and kept in the decimal system, which shall go into operation at the times following; For the accounts kept at the Savings Bank at the Public Treasury on the first day of December next, for the accounts kept at all Post-offices, the Money Order Office and at all Excises Offices, and at all other public offices except the Treasury, on the first day of January next; for all accounts kept at the Public Treasury on the first day of February next.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is hereby authorized to empower the Commissioners for issuing Treasury Notes to have suitable notes of the decimal currency prepared and signed, the same notes to be exchanged with the Colonial Treasury for the Treasury notes already in circulation, for the purpose of the act.

4. Gold and silver coin shall be legal tender at the rates set forth in Schedule A here annexed.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is hereby empowered to provide a coinage of copper cents for this island, and to cause postage stamps of the new denominations to be issued as soon as practicable."

On January 1, 1872, the Cents Issue of six values, viz: 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 6c and 12c made their appearance in the island. Charles Whiting, Esq. of Beaufort House, Strand, London, England, prepared and printed this series. The stamps were electrotyped and the resulting product of this cheap method of reproduction cannot be favorably compared with the engraved stamps of other British Colonies and Dominions.

Mr. Whiting submitted the following bill for these stamps on June 4, 1872:

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND POST OFFICE

			£	s	d
294,500	Postage Stamps,	one cent, orange,	at 2s	29	9 0
100,000	"	two cents, blue	"	10	0 0
290,000	"	three cents, pink	"	29	0 0
200,000	"	four cents, green	"	20	0 0
300,000	"	six cents, black	"	30	0 0
200,000	"	twelve cents, mauve	"	20	0 0
	Postages			9	7 0
	Waterproof packing &c			1	1 0
				£148	17 0

These stamps were printed in sheets of 100 (ten rows of ten each). It is interesting to note that because of their relatively short life (January 1, 1872 to June 30, 1873) used copies command a premium over the mint copies. Listed below are the number of remainders on hand at the Treasury on March 14, 1874:

124,500	1c face value
75,000	2c face value
10,000	3c face value
94,000	4c face value
162,000	6c face value
165,000	12c face value

These and the remainders of the Pence Issue had a total face value of \$90,961.00. Finally they were sold to a stamp dealer for the sum of \$1100. With the above information it is a simple matter to determine the actual number of stamps issued, which is as follows:

170,000	1c stamps
25,000	2c stamps
280,000	3c stamps
106,000	4c stamps
138,000	6c stamps
35,000	12c stamps

Whiting had various perforating machines in use during this period identified as follows: Machine C (11½-12); Machine D (12½-12¾) large holes;

Machine E (12½-13) small holes. As these were single-line perforations we find compound perforations on the stamps as hereinafter enumerated. Occasionally a line of perforations were skipped resulting in pairs imperforate between. The 6c value of the Cents Issue has been reported imperforate horizontally and vertically.

Although this series of stamps covered the postal rates of the province adequately (except possibly in the case of the 1½c rate) bisecting was again resorted to. The 2c, 3c, 4c, 6c and 12c stamps have been found in this condition. As these bisections were not made for philatelic purposes and were sanctioned by the authorities insofar as no additional postages were charged and the letters themselves were delivered, they are today of great interest and needless to say of great rarity.

(to be continued)

## EARLY CANADIAN RAILROADS

Richard P. Hedley, B.N.A.P.S., A.P.S., C.C.N.Y.

### CHAPTER 2

#### The Northern Railway

The company of the Northern began building of the road in the 1840's and 50's and was completed and opened for traffic from Toronto to Collingwood (on Georgian Bay) in 1854-55. In its early days, it was known under several different names: Toronto & Lake Simcoe; Toronto & Lake Huron; Toronto, Simcoe & Huron Railway; Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railway.

The purpose of the Northern was to be a link in rail and water chain between New York, Boston and the West via Oswego and Toronto. However, because of the competition from other railroads and the water routes, its purposes did not provide a profit. In fact, the Northern was a good example of the expense of the building of railroads. It was said to be built wholly under government guarantee, since the actual cost was half of what it was supposed to be.

The Northern and the Hamilton & North Western were merged in 1879, changing the name to Northern and North Western R. R. The route ran from Port Dover-Hamilton-Barrie-Collingwood and Meaford. A second line ran from Toronto to Barrie. In 1886 it reached North Bay. The Grand Trunk Rwy. took over the Northern in 1888.



The photo above records the cancellation used by the Northern, similar to the other railroads of the day.

CHAPTER 3  
Montreal & New York Railroad

This is the famous Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad built in 1847. Since the beginning it had several different names: Champlain & St. Lawrence R. R.; Montreal & Champlain R. R.; Montreal & New York R. R.; and lastly, the Montreal & Champlain Junction Railway.

The original route of the Montreal & New York R. R. was the distance of 8 miles from Montreal to Lachine. However, in 1857 the Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad from its connection with the Vermont Central at Rouses Point to Montreal, and its fierce rival the Montreal and New York Railroad from its connections with the Plattsburg & Montreal Railroad at Mooers Junction to its terminus at Montreal, were amalgamated under the name of the Montreal & Champlain Railroad, and leased by the Grand Trunk Railway in 1863-64. It remained such until 1883 when it was absorbed by the G. T. R.

The cancellations usually seen by this railroad are the early type, large single and double ring. Jarrett records the small type used during the 'Small Queen' period, but we have never seen this cancel. All cancellations read Montreal & Island Pond G. T. R., Island Pond being the Eastern terminal of the route. Illustrated below are three tracings showing the different types used.



CHAPTER 4  
Ottawa and Prescott Railway



The O. & P. Railway was built primarily as a lumber road, from Ottawa to the St. Lawrence at Prescott and completed in 1854. It was first known as the Bytown & Prescott and as the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway. It was taken over by the Canadian Pacific in 1884.





There are cancellations for all three names of the railroad, the first being Byton & Prescott. Alongside is illustrated a tracing of one of the cancellations and above is reproduced a cover showing another type.

## CHAPTER 5

**Montreal & Kingston Railroad Company**

This company received its charter in 1851 but it was later repealed—in 1853. There were many discussions whether this road should be built, and finally the G. T. R. was empowered to build from Toronto to Montreal. During the same period, the Kingston & Toronto Rwy. were trying to obtain their charter and this railroad too was abandoned.

Both of the above routes were evidently completed later however, as their cancellations appear in the same style as Ottawa & Prescott Rwy., but with the G. T. R. after the name. The cancels first appeared about 1855 in large, single or double lined.

**(Author's Note—**The sources of information used in this entire series are:

The Railway Interrelations of the United States and Canada

By William J. Wilgus

A History of Transportation in Canada

By G. P. de T. Glazebrook

The Buffalo City Directory

Any other volumes used before completion of the series will receive special mention.

Tracings are from Jarrett's 1929 Book and the author's collection.

Any stamps or covers shown are from the author's collection unless otherwise mentioned.

## COLLECTION OF

**250 PRE-STAMP and STAMPLESS COVERS**

An excellent representation for this period of Canadian Postal History. Included are covers with various postal rates; handstruck paid and unpaid markings; early U. S. and Canada exchange markings; City Type Paid markings; money-letter; too-late; forwarded; free; steamboat; Legislative Assembly; Ocean Mail markings, etc. Also examples of Town postmarks without circles, single and double lined circles, etc. Many covers from the Kennedy and Seth Low correspondence. In fact, an excellent representation for this period of Canadian Postal History.

\$75.00

Returnable if not satisfactory.

I still have available some of the sheets of the 1st Issue Alberta Law Stamps which I advertised in the April TOPICS. I might have some of the scarcer Revenue items you need. I'd be very pleased to hear from you.

**J. Levine**

74 Arlington Avenue

Brooklyn 7, N. Y.

## Trail of the Caribou

Freres Meyerson

Some people may not know when they are well off! BNAPS'er Harris A. MacMaster of 1022 Davie St., Vancouver, B. C. is one of those fellows. He is merely trying to plate the 1c Guy, Scott's #87. Probably trying to do both panes, maybe all three perfs too. He writes that he needs but 19 more positions to complete the task. I'm sure he will be happy to see any duplicate copies any of the boys care to send him. He offers to swap positioned copies for any that he needs and then you can start plating them yourself.

The current 4c Princess Elizabeth has appeared with plate number 43359. It was placed on sale at St. John's on March 23, 1948.

Don't forget folks, the 5c Cabot Commemorative is due to go off sale on June 23, 1948, when it completes its allotted year of postal use. You can't go wrong by laying aside a few for future swapping sessions. They are available in sheets of 100 at the office of the Trade Commissioner for Newfoundland, 620 Fifth Ave., New York City. Bert Tait, the information answer man, will fill your order promptly for the Cabots or any other current Newfoundland stamps.



It pays to keep that eagle eye peeled on all stamps. We illustrate a horizontal pair of the 5c Cabot imperforate between. From the appearance of the left margin of the pair, it would seem as though more than one vertical row was imperforate. We know nothing further about this error; it is the only piece that has been brought to our attention. Who discovered it? Just a chap who happened to look through the waste basket at his place of business. We could use a basket like that.

It would seem as though all of us who have been hoping that prices of

stamps selling at auction would start downward are to be disappointed at least as far as the superb classic BNA material is concerned. At the recent Harmer Rooke sale held on May 6th, a superb used copy of the 1/ scarlet vermilion, Scott's #9, was offered for sale. The stamp is catalogued at \$400, but that was only the beginning as far as the bids were concerned. The bidding never stopped until the stamp was knocked down (must have been with a gold hammer) at \$650—62½% over full cat.

## "Off the Cuff"

V. G. GREENE

The 15c value of the Canada Large Cents' issue is a particularly hard stamp to find used on cover; even the Ottawa printings of the 1897 period are scarce and are generally found on large legal size envelopes. The early Montreal printings are rare where found paying the correct rate. BNAPS'er C. F. Foster has a particularly fine small cover dated Aug. 8, 1872 from Canada to Buenos Aires with a 15c stamp used together with a 6c 'Small Queens' making a 21 cent rate. This cover has also the London postmark and was apparently insufficiently paid as it is marked 9c due. Beware of faked covers, particularly those containing the common 15c stamp of the Ottawa printing.

BNAPS'er Fred Jarrett was probably christened with that name but the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain has gone one better by inscribing his name on the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists as Frederick Jarrett.

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## Reviews and Reports

ED. WHITING

The May meeting of the Philadelphia Group was a "night of nights" with the Meyerson Brothers and Jack Levine as guests of honor. The Meyersons showed parts of their magnificent Newfoundland collection and after the showing they discussed with those interested, material for a forthcoming article in TOPICS. It was truly an evening to be remembered. It also included the addition of a new member. Congratulations fellows.

Charlie M. Donough, our Regional Director in Philly, seem to be doing all right lately or at least he gets around and grabs off the cream of the trophies in the Philadelphia area. I doubt if there's a trophy within 50 miles of Philly he couldn't walk home with if he wanted to. One of his latest winnings was the President's Trophy at the recent Pottstown Stamp Exhibition.

James T. Culhane, President of the Philadelphia Group, is another very active "stamper." He too was at the Pottstown show. In fact, he was one of the Judges. If the vote hadn't been unanimous (I'm told it was) I'd be tempted to say he swung it for Charlie.

Congratulations and best wishes to our new group in the Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul. They meet the second Tuesday of each month at 4932 Morgan Ave. S., Minneapolis. Newly elected officers of the Group are: Earl B. Forney, President; John S. Siverts, Secretary; and John L. Norbeck, Sales Manager.

The Twin City Group has held a few meetings already and at each enjoyed exhibits and discussions on B. N. A. by members and guests. Of course Society circuits are sent to the Group for each meeting by our Sales Manager, H. R. Meyers and Harold has gotten back some nice 'fat' checks from sales. Keep me posted on future plans, boys, and I'll let all the BNAPS'ers hear and know about you.

I'm told that there are two or three more Groups in the incubating stage. How about heeding that notice in last month's TOPICS and sending me some news of your plans, activities, officers, meeting dates, etc., and profit from some publicity????

Received the April 1948 issue of **Maple Leaves**, Journal of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. Among other interesting articles is one by W. L. Falconer and R. H. Poole on "Canadian Heraldry." A very enlightening and informative presentation of the history of Canadian Heraldry.

This column has repeatedly advocated support of this Society by your membership in it. 7/6 (\$1.50) per annum covers membership and entitles you to receive the "Maple Leaves." To simplify and expedite enrollment, you need only write to our own Librarian, **R. J. Duncan, Box 118, Armstrong, B. C., Canada**, and he will provide you with all the necessary information about application. Mr. Duncan has been selected as Liaison Official between BNAPS on the C. P. S. of G. B. For applications and for members of BNAPS who already belong and want to pay their '48 dues, write Mr. Duncan.

By now you've all heard of the forthcoming U. S. stamp for the centenary of cooperation between the U. S. and Canada. It will be interesting to see if Canada reciprocates.

This is your magazine. Your contributions are welcome

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

### NEW MEMBERS

- 505 Keen, J. F., 6446 Churchill St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada  
 506 Lewis, Gordon P., 20 Ellen St., Brampton, Ont., Canada  
 507 Marshall, Richard B., Box 647, Presque Isle, Maine  
 508 Stewart, Cuthbert S., P. O. Box 1322, Wellington, New Zealand  
 509 Stripp, George, Box 471, Vancouver, B. C., Canada

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Hyre, John E., 114 West 56th St., Minneapolis 9, Minn. (CX) CAN—Used postage, 19th & 20th, Essays, Cancellations—R.R., Territorial, Flag. Proposed by John S. Siverts, No. 59. Seconded by John L. Norbeck, No. 71.  
 Marshall, W. N., 86 Regal Road, Toronto 10, Ont., Canada (D) B.N.A. all phases. By J. Levine, No. 1  
 McMorran, Gordon A., Souris, Man., Canada (C) CAN, NFD, N.S., N.B., P.E.I.—Mint & used postage and blocks, 19th & 20th. Mint & used booklet panes. Coils. O.H.M.S. Tax-Paid. Mint & used airmails. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37. Seconded by J. Levine, No. 1  
 Steele, Donald M., 430 Vernon Road, Jenkintown, Pa. (CX) B.N.A. Proposed by C. Kirk Liggett, No. 154. Seconded by W. C. Rockett, No. 249.

### APPLICATION FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP

- Lowe, Robson, 50 Pall Mall, London S. W. 1, England (DC-X) CAN, NFD, PRE 19th Cent. Pre-stamp & stampless. Proofs & Essays. Locals. Proposed by D. C. Meyerson, No. 3. Seconded by W. S. Meyerson, No. 11.

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- Edwards, James T., to 212 S. Sartain St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.  
 Metcalf, Robert E., to 814 Franklin, Columbus, Indiana, from Chicago, Ill.

### RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

- 49 Bellis, Royal E., 3 Sturges St., Binghamton 4, N. Y.  
 376 Harris, H. A., 512 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.  
 236 Kent, David, Willow Road, Grove Park, Roanoke 17, Va.  
 350 Ley, Robert, Box 697, Vernon, B. C., Canada  
 296 Newberry, Roger, 937 Fort St., Victoria, B. C., Canada  
 424 Stanford, Eldsel C., E. M. J. C., Scooba, Miss.  
 400 Steiner, W., 1450 West 38th St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada  
 356 Thomas, Jesse B., 31 North St., Georgetown, Mass.

### RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 139 Andersen, P. I., 92 Hawthorne St., Brooklyn 25, N. Y.  
 147 Leslie, Lloyd, 117 Catalan Blvd., Snell Isle, St. Petersburg, Fla.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

#### THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY YEARBOOK FOR 1948

We wish to announce the 1948 Edition of the Yearbook. This Yearbook will contain all the pertinent data about the Society—membership listing, By-Laws, Rules of the Sales Department and Library, etc.

This Yearbook will be combined with the October issue of BNA TOPICS. This means that, in addition to the other features named, the Yearbook will contain the regular features of BNA TOPICS; articles by eminent BNA collectors, newsy and informative columns by-lined by authors already known to BNAPS'ers, reports, reviews, etc.

The cost of the Yearbook is financed by member and dealer ads. The more income so realized, the larger the size of the Yearbook. We therefore urge you to reserve some size space and to solicit your friends and favorite dealers to do likewise. You will surely want to support this venture and also realize the advantages of placing your offerings or wants before such a prospective audience.

**Date of Issue:** October 1st. **Deadline for Copy:** September 15th.

#### SCHEDULE OF RATES

Full page \$17.50 — Half page \$10.00 — Quarter page \$6.00 — Eighth page \$3.50  
 Column inch \$1.75

# THE SIX CENT "GUY ISSUE" OF NEWFOUNDLAND

HARRY INGRAM

In Scott's Standard Catalogue of 1912 is found their first record of the "Guy Issue" of Newfoundland in which are included the two types of the Six Cent value with the laconic headnote, "SIX CENTS; Type 1, 'Z' of 'Colonization' reversed" and "Type 2, 'Z' of 'Colonization' normal."

It is with Type 1 of this issue that this article is concerned for since 1912, in every catalogue printed both in English and foreign languages the same brief record of these two types has occurred, but no definite explanation has been offered as to the reason for this apparently unusual error.

The observations now being made, and the questionability of Type 1 being an inexcusable error, or even an error at all, has no bearing on the scarcity or value of the stamp itself, but rather concerns the correctness, shall we say, of the usage of the phrase "The 'Z' reversed."

Let us first consider for a moment some facts that perhaps could shed a different light on the matter. First of all the stamps were lithographed by an English firm, Whitehead Morris & Company, who have acknowledged that this was their first attempt in lithographing stamps, a fact admittedly accountable for the poor workmanship. Secondly let us call attention to the fact that many words have minor differences in spelling in Britain than the same word in use in Continental North America, and this word "COLONIZATION" happens to be one of these words. The British use the "S" whereas we in the States, Canada and Newfoundland use the "Z."

Next let us observe the Two Cent value of this issue, the No. 88. The legend at the bottom of the stamp reads: "Arms of the London and Bristol Company for Colonising Newfoundland." Note the usage of the "S" instead of the "Z," and furthermore it will be noted that in Gibbons and other British catalogues, in fact in any British publication, the usage of the "S" will be found whenever the word COLONISATION or other words with the same suffix are used; such as, realise, etc.

Whether Scott or Gibbons published the first recording of this issue, or whether one was copied from the other is immaterial, but the fact remains that since 1912 every catalogue has used the same head or foot note which includes the unsupported reference to Type 1 as "Z" reversed.

It is the belief of the writer that in Type 1 the letter in question is NOT a "Z," never was intended as a "Z," but rather it is an "S," the word Colonisation being spelled in the English manner. Possibly the second type was a correction and made to conform to the Continental North American spelling of the word; hence the use of the "Z," although why a similar correction was not made in the before mentioned Two Cent value, No. 88, is not explained.

Admittedly the letter in question is badly formed and does have the appearance of an equally malformed "Z" in reverse. Why, therefore, is it not just as reasonable to suppose the letter to be an "S." Poorly formed letters are quite frequent in the lithographed portion of this issue.

In the preliminary work it seems incredible that the engraver, an expert in his line, in preparing the design for the transfer to the lithographic stone should be guilty of such an unpardonable error as to make a "Z" in reverse. Such errors as this are to be found, surely, and are not uncommon, but only among the illiterate. Similar reversals are found in the letters "N" and "B." Most of us at some time or other have seen illustrations of these "Cockeyed" letters in the home made signs by individuals who apparently have but scant knowledge of the alphabet, or at least the correct formation of some of its letters, but such evidence of ignorance would hardly be found among members of the printing and engraving fraternity. To misspell a word, yes, for even the literary genius is sometimes a notoriously poor speller, but for the engraver to reverse a "Z" would seem almost incredible, unless of course done purposely, and for some specific reason.

Surely some explanation should have been forthcoming when two stamps of the same issue, of the same denomination, printed in the same color and identical in every way but for the two letters in question, appear in the Post Office for sale and are quoted in our catalogues as two types; the statement re-

garding Type 1 which the writer believes to be unsupported and unsound.

Was the second type made upon order from the Department? Have the publishers of the catalogues any valid authority for making such a statement or is it another of those "snap judgement" decisions that occur frequently. The writer sincerely would like to know. Perhaps if these questions could be answered the facts could be established as to whether the catalogues are right and the writer "off the beam," or vice versa.

Unless the headnote of Type 1 (The "Z" reversed) can be substantiated it would seem that in cataloging these two types it would be more correct to state "Type 1, Colonisation spelled with an 'S'. Type 2, Colonization spelled with a 'Z'."

To some this dissertation perhaps may appear somewhat of a 'storm in a teacup.' Be that as it may, there is no personal attack intended but rather a wholesome desire to clarify a statement that may be the result of snap judgement. There have been too many unqualified and unsubstantiated statements made in the field of philately, and too much has been catalogued as fact without the benefits of thoughtful consideration and frank discussion.

This is not intended as a tirade against Scott's or any other catalogue, for our catalogues have a very definite and important place in philately, and regardless of their shortcomings, they must be given credit for widening the scope of the general collector who in turn makes possible greater potentialities for study among the more serious collector, the student and specialist.

Philately, after all, is not only a hobby and one of the greatest hobbies today, it is a science and an intricate one at that, and deserves consideration of the highest order in settling any problem of a controversial nature.

## CANADIAN METERS

By C. B. D. GARRETT



Some of you have probably noticed or read articles on Metered Mail in various philatelic magazines and books. Too many of these studies portray this 'sideline' as a complicated affair, which is quite unnecessary and unkind. Too much emphasis has been placed in discussion of the machines that print them and too little attention devoted to the stamps they produce. Meter stamps are POSTAGE STAMPS in every sense that postage stamps are used to prepay postage. So very much so that at present approximately one-third of all Canadian mail is sent by metered mail.

Perhaps the language of the Meterist is confusing and unfamiliar. Meterists call that portion which carries the denomination the "Indica" but actually it is just the stamp, and I call it that. Then we have the postmark denoting the town and date, etc., which Meterists call the "Town Cancel" though it cancels nothing and is usually separate from the meter stamp. The Indica and the Town Cancel together are termed the Meter. So, in collecting Meters, you must have the postmark too.

Since most metered mail is used by business firms, they usually occur on very large size envelopes and in this form present a problem in collecting on cover. The popular way to collect them is in cut square form depending on your preference of what should be shown on the cut square; the stamps, the postmark, any slogan, and even the name of the firm or sender.

Some meter stamp collectors, perhaps most, collect one specimen of a design paying little or no attention to securing every value of postage it issued. Would a stamp collector collect just one stamp of an issue or set? My object is to try to secure every denomination that a particular design can be found in; I treat them just like stamps. In meter collecting, this means every denomination from 1c to \$1 and sometimes to \$9.99. Just try to complete a full set of values from any machine to \$9.99. Such a collection of denominations, if you are lucky enough to find them, add up to quite a number of stamps. Then there are kinds of collections.

One can form quite an interesting collection of the slogans which sometimes compliment the stamp. Then there are the advertisements which appear with the stamp. I would say there are at least 200 such varieties.

Colors provide an extensive collection in themselves; perhaps the hardest type of collection to form. Most meters are printed in red but violet, green, blue, brown, yellow, orange, etc., are all used. The brown and orange in high values are rare items. Then you have mixed colors, a lot of which occurred in the '30s. When a new color ink was used, the ink remaining in the machine first had to be run off before the new color came through. So you can imagine some of the half-way shades you meet. Brown and green mixtures make the rare olive colors.

When meters weren't used so extensively, collectors tried to secure specimens of every machine number used (there were also license no.). To the uninitiated this further discussion of machine numbers may sound and look enormous but they aren't as large as they seem. Let us call the first machine Type A. After use, improvements were made and added, so B came into use; later more variations and we have C. All of these could carry the same design. The manufacturer gave each a series of numbers such as 1 to 900, 1000 to 2000, arriving at numbers up to 84,000 but all these numbers haven't been used. These numbers serve a definite purpose. If a machine is out of order, the number is sent to the company and a mechanic is sent who is expert on that particular type of machine. These numbers also make a sideline to the postmarks. A machine doesn't lose its identifying number and sometimes a machine of a firm in one town turns up in another town after the former one discontinues using meters. I've seen one number used in three different towns.

Meter stamps sometimes occur without the postmark. These are usually from earlier types of machines some of which only printed denominations up to 5c and where larger amounts of postage was required, strips of repeated denominations were printed to cover the postage; stamps by the yard.

Accompanying this article are some of the designs of meter stamps. There are others beside these, also two designs known as National Cash Register types. Other forms of meters are found in Government free style used by many Departments. Each design will be treated separately in future articles.

## Trial Color Sample Proofs

By CLARENCE W. BRAZER

In BNA TOPICS for April 1948 and May 1948, Bill and Dan Meyerson refer to the proofs printed from the plate of 19 various stamp engravings with American Bank Note Co. imprint as from "Trade Sample Sheets." The most obvious identification of the Newfoundland 12 cent trial color proofs are the scrolls which are always present in the upper corners of rectangular proofs cut from this sheet of proofs. We must take issue with their statement that this is "not a proof." These proofs probably printed about 1870 are of some stamps, particularly those of Newfoundland, in current use until 1894. They have been known as proofs for the past 70 years and so conform to the definition of a proof by the Essay Proof Society, of which the critics are not members.

There is no evidence yet produced that these proofs were ever distributed or available to the "trade." No duplicate colors are known, either on the (b) faint o-yellow soft wove paper, nor on the scarcer (a) white bond paper. My belief as given in the first and only publication about these proofs, in **Essay Proof Journal** No. 5, p. 16, is "These may have been from a salesman's color sample book from which customers might select the color of the stamps desired." The set which became available to philatelists may have been loaned to a company travelling salesman or kept in the A. B. N. Co. office to show customers who called when then stamps had been engraved. This was the custom in 1858 as mentioned in Tracy Edson's report to the A. B. N. Co. Directors, which I published in the **Collector's Club Philatelist** for April 1941, p. 120. All the stamp essay dies assembled from six component firms were then printed in five bright colors, red-orange, brown, green, blue and black, to show customers. In 1879 when the three bank note engraving firms combined, the same practice was duplicated to print stamp proofs in five grayer colors, dim dark orange-red, dull orange-brown, dim dusky blue-green, dull dusky blue, and slate-black; which first came to philatelists from President Goodall's collection. He had also been a "salesman" for the company.

The engraved stamps on this plate appear to have been selected from varieties lightly engraved to those deeply engraved. It is well known that engravings for light colors such as yellow must be more deeply cut to look well. Therefore the varieties of engravings on this sheet gave opportunity to see how a stamp lightly or deeply engraved might appear when printed in various colors. They are therefore TRIAL COLOR SAMPLE PROOFS.

## TRAVELLING POST OFFICES OF NEWFOUNDLAND

By BILL and DAN MEYERSON

This installment on this very engrossing and interesting subject is due almost entirely to the kind efforts of Stan Calder, BNAPS #326, a resident of Cheshire, England. By his diligent and painstaking work he has accumulated enough material so that another page of cuts can be presented to the members of BNAPS. All collectors interested in this type of material owe Stan Calder a sincere vote of thanks for his research and untiring work in their behalf.

In addition to the new material he has submitted, he has also forwarded a considerable amount of new data concerning earliest and latest dates of use. These changes apply to the dates previously recorded in the February, March and August 1947 issues of BNA TOPICS. They are as follows:

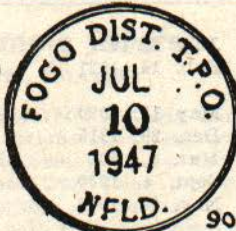
CUT #	EARLY USE	LATE USE	SUBMITTED BY
2.	Feb. 3, 1919	Aug. 3, 1933	Calder
3.	May 26, 1903	Sept. 25, 1918	"
4.	May 21, 1912	Oct. 25, 1947	"
5.	Sept. 8, 1939		"
6.	May 12, 1936	June 19, 1946	"
8.		May 17, 1911	"
9.	July 7, 1912	Sept. 15, 1917	"



10.	July 2, 1921	June 9, 1934	"
11.	Feb. 14, 1921	July 24, 1944	"
13.		Mar. 9, 1913	"
14.	May 18, 1920	Mar. 4, 1931	"
16.	Dec. 20, 1915	July 17, 1919	"
17.	Mar. 6, 1917	Nov. 9, 1918	"
19.	Sept. 4, 1930	Jan. 23, 1944	"
20.	Nov. 24, 1938	Nov. 21, 1946	"
22.		May 2, 1944	"
24.		Mar. 6, 1896	"
25.		Oct. 7, 1897	"
26.	Aug. 15, 1916	Apr. 24, 1930	"
27.	Oct. 12, 1898		"
28.	Aug. 16, 1896		"
30.	July 20, 1942	Oct. 11, 1947	"
32.	May 5, 1911	June 18, 1916	"
33.		May 30, 1920	"
34.	Mar. 3, 1920	July 9, 1930	"
36.		Oct. 25, 1902	"
37.		Dec. 7, 1902	"
38.	Aug. 27, 1905		Moll Calder
38.		Aug. 2, 1918	"
39.		Sept. 9, 1907	"
40.		Nov. 5, 1909	"
41.		Sept. 28, 1902	"
43.		May 11, 1938	"
44.		Sept. 3, 1929	"
45.	Feb. 23, 1927	Jan. 16, 1945	"
47.	July 7, 1922	Nov. 20, 1940	"
48.	Jan. 17, 1941		"
49.		Nov. 1, 1945	"
50.	Nov. 23, 1886	May 20, 1899	"
52.	May 8, 1939		"
53.		May 24, 1937	"
54.		Sept. 3, 1942	"
56.		Aug. 6, 1946	"
57.	Sept. 10, 1925	Sept. 13, 1947	"
59.		Dec. 21, 1945	"
61.	Aug. 3, 1904		"
61.		Oct. 26, 1933	Wood Calder
63.		Sept. 30, 1913	"
64.		Dec. 1, 1930	"
65.	July 4, 1919		"
66.	Aug. 16, 1898		Moll Calder
66.		July 2, 1911	"
67.	Mar. 24, 1904	Jan. 16, 1917	"
68.	Jan. 2, 1908	Oct. 22, 1914	"
69.	Sept. 17, 1923	Oct. 15, 1928	"
70.		Mar. 1, 1947	"
73.	Aug. 2, 1908		"
75.	Aug. 6, 1913	June 2, 1918	"
76.		July 2, 1922	"
79.	July 18, 1911		"
80.	May 22, 1938		"
81.		May 9, 1936	"
84.	Nov. 3, 1938		Wheeler Calder
85.		July 27, 1923	"
86.	Jan. 1, 1913	Jan. 16, 1945	"
87.		Jan. 2, 1948	"

The new illustrations are as follows:

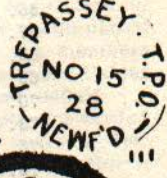
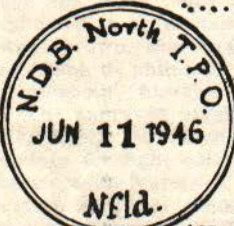
88. "BONAVISTA RY. T.P.O.—NFLD." Apr. 30, 1947 (Calder)



POST OFFICE  
NEWFOUNDLAND

JUN 9 1938

S.S. NORTHERN RANGER.



89. "CON BAY R.P.O.—NFLD." May 9, 1945 Calder)  
 90. "FOGO DIST. T.P.O.—NFLD." Aug. 27, 1946—July 10, 1947 (Calder)  
 91. "LABRADOR T.P.O.—NEWF'D" Sep. 12, 1933—Aug. 4, 1935 (Calder)  
 92. "N'F'L'D RAILWAY T.P.O.—NEWF'D" Oct. 3, 1907—May 12, '08 (Calder)  
 93. "N'F'L'D. RY. T.P.O. A" July 21, 1912 (Calder)  
 94. "N'F'L'D. RY. T.P.O. D" Sep 4, 1911—Oct. 7, 1912 (Calder)  
 95. "N. & W. RAILWAY T.P.O.—NEWF'D." Feb. 26, '06—Aug. 22, '18 (Calder)  
 96. "N. & W. RAILWAY T.P.O. E—NEWF'D" Oct. 14, 1906 (Calder)  
 97. "S.S. NORTHERN RANGER-POST OFFICE NEWFOUNDLAND"  
 June 9, 1938 (Calder)  
 98. "S.S. NORTHERN RANGER—NEWF'D" Aug. 20, '44—Oct. 4, '47 (Calder)  
 99. "NOTRE DAME BAY T.P.O.—NEWF'D" May 5, '13—Dec. 26, '14 (Calder)  
 100. "N.D.B. NORTH T.P.O.—NFLD." June 11, 1946 (Calder)  
 101. "PLACENTIA BAY T.P.O.—NEWF'D" July 27, 1908—Apr. 7, 1917 (Calder)  
 102. "ST. J. & P.A.B. R.P.O.—NEWF'D." Seen on covers used between  
 May 31, 1946—Aug. 31, 1947 (Meyerson Boggs)  
 103. "PLACENTIA BAY T.P.O.—Nfld." May 15, 1947 (Calder)  
 104. "ST. J. & P.A.B. R.P.O. No 2—NEWF'D." Nov. 2, '32—Sep. 6, '44 (Calder)  
 105. "ST. J. & P.A.B. R.P.O. 1—NEWF'D." Aug. 28, 1935 (Calder)  
 106. "ST. J. & P.A.B. R.P.O. 1—NEWF'D." June 6, 1947 (Calder)  
 107. "St. J. & P.A.B. R.P.O. 2—NEWF'D" Apr. 9, 1932 (Meyerson)  
 108. "SYDNEY & PT AUX BASQUES TPO—NEWFD." Apr. 22, '12 (Meyerson)  
 109. "St. J. & P.A.B. R.P.O. 4—NEWF'D." Aug. 7, 1944—Nov '20, 1944 (Calder)  
 110. "SOUTH COAST T.P.O.—NEWF'D" Aug. 9, 1905—Jan. 9, 1911 (Calder)  
 111. "TREPASSEY T.P.O.—NEWF'D" July 16, 1928—Oct. 29, 1929 (Calder)  
 112. "ST. J. & P.A.B. R.P.O.—NFLD." Mar. 17, 1938—Feb. 3, 1939 (Calder)  
 113. "St. J. & P.A.B. R.P.O.—Nfld." June 3, 1946 (Richardson)  
 114. "ST. J. & P.A.B.—R.P.O. NFLD." Aug. 31, 1947 (Boggs)

In addition to the new illustrations pictured we have additional material to start a new page of cuts. However, further information is required, so please send along any and all additions and corrections.

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## Bringing News About People & Stamps

By REV. JOHN S. BAIN

Congratulations to BNAPS'er A. L. McCready, #32, on his 100th issue of **Popular Stamps**. It was a wonderful issue and represents a milestone of achievement in the philatelic literature of BNA that has been accomplished only by hard work on the part of publisher McCready. His devotion to philatelic journalism instead of primarily collecting stamps has been a great help to others in their pursuit of collecting. A Twelve Penny Black to BNAPS'er A. L. McCready!

### BNAPS

The mention of "Popular Stamps" brings another matter for discussion in this column. Phil Atts, who writes the column "Canadian Topics" in "Popular Stamps," has as a sub-line in his heading "Aut scissors aut anvils." This was changed to "The stamp and I." In spite of all the good things he always gives in his column, this new heading makes me think of scrambled eggs. I'll take scissors and anvils any day. But, whether eggs, anvils or scissors, keep up that good column Phil Atts (who is a leading and well known collector of BNA and, of course, a BNAPS'er).

### BNAPS

The Canada Post Office advises that three different cachets have been prepared for use on all mail posted at the Postal Exhibits at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, July 5-10; the Edmonton Exhibition, July 12-17; and the Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition, July 19-24. Covers should be sent to the postmasters before or during the above dates and should have Canadian postage affixed. The Stampede post office and the philatelic exhibition cachets should be of keen interest.

### BNAPS

Watch that Canada, Scott's #C2, airmail go up! A prominent dealer's list does not give mint blocks of four! This stamp is a real sleeper!

### BNAPS

I am in receipt of the Spencer Anderson 1948 price list which should be of interest to readers of this column as it contains United States and Possessions, together with British North America. Its size, 3½x6, permits it to be carried in your pocket

and makes it a handy booklet for reference at Group meetings. You can secure one by sending postage to 65 Nassau St., N. Y. C. 7. Don't forget.

### BNAPS

Things are moving along on plans for the centenary of Canadian stamps. A "Canadian Association for Philatelic Exhibitions" has been formed and lists Walter S. Bayley, President; Fred Jarrett, Vice-President; Cyril Woodhead, Vice-President; F. W. Morgan, Treasurer; and William J. Scott, Secretary.

The application form for membership in "CAPEX" explains the purpose of the Association is the sponsoring of an International Stamp Exhibition in Toronto in 1951 to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Canada's first postage stamp, and later to hold or support other national stamp exhibitions. The objective for CAPEX is a big one which needs the support of everyone interested in stamp collecting. Dues are \$25.00 for Life Membership and \$10.00 for Sustaining Membership. Application forms may be secured from BNAPS'er R. P. Hedley, 452 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.

### BNAPS

Here's some real news about air-mails....it was announced in the Canadian Commons that the Government will carry **regular letter mail by air** at no increase in postage after July 1, 1948. Wow! What Philatelic possibilities that portends.

### BNAPS

A letter from Jack Levine, our Editor, advises that BNA TOPICS will not be published for August—the printer takes himself a vacation in July. So, Jack writes, I can relax for a little while too. Some other excerpts from Jack's letter are worth repeating. He says he's been getting some nice compliments on TOPICS and "actually no credit is due me but to those who, by their contributions, make our magazine the good one it is. All I do is send their material to the printer and he mails them a magazine—as easy as all that, almost."

Well, if Editor Levine can say it's as easy as that to keep having a good magazine, let's keep having a good magazine. It's up to each of us.

## CANADIAN DISCOVERY

Recently discovered in Canadian Official Archives were the remainders of the PRISONER-OF-WAR FRANKS used by Canadian officials to facilitate the sending of gifts and food packages to German prisoners interned in Canada. These stamps, printed in black on red and gummed, served to frank the mail to the prisoner, no postage being required according to international law.

The stamps are, roughly,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and they are printed in sheets of five, straight edges all around, rouletted between. The number originally printed is not known, but it is authoritatively stated to us that less than 400 mint stamps, or 75 sheets, currently are available, and we own the entire supply.

We do not imply that these are postage stamps, nor that they will ever be listed as such in the stamp catalogs. They are in somewhat the same class as the interesting "R. F." French surcharges on United States stamps, except that there is no question of authenticity on these, of which counterfeits abound. They are guaranteed genuine in every sense, each stamp bearing the reading:

	<b>CANADA</b> <b>PRISONER OF WAR MAIL</b> <b>POSTAGE</b> <b>FREE</b>	
P/W		P/W

with each stamp bearing in addition the Official Coat of Arms of the Dominion.

While these interesting stamps are available, we can offer them at \$1 per single, \$4.00 per sheet of five, money refundable for any reason. In the event more than this lot become available at some later date, a remote but nevertheless plausible possibility, we guarantee to refund the purchase price in full to those desiring to return their stamps.

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**CANADIAN SEALS**—complete set all Canadian Crippled Children Easter Seals \$1.00. Price list sheets, blocks, imperf, proofs on request. B. L. Baulch 162 Chatham St., Brantford, Canada (3)

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**CANADA PRECANCELS**—Need scarce items for my collection. Will buy, or trade for your better grade duplicates. Have approvals for interested collectors. H. G. Walburn, R. R. #3, Kelowna, B. C., Canada. (3)

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## FINE NEWFOUNDLAND

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On medium paper.

5c die II—antler pointing to "t" is taller than antler pointing to "a."  
5c die I — antlers even.

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		Block	Single	Block	Single
183	1c green	\$ .16	.15	.25	.04
183A	booklet pane of 4, perf. 13½	15.00	....	....	....
184	1c gray black	.12	.03	.10	.02
184B	booklet pane of 4, perf. 14	15.00	....	....	....
184C	Perf. 14	12.00	3.00	....	.50
185	2c rose	.60	.15	.24	.03
185A	booklet pane of 4, perf. 13½	7.50	....	....	....
186	2c green	.50	.12	....	.02
186B	booklet pane of 4, perf. 14	6.00	....	....	....
186C	2c perf. 14	4.00	1.00	....	.20
187	3c orange brown	.32	.08	.20	.02
187B	3c booklet pane of 4, perf. 14	12.50	....	....	....
187C	booklet pane of 4, perf. 13	15.00	....	....	....
187D	3c perf. 14	12.00	3.00	....	....
188	4c deep violet	3.00	.75	1.00	.07
189	4c rose lake	.32	.08	.20	.02
190	5c violet brown	5.00	1.25	1.50	.07
191	5c deep violet die II	1.00	.25	.20	.02
191A	5c deep violet die I	4.00	1.00	1.00	.10
192	6c dull blue	3.40	.85	4.00	1.00
193	10c olive black	.80	.20	.40	.07
194	14c intense black	1.20	.30	1.20	.30
195	15c magenta	1.40	.35	....	.25
195A	15c perf. 14½	4.00	1.00	....	.50
196	20c gray green	1.50	.37	.50	.10
197	25c gray	2.00	.50	1.50	.30
198	30c ultramarine	16.00	4.00	....	4.00
199	48c red brown	5.00	1.25	2.80	.70
208	7c red brown	.80	.20	1.00	.25
209	8c orange red	.64	.16	.40	.07
210	24c light blue	2.00	.50	2.00	.45
183-210	1c to 48c 20 var. complete	40.00	10.00	....	7.50

## 1933 SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT

212	1c gray black	.40	.10	....	.07
213	2c green	.40	.10	.40	.07
214	3c yellow brown	.80	.20	.75	.15
215	4c carmine	1.00	.25	.40	.06
216	5c dull violet	1.20	.30	.60	.12
217	7c blue	9.00	2.25	....	2.50
218	8c orange red	5.00	1.25	....	1.50
219	9c ultramarine	5.00	1.25	6.00	1.50
220	10c red brown	5.00	1.25	....	.50
221	14c black	15.00	3.75	....	4.00
222	15c claret	13.00	3.25	....	3.50
223	20c deep green	6.00	1.50	....	1.25
224	24c violet brown	24.00	6.00	....	6.50
225	32c gray	26.00	6.50	....	7.00
212-225	1c to 32c, 14 var. complete	100.00	25.00	....	27.50

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