



THE BNA PERFORATOR

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Editor's Post



Sadly I begin my column once again with the news of the passing of 4 of our Study Group members, Allan Aldrich of Winnipeg, Dr. David Hodges of Prince George, Bob Traquair of Toronto and Michael Dicketts of Kingston. Bob was a frequent contributor to the Perforator providing much information on the use and distribution of Gunn Langlois & Co (G15), the GTR perfin (G14) on covers from Stedman Bros and Swift Canadian Company (S4). His exhibit of Canadian Perfins Used on Cover is a BNAPS publication and is available through Ian Kimmerly Stamps (#B4h923.25).

Michael Dicketts passed away on October 18th in Kingston Ontario. Michael was one of the pioneers of the Perfin Study Group first writing in BNA Topics in November 1977 and then going on to serve as Secretary when the Group was first formally constituted in 1980. In the 1990's he returned on a temporary basis as Secretary-Treasurer and Auctioneer. Through the 1980's Michael wrote on a wide range of perfin topics— how to display your collection, the philatelic perforating of some stamps, and defining many of the terms which we still use today (mirror image for instance) to name just some of his interests. He contributed greatly to sorting out some patterns such as the famous "Belleville" and other damaged dies of the various International Harvester perforating machines, on revenues as a source of many perfin patterns, and tracing the history of the modifications to Canadian Explosives/Canadian Industries dies and the Ogilvy Flour Mills dies. Even after he sold his collection in the mid-1990's, he maintained his interest in perfins as his name still appeared from time to time in the Perforator with questions designed to further our collective knowledge. Michael and I exchanged 3 letters over the past couple of years (he did not own a computer) offering what he could on some Perforator articles and being supportive of the Study Group.

The Study group finances are in good order. The late Steve Koning's collection is doing well in the Bob Szymanski auctions and 10% of the sales of Steve' material is accruing to the Study Group. Barry has received a cheque from Bob for

\$118 from recent sales. The increase in postage rates on January 14th has of course raised our costs. Postage for this issue (15 domestic, 4 to the USA and 3 International) was \$48.62 and printing for the 22 copies was \$82.23. After the printing and distribution of this issue the bank balance is about \$850.

I have had a couple of conversations with Gary Tomasson and we have taken a decision that we hope will increase an interest in Canadian perfins, if not the membership of the Study Group. Members of the Perfin Club in the USA, the Perfin Society in Great Britain and the South Pacific Perfin Club have already been advised that the 5th Edition of the Canadian Stamps with perforated Initials is available, free of charge on the BNAPS website. Now we have extended an offer to the recipients of these 3 newsletters to provide their email address to your editor and in return they will receive the monthly 5th Edition CSPI updates and a copy of the latest Perforator. We hope that this initiative will stimulate interest in Canadian perfins. Compared to both the US and Great Britain both of which have many thousands of different perfin users, a Canadian collection of merit is within everyone's reach. Our offer was prominently displayed on the front page of the January/February issue of the USA Bulletin and on page 3 of the Society's February issue which is just out. Currently there are 10 on my list not counting a couple of Dealers.

I am curious about how many members of the Perfin Study Group are actively collecting Canadian perfins and what if any, are their special interests. For myself I started out collecting all issues of all patterns in all positions. I have come to realize that this not practical and so am starting narrow my interests. As you may have guessed from past issues I am focusing on S19, C18, C19, anything with a Nova Scotia connection plus a few others. Have many members on our distribution list given up collecting? Does someone have a special interests that we collectively might help with? It would be great to hear back from the membership on this.

November 2012 changes to the 5th Edition of the Canadian Stamp with Perforated Initials

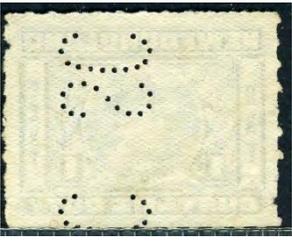
Page	Letter	Additions, Deletions and Comments
3.3	-	at bottom in table, under Model 53 - add C26
5.N. 2	N6	Change latest date from 1966/03/29 to 1966/04/20
5.T.1	T2	Change latest date from 1924/12/17 to 1927/08/04
D.3	-	Last item on page. Change from "Newfoundland Type" to "Found on the NL 168 and NL212."
D.7	-	Add in new Punch DC. "DC unknown user. Found on Quebec Registration Stamps 1870 issue."
H.1	-	At very top, add "(Not to scale). If actual size of proof is required, please contact PerfinEditor@bnaps.org ."

December 2012 changes to the 5th Edition of the Canadian Stamp with Perforated Initials

Page	Letter	Additions, Deletions and Comments
5.A. 2	A4	Change earliest postmark from 1915/08/15 to 1915/ 03/24
5.A. 3	A11	Change earliest postmark from 1925/11/21 to 1925/ 10/01
		Delete See Addendum G
	A12	Delete See Addendum G
5.C.1	C3	Add Stamp # 90
5.C.2	C6	Change earliest postmark from 1944/06/13 to 1944/ 05/27
5.C.7	C23	Add stamp # 147
5.D. 2	D8	Change earliest postmark from 1917/11/15 to 1917/ 07/19
5.N. 3		Change N18 C15 to N18 c15
		Change N19 C16 to N19 c16
		Change N21 D16 to N21 d16
5.N. 7	N22	Change earliest postmark from 1912/12/17 to 1911/ 05/11
5.P.6	P20	Add stamp # 150
		Add stamp # 109
		Change Perfin Factor from A to B
5.R.1	R3	Add stamp # E1
D.7	AEA	The stamp list is now FWT 7, 11 & 15 and FX 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 62, 64, 67 & 71.

February 2013 changes to the 5th Edition of the Canadian Stamp with Perforated Initials

Page	Letter	Additions, Deletions and Comments
5.A.3	A12	Change earliest postmark from 1925/10/27 to 1920/10/24
5.C.6	C20	Change earliest postmark from 1915/11/02 to 1913/08/22
5.C.7	CN	Change Damaged die of C27 to C28.
5.C.4	C13	Remove 1915 Excise .
5.C.11	C29	Add Stamp # 191i
5.C.12	C33	Add Pre cancel Stamp # 12-141
	C34	Add Coil Stamp # 206°
		Add Stamp # FWT19
		Change second FX83 to FX84
		Add °Philatelic at the end of section C34
5.C.13	C35	Add Stamp # MR5
5.C.14	C37	Remove Inland Revenue
5.D.1	D2	Add NL to Country
		Add Stamp # NL105
5.G.1	G4	Change the rating from "C" to "B"
5.G.3	G11	Remove 1935 Customs
5.I.3	I5	Change latest postmark from 1945/11/22 to 1946/10/02
	I6	Change latest postmark from 1945/03/10 to 1946/12/16
		Remove 1934 Excise
5.I.4	I8	Remove Inland War Tax
	I10	Remove Inland War Tax
5.I.5	I11	Add Stamp # C1
5.I.8	I17	Change latest postmark from 1947/-/- to 1947/12/17
5.I.9	I18	Add stamps FX7 and FX42
		Remove Inland War Tax
	I19	Remove Inland War Tax
5.J.1	J1	Change earliest postmark from 1930/01/18 to 1921/09/08
5.L.1	L1	Add stamp # 321
5.M.4	M14	Name changed from MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY to THE MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CO
		Change earliest postmark from 1909/11/14 to 1909/01/28
5.O.4	O13	Change the rating from "B" to "C"
5.P.5	P20	Add cover
5.S.2	S7	Change latest postmark from 1927/11/03 to 1928/08/24
5.S.7	S24	ADDED

S24		STUDEBAKER CORPORATION		
		SOUTH BEND IN	-	-
A		SC	-	US NL
		-		
NFC1				



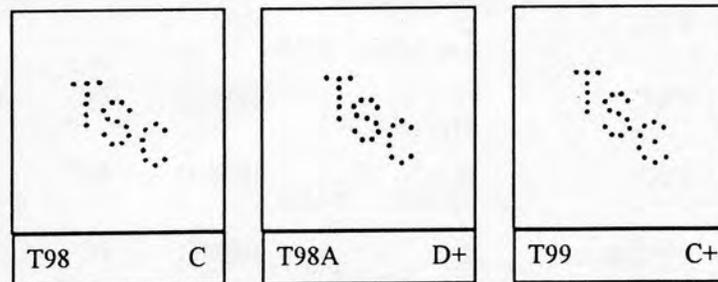
D.8	Page number was D.1 of D.8 but should be D.8 of D.8
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Tuthill Spring Co (T14)

Jim Black



I was surprised to see that the new catalogue provided on the BNAPS publications page still has what I think is the wrong die for (T14) Tuthill Spring Co. The die depicted is for The Spectator Co. of New York (US catalogue number T99). Tuthill used two similar dies to that of the Spectator but without the dot in the centre of the 'C' (US cat. T98 & T98A). The offices for Tuthill are listed as Boston MA. Can the 5th Edition be corrected?



T98	TSC	D 5½;	7-11-8	1926-38	* x	Tuthill Spring Company Boston, MA
T98A	TSC	D 5½;	7-11-8	1917-26	PC	Tuthill Spring Company Boston, MA
T99	TSC(-)	D 5½;	7-11-8	1912-17	* x	The Spectator Company New York, NY

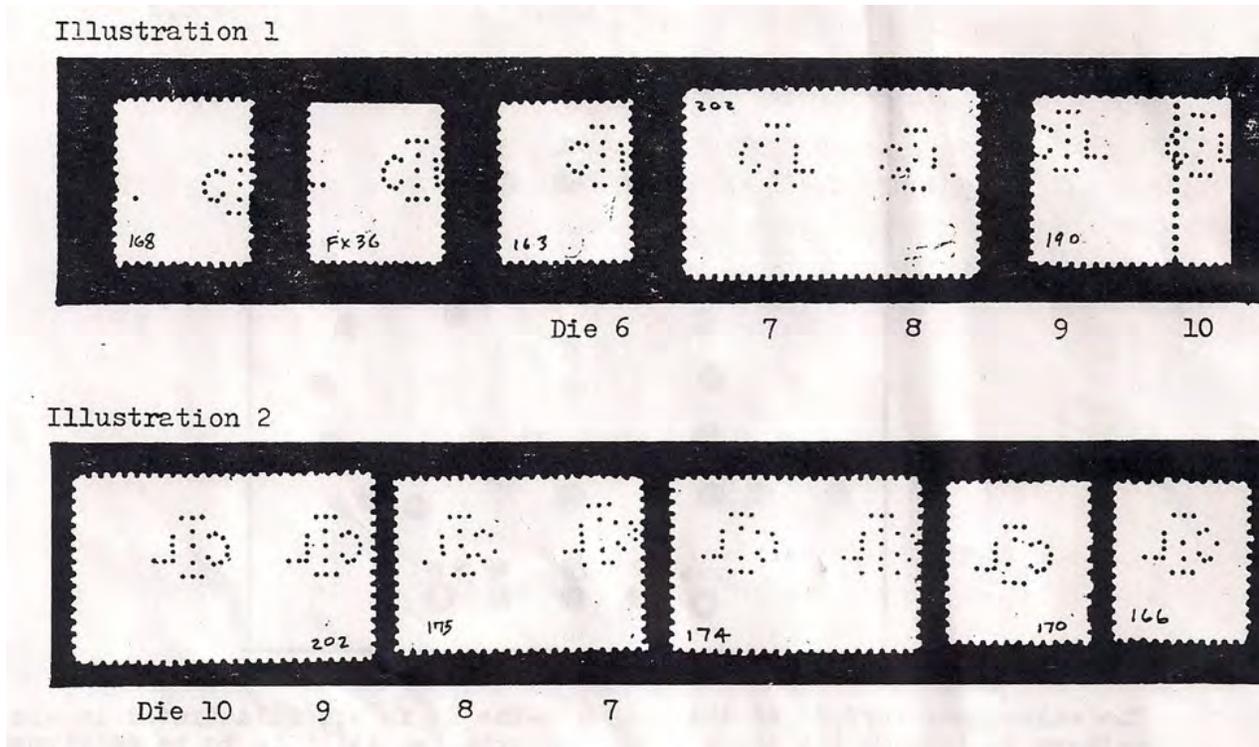
Gary Tomasson responds – “T14 is from the 4th Edition and this is all the information we have. The question is "what is correct" - user's identification, location, contact photograph? What stamp was reported? Who has the stamp? Until we can find the stamp, we do not want to make any changes to the 5th Edition”.

Editor: Is the stamp (or stamps) in question with one of our members? If so please send a scan to Gary Tomasson, Co-Editor of the 5th Edition of Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials (Tomasson@shaw.ca)

In 1992 Conrad Tremblay continued the earlier work of Jon Johnson and the late Jim Catterick and Michael Dicketts in furthering our understanding of the development and plating of the punched patterns of the various dies associated with patterns of Canadian Industries - C48, C18 and C19. The contributions of each of these Study Group members can be viewed on line at the BNAPS website where past issues of the Perforator are available in the Herman Harrison Library. The relevant issues are 1983, Vol.4 No.2; 1985, Vol.6 No.2; 1991, Vol.12 No.2 and 1992, Vol.13 No.5.

Conrad's 1992 article included Image 1 below, confirming dies 7 through 10 for the C18 pattern. He also reported ***“that most perfins I checked were punched by the last half of the perforator (die 6 to 10), making the perfins punched by the first five dies of the perforator extremely scarce”***

Image 1



In a recently acquired lot I was very fortunate to obtain 2 strips of the 3 C18's which shed a little more light on the order of the dies of this machine.

Image 2

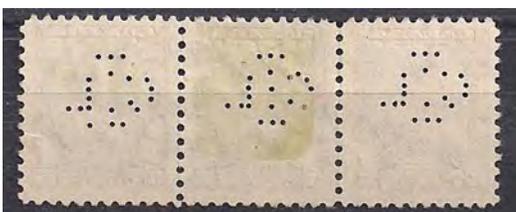


Image 3

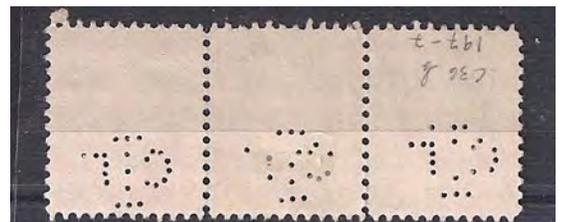
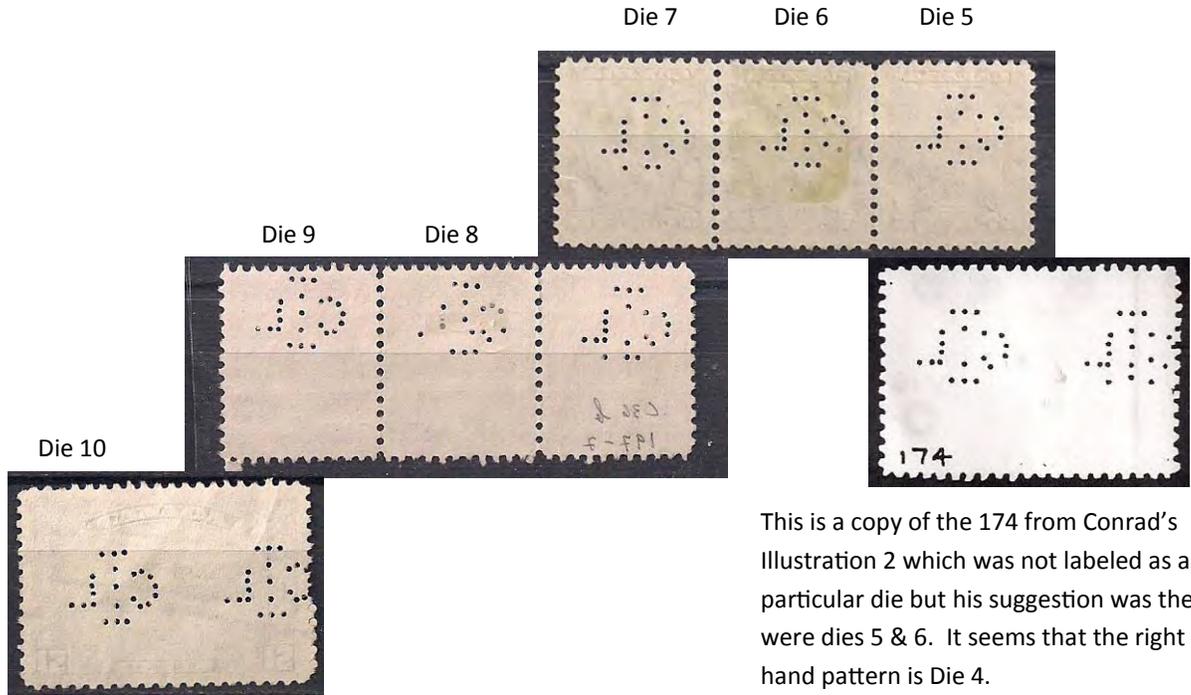


Image 2 is of USC 193 in Position 1 and Image 3 is as marked, USC 197 in Position 7 .

Using Photoshop elements to orient the perfin patterns so they are all in the same position, and one of my own stamps with a complete die 9 and 10, Image 5 shows the die sequence to be as follows:

Image 5



This is a copy of the 174 from Conrad's Illustration 2 which was not labeled as a particular die but his suggestion was they were dies 5 & 6. It seems that the right hand pattern is Die 4.

I can also I think, support Conrad's comment on the scarcity of punches from the 1st 5 dies. I have 77 C18's. I have no examples of Die 4, nor do I have any examples of the punches shown of #170 and #166 in his Illustration 2 (Image 1).

In the process of sorting these C18's I have I think found another Die which I am calling the "short I". I have 4 examples, on 163(1), 167(3), 167(5) and 174(5). The "I" on these stamps does not fit the "I" of Die 9 or 10 or any of the complete "I"s of Conrad's Illustration 1; the stem of the "I" is simply not long enough as shown in Images 6 and 7:

Image 6



Image 7



All of the short "I" 's that I have are on Arch issues. I have 34 C18's on issues following the Arch and none have a short "I" . Is this significant or simply coincidence?

On previous occasions I have asked for scans of other patterns but without success. Hope springs eternal however and I will ask again. Any scans of your C 18's might be helpful in resolving the what the 4 remaining dies are and their sequence.

Both the Vancouver and Winnipeg CPR perforators were retired in the mid 1960's so I believe that any CPR perfins used in the west after that have to be from the Montreal machine.

Surprisingly (to me) I have not given any thought how the Montreal perfins came to be used in the west, after the Winnipeg and Vancouver perforators were retired. Some that I have: (all on CPR envelopes)

- 1967 Calgary, AB to Vancouver business
- 1969 Beiseker, AB to CPR Vancouver
- 1970 Calgary, AB to CPR Vancouver

I do see a trend towards mail to CPR offices. My guess, and it is only a guess, is that a CPR employee, based in Montreal, was traveling in the west and the employee had in hand a selection of perfins that they regularly used on CPR mail. While in the west they continued their practice of using perfins on their outgoing mail.

Another question, how many CPR perfin covers are there from the east (Montreal, etc) after 1965? I have only one, May 15, 1969 (special delivery). If there are not too many Montreal covers, why not - the machine was there.

Eberhard Faber Pencil Company 1904-1988

Jim Black

The company was founded in Manhattan by Eberhard in 1861 as a subsidiary of A. W. Faber in Germany. The name of the Company was A. W. Faber Company. After fire destroyed the plant the Company relocated to Brooklyn in 1872. Over the next few years plants were built in Canada, Germany and Argentina.

As a result of a law suit regarding the Faber name the name of the Company was changed to the Eberhard Faber Pencil Company. The Brooklyn works were closed in 1956 and the Company moved to Pennsylvania. The firm was taken over by the A.W. Faber-Castell Corporation in 1988. The Brooklyn facilities housing the Company were named an historic site by the City in 2007. The Faber perfin (F1) is "A" rated on Canadian issues, known only on #107 (as shown on the examples from the CSPI handbook) and on #237.



Discrepancies Between the Catalogue Image and Samples of the A6 Perfin (ARI, Alberta Railway and Irrigation) – A call for Further Samples

Russell D. Sampson

A recent comparison between a number of samples of the A6 perfin and the contact print used in the 4th and 5th editions of the catalogue shows a significant difference in the diameters of the perforations (see Figure 1 and 2). 1200 dpi scans of the contact print from the 4th edition gives a perforation diameter of 0.49 mm while a 1200 dpi scan of a sample of the A6 from the author's collection gives 0.66 mm for the same perforation.

Figure 1



Figure 2



Personal communications with Gary Tomasson suggested that the difference could be due to placing stacks of stamps through the perforating machine. Tomasson has acquired measurements of the 4 and 5-hole OHMS perfin and found that stacking appears to reduce the perforation diameter by as much as 0.08 mm for the 5-hole and 0.03 mm for the 4-hole. However, the maximum variance of 0.08 mm found by Tomasson is less than half of what was measured on the A6 (0.17 mm). This suggests that the reduction of the A6 perforations shown on the contact print may not be due solely to stacking. Three alternative explanations are as follows.

Tomasson suggested that the original contact print for the 4th edition might have been flawed. However, a highly magnified view of the scan of the contact print does not appear to show any signs of blurring.

The variance is a result of a combination of a flawed contact print and stacking.

The perforating machine was re-drilled like the C3 (CB Curzon Brothers) or C16 perfin (C/GE Canadian General Electric) and the contact print illustrates the perforation diameters prior to re-drilling.

To determine which explanation is the most likely, further examples of the A6 perfin need to be located, scanned and measured. To date all of the samples reported¹ appear to have the larger perforation diameter. It is also interesting that all samples examined by the author also show the same missing perforation. The members are encouraged to examine their collections and send the author (rsampson314@gmail.com) reports and preferably 1200 dpi scans.

NOTES:

1. To date, samples reported to the author are: #89 from the author's collection (Figure 2), two #90's from the collection of Jack Brandt, one #90 from Jim Graham, and one #90 from a recent auction conducted by Bob Szymanski.

Editor's Note: I did a search of the back issues of The Perforator and did find a little something. In March 1989 (Vol. 10 #2) the late Michael Dicketts had a short piece on perforating machines. He lists the A6 perforator as a "suspected" single die machine but the article doesn't say how he drew that conclusion. Nonetheless, I think this does add some weight to the theory that the machine was re-drilled. Also, the fact that all the examples Russell has collected to date have the same missing hole supports Michael's premise that it is a single die machine. When I pointed this out to Russell, he wondered "whether the missing pin may also be a clue to the possibility of re-drilling as it would seem reasonable that any modifications to the machine could result in defects."

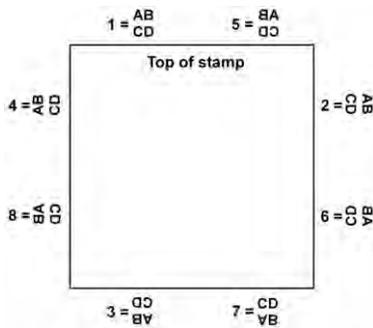
The 1935 Canadian Silver Jubilee stamps were part of an Empire-wide issue commemorating King George V's accession to the throne (Figure 1). They are of unique interest to philatelists as they portray three Kings of England, all of whom occupied the throne in 1936, and also Princess Elizabeth, who became heir apparent. The New Zealand set and the Canada 3¢ stamp are the only Silver Jubilee stamps to include a portrait of Queen Mary.

Figure 1
Canada 1935 Silver Jubilee issue



This article adds to an earlier review by myself and work by Conrad Tremblay. It also includes information on the known positions. I have also included some examples of a few of the interesting Silver Jubilee perfins. Because of the type of machines used to produce perfins for Canadian stamps, all panes (sheets) had to be hand fed into the machines. This produced the potential for eight possible presentations of the perfins on the stamps i.e. any four sides of a sheet with the stamp design face up and a further any of four sides of the sheet with the gummed side up. This is graphically illustrated below (Figure 2). The numbers list the position whilst the letters immediately adjacent to the number are what the viewer will see when he/she looks at the stamp design face up. A graphic nomenclature is used to describe these positions (Figure 3). Figure 4 combines the last two figures.

Figure 2



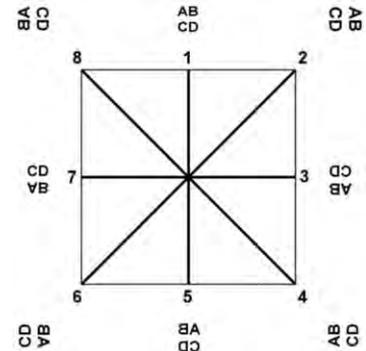
Positions 1 and 5 are the same orientation but the image is reversed for 5
 Positions 2 and 6 are the same orientation but the image is reversed for 6
 Positions 3 and 7 are the same orientation but the image is reversed for 7
 Positions 4 and 8 are the same orientation but the image is reversed for 8

The tables on the next few pages list the 1935 Canadian Silver Jubilee stamps which are known to be perfined. In most cases stamps have been perfined in a number of positions, so that the graphic nomenclature will have more than one limb. Positions 1, 3 and 5 are the commonest positions, in that order with position 1 being the commonest. Positions 6 and 8 are rare. A "♦" mark noted in the value area indicates the stamp is known to be perfined but the position has not been verified. The catalog listing in the table (CSPI Code) refers to the listing according the 5th edition of the *Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials* book prepared by the BNAPS Perfin Study Group. Note that I have listed the official and semi-official perfins used with silver jubilee stamps in the last table.

Figure 3

1	2	3	4
	/	-	\
5	6	7	8
	/	-	\

Figure 4



1935 Canadian Silver Jubilee Perfins and their Positions

CSPI Code	Design	Name of Organization (City)	1c	2c	3c	5c	10c	13c
B2	(B) star	Burroughs Adding Machine Co. (Detroit, MI)		◆	◆			
B15	BT	Bell Telephone (Montreal)						
C8	CCC	Canada Cement Co. (Montreal)	◆					
C10	C (Co)	Codville Co. (Winnipeg)	—	┌	┌		◆	◆
C14	C/GE	Canadian General Electric (Toronto)		—	┌			◆
C15	C/GE	Canadian General Electric (Toronto)	—	┌	┌	┌	◆	
C18	CIL	Canadian Industries Ltd. (Montreal)	┌	┌	┌	┌	┌	┌
C21	CMS	Consolidated Mining and Smelter (Trail)					◆	
C24	CNR	Canadian National Railway (Toronto)	◆		◆			
C25	CNR	Canadian Northern Railway (Toronto)	┌				◆	
C26	CNR	Canadian National Railway (Vancouver)	┌	┌	┌	◆		
C28	CNR	Canadian National Railway (Winnipeg)			◆			
C29	CNR	Canadian National Railway (Montreal)		┌	┌	┌		◆
C34	CPR	Canadian Pacific Railway (Montreal)	┌	┌		┌		◆
C35	CPR	Canadian Pacific Railway (Winnipeg)	┌	┌			◆	
C36	CPR	Canadian Pacific Railway (Vancouver)	┌	┌			◆	
C37	CSL	Canadian Steamship Lines (Montreal)		┌				
C46	CW/C	Canadian Westinghouse Co. (Hamilton)		◆				
C48	CXL	Canadian Explosive (Montreal)	◆					
D2	D (1)	Dennison Manufacturing Co. (Boston, MA)		◆	◆		<	
D4	DG/CO	Dominion Glass (Montreal)						
D6	DM/Co	Dennison Manufacturing Co. (Montreal)	◆				◆	
E2	E	T. Eaton Company (Montreal)		┌	┌			
F4	FS/Co	Finlay, Smith & Co. (Montreal)						
G8	GM/Co	Gordon Mackay & Co. (Toronto)	┌				┌	
G10	GN	Great Northern Railway (St. Paul, MN)	┌					
G17	GWL	Great West Life Assurance (Winnipeg)	◆		┌			
G19	GWL	Great West Life Assurance (Halifax)		—	┌		┌	
G20	GWL	Great West Life Assurance (Montreal)				◆		
G22	GWL	Great West Life Assurance (St. John, NB)						
G23	GWL	Great West Life Assurance (Calgary)	?					

1935 Canadian Silver Jubilee Perfins and their Positions (continued)

CSPI Code	Design	Name of Organization	1c	2c	3c	5c	10c	13c
I4	IHC	International Harvester of America (London, ON)	◆		└		◆	
I5	C (HI)	International Harvester (North Battleford, SK)						
I6	C (HI)	International Harvester (Yorkton, SK)		◆	└			
I7	C (HI)	International Harvester (Estevan, SK)		◆				
I8	C (HI)	International Harvester (Brandon, MB)				◆	└	
I10	C (HI)	International Harvester (Calgary)		└		◆		
I11	C (HI)	International Harvester (Edmonton)	└	└				
I12	C (HI)	International Harvester (Quebec)	└	◆				
I13	C (HI)	International Harvester (Hamilton)	└	└			└	
I14	C (HI)	International Harvester (Winnipeg)	◆		└			
I15	C (HI)	International Harvester (London, ON)		◆				
I16	C (HI)	International Harvester (Montreal)		└	└	└	└	└
I17	C (HI)	International Harvester (Ottawa)			└			
I18	C (HI)	International Harvester (Regina)						
I19	C (HI)	International Harvester (St. John, NB)		◆		◆	└	
I20	C (HI)	International Harvester (Saskatoon)	└		◆	◆		
I21	C (HI)	International Harvester (Winnipeg)						
I22	C (HI)	International Harvester (Vancouver)			◆		◆	
L8	LSC	Lake Superior Corp. (Sault Ste Marie, ON)		└	└		└	
M4	M (c/C)	McClary Manufacturing Co. (London, ON)		└		◆		
M6	M (c/C)	McClary Manufacturing Co. (Montreal)		◆				
M12	M-H	Massey-Harris Co. Ltd. (Montreal)	└			◆		
M17	MLI/Co	Metropolitan Life (Ottawa)						
M23	MR/MC	Montreal Rolling Mills (Montreal)	└		└			
M24	MS/W	Montreal Stencil Works (Montreal)			└		◆	
N1	NA/LIFE	North American Life Assurance Co. (Toronto)					◆	
N15	NLY	New York Life Insurance Co. (Montreal)	└		└			
N17	NLY	New York Life Insurance Co. (Quebec)	◆	└	└	◆	◆	
N18	NLY	New York Life Insurance Co. (Vancouver)			└		◆	
N22	NLY	New York Life Insurance Co. (Toronto)						◆
N23	NLY	New York Life Insurance Co. (Winnipeg)	◆	└				◆

1935 Canadian Silver Jubilee Perfins and their Positions (continued)

CSPI Code	Design	Name of Organization	1c	2c	3c	5c	10c	13c
O1	OAG	Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp. (Toronto)						
O6	OFM/Co	Olgivie Flour Mills (Winnipeg)	-			◆		
O7	OFM/Co	Ogilvie Flour Mills (Fort William, ON)				◆		
O12	OHN	Osler, Hammond & Nanton (Winnipeg)						
P5	PD	Parke, Davis & Co. (Montreal)	◆	<		└	*	
P6	PD	Parke, Davis & Co. (Winnipeg)						
P13	P&L	Pratt & Lambert Bridgeburg, ON)	-	└	└	└	└	
R3	RIC(o)/LD	Royal Insurance Co. (Montreal)		└	└			
R5	R&Q/COS	Royal & Queens Insurance (Montreal)		-	└			
R6	R&Q/COS	Royal & Queens Insurance (Vancouver)						
R7	R&Q/COS	Royal & Queens Insurance (Montreal)		∨	Y	◆		
S1	S	Swift Canadian Co. Ltd. (Toronto)						
S2	.S.	Swift Canadian Co. Ltd. (Moose Jaw, SK)						
S4	S	Swift Canadian Co. Ltd. (Moncton, NB)	◆	-		└		
S10	SC/C	Steel Company of Canada (Hamilton, ON)						
S21	SUN/LIFE	Sun Life Assurance (Montreal)	└		└	◆		
S22	SUN/LIFE	Sun Life Assurance (Montreal)	└	└	└	└	└	◆
S22-1	SUN/LIFE	Sun Life Assurance (Halifax, NS)		└				
S22-2	SUN/LIFE	Sun Life Assurance (St. John, NB)						
S22-3	SUN/LIFE	Sun Life Assurance (Quebec, PQ)		└		└	└	
S22-4	SUN/LIFE	Sun Life Assurance (Trois-Rivieres, PQ)						
S22-5	SUN/LIFE	Sun Life Assurance (Sherbrooke, PQ)		└				
S22-6	SUN/LIFE	Sun Life Assurance (Ottawa, ON)	└		└			
S22-7	SUN/LIFE	Sun Life Assurance (North Bay, ON)			-			
S22-9	SUN/LIFE	Sun Life Assurance (London, ON)						
S22-10	SUN/LIFE	Sun Life Assurance (Guelph, ON)						
S22-11	SUN/LIFE	Sun Life Assurance (Windsor, ON)						
S22-14	SUN/LIFE	Sun Life Assurance (Winnipeg, MB)			-			
S22-15	SUN/LIFE	Sun Life Assurance (Regina, SK)						
S22-16	SUN/LIFE	Sun Life Assurance (Saskatoon, SK)						
S22-17	SUN/LIFE	Sun Life Assurance (Edmonton, AB)				◆		

1935 Canadian Silver Jubilee Perfins and their Positions (continued)

CSPI Code	Design	Name of Organization	1c	2c	3c	5c	10c	13c
S22-18	SUN/LIFE	Sun Life Assurance (Calgary, AB)	┌			┌		
T12	TRAV	Travelers Insurance (Montreal)	┌	┌	┌	┌		
W3	WBR	Warwick Brothers & Rutter (Toronto)				┌		
W7	WHM	W.H. Malkin & Co. (Vancouver)	┌					
W9	WJG	W.J. Gage Co. (Toronto)	┌		◆	┌	┌	
W13	WR/Co	William Rennie Co. Ltd, (Toronto)		┌				
W15	WT&Co	William Tyrrell (Toronto)		◆	┌		┌	
W16	WU	Western Union Telegraph Co. (St. John, NB)		◆	◆		◆	
W18	WW/JR	William Wrigley Jr. Co. (Toronto)		┌	┌	┌		

Canada 1935 Silver Jubilee: Official and Semi-official Perfins

CSPI Code	Design	Name of Organization	1c	2c	3c	5c	10c	13c
L1	LA	Legislative Assembly, Ontario	┌	┌		┌	┌	┌
N3	ND	Department of National Defence	┌	┌	┌	┌		
O8	OH/MS	Dept. of Finance (OHMS)	┌	┌	┌	┌	┌	┌
P19	PS	Province of Saskatchewan	┌	┌	┌	┌	┌	┌
Q1	Q/CLQ/C	Quebec Liquor Commission		┌	┌	┌	◆	
W5	WC/B	Workers Compensation Board of B.C.	┌	┌			┌	┌

◆ = Perfin known on stamps but position not identified

Original List compiled by Conrad Tremblay, L'Assomption, Quebec, Canada. Added to by Neil Donen.

Figure 5



I have included a number of examples which may be of interest to the reader. Because the stamps were placed in to the perfinning machine manually, they were not always aligned correctly to the stamps. Figure 5, on the previous page, is such an example. Note the diagonal slant of the perfins (I have reversed the image as seen from the back).

The next example (Figure 6) is a copy of an interesting cover sent to me by Mark Fennel. The stamps bear the International Harvester (IHC), Brandon perfin (I8). However the envelope is self-addressed to McDonalds Consolidated of Regina. The postmark, dated 12 May 1936, is that of the Reston & Wolsely RPO. The 1¢ stamp has the Weeping Princess variety, which occurs on the upper right pane of plate 1 in position 21. This is the only example I have ever seen perfinned. The story becomes more interesting as it would appear to be virtually impossible for the cover to have been mailed from Brandon given the postal cancel indicating the routing. Fennel notes, based on his experience in the wholesale hardware business in the late 1930's, that it was not uncommon to receive payment of accounts in the form of cheques, paper money and the odd cents in stamps. He opines that the dealer had a few cents credit with IHC, who wishing to clear their books, did so with perfinned postage stamps. A second speculation is that the stamp was not originally cancelled. It was common practice during the 1930's, the height of the depression, for people to soak off the uncanceled stamp and reuse it.

Figure 6

1935 1¢ Silver Jubilee stamp perfinned International Harvester (Brandon) with Weeping Princess variety (See example below)

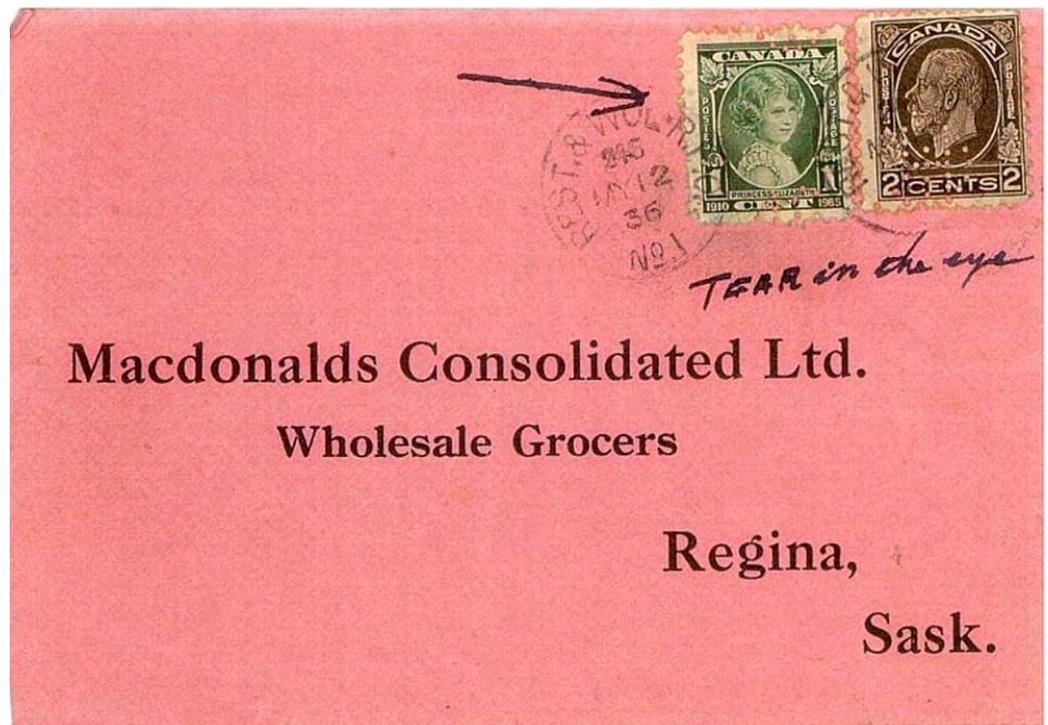


Figure 7 shows a double OHMS perfin on the lower 2¢ stamp. It is not clear how this may have come about, but as it was common practice to perfin stamps stacked upon one another, it is quite possible that when the stamps were moved for the adjacent stamp to be perfinned the stamp was not repositioned. This item has garnered some attention and discussion, with some individuals believing it to be a forgery.

The final example, Figure 8, is a large block of 3¢ 1935 Silver Jubilee stamps perfinned GWL (Great West Life). Large blocks such as these are uncommon. This one of the largest blocks of perfinned stamps found with this issue.

References

Donen, N. Perfins of the 1935 Silver Jubilee Omnibus issue. *BNA Perforator*. 2002; April: Volume 23, No.2. Whole #116.
 Tremblay, C. A Checklist of Canadian Perfin Positions. *BNA Perforator*. 2002; February: Volume 23, No.1. Whole #115.



Figure 7

2¢ Silver Jubilee stamp double perforated OHMS.

Figure 8

Large block of 3¢ stamps perforated GWL. Note gum side image reversed to make perfin readable.



I thought I might summarize those requests for additional information or scans of patterns that assist in answering some outstanding questions. The member and their contact information is provided.

- Scans of the B15 pattern on large stamps or partial patterns from 2 dies on small stamps. These will help with establishing the die sequence of the 10 die machine. (Jim Graham – jdgraham2@gmail.com)
- Scans of S19 with readable Toronto, Windsor, Peterborough, Fort William, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary CDS cancels and more than one die strike on large or small stamps to help establish the die sequence of these 5 die machines. . (Jim Graham – jdgraham2@gmail.com)
- Scans of A6 patterns to assist in determining if this machine was re-drilled (Russell Sampson - rsampson314@gmail.com)
- New perfin positions for Jubilee issues (Neil Donen – ndonen@shaw.ca)
- Scans of C18 perfins to assist in determining the first 4 dies of this 10 die machine. (Jim Graham – jdgraham2@gmail.com)
- Late usage (1965 and after) of the C34 pattern to see if we can determine if the machine actually changed location from Montreal to somewhere in the West. (Jim Graham – jdgraham2@gmail.com)
- Scan of the stamp with the T14 pattern shown in the 5th Edition to determine which US company used the pattern on Canadian stamps (Gary Tomasson— tomasson@shaw.ca)

International Harvester of Canada C1 Airmail Issues

Jim Graham



In the last issue I corrected a mis-identification the late Steve Koning and I made. We has assigned 2 C1's with may missing holes to Montreal (I16). A reading of the Air Mail Slogans of Canada, the handbook edited by Cecil Coutts and Daniel Rosenblat clearly established that the cancel on our copies of the C1 were never used in Montreal. There were however in use in several Ontario and western Canada locations which also had International Harvester perforators. The 5th Edition of CSPI currently has only London Ontario as a known location for this issue. That is until this December when the stamp shown here, a C1 from Edmonton (I11), was auctioned on eBay. It sold for the modest sum of \$5.65 . Does anyone know what sort of cancel this is????

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