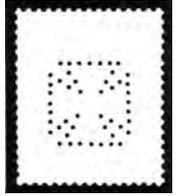




THE BNA PERFORATOR



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Editor's Post:

§This month we welcome Tony Parker as the newest member of the Study Group. And Tony has made his initial contribution to our newsletter with a listing of missing se-tenant perfins on page 14.

§The costs for this issue are down slightly. Printing was \$26.67 (at 11.5¢ a page for colour and 2¢ for B&W) and \$46.87 for postage making a total of \$73.54. There is one less copy to mail to Canada. This is the last issue to be mailed to those members without internet connections at the current postal rates. The new rates no doubt will be substantially higher. If there are no changes there will be 14 copies mailed to Canadian addresses and 6 to foreign; 4 to the USA, 2 to Australia and 1 to the Netherlands.

§Barry Senior received an email from Ed Fraser inquiring about Thomas Cook “underground” mail. The article in the 4th Quarter issue of Topics on this subject prompted his contacting the Study Group. Although Thomas Cook did not perfin stamps in Canada, some of you may have perfins or covers from other Countries. If you have an interest Ed can be contacted at edfraser@gmail.com. If you need his mailing address you can contact either Barry or I.



§The 85th Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society will be held at the Lord Nelson Hotel in Halifax on the above-noted dates. The Lord Nelson is located adjacent to our Public Gardens and Spring Garden Road, the centre of shopping and dining in downtown Halifax. The Lord Nelson was built in 1925-27 by a consortium led by Canadian Pacific and corner card envelopes of the Hotel can be found with Canadian Pacific C34 (Montreal) perfins. I will be around on May 30th and would love to get together for a coffee with any Study group member who is planning to attend that day.

§The last of Gary Tomasson's award winning exhibit of faked 5 hole OH/MS perfins appear on Pages 5 to 8. On behalf of the membership I want to thank Gary for sharing the information in the exhibit with us. Certainly with the amount of 5 hole material you can find in some auction houses and on eBay the “caveat emptor” rule most certainly applies.

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SUN LIFE COVERS (S22)

Jim Graham

The 4th Edition of the Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials included a section of the S22 perforating machines of Sun Life Assurance Company. Currently this section is not included in the 5th Edition; perhaps someday I can convince the Editors to change their minds. In the meantime I continue to try and finish correctly placing the dies of those patterns that Conrad Tremblay did not and to dream of the desk top software that will identify the dies through a process of scanning and matching. I had occasion to visit with Doug Lingard in Ottawa and to go through his collection of S22 covers, some of which I purchased. I have compiled a list cover dates from his collection as well as CDS postmarks from my own collection. I would appreciate anything you can add which would fill in the blanks or correct the information currently included.

S22 SUN LIFE COVERS			
CITY	EARLIEST DATE	LATEST DATE	NOTES
Halifax	DEC 13 1926 CVR	NOV 13 1936 CVR	
Saint John		DEC 1 1937	
Quebec		JUL 20 1937 CVR	
Trois Riviere	AUG 6 1927 CDS	APR 11 1935 CDS	
Sherbrooke		APR 22 1937 CVR	
Ottawa	MAR 3 1924 CDS	JUL 22 1936 CDS	
North Bay		FEB 16 1937 CVR	
Toronto		FEB5 1925 CVR	
London		JAN 13 1936 CDS	
Guelph		JUN 3 1935 CVR	
Windsor		JUN 20 1932 CVR	
Peterborough	DEC 8 1923 CDS	FEB 14 1933 CVR	
Fort William			
Winnipeg	?/?/1929 CDS		
Regina	DEC 31 1931 CDS		
Saskatoon	JUN 6 1927 CVR	SEP 19 1934 CDS	
Edmonton	AUG 31 1926 CC	NOV 25 1935 CDS	
Calgary	APR 23 1930 CDS	SEP 4 1936 CDS	
Vancouver		SP 13 1934 CDS	

My contact information is on the front page. Many thanks and I am always on the lookout for S22's.

Updates to the CSPI 5th Edition

DECEMBER		
4.3		Add to 1 st line "... Australia(AU), Trinidad & Tobago(TT) and Ireland(IE)"
5.T.3	T13	Add to ADDENDA & NOTES Found on Vancouver cover.
A.2		Change Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada Waterloo ON 1914/09/30 M12 to M13
		Change Provincial Treasurer Regina SK 1924/09/10 P14 & P15 P18 & P19
B.3		In top left hand cover, under N30 N31 change "... vertical parts of the "N" in N28. N29 has the ..." to N30. N31
		Under T6 T7 T8 change "...All of the above are "only" found in Positions 2 and 4." to usually
C.2		At very top of page remove the 1 beside TOP 1
D.1		Add
		 <p>Used by John Lyding, of the USA, between 1985 & 2003 on ship mail and is reported by the Catalog of United States Perfins as philatelic.</p>
D.3		Under C.H. add including NL257
		Under Co. add including OST33

JANUARY		
5.C.4	C14	Add stamp number 237
5.C.9	C26	Add stamp number 532
5.C.10	C28	Add stamp number 488, 489 & 666
5.C.14	C37	Add stamp number 237
5.C.16	C46	Add stamp number 317
5.G.3	G10	Add stamp number 320
5.G.6	G22	Add stamp number 162
5.I.3	I6	Add stamp number FX3
5.I.4	I8	Add stamp number 116
	I10	Add stamp number FX41
5.I.5	I11	Add stamp number 214
5.I.9	I19	Add stamp number 256
5.I.11	I26	Add stamp numbers 41, 69 & 79
5.J.3	J11	Add stamp number 165a
5.L.1	L1	Add stamp numbers 592, 644, 645, 646 & 647
5.M.6	M24	Add stamp number 250
5.N.2	N8	Add stamp number 285
5.N.6	N20	Add stamp number 318 & 354
5.N.7	N23	Add stamp numbers 143 & 146

	N24	Add stamp numbers 277 & 316
5.O.2	O7	Add stamp number 112
5.O.4	O12	Add stamp number 237
5.P.2	P6	Add stamp number 149
5.P.6	P20	Delete stamp number 154 and add stamp number 153
5.R.2	R5	Add stamp number 120
5.S.2	S4	Add stamp number 120
5.S.3	S10	Add stamp number 352
5.S.6	S21	Add stamp number 61 & 405
5.W.2	W6	Add stamp number 111
5.W.3	W7	Add stamp number 119
5.W.4	W13	Add stamp number 114
5.W.5	W15	Add stamp number 163
D.9		Under TGTC change "TGTC Toronto General Trusts Corporation on Ontario Stock Transfer Tax stamps." to "TGTC Toronto General Trusts Corporation on found FWT11. "
E.1		Add under BENT PIN " BLIND PIN – When perforating pin makes an indentation in the stamp without cutting through it. Sometimes is the result of too many sheets of stamps in the perforator."
F.2		On last line of the page change 08 to 08
H.1		Change A8 to A11
H.2		Change A9 to A12
H.3		Change C5 to C6
		Change C15 to C16
H.4		Change C61 to C46
H.5		Change J8 to J10
		Move all of L1 from page H.10 to the bottom of page H.5
		Change O3 to O4 and move to the top of page H.6
H.6		Change O7 to O8
H.8		Change O8 to O9
H.9		Change O9 to O10 and move S2 to the bottom of page H.9 from page H.10
H.10		W9 and W10 are now on page H.10 Under W10 change Made c1888 to 1887
H.11		W15 is now on page H.11 and there is no page H.12

Faked 5 Hole OH/MS Perfins (08)

Editor

IDENTIFICATION 5-hole OH/MS STAMPS

HOLE BY HOLE FAKE

Code - M14-S10-O9

The distance between Die's A and B is 0.25 mm too small; whereas, the distance between Die's B and C is correct. There are not enough holes in Die A or Die C to assign a Key Hole Code. The stamp was found on the west coast of Canada.



M14-S10-O9
Fake

HOLE NO.	SIZE (mm)	MEASUREMENTS	
		(mm)	(°)
H7	0.69	-	-
O1	0.69	0.07	270
M5	0.69	0.10	330
S8	0.68	0.10	50
O9	0.66	0.09	260
M14	0.70	0.13	45
S10	0.70	0.11	85

HOLE BY HOLE FAKE

Code - M13-S5-H9

This is a mint stamp. Note: the missing hole at "S8". The die was most likely made by super imposing a genuine perfin over the stamp and perforating the fake one hole at a time. This stamp was found on the west coast of Canada.

HOLE NO.	SIZE (mm)	MEASUREMENTS	
		(mm)	(°)
H7	0.64	-	-
O1	0.65	-	-
M5	0.64	0.12	60
S8	-	-	-
H9	0.66	0.11	270
M13	0.65	0.20	70
S5	0.68	0.18	70

Fake Mint



M13-S5-H9

HOLE BY HOLE FAKES

Examples

All stamps were found on the west coast of Canada.



M5-O8-H2



M2-H6-O10



M12-S10-H5



M3-S5-H1

HOLE BY HOLE FAKE

Code - S10-M5-H5

The distance between the two dies is correct. This stamp was found on the west coast of Canada.

Fake



S10-M5-H5

HOLE NO.	SIZE (mm)	MEASUREMENTS	
		(mm)	(°)
H7	0.68	-	-
O1	0.69	-	-
M5	0.70	0.20	90
S8	0.68	0.20	120
H5	0.65	0.10	130
O10	0.68	0.10	245
S10	0.68	0.21	135

HOLE BY HOLE FAKE

Code - M10-S10-O4

These could be from a single die machine but most likely both stamps were made simultaneously by super imposing a genuine stamp on both stamps (one on top of the other) and perforating one hole at a time. These stamps were found on the west coast of Canada.

Bottom Fake

Top Fake

HOLE NO.	SIZE (mm)	MEASUREMENTS	
		(mm)	(°)
H7	0.69	-	-
O1	0.66	-	-
M5	0.69	0.11	180
S8	0.65	0.10	175
O4	0.66	0.12	230
M10	0.69	0.15	175
S10	0.69	0.13	185



M10-S10-O4



M10-S10-O4

HOLE BY HOLE FAKES

Examples

All stamps were found on the west coast of Canada.

Fake

Fake

Fake



M3-H6-O7



M3-S7-O9

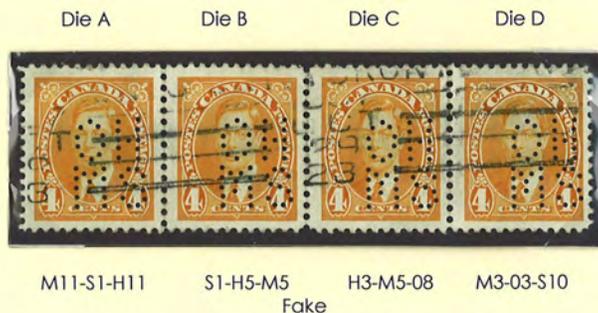


H8-M14-S5

FAKE STRIP

Code - M11-S1-H11, S1-H5-M5, H3-M5-08, M3-03-S10

This strip of four is fake as no missing hole can be seen at "S9." All dies are different; therefore, the dies were made one hole at a time in each die. This strip was found in Eastern Canada.



Die A - M11-S1-H11

HOLE NO.	SIZE (mm)	MEASUREMENTS	
		(mm)	(°)
H7	0.70	-	-
O1	0.70	-	-
M5	0.70	0.15	90
S8	0.70	0.20	135
M11	0.71	0.22	95
S1	0.71	0.20	130
H11	0.70	0.15	135

Die B - S1-H5-M5

HOLE NO.	SIZE (mm)	MEASUREMENTS	
		(mm)	(°)
H7	0.68	-	-
O1	0.70	0.08	300
M5	0.70	0.11	320
S8	0.70	0.10	240
M14	0.74	0.11	230
S1	0.70	0.15	150
H5	0.70	0.14	190

Die C - H3-M5-08

HOLE NO.	SIZE (mm)	MEASUREMENTS	
		(mm)	(°)
H7	0.69	-	-
O1	0.67	-	-
M5	0.70	0.13	20
S8	0.70	0.10	135
H3	0.71	0.15	105
O8	0.70	0.11	230
S11	0.68	0.10	70

Die D - M3-O3-S10

HOLE NO.	SIZE (mm)	MEASUREMENTS	
		(mm)	(°)
H7	0.69	-	-
O1	0.70	0.06	270
M5	0.70	0.12	340
S8	0.69	0.10	45
O3	0.70	0.12	75
M3	0.70	0.15	330
S10	0.70	0.12	90

GENUINE AND FAKE 5-hole OH/MS STAMPS

Can you tell a genuine stamp from a fake stamp?

Examples

M5-S1-H10



Fake

0-0-0



Genuine

Poor, not coded



Fake

PHILATELIC ISSUE

Royal Visit Cover

Based on Postal records neither the Department of Finance nor the Financial Branch of the Post Office was perforating stamps on May 15th, 1939. All stamps are genuine as proved by coding.

One must assume the stamps were perforated as a favour.

Hand cancelled with OTTAWA / 14 / MY 15 / 39 / CANADA



The 1¢ stamp was perforated with the 5-hole OH/MS Dies III & IV, the 2¢ with Die III and the 3¢ with Die III & IV.

CONCLUSIONS

Seven Points

- The Key Code Hole system can easily identify genuine 5-hole OH/MS stamps and the various fake 5-hole OH/MS stamps.
- Fake 5-hole OH/MS stamps can be found on the 1911-1925, King George V 'Admiral' issued stamps to the May 15th, 1939 'Royal Visit' issued stamps.
- More fake 5-hole OH/MS stamps were found in Western Canada collections than in Eastern Canada collections.
- Rare 5-hole OH/MS stamps have a much higher failure rate.
- Most fake 5-hole OH/MS stamps are made by the 'hole by hole' method.
- There are at least five known fake perforating machines: 2 with one die, 1 with a one and a half die and 2 with two dies.
- On pictorial stamps the perforating is generally done with Die I and ½ of Die II on first stamp, ½ of Die II and all of Die III on the second stamp and Die IV and Die V on the third or last stamp.

A recent purchase of a few GWL perfins has prompted this article. Most of the stamps purchased were the G17 pattern; however 3 were identified as the G16 pattern. The 5th Edition of the CSPI handbook indicates that this latter pattern was created by the Great West Life perforating machine located in Detroit Michigan with usage beginning with the Mufti issue and ending with the Karsh. My curiosity was aroused when I noticed that one of the 3 stamps had been cancelled in Swift Current Saskatchewan (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2) which is rather a long way from Detroit.

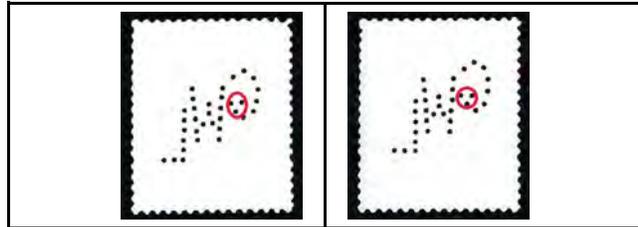
The patterns below are from the 5th Edition and the illustration showing the difference between G16 and G17 is from Addendum B



G16



G17



Addendum B

Addendum B states "In G17, the hole below the crossbar on the "G" is centered on the two holes above it. G16 has a fuller curve on the bottom of the "G" ".



Fig. 1

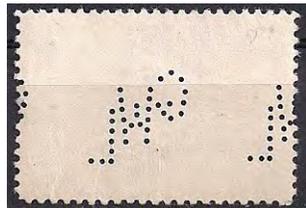


Fig. 2

To my eye, the pattern in Fig. 2 seemed to match Addendum B's description of the G16 pattern but the CDS cancel could not be confused for anything other than Swift Current, Saskatchewan¹.



Fig. 3

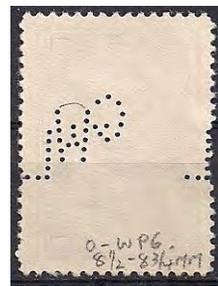


Fig 4



Fig. 5

The other 2 stamps identified as G17's and the one in my own collection did not have a discernable cancel information that was helpful. I then examined all the G16's I have and found 2 additional items to further my curiosity. The first is this 1937 1¢ Royal Visit.

The "off-centre" hole in the G crossbar in Fig. 4 suggests this is the G16 pattern from Detroit but the cancel is clearly Winnipeg (Fig. 5). The pencil markings (Fig. 4) of an earlier collector are interesting ; it appears as if the distance between the top stems of the "W" has been measured. Perhaps there was some doubt in the mind of the collector that this stamp could have been perforated in Detroit.

1. Google maps didn't locate any Swift Current communities in the USA

Finally there is this example. The pair of 3¢ Admirals in Figure 6 are perforated in both position 1, partially and position 2, completely. The “G” in position 2 appears to me to be the G16 “G”, while the “G” in position 1 seems to be the G17 “G”.



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

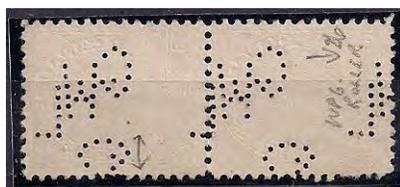


Fig. 8



Fig. 9

The points of comparison from Addendum “B” I think are apparent. The “G” in Fig. 7 has the more pointed bottom and evenly spaced 3 hole configuration while the “G” in Fig. 8 has the more rounded bottom and unevenly spaced 3 hole configuration.

The enlarged Fig. 9 shows a discernable “--nnipeg” in the roller cancel. The “26” might be the year and perhaps someone with more knowledge of cancelling devices could confirm or correct my impression.

Discussion: The reason that postage stamps were perforated is well accepted. I think there are three purposes which companies used their perforated stamps.

1. To use as postage for their regular mailings
2. To use as pre-paid postage on return envelopes
3. To use to pay the government tax on certain financial transactions.

We all have in our collections examples of these 3 uses. Which of these reasons would possess the Detroit office of Great Life Assurance to perforate Canadian stamps from 1937 to 1954? Did Great West Life policy holders in southern Ontario conduct its business with the Detroit office? Perhaps the machine simply moved across the river to Windsor Ontario. This could be validated by finding the G16 pattern with Windsor cancels or cancels from other southern Ontario towns from pre-stamped return envelopes. This would also be true if the accounts were serviced from Detroit.

There is a legitimate reason for the G16 pattern to turn up with western Canada cancels. We have 2 examples of perforating machines that made long distance moves. The Canadian National C24 machine moved from Toronto to Alberta and the Swift Canadian S4 machine from Saskatoon to Moncton. Perhaps the machine in the Detroit office did in fact arrive in Winnipeg.

Finally, why does our own Catalogue list the earliest date as 1933/06/13 when the first stamp listed (the 1¢ Mufti) was not issued until 1937?

2. A quick email to the library in Windsor elicited the information that Great West is listed in a 1937 city directory as having an office at 345 Ouelette Street and the 1953 city directory gives the exact same address. Thanks to Lea!

What can the US perfin usage of Great West Life tell us. There are 5 Great West Life patterns known and although the pattern is different for four of them, the same sort of “system” of code holes seems to be in use. The office in Minneapolis used GW/L has no code hole while other offices using the GW/L have an identifying code hole. The Canadian G17 pattern is from Winnipeg, the Canadian Head Office for Great West Life (as the receipt in Fig. 10 attests). Is the reason the Minneapolis office pattern has no code hole because it was the Head Office for the Company operations in the US?

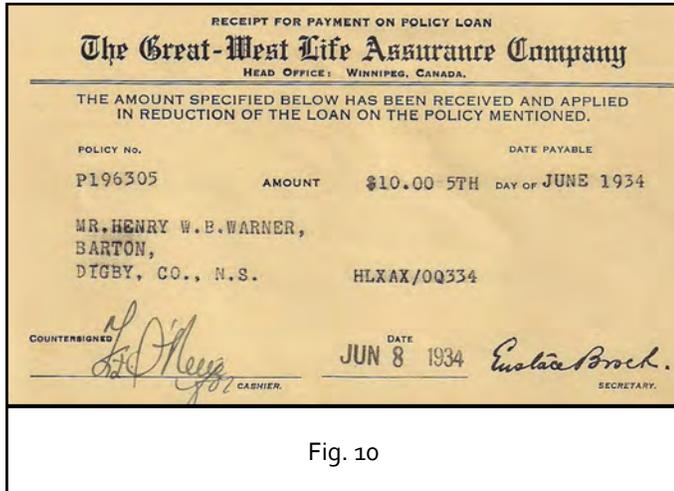


Fig. 10

A brief internet search determined only that the company was founded in Fargo North Dakota and incorporated in Kansas.

Here are the US patterns attributed to Great West Life, the US catalogue number and the RF rating. The outlier is the 2nd listing for Detroit which uses the Canadian pattern configuration.

G198 C+	G199 C+	G199.5 A	G200 B	G201 C+
Minneapolis 1926-40	Chicago 1922-32	Unknown	Detroit 1926-32	Detroit 1938

The dates given with the locations are based on known issues. The single date for G201 denotes the period of use of the “Prexy” issues which was in use from 1938 to 1953 (see Fig. 11). These are almost the exact dates listed for the Canadian G16 pattern al. Ron Whyte does have a G201 on a Scott #901 which could very well be the latest known use for this pattern (see Fig.12) and amend the US Catalogue date to 1940.

One possibility is the US Great Western Life Assurance Company had an office in Detroit until sometime around the mid to late 30's that was closed by 1938 (the date of the Prexy issues). After all, this was the depths of the depression and for a company to close an office would not be out of the ordinary. A check through a local directory might be helpful. If this is the case, the company must have had a good deal of business and (because of the G201 design and match to Winnipeg) the company may have decided it was best to handle the business from that location - at least for a while. US stamps with a Canadian perfin on return reply mail would be logically a good educated guess. Another scenario could be that the company just decided to stop using a perforator in the mid to late 30's and several company customers, maybe emigrants from Canada to the US may have had their policies serviced from a Canadian branch (Winnipeg) .



Fig. 11



Fig. 12

There is much conjecture here and many questions arise. Why would Detroit have 2 machines? Why would one of them use a different configuration from the other US locations? How did both the Canadian and US catalogues come to identify the G16/G201 pattern as being from Detroit? Are they simply die variations from the same pattern? If they are separate machines then some office was perforating stamps from 2 Countries. Maybe the office in Fargo ND closed and the Winnipeg office serviced customers using prepaid return envelopes with US postage. More information is needed and what would be most helpful would be readable CDS cancels or covers with Canadian and US issues perforated with the G16/G201 pattern. Scans of the back of other G201's would also be helpful.

Please have look through your collections and see if you can any stamps which would assist clarify these questions. Information can be forwarded to either Jim Graham (contact information is one page 1) or Bob Szymanski at:

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Thanks to Ron Whyte for additional scans

P. T. LEGARÉ LTD. (P21)

Jean-Guy Dalpé



After modest beginnings, P. T. Legaré became a commercial empire in the early 20th century. The company was selling agricultural equipment. The company was founded by Pierre-Théophile Legaré who was born in 1851 in Charlesbourg. Beginning as a sales representative of Gossit Brothers of Brockville Ontario in 1879 and after an association with Robert Latimer, a Montreal manufacturer in 1890, he decided to have his own company in 1896. Originally called P. T. Legaré, Legaré changed the name to P. T. Legaré Limited in 1910 and to P. T. Legaré Limitée in 1921.

The head office of the company was located in Quebec City, but there were also stores in Sherbrooke and in Montreal. By 1912, the Company had eleven branches in the province of Quebec. In 1916, P. T. Legaré Limited bought the Percival Plow & Stove Company Limited from Merrickville, in Ontario.

The Company used an illustrated bilingual catalogue to reach its customers; in the catalogue, it was not only possible to find everything to run a farm, but also other items like sewing machines, furniture, washing machines, pianos etc ; to summarize, everything for an agricultural community. Legaré became famous throughout Quebec, Eastern Ontario and Northern New-Brunswick. Pierre-Théophile Legaré passed away in 1926. Financial and legal difficulties started the company's decline after 1930.

The Post Office approved P. T. Legaré using a perforator on May 23rd 1912. The perfin was

approved on 1912-05-23 and the first use reported is the previous day, May 22nd. It seems that the company ceased to use perfins around July or August 1927 as Scott #141 (1¢ Confederation), the last issue currently reported in the 5th Edition, was issued June 29th, 1927.

The P21 perfin is reported to have been used on the following stamps (Scott #'s) : 104, 105 I, 105 I iv, 105 II, 106, 107, 107a, 107e, 108, 108c, 109 I, 109 II, 110, 111, 112, 112a, 112 iv, 113, 116, 117, 118, 119, 119c, 119 iv, 135, 141, MR1, MR2, MR3, MR3a, MR4 and MR5. Inland War Tax stamps could have been perforated although none have been reported to date.

Table 2¹ lists all of the issues known to exist as well as the distribution of the 1159 P21 perfins in my collection.

CAT #	POSITION					TOTAL	CAT #	POSITION					TOTAL
	1	2	3	5	7			1	2	3	5	7	
104	262		13	33	12	320	112iv						
105/i/ii	15		2	1	3	21	113	8			1		9
105iii/iv	1		1	2		4	116	9		1			10
105vi					1	1	117	2			1		3
106	459		7	13	7	486	118						
107	8		3	3	3	17	119	1					1
107a							119i/ii/iii	1					1
107iv/v	1			1		2	119iv						
108	125		4	2		131	MR1	4					4
108iii	9					9	MR2	1	1				2
109	10		3	10	1	24	MR3	34	1	12	3		50
109i	6	1	2	1	3	13	MR3a	2					2
110							MR4	20	1	10	2	3	36
111	7			1		8	MR5						
112	3		1		1	5	135	1			1		2
112a							141						
	906	1	36	67	31	1041		83	3	23	8	3	120
								906	1	36	67	31	1041
								989	4	59	75	34	1161

1¢ (104, 105 I, 105 I iv, 105 II, MR1, 141) : 350 stamps.

2¢ (106, 107, 107a, 107e, MR 2, MR3, MR3a, MR4, MR5) : 593 stamps.

3¢ (108, 108c, 109 I, 109 II, 135) : 179 stamps.

It also appears that the company has perforated more stamps before 1922 ; I have only 91 (7,8%) with stamps printed in 1922 or later. Stamps produced by the dry printing process are not easy to find, except for 109 I and 109 II : only 54 (4,5%).

1. The Table uses the numbering from a 1999 Unitrade catalogue to denote wet or dry printing without reference to the shade varieties.

The most common position found is position 1(989 stamps or 85,1%). Four other positions were found : position 2 (4 stamps or 0,3%), position 3 (59 stamps or 5%), position 5 (75 stamps or 6,5%) and position 7 (34 stamps or 3%). Was the perforator a five or ten die machine ? How to explain position 1 is so widely used compared to the other positions ? The operators seem to have worked carefully ; 58 stamps (5%) were found with more than one perforation (double or triple).

The perforated also seems to have been in good condition and to have been kept in good order, 27 stamps (2,3%) were found with one or more missing pins. But one copy of 105 die I and one copy of 109 die I show a lot of missing pins ; maybe it has been a reason to stop the use of the perforator.

References :

Admiral Stamps -A Guide for the Beginning and Intermediate Collector VanSomeren

www.bnaps.org: Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials - Fifth Edition

Missing perfins from Se-tenant Panes

Tony Parker

In reviewing the latest Perfin Handbook it occurred to me that there must be perfins missing. Some of the perfins identifies are ones from panes that include other stamps (se-tenant) that are not yet listed. The following table provides a list of the 'missing' individual stamps, referenced by their Perfin ID and assigned Scott number.

C24	509, 510, 511, 520, 521, 522, 523, 582, 584, 585, 636, 637, 764, 838
C26	509, 510, 511, 519, 521, 562, 565, 567, 569, 634, 636, 637, 662, 760, 845, 873, 890, 891, 893, 895, 955, 956, 958, 959, 960, 963, 964, 965, 966, 1007, 1112, 1200, 1201, 1202
C28	564, 662, 738, 1072, 1199, 1201, 1202, 1233, 1234, 1236, 1303, 1305, 1345, 1346, 1432, 1434
C29	367, 368, 577
C34	777, 778, 779
C35	367
I13	578, 582, 584, 585
I18	366, 367, 368
I23	365, 367, 368
L1	365, 367, 368, 519p, 521p, 522p, 523p, 524, 563, 578, 629, 631, 632, 819, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 832, 849, 873, 879, 881, 882
S2	366, 367
W5	577
W18	635

MacLean Publishing Co Ltd Update

Jack Brandt of Calgary has forwarded scans of 4 more covers with MacLean Publishing JBM perfins; 2 with publication mastheads and 2 with a general office masthead.



All of the mastheads are different in some way from those previous shown, even if you look at similar covers in the same time period. The office masthead with no return address is a window envelope suggesting no reply was expected—a receipt maybe.

The Canadian Machinery cover paid the 1¢ printed matter rate to the US and was forwarded on to a second post office. The 2 receiving strikes make a very attractive item.

Based on the known issues listed in the 5th Edition Perfin usage by MacLean seems to have taken a bit of a hiatus through the late 1920's. After the Admiral issues of 1922 only the 2¢ Arch (green) and the 4¢ Pictorial are known. Usage appears to have resumed with the Mufti issue as all the low value denominations are known. Are there any late usage covers in members collections that we can add to the inventory?

Our thanks to Jack for sharing his covers through Canada Post .

Canadian International Harvester Pre-cancel Update

Readers may recall the late Steve Koning's scans in the June 2011 issue (Number 132) of the I14 Winnipeg pattern (missing hole "0") on these three Ottawa pre-cancels.



Jean-Guy Dalpé has provided scans of 4 more Admiral pre-cancels from Calgary, Edmonton, Montreal and a 4th from Ottawa with the same I14 Winnipeg perforation; i.e. the die with missing hole "0".



It seems that some one with access to the I14 machine was having a little fun (I hope not for profit!). Are there more of these in members collections Can anyone provide additional information?

Our thanks to Jean-Guy for sending these along.