

THE BNA PERFORATOR

Published by the British North America Philatelic Society – The BNA Perfin Study Group

Volume 35 Number 2

August 2014

Whole Number 141

Editor's Post

§I start this Post with my “mea culpas”. Firstly I apologize for the lateness of this issue. It was due in June and here it is the end of September. My work load in the Spring ramped up and then the onset of Summer combined to make it difficult to focus on putting this issue together.

Secondly, it appears that I was a little careless with the Volume and Issue numbering sequence of the Perforator dating back to October 2011. This makes the following changes necessary:

- #133 is Volume 31 Number 3 (not Number 2)
- #135 is Volume 32 Number 2 (not Volume 33)
- #136 is Volume 32 Number 3 (not Volume 33, number 2)
- #137 is Volume 33 Number 1 (not Volume 34)
- #138 is Volume 33 Number 2 (not Volume 34)
- #139 is Volume 33 Number 3 (not Volume 34)
- #140 is Volume 34 Number 1 (not Volume 36)

At least I managed to keep the whole numbers in sequence! My thanks to Peter Wood for picking up on the discrepancies, to Barry Senior for assistance to Peter and to both of them for setting me straight.

§The new postage rates are steep to say the least. Normally the Perforator is mailed in an 8½ by 11 inch envelope and it is not over 100g. That would make the cost of mailing \$60.84 made up of 13 at \$1.80; 4 @ \$2.95; and 3 @ 5.90 plus the HST. This is a much smaller issue than normal and was easily able to fit in #11 envelopes. The cost of printing was \$9.66 and the mailing was \$26.85.

§The Study Group is in very good financial shape thanks to the late Steve Koning and his family. The Study group has received a small share of the sales of his collection through Bob Szymanski's auctions. Barry Senior sent the following email:

Hi Amelie; on behalf of the BNAPS perfin group I would like to thank you, Steve and your family for your contribution to our Club from the sale of Steve's perfin collections. From Bob's auctions #39 to #52 we received a total of over CDN \$2800 which will help meet the needs of our small group for a very long time to come. Once again thank you for your very generous help.

§I can only speculate when the date of the next issue. I have no material at present and would love to receive contributions.

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After the February issue was circulated I went back through all of my G17's looking for more patterns that resembled the G16 hole configuration and/or semi-readable CDS cancels. In doing so I was struck by the number of incomplete punches on issues prior to the 1937 Mufti. Starting with the Mufti all of the stamps in my collection had perfect perforation punches—no missing holes.

I contacted Ron Whyte and asked him to look through his G17's and he found the same thing. Together we have 238 G17's on pre-Mufti issues and 48% of them have incomplete punches; some combination of missing holes. Together we have 34 Mufti and later issues, all with every hole. As well Ron reported 3 more western Canada postmarks on issues thought to be G16—Brandon MB, Arcola SK and another from Swift Current.

Perhaps the simplest explanation of all is that Great-West Life had the Winnipeg G17 perforator repaired in the late 1930's and the that the G16 pattern is simply a die variation stemming from the repair work. The pattern turns up on US issues because policy holders in the US received pre-stamp return envelopes from the Winnipeg office with perforated US postage already affixed. Supplying pre-stamped return envelopes was certainly a fairly common business practice some other Canadian companies.

I have found nothing in the prior issues of the Perforator suggesting how the G16 identification was a made, nor have I heard from any collector of US perfins how the G120 was determined to originate in Detroit. I am still hopeful we might peak a US collector's interest to pursue this a little further.

Some Lesser Known Perfins

Jim Black

S23		SYSTEM MAGAZINE		
		CHICAGO IL	-	-
A		SYS/TEM	-	CA US
		-		
106				

System Magazine was a publication of the A.W. Shaw Company (? - 1928) which produced text books and business magazines. An early publication of Shaw was the Factory Magazine dealing with management. In 1910 System: The Magazine of Business was produced with great success. The printing business was later sold to McGraw-Hill and the name of the System magazine was changed to Business Week in 1929.

A.W. Shaw was a lecturer at Harvard Graduate School of Business & Management, was founder of the North Western School of Commerce, later the Kellogg School of Management. He was a partner in the W. K. Kellogg Co, and the Shaw-Walker Co., a manufacturer of office furniture.

V1		VITAPHONE CORPORATION		
		NEW YORK NY	-	-
C		V	-	CA US
		-		
105, 106, 107, 150, MR4, FCD1, FCD2, FCD3, FCD6				

Vitaphone is a trademark for a sound-to-disc studio system. Warner Brothers created the Company in 1926 as a short-subjects division of its movie business. The more famous of the Vitaphone releases were the animated Looney Tunes & Merry Melodies. Beginning in 1944 Warner produced these in-house.

The Vitaphone name was then adopted by Warner for its record record labels as a trade name to imply high-fidelity. Warner dissolved the firm in 1958.

SILVER JUBILEE CHECK LIST

Jean-Guy Dalpé has provided additional 1935 Jubilee issues and positions to the check list.

Catalogue Number	Design	Name of Organization (City)	Duty Value	Additional Position
C46	CW/C	Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd. (Hamilton)	5¢	7
D4	DG/CO	Dominion Glass Co. Ltd (Montreal)	2¢	1
G6	G/LD	Greenshields Ltd (Montreal)	1¢	1
L1	LA	Province of Ontario (Toronto)	1¢	1
			2¢	1
			10¢	1
			13¢	1
M4	M(c/C)	McClary Manufacturing Co (Winnipeg)	1¢	5
M24	MS/W	Montreal Stencil Works (Montreal)	2¢	7
N15	NYL	New York Life Insurance Co (Montreal)	10	1
N17	NYL	New York Life Insurance Co (Quebec)	2¢	1
			3¢	1
P5	PD	Parke, Davis & Co. (Montreal)	2¢	6
			3¢	7
			5¢	4
Q1	Q/CLQ/C	Quebec Liquor Commission (Montreal)	2¢	1
			2¢	5
			3¢	3

This Perfin in the Canadian Catalogue has been around for quite a while with only a few changes in the information available. The user remains unknown. The 4th Edition of the Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials suggested it was known on both Canadian (including the 1934 Excise revenue issue) and US issues. The 5th Edition has dropped the US usage but originally included the 6¢ three leaf 1934 Excise Tax. This was dropped with the October 2013 revisions. The 5th Edition now lists 5 issues known with the N29 pattern: both dies of the red 2¢ Queen Victoria numeral and the 2¢, 5¢, and 10¢ King Edward VII. The RF factor is “C”.

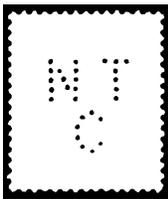


It is noted that the issues found to date are in a rather narrow range: 1899 for the 2 cent numeral QV & the 1903 King Edward VII issue. Only 5 stamps were reported in the survey of which means there was just one of each Scott number, but might it is possible there could be multiples too.....

There are 6 companies¹ known to have perfinned both Canadian and UK stamps with the same pattern and several companies with offices in more than one Country perforated stamps but used different patterns². Perhaps this is another example of the latter.



Wikipedia provides some interesting information on an English Company, the National Telephone Company. Starting in 1881 the NTC was a company of acquisitions and mergers, amalgamating several smaller companies through the years until through the 1911 Telephone Transfer Act it was taken over by the General Post Office in 1912.



There is a NT/C pattern shown in the Great Britain Catalogue (N3220.01, formerly N322) but there is no other information provided. This pattern has the same pin count as the Canadian pattern for the “C”(8) and the “T”(7), but the “N” is 13 rather than 14.

N3220.01

Roy Gault of the Perfin Society of Great Britain kindly provided the following:

All I can add from the G.B. point of view is that "NT/C" (N3220.01) is known used in London EC, 1912-1915, and again c1939. Unfortunately, there is no mention of a 'National Telephone Co Ltd' in my 1915 London Trade Directory

¹ Civil Service Supply Association, Curzon Brothers, Schuster, Fulda & Co., Pryce Jones Canada Ltd., all from Great Britain and Dennison Manufacturing from Boston, USA

² Canadian Pacific Railway and Great West Life Insurance come immediately to mind. Canadian Pacific Railway and Great West Life Insurance come immediately to mind.

The Wikipedia article on Canadian telephone use for the period 1899 to 1911, suggests the N29 usage corresponds nicely with the period when the National Telephone Companies was active. Is it possible that it set up shop in Canada? With so few stamps available a readable postmark is most unlikely. Although, there is no hard confirmation as to postmarks, etcetera, but I would bet my “only one dollar”, it is the right user.



Editor's notes –A search of the Toronto City Directories for 1898, 1903 and 1908 did not find any reference to a National Telephone Company. There is reference to the National Trust Company in an 1899 Directory and again in 1903 and 1908. It was bought by the Bank of Nova Scotia in 1997. There was the possibility that the very short usage period was related to the great Toronto fire of 1904 but not so; its offices were on King Street East in 1903 and still there in 1908. The opening of the Company is however a perfect match for the known perfin usage. The NTC was incorporated in 1898 and 1899 is its first appearance in a City Directory. It is possible National Trust Company started perforating postage and then for some reason stopped.

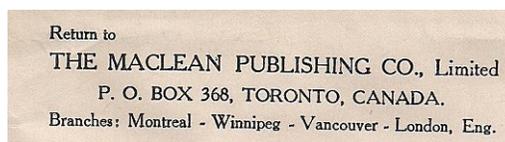
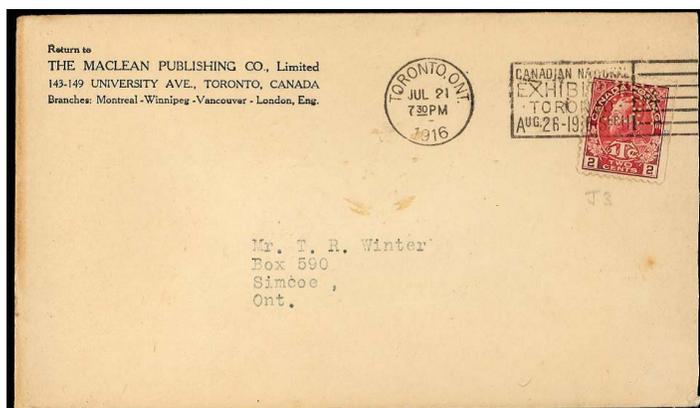
There is a listing for the National Typewriter Company in the 1908 Toronto Directory but not in the 1903 one. The internet turned up nothing about it.

The time period would make Montreal a sensible source for the user but I did not having much luck with searching Montreal business directories.

J. B. MacLean Corner Card Covers

Jim Graham

Another variation of J. B. MacLean business envelope bearing a JBM perforated stamp showed up on Bill Longley's latest price list. What makes this July 21st, 1916 cover different from similar business address mastheads is the absence of the Post Office box number. The scan below showing the return address as P. O. Box 368 is of a cover dated November 2, 1917, just over a year later.



With the addition of this cover we now have seen 5 variations of MacLean's business envelope and 6 variations among the corner covers associated with their magazines. One known publication was the Canadian Dry Goods Review which Maclean's published from the early 1890's until 1933. Here is the magazine cover from September 1891—12 issues for \$1 no less!! Hopefully a cover for this trade magazine will turn up.



Collecting Interests

Jim Graham

I do not know who among the Study Group is actively collecting and who is not. I am still collecting, but my interests have certainly narrowed over the past few years. I have some very specific material I would like to acquire—any and all C18's and C19's; and the better C29's (#158, #177, #184, Special Delivery, revenues, etc.) at more than fair prices. If you can help you can reach me at jdgraham2@gmail.com.

By the same token there are many patterns that I am willing to part with (I have no Newfoundland) and a lot of duplicate material. If members have specific interests or if new members of the Study Group want to expand their collections, I may be able to help.

I would encourage those of you still actively collecting to consider using the Perforator as a way of making your interests known.