

THE BNA PERFORATOR

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Editor's Post:

¶ A Happy New Year to you all! I do hope the Holiday Season was not totally ruined for anyone by the current COVID-19 situation .

¶ Our membership has decreased by one. The copy mailed to James McMurrich was returned as "moved/unknown." Our Study Group records have a BNAPS membership number for Mr. McMurrich but there has been no reference to Mr. McMurrich in the most recent issues of Topics and the last newsletter (August) was not returned. This reduces the number of postal copies to 10.

¶ With 16 printed pages (8 sheets of paper) in the last issue it fit quite nicely in the normal #10 envelope and through the mail slot at the corner mail box stand. One was returned however, with the stamps canceled and with a peelable label and with the box "weight" checked off. A visit to the Post Office where I buy stamps for the office mail revealed that the envelope weighed in at 33 grams and therefore needed \$1.30 in postage. The very nice young lady behind the counter said "I have some "extras", affixed a \$1.30 stamp and popped in the out box. Great service and a lesson learned!

¶ This issue is 11 printed pages (6 sheets of paper) and did not reach the 30g threshold. Mailing costs were \$11.37 and printing \$13.33 for a total cost of \$24.70 CDN. Russell Sampson's Treasurer's report is on page 12. There was a time when the perfin Study Group despaired about its future—high printing costs and many copies delivered through Canada Post being the culprits of a shrinking bank balance. There was even talk of annual "dues"! Two things have made this conversation a distant memory—the internet and its email services and Bob Szyman-ski's auctions which continues to forward a small percentage of the sale of Canadian perfins to Russell, our Treasurer.

¶ ORAPEX and CAPEX are both fast approaching and currently scheduled to proceed as planned - ORAPEX in Ottawa (April 23 and 24) and CAPEX in Toronto (June 9 to 12). Hopefully the current COVID-19 situation will have abated and both of these shows will go ahead as planned. It would be nice to arrange a time to meet up with other Study Group members who might be attending these shows. As the time grows closer I will reach out to the membership to see who might be interested.

Treasurer

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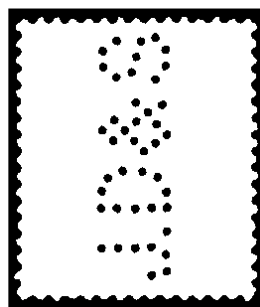
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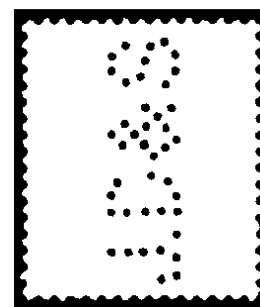
A REPLY TO RUSSELL SAMPSON'S CONJECTURE

Roy Gault

Admirably, Russell has trawled the Montreal Trade Directory, and found two possibilities that fit the JD&S initials, and maybe there are others in Ottawa and Hamilton. However, I'm not surprised as the initials are particularly common - there were **six** in Sheffield and of course at least one in Skipton, and all bar one were eliminated for various reasons. For us, the one that was left (**James Deakin & Son**) not only stood the test of time but was also based in **Sheffield** which is overwhelmingly where the postmarks on the GB Perfins are from.



1895-1935



1899-1903

Although the GB die was in use for quite a long time, 1895-1935, the pin missing from the "D" (State I) in GB examples occurs between 1899 and 1903. This same pin is missing on the Canadian stamps, so this ties in perfectly with the March-October 1902 use of the Bickerdike M6 cancel in Montreal, Ottawa, and Hamilton. I have no problem with the strip of 2c stamps having been posted in Canada. Unfortunately, Russell introduces Joseph Sloper as if he **was** the manufacturer of the perforating press that was used, but there is no evidence for this being a Sloper production. **If** Joseph Sloper had made the die, then it would **either** have been:

- A) fitted to a Press and **sold** to a customer **for their own use** (but there is **no record** of it in the Sloper customer press records), **or**
- B) used as an 'in house' die to perforate stamps **for** a customer.

Fortunately, Perfins produced **by** J Sloper & Co **for** a customer are **never** a mixture of upright and sideways, they are always consistent, and in this case they would **all have been sideways**. But we know that upright and sideways examples of "J.D&S" (J2160.01) are known on GB stamps, and indeed, the Canadian strip shows both! A mixture of upright and sideways impressions is a sure sign of a 'company owned' perforating press, and we know from the Sloper ledgers that this press and die **wasn't** made by J Sloper & Co. Furthermore, if the press & die manufacturer (name unknown) had 'by coincidence' made c1902 a 'doppelganger' for a Canadian company, they are unlikely to have missed out the **very same pin** in the "D" that went missing in the press & die that had been resident in an office in Sheffield for the past seven years!

Patrick Durbano, the purchaser of the strip from Scotland on e-Bay, tells me he has now removed the paper adhering to the back and **there were no holes in it!** Also, the 6nd and 7rd stamps are a mirror pair, which points to the stamps being folded and perforated **prior to use**. Patrick wonders if Canadian stamps were procured and perforated **before** a sales trip to Canada, or was the perforating press taken over to Canada and used while abroad? I guess we'll never know. What is likely though is that the office junior in the Accounts Department might have taken a shine to the 'foreign' stamps, and simply tore them off the envelope to put in their stamp collection at home - hence it entered the philatelic food chain, and has now ended up in Canada.

Music, Postcards and Perfins

A Fort Garry Hotel Postcard with a G13 Grand Trunk Pacific Perfin

Russell D. Sampson



Figure 1: The front of the Fort Garry private post card with a G13 on a Scott 104. The destination address of Elizabeth N.J. is one of the many "bedroom" communities for New York City.

This is one of my prized perfined postcards (Figure 1). The franking is a simple Unitrade 104 (dark green) and pays the 1-cent rate for private advertising postcards to the United States (Pawluk, 1999). The card is cancelled using an electrically driven Hey & Dolphin "Flier" (Coutts, 2016) and is dated August 11, 1914 – a scant six days after the United Kingdom entered World War I, taking Canada with it.

The stamp is perforated with a G13 perfin and is a non-overlap minus double perfin (Figure 2). The "minus" comes from missing a complete impression of the "G", and only by a single perforation. The perforating machine was located in Winnipeg and the period of usage is reported from May 8, 1911 to July 2, 1920 (Sampson, 2018).



Figure 2: This image shows the perfin pattern with the missing perforation indicated with the yellow circle on the right. On the left is a same-scale comparison of the intaglio printing of The Fort Garry showing a similar and impressive level of detail to that which appears on the stamp.

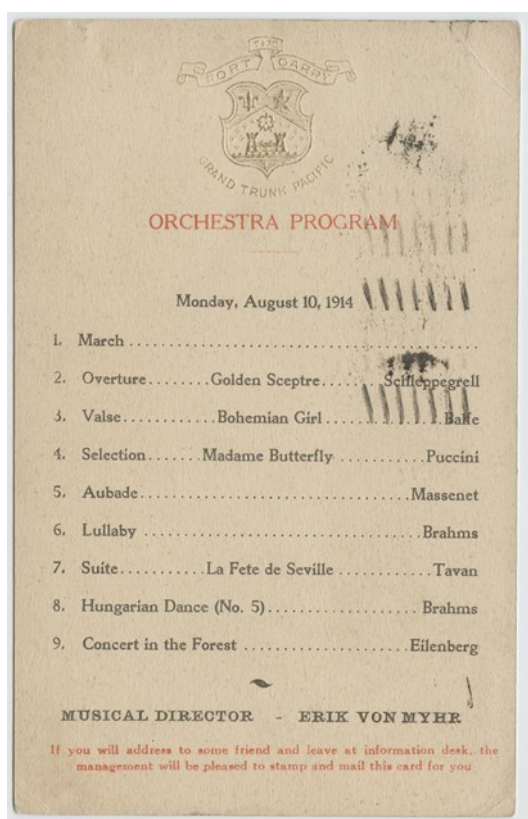


Figure 3: Reverse of the postcard. At the bottom it reads "If you will address to some friend and leave at information desk, the management will be pleased to stamp and mail this card for you."

The card and its perfinned postage was a compliment of the management from the fabled Fort Garry hotel in Winnipeg (see bottom of Figure 3). The card announces a performance of classical music which was heard the night before it's posting.

The opulent raised printing of the hotel's coat of arms, the large intaglio image of the hotel on the front (Figure 2 and 4), the free postage, and not to mention the full orchestra may have been a sign of the excesses that helped drive this grand company into grand bankruptcy.

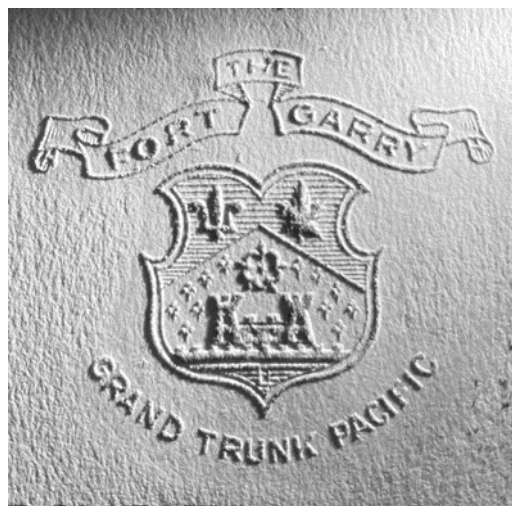


Figure 4: This image shows the coat of arms of the hotel printed in raised metallic ink. The image was produced using oblique lighting to accentuate the relief of the printing

The Fort Garry hotel was one of the crown jewels of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and after the insolvency of the GTP; it was taken over by the Canadian National Railway on July 12, 1920 (Sampson,2018). Growing up in Winnipeg in the 1960's, this hotel was an iconic landmark of my childhood and as a classical music fan, this perfinned private postcard holds a special place in my heart and on my top-10 list of philatelic hits.

References:

- Coutts, Cecil C., (2016) **International Rapid Cancel Machines, Volume 1 – Western Canada**, Published by the British North American Philatelic Society, Ltd.
- Pawluk, William S. (1999), **Canada Postal Regulations, Rates & Usages, Domestic and International Mail, 1897 – 1911, BNAPS Exhibit Series No. 15**, Published by the British North American Philatelic Society, Ltd.
- Sampson, Russell D. (2018), **New Latest Reported Usage of the G13 Perfin – Grand Trunk Pacific, The use of slogan cancels in solving a perfin puzzle**, The BNA Perforator, Vol. 39, No. 1 (January 2018)

Introduction to Robert J. Woolley OTB, secretary, Perfin Study Group

Jon Johnson



Robert Woolley

Figure 1: Robert J. Woolley

It may be of interest to know that the perfins of Robert's collection were glued, face down to his album pages with black paper behind the stamps to highlight the perforation (Figure 3b); a practice that I'm pleased to see is no longer in practice.

In 1961 *Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials*, Second Edition was published as BNAPS Handbook No.5. In 1967 *Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials*, Third Edition was published as BNAPS Handbook No 8. In 1972 Robert was inducted to the Order of The Beaver. In 1979 *Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials*, Third Edition Revised was published.

Over the years Robert had sixty articles published in BNA Topics. Robert passed away August of 1982.

The BNAPS website has recently been updated with photographs of early the members of the Order of the Beaver. So, may I introduce Robert Woolley (Figure 1). Robert joined BNAPS in 1947. Then in January 1954, as secretary, he started the Perfin Study Group (Figure 2) to gather together the known information on Canadian perfins.

The following year Robert published *Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials* as the second book published by BNAPS. (Figure 3a.).

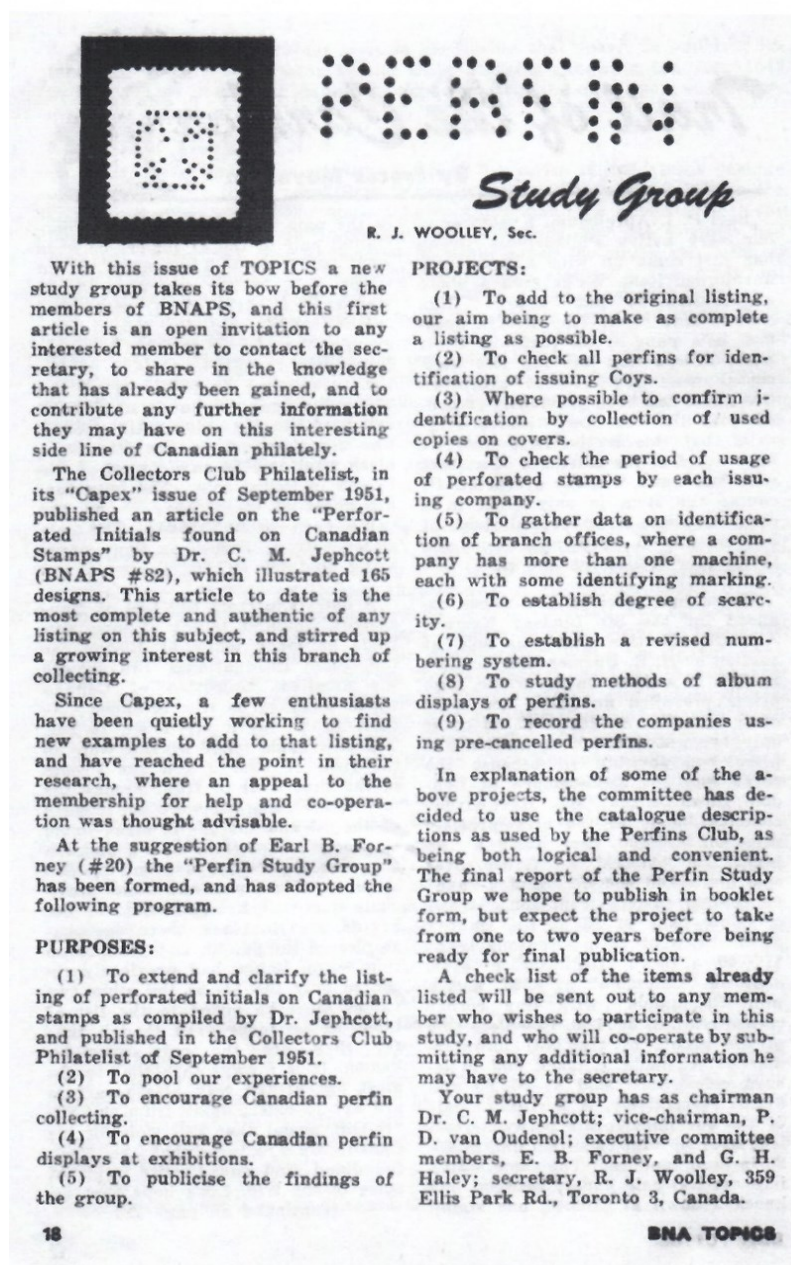


Figure 2: BNAPS Topics Volume 11 No.1 Issue 109

LIST OF COMPANIES
PERFORATING CANADIAN POSTAGE AND/OR REVENUE STAMPS

No.	Description	Name of User	Issue	Rev. Stamp	Pre-cancel
A1	ACo	M111/71/21/	(Amstar Co.)	1918	
A3	ASA	H5	A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto, Ont.	1912	S.T.
A3	AH	H8			
A4	AN/D	2H51/5	Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., Grand Falls, Nfld.	1911/31	
A5	AR/6Co	2H51/4-2/5	Alphonse Racine & Co., Montreal, Que.	1903/12	
A6	AEI	H7	Alberto Ry. & Irrigation Co., Lethbridge, Alta.	1903	
A7	ATP/Co	2H51/4-5	American Type Foundry Co., Vancouver, B.C.	1903	
2-5	AYRE	D41	Ayre & Sons, St. John's, Nfld.	1923/43	
12-5	AYRE	D41	Ayre & Sons, St. John's, Nfld.	1897/46	
3-5	B1/	B	En 12/41	1903/39	Windsor, Ont.
B2	BC/Co	2H51/5/2/5	(Saker Chemical Co.)	1932	
B3	BC/ER	2H41/4	British Columbia Electric Railway, Vancouver, B.C.	1912	
B4	BEA/VER	2H51/4	Beaver Laundry Machinery Co., Fort Erie, Ont.	1903/20	
B5	Bell	H12-4-12	Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	1912/30	
B6	B/L/B	2H41	Montague Ltd., Montreal, Que.	1912/28	ET
B7	BM/C	2H51/4/5	(U.S.A.)		CD
B8	BOR/DEN	2H51/4-4	Borden Farm Products Co., Montreal, Que.	1922/30	
B9	BR	H101	(Bulwer's Report [U.S.A.])	1923	ET
3-5	B10	H111	Bell Telephone Co., Montreal, Que.	1912/54	ET
C1	CB	H51	(Chesney Bros., U.S.A.)	1903/12	
C2	CB	H71		1903	
12-5	C3	H51	Canadian Broadcasting Corp., Ottawa, Ont.	1942/54	
C4	CCC	D51	Canada Cement Co., Montreal, Que.	1912/32	ET
C5	CC/MP	2H41	Canada Car & Foundry, Montreal, Que.	1903/12	
C6	CICo	Ex12/41/5-2/5	Cudville Co., Winnipeg, Man.	1912/54	
12-5	C7	D51	Canadian Cons. Rubber Co., Montreal, Que.	1912/22	ET
C8	CEA	H7	Canadian Edison Appliance Co., Stratford, Ont.	1912	
12-5	C9	D51	Can. Foundries & Forgings Ltd., Brackville, Ont.	1912/27	
C10	C/GE	2H51	Can. General Electric Co., Toronto	1903/54	Toronto
C10a	C/GE		Distributed from Toronto.		

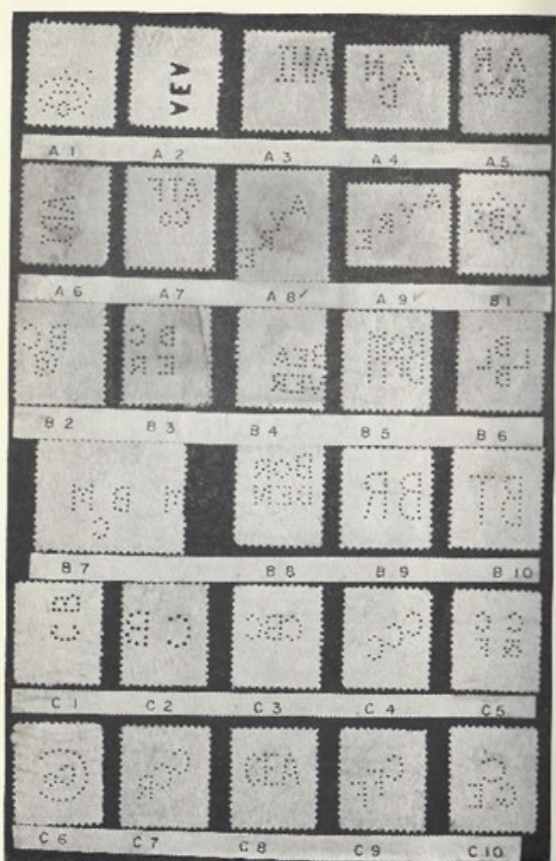


Figure 3a and 3b: Page 1 of the 1st catalogue and the Woolley collection

New York Life (N6)-New York NY

Jim Graham



Fig. 1 3¢ War Issue N6

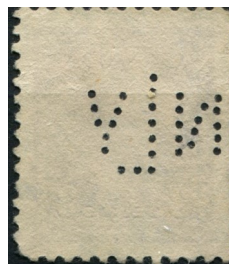


Fig. 2 3¢ War Issue N6 Back

This 3¢ War Issue (Figure 1 and Figure 2) was in a large lot of mixed Canadian perfins and was quickly identified as the N6 pattern, New York Life from their New York NY offices. The catalogue information for this pattern states that the pattern is known with Winnipeg cancels and I can attest to this having a 1¢ Cameo with a partial Winnipeg cancel. The CDS cancel was clearly not Winnipeg; there is a distinct EST on the right hand side and in the lower left, it look to me like EAL. I thought perhaps it was a Montreal.

I forwarded a high resolution image of the face of the stamp to Russell Sampson with the question—"is this a Montreal cancel?" The next part of the story is Russell's.

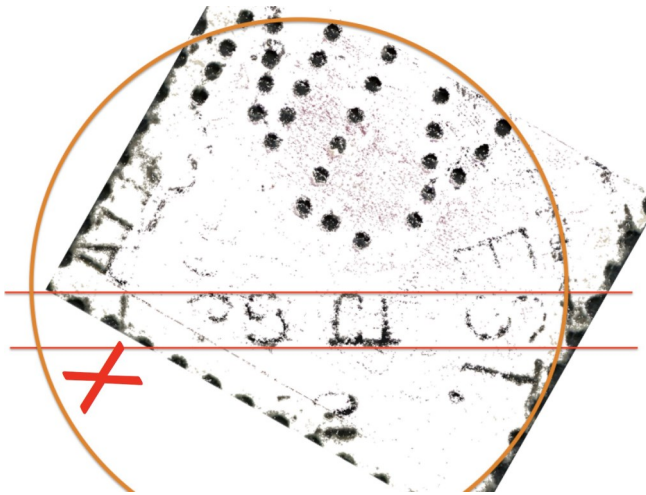


Fig. 3 Extracted cancel from 3¢ War Issue

A visual examination of your scan appeared to indicate that the date format was DD MM / YY. The use of Roman Numerals and the month occurring after the day, suggested Quebec. Quebec cancels also use the MM DD / YY format but in my experience, the DD MM / YY is found often in Quebec and less often in other parts of Canada. So, Quebec appears to be the most obvious province.

The "EST." on the right side of the cancel is very interesting. This suggested two things to me.

- 1) That this could be an RPO cancellation since often they abbreviate town names - hence the use of the period at the end of "EST.". A search of my RPO catalogue did NOT find any Quebec RPO's with a "EST." however, in the Western section there was one "BRANDON & ESTEVAN". However, the only CDS styled cancel with an abbreviation for Estevan was "BR. & EST. R.P.O." and the orientation and location of the "EST." strongly suggested that this would be closer to the top of the cancel rather than at the 3:00 o'clock position. Also, this does NOT explain the apparent letters on the left hand side. There was no sign of a "B" and "R" or an "&". So, the RPO hypothesis failed to match the data.
- 2) The second thing the "EST." suggested to me is the French word for "East" and again my experience suggested that this is a common addition to the town names in Quebec. So, once again the data suggests that Quebec is the most obvious province.

Now on to the left side of the cancel. I extracted the cancel using the Battleship Revenue Stamp web site's cancel extractor. (Figure 3.). From a visual examination of the raw scan and the extracted cancel scan, it was apparent to me that the left hand letters were as follows ... "EAUC..." The "E" and the "C" were not as definite.

Once I rectified the cancel in PowerPoint I placed two parallel lines framing the day and the month (see red lines on attached image). The fact that the "T." in "EST" fell below the red parallel lines clearly suggests that a single letter on the opposite side of the cancel was cut off. I have marked its apparent location with a red "X". Therefore, the beginning of the town name would be "_EAUC..." The space between the "_EAUC" and the "EST." suggested that there should be about five or six more letters depending on such things as whether there is an "I" in the name. From my limited French, I then compiled a list of letters that may fit in front of EAUC. These letters were "B", "D" "J" "L" and "R".

I then went to my handy Rand McNally road atlas (c. 1980) and scanned all the town names Quebec starting with these letters. Two names popped out: BEAUCEVILLE and DEAUVILLE, with the first fitting all my suspected letters on the partial cancel. The population of BEAUCEVILLE at the time of the printing of the atlas was just over 3,869 while DEAUVILLE was 2,193.

Finally, I went to the Postal History Society of Canada's website where I used their members-only duplex cancellation database. The population of BEAUCEVILLE suggested to me that the town was large enough to have a duplex. So, I started there. I entered the name and ... bingo!

If it is a duplex (with the killer missing from the stamp) it is most likely the DPQ-45 duplex canceller, BEAUCEVILLE EST. / P.Q. with an ERD of 1941-02-15 and no LRD. Note that the "EST." has a period after it. (Figure 4). DEAUVILLE did NOT have a duplex cancel in the database. Conclusion: All data suggests it is Beauceville Est Quebec.

Duplex Listing for PQ: Beauceville

	Dup ID	Postmark Text	county	dater	killer	Dia	Proof Date	ERD	LRD	Time Marks	notes
	DPQ-43	BEAUCEVILLE EST. / P.Q.		II	B11	23mm	1924-12-23				
	DPQ-44	BEAUCEVILLE EST. / P.Q.		II	B9	23mm	1929-03-09	1932-03-29		AM	
	DPQ-45	BEAUCEVILLE EST. / P.Q.		II	O7	23mm	1940-10-17	1941-02-15		PM	Side dots
	DPQ-46	BEAUCEVILLE OUEST / P.Q.		II	B10	23mm	1926-03-16				
	DPQ-47	BEAUCEVILLE OUEST / P.Q.		II	N7	23.5mm	1934-01-30	1934-02-08	1944-11-07	AM, BLANK	
	DPQ-48	BEAUCEVILLE OUEST / P.Q.		II	O7	23mm	1945-06-26	1949-04-13		PM	

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Fig. 4 Duplex Listings for BEAUCEVILLE EST PQ



Fig. 5 & 6. 1¢ and 2¢ 1935 Customs Duty.



Figs. 7 & 8Winnipeg



Fig. 10 Montreal

What also makes N6 and the N8 (also a New York originating pattern) different compared to all the Canadian NYL perfin (N9 to N24) is its use on Customs Duty revenues - FCD1 through FCD9 - (excluding the rare FCD5). According to van Dam's catalogue, the FCD's were "Used on foreign advertising mail coming into Canada.® This specific usage of the Customs Duty stamps would support a hypothesis regarding salespeople coming up from New York City and then having brochures and other sales material forwarded to them from head office in New York City.

Examples from members' collections suggests that this pattern is found on mail originating from many parts of Canada.



Fig.9 Edmonton

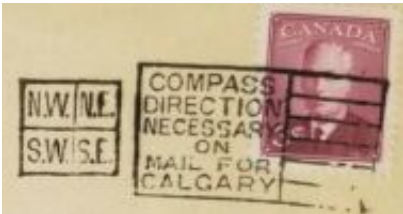


Fig. 11 Calgary Slogan cancel (6 line format)



Fig. 12 Calgary Slogan cancel (5 line format)

Of course the cancel on 3¢ KGV I (6 line format) (Fig. 11) points to the id of the 8¢ Jet Surcharge (5 line format) (Fig. 12) as Calgary



Fig. 13 Toronto; note the doubled perforation



Fig. 14: Vancouver cancel on 1¢ QEII Cameo issue as the "15" hole is missing.



Figure 16. The 3¢ Arch Issue cancelled in Go Home, a remote Ontario cottage town



Figure 17. The 3¢ Medallion issue (enlarged) with a clear P.Q. in the lower left corner of the cancel. See end note 5.

There 6 examples of the 1¢ Cameo in this article (Figures 7, 9, 14 and 18) and 2 more scans not included for a total 8 in the survey. It struck me odd that this stamp would be used for mail to New York. At first I thought it might be explained by the fact that Canada Goose air mail stamp of 1952 (Fig.13) was replaced by the 7¢ Jet Plane, Ottawa on March 11th, 1964 (Scott 414). On July 15th, 1964 the air mail rate increased from 7¢ to 8¢. So perhaps it was easier to quickly perforate and distribute the 1¢, than to obtain quantities of the Surcharge issue (Scott 430) and distribute these. When I checked the Handbook this explanation didn't make sense - the 7¢ Jet Plane issue has not yet been found with the N6 perfin.

The cover in Figure 18 provides a more likely possibility. The KGVI Postal Stationery Envelope (Scott U53) was in use from 1938 to 1949, and the cover is an example of a "Special Order" for New York Life. On April 1st 1954, the forward local rate from 3¢ to 4¢, coincidental with the release of Wilding QEII issue. It is more likely both the 1¢ QEII Wilding and Cameo were perforated in quantity to be used as make-up postage for the unused stock of the pre-printed 3¢ envelopes.

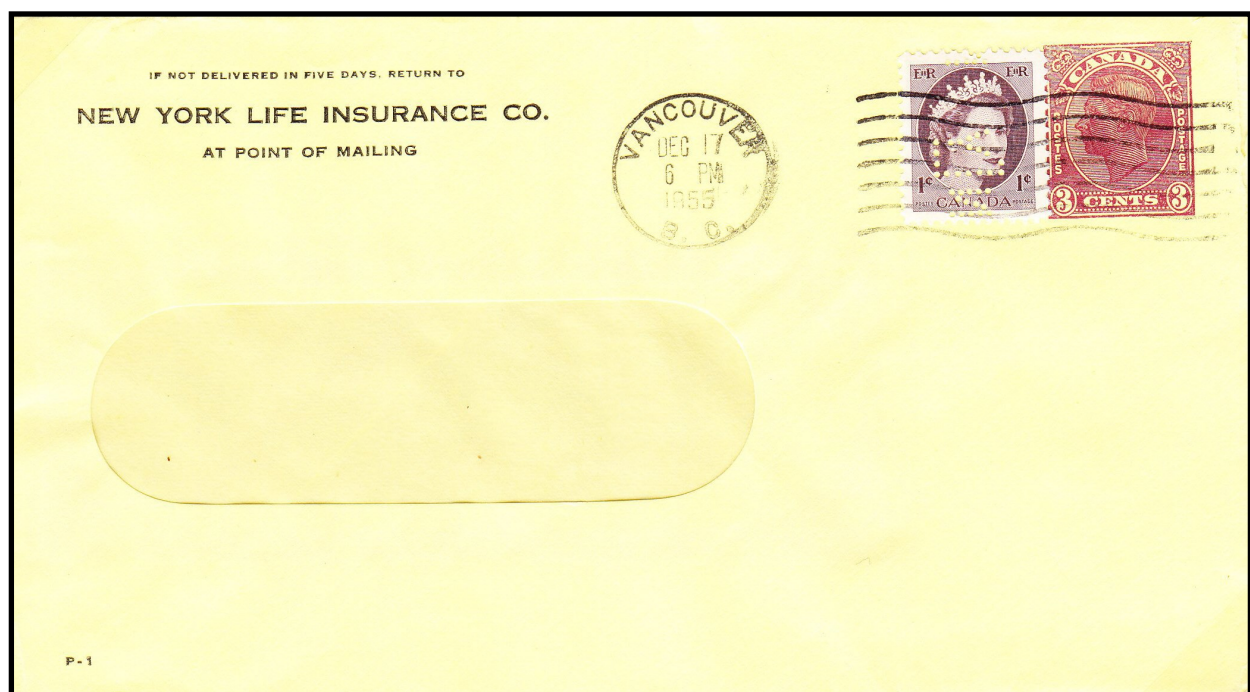


Figure 18. The 1¢ QEII Wilding on a New York Life 3¢ Special Order Postal Envelope paying the 4¢ local letter rate in Vancouver DEC 17, 1955.

So, how is it we find the N6, a New York Like pattern, originating in New York offices of the New York Life Insurance Company, canceled in both Canada's largest cities and smallest communities (Figure 16)?

Jon Johnson writes: *"I am comfortable with Company Head Office auditors who made reviews of local offices would not have used local office postage. So NY (L offices) purchased Canadian postage and perforated the stamps in New York. There are too many N6s for these all to be a result of missing code pins."* Michael Behm has provided scans of two covers addressed to New York Life in New York (Figures 19 and 20), but never mailed, to confirm this usage

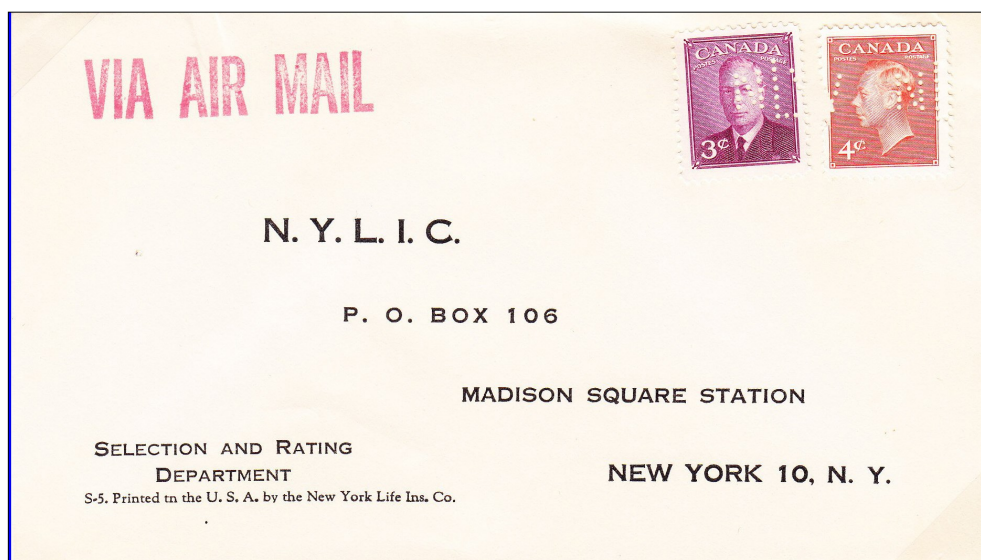


Fig. 19 3¢ rose violet and 4¢ orange KGV I would have paid the 7¢ Air Mail rate to New York



Fig. 20: A 5¢ QEII Wilding and 2 1¢ QEII Cameo would have paid the 7¢ Air Mail rate to New York

Contributions and Acknowledgements

1. Thank-you to Michael Behm, Russell Sampson, Jon Johnson, Geoff Meyer, Kyle Taylor, Ron Pazdzierski and Tony Parker for their contributions.
2. Information on the Customs Duty stamps is taken from The Canadian Revenue Stamp Catalogue (2009 Edition), E.S. J. Van Dam.
3. Information relating to the slogan cancels is courtesy of the Postal History Society of Canada (www.postalhistorycanada.net) and Coutts catalogue of Canadian Slogan Cancels.
4. Information on the Beauceville Est duplex cancels is also courtesy of the Postal History Society of Canada
5. Figure 17. The visible cancel reads _RTHABA... P.Q. which appears to be ARTHABASKA. The Postal History Society of Canada records a Duplex cancelling device with a proof date of 1919-04-06.

Mismatched Pre-cancel Stamps and Perfin Pattern

Jon Johnson



Figure 1: International Harvester I14 Winnipeg.



Figure 2: Ottawa pre-cancels with I14 Winnipeg perfin punch



Figure 3: Image of the backs of the 3 Figure 2 pre-cancels



Figure 4: I14 pattern on Calgary, Edmonton, Montreal and Ottawa

About 20-ish years ago there were rumors of pre-cancelled stamps with perforations that did not match the pre-cancel city. These fake pre-cancel perfins probably went into the collections of pre-cancel collectors but a few have turned over the years. My gut reaction is that more than one or two were produced but not in the hundreds.

There was one of these in eBay awhile back that I traced. The fake pre-cancel perfin was from a large estate pre-cancel collection that a vest pocket dealer purchased at auction and was breaking up. The fake involved was removed from eBay. Gary and I are of the opinion that over time we will see some more of these coming out of the woodwork.

When a stamp's pre-cancel city varies from the perfin city we will assume the perforation is fake until proven otherwise. Also, these perfins will not be listed in the handbook until the perforation is determined to be genuine.

Editor's Note: Figure 1 is the I14 pattern for International Harvester machine in Winnipeg, identified by the code hole in position 6½. All the above have the I14 pattern but with hole 16 missing. Those in Figure 2 and 3 were provided by the late Steve Koning (Issue 132), those in Figure 4 by Jean Guy Dalpé (Issue 140). Reference: <https://bnaps.org/PerfinHandbook/I%20-%20Master%202021%2008%2001.pdf>

Treasurer's Report

BNAPS - Perfin Study Group

Started October 26, 2019 Russell D. Sampson (Treasurer)

No.	Date	Deposits	Withdrawals	O/S	Balance	Notes (Check number, etc.)
10	Nov-2-2020	\$9.97			\$3,249.81	Check 8624 Conrad Tremblay auction donation - mailed Dec 12, 2020
11	Jan-12-2021	\$9.50			\$3,259.31	Check 8633 Whyte and Temblay auction donation - Mailed Jan 13, 2021
12	Feb-13-2021		\$57.00		\$3,202.31	Check #90 to Green Foundation cert. (\$40) and newsletter printing costs (\$17)
13	Mar-21-2021	\$15.00			\$3,217.31	Check 8639 Conrad Tremblay auction donation - mailed Mar 21, 2021
14	Jun-21-2021		\$40.37		\$3,176.94	Check #91 to Jim Graham for printing and postage costs for issue 155 and 156
15	Oct-23-2021		\$27.45		\$3,149.49	Check #92 to Jim Graham for printing charges for issue 157 and 158