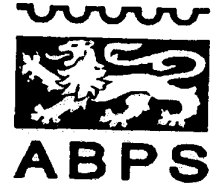


THE PERFIN SOCIETY  
BULLETIN



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**THE SOCIETY'S OFFICERS**

PRESIDENT Michael Rucklidge

SECRETARY/  
TREASURER/  
PACKET SUPT. Dave Hill

AUCTIONEER Harry Skinner

BULLETIN EDITOR Rosemary Smith

CATALOGUE EDITOR Roy Gault

LIBRARIAN/  
PUBLICATIONS John Donner

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BULLETIN No:- 296 Subscription £5 (UK); £7 (abroad/surface); £8 (abroad/air)

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## **SOCIETY INFORMATION**

**MEMBERSHIP CHANGES** To September 1998 Total Members 355

### New Members

DRAY OWEN JR.

JOHN NEEFUS  
ROBERT WEST

(MICHAEL K  
(SULLIVAN

### Change of Address

(ALASTAIR  
(WALTER

Member WILLIAM F POLZIN writes that the US Perfins Club has started an Internet Chat Page for Perfins. The address is <http://www.delphi.com/stamps>.

## **SECRETARY/TREASURER'S COMMENTS** Dave Hill

Last call for our London meeting at Baden Powell House from 1pm to 5 pm. This is in Queen's Gate SW7 just off the Cromwell Road, next to the Natural History Museum and between South Kensington and Gloucester Road Tube Stations.

Generally there is meter parking nearby, a restaurant in the building, wheel chair access and we have tea and coffee half way through. The price has escalated somewhat since the rooms were refurbished but members find it the best venue. The official business does not take long and there is a chance to buy or swap perfins, buy catalogues and chat. Old and new members are always welcome.

At this particular meeting, some time will be spent discussing the format of our entry at Stampshow 2000. Don't forget to bring along any material which may be thought to be useful for such a display as well as your ideas for the event.

The committee have had two offers for a replacement auctioneer. The committee will have a short internal meeting about the nomination at the October meeting and, hopefully, a decision will be taken and announced.

Members who have sufficient credit or have paid their subs should receive a membership card with this Bulletin. If you do not it is likely you have not paid. See front cover for rates. Next Bulletin, those who have still not paid will have the amount they owe in red on their address label. It saves money if I do not have to write to members individually and remind them.

#### **PACKET SUPERINTENDENT** Dave Hill

A number of new members have asked to be put on the circuit but I have very little material at present. I would be pleased to receive suitable books or packets of covers.

#### **EDITOR'S COMMENTS** Rosemary Smith

Holidays, gardening, house painting and/or decorating must be the reason for my very poor post-bag **again**. I am beginning to scratch my head very hard now to find enough to fill this Bulletin, and if the darker nights and colder weather do not get you all back to your perfin collections - and reporting anything of interest for the December Bulletin - I shall have a very sore head for Christmas. I am going away on holiday on November 20th so any items for the December Bulletin must be in at the beginning of November. I am sure you will turn up trumps as usual because I am getting desperate.

#### **PUBLICATIONS** John Donner

I shall be on holiday when the London meeting takes place so I apologise in advance to any member who was hoping to buy catalogues etc on October 31st. Please write in with your order as usual but I shall be putting a full price list in the Dec. Bulletin.

## STRANGE TALE OF ONE AUCTION LOT Harry Skinner

In June I received a letter from Joe Coulbourn in USA to say that his successful auction lots, which I had sent him from the AUCTION No.5 (1996) and went missing, turned up in FEBRUARY 1998.

The letter had been sent to **US VIRGIN ISLANDS** and was then redirected to New York City where the Customs delayed it. Joe lived in **VIRGINIA, USA** in 1996 - near enough to cause the confusion?<sup>1</sup>?

## THE HONG KONG STUDY CIRCLE

Member Gaille Ellis has obtained an up to date listing of the Hong Kong Security markings. This latest list includes all material information brought to the attention of, or discovered by, M M Peter Pugh and Phillippe Orsetti as of May 1998 and since initial publication of the Security Markings list in October 1992, Journal 283 of The Hong Kong Study Circle.

It also includes all new markings and additions to already recorded markings, found in the book "HK Security Markings " by Ming W Taang, published in 1994. (See P.S.Bulletin 269 Apr'94 Pg.4)

The Editor of the HKSC, Timothy Webb", has given permission for our Society to publish this information but as it is somewhat of a speciality, the lists have been sent to the Publications Officer, John Dormer, from whom you can get a copy under the usual terms.

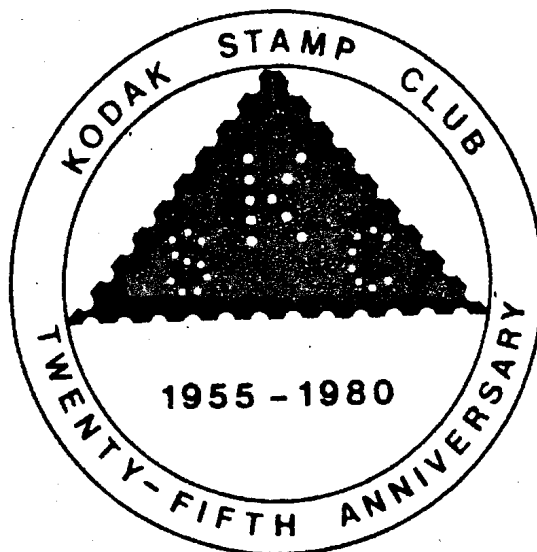
Timothy Webb concludes his letter by saying, *May I take this opportunity to mention that the Hong Kong Study Circle includes perfins and firms' security markings among its ongoing areas of research and interest and if any of your members with far-eastern interests wish to consider joining the HKSC, we would be very happy to hear from them. Our membership Secretary is Mr Peter Ball, 37 Hart Court, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs ST5 2AL -from whom further information can be obtained.*

\* \* \* \* \*

## KODAK

### KODAK STAMP CLUB

Member Charles Fairweather sent Dave Hill a cover available in 1980 from the Middlesex Philatelic Federation Convention, part of which is illustrated here, showing a logo of the Kodak Stamp Club. The Kodak Stamp Club seem to acknowledge that Kodak's used the perfin 'K' by using it in their logo.

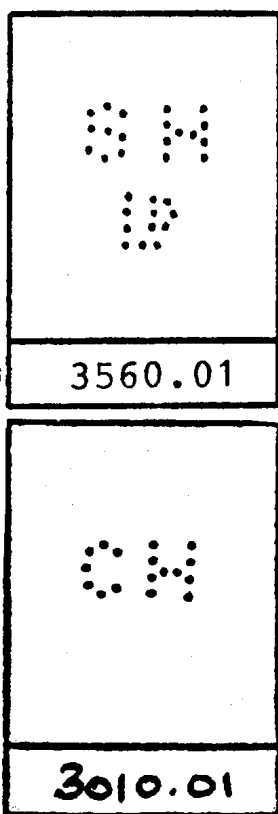


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### STRAND/REGENT PALACE/CUMBERLAND HOTELS

Rosemary Smith

Recently I acquired a cover with rather puzzling features. The stamps were KGV1 light colours but showed two different dies. One was S3560.01 (SH/L<sup>d</sup>), the others were C3010.01 (CH)., date 1950.



In Tomkins SH/L<sup>d</sup> is the perfin of Strand Hotel Limited and CH the perfin of both Strand Hotel Limited and Cumberland Hotel. The identity on my cover was 'The Strand Hotel Ltd'.

**JOHN NELSON** has come up with the following information. *The situation in 1950 was that both Strand Hotel Limited (owners of the Strand Palace Hotel and the Regent Palace Hotel) and Cumberland Hotels Limited shared the same registered company address, 12 Sherwood Street W1, and the same telephone number REGENT 7000. In fact the share capital of Cumberland Hotels was owned jointly by Strand Hotel Limited and J. Lyons Co. Limited so they were not technically part of the same group.*

## ANOTHER PERFIN MACHINE.

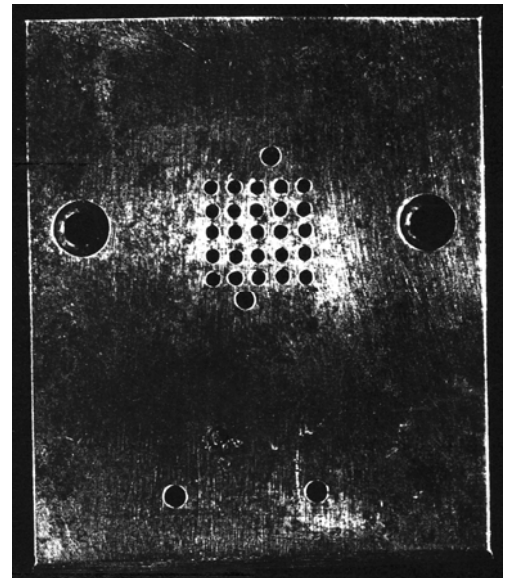
By Dr Tony Llewellyn-Edwards

Another perfinning machine has come to light. I found it while wandering in a local Antique Centre. The machine is of the small single die type and in construction not unlike the common company embossing machines often found. When I found it, it was in very poor shape and I have now restored it into working order and it is worth recording its details.

The body of the machine is a casting painted in black lacquer, and by its design would appear to date from the early post-war period. The maker's name, SHAW & SONS LONDON, is cast onto the frame on each side. In general the standard of workmanship is low.

The platform of the machine holds a steel plate with a 5 x 5 matrix of drilled holes about 1/16" in diameter and above it is a brass plate drilled to hold the steel pins. It also has a 5 x 5 matrix. The pins are fitted from the top of the upper plate and held in place by a brass holder into which the upper plate is driven. The pins are steel and seem to have been partially renewed at least twice.

When I found the machine the pins were set to produce an 8 hole triangle (A>) which I have not seen recorded on stamps so it may have been for non-postage stamp use. The pins are removable and it is possible and fairly easy to re-set them into another design so the machine could be used to perfin any design within the 5 x 5 matrix. I am minded to re-set them to produce a personal perfin for my own use. (B>)



On the bottom of the machine is written the words "Pudsey BC" so I must assume that it was used by that local Government body.

A>



B>



## **B(Crown)T Perfins - Comments on John Nelson's Articles**

By Dr Tony Llewellyn-Edwards

John Nelson's recent articles on the "forgeries" of the B(crown)T perfins certainly proved food for thought. Although I am not fully in agreement with him I feel that he has certainly thrown doubt on a number of cherished beliefs regarding these issues. I am not satisfied that he has actually proved anything, but he has, to my satisfaction at least, produced sufficient circumstantial evidence to cast considerable doubt on the previously held belief that all examples of these perfins which are neither Type I or Type II are of necessity forgeries.

I am still of the opinion that there are some forgeries. I have some misshapen pin perfs which must be forgeries and some of those identified in "GB Official Perfins" would seem to be probable forgeries - old fake type 8 which is only found on mint Jubilee issues and which appears to have been perfined individually hole by hole and old fake type 13 which is very misshapen and has an extra "." after the "T".

What, then, can we do about it. I think John's suggestion that we simply forget everything we "know" about these perfins and start again is the best track to take. What we need are facts and that is what we do not have. I suggest that we (as a Society) produce a booklet on these perfins containing all we know as fact. At the present time this would be a very slim volume I am afraid.

There are some facts which are indisputable such as the illustrations in the Society's Book "GB Official Perfins", but I feel that it would be unsafe to classify any of the illustrated types as forgeries. I suggest we adopt the numbering in John Nelson's Article (part 2) to get away from the idea that some are forgeries and some not.

What we need are more facts and I suggest that as a Society we all try to identify as many facts as possible regarding this issue. Anyone and everyone can do their own bit of research and at some later date all the facts can be pulled together into a draft article to be published as part of the Bulletin for judgement by the members. If we can produce a viable

pamphlet on this issue the Society could publish it for sale or as part of the Bulletin.

I can offer one fact to start us off. These perfins were officially brought into use on 27th January 1881 as stated in "GB Official Perfins". This was verified from a Board of Trade document during the writing of the book. At the time I was employed by the Board of Trade (as a Principal Surveyor) and this was the only fact I was able to extract from hours of dredging through official archives. This, of course, does not mean that all examples on stamps issued before this date are fakes. Stock would have been produced before this date in readiness for the commencement, and quite possibly stamps already in stock (which may have been in stock for a considerable time) could have been perfined long before purchase.

How do we find "fact"? Well that is up to you. For my contribution I will see if statistics can help us. I have a large number of Type I perfins on various issues and have analysed the postmarks. Amongst my collection 48 have identifiable London Postmarks and none have identifiable postmarks from places outside London. This suggests to me that (practically) all Type I were used in London. An important part of any statistical analysis is to check the significance of any data away from the norm. Can anyone let me know of any Type I examples postmarked outside London?

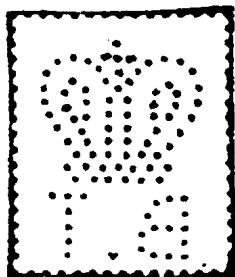
My next stage is to do a similar analysis of other types. My collection does not contain too many examples of those we used to call "fakes" which have identifiable postmarks, but of the ones I do have, 17 have postmarks outside London and three have London postmarks. This suggests that there is some difference in usage between examples with the old Type I and the others. No place appears more than once amongst the non-London postmarks, so it does not seem that the other perfin designs were used in one particular place.

Clearly the number of stamps I have is not sufficient to do a statistical analysis so I am suggesting that all members join in. I suggest we analyse Kelson Type 9 (ex Fake 1) as it is fairly common and relatively easy to identify. The "B" has been described as a "D" with a paunch and belt, which I think describes it well. (See the illustration over page). We

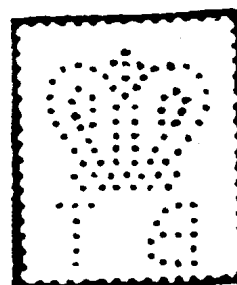


should class examples with and without the "." as the same at this stage. I do not have sufficient postmarked examples to complete the analysis, but would ask all readers to search their collections for examples of this type and report any identifiable postmarks. Analysis of the results should show if these examples were mostly used in one place or area. If the response to this call is useful I will do similar analysis on other types.

If anyone has any other ideas for discovering facts about this perfin - get to it and report in.



Fake 1



Fake 1a

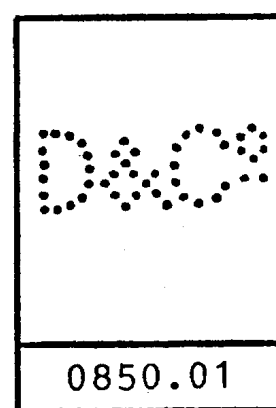
\* \* \* \* \*

### Member's Comments on Previous Articles

#### Member's Queries Bulletin 295 Page 7

This query concerned a 1d Plate 191 with a partial perfin. JOHN NELSON says it arises from nothing more unusual than incompetent operation of a perforating press.

He believes the die in question is D0850.01 (the full identity DAVIES & Co, Advertising Agents, Booksellers etc. 1 Finch Lane, Cornhill, London EC later 95 Bishopsgate, EC2) which was constructed to be used with the stamps sideways. When used with the stamps upright part of the die, in this case the 'D', overlaps on to the adjoining stamp.



The adjoining stamp, was however fed into the press in the opposite direction so that the overlapping part of its 'D' was perforated on to the first stamp. The appearance of an overlapping oval and rectangle is therefore just two interlocking letters 'D', one of them inverted.

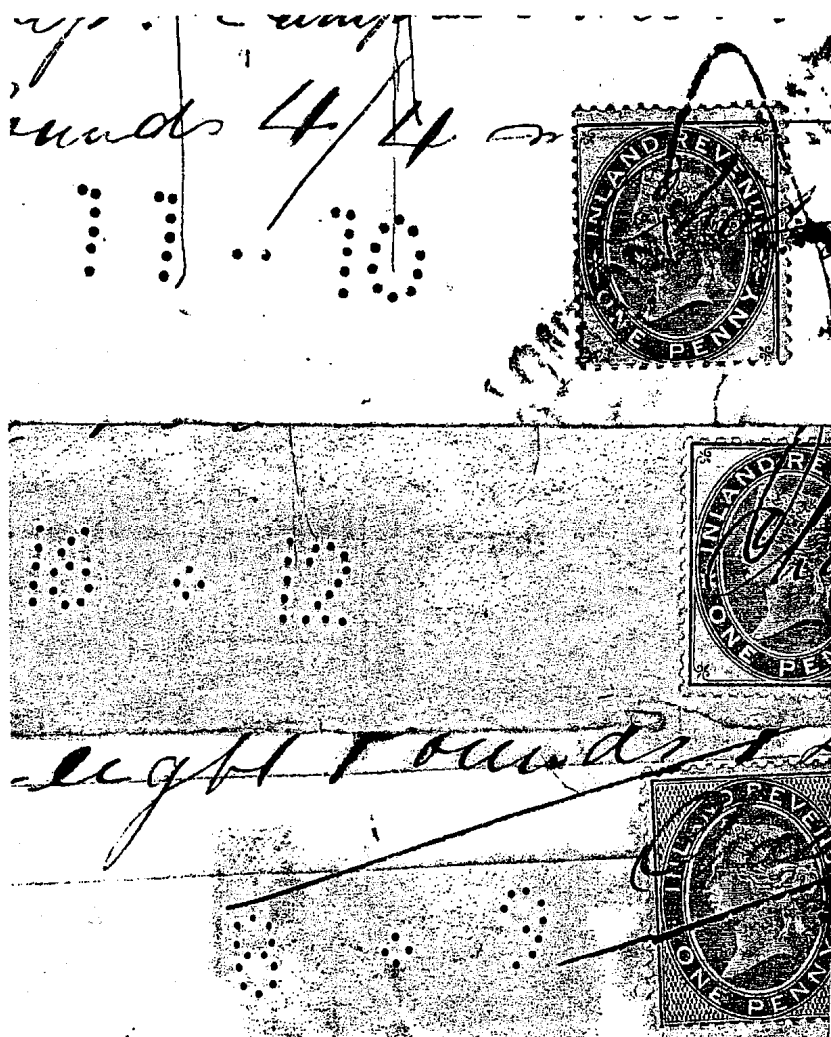
DEREK MUGGLETON comments that *Pepworth Village Settlement* should read PAPWORTH Village Settlement. In the 1930's this was an open air T B Hospital. Now of course it is well known world wide for its heart transplants.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Date Perforations** from Stephen Steere

I have three examples of early cheques, issued by London & Westminster Bank, Bloomsbury Branch. The whole of the cheque is handwritten, no official printing, except on the reverse of one which is a printed paying in slip. The dates are September 7th 1868, October 9th 1869 and December 15th 1870. They have each been cashed at a different bank: Glyn & Co; Hill & Sons; London & County Bank.

The date of encashment is perforated by day and month only, no year. The dies of the numbers are not identical, as can be seen in the illustrations. The number '1' and the 'dash' between the dates in particular. As Sloper had a patent in existence for such perforating numbering machines I would contend that these 'perforations' were done on Sloper machines held at the various banks.

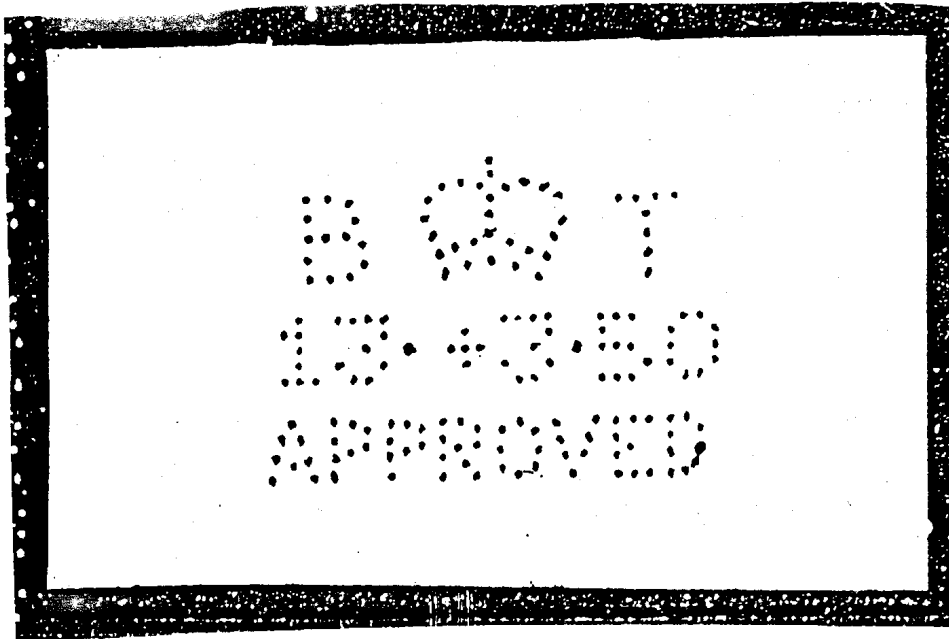


## BOARD OF TRADE EXPORT LICENSES

John Nelson

In the course of my Board of Trade enquiries, **TORD LAGERWALL** sent me a document bearing the impression of a non-philatelic perforator, illustrated below.

The document was a license issued by the Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Regis House, King William Street, London EC4 to an electronics firm in West Norwood, London SE27 and postmarked 13 March 1950. The perforator which bears the same date clearly had a convenient facility for this to be changed on a daily basis.



*[Ed:- When I received this information it reminded me that I had 3 of these licenses addressed to Arthur Balfour & Sons, Capital Steel Works in Sheffield: all are for 1954: the perforation is exactly the same. The issuing address is different - Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1. The steel items which were for export must have gone through Liverpool because two of the licenses are stamped in blue 'Customs & Excise Export Control (date) Custom House, Liverpool 3']*

## MODERNISING WITH PERFINs AND TYPEWRITERS

F.W. Taylor

The humble Penny Lilac stamp, being dual purpose, is one of the commonest stamps to be seen used on receipts and scarcely warrants a second glance. These two commercial letters, illustrated on the next page, appear to be typical examples of fiscally used Penny Lilacs but as a pair they are worth a second look.

My attention was first caught by the rubber stamped '*Telegraphic Address* "TUTILL, LONDON.' in purple at the top of the 1890 letter. This hand-written letter had the signature '*G. Tutill*' across the Penny Lilac. To the left of the signature the number '31' was stamped in purple.

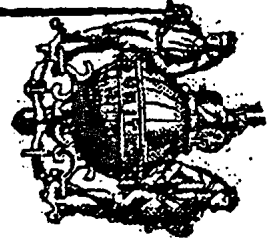
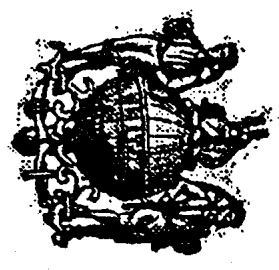
This puzzled me at first until I discovered the second letter also had a purple number next to the signature: this time it was '29'. In both examples the purple number corresponded with the day of the month and presumably was added by Mr Tutill when he added his signature to letters produced by his clerks.

The two letters came from the London firm of Tutill and these were receipts for goods supplied in consecutive years. The purple typewritten letter of 1891 shows how this firm was adopting the 'modern' technology of that time. (The flag and banner making firm of Tutill is still in business and operating from Chesham.)

Closer examination of the typewritten letter revealed the penny lilac stamp had been security perforated with 'TUTILL LONDON' in two lines. Clearly the firm had adopted two new devices

*Ed:- this is the third article taken from The Railway Philatelic Group Journal. F.W. Taylor is the ditor of this journal as well as being the author of this latest article.*

Telegraph Office  
"TUNNELL" LONDON



83, City Road,

London, E. C.

29th. May, 1891.

83 City Road  
London  
31 May 91

TUNNELL
LONDON
4710

Dear Sir,-

I have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of Three pounds, & 10d, in settlement of my account for goods supplied in Mar. 1891.

Yours fraternally,

Mr. J. J. Pilgram,  
Canston,  
  

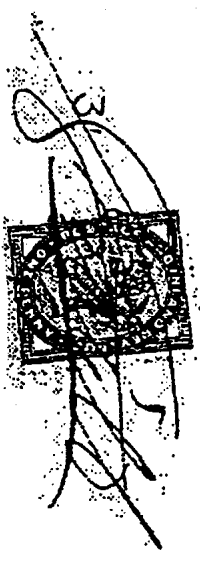


29

53 - 0 - 10.

Dear Sir

I received receipt with three pounds  
receipt of 3.00 in full settlement  
of account for goods supplied

Yours fraternally

May 1891

## **HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND**

from John Nelson

The illustration - on the next page - is a photocopy of a cover sent to me by Alan Sabey the specialist collector of Wembley Exhibition items. The perfin is **HW/L<sup>d</sup>** (H7770.01), identified with H. Williamson Limited, Wholesale jewellers; watch and clock makers of 81 Farringdon Road, London EC1. I have been unable to find any connection between Williamsons and the Hospital Fund but the following might be an explanation for the existence of the cover.

It has been, and still is, customary for the holder of the office of Lord Mayor of London, during his year in office, to make an appeal to City business houses on behalf of a Charity in which he has a special interest. I would suggest that the choice of Sir Louis Newton, the Lord Mayor in 1924, may have been the Hospital Sunday Fund and the letter of appeal sent out would have been accompanied by an unstamped printed return envelope in which a donation could be sent. The name of the charity was printed on the envelope to facilitate the identification of the donations among all the other official post arriving at the Mansion House.

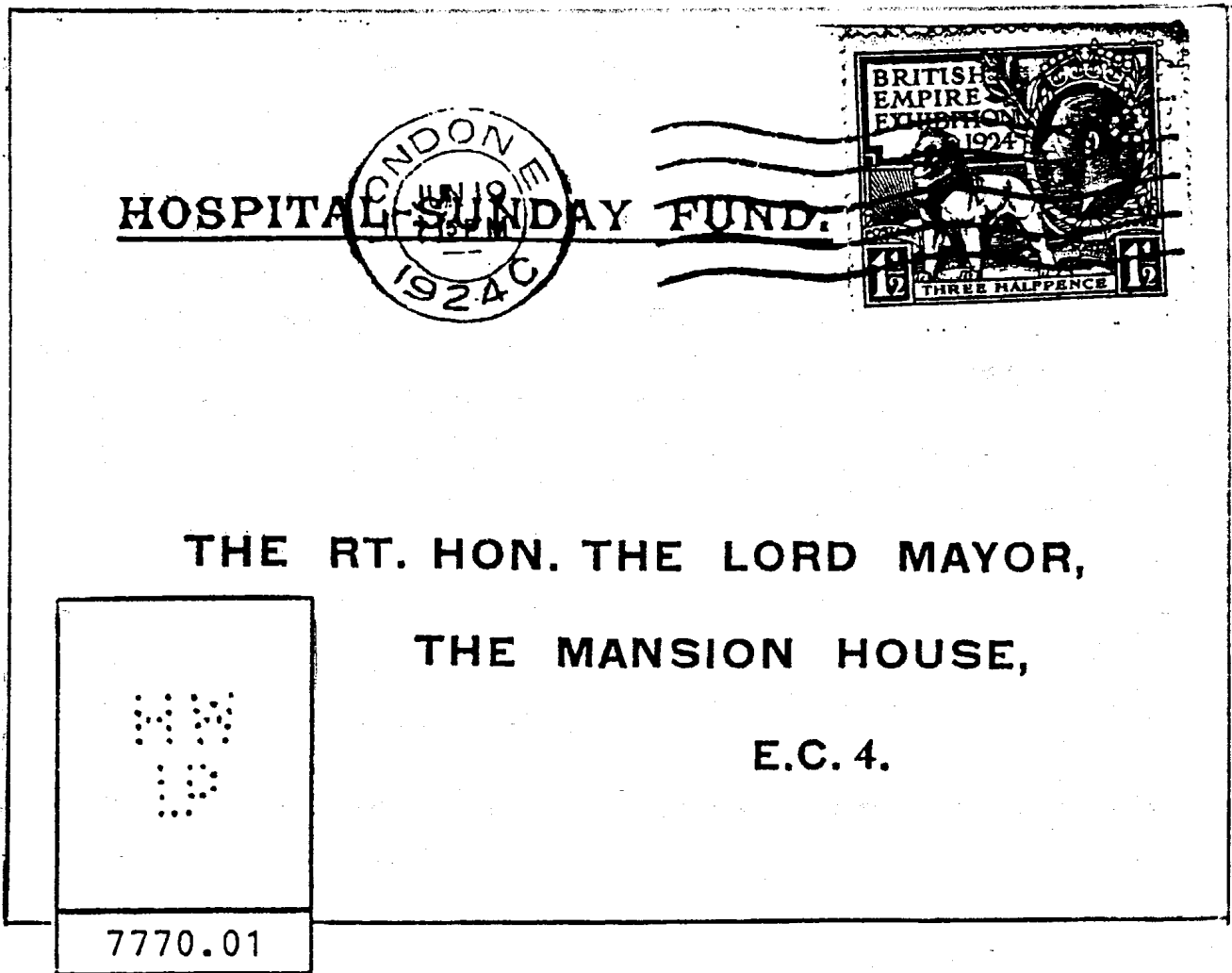
H. Williamson Limited when sending their donation affixed one of their own perforated stamps (we know from the survey of perfins used on 1924/25 Wembley Exhibition stamps that H. Williamson did perforate 1924 Wembley stamps with their perfin) which leads to the possibility that there may be other covers around bearing the identity of the Hospital Sunday Fund and a variety of different perfins!

\* \* \* \* \*

## **MEMBER'S WANTS**

**WANTED - Security embossing of postage stamps on 1d. Top quality for exhibition and I can pay top price!**

Tord Swenson



### ANSWERS TO MEMBER'S QUERIES

Perfin StAH Bulletin 294 Pg 13

MAURICE TANTON reminded Dave that The Holloway Sanitarium and Womens College is near Virginia Water. He has an idea this may have been called St Anns until Holloway's death. Can anyone confirm this? (Thomas Holloway of pill fame - user of 533/TH perfin)

A Further Query Dave Hill

In auction 6, 1988 were a pair of KE7 ½d with perfin LINES (L3190.01) These were overwritten "p.p. Chas V Lines" Who was he? Was he one of the LINES Brothers of TRIANG toy fame? I remember them near Wimbledon but can find nothing on them

## **NESTLE and their PERFINS**

Rosemary Smith

Henri Nestle was born in 1814 in Frankfort on the Main, Germany. At 29 years of age, in 1843, he moved to the Swiss town of Vevey and here, in 1866, he launched the world's first milk product suitable for new-born babies. It was soon so successful that physicians recommended its use in the fight against high infant mortality.

In 1868 Nestle came to England and in 1873 began manufacture at Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. By the time Nestle merged with its main rival, the Anglo-Swiss Milk Company in 1905, the combined companies had 18 factories, five of which were in Britain at Tutbury, Chippenham, Aylesbury, Middlewich and Staverton. From 1905 to 1926 the new headquarters were at St. George's House, Eastcheap, London.

In 1912 Nestle acquired a large share of Fussell & Co., and in 1913 opened the factory at Ashbourne in Derbyshire. Also in 1913 they began chocolate production at Hayes.

One of their most famous products was the one penny bar of chocolate dispensed from cast-iron vending machines at railway stations. The 'Milky Bar' made its debut in 1937. In 1939, one year after it was developed for retail sale by scientists at the Swiss research centre, instant coffee was made at Hayes.

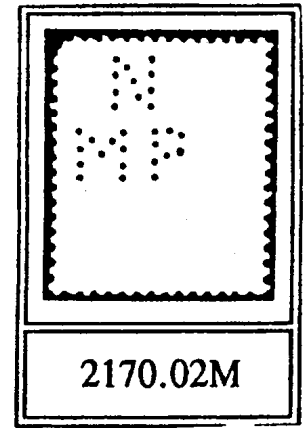
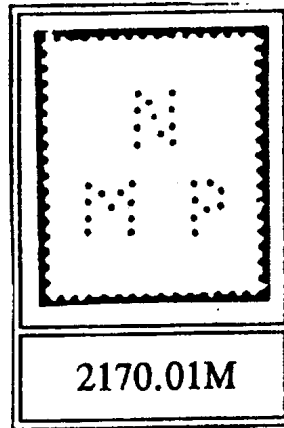
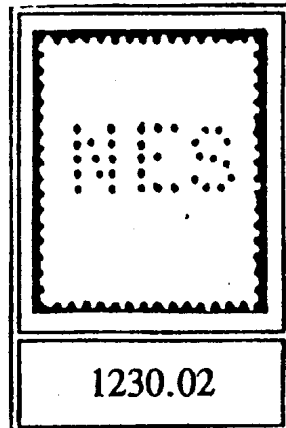
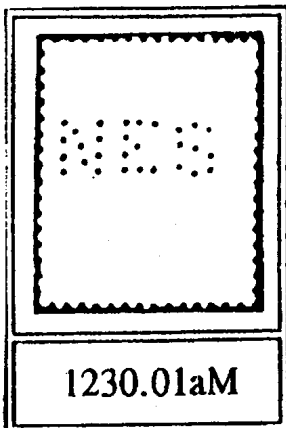
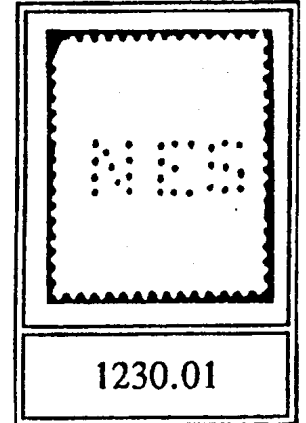
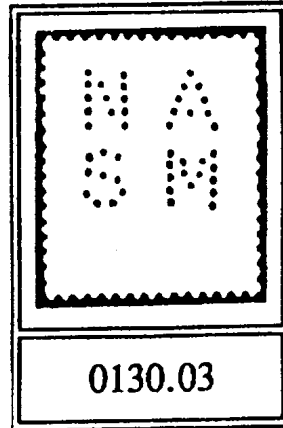
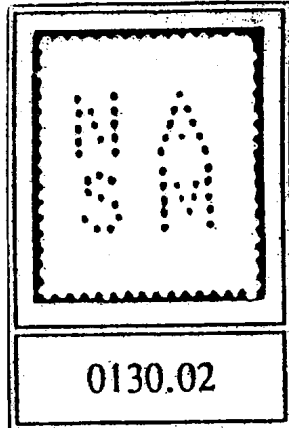
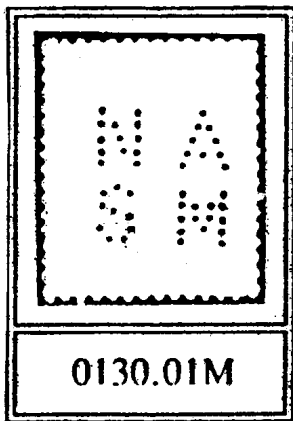
The Second World War affected Nestle like every other manufactory. The Hayes factory was turned over to war production - mainly work on radar. They also produced a drug used to treat coronary heart disease and in 1942, in collaboration with Glaxo, they produced the then wonder drug, penicillin.

From 1960, Nestle acquired many well known 'names' such as:- 1960 Crosse & Blackwell: 1974 Findus: 1976 Libby's soft drinks: 1978 Chambourcy: 1985 Carnation: 1988 Rowntree-Mackintosh: 1992 Perrier:

In 1992 in the U.K. a new company structure, Nestle UK Ltd., was set up.



<u>PERFIN</u>		<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>IN-USE</u>
N0130.01M	NA/SM	Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., Cocoa & Chocolate Dept, 6/8 Eastcheap, London EC3	1905-1934
N0130.02	NA/SM	Nestle & Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Co., 6/8 Eastcheap, London EC3	1908-1920
N0130.03	NA/SM	Ditto but also at Tutbury	1930-1935
N1230.01	NES	Nestle Co .Ltd., London SE16 and at Chippenham. Formerly Nesmilk Ltd	1945-1965
N1230.01aM	NES	Nestles Milk Products Ltd., 6/8 Eastcheap, London EC3.	1945-1957
N1230.02	NES	The Nestle Co. Ltd., London SE16	1930-1945
N2170.01M	N/MP	Nestles Milk Products Ltd., 6/8 Eastcheap London EC3. [Raw Products Ltd is also identified with this same die. Is this a Nestle company?]	1935-1941
N2170.02M	N/MP	Nestles Milk Products Ltd., 6/8 Eastcheap, London EC3. Branches nation-wide.	1945-1950

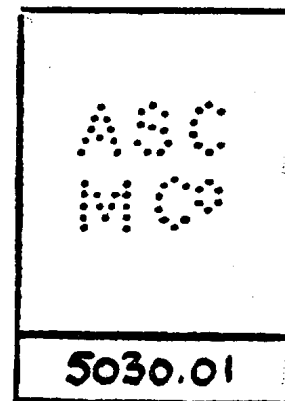
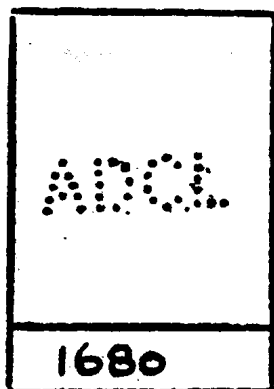


## Prior to 1905

In 1873 Nestle began manufacturing at Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. Perfin die A1680.01 (ADCL) is for The Aylesbury Dairy Co. Ltd., Lon. W1 Tomkins has the user date as 1874-1905 which would tie in with the history of Nestle. All my loose stamps are 1d Plates, 1880 or Jubilee issue. However, I have a Trade Card from 3/5/21 with this die on a KGV 1d: postmarked Paddington W2 and sent by Aylesbury Dairy Co. Ltd., 31 St. Peterburgh Place, Bayswater, London W2.

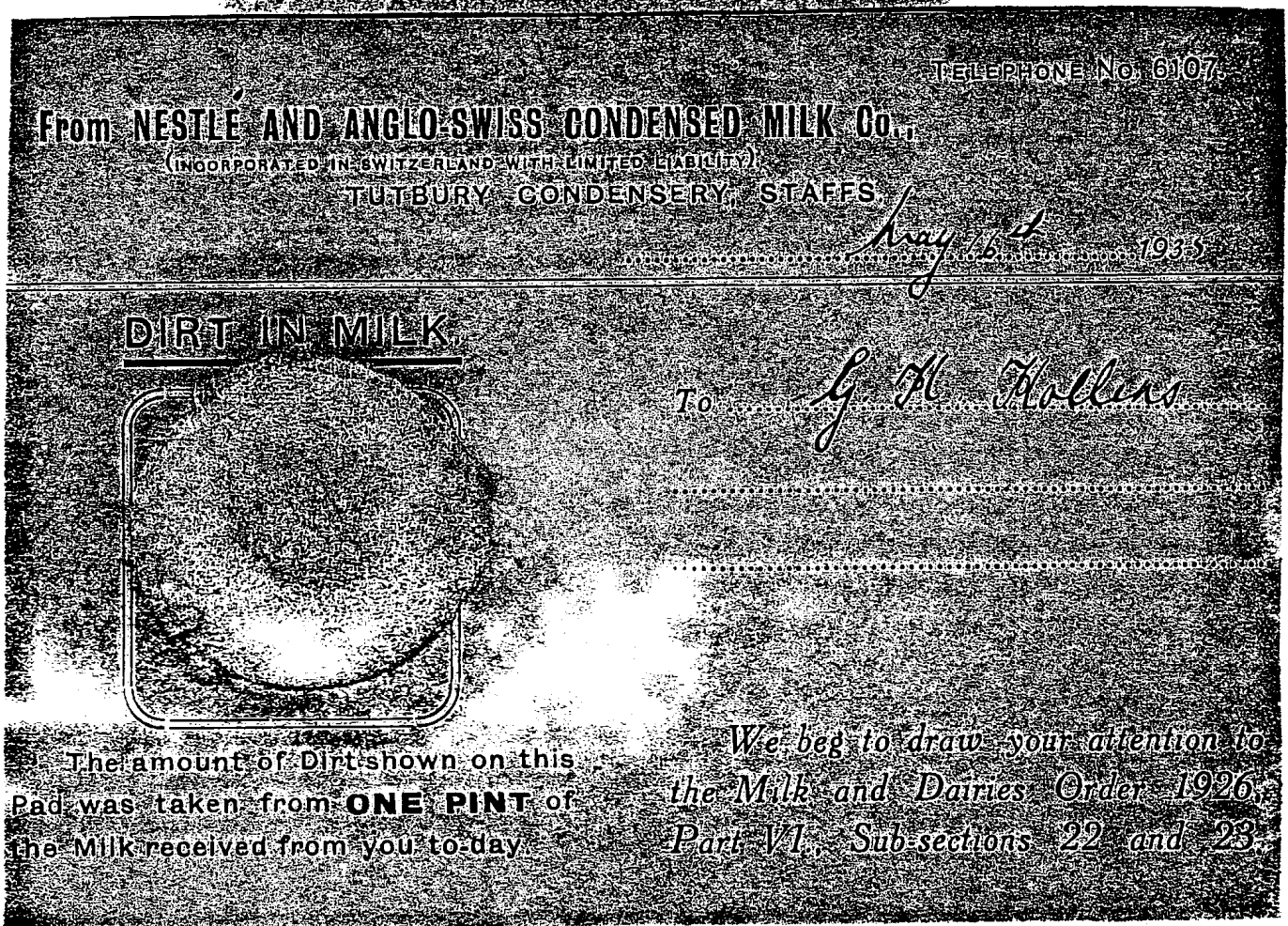
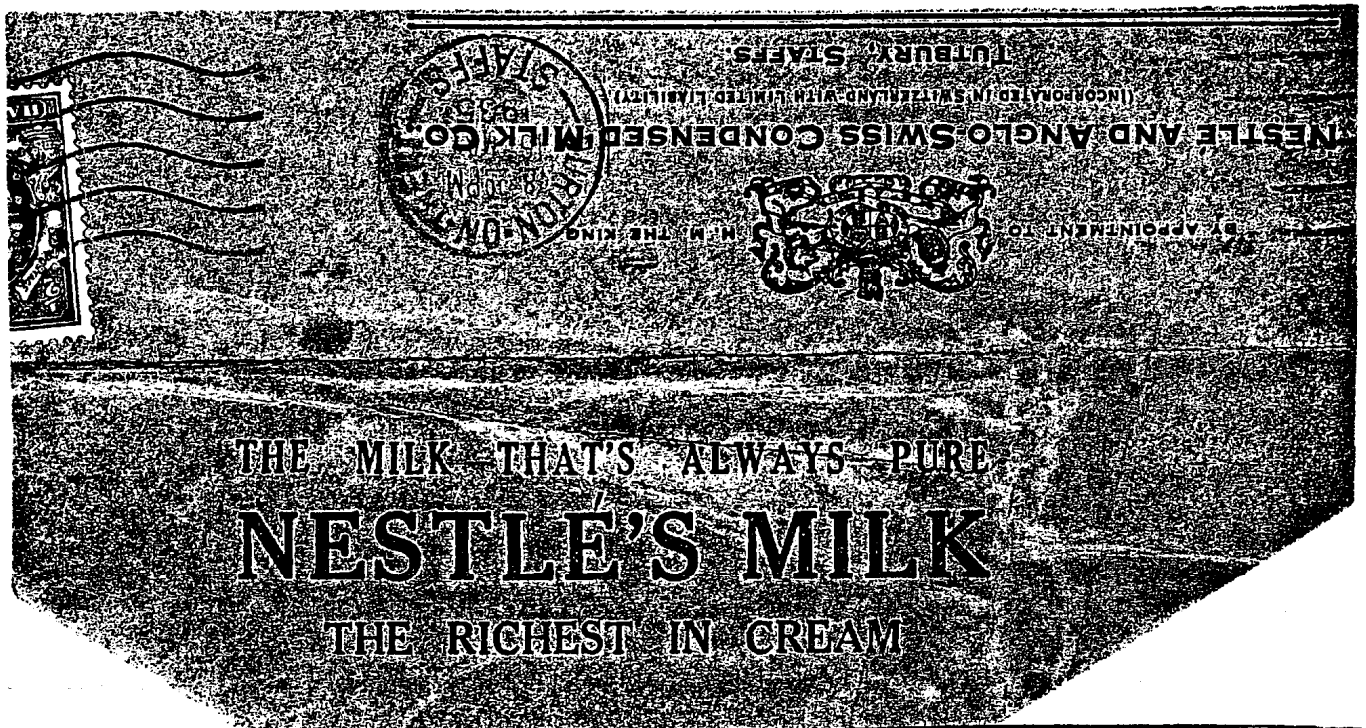
A5030.01 (ASC/MC<sup>o</sup>) is identified with Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., 10 Mark Lane, London EC: dates of use 1895-1905. Again my loose stamps are Jubilee or KEVII issue. I have no cover for this die.

In 1905 when Nestle merged with the Anglo-Swiss Milk Company it would seem logical that these two dies were scrapped in favour of the NA/SM dies: but what of my 1921 Trade Card?



In Bulletin 280 (Feb'96) I gave the history of Crosse & Blackwell and their perfins, using literature from Nestle UK Ltd. At that time I stated that I would research the Nestle perfins and again wrote to Nestle UK Ltd. for further information about the ADCL and ASC/MC<sup>o</sup> companies and their place in the history of the Nestle empire. I also enquired about the possibility of Cow & Gate and Horlicks Malted Milk having a link with Nestle. Unfortunately I did not get a reply to this line of enquiry, despite the splendid information I had received from them about my Crosse & Blackwell research. If any members can throw further light on the later use of the ADCL perfin I would be delighted to hear from them.

This is a photocopy of a delightful item from my collection. The cover states that Nestle's Milk is Always Pure and the card inside shows why. Excellent quality control. I had to darken the printing to show up the 'dirt' on the cotton wool. The perfin is N0130.03



## 'LOST' IDENTIFYING COVERS

Dave Hill

I have been looking through the old auction catalogues and find that there are quite a large number of identified covers, sold through our auction in the past, which have never been reported as new identities to the Catalogue Editor. As the auction list gives perfin only, not the catalogue number, these covers need to be seen and compared with the die illustrations.

Would members please look through your covers, and if you have any of the following, or something similar, please report them to Roy. Either send him the original (we rarely lose things in the post) or send a good photocopy with a tracing of the perfin if necessary. You will be credited with the new identity.

AB	Ayre Bros on KE7 trade picture card with ½d stamp
ABC	Attwells, Binfield & Co. Ltd. on 1940 KGV trade card
AC/&C <sup>o</sup>	Alexander Cross & Sons, Glasgow on QV receipt
A&C/Ld	Arthur & Co., Glasgow
B&C	Braden & Co. on KE7 trade card
B/C.M	Bradford Coal Merchants & Consumers Association Ltd. on KGV cover with ½d Typo stamp
BG/CL	Bradbury, Greatorex & Co. Ltd. on QV 1d lilac, 1883. Other perfins of this company are identified but not this one
BH	Bradbury & Hirsch on QV 1893
BP/C <sup>o</sup>	Bowring Petroleum Co. Ltd on KG5 1915 trade card
B/P/C <sup>o</sup>	British Patent Perforated Paper Co. on a 1934 receipt of The Cambridge Union Society: on a later receipt they have become British Paper Co.
C&C	Croggan & Co., Structural Steelwork on KG6 1938
C/C/C	Clarks College on KE7 cover
C&C <sup>o</sup>	Cowie & Co. Ltd., on 1934 receipt
CIC	Credit Industrial et Commercial on KG5 1929 cover
CR/&C <sup>o</sup>	Chas Russell & Co. on a 1907 KE7 cover

**More next time.**