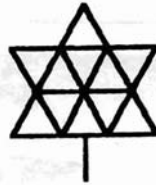


CENTENNIAL DEFINITIVES
 STUDY GROUP
 NEWSLETTER
 Number 48
 SUMMER 1990



EDITOR:
 JOHN D. AITKEN
 P.O. BOX 2021
 LAMBETH, ONT.
 NOL 1S0

Greetings! This issue once again has a Centennial logo at its masthead, thanks to Rick Penko, who noticed the omission last time and has provided a remedy.

I also wish to thank the following members for sending in material (some of which appears in this issue): Doug Irwin, Guenter Jansen, John Jamieson, Gilbert Kennedy, Robert Lemire, Ralph Mitchener, Rick Penko, Scott Traquair, and Geoff Wood.

Thanks to Robin Harris for a financial contribution, and congratulations on his gold in the APS literature competition.

Congratulations also to Guenter Jansen on showing his Centennials at ORAPEX this May and winning a national level vermeil. In response to my request, Guenter has provided a copy of his title page (see page 317) and photocopies of some of his highlights, which appear as space permits.

BNAPS CONVENTION - GALVESTON TEXAS OCTOBER 18-20

I regret that we do not have a Study Group meeting scheduled. Past gatherings have been great fun. Galveston will be too.

Given that we have at least eight members in Vancouver and area, perhaps next year our group can be represented at the convention. If you would like to arrange the meeting, please contact Doug Irwin or myself, and we can start planning.

FOLLOW UP TO LAST ISSUE

PAINTINGS ON POSTCARDS

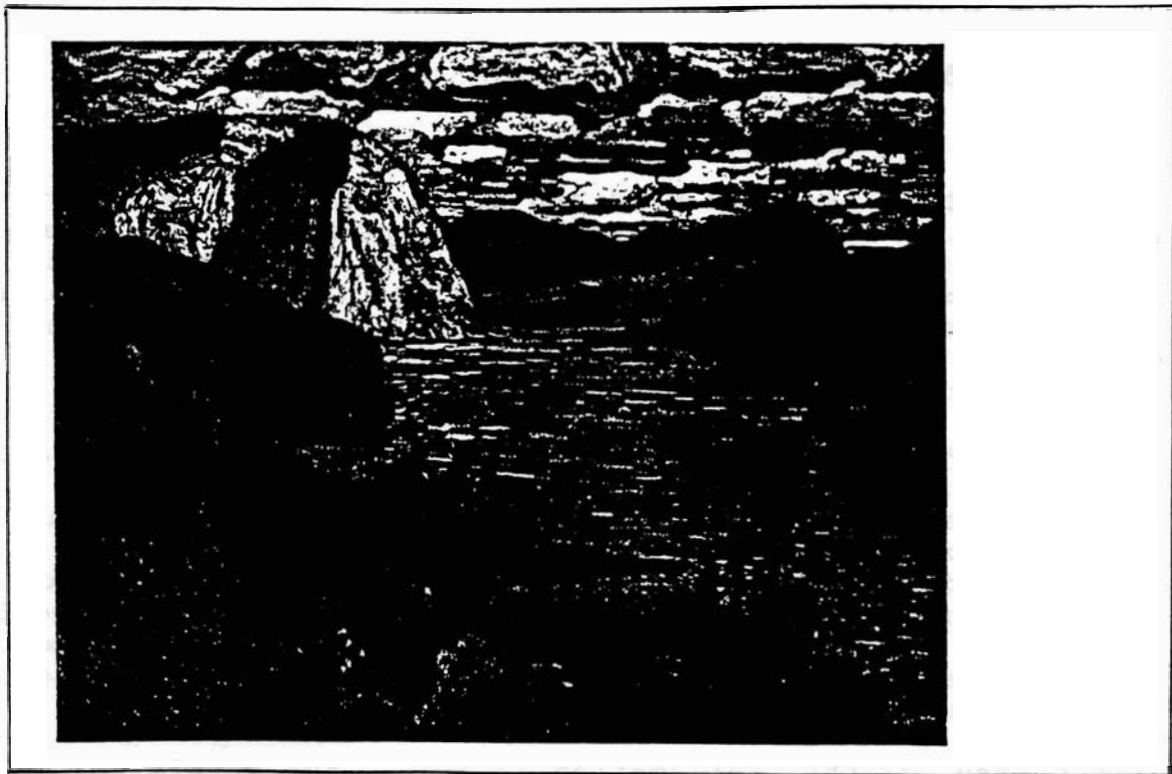
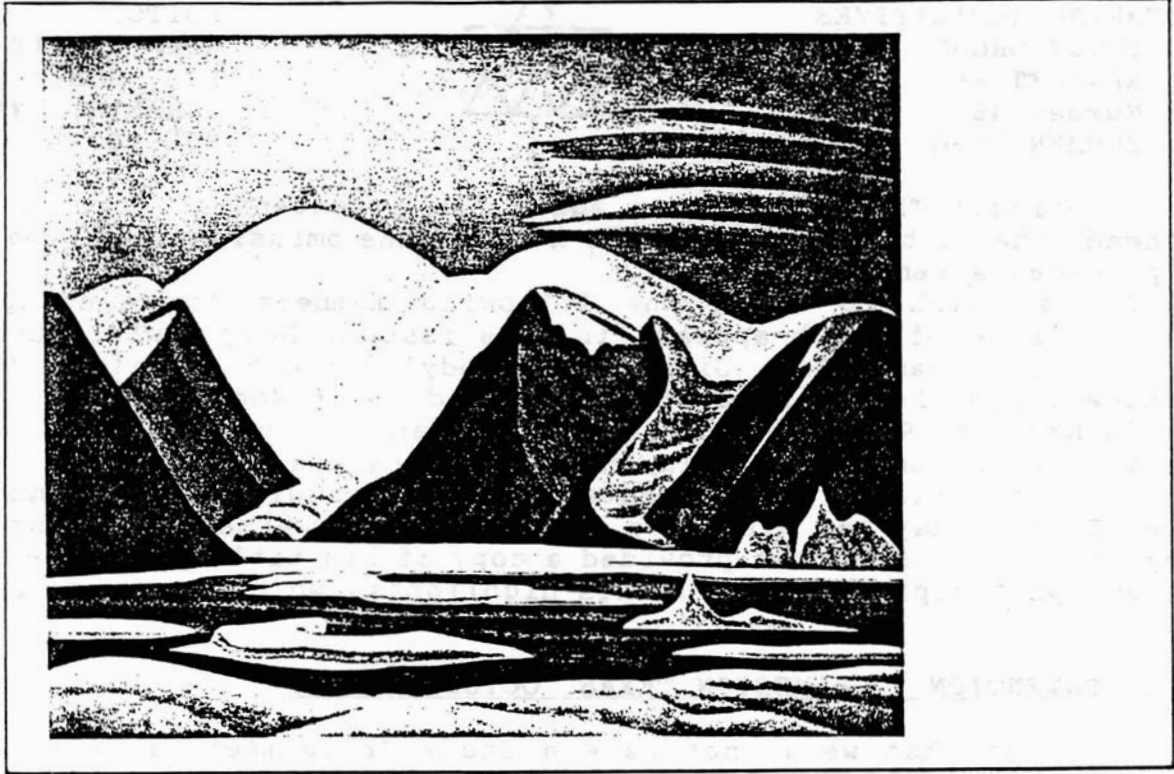
With the help of Geoff Wood and Scott Traquair, we can see the rest of the paintings on postcards. The caption on the reverse of these cards (missing on my three cards, from a different printing) would seem to settle the question of whether the cards are accurate representations of the original artworks. It also seems that the stamps are more faithful to the originals than the order form "essays". Was this a security measure?

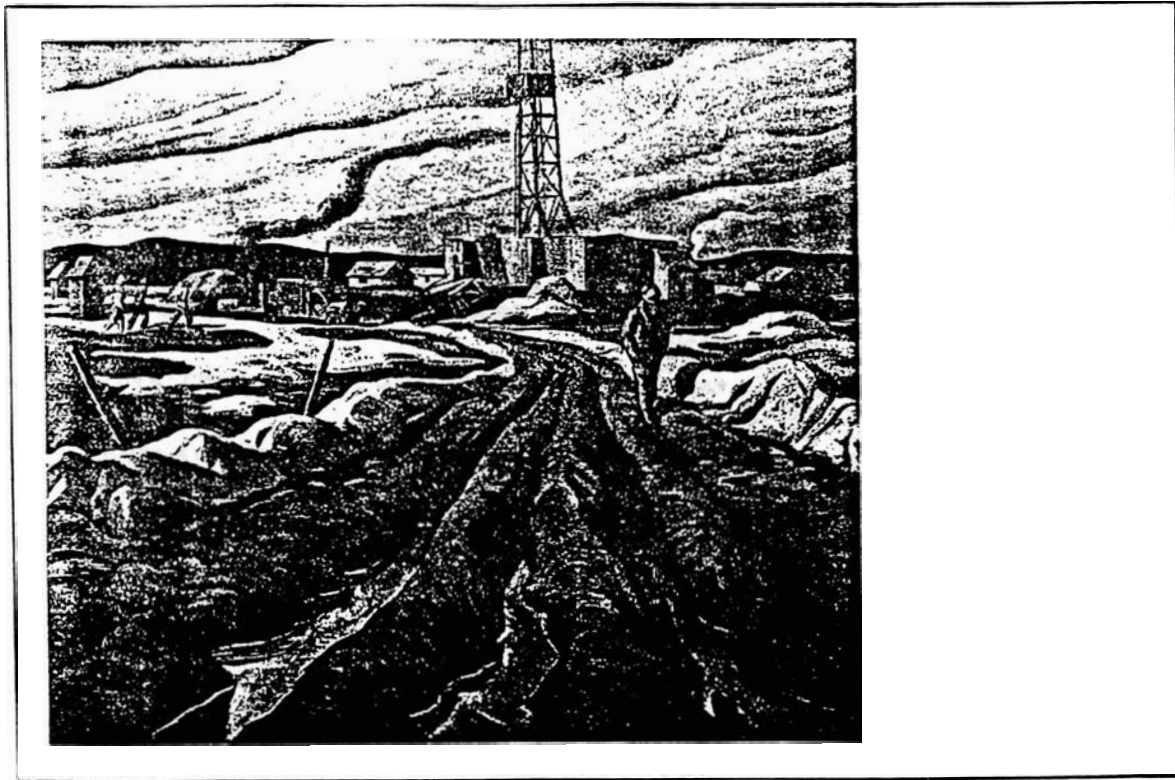
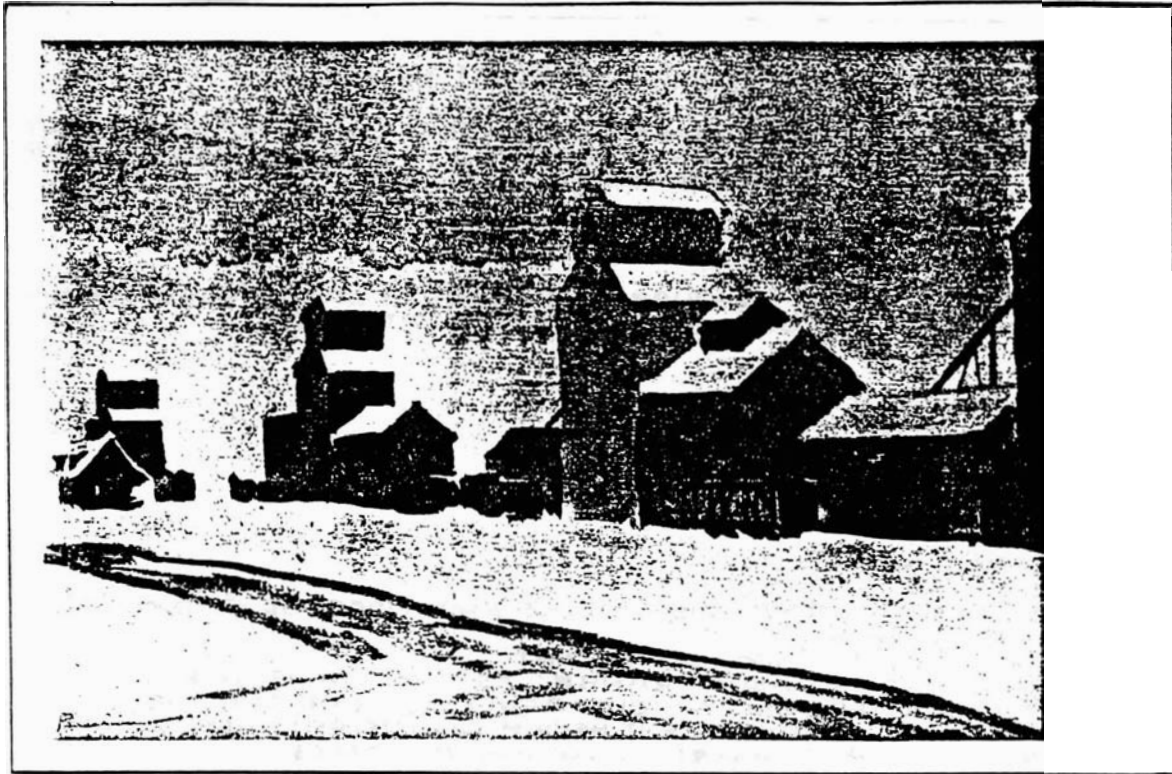
In BNA TOPICS, January 1968, p. 11, Donald Jean writes about the \$1 stamp scene:

"It was not painted in the Excelsior field but is actually a painting of Imperial Oil's Redwater Field No. 3, which was one of five wildcat wells drilled at this field to delineate its shape and size.

"Drilling at No. 3 commenced on May 20, 1949, and the well was placed in production on June 18. The Redwater Field, which was the largest oil discovery up to that time, is some 17 miles in length and is located about 30 miles north and east of Edmonton."

No source for this information is given, but a reference to the (then) still living artist is made.





Post Card

A detail of this painting
is reproduced on the \$1 issue
of the Centennial postage series

Carte postale

Un fragment de cette peinture
est reproduit sur le timbre de \$1
de la série du Centenaire

H. G. Glyde, Canada, 1906.
Imperial Wildcat No. 3, Excelsior Field, near Edmonton
The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa
L'Imperial Wildcat n° 3, Excelsior Field, près d'Edmonton
La Galerie nationale du Canada, Ottawa



CANADA

THE 1967-1973 DEFINITIVE ISSUE

CANADA CELEBRATED ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF CONFEDERATION IN 1967 THE POST OFFICE ISSUED ON FEBRUARY 8, A NEW SET OF DEFINITIVE STAMPS FOR THIS OCCASION.

THIS STAMP COLLECTION FEATURES AN INDEPTH STUDY OF ALL DEFINITIVE VALUES ISSUED FROM 1967 TO 1973.

SHOWN ARE:

- SHEET STAMPS
- PLATE BLOCKS
- COIL STAMPS, INCLUDING MIS-cut COILS AND IMPERFORATED COILS.
- MINIATURE PANES
- STAMPS ISSUED IN BOOKLET FORMAT
- PAPER VARIETIES (VISUAL RANGE: CREAM, WHITE, HIBRITE.)
- PAPER VARIETIES (ULTRA VIOLET RANGE: DULL OR DEAD PAPER, LOW FLUORESCENT, MEDIUM FLUORESCENT, HIGH FLUORESCENT.)
- STAMPS - WINNIPEG TAGGED, INCLUDING VARIETIES.
- STAMPS - GENERAL TAGGED, INCLUDING VARIETIES.
- PRECANCELLED ISSUES: SHEET AND COIL FORMAT.
- GUM VARIETIES: DEXTRINE, P.V.A., SPECIAL GUM.

SPECIAL ITEMS SHOWN IN THIS EXHIBIT ARE:

- FIFTEEN CENTS PURPLE PLATE ONE, WITH P.V.A. GUM.
(NOTE: PLATE ONE AND TWO WERE ISSUED WITH DEXTRINE GUM)
THIS IS THE RAREST ITEM OF THE CENTENNIAL ISSUE, TO DATE ONLY FOUR KNOWN PLATE BLOCKS.
- SIX CENT ORANGE FORGERY ON COVER.
- SIX CENT ORANGE PRINTED WITH FLUORESCENT INK, SHEET AND BOOKLETS
- IMPERFORATED COILS.
- SIX CENT BLACK PRINTED ON THE GUM SIDE.
- CENTENNIAL BOOKLET COVER WITH COME-O-PANE OF STAMPS.
- OPAL BOOKLETS WITH PERFORATED GUTTER VARIETIES.
- OPAL ENVELOPES
- FIFTY CENT EXPERIMENTAL BOOKLET "2 BOOKLETS OF"
- ONE DOLLAR BOOKLET WITH INCOMPLETE PRINTING VARIETY.

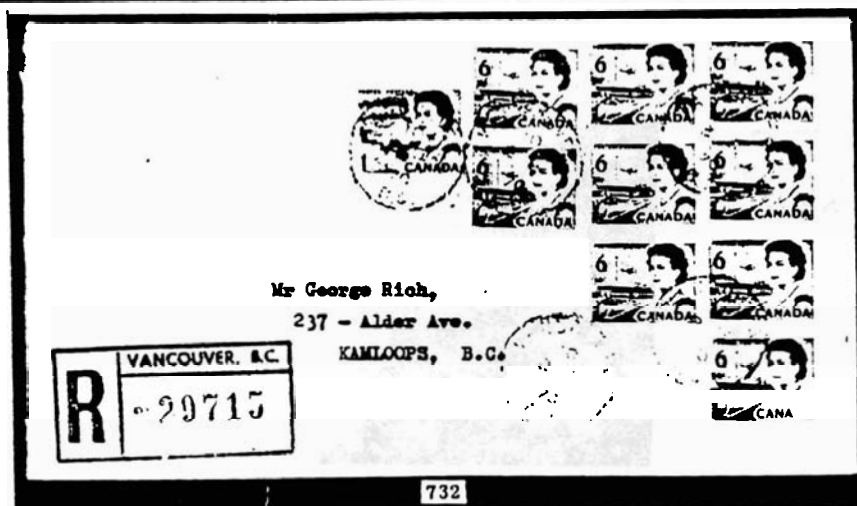
This is the title page from Guenter Jansen's national level vermeil award exhibit at ORAPEX 1990. Guenter notes that he has been exhibiting the Centennials since 1975 and has pared his introduction down over the years from four pages to this one.

IMPERF COILS

Geoff Wood sent in photocopies of two interesting and nearly identical registered covers, each bearing an imperforate pair of the 6 cent orange coil on normal (not HB) paper.

Shown is the copy illustrated in a Richard Wolfers Inc. auction February 1, 1974. It sold for \$400 U.S., Geoff notes.

732	#468AC, etc, 1969, 6¢ orange coil, imperf pr tied on Reg'd cover to Kamloops, BC (together w/normal strip of 3 & strip of 4 + sgl #454) by Vancouver, BC Feb 10, 1970 cds's, bkstmpd, Rare on cover! imperf pr w/slight stain, still VF	PHOTO	ECV \$500-600
-----	---	-------	------------------



Geoff's cover, addressed to an individual in a government office, has registration number 29717. This suggests that there is probably at least one more cover from the same mailing.

Philatelic? Probably. Both covers are also short-paid 1 cent, but no postage due was assessed. Still VERY nice.

Other, post-Centennial imperf coils commercially used on large covers were offered in the latest Firby auction.

Finally, in the last issue, John Jamieson mentioned that imperf 39 cent coils had yet to appear. Now they have. John Sheffield, a local auctioneer/dealer (and a BNAPS member), told me he recently acquired and disposed of three strips of 9 found in London, Ontario.

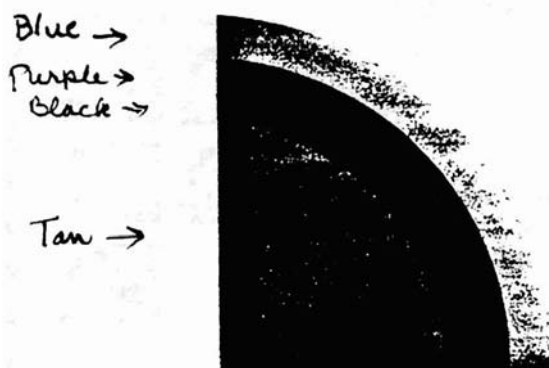
FIRST DAY COVER INFORMATION

In reply to my request for help, a member who wishes to remain anonymous sent in a list of approximately 580 known producers of Canadian FDC cachets. Of these, some 60 were active at some point in the Centennial FDC period, and may have produced cachets for the issue. I will list these 60 in a later newsletter.

CANADA POST REPLACEMENT / PRESENTATION FDC's

There were several responses to the Ralph Mitchener list. Ralph has prepared a re-numbered table, adding a new type 7 (illustrated) and a type 9 (with no cachet).

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE	JOUR D'ÉMISSION
CANADA POST OFFICE	POSTES CANADIENNES



Several examples of booklet 336a, with and without tab, were reported on CPO cachet type 1.2. Ralph expects that these were not officially used, but were prepared for friends by a POD employee.

- -Additional listings for type 3 cachets (#425-429A) were noted.

Despite most of them being sent to foreign destinations, I received a report of complimentary cachets for 1968-69 sent to a B.C. resident with "FR" in the address. Ralph notes, "The enclosures were in, I think, over 20 languages---hence "EN", "FR", "SP", etc."

Since no official service was offered for the 6 cent orange of November 1, 1968, Ralph suspects no official ones exist "unless an enterprising CPO employee made some."

RECAP: February 8, 1967-cachet type 4 for all values
 November 1, 1968-? ? ? (none available?)
 January 7, 1970-type 2-one copy reported. Usually type 5
 June 30, 1971-type 6
 December 30, 1971-type 6

Ralph collects these covers both blank and with the stencilled address, in singles and corner blocks. As well as being FDCs and advertising covers, part of their charm for him is the challenge of finding them.

Summary data on Canada Post official "replacement" FDCs

Type #	Cachet	Usage seen			
		Earliest date	Scott #	Latest date	Scott #
1.1	CPO (plain)	Nov. 15/49	284-8	Nov. 3/52	320
1.2	CPO (P.S.2-1000-8-5-52)	Nov. 3/52	320	June 10/54	337-42 ^{1/}
1.3	CPO (P.S.2-1000-4-6-54)	Apr. 4/55	352	Mar. 7/57	365-8
1.4	CPO (P.S.2-1000-18-6-56)	Mar. 7/57	365-8	Jan.22/58	375
1.5	CPO (P.S.2-2M-24.4.57)	June 4/58	378	Sept. 10/59	388
1.6	CPO (P.S.2-5M-25-1-60)	Apr. 20/60	389	Apr. 19/61	393
1.7	CPO (P.S.2-10M-4-11-60)	Mar. 10/61	392	May 3/62	397
1.8	CPO (P.S.2-16-2-62)	June 13/62	398	Aug. 21/63	412
2	Blue (P.S.2-16-2-63) ^{2/}	May 8/68	481	Jan. 7/70	460
	Rosecraft cachet period ^{3/}	Aug. 21/63	412	Sept. 8/65	442
	- Individual issue cachets ^{2/}	Aug. 21/63	412	Apr. 8/64	416
	- General purpose cachets ^{2/}	May 14/64	417	Sept. 8/65	442
		(excluding 425-429A issued in 1966)			
3	Crossed red flags	Oct. 13/65	443-4	Oct. 12/66	451-2
	- also used in 1968	Feb. 15/68	478	May 8/68	481
4	1867-1967 Centennial	Jan. 11/67	453	Oct. 11/67	476-7
5	Red stylized maple leaf	May 8/68	481	Mar. 24/71	534
6	Sprig of leaves	Apr. 14/71	535	Feb. 22/74	573-4
7	Arcs in lower left corner ^{4/}	Oct. 6/71	555	?	?
8.1	Gold and green map (with F.D. of I. inscription) ^{5/}	Apr. 7/72	560	May 16/73	616
8.2	As 8.1 (but no F.D. of I.) ^{2/}	Nov. 1/72	607	Nov. 29/72	610
9	Plain envelope (no cachet) ^{2,6/}	May 5/73	616	June 30/77	736

1. A very late usage of Oct. 9/58 (Scott # 364) also seen.

2. I have only seen the two usages noted. Others should exist.

3. Identified as to Canada Post usage by at least two types of stencilled addresses.

4. I have only seen one contemporary cover. Others should exist. A few collector-inspired non-contemporary usages (e.g., for Scott #922 in 1982) exist.

5. Only seen with stencilled addresses.

6. Determined to be of Canada Post origin because of insert re replacement of damaged cover.

FIRST DAY TOPICS

by Marcel Cool

Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd. First Day Covers.

It is a well-known fact that the Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd. has over the years designed and printed several of Canada's postage stamps. Less familiar are the First Day Covers which they have prepared since the mid to late 1940's.

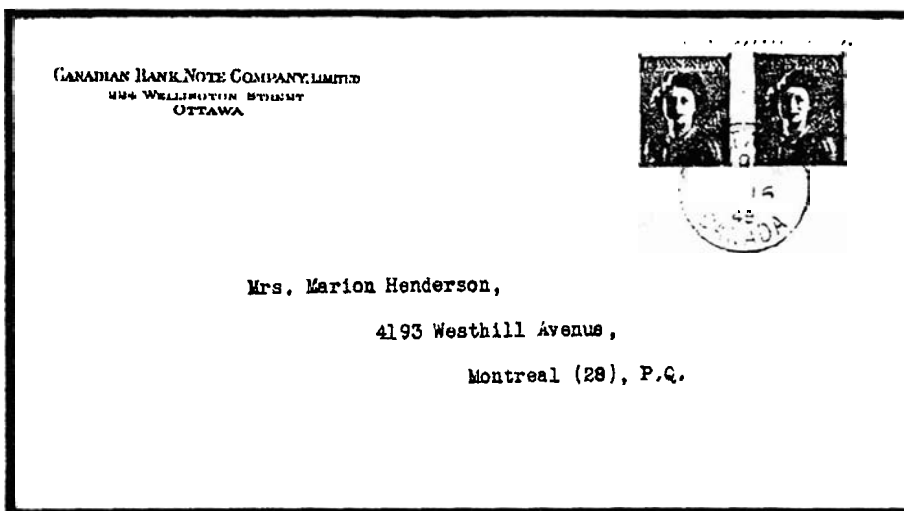
Their First Day Cover distribution is primarily to inform potential customers in Canada and around the World that part of Canadian Bank Note's manufacturing capabilities includes the production of high quality postage stamps printed from engraved plates or multicolored lithography and in some cases a combination of both processes.

Unfortunately, their FDC records prior to 1958 were destroyed some years ago and we are therefore unable at the moment to establish with certainty when this service began. The earliest example reported thus far is for the 4¢ Royal Wedding stamp issued Feb. 16, 1948. Very small quantities of FDCs were prepared by the CBNC during this period and were only made for stamps manufactured by them. These were sent to customers and organizations for which the stamp had some special significance.

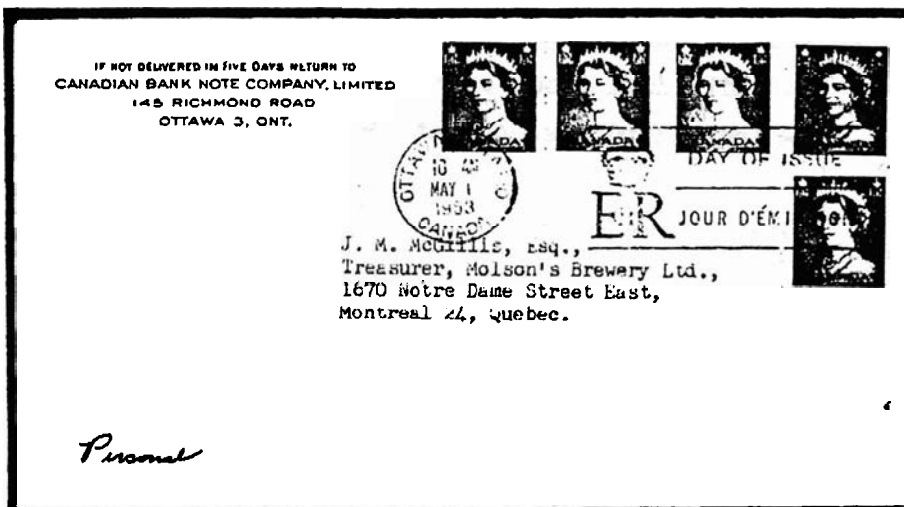
At the request of some customers, their first day cover service was eventually expanded to include low value and commemorative stamps issued in Canada by Canada Post which also included stamps produced by other Canadian manufacturers.

The CBNC has not maintained a record of the various types of corner cards used over the years but, generally they were No 8 envelopes with the engraved return address in the upper left-hand corner and an indication on the cover that the stamps had been postmarked on the first day of issue. Only one example of a No 10 envelope is known to have been used. This was for the Outdoor Recreation issue which consisted of four stamps issued March 7, 1957.

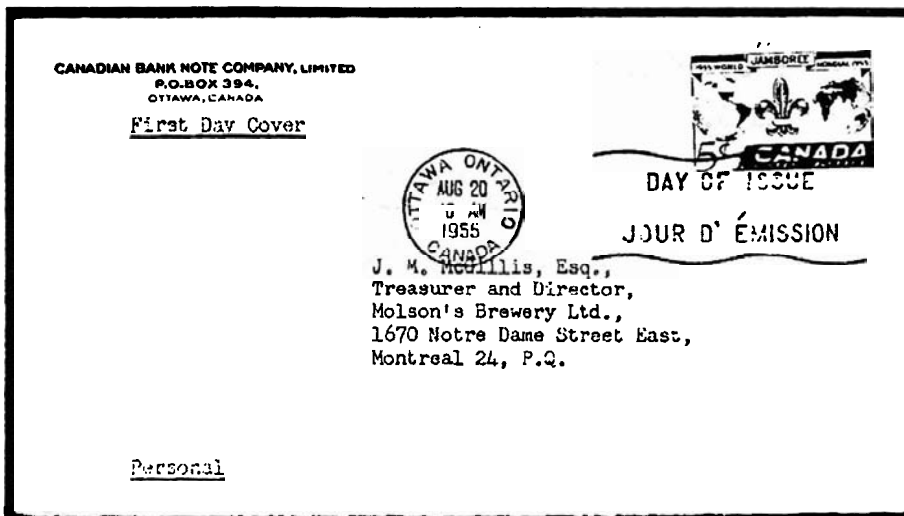
The following is a listing of the various types of covers that have so far been identified and the period for which these types were in use:



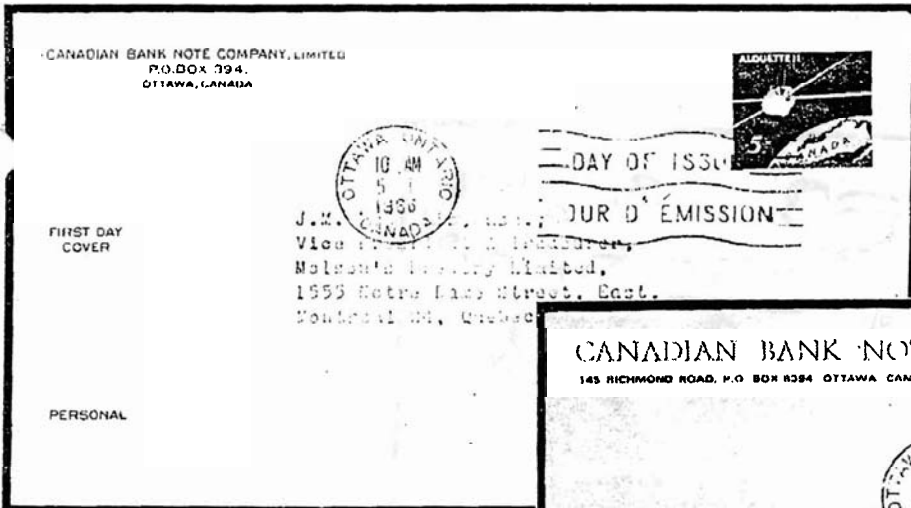
TYPE 1 - Earliest known use: February, 1948.



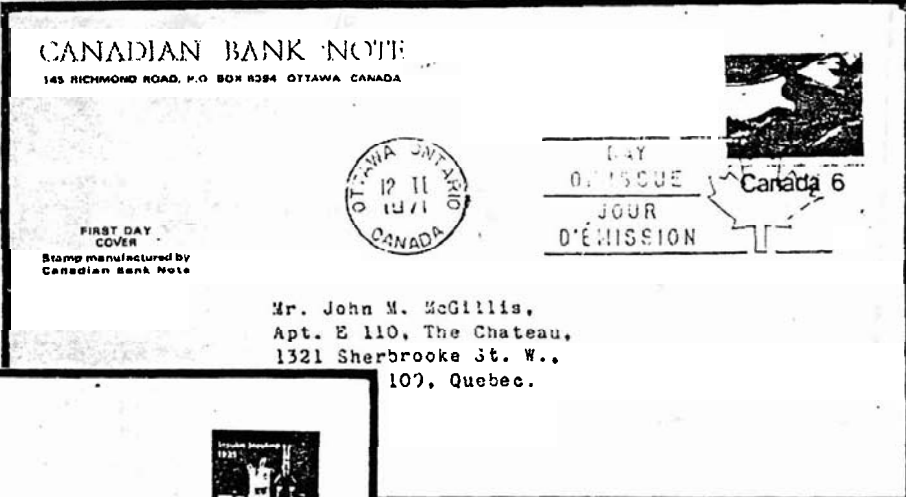
TYPE 2 - Earliest known use: May 1, 1953. Used up to June 30, 1955. Note change of address from 224 Wellington Street, Ottawa to 145 Richmond Road, Ottawa 3, Ont.



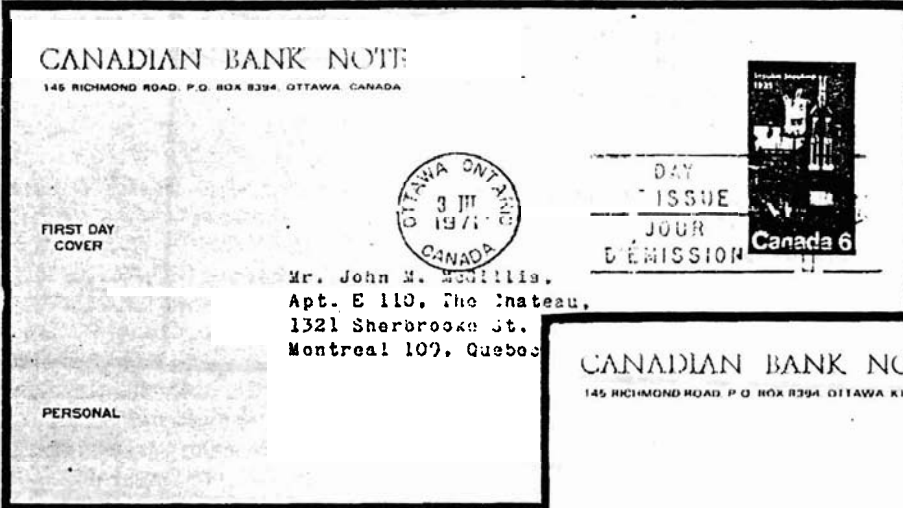
TYPE 3 - Used from Aug. 20, 1955 to Oct. 13, 1965. Address changed to P.O. Box 394, Ottawa Canada.



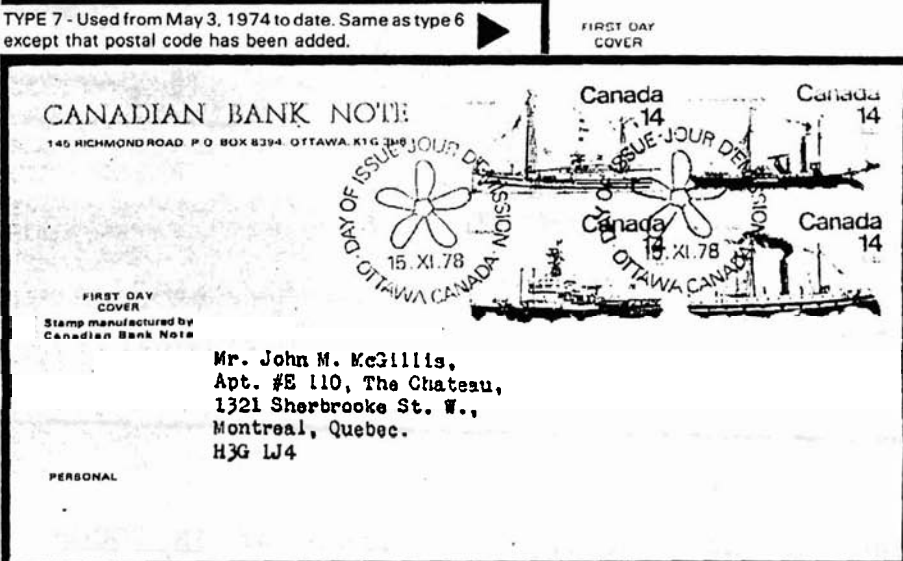
TYPE 4 - Used from January 5, 1966 to November 4, 1970. The wording "FIRST DAY COVER" and "PERSONAL" were now printed on the envelope rather than typed.



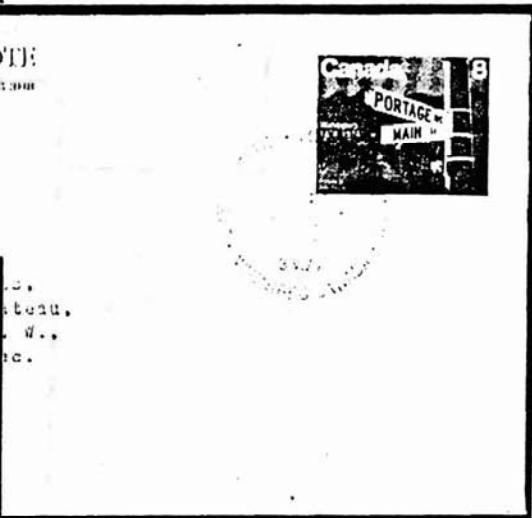
TYPE 5 - Used from February 12, 1971 to September 21, 1978. Much larger type has been used for the company name and both the street address and the P.O. Box have been indicated. As of the first use of this type, the wording "Stamp manufactured by Canadian Bank Note" was added and used for stamps produced by the CBNC.



TYPE 6 - Used from March 3, 1971 to April 17, 1974. Same design as type 5 without wording described above. This type was therefore used for stamps manufactured by other Canadian manufacturers.



TYPE 7 - Used from May 3, 1974 to date. Same as type 6 except that postal code has been added.



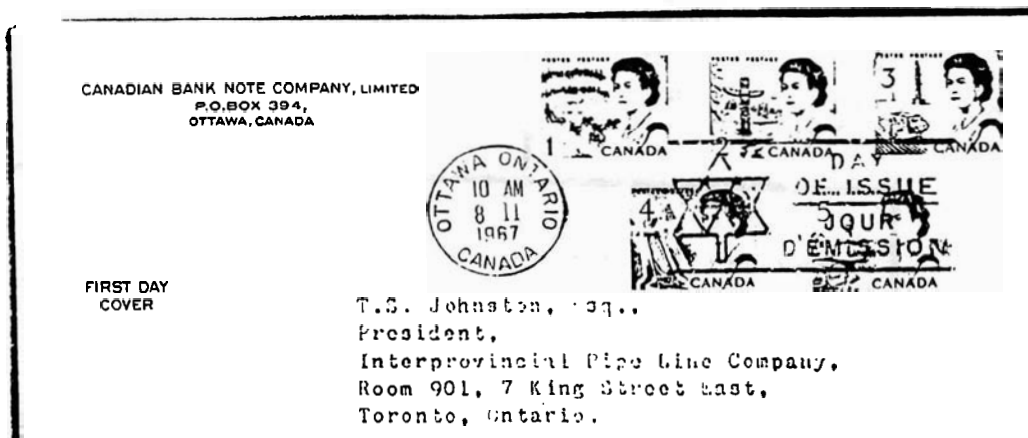
TYPE 8 - Used from November 15, 1978 to date. Same as type 5 except that postal code has been added.

Canadian Bank Note have advised me that they are not in the business of supplying First Day Covers and that any general inquiries are referred to the Canada Post Corporation, So, unless you are in the

fortunate position of being a regular or potentiel customer, of CBNC your chances of obtaining examples of these covers are quite slim.

These covers are eagerly sought by FDC collectors and are considered to be

rare as compared to other FDCs produced for the same stamp issues. Anyone having information or covers by CBNC not identified in this article is requested to write to me so that a complete listing may be completed.

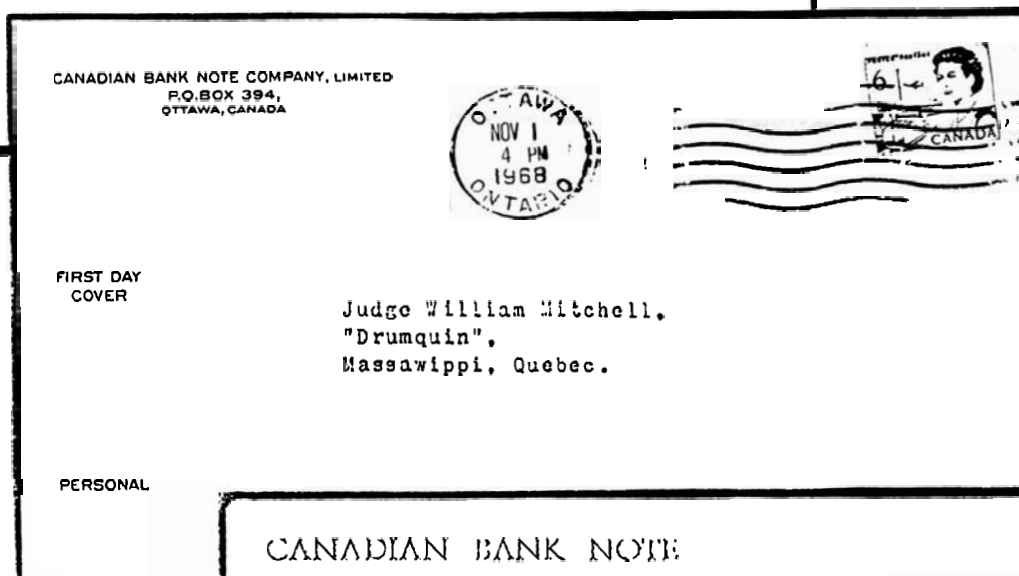


CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, LIMITED
P.O. BOX 394,
OTTAWA, CANADA

FIRST DAY
COVER

T.S. Johnston, 197.,
President,
Interprovincial Pipe Line Company,
Room 901, 7 King Street East,
Toronto, Ontario.

PERSONAL

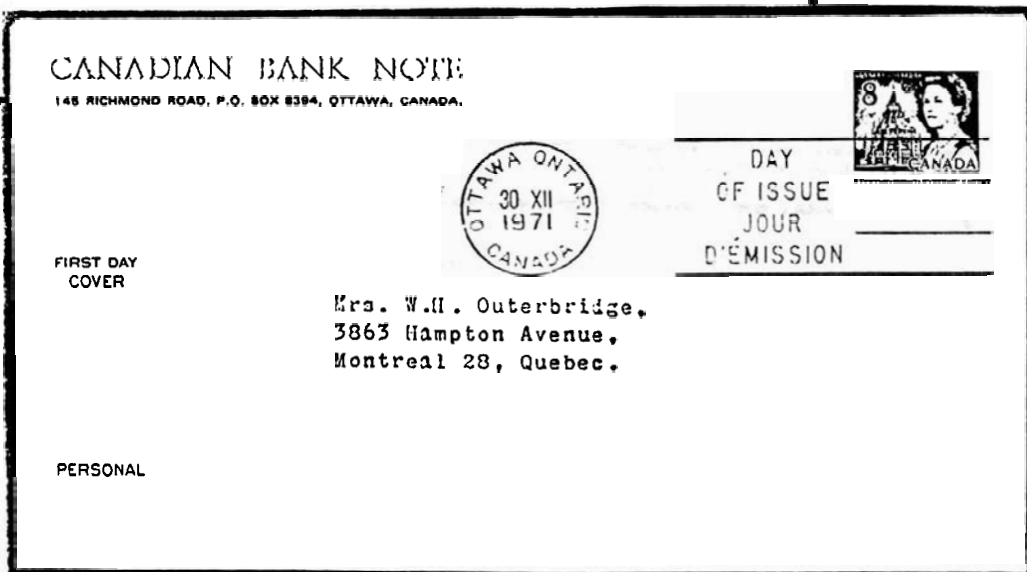


CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, LIMITED
P.O. BOX 394,
OTTAWA, CANADA

FIRST DAY
COVER

Judge William Mitchell,
"Drumquin",
Massawippi, Quebec.

PERSONAL



CANADIAN BANK NOTE
146 RICHMOND ROAD, P.O. BOX 3394, OTTAWA, CANADA.

FIRST DAY
COVER

Mrs. W.M. Outerbridge,
3863 Hampton Avenue,
Montreal 28, Quebec.

PERSONAL

Note the machine
cancel for Nov. 1/68.
No official service
was provided.
It must have meant
a rush job!

This article appeared in the February 1986 issue of IN TOUCH (volume 2, number 2). My thanks to Andrew Chung for sending it in. For me, the charm of these FDCs is that they are also advertising covers (like the CPO complimentary ones) often with the product displayed right on the envelope.

SUNLIGHT AFFECTS PAPER FLUORESCENCE

Mike Painter describes his experiment to test this hypothesis. (Letter to John Aitken, April 22, 1990.)

In 1989 I acquired an Opal booklet with some other auction material and was surprised to find it wasn't the usual hibrite. It was about 7 on the Keane Hughes scale, or medium fluorescence. I reported this to Doug Irwin, who agreed that it looked like a new paper for the Opal booklets. However, I mentioned it to David Gronbeck-Jones, whom I have the pleasure of seeing from time to time, and he said exposure to sunlight might affect fluorescence and perhaps I'd got a booklet that had been in a store window. I told Doug Irwin that I was going to experiment with another Opal booklet before concluding that the medium fluorescent one was a new variety.

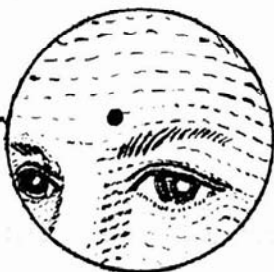
I put an Opal booklet in a south window last August. After one cloudy day and one sunny day I found the fluorescence had dropped from 10 (hibrite) to 8 (Hi). A sunny week followed but the booklet pane seemed to have stabilized at the Keane Hughes 8 level. I left the booklet in the window for a couple of months, which turned out to be rather sunnier than usual for Vancouver. At the end of that time the fluorescence had dropped another notch to 7 (medium). By that time the booklet was also noticeably faded. The stamps were grey-green and grey-purple, the booklet cover was whiter, both front and back and even under the pane where the typical yellowish colour was lighter than usual. Since then I have had the booklet out of the light but it has not changed. I had wondered if the fluorescence might recover at all.

This was just a single experiment, but my tentative conclusion is that even a short duration of exposure to sunlight - a few hours - can lower paper fluorescence measurably. This change apparently can take place before there is any sign of fading of the stamps, although this fading takes place in a month or so. Thus paper fluorescence which seems to be lower than it should may not indicate a new variety but may be the result of lying around in the sun for a day or so.

MORE CONSTANT PLATE VARIETIES

Good news! We will be able to savour more of Mike Painter's intricate artwork and patient searching. Mike got busy this summer and prepared sketches of 41 more constant flaws on the 8 cent Library. They will appear in the next several issues. In his letter, Mike mentions examining about 200,000 copies, and his estimates of frequency are based on that number.

I find the variation in frequency interesting. Is it statistically significant? Does it perhaps indicate that some flaws occur more frequently than others, perhaps because they occurred at a different stage in the printing process?



31. DOT OVER EYEBROW. This was reported by Doug Irwin in Jul/Aug 1984 Topics. At that time they were found on PVA Ottawa tagged medium flrsc paper (544vi). I have examples on both tagged and untagged each ranging from plain to hi flrsc. This suggests the same flaw is on at least four plates - which I can't explain.

It's quite common, occurring on about one in 3,000 sheet stamps.



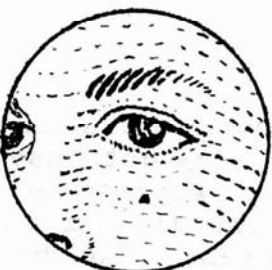
32. EXTRA SPIRE. Reported in Newsletter 44 and in the Jan/Feb 1989 Topics. The spectacular variety is in the top row of plate 4 and is one of stamps 1 to 9 inclusive. It still is not plated as to which. It occurs on about one in 15,000 sheet stamps. Examples range from flrsc 2 to 7 (K/H) and one is Winnipeg tagged. It occurs on both smooth and vertically ribbed paper.



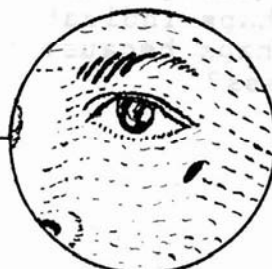
33. DASH OVER EYEBROW. This occurs on untagged plain to hi paper (K/H 0 to 9) which again seems to suggest the same flaw is on different plates. Since these are used stamps its possible they are all plain with some contaminated to seem flrsc. Seems to occur on one in 10,000 to 20,000 sheet stamps.



34. DOT ON FOREHEAD. This is close to flaw 27 (Newsletter 40) but is slightly larger and a tiny bit lower. It occurs on Ottawa tagged stamps ranging from plain to hi. The flrsc doesn't look migrant, but if not it suggests the same flaw on different plates? It is in the top row on one of stamps 2 to 10. It occurs on perhaps one in 20,000 stamps.



35. DOT BELOW EYE. Occurs on hi flrsc both tagged and untagged. Only shows up on around one in 30,000 sheet stamps.



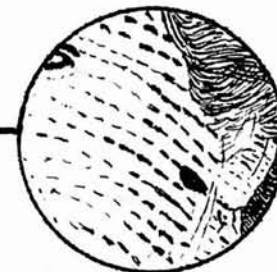
36. LARGE DOT BELOW EYE. Occurs on both tagged and untagged hi flrsc. paper. About one in 20,000 sheet stamps has this flaw.



37. LARGE DOT BESIDE EYE. Is in one of the first nine positions of the first nine rows. Is on plain paper both untagged and Winnipeg tagged. Not common - perhaps one in 50,000 sheet stamps.



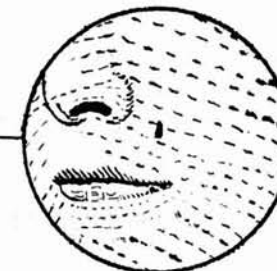
38. DOT ON CHEEKBONE. Occurs on both plain untagged and hi (K/H 7) untagged papers, which suggests different plates? About one in 10,000 sheet stamps has this flaw.



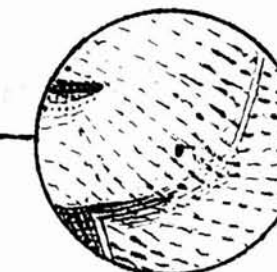
39. LARGE DOT BY EAR. This is on general tagged HB (K/H 8+) paper. About one in 20,000 to 30,000 sheet stamps has this noticeable flaw.



40. DOT BY NOSE. This is on plain untagged paper. It doesn't seem to be very common - perhaps one in 50,000.



41. DOT BY NOSE. Another dot, slightly lower than #40 occurs at R5/3 of plate 4. It is on dull (K/H 4) untagged paper. It is not common either, occurring on perhaps one in 50,000.



42. DOT ON CHIN. This is further back on the jaw line than the larger and more common chin dot. It occurs at R10/5 of plate 4. It is general tagged HB (K/H 8) on two examples and dull (K/H 4) untagged on one inscription sheet. This suggests plate 4 was used for what Canada Specialized lists as plate 5 & 6 or 7. Not common - perhaps one in 50,000.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Past studies of the Centennials have concentrated on the paper varieties. Recently, while reading George Marler's book, The Admiral Issue of Canada (APS 1982), I was struck by the detail he goes into in describing the printing methods for the issue. In comparison, descriptions of how the Centennials are printed are fragmented and incomplete. Further, there is usually no source cited for the assertion made. Where conflicting reports exist, the reader is left wondering who to believe.

To me, this looks like a suitable subject for our study group to address. I suggest that we start with two objectives:

- 1) Try and determine for each printer the complete manufacturing process for each of the stamp formats (i.e., sheets, coils, booklets, and cello pags).
- 2) If (1) above is not possible to complete, try and determine what information is lacking. (Knowing the proper questions to ask when opportunity presents itself is half the battle.)

I suggest we commence the study by examining the available literature for facts, errors and contradictions, and by having a closer look at parts of our collections such as large multiples, plate blocks, errors and varieties.

As a start to the project, here are several references to CANADIAN BANKNOTE SHEET STAMPS, MANUFACTURED WITH A PLASTIC MATRIX.

After reading these articles, several questions came to mind:

- 1) Does the process apply to the sheet stamps only, or to the miniature sheets, booklets and coils (both eras) as well?
- 2) When was this process started? There appears to be a conflict between Canadian Philatelist editor Ken Rowe's report (published in the Nov.-Dec. 1967 issue) and Ken Pugh's assertion of February 1968. Does anyone know on what Mr. Pugh based his assertion?
- 3) If this change in printing method occurred during the life of the Centennials, as Pugh suggests, are there any noticeable differences that could lead to us being able to separate varieties printed before and after the changeover? (Pugh's observation about the location of the plastic flow varieties is interesting.)

Note: Questions about the sheet layout and the transfer die are also raised by these articles. These will be touched on in the next issue of the newsletter.

Help wanted: Does anyone have any stamp newspaper clippings or literature from the Post Office concerning printing processes (CBN or BABN)? For example, in issue #5 of our newsletter, David Gronbeck-Jones refers to a Philatelic Bulletin no. 81-2. Can anyone provide a copy?

Editor's comments
 Cdn. Philatelist
 Nov.-Dec. 1967
 Vol. 18 no.6 p.245

NOTES

1. Terminology

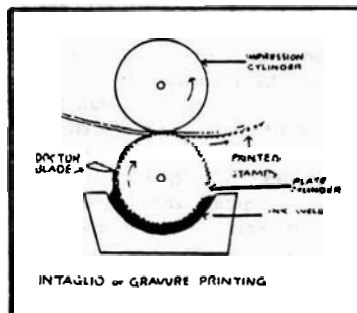
A. Intaglio Engraving Process

This process, also called steel engraving (as used by the Canada Philatelic Service bulletins), line engraving, and recess printing, produces prints from designs below the surface of the paper. Intaglio printing gives sharp reproductions, as well as a 'raised' feel to the design. This 'feel' is also protection against forgery.

The engraver begins by hand engraving the stamp design in reverse on a 4" x 4" square of soft steel called the master die. After proof copies are made, and the design approved, the master die is then hardened to make it more durable and long-lasting.

The master die is then secured to the bed of a transfer press. A soft steel transfer roller is then impressed into the die, resulting in a positive impression in raised relief. This transfer roller is then used to make a secondary die, which in turn is used to transfer its impressions to a secondary roller. The secondary roller is now hardened in a bath of sodium cyanide.

A soft steel plate is now polished to a mirror-like surface, in preparation for a siderographer to transfer the design from the secondary roller. Up until the Gray Jay issue of February 15, 1968, the siderographer impressed the design into all the 200 to 600 subjects on the plate. (large-sized stamps had 200-300 impressions, small-sized stamps 400-600). After all the impressions have been made to the plate, proof impressions are taken and inspected for defects. If the plate proves to be satisfactory, it is then hardened and chromium plated.



Starting with the Gray Jay issue, a master plate of 50 or 100 images is prepared, instead of the large 200 to 600 subject plate. Four to six plastic impressions are then moulded and joined into a male plastic master, which is made receptive to electroplating. From it as many female nickel printing plates as required are made. All these working printing plates are identical to each other, making sheet

positioning of the panes for variety identification purposes unnecessary (and impossible).

Stamp printing plates now contain either four or six panes of 50 or 100 stamps, depending upon the design and number of colors used.

B. Rotary Photogravure

This method of engraving may also be called gravure (as used in the Philatelic Service bulletins), rotogravure, rotoprint, rotoglyo, and heliogravure.

In this method the design is photographed to give a positive image on the plate which is then used to make a multipositive plate. A photograph of the multipositive is now reproduced on to a carbon tissue which is wrapped around a copper cylinder. The carbon tissue has been prepared with a screen of fine lines, resulting in the break-up of the design into numerous tiny dots. When the cylinder is treated with

Varieties of the Queen

Having been lucky enough to be included as one of a small group of philatelists who were shown through the Canadian Bank Note Company's Ottawa plant I was interested to note that an additional step has been added to the preparation of the printing plates for our postage stamps printed by the recess process.

A die is engraved and a transfer roller prepared in the usual manner. On a flat steel plate a pane of 100 impressions is laid down and it is at this point that a modern process is added. By heat and pressure an impression of the pane of 100 subjects is transferred from the steel plate to a sheet of plastic. This is done six times to produce a plastic matrix of six panes of 100 subjects each. A plate number is added to the matrix at the four corner panes only. The centre two panes having no plate number.

The plastic matrix is then coated with a silver solution and immersed in an electroplating bath where a nickel coating of about 3/32" thickness is deposited upon it. The nickel plate accurately reproduces the six impressions of the original steel plate and is then curved to fit the rotary presses.

Should the nickel plate become worn or damaged before the run is complete a fresh one is prepared by the same process. The method is similar to that used to produce typographic clichés except that it is being used to produce a recess printing plate rather than a surface printing plate. It will be apparent that the original steel plate will have a very long life as it is not used for the printing operation at all.

Varieties of the 1967 definitives

BY KENNETH W. PUGH



One type of variety which has presented quite a problem with regards to proper identification, is that called plastic flow. The problem is that this variety for certain stamps may closely resemble examples of re-entering, retouching, plate wear, or ink flow.

The origin of the variety stems from the process in which the plastic is being molded to form the shape of the printing plate. This plastic method for making plates started with the Gray Jay issue of February 15, 1968. This is a delicate process, and if the plate is jarred in any way, or the plastic improperly poured, the plastic may tend to flow. This flowing of the molten plastic may result in the thickening of individual lines of the stamp, occasional blotting out of white areas, or as marked distortions to single lines of the design.

Two definitives so far have been reported with plastic flow varieties.

The 15c Gray Jay examples were first noted by collectors in the Winnipeg area and, of course, were tagged as well.

Since that time many untagged examples have been found across Canada.

Not all the stamps on the sheet contained the variety. The trend for the Winnipeg discoveries was for the variety to be found

on the stamps on the right portion of the sheet, usually in the fifth vertical row. Exceptions to this trend exist.

The 6c black (die II) examples were first reported by me when I happened to stumble upon them in the Brandon post office. At the time I was looking for something entirely different.

The position trend this time was for the variety to be located in the left portion of the sheet, usually the first, second and third vertical rows. The doubling was more pronounced in the lower portion of the sheets.

It is odd that the instances of doubling seems to be mainly in the areas of the numerals.

I am currently compiling a list of places which have reported these varieties, and the earliest dates of postal usage. If you can help me with this list, or have discovered the doubling on other values as well, please write to me at 134 20th Street, Brandon, Manitoba R7B 1L4. If possible I would like to personally examine any examples of plastic flow found on new reported values. If you would like me to verify any examples of plastic flow on the 6c and 15c values for you, send it along with a self-addressed envelope to the above address.

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Plastic flow — a further explanation

Kenneth W. Pugh sends us the following correction to his article on varieties, which appeared in the March issue of this magazine:

The second sentence of the second paragraph should read "This plastic method for making plates started at the time of the Gray Jay issue of February 15, 1968.

As this method is used for the itaglio process only (see *Varieties of the Queen Elizabeth Era*, part one, page 10) my sentence wording in this article would result in some confusion. My apologies!

For some reason I seemed to have Gray Jay in my mind, and the fourth paragraph should read "The 15c definitive examples" instead of "5c Gray Jay examples."

I wish to emphasize to readers that this method of plate making is used for engraved or intaglio issues only, and is not used for those issues printed by offset lithography.

Those interested in this problem still further should consult the noted Australian philatelist A. A. Rosenblum, who noted similar varieties on Australian issues starting in 1964.

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RE-DELIVERY RE-VISITED

Back in issue #22 of the newsletter, I showed a registered cover with a red 25 cent re-delivery label attached, noting that I couldn't establish when the service was started or when the 25 cent fee came into effect.

In the March-April 1989 issue of BNA TOPICS pp. 39-41, Mike Street wrote about these labels, and illustrated several of them. He also included a table of form printing dates and useages on cover, the earliest being a 25 cent value with a 4-68 form date used 21 April 1970.

Andrew Liptak has sent a photocopy of a registered cover with a 25 cent label, form date 9-67, delivered 24 Oct. 1969. This is a new earliest reported useage, and a new early form date for Mike's list.

In Douglas and Mary Patrick's Canada's Postage Stamps (McClelland & Stewart, 1964) page 194, I was pleasantly surprised to find the date for introduction of the re-delivery service -- April 1, 1961. The fee of 25 cents was set at that time. (See photocopy from book.)

All well and good, but has anyone seen a cover illustrating this service earlier than 1969?

Also, the sources cited by the Patricks are new to me. Maybe they would be good for other information, too. Does anyone know what they are, and where they can be found?

Additional Delivery Form 33-86-107
Dates of Printing and Known Use

Value	Printing Date	Date of Use
25¢	(4-68)	21 Apr 1970
25¢	(5-69)	22 Aug 1972
25¢	(9-71)	
50¢	(7-76)	28 Oct 1980
75¢	(4-79)	
75¢	(7-79)	
Write-in	(9-81)	4 Apr 1986

CANADA'S POSTAGE STAMPS

194

Delivery of Mail Requiring Personal Contact and Alternative Delivery Service*

Canada's postmen, who already knock twice, will arrange for an additional call for people who are not at home when the letter carrier arrives, it was announced today by the Postmaster General, the Hon. William Hamilton.

The special supplementary delivery service for registered mail, C.O.D. items and short-paid letters, goes into effect April 1, 1961 in all letter carrier post offices in Canada.

The Postmaster General said that certain items of mail require personal contact between the letter carrier and the patron. Sometimes the letter carrier arrives when the householder is not at home. When this happens, he puts the mail back in his satchel and tries again on the next delivery.

Up to the present, when the postman failed to make contact after two tries, he left a card describing the item and explaining that it could be collected at the Post Office. This system remains in effect for those who wish to call personally for such mail but the letter carrier's card will now give a telephone number which may be called if the patron wishes his mail to be sent out by the special supplementary service at a cost of twenty-five cents.

Mr. Hamilton said the Post Office cannot promise to deliver at a particular time of day but will make the special call on a day when the addressee will be home.

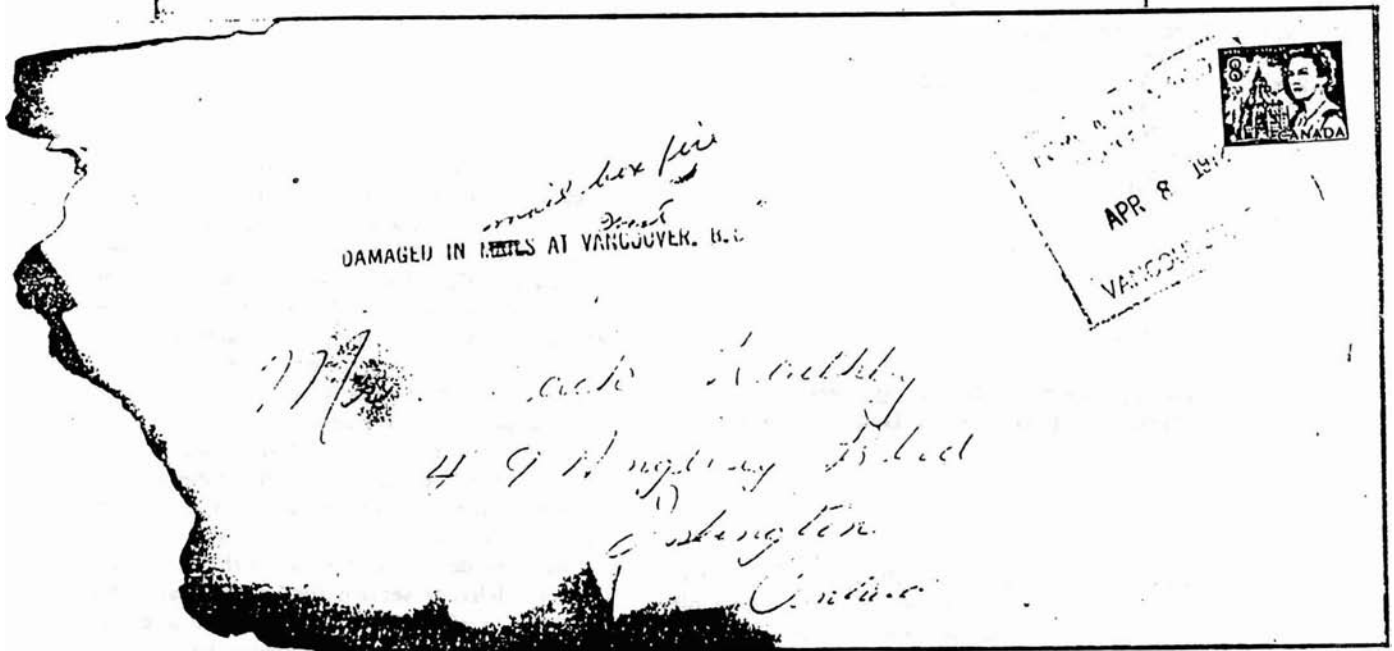
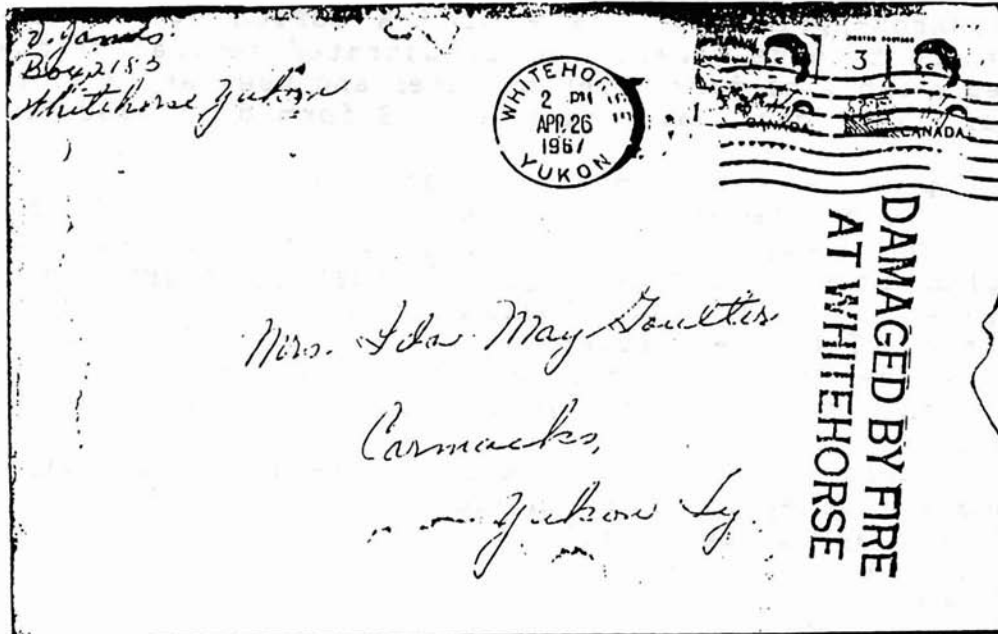
The Postmaster General noted that a supplementary delivery service for parcel post items had been in effect since June of 1960 and had proven very popular. Most patrons, he said, felt that the twenty-five cent charge was less than it would cost to pick up their mail personally.

However, the Postmaster General emphasized the fact that the new service, as with the parcel post arrangement, was optional and an addition to existing services for the convenience of patrons who chose to use it.

* Information from the Canadian Post Office Department release of 23 March, 1961 and circular O.B. (P & E) No. 535 dated 8 March, 1961.

DAMAGED BY FIRE

From Vaughan MacPherson, two very unusual covers. The 8 cent has a FORWARD MAILS / SUPERVISOR cancel from Vancouver.



POSTAL STATIONERY: ANOTHER 1969 SURCHARGED ENVELOPE TO LOOK FOR

In "Postal Stationery Notes", the BNAPS Study Group letter edited by Robert Lemire, Bill Walton reports the discovery of a #8 size (U.S. 6 3/4) 3 cent Cameo (dots in hair) envelope, i.e., Webb EN 78, Scott U82, revalued by Gasparo to 5 cents. The reported copy is postmarked December 22, 1969. It will be listed in Webb as EN 90a.