

EDITOR'S NOTE

I hope that when we make a request for information on a variety in the newsletter, that ALL of our members make a conscientious effort to locate this item in their collection and provide us with more information on it if they can. We seem to have to ask for the same information a number of times before we start to get responses from our non-regular contributors. I find it difficult to believe that only four of our members can provide us with examples of Centennial misperfs. Also I hope that members will keep in mind the requests we have made in the past newsletters and realize that we are still looking for many of these answers. WE EXPECT ALL MEMBERS TO CONTRIBUTE INFORMATION AT LEAST ONCE DURING THE YEAR. Let us not have to make this a necessary criterion for renewal of membership.

A REMINDER.

WE ARE TRYING TO COMPILE AN EXTENSIVE LISTING OF CENTENNIAL MISPERFS FOR A FUTURE NEWSLETTER. AS REQUESTED IN THE MARCH ISSUE, PLEASE SEND US PHOTOCOPIES AND INFORMATION YOU MAY HAVE ON ANY SUCH VARIETIES.

I recently received a copy of the newsletter of the Errors, Freaks and Offsets Club via Mike Street. It is a very impressive newsletter, being 25 pages in length and featuring 10 articles by its members. This is one area where we need more participation by our members. It would be nice to see some articles or stories written by some of our members appearing in our newsletter. Surely some of you have some interesting experiences in forming your Centennial collection, searching for elusive items, making a once in a lifetime find or the frustrations of exhibiting the Centennials.

Below is a summary of our survey results from last year. It gives a general idea where the interests of our members lie.

	Extremely Interested	Interested	Marginally Interested
Sheet stamps in general	50%	39%	11%
Paper fluorescence	72	28	0
Tagging varieties	42	42	16
Minor printing varieties	11	50	39
Spectacular errors and varieties	50	39	11
Coils in general	53	42	5
Coil paper fluorescence	53	22	15
Coil varieties	53	37	10
Booklets in general	63	32	5
Booklet paper fluorescence	63	32	5
Booklet cover fluorescence	37	26	37
Booklet varieties	59	35	6
Perfins	11	18	71
Canada Post Stationary	28	32	39
Special order stationary	28	16	56
Centennial postal rates	32	23	44

Here are a few examples of some of the queries that were presented. Perhaps someone can write an article about one or more of these for the newsletter.

What is aniline ink and what are the aniline ink varieties?

Comments on the deterioration of miniature panes in cellopaqs.

Comments on the deterioration of the phosphor in Winnipeg tagging under UV light.

Why the two types of dextrine gum, smooth and streaky?

There were also a few suggestions for study that are currently being planned and will be discussed in future newsletters. One of these, an earliest recorded date study, will be launched in the next newsletter.

Ted Harris has noticed that the corner blocks of tagged Centennials vary substantially in selvedge widths. This is probably due to the method used by the Canadian Bank Note Company to trim the sheets into the individual panes. Here is a splendid opportunity for anyone familiar with the Canadian Bank Note Company's printing techniques to write an article for the newsletter.

Edward O'Callaghan has written a very interesting letter to me regarding paper fluorescence. I am using this letter as an article to launch our paper fluorescence study (currently being planned by Murray Freedman).

A Few Thoughts on Fluorescence by Edward O'Callaghan

This whole business of fluorescence has to be examined. It certainly is an accepted fact of philately for the more serious collector but has not been accepted by the majority.

A problem for the philatelist is that he has to deduce what may be common knowledge in the highly technical manufacturing industries of paper making, printing inks and printing.

Fluorescence in Canadian philately is present in three areas: (1) paper, (2) Ink and (3) tagging. All these are prominent in the Centennials but had an earlier start. I will discuss some aspects of the problem as I found them.

Paper: A good start is the end of the 1954 - 62 definitive set. Under the ultraviolet light, many of the non-fluorescent paper show various grades of gray to white. Some have fluorescent specks or fibres and these show up in the low and medium fluorescent paper as well. The answer to that seems to be that the Post Office Department relaxed the paper standards and recycled paper was used. Some of this scrap paper no doubt was fluorescent commercial paper. The practice must have extended to the Centennials accounting for the many varieties of low to medium fluorescence. It took some time before the change brought paper back to some uniformity.

Ink: Some ingredient in certain inks must have a fluorescent property. A study of the "red" stamps of Canada during the last 90 years shows evidence of this property in several stamps including the 4 cent Centennial book pane (Keane & Hughes 36D). Just what the ingredient is would be a good question for the study group.

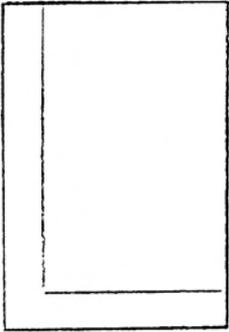
Tagging: General tagging is quite evident but there seems to be more than one "mix" of Winnipeg tagging. The advent of ultra-violet philately got its real push from the Centennial set even though its pioneer stage was set earlier. Unfortunately there are no firm standards so far. It would be an achievement of our study group to come up with an acceptable paper fluorescence listing.

BOOKLETS

Chester Soule has written to inform us that he has found the broken necklace variety (on Bk 58) which we described in our March-April TOPICS column (1981) as occurring at position R(2/3), that is the third stamp down in the right column. However, Chester states that his variety occurs on the stamp second from the bottom in the right row. Does anyone else have this variety occurring in this or other positions?

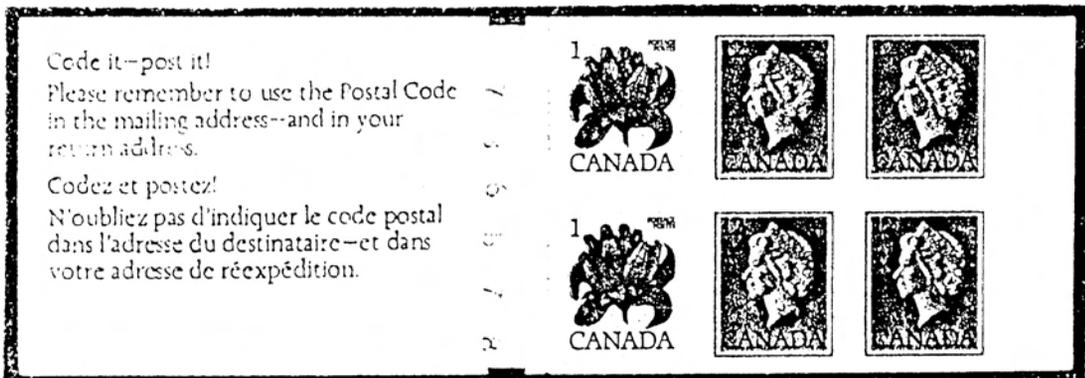
Chester Soule also tells us that the bottom left stamp in the panes of Bk 60 and Bk 61 (\$1.50 orange and \$1.50 black, perf 10) has the same freckle on the bridge of the Queen's nose. I have not been able to notice this variety on any of the booklets that I have looked through. Can anybody else find this and give more information on it?

Elmore Von Hagen has written to comment on the sticker sizes on the revalued 50¢ (7¢ green) booklets (bk 68). The Canada Specialized Catalogue lists the stickers as being either 50 mm X 19.5 mm or 28 mm X 18 mm. However, we have found that the large stickers are about 33 mm X 19 mm while the small stickers measure 28 mm X 14 mm. Has anyone seen stickers the size that the Canada Specialized Catalogue lists?



William Muttera has written to describe a variety he has found on the covers of the Opal booklets. The inside of the covers appear as two tones, with the portion of the cover below the pane being whiter than the part of the cover under the pane. Usually this white strip is horizontal, running only below the pane, but William has pointed out that he has an example where the cover appears to be a corner piece (LL) of some type, as the white border forms a L shape (drawing at left). The white border is actually C-shaped with the top being obscured by the pane glued to the cover. Has anyone seen the corresponding example?

It is interesting to look back at our quest for more information on the mysterious black markings on the selvedge of Bk 58. In our first newsletter, we conjectured that these were the tops of numbers (since there were too many straight horizontal portions for the tops of letters) and then in our second newsletter, we showed our best example (with only about the top quarter of the numbers showing). The answer came out at our Ottawa study group meeting (see newsletter #3) and subsequently, I located a number of examples on Bk 59 and Dave Bartlet found an example on Bk 62 (newsletter #5). Elmore Von Hagen has sent us a very interesting item which helps tell the story. It is an example of one of the current booklets with the complete set of numbers 736578 showing. He got this out of a booklet vending machine in Winnipeg along with a similar booklet with numbers 736579. This proves that the British American Bank Note Company used consecutive numbers on the uncut sheets of booklet panes.



COILS

Our March newsletter was mailed out rather early as we urgently needed some information on coils for our TOPICS column. However, there was no room in the Jan.-Feb. issue of TOPICS for our regular column and so part one of our four part series of articles on coils is scheduled to appear in March-April TOPICS. Our thanks to David Gronbeck-Jones for his prompt answer to our request for information on coil wraps. Because of rescheduling, this information will now appear in our May-June TOPICS article. Our thanks to all of our members who have submitted information on coil varieties. We will discuss this material in the next few newsletters. We are still looking for coil varieties. Perhaps some of our new members have some information to submit.



A number of members seem to have an example of the 6¢ orange coil variety shown at left. We believe that this variety was located in Saskatchewan. It appears to be an example of a misperf but from what we have heard, it is actually a SUPER JUMP. We have been told that the entire web of coil stamps had been properly perforated and what occurred to create this variety was between successive printings, rather than a minor misalignment of about 1 mm occurring (as in a normal jump), a jump of $4\frac{1}{2}$ stamps occurred. This would create 10 strips with a blank segment of $4\frac{1}{2}$ stamps in them. We have not seen anything to confirm or deny this possibility. Can anyone supply any more information on this variety?



Bill Muttera has sent us photocopies showing two examples of miscut coils. The strip of the 3¢ coil stamps shows traces of the adjacent roll of coil stamps along the left edge while the 8¢ coil stamp shows traces of the adjacent stamp along the right edge. The 8¢ coil is ^{un}tagged on plain paper. Bob Prince has sent us an example of a 4¢ coil with the guide or cutting line (in carmine) along the right edge of the strip between the second and third stamps. A miscut pair of the 6¢ orange, plain paper is also shown.

FLUORESCENT NUMBER OVERPRINTS

Elmore Von Hagen has sent us two very interesting blocks of the 6¢ orange, Winnipeg tagged for examination. One is a left margin block with the two right hand stamps overprinted with "solid rectangle, nine, five, five" (shown below at right, with the position of the fluorescent overprint drawn on the stamp and reproduced to the side of the stamps) and a lower margin block with the upper left stamp overprinted with the same number (shown below at left). The spacing between the 9 and 5 is larger than the spacing between the two 5's. We have no comment as to whether or not these varieties are genuine.



5959		5959			5959		5959
5959		5959			5959		5959
5959		5959			5959		5959
5959		5959			5959		5959

Shown at left is the pane layout of a sheet of the 6¢ orange, Winnipeg tagged and overprinted with the fluorescent numbers 5959 as seen by Ken Rose.

COMING EVENTS

BNAPEX 82, October 7-9, 1982. Because of the success of our BNAPEX 81 study group session in Ottawa, we are planning on having a session at BNAPEX 82 in Virginia Beach. We are looking for a member to volunteer to be chairman for this session. I (DI) will not be chairman for this event so as to let more members become involved in group activities. We need a volunteer IMMEDIATELY. If I do not hear from anyone, then regrettably we will not have a session at BNAPEX 82.

CALTAPEX 82, October 15-17, 1982. The Calgary Philatelic Society has invited the study group to have a meeting-seminar at Caltapex 82. Bill Stegenga has volunteered to be our chairman for this event. If there are any members planning on attending this convention drop Bill or myself a line and offer your services. Hopefully, more information on this event will be available for the next newsletter.

STATIONARY

John Aitken and Ted Harris have sent us photocopies of the same Centennial Special Order envelopes. The 5¢ Township of Mara envelopes were produced in #8 and #10 sizes with windows. On July 14, 1967, 4000 5¢ envelopes were prepared and on June 28, 1968, an additional 12739 5¢ envelopes were produced.

#8 and #10! $7\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ " (EN 556-15) + $10\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ " (EN 556-50)

RETURN IN FIVE DAYS TO

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