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BNAPS
CENTENNIAL DEFINITIVES
STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER



Vol. 12 No. 2

Whole Number 55

OCTOBER 1992

Now that the World Serious has come to a satisfactory conclusion, we can once again turn our attention to less vital matters.

Since the last issue of the newsletter, reports have come in from the following people: Len Kruczynski, Ray Metcalf, Mike Painter, Bruce Perkins, David Platt, Dave Smetzer, Dick Staecker, and Scott Traquair.

In addition, Len Kruczynski reports that financial contributions to the Study Group have been made by Michael Charette and John Tucker. Thanks to one and all for your valued support of the Study Group.

NEW PROJECTS

David Platt has volunteered to compile an up-to-date index for the newsletter and has the project well in hand. It will be included with the fourth issue for this membership year.

Scott Traquair has done an excellent job with the auction. See his report, with prices realized, and a further experiment on page 449.

Len Kruczynski has begun updating the paper fluorescence charts. See the next issue.

Report on BNAPEX at St. Charles by John Aitken

Those of you unable to attend the convention missed a good time. Although the Centennial group didn't meet, kindred spirits in the Elizabethan group chaired by John Arn did. John gave an interesting talk on the John McRae stamp of 1968. The facilities were comfortable, and the weather pleasant throughout, thanks no doubt to there being five days worth of rain the day before the show. As always, the company was good. Among our members present were: Jeff Switt, Robert Lemire, Bob Schlesinger, Bob Prince, Bill McCann (who had a table), and two fellows I met for the first time - Don Ure and John Arn. Bob Schlesinger and his committee are to be commended for their endeavours.

The Centennial Definitives Study Group Newsletter is a quarterly publication. Dues are \$8.00 per year. Sample copy free. Please address all correspondence about the Study Group to the Secretary-Treasurer: LEN KRUCZYNSKI 19 PETERSFIELD PLACE WINNIPEG MB R3T 3V5 Information for the newsletter should be sent to the newsletter Editor: JOHN D. AITKEN P.O. BOX 241 LAMBETH ON N0L 1S0

AUCTION COMMENTS

by Scott Traquair

Thanks to everyone who participated, both consignors and bidders. Many of you were successful in purchasing at least something you wanted. I'm sure if you did not get a certain item you will be surprised, or shocked, at the price that it realized.

Not all lots were sold. This could be attributed to a high reserve price or just lack of interest in that type of item. Fifty of the sixty seven lots did sell.

It seemed to take a long time from start to finish but I'm certain that we can reduce this timeframe on the next auction.

All proceeds from commissions do go to the Study Group. (This auction netted \$41.27 even with the extended closing--Editor.)

Please try and round up some material to submit for the next sale. Even if you only have one or two special items it will help. The only criteria is that it is a Centennial item and its value is \$5, or better \$10, and up.

Editor's note: Since this was written we have been discussing the merits of having an auction of any Elizabethan material, and sending the expanded auction to both the Centennial and Elizabethan Study Group membership. We are going to give it a try. Accordingly, if you have any Elizabethan material including Centennial items, please send them to R. Scott Traquair, P.O. Box 191, CLARKSON POSTAL STATION, MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO L5J 3Y1

PRICES REALIZED JUNE 18, 1992 SALE
(CANADIAN DOLLARS)

LOT		LOT		LOT		LOT	
2	27.00	29	15.00	43	5.00	56	15.00
3	8.00	30	17.00	44	11.00	57	12.00
5	25.00	31	4.50	45	18.00	58	11.00
6	1.00	32	4.50	46	20.00	60	6.50
7	20.00	33	12.00	47	11.00	61	7.50
10	41.00	34	31.00	48	1.00	62	18.00
11	11.00	35	97.00	49	13.00	63	16.00
18	7.00	36	31.00	50	102.00	64	17.00
19	31.00	37	20.00	51	41.00	65	11.00
20	12.50	38	52.00	52	16.00	66	20.00
21	15.00	39	10.00	53	31.00	67	7.50
22	12.00	41	1.00	54	16.00		
23	18.00	42	5.00	55	31.00		

CDSG MAIL SALE - TERMS FOR VENDORS

1. LOTS TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER (MEETING OR EXCEEDING ANY RESERVE) FOR ONE INCREMENT OVER THE SECOND HIGHEST BID.
2. RESERVE OR MINIMUM BIDS SHOULD BE INDICATED BUT ARE OPTIONAL.
3. COMMISSION CHARGES WILL BE 10% PER LOT BASED ON THE REALIZED PRICE.
4. FINAL SETTLEMENTS WILL BE SENT TO VENDORS APPROXIMATELY 40 DAYS AFTER CLOSING, INCLUDING UNSOLD LOTS.

LOTS FOR FUTURE MAIL SALES SHOULD BE SENT TO:

SCOTT TRAQUAIR
P.O. BOX 191, CLARKSON POSTAL STATION
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO L5J 3Y1

PLEASE USE REGISTERED MAIL FOR ALL SUBMISSIONS.

I WILL ACKNOWLEDGE ALL RECEIPTS IMMEDIATELY.

ALL PROCEEDS FROM COMMISSIONS (LESS EXPENSES) WILL GO TO THE STUDY GROUP.

LINN'S ARTICLE ELICITS INTERESTING RESPONSE

In the April 27, 1992 issue of Linn's Stamp News, the Canada column by Larry McInnis had some nice things to say about collecting the Centennial issue, and he mentioned our Study Group.

Dave Smetzer sent in a photocopy of the article. He also offered some insights from the FDC collector's viewpoint.

"...McInnis talks about #459 being available on day of issue with Winnipeg tagging. If FDC's of #459 with Winnipeg tagging exist, they are elusive. I've not seen one or heard of one. Furthermore, Bruce Perkins could not locate one in Winnipeg.

"McInnis mentions that the migratory General tagging (OP4) was used thru the month of September 1972. Yet, both types of General tagging are found on FDC's of #594-598, the day of issue being 8 Sept. 1972. Now this means that Canada Post back-dated a lot of these covers or OP2 type of tagging was also used before the end of September 1972."

Dave raises an interesting point about OP2 use. Other than on FDC's, what are the earliest dates for OP2 use? Please check your stocks.

FOLLOW UPS TO PREVIOUS ISSUES

TWO CENT - DOT UNDER "E" OF POSTES

Ray Metcalf reports finding a copy of the 2 cent dot variety on untagged, low fluorescent paper. Ray's copy is postmarked Ottawa, Mar. 21, 1973.

6 CENT PLATE FLAW

by Mike Painter

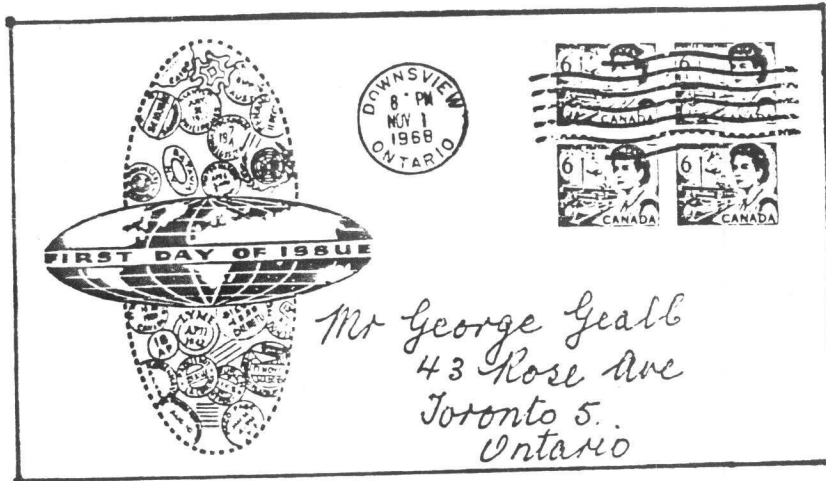
Back in 1987 in Newsletter 36, page 222 I described a flaw on the 6 cent orange in the form of a tick mark in the upper right margin. It isn't a common flaw. In the last five years of plowing through kiloware I've found just two more examples on the 6 cent orange perf 12 1/2 plain paper. Now, however, I have found the same flaw on the 6 cent black die I perf 12 1/2 hibrite paper. So now we know that the same plate was used for both plain and Winnipeg tagged orange and the black hibrite as well.

6 CENT ORANGE ON FDC - MORE CACHETS

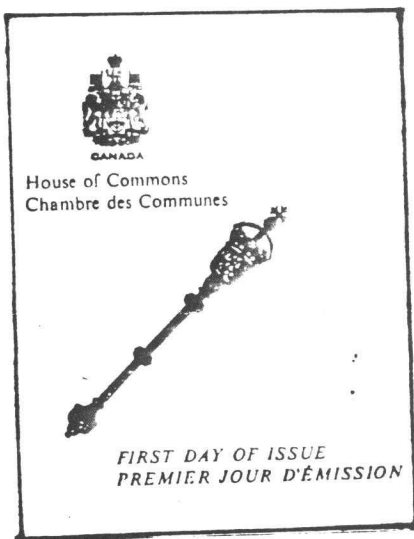
Following up on his article last year (page 380), Bruce Perkins reports finding two 6 cent orange FDC's with the House of Commons cachet. Only one FDC has the 5 cent XMAS stamp added. Both have a gold mace and coat of arms, with green lettering. (GP 12)

As well, Bruce has sent in photocopies of two more Artcraft general purpose cachets (in black and grey) that were used for the 6 cent : ARTCRAFT types D and H. Artcraft F was reported as GP TYPE 8.

David Platt reports having GP9 from Rosecraft in purple (GP9C) and a new worldly-looking general purpose cachet in red (GP13).



GP 13 - Unknown - Downsview, Ont. - Red



GP 12 - House of Commons - Ottawa, Ont. - Green and Gold





GP 14 - (D) Artcraft - Maplewood, N.J. - Black and Grey



GP 15 - (H) Artcraft - " " - " "

POSTAL STATIONERYArchive Notes-Proofs of 3 cent and 4 cent Postal Cards by Robert Lemire

The RG3 acc. 86/87-396 Box 63 file 13-19-28 contains letters concerning British American Bank Note Company (BABNC) proofs of the 3 cent and 4 cent Centennial post cards. A letter from Mr. Blandford of BABNC states "I am also returning the original art work, die proof and one block of 4-on stamps that you so kindly loaned us for the preparation of the Post Card design." Apparently the proofs for both values were approved on February 9, 1967, and one of each proof was retained in envelope #86 in the philatelic vault of the Post Office.

COPY 1 TO SHIPPER COPIE 1 POUR L'EXPÉDITEUR PRESS FIRMLY COPY 3 OFFICE COPY COPIE 3 POUR LE BUREAU	<i>Canadian Pacific</i> EXPRESS COMPANY		 	
	OFFICE BUREAU PROV.			
	ON HAND NO.	NO EN COURS		DATE
	PLEASE NOTICE THAT YOUR SHIPMENT MADE TO: VEUILLEZ NOTER QUE VOTRE ENVOI AU NOM DE:			
	NAME			NOM
	ADDRESS			ADRESSE
	DATE			
	ARTICLE	WAYBILL NO. NO. DE BORDEREAU		
	C.O.D. AMOUNT MONTANT P.S.L.	EXP. CHGS. - FRAIS DE MESSAGERIES		
	STORAGE CHARGES FRAIS D'ENTREPOSAGE			
REMAINS UNDELIVERED IN THIS OFFICE FOR THE REASON THAT THE CONSIGNEE N'A PAS ÉTÉ LIVRÉ ET RESTE DANS NOS BUREAUX PARCE QUE LE CONSIGNATAIRE				
PLEASE ADVISE DISPOSAL VEUILLEZ INDICUER LES MESURES À PRENDRE				

SEE OTHER SIDE
VOIR AU VERSO

1
0

A New CP Express Card

There was a new find of a Centennial stationery item at the BNAPS bourse. Late on the last day Dick Staecker turned up a previously unrecorded variety of a 6 cent orange CP Express flimsy-Form X186 F & E (Rev 10-63 M. & F.). A similar card, but form 161 F & E is also known.

Len Kruczynski has discovered a new set of constant flaws that go right across the pane (I.e. right around the printing cylinder). In this case they occur in row 5 of the 6¢ orange, perforated 10, plain dex (459). A few of these flaws had been reported individually in previous newsletters, but had not been associated with being part of a series of dots.

Len sent me a sheet of the 6¢ orange, pointing out that flaws showed up right across row five just above the bottom frame line. I discovered that I had an identical sheet and was able to identify 28 flaws that showed up on both sheets. A few are visible to the naked eye, but a lot require magnification to be seen.

I searched my 6¢ orange perf 10 sheets and found two sheets that also have a series of flaws across row five, but in each case different from those on the other two sheets. Thus I assume that these three sheets represent the series for the entire circumference of the printing cylinder. Altogether I have located 53 flaws in this series. I am quite sure there are others, but since I had only one example of each of the two sheets besides Len's, I left out a number of specks that were questionable.

I looked for a pattern, since I know the dots on the 7¢ are in a pattern and there are tantalizing hints of a pattern in the 8¢ dots. I can't identify a pattern in these 6¢ flaws, but note that quite often they occur $6 \frac{1}{3}$ mm apart. This happens to be one third of the 20 mm width of the stamp. It also happens to be one third of the length taken up by ten perforation holes. But whether there is any connection I don't know. Perhaps one of the Study Group can tease a pattern out of the sketches I have made. Maybe someone with a computer can key in the intervals between flaws and have it identify something repetitive.

On the sketches I have made of the flaws on each pane, what I call a "dot" is something visible to the naked eye. What I call a "speck" can be seen with a magnifying glass of about three power. The things I call "tiny specks" are only visible with a ten power magnifying glass. They are interesting as illustrations of what minute flaws can be constant, but I wouldn't normally look for them - but I have recorded them because they are part of the series running across the panes.

So, thanks to Len Kruczynski, we have yet another example of constant flaws that run right across the three panes coming off one rotation of the printing cylinder.

What caused them? Both Hans Reiche and David Gronbeck-Jones, who kindly took time to tell me what they know of the printing process, came up with the speculation that there may be some connection to the perforating process. Maybe the pins picked up ink in some way.

All I know for sure is that the flaws were associated with BABNC and their Goebel press, that they occur at different places on the 6¢, 7¢ and 8¢ panes, (and three or four different places on the 8¢ itself), they all appear to be constant flaws, and on the 7¢ at least they occur in a repeating pattern.

Dot below last A

Dot between A & N

(These first three flaws were reported p.67 & 104)

Dot left of LL corner

Speck below D

Speck below
left leg of
First A

Tiny speck left of LL corner

Speck below right leg of second A

Speck below C

Speck to right of LR cor.

Speck between
N and A

Tiny speck left of LL corner

Tiny speck left of 1968

Tiny speck left of LL corner

Three tiny specks right of
LR corner

Speck under D

Four tiny specks left of LL corner

Two tiny specks left of LL corner

Speck in hatching
left of 1968

Dot under N

(reported p.105)

Dot to
right
of last
A

Speck on track

Speck below A

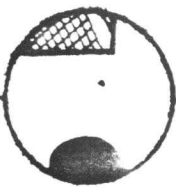
Speck in hatching
below front of
train

Speck below right leg of A

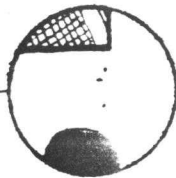
Tiny speck left of LL

Three tiny specks in selvage to left of LL

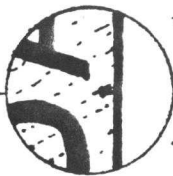
459. 6¢ orange perf 10 plain dex precancel



Tiny speck to left of LL corner



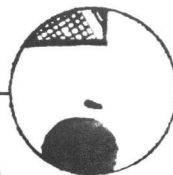
Three tiny specks to left of lower left corner



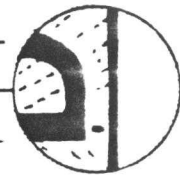
Dot between D and A



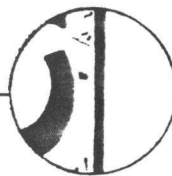
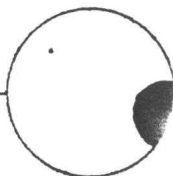
Dot under first A

These two were re-
ported on p67 & 104

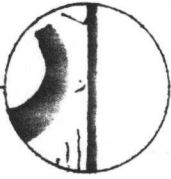
Dot left of LL corner



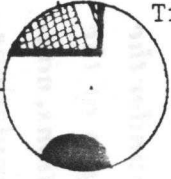
Dots under C & D (reported p67 & 104)

Speck under
second ATiny speck to right of
lower right corner

Tiny speck in selvage 8mm left of LL corner



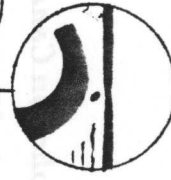
Tiny speck under C



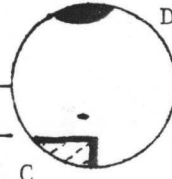
Tiny speck left of lower left corner



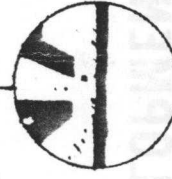
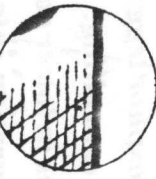
Tiny speck right of lower right corner



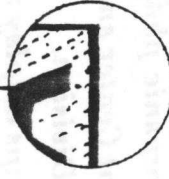
Dot under C reported p.67 & 102



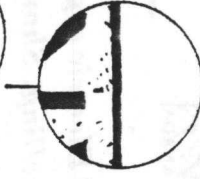
Dot right of LR corner

Speck
below
left leg
of 2nd A6 1/3
in mm

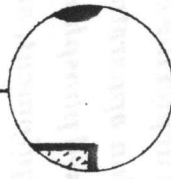
Speck in hatching left of C



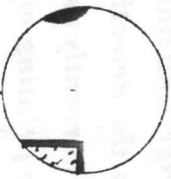
Speck under right leg of A

6 1/3
in mm

Tiny speck under left leg of N



Tiny speck right of LR corner



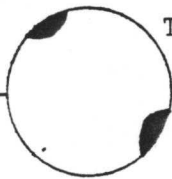
Tiny speck right of LR corner



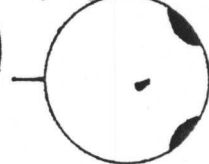
Tiny speck left of lower left corner



Tiny speck right of lower right corner



Tiny speck 4 mm left of lower left corner



Dot 7 mm left of lower left corner

CORPORATE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK



This souvenir card announces the use of a General Electric organic phosphor on Canadian postage stamps for automated mail handling and cancelling. Shown above are stamps with a phosphor tagging issued at the Ottawa post office. This organic phosphor was developed by chemists at the General Electric Research and Development Center and is one of five currently marketed by the Chemical Products Section of the Lamp Division.

Viewed under "normal" lighting conditions, the stamps display no evident markings. The yellow bands on the background tint depict the appearance of a phosphor tagged stamp under the ultraviolet light used in the detection apparatus for facing and cancelling. Advantages of the organic phosphors over currently used phosphors are effectiveness in lower concentrations, non-abrasiveness toward the printing equipment, and ease of incorporation into ink formulations.



1972

TWO NOVELTY CARDS

Previously (p.306) we showed several postcards with Centennial design themes. Rick Penko sent in a card showing the 6 cent black, shown here.

Andrew Chung has also sent in an interesting souvenir card from General Electric shown on the next page.



EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN PLATE BLOCK STAMP JOURNAL

One of the useful things we can do in the newsletter is provide references to other philatelic literature which deals with the Centennials. Usually this takes the form of a list of relevant articles, but that is not always possible.

The CPBSJ is a case in point. It appeared from 1967-1975 and was mailed from the U.N. in New York.

The format of the newsletter was a series of chatty news items about current stamp issues, discoveries and developments gleaned from correspondence with the readership. Although the journal is fascinating to read, I found it impossible to readily organize its contents.

A few of the more interesting notes taken from the last 5 years are copied here to give some sense of its flavour.

My thanks to Robert Lemire for lending me his copies.

This Space for Message

Post Card



Address Only

Produced by The Coach House Post Card Co. Toronto, Canada





Mr. R. J. Lemire
c/o Lash Miller Chemical Lab.
University of Toronto
TORONTO 181, Ontario

Dear Mr. Lemire:

This has further reference to our letter of 28 March 1972 in reply to your letter of 8 February 1972 in which you requested information of a technical nature.

We have now received a reply from our Engineering Branch to the first two questions raised in your letter and it reads as follows:

"We regret that we will be unable to answer your questions in the depth which you probably require; however, the following may be of some assistance to you. Our stamp tagging program is based on a performance-type specification which will specify that a tagged stamp must provide a signal of sufficient clarity and magnitude that it is easily distinguished from the background noise which is ever present in paper. Paper fluoresces or phosphoresces primarily in the blue portion of the spectrum; therefore our search was directed toward a phosphor having a large red component which we could use to trigger the detection device. In addition, we were looking for an organic phosphor which could be used in a wide variety of printing processes. The phosphor finally identified as having these characteristics is produced by the General Electric Company under the name of 'OP-2' and 'OP-4'. Both of these phosphors have basically the same performance characteristics, but one is more suitable for the Litho type of printing, while the other is better suited to the photogravure printing process.

Since the phosphor is a proprietary item, we are not at liberty to release information concerning the chemical composition of the material.

For our purposes, we are exciting the phosphor with a 360 nanometer light source and are reading the signal through a No. 25 Wratten filter. This filter effectively screens out blue/green/yellow and leaves the red portion. A 10:1 Signal to Noise Ratio based on a starbrite paper has been established as a performance requirement.

Tagged stamps are used solely for the facing and cancelling of letter mail. As you are aware, letters are received at the Post Office in a disoriented state. The letters are first passed through an edging conveyor which indexes each letter on its long edge. At this stage, stamps may now be in any one of four locations on a letter (lead or trail, front or rear on the lower edge, or lead or trail, front or rear on the upper edge). The detection equipment first looks at the lower edge of the letter front and rear to detect the stamp, and if it finds it, the letter is then routed to a path which will carry it to the stamp cancelling die and then on to an appropriate output stacker. If the stamp is not located

at the first detection head then the letter is turned over, re-edged and the detection process, stamp cancelling and stacking is repeated. This process results in all the letters arriving at an output stacker with the addresses correctly oriented and the stamps all cancelled. The letters are now ready for the sorting process.

We have a large number of facing and cancelling equipments in use across Canada at the present time. However, these machines are currently equipped with a differential-reflectance type of detection system which depends on the level of reflectance between the stamp itself and the background of the envelope. This system, although it works very well, is highly dependent on the depth of colour in the stamp design, and the background colour of the envelope. Such a system places severe constraints on the design of the stamps. We are now proposing to remove this constraint by introducing a phosphor tagging system which will in addition have the added benefit of a higher overall detection and cancellation accuracy. At the present time we have one facing and cancelling machine in Ottawa equipped with the new detection system, and we are currently in the process of designing and building modification kits for the remainder of the machines throughout Canada. It is anticipated that a national stamp tagging and detection system will be in operation in Canada within the next eighteen months.

We have had a stamp tagging program in operation in Winnipeg for the past eight years, but the phosphor which we used in that program was not considered suitable for use on a national basis, and as a result we did not expand the system beyond that city."

At the present time only the 1¢, 6¢, 8¢, 10¢ and 15¢ denominations are printed with the Ottawa tag in regular, commemorative, books and rolls of stamps. We may be asked to tag other denominations as we continue our experimentation and this is subject to change at any time. We do not know when and what values may be involved.

It is a fact that the machines involved in the Toronto testing of the experimental booklet have been reconverted to dispense 25¢ booklets. The first test was completed with a relatively minor adjustment in the equipment. The experiments with the 50¢ booklets is not at an end and based on information gathered in test sales last fall we could probably during the summer go into production of 50¢ booklets once again and offer them in vending machines to test the customer popularity of such an item in lieu of the regular 25¢ vending machine booklet. Right now we do not know the particular area or areas in which the 50¢ booklets will be offered.

Due to the pressure of work with new issues we have not filled orders for 50¢ booklets as part of a standing order to our deposit account customers. However, we do have some available and if you will write to us and let us know your requirements we will be pleased to fill your order.

We appreciate your interest in Canada postage stamps.

Yours sincerely,

CANADIAN STAMP JOURNAL

Vol. 6 #2 FEBRUARY-MARCH 1973 - \$10. a year. Single copy \$1.

GUMMED ON THE PRINTED SIDE

STAMPS SOLD AT THIRTY PER CENT BELOW FACE!

By: Stan Lum, 218 F Stanley Greene Park, Downsview, Ontario

The novice was patiently waiting to register his letter when a somewhat irate customer complained bitterly to him that he was going to get the d...m Post Office to refund his money. Earlier he had purchased 6¢ stamps and when he began to use them he found that they could not be affixed to the envelopes as they were not gummed! The young collector examined the stamps and found that they were indeed gummed but on the printed side! He offered to refund the customer's money in exchange for the stamps. This agreed, the keen collector discovered that all he could muster was one dollar but the face value of the purchase was \$1.50. Somehow, he convinced the poor chap to take the dollar for the stamps rather than risk a parking ticket!

Editors Note: For a modest monetary consideration Stan and our correspondent John Talman who also has a supply can be persuaded to part with these stamps.

Dear George:

Saigon, Vietnam 17 February 1973

I am now with the Military Component Canadian Detachment of the International Commission for Control and Supervision in Vietnam. I am a peace observer and with the Canadians are personnel from Hungary, Indonesia and Poland - i.e. CHIP. The Canadian personnel have the use of CFPO 5005 that commenced operations on 1 February 1973. Mail from Canada from next-of-kin using the Canadian Forces Air Letter Form is .08¢ and air mail letters are .15¢. A special rate is given for parcels to the Canadian personnel in Vietnam. Mail coming from other than Canada must include the rank, name, number of the addressee, MCCO ICCS CFPO 5005 via Montreal. Mail from Canadians to Canada goes at the 08¢ or .15¢ rate and is flown by service aircraft if available or by special arrangements with commercial airlines to Canada. Mail to other countries must have Vietnamese stamps on them. The postal markings in use are the metal cancellation (small), the large round hand stamp, a roller cancellation, but no "MOON" cancellation since postal money orders are not available.

Special internal mail arrangements have been made for the 7 Canadian Regional Headquarters and the main Headquarters at Tan Son Nhut Air Base, Saigon, Vietnam. Either Canadian or Vietnamese postage can be used. Special envelopes with a map of Vietnam have been found in Saigon and are being used on envelopes to record the postal activities. Special surcharged aerogrammes to meet an increase in the postal rate from 60 piasters to 75 piasters for foreign rates have been used from the various locations and an internal aerogramme is used for local correspondence. The seven regions are Hue, Da Nang, Pleiku, Phan Thiet, Bien Hoa, My Tho, and Can Tho. Altogether a selection of 3 types of aerogrammes from 8 locations using Vietnamese postal markings are available, and 2 types of aerogrammes and 2 types of envelopes with Canadian stamps and postal markings. The cost of any one item is \$1.00 Canadian. Anyone interested in a selection of 5 or more items may write to - 429 643 208 Major R.K. Malott, MCCD, ICCS, CFPO 5005, via Montreal,

Major Malott

WE HEARD ---- on the GRAPEVINE!

The editor of the "Buffalo", published by the Winnipeg Philatelic Society, telephoned Mr. Lorrie Pollard of Saults and Pollard, Ltd, Winnipeg a printing company owned by Canadian Bank Note Company. Mr. Pollard, the President informed her his firm had only printed the "picture" portion of the Krieghoff stamp, as they lacked Security clearance at the time the stamp had to be printed.

So the 8¢; Canada; and the incorrectly spelt name on the Plate Corner were all printed in Ottawa including the year 1815 instead of the correct 1812!

Mr. Pollard did have his problems, we've learned a skid of 28,000 sheets tipped over ruining the sheets and that another 28,000 sheets had to be run. There were 4 panes on each sheet.

As we've already reported, please check the 39th and 50th stamp on each pane, on both stamps you may find an "extra" log in the snow. The 39th stamp can also have the split door frame variety. These extra log varieties only appear on one of the four panes, and each occurs on a different pane.

When soaked off the envelope you will find the dull paper shows up dark blue under the UV lamp, while the white paper shows up Hy-brite under your UVS 11 Mineralight lamp.

200 panes of the Krieghoff stamp, on white paper, complete with Plate margins were sold to Canadian dealers by the P. O. at their booth in San Francisco. Also with the Ottawa tag on dull paper, which did not reach many Canadian dealers when it was issued.

The 8¢ coil has turned up in Kitchener, Ontario on Hy-brite paper.

Watch your stock of Ottawa tagged Indian stamps, the last issue, as a sheet has been found with a single Ottawa tag bar in the center of the stamp. A dealer offered \$5 a stamp for the sheet minus the Plate Block.

Postal Stationery is now beginning to come through tagged. Both sizes of the 8¢ pre-stamped envelope's have recently been found with Ottawa tagging, a single bar on the left of the stamp. It has also been reported that some may find a shifted bar down the middle of the stamp, this would be a new variety.

We're beginning to get values for Plate Blocks on F. D. Covers. Paul Kane 4 corners \$18. Laporte \$12, and Krieghoff \$14. Probably our Gray Jay prices should be raised. Nos. 479-494 are not scarce but being "sold out" at the P. O. are selling higher than our quoted prices. Particularly 486-15¢ Armistice, 492 Suzor Cote and 494 15¢ Flight.

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INTERPEX 1974 ANOTHER SUCCESS

The highlight of the ASDA Operated Interpex 1974 Show were the pairs of No. 614, the 15¢ yellow green and multicolored Mountie, that were imperforate. Art Legget of Arthill Enterprises Ltd., 1945 Lawrence Ave., W. Weston, Ontario was offering such pairs for \$500.00 against a catalogue price of \$750.00.

Both Gerald Robert, 6319 Garnier St., Montreal P. O., and the Eaton Store on St. Catherine Street in Montreal had the second issue of No. 599, the \$1.00 Vancouver stamp on ribbed paper. Price were not firm varying between \$75.00 and \$125, almost twice the cost on regular paper.

Ashton-Potter Ltd., Toronto, one of the security printer of Canadian stamps predict the possibility of a variety of paper in the future, until the present paper shortages disapper. Incentally they also printed the most recent issue of the U.N. 10¢ stamps and the new UN Souvenir card.

There is an interesting hidden story in why the Canada P.O. missed the ASDA Show last November, and the US Postal Service missed Interpex. This is disturbing to collectors who count on buying Canadian and US stamps at face. Someone is responsible, but who? No one is talking but the public suffers - as usual!!

We heard No. 587 the 25¢, with Winnipeg tag, on hibrite paper is hard to find.

Something like sixteen "faces, cancelling" machines are being converted from the "reflector" type, to respond to the Ottawa tag on the recent definitive series. Once this is done many more of these stamps will be sold. Today sales are on a limited basis. Watch for changes in paper stock for this issue sometime in the future.

There will be packages of Canadian stamps in the immediate future. Does anyone know for sure where these packages are being assembled?? These packages will be destroyed after they have been on sale one year, if they have not all been sold.

F. D. Covers now have more carefully designed cancels. See the new Olympic F. D. Covers issued March 22, 1974. F.D. Covers will be issued with both Ottawa postmarks and Winnipeg, Centennial issue on May 3, 1974. Also Guelth, Ontario Agricultural Guelth University on July 12, 1974 and Brantford, the telephone stamp on July 26, 1974.

We hard the upper left Plate Blocks on official P. O. F.D. Covers are difficult to find.

SOME STATISTICS ON ONTARIO POST OFFICE OPENINGS AND CLOSINGS by DAVID PLATT

These have been extracted from the book about Ontario P.O.'s by Robert Smith.

Number of Ontario Post Offices Closed 1967-1973.

Year	Regular	Seasonal	Total	Year	Regular	Seasonal	Total
1967	77	5	82	1971	56	6	62
1968	102	17	119	1972	29	3	32
1969	181	52	233	1973	25	5	30
1970	178	8	186	TOTAL	648	96	744

There were a total of 46 Ontario Post Offices opened in 1867. In 1967, 9 of these offices were still operating with 6 having uninterrupted service, and 3 interrupted briefly but still running in 1967. The 9 are:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. BRUNNER | 6. ELDORADO (Brief 9 month stop) |
| 2. CARNARVON | 7. HARTINGTON |
| 3. CLARENCE CREEK (Brief 9 month stop) | 8. HILLSDALE |
| 4. COLERANE (Brief 9 month stop) | 9. MILDMAY |
| 5. DALKEITH | |

LIST OF ONTARIO SHORT TIME OPENERS (1967-1973).

LOCATION	DATE OPENED	DATE CLOSED	PERIOD IN SERVICE
GUELPH SUB 15	72-12-07	72-12-27	20 DAYS
MPO 302 PETAWAWA	72-06-19	72-08-18	2 MONTHS + 1 DAY
COOKSVILLE SUB 9	68-03-06	68-07-01	4 MONTHS - 5 DAYS
COOKSVILLE P.S. "B"	68-02-19	68-07-01	5 MONTHS - 18 DAYS
WESTHILL SUB 9	67-11-06	68-03-31	5 MONTHS + 25 DAYS
WESTHILL SUB 10	68-12-03	69-06-13	7 MONTHS + 10 DAYS
STRATHROY SUB 1	69-02-21	69-10-29	8 MONTHS + 8 DAYS
KITCHENER SUB 22	67-07-12	68-03-12	9 MONTHS
CLARKSON SUB 5	69-10-01	70-06-05	9 MONTHS + 4 DAYS
CAMBRIDGE/GALT SUB 8	73-10-04	74-08-02	10 MONTHS - 2 DAYS
STONEY CREEK SUB 2	67-09-05	68-06-17	11 MONTHS + 12 DAYS
PORT ARTHUR SUB 12	69-12-08	70-01-01	12 MONTHS - 7 DAYS
SUDBURY SUB 9	67-04-25	68-04-23	12 MONTHS - 2 DAYS
DUNDAS SUB 3	68-03-26	69-05-30	14 MONTHS + 4 DAYS
PICKERING SUB 1	67-03-20	68-05-31	15 MONTHS + 11 DAYS
GUELPH SUB 14	71-04-27	72-07-04	15 MONTHS + 7 DAYS
DUNDAS SUB 4	68-04-03	70-07-01	16 MONTHS - 2 DAYS
DUNDAS SUB 5	69-01-22	70-07-01	18 MONTHS + 8 DAYS

NEW FOREST STAMP SERVICE

by Gilbert Kennedy

In the late summer of 1966, Bill Morris (Capt. H.W.O.) came to Victoria B.C. and among other things, began the production of a series of Limited Edition General Purpose cachets for Canadian Stamp Issues.



Fifty covers were usually serviced in Victoria, B.C. on day of issue. One exception to this was the phosphor tagged low value definitives of the Centennial stamps which were postmarked in Winnipeg on the day of issue.

Bill has stated that this series of covers was short-lived, ending in early 1969. He served in the Canadian Army and was lent to the British forces. After that service, he lived for a while in the New Forest where he built up a business servicing British FDC's. Bill then settled in Victoria, B.C. but the "NEW FOREST STAMP SERVICE" remained.

Gilbert is hoping to establish the span of time for which these cachets were used. Anyone having examples of these covers in their collection would render Gilbert and myself a great service by sending photocopies to my attention.

Editor's Note: Currently the earliest known NEW FOREST cacheted FDC is dated Jan.11/67, and the latest Feb.20/69. This article first appeared in the "Canadian FDC Specialist" (Vol. 3 No.1 Sept. 1986), edited by Marcel Cool.