

# The 1985 \$8.50 Booklet

by Leopold Beaudet

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## Section 1 Printings And Varieties

### 1.1 Introduction

The \$8.50 booklet with 25 34c Parliament definitives issued on 1 August 1985 was a watershed in booklet production. It was the first definitive booklet printed by lithography, the first to feature inscriptions and colour circles, or "traffic lights" if you live in Great Britain, the first printed by more than one printer, and the last high value booklet printed by British American Bank Note Co. (BABN).

When BABN resumed stamp production in 1968, it got a lock-hold on Canadian stamp booklets, printing all booklets from 1968 to 1983. BABN printed the booklets on its Goebel web-fed press using intaglio augmented, beginning with the Floral definitives in 1978, by photogravure. In 1983 and again in 1985, Ashton-Potter was awarded the printing contract for booklets of ten stamps featuring forts issued for Canada Day. These were the first booklets since 1968 to be printed by someone other than BABN, and the first with lithographic stamps. Perhaps BABN sensed that the sands were shifting, or perhaps intaglio/photogravure was more expensive than lithography. Whatever the reason, BABN switched to lithography for the \$8.50 booklet. It turned out to be BABN's only lithographic booklet and its last high value booklet. In fact, Canada Post switched from BABN to Ashton-Potter half way through the life of this booklet. Ashton-Potter's printing, released on 4 July 1986, was the first booklet to benefit from Canada Post's newly instituted policy of including traffic lights and identifying the paper manufacturer in the selvage inscriptions. The BABN booklet in contrast had no markings in the selvage. The \$8.50 booklet became obsolete on 1 April 1987, 20 months after it was issued, when the first class letter rate increased to 36c.

BABN and Ashton-Potter used the same design on the cover as shown in Figure 1-1. Both printers also used the same pane layout, but BABN had no marginal markings (Figure 1-2) while Ashton-Potter had traffic lights, inscription, and paper manufacturer in the top pane margin (Figure 1-3). Both printers printed the panes using four colour lithography, magenta, cyan, yellow, and black, each colour being printed from a separate plate. A fifth lithographic plate was used for the invisible "colour", the tagging. The stamps were tagged on all four sides.

My own interest in this booklet was piqued not by its weighty historical significance, but rather by its mundane tagging, plate, perforation, and paper varieties. In 1986, I wrote about some of these varieties in **Canadian Philatelist** [1]. I wrote the article before the Ashton-Potter printing appeared; I have now examined many more booklets and found many more plate varieties, some extremely interesting; and, through the courtesy of the National Archives in Ottawa, I was able to study both the BABN and Ashton-Potter printing proofs. Time to update that old article!

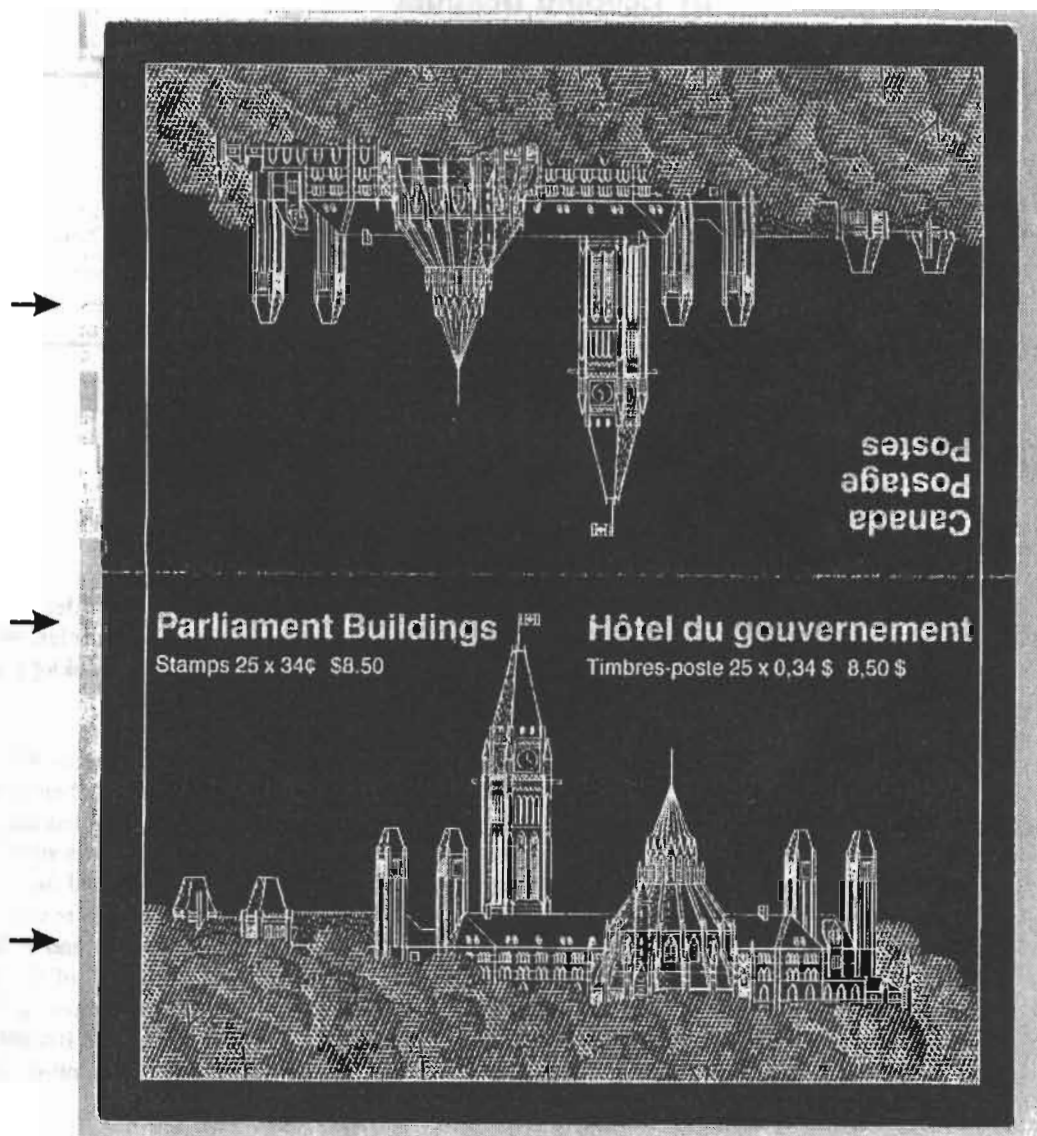


Figure 1-1. Front and back cover of an \$8.50 booklet. This cover, from a BABN booklet, has three vertical scratches along the left edge. The arrows in the top diagram show the location of the scratches which are indistinct and may not reproduce. The bottom diagram is a magnified view of the middle scratch which is the most prominent. The scratches correspond to type S2/3-2 described in Section 3.

## Parliament Buildings

## Hôtel du gouvernement

The stamps in this booklet feature the Parliament Buildings as seen from the Ottawa River and show the Library in the foreground. Opened in 1876, the library was the only building spared when fire destroyed the Centre Block in 1916. Reconstruction of the new Parliament Buildings, a symbol of free exchange of ideas, was completed in 1927 with the opening of the Peace Tower.

Les timbres de ce feuillet illustrent le Parlement vu de la rivière Ottawa et montrent la bibliothèque en avant-plan. Inaugurée en 1876, la bibliothèque fut l'unique bâtiment épargné par l'incendie qui ravagea l'édifice central en 1916. La reconstruction du nouveau Parlement, symbole du libre échange d'idées, se termina en 1927 par l'inauguration de la Tour de la Paix.

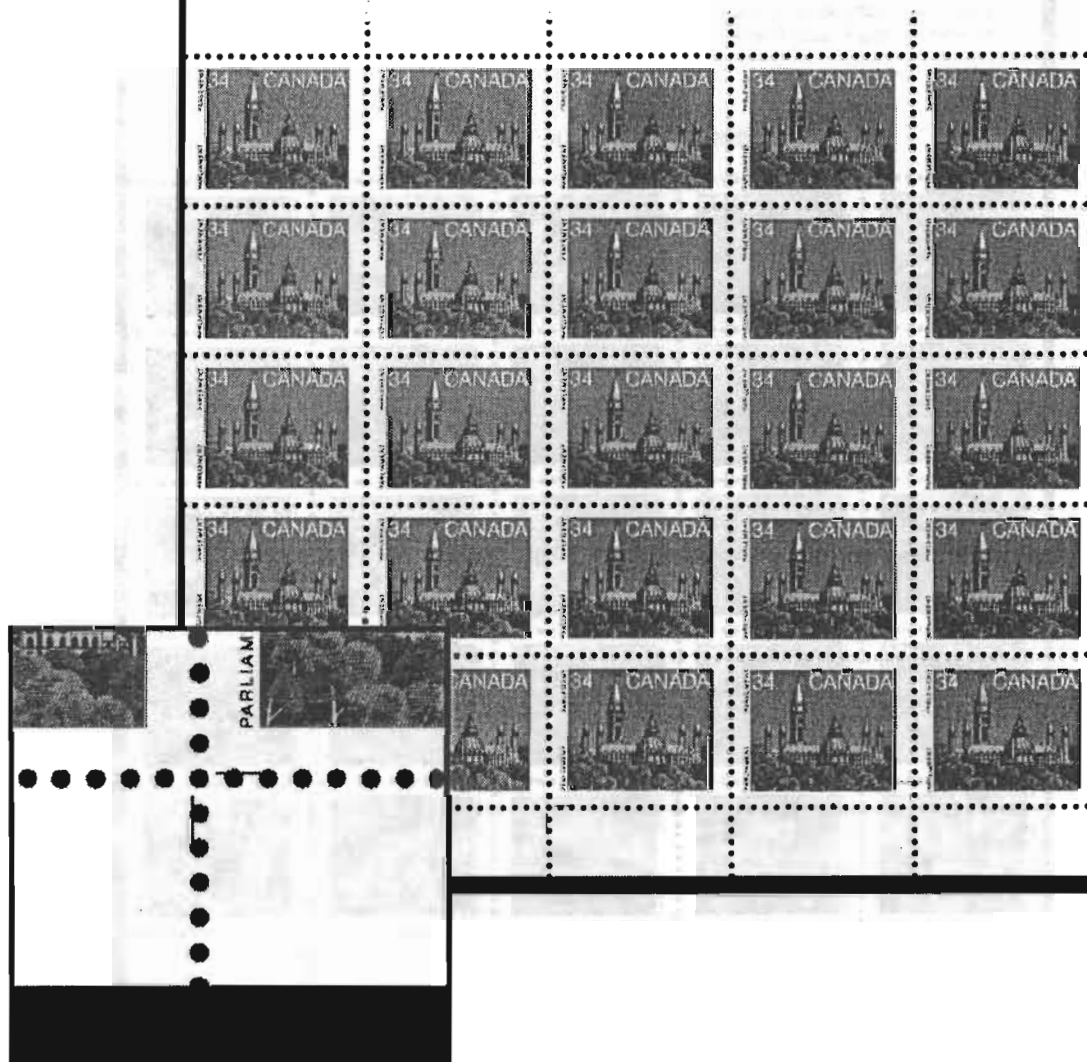


Figure 1-2. Booklet pane from the BABN printing. There are guidelines in the bottom margin below stamp 5/3 (shown magnified in the inset).

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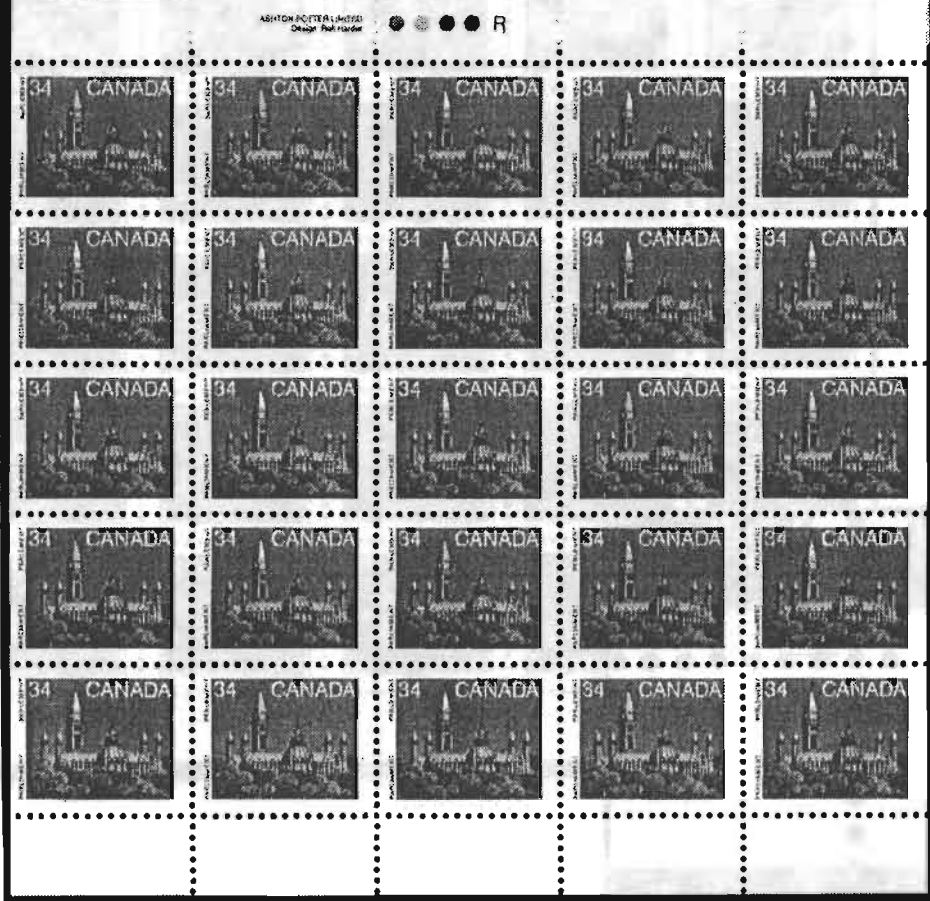


Figure 1-3. Booklet pane from the Ashton-Potter printing with the inscription, traffic lights, and paper manufacturer in the top pane margin.

## 1.2 Sources of the 34c Parliament Stamp

As indicated in Table 1-1, the 34c Parliament stamp has the rare distinction of having been printed by three different printers, Canadian Bank Note Co. (CBN), BABN, and Ashton-Potter. Even used singles from the three printers can be distinguished without much difficulty. You can separate Ashton-Potter stamps from BABN and CBN using the perforations. Ashton-Potter used a gauge of 13.3 by 14.0 whereas BABN and CBN both used 13.3 by 13.0. You can distinguish between BABN and CBN stamps using the tagging. The vertical phosphor bars on BABN stamps are 4 mm wide while the bars on CBN and Ashton-Potter stamps are just 3.5 mm. If you think half a millimetre sounds insignificant, try juxtaposing BABN with either CBN or Ashton-Potter stamps.

**Table 1-1. Sources of the lithographed 34c Parliament definitive.**

Format	Printer	Perforation	Paper	Date of Issue
Pane of 100 (10 rows by 10 columns)	CBN	13.3 by 13.0 1-row H-comb, left-right	Harrison	21 June 1985
\$8.50 booklet of 25 (5 rows by 5 columns)	BABN	13.3 by 13.0 2-row T-comb, bottom to top	Harrison	1 August 1985
\$8.50 booklet of 25 (5 rows by 5 columns)	Ashton-Potter	13.3 by 14.0 2-row T-comb, bottom to top	Rolland	4 July 1986

**Notes:**

1. The dates in Table 1.1 are the "official" dates provided by Canada Post. The D. Robin Harris catalogue, **Artifact & Parliament Definitive Series 1982-1989** [4], reports that the BABN booklet was available as early as 12 July 1985 and the Ashton-Potter booklet was available in June 1986.

There are other differences. The CBN stamps are printed in panes of 10 rows by 10 columns, and all stamps are perforated on all four sides. The BABN and Ashton-Potter stamps are printed in booklet panes of 5 rows by 5 columns, and all stamps from columns 1 and 5 have a vertical straight edge. BABN and Ashton-Potter perforated the stamps from bottom to top with a 2-row T-comb perforator. CBN perforated the stamps left-right using a 1-row H-comb. CBN and BABN used Harrison paper which appears creamy on the front and has greenish gum. Ashton-Potter used Rolland paper which looks much whiter on the front and has white gum. The Harrison paper BABN used comes on just one fluorescent shade, null+/dull (front/back), whereas the Rolland paper comes on several shades from null-/null to dull-/low. The CBN, BABN, and Ashton-Potter printings come on a range of colour shades which is most noticeable in the sky. Typically, the sky on the Ashton-Potter stamps is bluer than on the CBN and BABN stamps; however, I have seen BABN stamps that match Ashton-Potter's blue shade and Ashton-Potter stamps that are indistinguishable from the typical shades found on BABN stamps.

I said that the 34c Parliament definitive comes from three sources. While this is true, it isn't quite the end of the story. During the eleven months that BABN had the booklet printing contract, the company used two sets of plates and made at least one printing from each set. Ashton-Potter, during its nine month tenure, produced two printings that are distinguishable by a perforation variety. Figure 1-4 shows the milestones in the life of this booklet, a somewhat more eventful life than the Canada Post new issue brochures and new printing notices would have you believe.

The BABN plate 1 printing was around for eight months, was stocked by the Philatelic Service, and is the most common printing. The BABN plate 2 printing had a life of about three months. It is undoubtedly the scarcest printing because it was available for a very short time and was not available from the Philatelic Service. Note that "plate 1" and "plate 2" actually refer to a set of five plates, one for each colour and the phosphor. The first Ashton-Potter printing was current for just three or four months, but it was stocked by the Philatelic Service and is quite common. The second Ashton-Potter printing was around for five or six months, but is probably scarcer than the first printing because it was not available from the Philatelic Service. Based on some plate flaws, I believe that BABN made more than one printing from plate 1; in fact, one might suspect it simply based on the relatively long interval before the plate 2 printing appeared. Both printers may have made additional printings with no distinguishing characteristics.

Based on the dates in Figure 1-4, it apparently took a minimum of about one month between Canada Post's approval of a plate and the appearance of a printing from that plate in a post office. This begs the question: why did it take three months between the approval of the first BABN proof and the initial release? The booklet was released over a month after the CBN sheet stamps. Perhaps BABN had difficulties producing its first (and last) lithographic booklet.

In addition to the milestones in Figure 1-4, the first BABN printing of the \$8.50 booklet was overprinted by Canada Post for Stamp Market Place, a stamp bourse held in Toronto on 25-27 October 1985. More precisely, the overprint was produced by the Retail Sales & Marketing office, York Division (Toronto), of Canada Post [2]. 2,500 booklets were overprinted and sold only at the stamp bourse. The overprint was applied by a rubber stamp (and thus should be relatively easy to fake) on the inside front cover using black ink. It reads ("||" indicates a new line): "EXPLORE / EXPLOREZ || STAMP MARKET PLACE || October 25-27, 1985 / || Du 25 au 27 octobre 1985 || MJ". In an attempt to authenticate the overprint, each booklet was numbered and signed. The lowest number I've seen is 0118 and the highest is 2147.

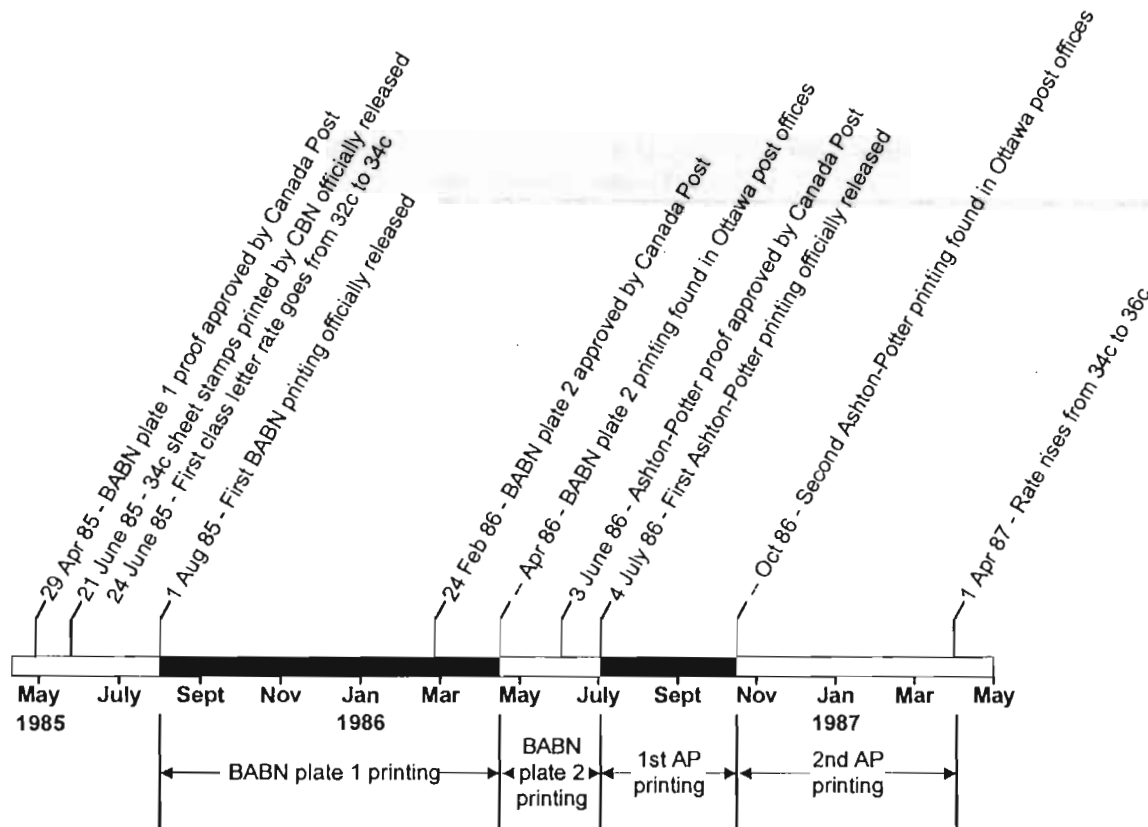


Figure 1-4. Life of the \$8.50 booklet.

### 1.3 BABN Printing

There is a wealth of constant plate flaws on the BABN booklets. One of the rewards of searching for such flaws is to find catalogued flaws or, even better, to discover previously unknown flaws that deserve to be catalogued. The BABN booklets provide ample rewards in this respect. I've found at least ten notable flaws, and only two have seen any catalogue exposure. The goal of a plating enthusiast is far more ambitious - to be able to "reconstruct" a sheet from individual stamps by finding flaws on every stamp in the sheet. With booklets, the reconstruction is doubly challenging. The first challenge is to reconstruct a booklet pane, just like with sheet stamps. However a sheet of booklet stamps typically consists of many booklet panes. The second challenge is to reconstruct the sheet from the individual panes. Here also the BABN booklets are a Mecca, and, even more interesting, the tagging, rouletting, guillotining, and

perforating varieties are just as valuable in plating the booklets as the plate flaws themselves.

First, the tagging. There are three major tagging varieties on the BABN booklets: 1) some come with no tagging in the top pane margin; 2) the majority come with tagging in both margins; 3) some come with no tagging in the bottom pane margin. Why these varieties? The booklet panes are printed in large sheets. The vertical tagging bars run continuously from top to bottom of the sheet except for the top and bottom margins. Thus the booklet panes in the top row of the sheet have no tagging in the top margin and the panes in the bottom row have no tagging in the bottom margin. With these tagging varieties, identifying booklet panes from the top, middle, and bottom of the sheet becomes trivial. There are five rows of panes on the proof sheets, so panes with tagging in both margins are three times more common than panes with no tagging in either top or bottom margin.

Second, the rouletting. BABN (but not Ashton-Potter) rouletted the top edge of the booklet covers presumably to facilitate opening and closing the booklets. Most booklets are fully rouletted from one end of the cover to the other. However, the rouletting on some booklets stops about 12 mm short of the left edge, and on others it stops about 12 mm short of the right edge. This variety is easy to spot.

Third, the guillotining. On most booklets, the left and right pane margins are flush with the edge of the cover. Not all however. On a few booklets, the left or right pane margin either stops short of the edge of the cover or sticks out of the booklet. In all such cases, the other pane margin is flush with the cover. Furthermore, the rouletting oddity described above always coincides with the-pane-not-flush-with-cover oddity.

These rouletting and guillotining varieties suggest that the steps in the production of the booklets are as follows:

Step	Covers	Stamps
1	The paper stock for the booklet covers is printed.	The sheets of booklet panes are printed.
2	The booklet cover stock is rouletted.	The sheets of booklet panes are perforated.
3	The sheets of cover stock are stacked and guillotined into horizontal strips.	The sheets of booklet panes are stacked and guillotined into horizontal strips. Note that the horizontal strips in a stack all come from the same position in the sheet.
4	A stack of cover stock is joined to a stack of booklet panes, one strip at a time. A strip of panes is folded between the stamps in rows 3 and 4, and is glued to a strip of booklet covers.	
5	The horizontal strip of booklets is folded along the cover rouletting.	
6	The strips of booklets are re-stacked. The stack is guillotined into stacks of individual booklets. Note that the panes in any one stack all come from the same position in the sheet.	
7	Each stack is separated into bundles of 100, a cardboard insert (see Figure 1-5) is added to the bottom of the bundle, and the bundle is cellophane-wrapped for delivery to post offices.	

Because of the way the panes are stacked and guillotined, all the booklet panes in the same post office bundle typically come from the same position in the sheet. This means that all the booklets in the bundle exhibit the same plate flaws.

Understanding how the rouletting and guillotining oddities come about is now straightforward. Booklets where the rouletting stops short of the left edge and the pane is not flush with the left edge come from the left edge of the horizontal strip. The same applies to booklets from the right edge of the horizontal strip. Thus, we can readily identify panes that come from the leftmost and rightmost columns of the sheet. Instant plating information!

The pane-not-flush-with-cover variety is not unique to the BABN booklet. It occurs on most modern booklets, and serves as a very useful plating aid. In fact, it will be very helpful in plating the Ashton-Potter printing of the \$8.50 booklet in addition to the BABN printing.

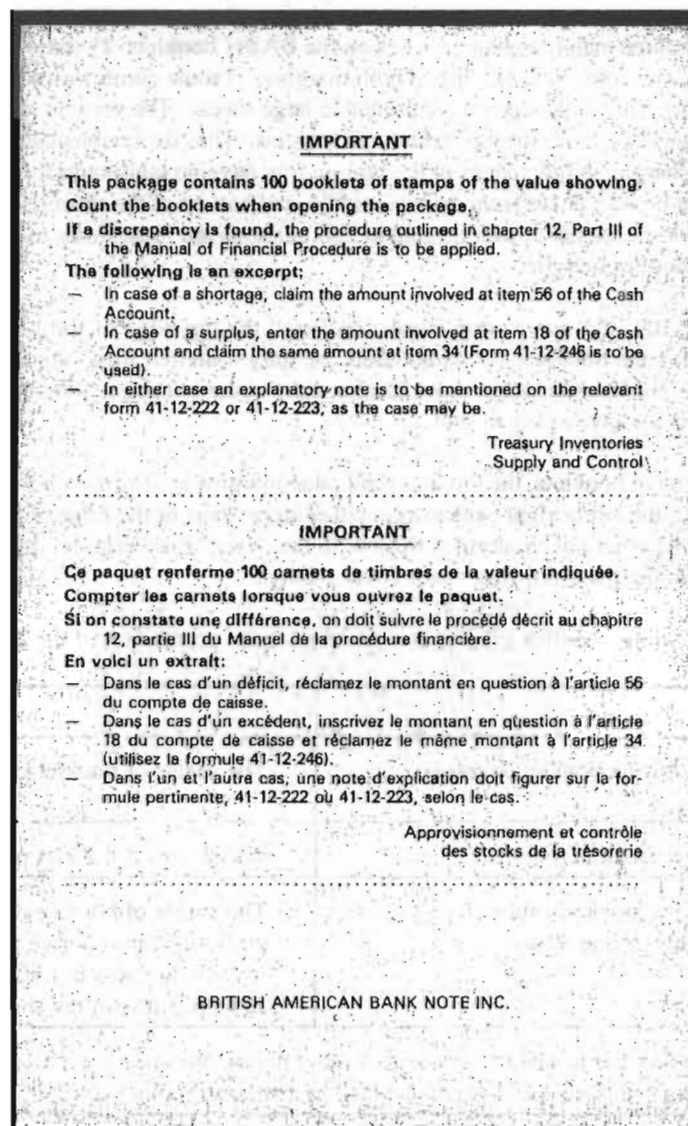
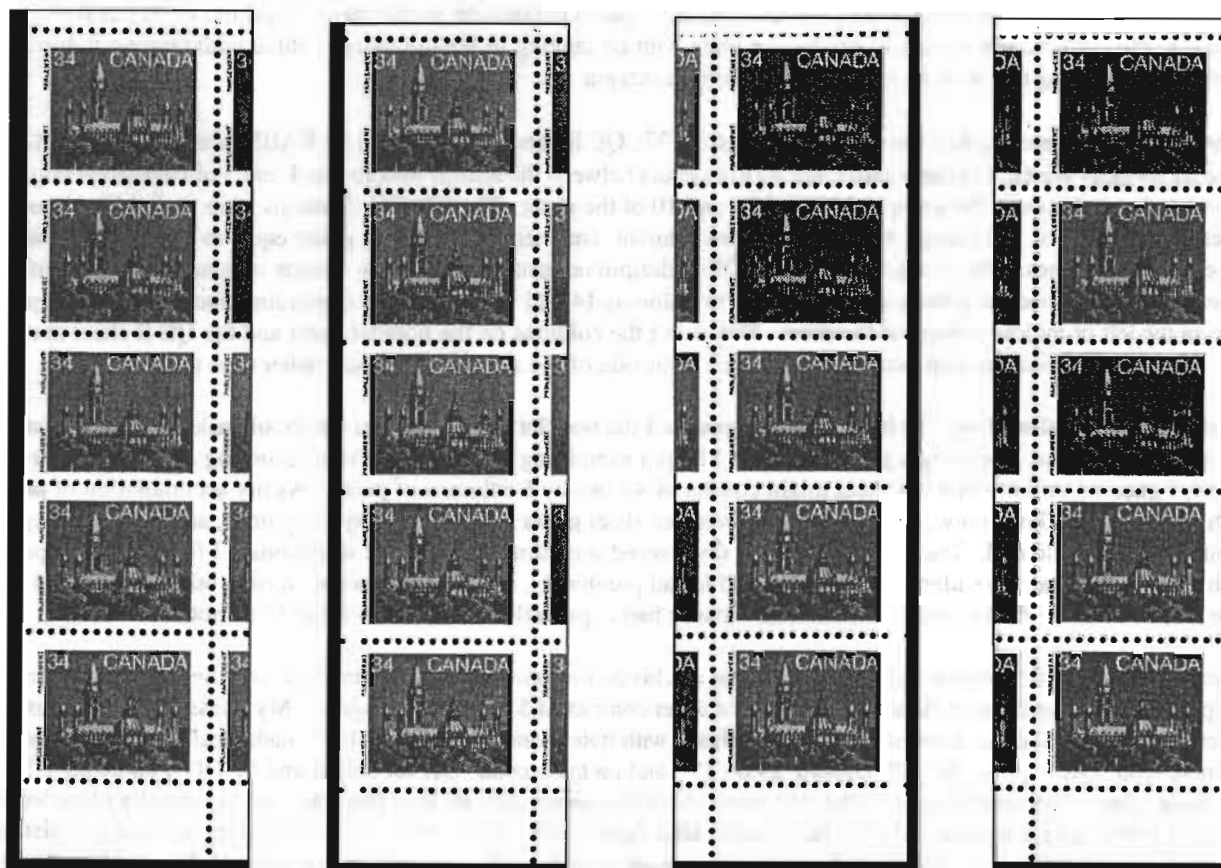


Figure 1-5. Cardboard insert added by BABN to each post office bundle of 100 booklets.

Fourth, the perforations. As shown in Figure 1-6, on booklet panes with a wide left or right margin, the horizontal perforations usually stop just one hole past the design of the stamps in the first or last column. The majority of booklets I've seen are guillotined such that the left margin is narrow and the right margin is wide. On some booklets, the left or right margin is so wide that you can see a one-hole gap and part of the perforation hole belonging to the adjacent booklet pane. This is confirmed by the fascinating mis-guillotined pane variety shown in Figure 1-7. Found in a large Ottawa post office, the pane has a very wide right margin. How wide? So wide that it shows the complete gutter with a one-hole gap in the horizontal perforations and part of the adjacent pane. BABN obviously removed one pin from the horizontal perforations between adjacent booklet panes. Why? Perhaps this made the sheet firmer and thus easier to guillotine into horizontal strips of panes since the sheet was perforated before it was guillotined. However, on a few booklet panes there is no one-hole gap. On these panes, the horizontal perforations run all the way to the edge of the pane margin. This anomaly occurs only on booklets where the rouletting stops short of the left or right cover margin. Obviously, BABN did not remove the pins at the left and right sheet margins.

Using just the tagging, rouletting, and perforations, we can now spot all the booklet panes that come from the border of the sheet, and we can positively identify the panes from the four corners of the sheet. Just like a jigsaw puzzle!



**Figure 1-6. Perforation varieties in the left and right pane margins.**

The leftmost pane is fully perforated horizontally. It comes from the left edge of the sheet.

The two middle panes have a one-hole gap in the horizontal perforations. The partial perforation hole at the edge of the pane actually belongs to the adjacent pane. These panes come from the middle columns of the sheet.

The rightmost pane is fully perforated horizontally. It comes from the right edge of the sheet.

The perforations provide one more plating clue. There is a crooked pin in the vertical perforations between the stamps in columns 4 and 5 of some booklets. As shown in Figure 1-8, the crooked pin occurs in every second row of stamps. This shows that BABN used a 2-row comb, and fed the sheets vertically through the perforator. The crooked pin occurs on all the BABN booklet printings. How does the crooked pin help with plating? Because the sheet is perforated before it is guillotined, booklet panes with the variety must all come from the same column of the sheet. Using plate flaws and the proof sheets, I was able to determine that the column of panes in question is column 2. Since the sheet has five rows of panes, the crooked pin variety exists on one pane with no tagging in the top margin, three with tagging in top and bottom margins, and one with no tagging in the bottom margin.

Interestingly, the same crooked pin variety exists on the 37c QE II sheet stamp printed by BABN as shown in Figure 1-9. A minor mystery arises. On the booklet, the variety occurs between the stamps in columns 4 and 5 of the second column of panes, that is, between the stamps in columns 9 and 10 of the sheet. The 37c QE II stamps were probably printed in sheets of six panes of 100 stamps, two rows by three columns, and there is probably a gutter equal to one stamp between the columns of panes. The crooked pin on the QE II definitive occurs between the stamps in columns 3 and 4 of the pane. This corresponds to either columns 3 and 4 or columns 14 and 15 of the sheet depending upon whether the pane is from the left or middle column of the sheet. Why don't the columns on the booklet sheet and the QE II sheet match? The mismatch in columns also occurs if we use the right side of the sheet as reference rather than the left.

Finally, the actual plate flaws. Before starting to plate all the booklet panes, perhaps we should ask ourselves what we are embarking upon. How big a job is this? As I began examining booklets, dutifully recording all the plate flaws I found, I guessed initially that the sheet might consist of 4 rows by 6 columns of panes. As my accumulation of panes with distinct plate flaws grew, I increased my panes-per-sheet guess to 30, 5 rows by 6 columns, and started worrying about where it would end. Then in April 1986, I discovered something much more worrisome. I found booklet panes with some flaws that were identical to those I had found previously, but the panes were missing other flaws that I was sure were constant. And to top it off, these new panes had apparently constant flaws that I had not seen before.

When I saw the BABN plate proofs at the National Archives, the conundrum was resolved, and the true dimensions of the plating challenge became clear. First, the proof sheet consists of 5 rows by 6 columns. My guess of thirty panes per sheet was correct. Second, there were two proof sheets with notes handwritten in ink by Canada Post. On the first proof, the note read "OK to print. Wm. F. Danard 29.04.85", and on the second "OK for colour and fit DD Feb 24 86". Note the dates, almost ten months apart. The first proof sheet had panes with all the plate flaws I had dutifully recorded up to April 1986, and the second had plate flaws found after April 1986. There were two sets of plates, at least two distinct printings, and not thirty but SIXTY different booklet panes to plate. What incredibly good news! Not the fact that the plating job had just doubled in size, but rather that the National Archives had proofs from both plates. In several cases, the Archives has proofs from just one set of plates even though the printer put at least two into service (this is true of the 1980 17c "O Canada" miniature pane and the 1984 32c Lighthouse quartet, both printed by Ashton-Potter). Here however, proofs of both sets of plates were available so I could not only contemplate the magnitude of the problem, but also attempt to wrestle it under control.

I should stress that the two BABN proof sheets have no explicit indication that they were printed from two different sets of plates. There are, for example, no plate numbers on the proofs. So, am I jumping to conclusions here? Was each proof produced from a separate set of five plates? Did BABN actually produce two plates for every colour? I have no doubt that BABN produced two sets of plates. First, BABN surely would not have gone through the trouble of submitting the second proof for Canada Post's approval ten months after the first one if the same plates were used in both cases. Second, although the two plate proofs are similar, they are not identical. The red plate on the first proof has more marginal markings, some of the red and blue marginal markings on the two proofs are interchanged, and some of the yellow and black colour squares are shifted with respect to each other on the two proofs. Finally, while the two proofs have some plate flaws in common, each proof also has its own distinct set of plate flaws.

As I mentioned above, I started finding panes from plate 2 in post offices in April 1986. The Harrison stamp paper used by BABN comes on only one shade of fluorescence. The cover stock on the original BABN printing also comes on just one fluorescent shade, medium. However, in April 1986, I found cover stock with low+ and high fluorescent shades in Ottawa. The fluorescence is best appreciated by examining the inside cover since it is masked by the dark brown ink on the outside. The sudden appearance of new fluorescent varieties eight months after the original issue was a tip-off of a probable new printing. The appearance of the new plate flaws at the same time and the date of approval of the second plate in the Archives corroborate this.

Figure 1-7. Part of a mis-guillotined booklet pane showing a one-hole gap in the horizontal perfs and part of the words "PARLIAMENT" and "PARLEMENT" from the next booklet. The pane is from row 2, column 1, of the sheet.



Figure 1-8. Crooked pin in the vertical perforations in the odd stamp rows.



Figure 1-9. 37c QE II definitive printed by BABN with crooked pin in the vertical perforations in the odd stamp rows between the stamps in columns 3 and 4.

Figure 1-10 shows a sketch of the sheet layout. To identify the position of a stamp in a pane, I specify its row and column. For example, stamp 3/5 comes from row 3, column 5 of the pane. I also use row and column to identify the position of a pane within the sheet; however, I precede the row by an "R" and the column by a "C" to avoid any confusion with the stamp position in a pane. For example, pane R2C6 comes from row 2, column 6 of the sheet. The outer rectangle in Figure 1-10 represents the sheet, and the smaller rectangles are the booklet panes. There is no gutter between any of the panes. To help identify the pane positions, I put the row and column numbers beside the sheet margin. Figure 1-10 also identifies the most notable plate flaws on the booklets, those that deserve catalogue recognition.

Even the booklet covers have interesting plate flaws, flaws that help plate the panes within. Several covers have vertical scratches at the left or right edge of the outside cover. The scratches always occur on booklets containing panes from specific columns of the sheet. On the plate 1 printing, the scratches are typically about 8 mm long. They occur on the right edge of the cover of booklets from columns 2 and 4 or, depending upon exactly where the cover was guillotined, the left edge of booklets from columns 3 and 5. Thus the presence of a scratch (but not its absence) on a booklet cover provides clues about the plate position of the pane. Interestingly, the scratches do not provide information about the row of the pane on the plate because, for a specific column, the scratch can apparently occur in combination with any pane in that column. This is to be expected given the way the booklet covers and panes are assembled together. The scratches on the cover of booklets from the plate 2 printing are quite different from plate 1. They usually extend over the entire front and back cover, and occur on the left edge of booklets with panes from column 1 and 4 and the right edge of booklets from columns 3 and 6. Thus the scratches serve to distinguish between booklets from the plate 1 and plate 2 printings. The scratches are described in detail in Section 3.

The plate flaws I've found on the BABN booklet panes are listed in Section 3. What assurance is there that all these flaws are in fact constant plate flaws, and not transient printing varieties of no interest? I assumed that a flaw was constant only if I found it on booklets from at least two different sources. Note that finding the same flaw on two or more booklets from the same post office bundle is insufficient since it is well known that transient lithographic flaws such as "hickies" can occur on several consecutively printed sheets of stamps. Unless specifically noted otherwise, all flaws occur on the proof sheets at the National Archives. This is one of my two sources. The other source is an actual booklet. In most cases, my supply came from post offices during the time the issue was current, and I sometimes discovered the same pane position in several different post offices. In the list of plate flaws, I note the number of different sources, aside from the proofs, for each pane position. This number acts as a "confidence meter" - the higher it is, the more assurance the flaws are indeed constant.

Section 2 is a BABN booklet plating guide, a "cheat sheet" that allows you to quickly determine the plate position of any pane you come across. For each pane position, the flaws in Section 2 are the most visible of the flaws listed in Section 3. Unfortunately, I fell short of plater's nirvana, having found and plated only 37 of the possible 60 pane positions on the combined set of two plates. Nevertheless, by a little sleight of hand, Section 2 allows you to plate no less than 48 of the 60 positions!

Many of the plate flaws listed in Section 3 are barely visible to the naked eye, and the smallest are barely visible even with a good magnifier. If you collect plate flaws for their own sake, a perfectly worthwhile endeavour, most of these flaws are insignificant. If however your interest lies in plating panes, distinguishing between plates, or discovering how the printer produced these stamps, they are indispensable. In many cases, the minor plate flaws are the only means of determining whether a booklet pane comes from a plate 1 or plate 2 printing.

Depending on when a plate flaw occurs during the plate making process, it may repeat more or less often on the plate. In fact, a study of these repeating flaws can reveal how the plate was built up from a single stamp image. This is certainly true of the \$8.50 booklet. The frequency of the plate flaws provides considerable insight into how BABN built up the plate, going from a single stamp image to a booklet pane to the plate of 30 panes. Table 1-2 indicates how flaws are classified according to their frequency of occurrence on the plate.

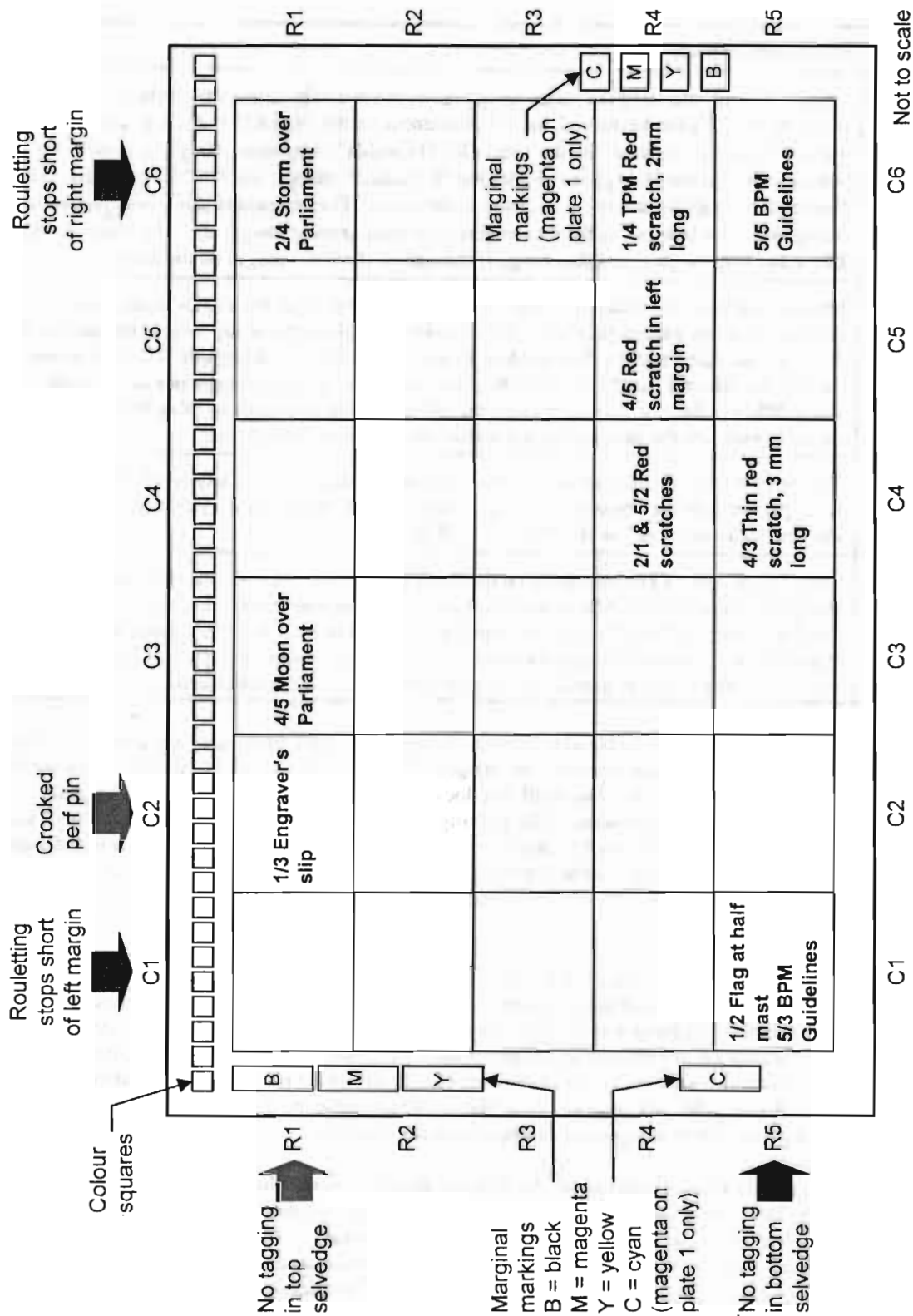


Figure 1-10. BABN Plate Layout

**Table 1-2. Classification of plate flaws by frequency of occurrence.**

Classification	Frequency of occurrence
Die flaw	Occurs on every stamp of the plate. Of academic interest only unless plates are produced from different dies. Examples include the die differences on the 1930 KG V Arch 1c and 2c values and the "dot on moustache" on the 1980 17c "O Canada" composers stamp. Ashton-Potter manufactured at least two plates to print the "O Canada" stamps, and the "dot in moustache" flaw occurs on all the stamps on just one of the plates. The composers stamp was printed by lithography, not intaglio, so the flaw occurs on a photographic image, not a die; however, just like a die, that one photographic image is the source of all the images on the plate.
Primary flaw	Occurs on several consecutive stamps in a pane, typically on all the stamps in one row or column, on every pane in the sheet. Well known examples include the "tear in teepee" on the 1971 7c Paul Kane and the "broken door frame" on the 1972 8c Krieghoff. Unusual examples include the "short \$" on the 1972 \$1.00 Vancouver (occurs on all stamps in row 5 except stamp 5/5) and the "medallion" flaw on the 1976 10c Iroquoian Indians Way-of-Life (occurs on every stamp in the pane except 1/4 and all the stamps in column 5).
Secondary flaw	Occurs on one stamp on several consecutive panes in the sheet, typically on all of them. Examples include the "broken chinstrap" on the 1976 8c Royal Military College Wing Parade and the "extra porthole" on the 1984 32c Tall Ships.
Tertiary flaw	Typically occurs on just one stamp on the entire plate. Examples include the "red thumb" on stamp 2/1 of the 1975 8c Marguerite Bourgeoys, the "missing brick" on stamp 1/1 of the 1978 14c Parliament, and the "red thread" flaw on stamp 1/4 of the 1982 35c Canada 82 - RCMP. If several plates are used during the course of printing the stamp, two types of tertiary flaws can occur. The first type appears on all plates and the second is specific to just one plate.

The flaws that repeat most often on the \$8.50 booklet are some minute dots on the blue plate. On almost every stamp of every pane, there is a very small blue dot in the bottom margin below the right side of the fifth tree from the left. I suspect this dot is present on all stamps on the plate itself, but does not appear on every stamp printed because of plate wear or because such a small dot did not reproduce in the printing. One might argue this dot isn't a flaw at all since it occurs on (almost) every stamp on the plate, but I regard it as an anomaly because it isn't part of the actual design. In addition, on stamps 2/1, 5/1, and 5/3 of every booklet, there is a minute blue dot in the bottom left corner about 0.7 mm to the lower left of the "P" in "PARLIAMENT". You will need a good magnifying glass to see these dots. They are not present on the CBN sheet stamps.

The dots on stamps 2/1, 5/1, and 5/3 are secondary flaws because they occur on every pane in the final plate. The dots indicate that BABN reproduced the stamp image to produce a single "master" booklet pane, and then reproduced this master pane to form the plate. Perhaps these dots are guide dots used to lay out precisely each stamp image on the master pane. If the dot in the bottom margin of every stamp was put on the master pane, it too would be a secondary flaw even though it occurs on most stamps in the pane. However, it could also be a marking put on the master stamp image used to build the master pane. If this is the case, it would be a "die" flaw (of course, no dies are involved here because the lithographic process uses photographic images to reproduce the stamp design).

There are three other secondary flaws, flaws that are far different than the minute blue dots for several reasons. They are bigger than the minute blue dots but still small, they are accidental rather than deliberate (assuming the minute blue dots are guide dots), and the pattern with which they occur differs considerably. The flaws are described in detail in Section 3. The first flaw, a blue dot (red plate flaw) on stamp 2/3, occurs on all the panes in just the first row of the sheet. The second flaw, a red dot (blue plate flaw) on stamp 5/1, occurs on all panes in the first row except R1C6. The third flaw, a red dot (blue plate flaw) on stamp 4/2, occurs on pane R3C6, on all the panes in row 4, and on all the panes in row 5 except the last one, R5C6. Because these flaws occur on just a limited subset of the panes on the sheet, they could not have been on the master booklet pane. The pattern with which the flaws occur indicates that BABN built up the plate of 30 panes row by row, one pane at a time, from the master pane. The red plate flaw on stamp 2/3 of the panes in the first row was present when BABN started reproducing the panes on the red plate, and disappeared when the step-

and-repeat camera moved from the end of row 1 to the start of row 2. The other two flaws occurred while BABN manufactured the blue plate. The flaw on stamp 5/1 was present at the beginning, and disappeared when the step-and-repeat camera reached pane R1C6. The third flaw, on stamp 4/2, is the most interesting because of its frequency. When the camera reached pane R3C6, it failed to reproduce a few of the blue dots in the sky for some reason. This flaw persisted as the camera reproduced all the panes in row 4 and all the panes in row 5 except for the last.

The majority of the plate flaws are tertiary flaws that occur on just one pane of the plate. They are listed in Section 3. Some of the tertiary flaws disappeared when BABN switched from plate 1 to plate 2 while others persisted throughout. This implies that BABN did not start from scratch when it manufactured the second set of plates. BABN produced a "master plate", an image of 30 panes, and used this master to produce "working plates" as the need arose. When came time to produce a working plate, the printer added marginal markings that were unique to that plate. The plate flaws common to both sets of working plates were presumably present on the master plate. The tertiary flaws specific to a particular working plate presumably occurred during the manufacture or use of that plate.

Based on the frequency of occurrence of the plate flaws, BABN probably followed the steps shown in Figure 1-11 to build the final working plates.

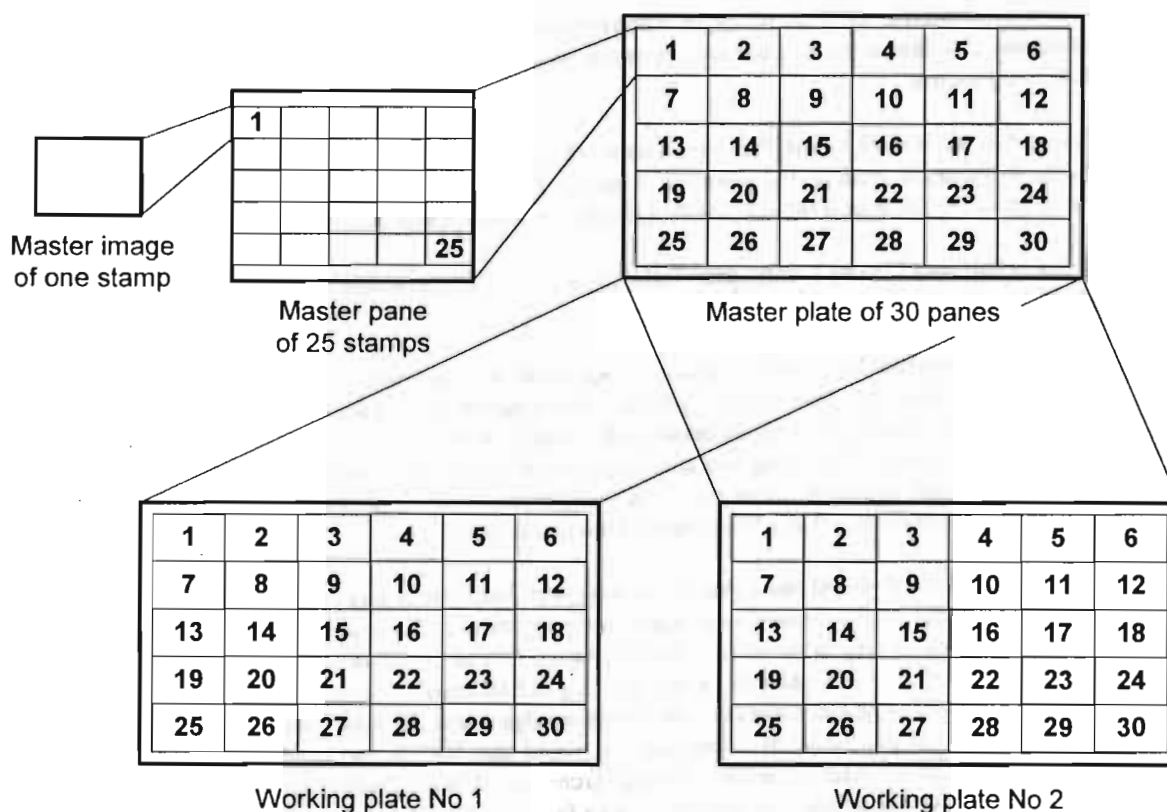


Figure 1-11. How BABN built up the "working plates" of the \$8.50 booklet. Note that the master plate is built up row by row, one pane at a time. The steps are repeated for each colour.

While most of the tertiary flaws are minor (but crucial in distinguishing between panes from plate 1 and 2), a few are major flaws that can be seen without the aid of a magnifying glass and deserve catalogue listing. These flaws are highlighted in Figure 1-10 and discussed below.

1. "Engraver's slip": both plates, pane R1C2, stamp 1/3. This flaw is not easy to see, but it is intriguing because it looks as though an engraver were trying to strengthen the frame line and his burin slipped. However, the stamps are printed by lithography, not intaglio.

2. "Moon over Parliament": plate 1 only, pane R1C3, stamp 4/5. This is listed in Bill McCann's **Standard Catalogue of Canadian Booklet Stamps** [3] and D. Robin Harris' **Artifact & Parliament Definitive Series 1982-1989** [4] where it is called the "orange balloon" flaw.
3. "Storm over Parliament": plate 2 only, pane R1C6, stamp 2/4. The sky is much redder on this stamp than on any other in the pane. This flaw is notable for two reasons. First, it is very striking, but you need a pair of stamps to really appreciate it. Second, I have seen similar, less pronounced flaws (described as "red haze" flaws in Section 3) on other panes from both plates. In some cases, these flaws appear to be transient. It seems BABN had occasional problems with the consistency of the red colour throughout the printing.
4. Pane with two red scratches: plate 2 only, pane R4C4, stamps 2/1 and 5/2. Several panes have red scratch flaws, but this one is noteworthy in having scratches on two different stamps.
5. 1.5 mm red scratch in left stamp margin: both plates, pane R4C5, stamp 4/5. This flaw is also listed in the McCann [3] and Harris [4] catalogues as a "red dash to left of 4/5".
6. 2 mm red scratch in the top pane margin above stamp 1/4: both plates, pane R4C6. One might quibble about including this flaw in the list because it does not occur on a stamp; however, it is quite visible and makes pane R4C6 distinctive.
7. 3 mm thin red scratch on the Parliament building and trees in the lower right corner, and 1 mm black scratch in the top margin: both plates, pane R5C4, stamp 4/3. This is the longest of the red scratches, although it is difficult to see because it falls on the design rather than the white margin.
8. "Flag at half mast": plate 1 only, pane R5C1, stamp 1/2. This consists of a red spot touching the spire on the Parliamentary Library.
9. Here's my favourite flaw. There are two strong guidelines on stamp 5/3 of the same pane as the "flag at half mast", R5C1. One guideline runs along the horizontal perforations at the bottom left of stamp 5/3, and the other runs along the vertical perforations between the stamps in columns 2 and 3 in the bottom pane margin. Both guidelines are about 2 mm long and are composed of red, black, blue, and yellow lines lying on top of each other. The visual impact is not as strong as it might otherwise be because the perforator converts part of the guidelines into confetti. Harry Voss showed me this booklet.

The guidelines alone would make this an exciting find, but there is more. The same pane has the "flag at half mast" and several smaller plate flaws. Andrew Chung showed me a booklet which is unarguably pane R5C1 because it has no tagging in the bottom margin, the left side of the cover is not fully rouletted, and it has all the same flaws as Mr. Voss' booklet including the "flag at half mast". Except it does not have the guidelines. Or does it? With care, one can make out a faint blue smudge where the horizontal guideline should be. As a result of studying these two booklets, I became convinced that BABN had used two sets of plates even before examining the proof material at the National Archives. When I finally examined the proofs, sure enough I found one with the guidelines and the other with a faint blue smudge. Nevertheless, the Archives material did hold a surprise. The plate on which the guidelines were almost removed, the plate with the faint blue smudge, was plate 1, not plate 2. The first set of plates was reworked but not the second.

Upon examining the two proofs, I immediately surmised that Mr. Voss' booklet was from plate 2 and Mr. Chung's was from plate 1. My bold assumption that BABN had prepared two plates was confirmed. Flawless logic, if I may be permitted a pun. I was content. Quite a bit of time passed before I realized that there was a problem, that my surmise was wrong, that the logic was flawed. The problem is that both booklets have the "flag at half mast" and other flaws that exist ONLY on plate 1. Mr. Voss' booklet did not come from plate 2!

If the booklet didn't come from plate 2, where did it come from? I can suggest two possibilities, neither entirely satisfactory. The first is that BABN made the first set of plates with the guidelines in the wrong place, made an initial printing, realised the error, reworked the plates to remove the guidelines and almost succeeded, and made one or more subsequent printings. The problem with this theory (which I nevertheless favour) is that the plate 1 proof, the reworked one with the faint blue smudge, was approved by Canada Post three months before

the booklet was initially released. Is it possible that BABN made an initial printing even earlier from the original plate with the guidelines, a plate that Canada Post had presumably not yet approved? The second possibility is that BABN made not two but three plates of at least some of the colours. However, if this is the case, why are there only two plate proofs and not three at the Archives?

Whatever the explanation, why didn't BABN remove the guidelines from the plates used to print the second proof at the Archives (which I will continue to refer to as the "plate 2" proof since there is no definite evidence that there were three sets of plates and not two). When came time to make the second set of plates, BABN used the same 30-pane master, hence the flaws common to both plates. Perhaps the printer had forgotten about the misplaced guidelines and so did not attempt to remove them again. I have never seen an R5C1 pane from the plate 2 printing, and so do not know whether the guidelines exist on actual booklets from this printing.

As I said above, I consider this the best flaw on the \$8.50 booklet. I do so much more for the information it reveals and questions it poses than for its undeniable visual appeal.

10. The plate 2 proof has horizontal and vertical guidelines on pane R5C6 below and to the right of stamp 5/5. The horizontal one is in the right pane margin and would normally be cut off; however, the vertical one would appear on a booklet pane. There is no sign of these guidelines on the plate 1 proof.

I believe the same thing happened with these guidelines as with the ones on pane R5C1. Peter Harris, a British dealer who specializes in Canadian stamps, reported finding R5C6 booklets with a guideline in the bottom right pane margin when the booklets were first issued. After an initial printing, BABN removed the guidelines from plate 1 (hence no guidelines on the plate 1 proof), but failed to do so from plate 2. Unfortunately, I have never personally examined any booklets from this plate position from either plate 1 or 2.

Sometime after going through the mental gyrations described above with the guidelines on pane R5C1, I discovered another pane, R4C5, that exhibited the same sort of phenomenon - that is, there are some plate 1 flaws that paradoxically do not occur on all R4C5 panes from plate 1. This pane is unmistakable because it has the red scratch flaw on stamp 4/5 that is common to both plates (see item 5 on my "top 10" list above). The pane also has a bunch of flaws that are unique to plate 1, so there's no mistaking it for plate 2. In addition there are flaws, including one on stamp 3/1 that is good but didn't quite make the top 10, that appear on the proof sheet and some booklets, but not all. Here again, it appears that BABN either made a second printing from plate 1, or manufactured new plates for some of the colours without submitting proofs to Canada Post for approval.

Incidentally, all the booklets with the "STAMP MARKET PLACE" overprint that I've examined have no tagging in the bottom pane margin, and thus come from row 5 of the sheet. I've seen the overprint on two different panes, R5C3 and R5C4.

#### 1.4 Ashton-Potter Printing

The Ashton-Potter printing of the \$8.50 booklet also provides an interesting philatelic playground although not quite as fascinating as its predecessor. Booklets from the two printers are easy to tell apart. For example, the Ashton-Potter booklet cover is not rouletted, all booklet panes have an inscription and "traffic lights" in the top margin, the perforations are different, and the paper is manufactured by Rolland rather than Harrison.

Unlike BABN, the Ashton-Potter booklets have no major phosphor bar varieties. The vertical bars extend into the top and bottom margins of all panes. However, there are some minor varieties in the form of one or two small discontinuities or kinks in the vertical bars at the edge of the top, bottom, or both pane margins. Although I believe these flaws on the phosphor plate are constant, the same kink could occur at the bottom of a pane on one sheet and at the top of the pane below it on another sheet depending on how precisely the two sheets are guillotined into panes.

The Ashton-Potter booklets come with pane-not-flush-with-cover varieties just like BABN. The reason for the variety is the same in both cases, and arises from the way horizontal strips of panes and covers are glued together and then guillotined. However, EVERY Ashton-Potter booklet has the variety on either the left or right side. This provides us with our first inkling that Ashton-Potter's production methods differed significantly from BABN's. It implies that Ashton-Potter cut the sheet of panes into horizontal strips of two panes (not six like BABN), glued the panes into strips

of two covers, and guillotined the horizontal pairs into individual booklets.

There are no fluorescent varieties on the cover stock of Ashton-Potter booklets (it is uniformly null), but there are three fluorescent shades on the Rolland stamp paper from the initial release on 4 July 1986: dull-/dull+, dull-/low, and dull-/low+, all with fluorescent fibres.

In September 1986, Ottawa post offices were unable to get supplies of the \$8.50 booklet from their stamp depot. The booklet was "out of stock". The tap started flowing again in October. The new supply came with distinctive new fluorescent shades of stamp paper, null- on the face and null to dull- on the back, with no fluorescent flecks. New printing? More evidence required. Fortunately, it's there in the form of a small but distinctive perforation variety.

Like BABN, the initial release of the Ashton-Potter booklets has a hole missing in the horizontal perforations at the left and right edges of all panes. Unlike BABN, even the panes from the edge of the sheet have a hole missing. Whenever a pane has a wide left or right margin, the perforations stop well away from the edge. Note, however, that the side margins may appear fully perforated if the margin is guillotined too close to the stamp design. Very occasionally the left or right margin is so wide that part of the first perforation hole from the adjacent booklet is visible. I'll come back to this minor variety later on.

Booklets that appeared from October 1986 on have the left and right pane margins fully perforated horizontally. For some reason, Ashton-Potter added all the "missing" horizontal pins between booklet panes to the perforating comb, or perhaps the printer switched to a new comb. This small perforation variety has two gratifying results: 1) a change in the comb four months after the initial release provides solid evidence of a new printing, and 2) the extra perforation holes in the side margins provide an easy way to distinguish between the two printings. Figure 1-12 illustrates the difference.

I saw the Ashton-Potter proofs at the National Archives at the same time as the BABN proofs. There were three proof sheets, all with the handwritten note: "OK to print. Wm F. Danard 3.6.96". I assume they were all pulled from the same set of plates; however, this merely means that the printer had one set of plates approved by Canada Post, and not necessarily that it restricted itself to one set throughout the life of the booklet.

As shown in Figure 1-13, the plate consists of 16 booklet panes (not 30, thank goodness), four rows by four columns, with a gutter separating columns 2 and 3. Based on this plate layout and the frequency of the panes-not-flush-with-cover variety, it appears that after printing the sheets, Ashton-Potter guillotined them into two half sheets of four rows by two columns, cutting away the gutter in the process. The printer then cut the half sheets into four horizontal strips of two panes before gluing them to the booklet covers. Panes not flush with the left edge of the cover come from columns 1 and 3 of the sheet, and panes not flush with the right edge of the cover come from columns 2 and 4.

Now back to that minor variety where part of the first perforation hole from the adjacent booklet is visible. I've seen this variety on panes from columns 1 and 3, but also on the right edge of booklets from column 2. The right edge borders on the gutter. This implies that Ashton-Potter removed just one perforation pin at the left and right edges of the pane. The printer perforated the gutter itself.

The Ashton-Potter booklets also offer delights to the plating enthusiast, but the characteristics of the flaws are notably different from those on the BABN booklets. These characteristics reveal that Ashton-Potter used a completely different strategy in building up the printing plates. The flaws are listed in Section 4.

A brief look at booklet cover flaws before delving into the stamps. The front cover of both the BABN and the Ashton-Potter booklets has a small brown dot in the right blue frame a bit above the highest tree top. Because this flaw appears on covers printed by both companies, I assume Ashton-Potter used BABN's masters for the cover. However, on the inside front cover of all BABN booklets, there is a small dot inside the second "o" in "Reconstruction" which is not present on Ashton-Potter booklets. The Ashton-Potter covers do not have the scratches found on the BABN booklets.

Like BABN, most stamps in the Ashton-Potter booklets have a very small blue dot in the bottom margin below the right side of the fifth tree from the left. Ashton-Potter booklets also have the same minute blue dot on stamps 2/1, 5/1, and 5/3 of every pane. In addition, the booklets have a minute dot on stamp 2/3. It appears that Ashton-Potter reused the "master pane" produced by BABN rather than producing its own.

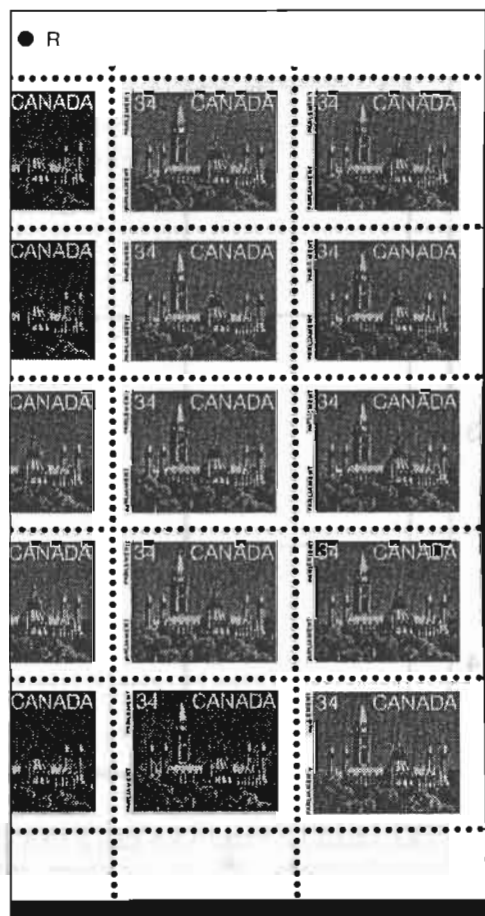
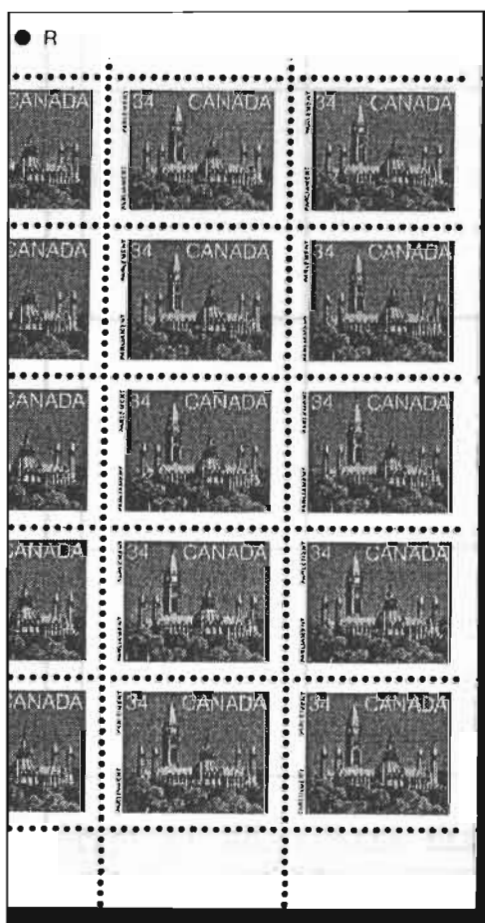
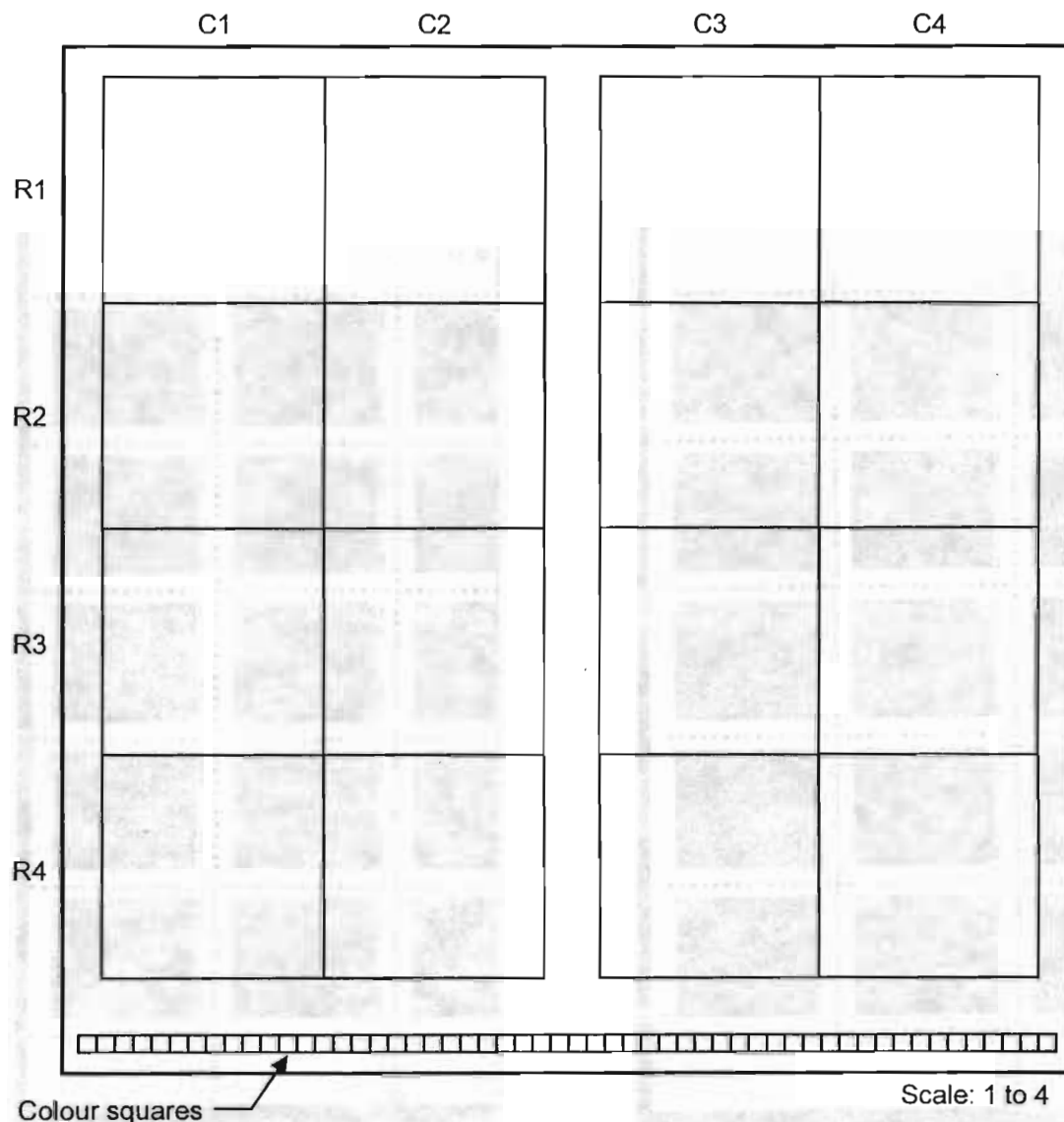


Figure 1-12. On the left, a pane from the initial Ashton-Potter printing with a one-hole gap in the horizontal perforations and a small part of the first hole from the adjacent booklet. On the right, a pane from the second printing with the side margin fully perforated horizontally.

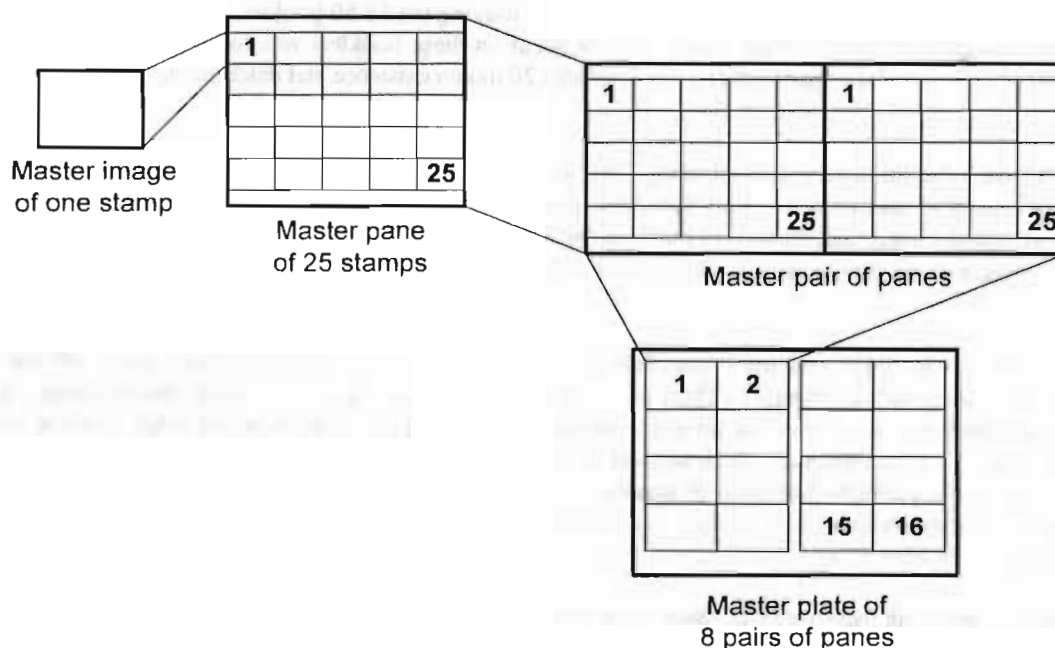


**Figure 1-13. Ashton-Potter plate layout.**

At this point, things get complicated. The Ashton-Potter booklets have a set of flaws that occurs on all panes from columns 1 and 3 of the sheet (panes not flush with the left edge of the cover) and an entirely different set of flaws on all panes from columns 2 and 4 (panes not flush with the right edge of the cover). These flaws are listed in Tables 4-3 and 4-6 in Section 4. The frequency of occurrence of these flaws differs markedly from BABN, a clear indication that Ashton-Potter used a different method to build its plates. The frequency of occurrence suggests that Ashton-Potter did NOT construct its plates directly from a "master pane". Rather, it used the BABN master pane to make a "master horizontal pair" of panes, and reproduced the master horizontal pair eight times to build the plate. Thus, Ashton-Potter used an extra step in the process of building the plates as shown in Figure 1-14.

Why does this complicate things? Because we have to change our definition of tertiary plate flaws, and we have to introduce a new classification, "quaternary flaws", to align ourselves with Ashton-Potter's extra step. The minute blue dots on stamps 2/1, 2/3, 5/1, and 5/3 are secondary plate flaws, the same as before. The flaws that occur on all panes in columns 1 and 3 or 2 and 4 are tertiary flaws because they occur at the next step in Ashton-Potter's plate-making process. I have also found flaws that occur on several panes from columns 1 and 3 but not all (see Table 4-4) and flaws that occur on several panes from columns 2 and 4 (Table 4-7). These are also tertiary flaws. Finally, there are flaws that

are unique to just one pane on the entire plate (Tables 4-5 and 4-8). These are quaternary plate flaws. All this might jade even the most enthusiastic plate flaw enthusiast.



**Figure 1-14. The four steps Ashton-Potter used to build up its plates of the \$8.50 booklets.**

The Ashton-Potter booklets have many quaternary flaws. Although I verified that most of the tertiary flaws on the Ashton-Potter booklets were on the proofs, I did not have the time to do the same for the quaternary flaws. In many cases, I've seen the flaws on booklets from both printings from multiple sources so I'm confident they are constant plate flaws and not transient inking varieties. However, for some flaws, I've examined booklets from just one source so I'm not sure that they are constant. I indicate the number of sources for each printing in Section 4.

Because I didn't correlate the quaternary flaws against the proofs, I can't identify the exact position of the booklet panes on the proof sheet. Instead, I assigned a "pane type" to each pane with a different set of flaws. The pane type has a two-character "name" consisting of a letter followed by a number. The letter represents the row. The letter ranges from A to D because the proof sheet has just four rows of panes, but otherwise is completely arbitrary. The number represents the column and ranges from 1 to 4. Using the pane-not-flush-with-cover variety and the tertiary flaws, it is easy to determine whether the pane is from an odd or even column, and so the pane type number is assigned accordingly. Aside from this, however, the number is arbitrary. For example, pane type C2 could come from any row on the sheet and from either column 2 or 4.

I have not seen any major flaws like those on the BABN booklets. The McCann [3] and Harris [4] catalogues list two flaws. I have seen one of them, the "lightning flash" on stamp 5/1 which consists of a jagged horizontal pink streak in the sky to the left of the Peace Tower roof. I saw the variety on a booklet from the second printing with pane type A2. None of the other sources of pane type A2 I've examined (one from the first printing, one from the second) has the "lightning flash", so I suspect the variety is a transient inking variety rather than a constant plate flaw.

Since the plate consists of 16 panes, there should be 16 pane types. I came close to achieving the plater's holy grail, having found and plated 15 of the possible 16 pane types. If we factor in the two distinguishable printings, however, the picture is less rosy - I found 10 pane types from the first printing and 12 from the second.

Could there be more than 16 pane types? Yes, if Ashton-Potter used more than one set of plates during the period it had the printing contract. To date, however, the evidence indicates that Ashton-Potter used just one set. What evidence? The same flaws occur on both Ashton-Potter printings, and I haven't found more than eight pane types from either the odd or the even columns. This suggests that Ashton-Potter used only one set of plates, or if it used two or more all the plates had the same flaws.

## 1.5 Concluding Remarks

I hope this article fires up your enthusiasm for collecting and studying the \$8.50 booklet. Discovering and interpreting the apparently insignificant and mundane varieties that occur on these booklets was fun. These varieties are key in uncovering the milestones that occurred during the booklet's 20 month existence and determining how the booklets were produced.

Stamps don't have to be old to be worth collecting. This study demonstrates that collecting stamps while they are current is sometimes crucial to understanding how they were produced. I bought many of the booklets at post offices, and carefully noted down the date and location of purchase for future reference. Without this information, I would not have been able to appreciate the significance of all the varieties or pick out the constant plate flaws from the transient printing varieties.

Before you rush off to form your own specialist study of this booklet, I should perhaps point out the financial implications of forming such a collection. There are 60 different BABN panes and, with the two printings, 32 Ashton-Potter panes to search for. Assuming you are lucky enough to acquire all the booklets at face value, you will have to pay \$782 (before taxes!) for the collection. With this sort of money, you could amass an impressive showing of major plate flaws, or buy several imperforate coil pairs, or acquire, for a few dollars more, a missing colour error. On the other hand, what's more fun, a stamp with a missing colour that goes from dealer's stock to safety deposit box, or a pile of booklets that you can spend endless hours examining and researching?

I was not alone in pursuing these varieties. Several people joined me in the chase, and without their efforts, I would not have been able to examine as many panes from as many different plate positions as I have. I would like to thank Frank Smith, Andrew Chung, and Peter Harris for their help and Harry Voss who showed me the BABN booklet with the guidelines. Thanks also to Bill McCann and Ian Kimmerly who let me look through their stock of \$8.50 booklets. Finally, I appreciate the help of the staff at the National Archives who allowed me to examine the printing proofs. In storing, cataloguing, and preserving philatelic material such as this, the Archives is performing an invaluable service to Canadian philately, a service that I urge all Canadian philatelists to make use of.

## 1.6 References

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2. Open letter to philatelists signed by Frank G. Bowes, Philatelic Marketing, York Division, dated 7 October 1985.
3. Bill McCann, *Standard Catalogue of Canadian Booklet Stamps*, third edition, The Unitrade Press, 1996.
4. D. Robin Harris, *Artifact & Parliament Definitive Series 1982-1989*, Adminware Corp., April 1997.

## Section 2

### BABN Booklet Plating Guide

If you have a BABN booklet and want to find the pane position on the plate, this is the section for you. It shows you how to go about plating booklet panes from the BABN printing. Section 3 provides an exhaustive list of the tertiary plate flaws I've found on the BABN booklets. This section extracts the "best" of these plate flaws, and arranges them according to the tagging, cover rouletting, and perforation varieties. For example, one table covers the panes from corners of the sheet, another covers the panes with no tagging in the top margin, etc. The tables assume you will use these non-plate varieties to sort the booklets, and then use the plate flaws to identify the exact position. Each table is accompanied by a diagram showing the pane positions the table covers.

The tables list the most prominent flaws common to both plates along with the most prominent that are specific to plates 1 and 2. Note that on some panes even the "best" flaws are very small. The most difficult panes to identify are probably R1C4, R1C5, R3C2, and R3C5.

While this guide concentrates on the tagging, rouletting, and perforation varieties to plate the panes (along with the plate flaws, of course!), remember that there are other helpful clues. Both the fluorescence of the booklet cover (if the inside cover is low+ or high, the pane comes from plate 2) and the scratches on the front cover can provide useful plating information.

Unfortunately, I have not seen panes from every position on the two sets of plates. Of the 30 panes per plate, there are 6 positions from plate 1 and 17 from plate 2 that I have not examined. Thus the list of plate flaws in this section and the next is incomplete because it doesn't cover the unexamined pane positions. Figure 2-1 identifies the 37 positions I have examined from both sets of plates.

		Roulette stops short of left margin		Crooked perf pin		Roulette stops short of right margin	
		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
No tagging in top selvage	R1	Both	1	1	1	1	Both
	R2	Both	1		1	Both	
	R3	Both	Both	2	Both	1	Both
	R4	Both	1	1	2	Both	1
No tagging in bottom selvage	R5	1	1	1	Both		

Both = Examined panes from both plates

P1 = Examined panes only from plate 1

P2 = Examined panes only from plate 2

■ = Have not seen panes from either plate

Figure 2-1. Panes positions plated in Sections 2 and 3.

How easy is it to determine the position of the booklet panes in your collection? Every pane position I've examined has identifiable plate flaws. If you find any of these panes, you should be able to determine what plate it was printed from and its position on that plate.

If you stumble upon a plate 2 pane from a position where I have plated just the plate 1 pane or vice versa, you should still be able to plate it provided the pane has flaws common to both plates. You can identify the position from the common flaws and deduce that your pane comes from plate 2 if it lacks the plate 1 flaws or vice versa. Unfortunately,

some pane positions are problematic because they don't have flaws common to both plates as indicated in Figure 2-2.

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	
R1	R1C1	R1C2	R1C3	R1C4	R1C5	R1C6	<div>RxCx</div> <div></div> <div></div>
R2	R2C1			R2C4	R2C5		
R3			R3C3				
R4			R4C3		R4C5	R4C6	
R5	R5C1	R5C2	R5C3	R5C4			

RxCx

 Pane has flaws common to both plates  
 Pane has no common flaws  
 Have not seen panes from either plate

Figure 2-2. Pane positions with plate flaws common to both sets of plates.

The two diagrams above imply that you should be able to identify 48 of the 60 panes on the two sets of plates. These 48 pane positions are shown in Figure 2-3.

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	
R1	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	<div>1 = Can identify pane from plate 1</div> <div>2 = Can identify pane from plate 2</div> <div>1 &amp; 2 = Can identify pane from both plates</div>
R2	1 & 2	1		1 & 2	1 & 2		
R3	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1	1 & 2	
R4	1 & 2	1	1 & 2	2	1 & 2	1 & 2	
R5	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2			

Figure 2-3. Pane positions that can be plated using tables in this Section.

## Notes on the tables in Section 2

1. The abbreviations TPM and BPM stands for Top/Bottom Pane Margin and refer to a plate flaw that occurs in the top or bottom pane margin rather than on a stamp.
2. Where the word "small" is used in the description of a plate flaw, you should use a magnifying glass to find the flaw. Where the phrase "very small" is used, you may have difficulty spotting the flaw even with a magnifying glass.

**Table 2-1. Corner booklets.**

These booklets are easily recognized without resorting to plate flaws because they have no tagging in either the top (R1C1 and R1C6) or bottom (R5C1 and R5C6) pane margin and the rouletting along the fold in the cover stops short of the left (R1C1 and R5C1) or right (R1C6 and R5C6) edge.

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
R1	R1C1					R1C6
R2						
R3						
R4						
R5	R5C1					R5C6

Pane	Plate	Stamp	Flaw
R1C1	Both	4/2	Very small black dot in the left margin about 1.5 mm above the "T" in "PARLIAMENT".
		5/5	BPM. Two small blue dots, one above the other, near the right edge of the pane about 2 mm below the horizontal perforations. The dots may be guillotined off.
	1	2/4	Small break in the horizontal line forming the top of the Parliament building roof below the rightmost arch of the Peace Tower. Flaw does not exist on the proof.
		5/4	Small break in the diagonal member of the "N" in "PARLIAMENT". On the proof, the diagonal member is very weak, but there is no break.
R1C6	Both	2/2	Blue dot in the top margin between the Peace Tower flag and the "C" in "CANADA".
	2	2/4	"Storm over Parliament". The sky is much redder on this stamp than on any other in the pane. The variety is striking but cannot be distinguished on a single stamp. It must be collected in a block or preferably the entire pane.
R5C1	Both	1/1	Small black dot in the bottom margin above the left side of the second "A" in "CANADA" on the stamp below.
		1/2	"Flag at half mast". Red spot (blue plate flaw) half way down the spire on the Parliamentary Library.
	1	5/3	"Guidelines". This flaw exists in two states. STATE 1 - Two guidelines, each about 2 mm long, consisting of the red, black, blue, and yellow colours superimposed on each other. One guideline is horizontal and lies along the perforations in the bottom left corner. The other is vertical and lies along the perforations in the BPM. STATE 2 - The guidelines appear to be missing. However, with care one can make out a faint blue smudge where the beginning of the horizontal guideline should be.
R5C6			No booklets examined.

**Table 2-2. No tagging in top or bottom margin and crooked perforation pin.**

Booklets R1C2 and R5C2 are uniquely identifiable without using plate flaws because they have no tagging in either the top (R1C2) or bottom (R5C2) margin and they have a crooked pin in every other row of stamps along the vertical perforations between the stamps in columns 4 and 5.

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
R1		R1C2				
R2						
R3						
R4						
R5		R5C2				

Pane	Plate	Stamp	Flaw
R1C2	Both	1/3	"Engraver's slip". There is a horizontal black line about 1.5 mm long just below the bottom frame line in the lower left corner. It looks as though an engraver were trying to strengthen the frame line and his burin slipped.
R5C2	Both	5/5	Black dot just to the right of the bottom of the Peace Tower roof.

**Table 2-3. No tagging in top margin.**

These booklets are the only ones with no tagging in the top pane margin except for those listed in Tables 2-1 and 2-2.

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
R1			R1C3	R1C4	R1C5	
R2						
R3						
R4						
R5						

Pane	Plate	Stamp	Flaw
R1C3	Both	2/3	a) Small red dot in the left margin below and to the left of the "P" in "PARLEMENT". b) Three small red dots in the bottom margin, two close together below the third tree from the left border and the other below the Parliamentary Library.
	1	4/5	"Moon over Parliament". Red spot (blue plate flaw) about 0.5 mm in diameter to the left of the Parliamentary Library.
R1C4	Both	4/2	Short thin vertical black line in the bottom margin below the trunk of the fifth tree from the left.
R1C5	Both	5/1	Small red dot in the right margin just below the left side of the fifth perf hole above the bottom horizontal perforations. May be perfed out.
	1	3/1	Small break in the line on the right edge of the roof of the leftmost tower. The break is just above the tip of the right column.

**Table 2-4. No tagging in bottom margin.**

These booklets are the only ones with no tagging in the bottom pane margin except for those listed in Tables 2-1 and 2-2.

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
R1						
R2						
R3						
R4						
R5			R5C3	R5C4	R5C5	

Pane	Plate	Stamp	Flaw
R5C3	Both	1/2	Very small black dot in left margin half way down the stamp close to the frame.
	1	4/2 5/3	Top of the "T" in "PARLIAMENT" is damaged. Break in the right frame line about mid way between the third "A" in "CANADA" and the top of the rightmost tower.
R5C4	Both	4/3	a) Horizontal black scratch about 1 mm long in the top margin above the "N" in "CANADA". b) Almost vertical thin red scratch 3 mm long on the Parliament building and trees in the lower right corner.
R5C5			No booklets examined.

**Table 2-5. No rouletting in cover at left with tagging in top and bottom margin.**

On these booklets, the rouletting in the cover stops short of the left edge and both top and bottom pane margins are tagged. The panes in these booklets are typically not flush with the left edge of the booklet cover.

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
R1						
R2	R2C1					
R3	R3C1					
R4	R4C1					
R5						

Pane	Plate	Stamp	Flaw
R2C1	Both	5/1	Three small blue scratches in the top margin, one above the "3" in "34", the second above the flag, and the third above the "C" in "CANADA".
R3C1	2	1/2	Blue spot in the bottom left margin close to the perforations. The spot may fall on top of a hole.
		5/1	Small black dot in the top margin just to the right of the "N" in "CANADA".
R4C1	1	3/1	Black vertical dashed line in the sky below the left side of the second "A" in "CANADA".
	2	3/5	Black dot in the bottom margin above the mid point of the third "A" in "CANADA" on the stamp below.

**Table 2-6. No rouletting in cover at right with tagging in top and bottom margin.**

On these booklets, the rouletting in the cover stops short of the right edge and both top and bottom pane margins are tagged. The panes in these booklets are typically not flush with the right edge of the booklet cover.

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
R1						
R2						R2C6
R3						R3C6
R4						R4C6
R5						

Pane	Plate	Stamp	Flaw
R2C6		No booklets examined.	
R3C6	1	4/5	Small break in the left frame line next to the "E" in "PARLIAMENT".
		5/5	Small break in the top frame above the right side of the "4" in "34".
	2	4/2	Pink dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky about 2 mm below the third "A" in "CANADA".
R4C6	Both	1/4	TPM - Diagonal red scratch about 2 mm long in top pane margin just to the right of the "4" in "34".

**Table 2-7. Crooked perforation pin with tagging in top and bottom margin.**

These booklets have a crooked perforation pin in every other row of stamps in the vertical perforations between the stamps in columns 4 and 5 and are tagged in both top and bottom pane margins.

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
R1						
R2		R2C2				
R3		R3C2				
R4		R4C2				
R5						

Pane	Plate	Stamp	Flaw
R2C2	1	1/1	a) Faint vertical black dashed line above the right side of the "3" in "34". The line goes up to the perforations. b) Black dot in the top margin above the "CA" in "CANADA".
R3C2	Both	5/4	Small red dot in the sky above the right edge of the second tower from the right.
R4C2	1	1/1	Reddish haze in the sky between the Peace Tower and Parliamentary Library with a blue dot in the centre.

Table 2-8. Tagging in top and bottom margin.

The remaining nine booklets are tagged in both top and bottom pane margins. The rouletting and perforations provide no further clues as to plate position. Panes R4C3, R4C4, and R4C5 share a common secondary flaw on stamp 4/2 (a small red dot in the sky mid way between the "3" and the roof of the building below) that allows them to be distinguished from the other six panes. Unfortunately, the flaw is difficult to see on panes R4C3, R4C4, and most booklets from plate 2.

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
R1						
R2			R2C3	R2C4	R2C5	
R3			R3C3	R3C4	R3C5	
R4			R4C3	R4C4	R4C5	
R5						

Pane	Plate	Stamp	Flaw
R2C3			No booklets examined.
R2C4	Both	3/5	Very small red dot in the left margin above and to the left of the "T" in "PARLIAMENT".
	1	5/4	Break in the left frame line to the right of the first "E" in "PARLEMENT".
R2C5	Both	4/3	Small red dash (blue plate flaw) touching the bottom of the "D" in "CANADA".
R3C3	2	3/1	a) Small break in the leftmost tower, in the first vertical line to the left of the tower's right edge just above where the top of the green roof meets the tower. b) Reddish haze in the sky on the right hand side. The haze continues on the left hand side of 3/2.
R3C4	1	3/3	Small break in the right side of the second tower on the left opposite the bottom of the arched windows.
	2	4/5 5/5	Small blue dot (red plate flaw) just above the Centre Block roof between the Peace Tower and the Parliamentary Library. Small break in the right side of the arch at the "middle corner" of the Peace Tower, to the left of the arch formed by the long windows.
R3C5	1	4/1	Very small break in the middle member of the "A" in "PARLIAMENT".
R4C3	Both	3/1	Small red dot in the bottom margin below the rightmost tree whose trunk is visible.
R4C4	2	2/1	1 mm red dash in the middle of the second "A" in "CANADA".
		5/2	Two diagonal red scratches, very close together, in the bottom margin below the middle of the Parliamentary Library.
R4C5	Both	4/5	"Red scratch". Diagonal red line about 1.5 mm long in the left margin.

## Section 3

### Plate Flaws On The BABN Booklets

#### 3.1 Introduction

This section provides a detailed listing of the plate flaws on the BABN booklets. Section 3.2 describes the vertical scratches that occur on the booklet covers, Section 3.3 lists the secondary plate flaws on the stamp panes, and Section 3.4 lists the tertiary plate flaws.

#### 3.2 Scratches On Booklet Covers

Some BABN booklets have distinctive scratches on the outside cover. All the scratches are vertical, and lie very close to the left or right edge of the booklet cover, front and back. The scratches on booklets from the plate 1 and plate 2 printing are quite different from each other. Those on plate 1 booklets are typically 7 to 8 mm long and occur in groups of two to four scratches per booklet. In contrast, most scratches on plate 2 booklets consist of a single scratch extending over most of the front and back cover.

On the plate 1 booklets, one set of scratches falls on either the right edge of the cover of booklets with panes from column 2 of the plate or the left edge of the cover of booklets from column 3. In fact, the scratches may straddle booklets from both columns depending upon where the booklets are guillotined. I have seen three different sets of scratches, numbered S2/3-1, S2/3-2, and S2/3-3 where "S" stands for "scratch", "2/3" refers to pane columns 2 and 3, and the last number identifies a specific set of scratches. A second set of scratches occurs on the right edge of the cover of booklets with panes from column 4 or the left edge of the cover of booklets from column 5. There are five different sets of scratches, numbered S4/5-1 to S4/5-5.

It appears that the same scratches can occur on booklets with panes from any row in the column. For example, a set of scratches that occurs on the right side of booklets with pane R2C1 can also occur on the right side of booklets with panes R2C2, R2C3, R2C4, and R2C5. In addition, the same scratches can occur on the left side of any booklet with a pane from column 3. Thus the presence of a scratch on the cover identifies the column but not the row of the pane within.

Note that the terms "left" and "right" above refer to the front cover. Scratches on the back cover always occur on the same edge of the booklet as scratches on the front cover. However, when you turn over the booklet, the left edge of the front cover becomes the right edge of the back cover and vice versa.

In several cases, instead of one 8 mm scratch, there are two small scratches, each about 1 mm long, separated by a gap of about 6 mm. If the two small scratches were joined together, they would form a "normal-sized" scratch of about 8 mm. For this reason, I refer to the two small scratches as one "half-formed" scratch.

The tables below describe the characteristics of the scratches seen on the plate 1 booklets. The diagram in each table identifies the booklet positions on which I've seen the set of scratches. The diagram for scratch type S2/3-1, for example, indicates the following:

	C2	C3
R1		
R2		
R3		
R4		
R5		

Scratches of type S2/3-1 seen on right side of R1C2, R2C2, and R4C2 booklet covers.

Scratches of type S2/3-1 seen on left side of R1C3 and R4C3 booklet covers.

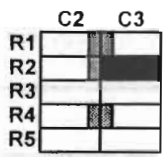
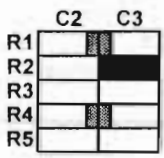
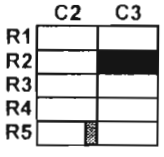
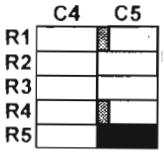
No scratches of type S2/3-1 seen on R3C2, R3C3, R5C2, or R5C3.

Booklets with pane R2C3 not examined.

As noted above, the scratches on the plate 2 printing are different from those on the plate 1 printing. Most scratches are very long, extending over most of the front and back cover. I have seen the scratches on the following plate 2 booklets: R1C1 (left edge), R1C6 (right edge), R2C1 (left edge - two types), R3C1 (two small scratches on the left edge of the front cover), R3C3 (right edge), R4C1 (left edge), and R5C4 (left edge). It appears the scratches on plate 2 booklets occur on the following pane columns:

Column 1 Left edge  
 Column 3 Right edge  
 Column 4 Left edge  
 Column 6 Right edge

**Table 3-1. Scratches on covers from the plate 1 printing.**

Scratch type S2/3-1	
	<p>Two scratches on the front cover and one on the back.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Front: 8.5 mm scratch opposite the top of the trees.</li> <li>2) Front: 8 mm scratch opposite "Parliament".</li> <li>3) Back: 8 mm scratch opposite the roofs of the two pairs of medium height towers.</li> </ol>
Scratch type S2/3-2	
	<p>Two scratches on the front cover and two "half-formed" scratches on the back. Looks similar to scratch type S4/5-3.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Front: 8 mm scratch opposite the Peace Tower clock.</li> <li>2) Front: 8.5 mm scratch at the bottom of the front cover. The bottom of the scratch flares outwards.</li> <li>3) Back: 7.5 mm half-formed scratch. The top of the scratch is just above "Postes" and the bottom is opposite the spire on the Parliamentary Library.</li> <li>4) Back: 7.5 mm half-formed scratch. The bottom part of the scratch is just above the bottom of the design.</li> </ol>
Scratch type S2/3-3	
	<p>One scratch on the front cover and one on the back. The scratches are quite unlike type S2/3-1 or S2/3-2 in appearance.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) 14.5 mm scratch, the top of which curves to the right, 2 mm above the lettering.</li> <li>2) 15 mm scratch which starts about 3 mm above the two pairs of medium height towers.</li> </ol>
Scratch type S4/5-1	
	<p>Two scratches on the front cover and one on the back.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Front: 8 mm scratch opposite the Peace Tower clock.</li> <li>2) Front: 8 mm scratch at the top of the cover. The bottom of the scratch is opposite the bottom of "Parliament". The top of the scratch flares outwards.</li> <li>3) Back: 8 mm scratch opposite the two pairs of medium height towers. The top of the scratch lines up with the top of the towers.</li> </ol>

### Scratch type S4/5-2

	C4	C5
R1		
R2		
R3		
R4		
R5		

Three half-formed scratches: one on the front cover, one straddling the front and back covers, and one on the back cover.

- 1) Front: 7 mm faint half-formed scratch. The top of the scratch is opposite the bottom of the roof of the two pairs of medium height towers. The bottom part is opposite the base of the roof of the pair of small towers.
- 2) Front & back: small scratch at the top of the front cover, and small scratch on back cover opposite the upper half of the "C" in "Canada". The front scratch is hard to see.
- 3) Back: 7 mm half-formed scratch. The bottom part is opposite the top row of trees and the top is opposite the middle of the roof of the pair of small towers.

### Scratch type S4/5-3

	C4	C5
R1		
R2		
R3		
R4		
R5		

Two scratches on the front cover and two half-formed scratches on the back cover. Looks similar to scratch type S2/3-2.

- 1) Front: 8 mm scratch near the bottom of the cover. The bottom of the scratch flares outwards.
- 2) Front: 7.5 mm scratch, very thin in the middle, opposite the Peace Tower clock.
- 3) Back: 7 mm half-formed scratch opposite the Parliamentary Library spire.
- 4) Back: 7 mm half-formed scratch. The bottom of the scratch is opposite the bottom corner of the design.

### Scratch type S4/5-4

	C4	C5
R1		
R2		
R3		
R4		
R5		

Two irregular scratches on the front cover, and two on the back cover.

- 1) Front: 14.5 mm scratch runs from the top down to a point opposite the bottom of the "\$" in "8,50\$".
- 2) Front: 8.5 mm scratch opposite the top half of the trees.
- 3) Back: 17 mm scratch. The top of the scratch is opposite the base of the roof of the pairs of medium height towers.
- 4) Back: 4 mm scratch near the bottom of the design.

### Scratch type S4/5-5

	C4	C5
R1		
R2		
R3		
R4		
R5		

Two scratches on the back cover.

- 1) Back: 14 mm scratch opposite the pair of small towers.
- 2) Back: 4 mm scratch (it is actually longer; the scratch is slightly diagonal and the top is guillotined off my booklets) opposite the trees near the bottom of the design.

### 3.3 Secondary Plate Flaws

Table 3-2 lists the secondary plate flaws, that is, the flaws that repeat on several pane positions on both sets of plates. The following notes apply to this table and to Table 3-3, the list of tertiary plate flaws:

1. The abbreviations TPM and BPM stands for Top/Bottom Pane Margin and refer to a plate flaw that occurs in the top or bottom pane margin rather than on a stamp.
2. Where the word "small" is used in the description of a plate flaw, you should use a magnifying glass to find the flaw. Where the phrase "very small" is used, you may have difficulty spotting the flaw even with a magnifying glass.
3. The stamps are printed using four-colour lithography (magenta, cyan, yellow, and black) plus a fifth "colour" for the phosphor tagging, and a separate plate is used for each colour. I usually indicate on which plate the flaw occurs by mentioning the colour of the flaw. However, some flaws acquire their colour because of a fault on some other plate. A common example is a pale blue flaw in the sky. This flaw is caused by an absence of the red (magenta) colour. The flaw occurs because of a fault with the red plate rather than the blue (cyan) one. In such cases, I usually indicate which plate is at fault.

**Table 3-2. Secondary plate flaws on BABN booklets.**

Pane Row	Stamp	Description
All panes	2/1	Minute blue dot in the bottom left corner about 0.7 mm to the lower left of the "P" in "PARLIAMENT".
	5/1	Same flaw as stamp 2/1.
	5/3	Same flaw as stamp 2/1.
All panes in row 1	2/3	Small blue dot (red plate flaw) in the sky touching the bottom right side of the leftmost tower.
	5/1	Small red dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky about 1.5 mm below the left tip of the first "A" of "CANADA". This appears on all panes in row 1 EXCEPT pane R1C6. The dot is very small on some panes, especially on plate 2.
Pane R3C6, all panes in row 4, and all panes in row 5 EXCEPT R5C6	4/2	Small red dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky mid way between the "3" and the roof of the building below. This flaw is very difficult to see on booklets R4C3, R4C4, and most booklets from plate 2.

### 3.4 Tertiary Plate Flaws

Table 3-3 lists the tertiary plate flaws, that is, the flaws that occur on just one pane on the plate. For each pane position, the flaws are separated into three categories: 1) flaws that occur on both plates, 2) flaws that are unique to plate 1, and 3) flaws that are unique to plate 2. As noted in Section 2, I did not examine every pane position. Refer to Figure 2-1 in Section 2 for the pane positions I have seen.

Except where noted, all the listed plate flaws have been seen on the proof sheets and at least one booklet. To determine that a flaw is constant, it must be found on material from different sources. The proof sheets are one source and any booklet is another. However, to provide more confidence that the listed flaws are constant, I usually indicate how many sources besides the proof sheets the flaw was found on. Note that two or more booklets from the same post office bundle don't count as separate sources because many transient lithographic varieties such as "hickies" occur on several

consecutive booklets.

The notes above Table 3-2 also apply to Table 3-3.

**Table 3-3. Tertiary plate flaws on BABN booklets.**

Pane R1C1 - no tagging in top margin and left margin fully perforated.		
Both plates	1/1	Left side of the frame on the third Centre Block window from the right is missing.
	4/2	Very small black dot in the left margin about 1.5 mm above the "T" in "PARLIAMENT".
	5/5	BPM. Two small blue dots, one above the other, near the right edge of the pane about 2 mm below the horizontal perforations. The dots may be guillotined off.
Plate 1	2/4	Small break in the horizontal line forming the top of the Centre Block roof below the rightmost arch of the Peace Tower. Flaw does not exist on the proof.
	5/4	Small break in the diagonal member of the "N" in "PARLIAMENT". On the proof, the "N" is very weak, but there is no break. (Found in two post offices.)
Plate 2	Note: I have examined just one example of this pane position, and I did so after seeing the proofs. Thus, I don't know if the following flaws are constant or transient, nor if they exist on the proofs.	
	1/1	Two small blue dots (red plate flaw), one above the other in the sky above and to the left of the rightmost tower.
	2/3	Small blue dot (red plate flaw) in the sky inside the top half of the "3" in "34".
	3/4	Pink dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky between the top edge of the "C" and "A" in "CANADA".
	4/3	Small blue dot (red plate flaw) in the sky touching the top right corner of the flag on the Peace Tower.
	5/1	Thin horizontal red line in the sky to the left of the Peace Tower roof.
Pane R1C2 - no tagging in top margin and crooked pin in vertical perforations.		
Both plates	1/3	"Engraver's slip". There is a horizontal black line about 1.5 mm long just below the bottom frame line in the lower left corner. It looks as though an engraver were trying to strengthen the frame line and his burin slipped. However the stamps are printed by lithography not engraving.
	3/2	Small red dot in the top left margin just above the first vertical perforation hole below the horizontal row. The flaw may be perfed out.
Plate 1	1/5	Small break in the top frame line above the middle of the "N" in "CANADA".
	4/2	Small black dot in the sky touching the inside bottom outline of the "3" in "34". (Found in three post offices.)
Plate 2	Have not examined.	

Pane RIC3 - no tagging in top margin.

Both plates	2/1	Small red mark in the bottom margin below the third tree from the left border.
	2/3	a) Small red dot in the left margin below and to the left of the "P" in "PARLEMENT". b) Three small red dots in the bottom margin, two close together below the third tree from the left border and the other below the Parliamentary Library.
	3/2	Small black mark in the bottom margin below the third tree from the left border.
Plate 1	4/5	"Moon over Parliament". Red spot (blue plate flaw) about 0.5 mm in diameter to the left of the Parliamentary Library.
	5/1	Small black dot in the sky below and to the right of the flag on the Peace Tower. (Found in two philatelic outlets and two post offices.)
Plate 2		Have not examined.

Pane RIC4 - no tagging in top margin.

Both plates	1/2	a) Very small red dot in the left margin just above the "N" in "PARLIAMENT". b) Very small red dot in the left margin at the foot of the "R" in "PARLEMENT".
	4/2	Short thin vertical black line in the bottom margin below the trunk of the fifth tree from the left.
Plate 1	5/4	Small break in the second vertical line from the right near the bottom of the leftmost tower.  Possibly transient - just on proof.
	3/3	Vertical dotted black line in the sky between the two leftmost towers. (Found in philatelic stock and 1 post office.)
Plate 2		Have not examined.

Pane RIC5 - no tagging in top margin.

Both plates	5/1	Small red dot in the right margin just below the left side of the fifth perf hole above the bottom horizontal perforations. May be perfered out.
Plate 1	2/5	Small break in the third horizontal line on the building at the right, just to the left of the rightmost arch.
	3/1	Small break in the line on the right edge of the roof of the leftmost tower. The break is just above the tip of the right column. (Found in philatelic stock.)
Plate 2		Have not examined.

**Pane R1C6 - no tagging in top margin and right margin fully perforated.**

Both plates	<p>1/3 Very small red dot in the bottom margin just below the frame line. It is below the right edge of the leftmost tree.</p> <p>2/2 Blue dot in the top margin between the Peace Tower flag and the "C" in "CANADA".</p> <p>4/3 Three very small red dots in the top margin above the right corner of the design.</p> <p>5/5 BPM - Small diagonal blue line in the bottom pane margin below stamp 5/5 about 1 mm from the edge of the pane.</p>
Plate 1	<p>3/2 Small break in the vertical lines in the middle of the second tower from the right, just above the Centre Block roof.</p> <p>3/5 Small break in the left member of the "A" in "PARLIAMENT" at the apex.</p> <p>5/2 Small blue dot (red plate flaw) in the sky below the second "A" in "CANADA", and to the right of the top of the spire on the Parliamentary Library.</p> <p>5/5 Small break in the outer line of the rightmost Peace Tower column opposite the bottom two arches, about half way up. The flaw appears a bit smaller on the proof.</p> <p>Possibly transient - just on proof.</p> <p>5/1 Plate 1 has 1 dot to the right of dot 2 on plate 2. (Found in one post office.)</p>
Plate 2	<p>2/4 "Storm over Parliament". The sky is much redder on this stamp than on any other in the pane. The variety is striking but cannot be distinguished on a single stamp. It must be collected in a block or preferably the entire pane. Similar "reddish haze" flaws exist on booklets R3C3, R4C2, and R5C2.</p> <p>4/5 Black vertical scratch in the sky above the rightmost tree.</p> <p>5/1 a) Small break in the left frame line opposite the middle of the second "E" in "PARLEMENT". b) Two black dots in the bottom left margin in line with the perforations (may be perfed out).</p> <p>Possibly transient - not on proof.</p> <p>3/1 Small pink dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky between the Parliamentary Library and the tower to the right.</p> <p>5/5 Red dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky to the left of the roof of the Peace Tower. (Found in one post office.)</p>

**Pane R2C1 - tagging in top and bottom margin and left margin fully perforated.**

Both plates	<p>3/5 Two small blue dots in the right margin about 2 mm to the right of the top of the design. May be guillotined off.</p> <p>5/1 Three small blue scratches in the top margin, one above the "3" in "34", the second above the flag, and the third above the "C" in "CANADA".</p>
Plate 1	<p>3/1 Red spot (blue plate flaw) in the sky between the left border and the first tower.</p> <p>3/2 Blue spot (red plate flaw) in the sky about half way between the "D" in "CANADA" and the two towers below.</p> <p>5/1 Small blue dot (red plate flaw) in the sky to the right of the upper part of the second "A" in "CANADA". (Found in two post offices.)</p>
Plate 2	<p>1/3 Small black dot in the bottom margin almost touching the frame line under the second tower from the right.</p> <p>4/3 Small break in the right frame line near the midpoint. (Found in two bundles at one post office.)</p>

Pane R2C2 - tagging in top and bottom margin and crooked pin in vertical perforations.

Both plates	No flaws common to both plates found.
Plate 1	<p>1/1 a) Faint vertical black dashed line above the right side of the "3" in "34". The line goes up to the perforations.</p> <p>b) Black dot in the top margin above the "CA" in "CANADA".</p> <p>2/1 Small break in the lines on the right side of the Parliamentary Library tower, near the base of the spire.</p> <p>5/2 Very small break in the left frame line, a bit below the "P" in "PARLIAMENT". (Found in one post office.)</p>
Plate 2	Have not examined.

Pane R2C3 - tagging in top and bottom margin.  
I have not examined any booklets from this pane position.

Both plates	
Plate 1	
Plate 2	

Pane R2C4 - tagging in top and bottom margin.

Both plates	<p>1/5 Very small black dot in the top margin above the Peace Tower.</p> <p>3/5 Very small red dot in the left margin above and to the left of the "T" in "PARLIAMENT".</p>
Plate 1	<p>1/3 a) TPM. Small black dot in the top pane margin above the "3" in "34".</p> <p>b) Small red dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky below the left member of the "N" in "CANADA".</p> <p>4/4 Small blue dot in the bottom margin below the right side of the second tree from the left. The dot is close to the perforations and may fall on a hole.</p> <p>5/4 Break in the left frame line to the right of the first "E" in "PARLEMENT". (Found in philatelic stock.)</p>
Plate 2	Have not examined.
Not known	<p>3/2, 3/3, 3/4 Short horizontal phosphor dash sticking out of the vertical bars. On 3/2, it is a bit below the "P" in "PARLEMENT"; on 3/3, by the "P" in "PARLEMENT"; and on 3/4, between the "AR" in "PARLEMENT".</p> <p>I did not examine the proofs with an ultra-violet lamp, and thus do not know if this phosphor flaw exists on the proofs.</p>

Pane R2C5 - tagging in top and bottom margin.

Both plates	3/5	Two small black dots in the bottom margin to the right of the trunk of the second tree from the left.
	4/3	Small red dash (blue plate flaw) touching the bottom of the "D" in "CANADA".
Plate 1	1/3	Very small break in the bottom edge of the Centre Block roof just to the left of the Parliamentary Library.
	4/2	Very small break in the left frame about 0.5 mm below the "P" in "PARLEMENT".
	4/4	Small blue dot (red plate flaw) in sky between the top and bottom tips of the "3" in "34".
		(Found in three post offices.)
Plate 2	1/4	Small black dot in the right margin just below the top of the trees.
	4/1	Small break in the right line of the Peace Tower roof near the bottom.
	5/2	Very small break in the left frame to the right of the "P" in "PARLEMENT".
	5/3	BPM - Small horizontal red scratch below the centre of the Parliamentary Library.
	5/4	Small black smudge sticking out of the right side of the second tower from the left.
		Possibly transient - not on proof.
	1/4	Small diagonal break in the left frame line near the top.
	2/5	Small break in the right line of the Peace Tower roof.
		(Found in one post office.)

Pane R2C6 - tagging in top and bottom margin and right margin fully perforated.

I have not examined any booklets from this pane position.

Both plates	
Plate 1	
Plate 2	

Pane R3C1 - tagging in top and bottom margin and left margin fully perforated.

Both plates	No flaws common to both plates found.
Plate 1	<p>Note: I have examined just one example of this pane position, and I did so after seeing the proofs. Thus, I don't know if the following flaws are constant or transient, nor if they exist on the proofs.</p> <p>1/2 a) Very small break in the right frame about 1 mm below the bottom of the letters "CANADA". b) Small black dot in the right margin at the bottom, near the perfs.</p> <p>1/5 Small black dot in the sky to the left of the top part of the first "A" in "CANADA".</p> <p>2/4 Small black dot in the right margin near the top, close to the perfs.</p> <p>4/3 Small red dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky to the right of the bottom of the Peace Tower roof.</p> <p>4/5 Very small break in the left frame beside the end of the "E" in "PARLEMENT".</p> <p>5/5 Small blue dot (red plate flaw) in the sky between the legs of the second "A" in "CANADA". (Found in one post office.)</p>
Plate 2	<p>1/1 Two very small black dots in the left margin about 1.5 mm above the "T" in "PARLIAMENT".</p> <p>1/2 Blue spot in the bottom left margin close to the perforations. The spot may fall on top of a hole.</p> <p>2/4 Very small red dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky to the right of the Peace Tower just below the clock.</p> <p>5/1 Small black dot in the top margin just to the right of the "N" in "CANADA". (Found in one post office.)</p>

Pane R3C2 - tagging in top and bottom margin and crooked pin in vertical perforations.

Both plates	<p>4/3 Very small black dot in the left margin between the first "A" in "PARLIAMENT" and the frame.</p> <p>5/4 Small red dot in the sky above the right edge of the second tower from the right.</p>
Plate 1	<p>2/3 Small red flaw (blue plate flaw) in the sky touching the outside of the "C" in "CANADA" at 7 o'clock.</p> <p>2/4 Small break in the middle column of the second tower from the right, to the left of and slightly above the chimney on the Centre Block (less pronounced on proof). (Found in one post office.)</p>
Plate 2	<p>1/2 Small dot in the left margin to the lower left of the "P" in "PARLEMENT". The dot is close to the perforations and may fall on a hole.</p> <p>2/4 Small red dot in the bottom left margin. It is close to the corner perf hole and may fall on it.</p> <p>3/1 Very small black dot just below the left side of the first "E" in "PARLEMENT".</p> <p>Possibly transient - not on proof.</p> <p>2/4 Faint red flaw in the sky touching the upper part of the lower half of the "3" in "34".</p> <p>2/5 Small break in the horizontal line on the Peace Tower separating the upper and lower set of arched openings. (Found in one post office.)</p>

R3C3 - tagging in top and bottom pane margin.

Both plates	No flaws common to both plates found.
Plate 1	Have not examined.
Plate 2	<p>1/2 Small red dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky below the middle of the second "A" in "CANADA".</p> <p>3/1 a) Small break in the leftmost tower, in the first vertical line to the left of the tower's right edge just above where the top of the green roof meets the tower. b) Reddish haze in the sky on the right hand side. The haze continues on the left hand side of 3/2. See booklet R1C6, stamp 2/4, for similar flaws.</p> <p>3/2 a) Very small break in the leftmost tower, in the first vertical line to the left of the tower's right edge near the top. b) Reddish haze flaw in the sky on the left hand side, the continuation of the flaw on stamp 3/1.</p> <p>4/1 Small blue dot on the roof of the Centre Block above and to the right of the fourth window on the roof.</p> <p>5/4 Small red dot in the left margin to the left of the "AM" in "PARLIAMENT". (Found in one post office)</p>

Pane R3C4 - tagging in top and bottom margin.

Both plates	No flaws common to both plates found.
Plate 1	<p>3/3 Small break in the right side of the second tower on the left opposite the bottom of the arched windows.</p> <p>3/4 Very small break in the right side of the roof of the first tower on the left.</p> <p>3/5 Very small black dot touching the bottom frame line below the point where the foliage of the leftmost tree touches the frame line.</p> <p>5/2 Very small break in the right side of the roof of the first tower on the left. Not always visible. (Found in two post offices.)</p>
Plate 2	<p>3/2 a) Small blue dot (red plate flaw) in the sky to the right of the horizontal line on the Peace Tower where the two long windows begin to arch. b) Small blue dot (red plate flaw) in the sky to the right of the Parliamentary Library at the base of the spire.</p> <p>4/5 Small blue dot (red plate flaw) just above the Centre Block roof between the Peace Tower and the Parliamentary Library.</p> <p>5/4 Very small break in the second vertical line from the right on the second tower from the left.</p> <p>5/5 Small break in the right side of the arch at the "middle corner" of the Peace Tower, to the left of the arch formed by the long windows. (Found in one post office.)</p>

R3C5 - tagging in top and bottom pane margin.

Both plates	No flaws common to both plates found.
Plate 1	<p>4/1 a) Very small break in the middle member of the "A" in "PARLIAMENT". The break was even smaller on the proof. b) Very small break in the right frame line opposite the base of the spire on the Parliamentary Library.</p> <p>5/2 Very small break in the left frame line opposite the arched windows in the section of the tower below the green roof. The flaw was even smaller on the proof. (Found in one post office.)</p>
Plate 2	Have not examined.

Pane R3C6 - tagging in top and bottom margin and right margin fully perforated.

Both plates	No flaws common to both plates found.
Plate 1	<p>4/5 Small break in the left frame line next to the "E" in "PARLIAMENT".</p> <p>5/5 Small break in the top frame above the right side of the "4" in "34". (Found in two post offices.)</p>
Plate 2	<p>1/4 Small blue dot (red plate flaw) in the sky close to the top, between "34" and the flag.</p> <p>2/1 Very small black dot in the left margin to the left of the "T" in "PARLEMENT".</p> <p>2/2 Break in the left frame line about 0.7 mm below the "P" in "PARLEMENT".</p> <p>3/3 Break in the left frame line next to the "EN" in "PARLEMENT".</p> <p>4/2 Red dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky about 2 mm below the third "A" in "CANADA".</p> <p>5/2 Small break in the vertical line in the "P" in "PARLEMENT" where it meets the bottom of the loop. (Found in one post office.)</p>

Pane R4C1 - tagging in top and bottom margin and left margin fully perforated.

Both plates	No flaws common to both plates found.
Plate 1	<p>1/2 Small blue dot in the top margin slightly to the left of the flag.</p> <p>2/5 Small break in the right vertical line forming the central column of the Peace Tower.</p> <p>3/1 Black vertical dashed line in the sky below the left side of the second "A" in "CANADA".</p> <p>4/5 Small break in the left frame line next to the first "E" in "PARLEMENT". (Found in one post office)</p>
Plate 2	<p>1/1 Small red dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky above the right side of the second tower from the right.</p> <p>3/5 Black dot in the bottom margin above the mid point of the third "A" in "CANADA" on the stamp below.</p> <p>4/1 Small break in the bottom member of the second "E" in "PARLEMENT". Not as pronounced on the proof.</p> <p>4/4 Very small black dot in the bottom margin below the right side of the third tree from the left.</p> <p>5/2 BPM. Black dot in the bottom pane margin below the left side of the fifth tree from the left.</p> <p>5/5 Very small black dot in the left member of the "N" in "CANADA". (Found in one post office)</p>

Pane R4C2 - tagging in top and bottom margin and crooked pin in vertical perforations.

Both plates	No flaws common to both plates found.
Plate 1	<p>1/1 Reddish haze in the sky between the Peace Tower and Parliamentary Library with a blue dot in the centre. See pane R1C6 for similar flaws.</p> <p>2/1 Small dot in the sky below the "4" in "34" caused by a flaw in either the red or the black plate.</p> <p>3/5 Small red dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky to the right of the top of the Parliamentary Library spire.</p> <p>4/1 Small red dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky midway between the Parliamentary Library and the first tower to its right.</p> <p>(Found in two post offices.)</p>
Plate 2	Have not examined.

Pane R4C3 - tagging in top and bottom margin.

Both plates	<p>3/1 Small red dot in the bottom margin below the rightmost tree whose trunk is visible.</p> <p>5/5 Small black dot in the sky just below the right foot of the third "A" in "CANADA". The flaw is slightly fainter on plate 2 than on plate 1.</p>
Plate 1	<p>3/3 Small blue dash in the top margin over the "N" of "CANADA".</p> <p>5/1 a) Black horizontal line about 1 mm long at the bottom left edge. The line falls on the bottom row of perforations and thus may fall on top of a hole. b) Small break in the bottom half of the vertical stroke on the "E" in "PARLIAMENT".</p> <p>5/4 Small break in the horizontal member of the "L" in "PARLIAMENT".</p> <p>(Found in two post offices.)</p>
Plate 2	Have not examined.

Pane R4C4 - tagging in top and bottom margin.

Both plates	No flaws common to both plates found.
Plate 1	Have not examined.
Plate 2	<p>1/4 Small black mark on the top left vertex of the "M" in "PARLEMENT".</p> <p>2/1 1 mm red dash in the middle of the second "A" in "CANADA".</p> <p>2/3 Small red spot (blue plate flaw) in the sky to the left of and slightly above the first tower at the left.</p> <p>5/2 a) Two diagonal red scratches, very close together, in the bottom margin below the middle of the Parliamentary Library. b) BPM - Red dot in the bottom pane margin below the fourth tree from the left whose trunk is visible.</p> <p>5/4 Small horizontal blue dash in the left margin between the left member of the "M" in "PARLIAMENT" and the frame line.</p> <p>(Found in one post office.)</p>

Pane R4C5 - tagging in top and bottom margin.

Both plates	3/5	Very small blue dot in the top right corner about 0.5 mm to the right of the rightmost perforation hole.
	4/5	"Red scratch". Diagonal red line about 1.5 mm long in the left margin.
Plate 1	3/5	Small break in the bottom of the Centre Block roof at the corner formed by its right wing.
	4/2	Very small red dot (blue plate flaw) in the left part of the sky just below the "P" in "PARLEMENT".
	4/3	Break in the right side of the rightmost of the four arches below the Peace Tower clock.
	4/5	Indistinct small red dot (blue plate flaw) between the "A" and "D" in "CANADA" near the bottom. Not seen on the proof.
		(Found in philatelic stock and two post offices.)
		The following flaws exist on the proof and booklets from one of the two post offices. The flaws do NOT exist on booklets from the second post office nor on philatelic stock.
	2/1	Small blue dot (red plate flaw) in the sky to the left of the top of the spire on the Parliamentary Library.
	3/1	Diagonal red spot (blue plate flaw) in the sky below and to the right of the "4" in "34".
	4/5	Very small red dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky in the top left corner.
	5/5	Small white area (blue plate flaw) in the upper right portion of the "D" in "CANADA". Less pronounced on the proof.
Plate 2		Seen on proof - I have not examined a plate 2 booklet from this pane position.
	3/1	a) Blue spot (red plate flaw) in the sky above and to the left of the leftmost tower, mid way between the left frame and the tower. b) Break at the bottom of the second tower from the left.
	4/2	Large red spot in the sky between the top of the two leftmost towers.

Pane R4C6 - tagging in top and bottom margin and right margin fully perforated.

Both plates	1/4	TPM - Diagonal red scratch about 2 mm long in top pane margin just to the right of the "4" in "34".
Plate 1	3/3	Red dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky just to the left of the second tower from the left.
	4/4	Small break (very small on proof) in the right side of the Peace Tower roof about 2/3 of the way down.
	5/3	Small blue dot (red plate flaw) in the sky above the chimney on the Parliament Building to the right of the Parliamentary Library.
	5/5	Small break in the right frame line in line with the top of the spire on the Parliamentary Library.
		Possibly transient - not on proofs.
	4/1	Small dark blue dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky to the right of the "A" in "PARLIAMENT" and below the "3" in "34".
		(Found in one post office.)
Plate 2		Have not examined.

Pane R5C1 - no tagging in bottom margin and left margin fully perforated.

Both plates	1/1	Small black dot in the bottom margin above the left side of the second "A" in "CANADA" on the stamp below.
	5/5	BPM. Small black dot about 1.5 mm to the bottom right of the rightmost perforation.
Plate 1	1/2	"Flag at half mast". Red spot (blue plate flaw) half way down the spire on the Parliamentary Library.
	3/3	Small blue dot (red plate flaw) in the sky between the Peace Tower and the Parliamentary Library.
	4/3	Small break in the top frame line a bit to the right of the "4" in "34".
	5/3	a) "Guidelines". This flaw exists in two states. STATE 1 - There are two guidelines, each about 2 mm long, consisting of the red, black, blue, and yellow colours superimposed on each other. One guideline is horizontal and lies along the perforations in the bottom left corner. The other is vertical and lies along the perforations in the BPM. Although they fall on the perforations, they are still partly visible. The guidelines are not on the plate 1 proof sheet. STATE 2 - The guidelines appear to be missing. However, with care one can make out a faint blue smudge where the beginning of the horizontal guideline should be. This provides strong evidence that BABN reworked the plates or the multipositives from which the plates were made at some time after the initial printing. The blue smudge is on the plate 1 proof sheet. b) BPM. Very small blue dot below the trunk of the fifth tree from the left.
	5/4	Small black flaw on the sloping roof of the Parliamentary Library just to the right of the two central vertical lines. (Harry Voss showed me a copy of this booklet with the guidelines, and Andrew Chung showed me a copy without the guidelines.)
Plate 2	Seen on proof - I have not examined a plate 2 booklet from this pane position.	
	5/3	The two guidelines described above are on the plate 2 proof sheet.

Pane R5C2 - no tagging in bottom margin and crooked pin in vertical perforations.

Both plates	3/1	Very small black dot in the top margin above the right side of the "D" in "CANADA".
	4/1	Very small black dot in the left margin to the left of the "R" in "PARLEMENT". The flaw is more visible on plate 2.
	5/5	Black dot just to the right of the bottom of the Peace Tower roof.
Plate 1	1/1	Blue dot in the sky about 0.5 mm to the left of the bottom of the flag pole. The sky consists of an array of red and blue dots. This flaw is produced by a larger than normal blue dot.
	2/1	a) Break in the right frame line opposite the upper part of the rightmost tower. b) Break in the top side of the first "A" in "PARLIAMENT".
	3/4	Break in the Peace Tower clock at 7 o'clock.
	4/1	Small blue dot on the roof of the Parliament building to the left of the Parliamentary library.
	5/5	BPM - In the bottom pane margin below 5/5, there is a small black dot below the second tree from the right whose trunk shows clearly.
	Not on either proof sheet, but found on booklets from two different sources.	
	3/5	"Storm brewing". The right side of the sky is much redder than normal especially around the letters "ADA" in "CANADA". There is a similar flaw on stamp 2/4 of booklet R1C6, but it is from plate 2, not plate 1. (Andrew Chung and Peter Harris, a dealer from Lowestoft, Great Britain, showed me this booklet.)
Plate 2	Have not examined.	

Pane R5C3 - no tagging in bottom margin.

Both plates	1/2	Very small black dot in the left margin half way down the stamp close to the frame line.
Plate 1	1/5	The corner of the "L" in "PARLIAMENT" is damaged.
	2/2	Very small red dot just touching the bottom frame line below the right edge of the first tree. This flaw was on the proof and booklets from one of the two post offices in which they were found.
	2/3	Small red dot in the bottom margin about 0.5 mm below and to the right of the right corner of the design. This flaw was very faint on booklets from one of the two post offices in which they were found.
	2/5	Black dot in the sky about 0.7 mm to the left of the Peace Tower clock.
	3/1	Diagonal member of the "N" in "PARLIAMENT" is broken.
	4/2	Top of the "T" in "PARLIAMENT" is damaged.
	5/3	a) Break in the right frame line about mid way between the third "A" in "CANADA" and the top of the rightmost tower. b) Break in the vertical line of the central pillar on the rightmost tower.
		Transient flaw - on booklets from one post office; not on proof.
	2/1	Several very small red dots in the bottom margin near the left edge of the design. (Found in two post offices.)
Plate 2		Seen on proof - I have not examined a plate 2 booklet from this pane position.
	2/3	Blue dot in the right margin which is perfed out most of the time.

Pane R5C4 - no tagging in bottom margin.

Both plates	2/4	Small black dot in the bottom margin touching the frame line below the right side of the library.
	4/3	a) Horizontal black scratch about 1 mm long in the top margin above the "N" in "CANADA". b) Almost vertical thin red scratch 3 mm long on the Parliament building and trees in the lower right corner.
Plate 1	1/1	Blue spot (red plate flaw) between the two leftmost towers.
	3/2	a) Top of the "T" in "PARLEMENT" is broken. b) Small break in the middle of one of the vertical black lines of the leftmost tower.
	4/1	Small break near the top of one of the vertical black lines of the leftmost tower.
	5/1	BPM. Black dot on the left side in the bottom pane margin. (Found in philatelic stock and three post offices.)
Plate 2	1/5	Very small faint red dot in the top margin above the "D" in "CANADA".
	4/2	Small break on the right vertical line forming the middle column of the Peace Tower. It is the part of the column opposite the longest arches.
	4/5	Small diagonal black dash on the central part of the Parliamentary Library roof, about 2/3 of the way up.
	5/2	Small red dot in the green roof between the two leftmost towers. The dot is above the window.
	5/3	Small red dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky below the right edge of the "3" in "34". (Found in one post office.)

Pane R5C5 - no tagging in bottom margin.

I have not examined any booklets from this pane position.

Both  
plates

Plate 1

Plate 2

Pane R5C6 - no tagging in bottom margin and right margin fully perforated.

I have not examined any booklets from this pane position.

Both  
plates

Plate 1

Peter Harris found booklets from the initial printing with a guideline in the bottom right pane margin at the edge of the pane. Since the plate 1 proof does not have guidelines on pane R5C6, the flaw must exist in two states like the guidelines on pane R5C1.

Plate 2

## Section 4

### Plate Flaws On The Ashton-Potter Booklets

This section lists the tertiary and quaternary plate flaws on the Ashton-Potter booklets. There are eight tables. The first two summarize the pane types I have plated, the next three list the flaws on booklets from columns 1 and 3 of the sheet, and the last three list the flaws on panes from columns 2 and 4.

As explained in Section 1, panes with a specific set of quaternary flaws are identified by "pane type" rather than the actual position of the pane on the sheet. The pane type is identified by a letter from A to D which represents the row of the pane, and a number from 1 to 4 which represents the column. The letter was assigned arbitrarily (e.g.: a pane type starting with the letter B could come from any of the four rows of the sheet), and the number was also arbitrary except that an odd number means the pane comes from either column 1 or 3 and an even number means it comes from column 2 or 4. Thus pane type B1 could come from any row and either column 1 or 3 of the sheet.

Plating Ashton-Potter booklets is considerably easier than BABN booklets because there are 16 rather than 60 to plate. Determining the pane type of a specific pane consists of just three steps.

1. Determine if the booklet comes from the odd or even columns. There are two ways of doing this. The first is to determine if the pane-not-flush-with-cover variety occurs on the left edge (booklet comes from column 1 or 3) or the right edge (booklet comes from column 2 or 4). This method is not infallible because the edges of the pane and cover occasionally line up with each other. The second way is to determine if the tertiary flaws on the pane are those from Table 4-3 or 4-6. This narrows down the pane type to one of eight possibilities.
2. Tables 4-4 and 4-7 list tertiary flaws that occur on some but not all panes from the odd or even columns. If any of these flaws occurs on the booklet pane, the list of possible pane types shrinks even more. In fact, most panes have a unique combination of these flaws.
3. Determine the exact pane type from the list of quaternary flaws in Tables 4-5 and 4-8.

The reference to "kinks" at the top of the tables on quaternary flaws (Tables 4-5 and 4-8) refers to slight discontinuities in the vertical phosphor bars in the top and/or bottom pane margin. As noted in Section 1, I think the discontinuities are constant "flaws" on the phosphor plate. However, because the kinks occur at the edges of the pane, whether a kink occurs at the bottom of a pane or the top of the pane below in the sheet it depends upon how the sheet is guillotined.

The notes for Tables 3-2 and 3-3 at the beginning of Section 3.3 also apply to the tables in this section.

**Table 4-1. Ashton-Potter pane types plated  
(panes in columns 1 and 3)**

Pane type	Printing	Found & Plated?
A1	First	Yes
	Second	NO
B1	First	Yes
	Second	Yes
C1	First	NO
	Second	Yes
D1	First	NO
	Second	Yes
Total pane types plated	First	2
	Second	3
	Either	4

Pane type	Printing	Found & Plated?
A3	First	NO
	Second	Yes
B3	First	Yes
	Second	Yes
C3	First	Yes
	Second	Yes
D3	First	NO
	Second	NO
Total pane types plated	First	2
	Second	3
	Either	3

Notes:

1. For pane types A1 to D1, I plated examples of all four pane types (as indicated in the "Either" row under "Total pane types plated") although I found just two pane types from the first printing and three pane types from the second printing. This is because, except for B1, I found each pane type on just one of the two printings.
2. I did not find one of the eight pane types, D3, and so was unable to plate it. Also, as noted in the tables below, I found several other pane types from just one source so the flaws listed may not be constant.

**Table 4-2. Ashton-Potter pane types plated  
(panes in columns 2 and 4)**

Pane type	Printing	Found & Plated?
A2	First	Yes
	Second	Yes
B2	First	Yes
	Second	Yes
C2	First	NO
	Second	Yes
D2	First	NO
	Second	Yes
Total pane types plated	First	2
	Second	4
	Either	4

Pane type	Printing	Found & Plated?
A4	First	Yes
	Second	Yes
B4	First	Yes
	Second	Yes
C4	First	Yes
	Second	NO
D4	First	Yes
	Second	NO
Total pane types plated	First	4
	Second	2
	Either	4

Notes:

1. For the even columns, I found and plated what I believe are all eight pane types.

**Table 4-3. Tertiary plate flaws constant on all panes in columns 1 and 3  
(booklets with pane not flush with left side of cover)**

---

1/1	TPM. Small black dash above the left side of the first "A" in "CANADA". The prominence varies from one pane position to the next.
1/3	a) Very small break in the right member of the second "A" in "PARLIAMENT". b) Very small break in the left frame line slightly below the "P" in "PARLEMENT". Very difficult to see unless the black colour is shifted to the left with respect to the red and blue so as to make the black frame clearly visible.
1/4	a) Small blue dot (red plate flaw) in the sky touching the left extremity of the "4" in "34". May be indistinct if any of the colours is shifted. b) Very small break on the right side of the small tower in front of the Parliamentary Library, just below the roof.
2/4	Very small black dot in the left margin to the left of the "A" in "PARLEMENT" near the vertical perfs. May be perfed out.
2/5	Small blue dot (red plate flaw) in the sky above the Centre Block roof and to the right of the bottom of the Peace Tower. Sometimes difficult to see.
3/1	a) Small red dot in the left margin to the left of the "N" in "PARLIAMENT". b) Very small red dot above and slightly to the right of the 3/1a flaw, about mid way between "PARLIAMENT" and "PARLEMENT". Difficult to see on some panes.
4/1	a) Green spot caused by a break in the black lines at the bottom left of the fifth tree from the left. b) Small break at the very top of the right member of the first "A" in "PARLIAMENT". c) Small break in the right frame opposite the bottom of the "R" in "PARLEMENT" on stamp 4/2. This may be difficult to see. d) Small red dot in the right margin opposite the top of the pale green tree. There is an even smaller blue dot beside it. Both are close to the perforations, and may be perfed out.
4/3	a) Two small red dots in the bottom left margin near the corner formed by the perforations. May be perfed out. b) Thin vertical black scratch in the second tree from the left, to the right of the trunk, and in the paler green tree above it. c) Small black dot in the left margin to the bottom left of the "R" in "PARLIAMENT".
4/5	Small blue dot (red plate flaw) in the sky about 1 mm above the second tower from the right. This flaw may be difficult to see.
5/2	Small red dot in the top margin above the left side of the first "A" in "CANADA".
5/3	BPM. Very small red dot in the bottom pane margin at the left near the third vertical perforation below the horizontal ones.
5/4	Break in the lines at the bottom of the Peace Tower at the middle corner.

---

Notes:

1. The best flaws are on stamps 3/1, 4/1, and 5/4.

**Table 4-4. Tertiary flaws constant on several but not all panes in columns 1 and 3  
(booklets with pane not flush with left side of cover)**

On pane type	Description of flaw
A1 B1 C1 D1 A3 -- -- --	1/1 a) TPM. Small black "L"-shaped scratch in the top pane margin between the "4" in "34" and the flag. b) TPM. Very small blue dot about 10.3 mm above the "C" in "CANADA".
A1 B1 C1 D1 A3 B3 -- --	
-- B1 C1 D1 -- B3 C3 --	1/3 a) TPM. Small phosphor dot above and to the right of the "R". b) Small black dot in the "D" in "CANADA" just below the middle. This flaw is on panes R2C3, R3C3, and R4C3 on the proof sheets.
-- -- -- -- -- B3 C3 --	
A1 B1 C1 -- -- -- -- --	1/5 Very small black dot in the top margin. This dot is either: a) above the right side of the "C" in "CANADA"; or b) above the "CA" in "CANADA".
-- -- -- D1 A3 B3 C3 --	
A1 B1 C1 -- -- -- -- --	3/1 Two small black dots in the top margin between the flag and the "C" in "CANADA".
A1 B1 C1 D1 A3 -- -- --	3/4 Very small red dot in left margin just above the long member of the "T" in "PARLIAMENT" where it meets the small member. If the black is shifted up, it could hide the red dot.

Notes:

- Each pane type has a unique combination of the flaws listed above except for B1 and C1.

**Table 4-5. Quaternary flaws on panes in columns 1 and 3  
(booklets with pane not flush with left side of cover)**

Pane type A1 - One or two kinks in bottom margin.	
2/3	Very small red dot in the left margin to the left of the "L" in "PARLIAMENT", near the perforations. May be perfed out.
2/5	Very small red dot in the left margin to the top left of the "T" in "PARLIAMENT".
Printing 1 - Found in two post offices.	
Printing 2 - Not found.	
Pane type B1 - One kink in bottom margin.	
1/2	Small black dot in the left margin to the left of the left peak of the "M" in "PARLEMENT".
Printing 1 - Found in philatelic stock.	
Printing 2 - Found in 1 post office.	

---

Pane type C1 - One kink in top margin or one kink in both top and and bottom margins.

---

- 2/2 Small black dot in bottom margin below the right side of the fifth tree from the left. Appears faint on some panes.
- 3/5 Small pink dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky below and to the right of the "4" in "34".
- 4/1 Very small red dot in the left margin to the left of and slightly below the "P" in "PARLEMENT".
- 5/2 a) Small red dot in the top margin near the perforations, above the the right side of the "3" in "34". May be perfed out.  
b) Very small red dot in the left margin to the left of the "M" in "PARLIAMENT". May be perfed out.

Printing 1 - Not found.

Printing 2 - Found in three post offices.

---

---

Pane type D1 - One kink in top margin.

---

- 1/1 a) TPM. Small black dot above the "4" in "34" and to the left of the L-shaped scratch (a tertiary flaw).  
b) Small blue dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky to the left of the base of the roof of the second tower from the right.  
c) The right member of the second "A" in "PARLIAMENT" is doubled.
- 1/3 Very small red dot at the midpoint of the "C" in "CANADA". The dot is probably not visible if the red is shifted with respect to the blue.
- 1/4 a) Two small black dots in the right margin at the bottom.  
b) Very small red dot in the bottom margin below the right edge of the third tree from the left. Very close to the sixth horizontal perforation hole to the right of the vertical perforations. May be perfed out.
- 2/4 Top frame line is weak or broken above the left edge of the Peace Tower.
- 3/1 a) Small black dot just below the top of the second "A" in "PARLIAMENT".  
b) Small black dot in the blotom left margin below the "P" in "PARLIAMENT".  
c) Faint diagonal pink scratch (blue plate flaw) in the sky to the right of the arches in the second tower from the left.
- 3/2 a) Small black dot in the left margin below and to the left of the "P" in "PARLEMENT".  
b) Very small black dot in the left margin below the top of the "L" in "PARLEMENT".
- 3/3 a) Small blue dot in the top margin above the "4" in "34".  
b) Small black dot in the sky between the bottom of the legs on the second "A" in "CANADA".
- 4/5 a) Small red dot in the bottom left margin below and to the left of the "P" in "PARLIAMENT".  
b) Small red dot (red plate flaw) in the sky to the left of the top of the roof of the Parliamentary Library just below the spire.
- 5/2 a) Very small red dot (red plate flaw) in the sky touching the left frame beside the middle of the "M" in "PARLEMENT".  
b) Red flaw in the sky to the left of the top of the Parliamentary Library just below the spire.
- 5/5 Small black dot in the bottom margin below the third tree (the palest one) from the right.

Printing 1 - Not found.

Printing 2 - Found in one post office.

Examined just one booklet so the flaws are probably not all constant.

---

---

Pane type A3 - One kink in bottom margin.

---

- 1/1 a) TPM. Many small black dots besides the tertiary flaws.  
b) Very small black dot in the top margin above the right edge of the "D" in "CANADA".  
c) Very small break in the bottom right member of the "R" in "PARLEMENT".
- 2/1 Large break in the horizontal line in the Centre Block roof just to the left of the Parliamentary Library.  
Faint black smudge in the area. Probably not constant.
- 2/2 Two small blue smudges in the bottom margin, one below the left side of the fifth tree from the left, the other below the palest yellow green tree at the right.
- 2/3 Small blue dot in the left margin to the left of the "AR" in "PARLIAMENT".
- 2/5 Small black dot in the left margin to the left of the "ME" in "PARLEMENT".
- 3/1 Small black diagonal dash in the bottom margin below the right side of the fifth tree from the left.
- 3/5 Very small break in the fourth vertical line from the right on the second tower from the left around the midpoint.
- 4/3 Small red dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky just to the right of the upper part of the "4" in "34".
- 4/5 Very small blue dot (red plate flaw) in the sky just to the right of the middle of the Peace Tower clock.
- 5/1 Very small red dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky to the right of the bottom of the spire on the Parliamentary Library.
- 5/4 a) Small break in the top of the roof of the Centre Block midway between the Peace Tower and the Parliamentary Library.  
b) Small black diagonal line in the left margin to the left of and below the "P" in "PARLIAMENT".

Printing 1 - Not found.

Printing 2 - Found in dealer stock.

Examined just one booklet so the flaws are probably not all constant.

---

---

Pane type B3 - One or two kinks in top margin, or a kink in top and bottom margin, or two kinks in bottom margin.

---

- 1/1 Small blue dot in the bottom margin below the right edge of the fifth tree from the left.
- 1/2 Small black dot in the right margin about 1.5 mm above the tree line.
- 1/5 Small black dot (actually a red plate flaw) in the sky almost touching the right frame about 1.5 mm below the third "A" in "CANADA".
- 3/1 Small red dot in the top margin above the third "A" in "CANADA".
- 3/2 Small red dot in the right margin to the right of the horizontal member of the third "A" in "CANADA".
- 4/2 Small black dot in the left margin to the right of the first "A" in "PARLIAMENT".
- 5/3 Very small red dot in the bottom margin below the right side of the fourth tree from the left.

Printing 1 - Found in four post offices.

Printing 2 - Found in one post office.

---

---

Pane type C3 - Kink in top margin.

---

TPM Vertical red scratch at the top of the pane margin between stamps 1/3 and 1/4. The scratch usually falls on the perforations but is still visible.

1/1 Small red dot in the left margin 0.7 mm to the left of the "T" in "PARLIAMENT".

2/1 Small blue dot in the left margin to the left of the right member of the "N" in "PARLEMENT".

2/4 Very small black dot in the top margin above the left side of the "C" in "CANADA".

2/5 Very small red dot in the bottom margin below the left tip of the rightmost tree whose trunk is visible.

3/2 Black dot in the left margin about midway between "PARLIAMENT" and "PARLEMENT".

4/1 Small red dot in the top margin above the right side of the "C" in "CANADA".

5/3 BPM. Small blue dot about 4 mm below the third horizontal perforation from the left.

Printing 1 - Found in philatelic stock and five post offices.

Printing 2 - Found in two post offices

---

**Table 4-6. Tertiary plate flaws constant on all panes in columns 2 and 4  
(booklets with pane not flush with right side of cover)**

---

1/5 Very small blue dot in the right margin close to the frame and about 1 mm above the tree tops.

2/1 Small black dot in the left margin to the left of the first "E" in "PARLEMENT".

2/3 Small break in the next to rightmost vertical line of the second large tower from the right.

2/4 Small pink dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky almost touching the bottom right side of the Peace Tower. On some panes, this flaw is very small.

2/5 Small red dot in the bottom margin to the right of the trunk of the rightmost tree.

3/1 Almost vertical faint, fuzzy red line in the sky to the left of the second tower from the right. This flaw may be very difficult to see.

3/5 a) Small break in the fifth vertical line from the right in the lower roof of the Parliamentary Library. There is a smaller break above this one on the same line which is constant on all stamps.

b) Small red dash (red plate flaw) in sky above left side of the rightmost tower.

4/2 Small red spot (blue plate flaw) in the sky below the right leg of the third "A" in "CANADA".

4/4 a) Small blue dot in the sky (red plate flaw) below the "3" in "34" and to the right of the "A" in "PARLEMENT".

b) Faint, almost horizontal red scratch in the sky between the Peace Tower and the Parliamentary Library. Very indistinct on some booklets.

4/5 Small break in the black diagonal line which forms the junction between the roof on the main part of the Centre Block and the right wing. The line is parallel to a second one 0.2 mm to the right of it. The break is near the bottom.

5/1 BPM. Small red mark near the bottom edge of the pane below the left side of the first tree from the right.

5/2 Very small black dot in the top margin above the extreme right side of the "D" in "CANADA".

5/4 Very small red dot in the top margin just to the right of the "N" in "CANADA".

5/5 Break in the two lines on the left side of the rightmost tower below the roof causing a small red spot.

---

Notes:

1. None of the above flaws is particularly outstanding. The best ones are on stamps 2/1, 2/5, 4/2, and 5/5.

**Table 4-7. Tertiary flaws constant on several but not all panes in columns 2 and 4  
(booklets with pane not flush with right side of cover)**

On pane type	Description of flaw
A2 B2 -- -- A4 -- -- --	1/3 TPM. Small black dot above the yellow colour circle. Note: there are other flaws in the TPM, but they vary somewhat from one pane type to the next so they are listed under quaternary flaws.
A2 B2 C2 D2 -- B4 C4 D4	1/4 TPM. Small blue dot above the "C" in "CANADA" near the top of the selvage.
A2 B2 C2 D2 A4 -- -- --	2/4 Small red dot in the right margin to the right of the tree tops.
-- B2 C2 -- -- -- -- --	3/3 Very small red dot (red plate flaw) in the sky above and to the left of the second tower from the right.
-- B2 C2 -- -- -- -- --	3/4 Small black dot just to the left of the "R" in "PARLEMENT".
A2 B2 C2 D2 A4 -- C4 --	3/5 a) Small red dot in the bottom margin below the second tree from the right. The dot is just above the "tooth" between the third and fourth perforations from the right (on the first printing) and may be perfed out. b) Small red dot in the right margin just below the roof of the tower on the right.
A2 B2 C2 D2 A4 -- -- --	4/3 a) Very small blue dot in the right margin about 1 mm above the tree tops.
A2 B2 C2 -- A4 -- -- --	b) Very small red dot between the middle and bottom members of the second "E" in "PARLEMENT". Sometimes very difficult to see.

**Table 4-8. Quaternary flaws on panes in columns 2 and 4  
(booklets with pane not flush with right side of cover)**

Pane type A2 - One or two kinks in bottom margin.	
1/3	a) TPM. Small black dot just above the black colour circle. b) TPM. Very small red, blue, and black dots below and to the right of the "R".
2/1	a) Small blue dot in the left margin to the left of the "R" in "PARLEMENT". b) Several very small blue dots in the left margin at the top of the "NT" in "PARLIAMENT".
4/1	Small black dot in the right margin to the left of the "R" in "PARLEMENT" on stamp 4/2.
4/4	Small red dot in the sky (red plate flaw) to the right of the top of the first "A" in "CANADA".
Printing 1 - Found in one post office.	
Printing 2 - Found in one post office and dealer stock.	

---

Pane type B2 - Kink in top margin or in both top and bottom margin.

---

- 1/3 b) TPM. Small black and blue dots just above the black colour circle (also on C2).  
c) TPM. Very small blue, red, and black dots below and to the right of the "R" (also on C2).
- 1/4 Very small black dot in the right margin opposite "RL" in "PARLEMENT" on stamp 1/5.
- 2/3 Small black dot in the bottom margin below the third tree from the left.
- 3/2 Very small black dot in the right margin very close to the frame about 1 mm above the trees.
- 3/4 Red dot in the sky (red plate flaw) about 2 mm below the middle of the third "A" in "CANADA".

Printing 1 - Found in one post office.

Printing 2 - Found in one post office.

---

---

Pane type C2 - Kink in top margin.

---

- 1/1 Very small red dot in the top margin at left above the "T" in "PARLEMENT".
- 1/3 a) TPM. Small black and blue dots just above the black colour circle (also on B2).  
b) TPM. Very small blue, red, and black dots below and to the right of the "R" (also on B2).
- 2/4 Very small blue dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky to the right of the Parliamentary Library spire and below the right side of the "N" in "CANADA".
- 3/4 Black dot in right margin opposite the second "A" in "PARLIAMENT" on stamp 3/5.
- 4/2 Blue vertical dash on left side of the roof of the Centre Block.
- 4/3 Very small red dot in the left margin opposite the top of the roof of the leftmost building, near the perfs.
- 5/2 BPM. Red dot below where the second and third trees from the left meet.
- 5/5 a) BPM. Small black dot below the left side of the fifth tree from the left.  
b) Very small dark red dot (red plate flaw) in the sky above the midpoint between the two rightmost towers.

Printing 1 - None found.

Printing 2 - Found in four post offices.

---

---

Pane type D2 - Kink in top and bottom margin.

---

- 1/3 a) TPM. Small black and blue dots just above the black colour circle.  
b) TPM. Very small blue, red, and black dots below and to the right of the "R".

Printing 1 - None found.

Printing 2 - Found in one post office.

Found in just one post office so the flaws may not be constant.

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---

Pane type A4 - Kink in bottom margin.

---

- 1/1 Small blue dot surrounded by pink halo (blue plate flaw) in the sky at the upper left of the spire on the Parliamentary Library.
- 1/3 a) TPM. Small red and black dots above the black colour circle.  
b) TPM. Small red and black dots below and to the right of the "R". There is also a blue dot but it is extremely small.
- 1/4 Small red dot in the top margin between the "4" in "34" and the Peace Tower. This dot is very close to the perforations and usually falls on a hole.
- 1/5 Small red dot (red plate flaw) in the sky between the bottom of the "4" in "34" and the Peace Tower roof.
- 2/2 Two very small black dots in the corner at the top right margin.

Printing 1 - Found in two post offices.

Printing 2 - Found in one post office.

---

---

Pane type B4 - Kink in top margin.

---

- 1/1 TPM. Small red dot above the right side of the first "A" in "CANADA". The dot is close to the perforations and may fall on a hole.
- 1/2 Small red dot in the sky to the right of the base of the roof of the Peace Tower and below the "C" in "CANADA".
- 1/3 a) TPM. Small red, blue, yellow, and black dots above the black colour circle.  
b) TPM. Very small red, blue, and black dots below and to the right of the "R".
- 1/4 TPM. Two small black dots near the top of the pane slightly to the left of the flag. May be guillotined off. Also on booklet D4.
- 2/3 Very small red dot between the "R" and "L" in "PARLIAMENT". The dot is very close to the top half of the "R".
- 3/5 Blue dot in the bottom margin near the horizontal perforations. May be perfed out.
- 4/4 a) Small red dot on the roof of the Centre Block below the left side of the Peace Tower.  
b) Vertical pink scratch (blue plate flaw) between the Peace Tower and the Parliamentary Library above the thin red scratch (see secondary flaws).

Printing 1 - Found in four post offices.

Printing 2 - Found in two post offices.

---

---

Pane type C4 - Kink in top and bottom margin.

---

- 1/3 a) TPM. Small blue and black dots at 11 o'clock above the black colour circle.  
b) TPM. Small red dot below the right extremity of the "R".  
c) TPM. Small red, blue, and black dots below and to the right of the "R".
- 1/4 Small blue line in the right margin to the right of the pale green tree along the right border of the design.
- 3/3 Small black dot in the right margin opposite the bottom of the "P" in "PARLEMENT" on stamp 3/4.
- 4/2 Small red dot in the left margin to the left of the "N" in "PARLEMENT". The dot is close to the vertical perforations and may fall on a hole.
- 4/3 a) Blue dot near the bottom of the diagonal member of the "N" in "CANADA".  
b) Small red dot in the left margin to the left of the "L" in "PARLEMENT".

Printing 1 - Found in two post offices.

Printing 2 - Not found.

---

---

Pane type D4 - Kink in top margin.

---

- 1/3 a) TPM. Small red, blue, yellow, and black dots above the black colour circle.  
b) TPM. Very small red, blue, and black dots below and to the right of the "R".
- 1/4 TPM. Two small black dots near the top of the pane slightly to the left of the flag. Also on booklet B4.
- 4/5 Small red dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky to the left of the top of the Peace Tower.

Printing 1 - Found in one post office.

Printing 2 - Not found.

Found in just one post office so the flaws may not be constant.

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