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Copies distributed: 128

(view this issue in *almost* full-colour on-line)

Computer Vended Postage

ESG members have reported more information and a couple of varieties on the recently issued Computer Vended Postage stamps (labels?).

Individual stamps can be found with either a single 'guideline' at the upper right or two guidelines at the upper left.



Pictured at right, the left image is a blank postage label. There's no trace of the 2D barcode and denomination. This resulted at the end of the roll.

The right image is more or less a blank with a partial frame printed in black on the postage label by the self-serve kiosk. The frame line serves as a guide to ensure that the roll is inserted and positioned correctly in the machine.



Towards the end of March, the units began dispensing the stamps in strips of 4, either with the same value or mixed.



An error has also been reported on the official first day cover; the stamp was placed on the cover *inverted*.

As an aside, nearly all of the mailings that have seen using these new computer vended postage stamps have *not* been cancelled. Seems the cancelling machines are not recognizing these as stamps! Collectors are looking for legitimately used copies, used in period, but are not getting satisfactory (i.e. cancelled) covers.



Wilding Experimental Tagged Stamps
See page 72

Who are We?

We are the Elizabethan II Study Group under the auspices of the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) — The Society for Canadian Philately.

Our journal, the *Corgi Times* is published 6 times a year.

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Annual Dues

Canadian addresses is C\$15.00. US and Canadian addresses option of US\$15.00. All others US\$19.00.

Please make cheques payable to “The Elizabethan II Study Group” and send to Robin Harris, Editor at the address listed to the right.

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Canada Post News

Here is what Canada Post is up to these days...

► April–June 2013 *Details*

The April–June 2013 *Details* magazine, with the images and details of the Canadian stamps to be released in the second quarter of 2013, arrived in the mail box near the end of March. Surprisingly, all of the stamps and related products were available for on-line shopping at least a week prior to the printed copy (and on-line copy) of *Details* arriving.

We have another ‘heavy’ quarter, with some unnecessary stamp issues and various related products. The eight different issues are giving us 36 different stamps to buy:

- The Princess of Wales’ Own Regiment (1)
- Adopt a Pet (10)
- Chinatown Gates (16)
- Queen Elizabeth II: 60th Anniversary of Her Majesty’s Coronation (1)
- Big Brothers Big Sisters of Canada (1)
- Motorcycles (4)
- 250 Years of Postal History (1)
- The War of 1812: Charles de Salaberry and Laura Secord (2)

3 of these issues have an accompanying souvenir sheet:

- Adopt a Pet
- Chinatown Gates
- Motorcycles

2 of these issues include uncut press sheets:

- Chinatown Gates
- Motorcycles

1 of these issues has prepaid postal cards:

- Chinatown Gates

And, not to be outdone, one issue has an ‘exclusive’, numbered and imperforated pane of 8 stamps only available in an \$88.88 ‘unique collection’:

- Chinatown Gates (16)



Canada Post pre-issue image of “Adopt a Pet”: parrot (Apr 22/13)

Corgi Times

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Back Issues:

Sample or single issues C\$3.50, US\$3.50 each.

(Six issues per volume) Vol I through V C\$17/vol, US\$17.00/vol; Vol VI C\$21, US\$21; Vol VII C\$18.50, US\$18.50; Vol VIII to XIII C\$20/vol, US\$20/vol

Corgi Times is produced with Adobe InDesign CS4® for Windows. Manuscripts should be submitted to the Editor at the address above. Electronic format is preferred but not required. Scanned illustrations (300dpi, colour, actual size, JPEG or TIFF, black background) should be sent as separate files from text files. Lower quality images will *not* be printed and will likely result in the article not being printed.

Study Group Business

❖ New members

Jean Lafontaine (QC)

Planning Calendar

This is a listing of major exhibitions and bourses with a large content of both Canadian Exhibits and Canadian dealers.

The goal is to list events far in advance to encourage either exhibiting or attendance and preferably both.

2013

BNAPEX 2013: Aug 30–Sep 1, 2013 in Charlottetown, PEI

ESG / Corgi Times

by: Robin Harris

This is our first *Corgi Times* to be distributed to the membership in an electronic format. You will have received a 'bulk' e-mail from myself providing a link to a PDF found on my website (via the ESG area).

Via your web browser (Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, Apple Safari, or whatever browser you use), you will be able to download and save the Adobe PDF file to your computer for viewing and/or printing.

I am hoping that this new electronic distribution will save me several *hours* in the forwarding of our journal.

I did receive a few nice articles and "promises" of articles since the last *Corgi Times* was distributed. A very big 'thank you' to those who have responded. I even have a couple of items that couldn't be squeezed into this issue, so the next *Corgi Times* is already in production! Please, please, please keep this up ... continue to send in any size article for possible inclusion. By the way, we are a Canadian *Elizabethan-era study group!*

The front of each issue of the *Corgi Times* notes the number of journals that are mailed (or, from now on, distributed). This issues notes '128'. The vast majority of this quantity are to paying members. There are several copies, though, that are distributed for 'BNAPS' purposes (eg. certain BNAPS executive, Library and Archives, etc.).

For the vast majority (say 120-ish), how many of our membership have taken the opportunity to download the latest issue from the ESG website (www.adminware.ca/esg) immediately upon it being available on-line? As soon as I begin printing the journal, I upload a copy to the website and note its availability *on* the website. How many of you have even noticed that?

Well, since the last issue of *Corgi Times* (Jan-Feb 2013) was distributed (February 20), only 7 members have signed in to view and download at least one of the recent *Corgi Times* issues available on-line. I will stop there before I write something that I will regret.

Personalized Picture Postage™ (2012)

by: Robin Harris

Did you take advantage of the 50% off coupon (available in the Picture Postage™ Collector's Pack) to purchase personalized Picture Postage™? If you planned well, you could actually get the postage at below face value!

I placed a couple of more orders just prior to the coupon deadline date of April 5.

Lowe-Martin has gotten their act together very nicely. I placed my orders on a Saturday afternoon and by the following Wednesday (just 3 business *days*) I had an e-mail noting the orders had shipped. That is a far cry from the nearly 3 *weeks* it took to get my first orders last November.

My order was affixed with a Lowe-Martin designed Picture Postage™ stamp — a block of four showing a detail from the Permanent™ rate 2008 Christmas issue was used (Scott 2293).



Scott 2293,
Permanent™ Christmas
issue of 2008



Picture Postage™
used by Lowe-Martin
in March 2013

Canada Post 2012 Stamp Program (partial)

Issue dates are subject to change by Canada Post. Shaded entries are changed/new from the last time we presented this list.

Issued	Description	Scott#
May 7	Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee (Volume 5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (61¢) souvenir sheet of 4 • \$2 pane of 8 • \$2 souvenir sheet of 1 • \$80.00 uncut press sheet of 12 souvenir sheets • \$7.95 keepsake folder (souvenir sheet, postal card, booklet) 	2517 2540 2540a
May 11	Children's Literature: Franklin the Turtle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 x Permanent™ (61¢), self-adhesive booklet of 12 • \$2.44 gummed souvenir sheet of 4 • \$1.89 postal cards (one of each design) 	2542–45 2541
May 17	Calgary Stampede <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (61¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 • \$1.05, self-adhesive booklet of 10 • \$1.66 gummed souvenir sheet of 2 • Permanent™/\$1.80 gutter pane of 10 (6 of Permanent™ and 4 of \$1.05) • \$1.89 postal cards (one of each design) 	2547 2548 2546 2548b
May 22	Canadians that made a difference (4 x Permanent™ (61¢)): Rick Hansen, Michael J. Fox, Louise Arbour, Sheila Watt-Cloutier <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (61¢), self-adhesive booklets of 10 (4 different) • \$2.44 gummed souvenir sheet of 4 	2550–53 2549
Jun 1	Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee (Volume 6) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$5.95 keepsake folder (souvenir sheet, postal card, booklet) 	2518
Jun 15	War of 1812: Heroes of the War (2 x Permanent™ (61¢))	2554–55
Jun 27	Permanent™ (61¢) London 2012 Summer Olympic Games	2556
Jun 29	Permanent™ (61¢) Tommy Douglas and the Birth of Medicare	2557
Jun 29	Canadian Football League Team Logos <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (61¢), self-adhesive rolls of 50: 8 different • \$4.88 gummed souvenir sheet of 8 	2559–66 2558
Jul 23	Signs of the Zodiac (4 x Permanent™ (61¢)): Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (61¢), self-adhesive booklets of 10: 4 different • \$2.44 gummed souvenir sheet of 4 • \$14.64 cross gutter pane of 24 (6 of each design) • \$1.89 postal cards (one of each design) 	2453–56 2446 2456b
Aug 16	100th Grey Cup Game <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (61¢), self-adhesive booklets of 10: 9 different • \$5.49 gummed souvenir sheet of 9 • \$1.89 postal cards (one of each design) 	2568–76 2567
Sep 17	Permanent™ (61¢) + 10¢ Canada Post Community Foundation semi-postal, self-adhesive booklet of 10	B19
Sep 28	Permanent™ (61¢) Flag on Bobsled spelling correction (in booklet of 10)	2502a
Oct 11	Regiments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (61¢), self-adhesive booklets of 10: 3 different • \$1.83 gummed souvenir sheet of 3 	2578–80 2577
Oct 15	Christmas – Permanent™ (61¢) Stained Glass, self-adhesive booklet of 12	2582
Oct 15	Christmas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (61¢) Cookies, self-adhesive booklet of 12 • \$1.05 Cookies, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$1.80 Cookies, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$3.46 gummed souvenir sheet of 3 	2583 2584 2585 2581
Oct 16	125th Anniversary of Organized Philately in Canada <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15¢ Beneficial insects souvenir sheet of 3 	2409b
Nov 5	Picture Postage™ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 designs in 2 orientations in 3 formats in 4 denominations 	2586–97
Nov ?	Canadian Pride 2012 definitives (five designs) with backprint security features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (61¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 	2503e
Nov 28	Grey Cup Winner (Toronto Argonauts) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (61¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 	2598
Dec 12	Computer Vended Postage	

Canada Post 2013 Stamp Program

Issue dates are subject to change by Canada Post. Shaded entries are changed/new from the last time we presented this list.

Issued	Description	Scott#
Jan 8	Year of the Snake <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (63¢) pane of 25 • \$1.85, self-adhesive booklet pane of 6 • \$1.85 souvenir sheet • \$1.85 (Snake) and \$1.80 (Dragon) “transitional” souvenir sheet • \$29.95 uncut press sheet of 12 souvenir sheets • \$1.99 postal cards (one of each design) 	2599 2601 2600 2600a
Jan 14	Permanent™ (63¢) Queen Elizabeth II, self-adhesive booklet of 10	2617
Jan 14	Baby Wildlife rate-change definitives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (63¢) Woodchucks, self-adhesive roll of 100 • \$1.10 Porcupine, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.34 Fawn, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.85 Black bear, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.10 Porcupine, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$1.34 Fawn, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$1.85 Black bear, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • Permanent™ (63¢) Woodchucks, self-adhesive roll of 5,000 • \$4.92 gummed souvenir sheet of 4 • \$1.99 postal cards (one of each design) 	2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2603 2602
Jan 14	Canadian Pride rate-change definitives (five designs) (“limited print run”) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (63¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 • Permanent™ (63¢), self-adhesive booklet of 30 • \$3.15 gummed souvenir sheet of 4 	2612–16 2616c 2611
Jan 31	Canadian Pride rate-change definitives (five designs) with backprint security features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (63¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 • Permanent™ (63¢), self-adhesive booklet of 30 	2616d 2616e
Jan 17	\$1.85 Raoul Wallenberg, self-adhesive booklet of 6	2618
Feb 1	Black Heritage Month <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (63¢) Oliver Jones, self-adhesive booklet of 10 • Permanent™ (63¢) Joe Fortes, self-adhesive booklet of 10 	2619 2620
Feb 20	Signs of the Zodiac (4 x Permanent™ (63¢)): Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (61¢), self-adhesive booklets of 10: 4 different • \$2.52 gummed souvenir sheet of 4 • \$7.56 gummed pane of 12 (all 12 Zodiac designs) • \$15.12 cross gutter pane of 24 (6 of each design) • \$1.99 postal cards (one of each design) 	
Mar 4	Magnolias (two designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (63¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 • Permanent™ (63¢), self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.26 gummed souvenir sheet of 2 • \$1.99 postal cards (one of each design) 	
Mar 22	Canadian Photography <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 x Permanent™ (63¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 • \$1.10, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$1.85, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$1.89 souvenir sheet of 3 x Permanent • \$4.21 souvenir sheet of 4 (2 x Permanent, \$1.10, \$1.85) • \$1.99 postal cards (seven designs) 	
Apr 9	The Princess of Wales’ Own Regiment (single design in booklet of 10)	
Apr 22	Adopt a Pet (5 designs in booklet of 10 and souvenir sheet)	
May 1	Chinatown Gates (8 designs in booklet of 8 and souvenir sheet, with uncut press sheet, postal cards)	
May 8	Queen Elizabeth II: 60th Anniversary of Her Majesty’s Coronation (single design in booklet of 10)	
May 14	Big Brothers Big Sisters (single design in booklet of 10)	
Jun 5	Motorcycles (two designs in booklet of 10 and souvenir sheet, with uncut press sheet, postal cards)	
Jun 10	250 Years of Postal History (single design in booklet of 10)	
Jun 20	The War of 1812: Charles de Salaberry and Laura Secord (pair of stamps in pane of 16)	

Articles Urgently Needed

Caricature and Landscape Paste-up Repairs

by: Larry Margetish

This article describes paste-up repairs in the Caricature and Landscape series. These all occurred with British American Bank Note printings. While only one variety has catalogue status, I have three more instances. Likely 10 pairs (from one pane) of each type exist.

The first example, listed in Unitrade, is the 20¢ doubled paper with paste-up repair. It has a 25 mm. blue band visible on the gum side, which is the start or end of the paper roll. The perforations are 12½ by 12, with OP2 4 mm. tagging. My copy, shown in Fig. 1, is the only bottom margin pair, Ex G D Mass [1].

A similar occurrence, but with a white repair band instead of blue, is illustrated in Fig. 2.

The 8¢ sheet stamps, perf. 12 by 12½, also have paste-up repairs. Fig. 3 has a white band repair pair of 8¢. In addition, the 8¢ also exists with red tape holding the joined paper together; the red tape was added before perforating. The left margin block of 25 is portrayed in Fig. 4, while the reverse side is pictured in Fig. 5.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4

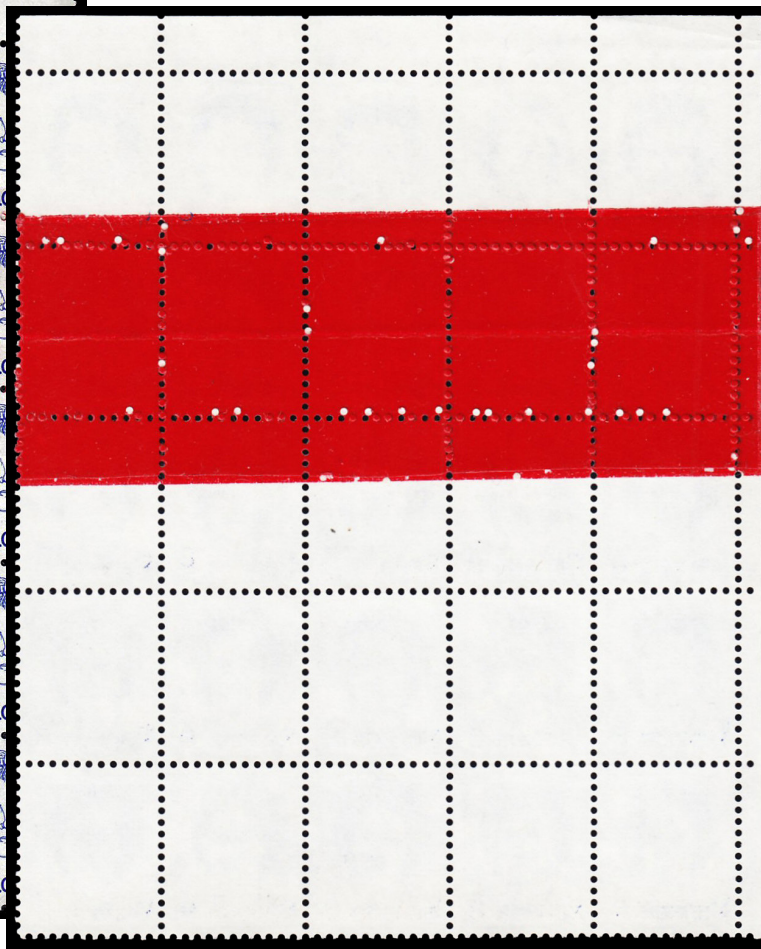


Figure 5

References:

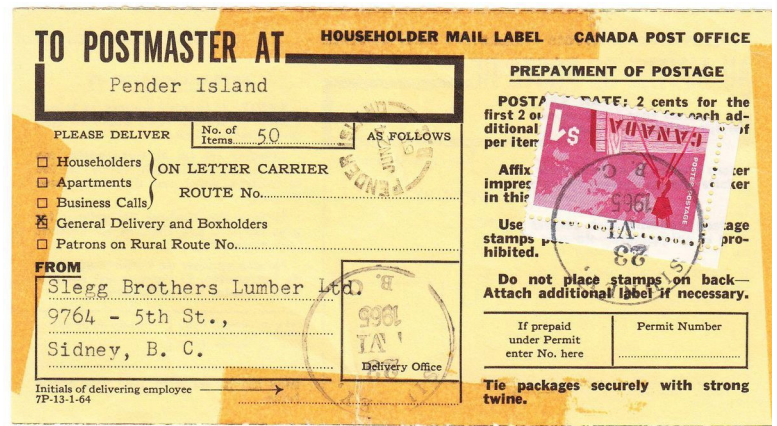
1. G D Mass exhibit online: <http://www.saskatoonstamp.com/defgdmass.htm>

\$1 Export Single Usage

A single usage of the \$1 Export (Scott 411), first issued June 14, 1963, recently sold on eBay for a whopping \$242.50.

The eBay lot (200901320571) was sold March 4, 2013. Six different bidders were involved in this price realization.

The item is a bilingual Householder Mail Label (english on one side and french on the other). It is addressed (and cancelled) from Sidney, B.C. to the postmaster at Pender Island for '50 items' of 'general delivery and boxholders'. The single \$1 Export stamp is cancelled June 23, 1965.



Signs of the Zodiac

by: Robin Harris

The 3-year series of the Signs of the Zodiac (2011, 2012 and 2013) featured the release of four different stamps in each of the three years. In each case, a water-activated gum souvenir sheet accompanied self-adhesive booklets.

The last release of these stamps also included a water-activated gum sheet of 12 stamps (pictured at right), featuring the full set of Zodiac signs in one full pane.

The stamps from the pane of 12 have a *different perforation* than the stamps from the souvenir sheets of four. So, (not surprisingly?), Canada Post has 'forced' you to buy another 12 stamps for your collection. Actually, part of me always hopes that stamps issued in different formats have a difference between them so that collectors can determine the source of a single stamp (so, *thank you* Canada Post for providing an easy difference between the pane of 12 and souvenir sheets).

Which will be harder to find in used condition, a single stamp from the different souvenir sheets of four or a single stamp from the pane of 12?



Canada's Wilding Experimental Tagged Stamps

by: *Mirko Zatka*

A little known part of Canadian, Elizabethan, stamp history is the fact that the Post Office Department (eventually renamed "Canada Post" when it became a separate Crown Corporation) produced experimental, or trial, stamps for the purpose of evaluating new technology for automatic mail cancellation. These were not trials conducted by security printers for their internal purposes, but actual stamps made for internal testing purposes by the post office. This article will cover the trials that led to the first Canadian "tagged" stamps.

The Post Office Department ("POD") announced in November 1961 that a trial of automatic mail segregation and cancelling will begin in early 1962 in Winnipeg, to assess the merits of using "facers" canceller machines to locate and position stamps on envelopes for automatic cancelling. This would require the use of stamps overprinted, or "tagged", with a special ink to allow the machine to detect and automatically cancel the stamps. Volume of mail continued to grow in Canada during the 1950s, and the post office was eagerly looking for a way to significantly speed-up handling and cancelling of letters, instead of continuing to manually hand-cancel all letters and envelopes.

Unbeknownst to most collectors, the interest in tagging stamps for some form of mechanized handling began as early as 1955 in the research department of the POD. All of this information was obtained from National Postal Archives records, and a significant amount of research was done by several individuals whom I deeply thank for their efforts – without their work this story would have likely never come to light!

In the mid 50's, interest was primarily focused on adding some special material to the paper used for stamp production that would allow it to "glow" (or phosphoresce) after exposure to ultraviolet light. While the overprinting of stamps using other special inks was also considered, it was felt at the time that the cost of the extra printing step would be prohibitive. Considerable correspondence took place between the research departments of the Reed Research Company in the US, the E.B. Eddy Company in Ottawa - a paper manufacturer ("EBE"), and the POD to evaluate what paper additives could be used that would allow Canadian Bank Note Company ("CBN"), the security printer used by the POD at the time, to test gum and print stamps on. Despite work by the US Post Office, with support of the Reed Research Company, to develop and successfully use paper that was surface coated with fluorescent material on US stamps, this was ultimately not considered acceptable by the POD in Ottawa. Correspondence as to why this conclusion was reached does not appear to have survived.



By the late 1950s, the development focus shifted to only the EBE and the CBN who continued to look for suitable fluorescent and phosphorescent inks that could be applied to the surface of the printed stamps instead of paper doping. Correspondence also began with the Great Britain Post Office ("GPO") who at that time was already well on its way to developing phosphor coatings for its own stamps. Minutes of meetings held between EBE, CBN and the POD in mid-1959 indicate that attempts would be made to produce test stamps in Canada that could be tested on the experimental facer-canceller machine that had been developed for the GPO by Elliott Brothers (London) Ltd. Samples of two phosphor inks that were being considered by the GPO were provided to CBN for further evaluation for use on Canadian stamps. Ongoing correspondence with the GPO in late 1959 led to the following being decided by the POD:

- graphite markings on the backs of stamps would not be used in Canada and only phosphor recognition would be used, and
- two vertical tagging bars would be used on the current 1c, 2c, 3c and 5c stamps, while only one would be used on the 4c value.

Sample tagged stamps were produced by CBN and sent at the same time to the GPO for their evaluation as to how the POD expected to apply the phosphor bars etc. They included stamps tagged with two different phosphor inks that came from CBN's research department, as well as with the two GPO phosphor inks received by CBN earlier in the year.

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

12-1-58
Nº C1480

OUR ORDER NO. 777
 CUSTOMERS NO.
 CONTAINERS 1 Parcel.

DATE SHIPPED Feb. 17th, 1961
 VIA

Post Office Department,
 Director of Financial Services,
 Post Office Department,
 Ottawa, Ontario.

on: Mr. J. A. MacDonald.

QUANTITY SHIPPED	DESCRIPTION
OVERPRINTED WITH ONE VERTICAL LINE	
500	4¢ Queen Elizabeth Postage Stamps, regular issue, 5 sheets 100/on, Light overprinting.
500	4¢ Queen Elizabeth Postage Stamps, regular issue, 5 sheets 100/on, Normal overprinting.
500	1¢ Queen Elizabeth Postage Stamps, regular issue, 5 sheets 100/on, Heavy overprinting.
OVERPRINTED WITH TWO VERTICAL LINES	
500	5¢ Queen Elizabeth Postage Stamps, regular issue, 5 sheets 100/on, Light overprinting.
500	5¢ Queen Elizabeth Postage Stamps, regular issue, 5 sheets 100/on, Normal overprinting.
500	5¢ Queen Elizabeth Postage Stamps, regular issue, 5 sheets 100/on, Heavy overprinting.

Overprinting ink No. 2 was used on all sheets.

333544

2 CONSIGNEE'S COPY
 24/2/61

DIRECTOR OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
 FEB 21 1961
 P.O. BLDG. OTTAWA

Interestingly, also sent at the time were samples of reply cards, official OHMS envelopes, and some stamped envelopes where the POD was also considering adding phosphor bars for automatic detection and cancelling. These latter items were never released with tagging for general or POD use, so the idea must have been rejected at some point. None of these test items appear to have survived.

Testing by the GPO in 1960 confirmed that both Canadian tagging inks sent on the sample stamps were detectable in the facer canceller machines in Southampton, but that the ink was not as strong as the ink used by the GPO. Caution was also passed on to the POD as to the width and location of the phosphor bars selected by Canada, as experience gained by the GPO showed that printing and perforating inaccuracy prevented the bars from being located only in the unprinted space between the designs, i.e.: margins. For this reason, phosphor bars of 3.5 and 8mm width had been chosen by the GPO, in part printed over the actual stamp image.

Based on these recommendations, POD notified CBN that they desired to have the 1c, 2c, 3c and 5c stamps overprinted, or "tagged", with 8mm vertical bars centered across the vertical margin space between the stamps, in effect producing two bars on each stamp, and a single 3.5mm bar in the centre of the 4c stamps. Some thought was also given to overprinting commemorative issues with phosphor bars, and there is a cost estimate in the archival material from CBN for overprinting various stamp sizes then used for commemorative issues with phosphor. (Canadian commemorative issues with tagging were released only several years after the first issue on the Wilding definitives).

In January 1961, the Post Office Department indicated that it expected to have the British facer canceller equipment delivered to Winnipeg, the site of the full-scale test, by October 1, 1961, and that production of the tagged stamps was to commence in April of the same year and be completed by July 1. Based on the stamp samples with different intensities of phosphor ink received by the POD earlier, the suggestion was made to reduce the amount, or intensity, of the phosphor ink on the stamps so as to not discolour the appearance of the stamps themselves. A further comment was added that if the discoloration could not be sufficiently prevented with Canadian phosphor ink, then the British ink would have to be used. Additional recommendations were also made specific to sending additional test samples of overprinted stamps with Canadian phosphor ink to the GPO for testing in the facer canceller "SEFACAN" machine, recently built and installed at Southampton, to confirm how well the machine detected the phosphor ink and cancelled the stamps. To assist with determining the appropriate level of phosphor ink required on the stamps, CBN supplied the POD in February 1961 with five sheets each of the 4c and 5c stamps, each overprinted with a "light", "medium" (or "normal") and "heavy" level of phosphor ink. An invoice exists proving delivery of these sheets to the POD as shown in Figure 1. All were produced with Canadian phosphor ink as the stamps fluoresced *and* phosphoresced yellow under long-wave ultraviolet light, while the British tagging ink in trial at the time phosphoresced blue under short-wave UV light.

Some of these sheets were then shipped to Great Britain for testing on the test facer-canceller machine in Southampton (a total of 1,000 stamps was sent). All of the various tagging levels were tested. Dummy envelopes bearing the test stamps processed by the machine were provided by the British Post Office to the POD in late March. Results indicated that the light output of the phosphor ink on the stamps with "medium" overprinting, once irradiated, was approximately the same as that of the phosphor ink used by the GPO, and that the decay rate of the emitted light was at the minimum limit of what the equipment would reliably detect. As a result, the recommendation of the GPO was to use the "heavy" coating to ensure the phosphor was properly detected by the automatic canceller. All except two of the dummy envelopes passed through the machine were properly cancelled – all 1,000 stamps were used in the test. Several sample copies of the test envelopes have survived and are retained in the Postal Archives in Ottawa – the remainder was destroyed by the GPO.



This left the POD with a problem, in that the Canadian tagging material tended to discolour the paper once applied, especially in the “heavy” overprint version. There is a gap in the surviving correspondence, as a decision must have been made sometime in mid 1961 to use a different, possibly British, phosphor ink instead of the Canadian version for the main production run of tagged stamps that went on sale on January 13, 1962, in the Winnipeg area. This is due to the tagging on the released stamps phosphorescing blue instead of yellow with *no fluorescence* at all, and reacting to UV light in the long-wave range and not short-wave as does the British phosphor “Lettalite B” that had been considered earlier by the POD. Perhaps future research will be able to add to this explanation.

A valuable piece of information, and very important for collectors, is that some of the latter test stamps produced by CBN for the Post Office Department and referenced in the invoice in Figure 1, survived destruction. Three of the five sheets of each type were used up in the internal POD tests, and the remaining two sheets of each type were sent to Winnipeg. As the test ground for the tagged stamps, Winnipeg was apparently known for taking any “abnormally” tagged stamps and shipping them to Toronto for sale among regular stamps at face value. This was presumably done to use up the stamps but avoid confusion with the test equipment in Winnipeg in case these stamps were used on regular mail within the test area. The most likely reason they were saved from sale as regular tagged stamps in Winnipeg was that each sheet has a rubber-stamped marking in the selvage with either “LIGHT”, “MEDIUM” (or “NORMAL”) or “HEAVY” text to identify the type of tagging applied in the trials. These remaindered stamps were thus pulled from regular stock and sent to Toronto for sale at the Front Street post office, and this is where a sharp-eyed customer found and bought all of them in 1962. They remained with the same individual, unreported, until his passing in the late 1990s. The stamps were bought from his widow by a collector who then commenced a long study to determine their source and eventually confirm their legitimacy. Some of the sheets had been broken up over the years, and only a partial set of sheets of these different types now exists.

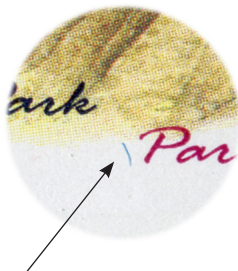
The archival correspondence eventually found confirms the story of these, and ties a very interesting piece of postal history together with the surviving stamps.

1993 Canada Day Provincial Park

by: Len Kruczynski

The 1993 Canada Day Provincial Park mini-sheet has a blue scratch to the left of “Parc” on the illustrated Quebec stamp (Scott 1473). I have two sheets with the scratch and two used copies without. It would be interesting to find out how common this flaw is.

Editor: My two mint panes (field stock, without the top and bottom tabs) do not have the flaw but I have two used copies (out of about 25 samples) that do have the flaw.



It seems like Yesterday – 50 Years ago

Here is a look back at 50 years ago in Canadian philately...

1963 was a fairly quiet year, but a bit more expensive compared to the previous year of 1962 due to a new \$1 definitive. The three commemoratives that were issued had a total face value of just 15¢. The new low-value Cameo definitive series, introduced in 1962, was expanded (and completed) with 4 more values.

The 1963 Commemoratives



Queen Elizabeth II – Cameo
February 4/63

Designed by Ernst Roch
Portrait engraved by Yves Baril
Lettering and symbol engraved by Donald J. Mitchell

This stamp is the second in Canada's new regular issue series. The design was executed by Mr. Ernst Roch of Montreal, an internationally known artist and designer. The portrait of Her Majesty is executed in a simple almost classic style, giving a cameo appearance to the stamp. In the upper left corner of the stamp is a symbol to represent one to the primary sectors of Canadian economy. The symbol on the one-cent stamp is three crystals, representing Canada's mining industry. Canada has long been regarded as a great natural reservoir of mineral wealth, much of which has still to be developed. The last few years have seen tremendous expansion of mining in Canada. Long a world leader in the production of nickel and iron ores, Canada is also a leading producer of many other minerals, including gold and uranium. Presently the most important non-metallic mineral being mined in Canada is asbestos.



Casimir Gzowski
March 5/63

Designed by Ephrum Philip Weiss
Portrait and picture engraved by Yves Baril
Lettering engraved by Donald J. Mitchell

Although one of the most important figures of his time, Sir Casimir today is relatively unknown. This man who was a friend of the Fathers of Confederation not only took an active part in the military life of Canada but also in its engineering and educational life. In 1853 in partnership with Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt Luther Holt and Sir James Macpherson he founded the contracting firm which built the Great Trunk Railway between Toronto, and Sarnia. He was also responsible for the engineering of the international bridge across the Niagara, the widening of the Welland Canal, and many other engineering achievements carried out in Canada between 1850 and 1890. Sir Casimir was born in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) Russia on March 5th, 1813, the son of a Polish nobleman of the district of Minsk. As a youth he took part in the Polish Insurrection, was captured, and jailed for two years. Upon his release in 1834 he was given the choice of returning to Poland or going to the United States. Seeing death in the former choice he came to the new world. He remained in the United States only a short time, coming to Canada in 1842 under the sponsorship of Sir Charles Bagot. Besides his engineering feats in Canada he also helped found Wycliffe College, and was first Chairman of the Niagara Falls Park Commission, laying out the parkway as we know it today. He was first President of the Ontario Jockey Club and for 20 years was a Senator of the University of Toronto. He was also one of the founders and first presidents of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, which later became the Engineering Institute of Canada. In 1890, for his service in engineering and education, Sir Casimir was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Besides being an Aide-de-Camp to Queen Victoria he was an officer of the Canadian Engineers. Sir Casimir left his mark upon the Canadian countryside with accomplishments. His influence continues through the Gzowski Cup for competition within the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association and the Gzowski Medal awarded by the Engineering Institute of Canada. The stamp is issued to commemorate a great Canadian of Polish origin with the hope that it will bring to the attention of the public a man whose contributions have been great but have been largely forgotten. It is also hoped that the stamp will recall the contributions made to this country over the years by a vast number of other Canadians whose ethnic origin was neither British or French.



Designed by Ernst Roch
Portrait engraved by Yves Baril
Lettering and symbol engraved by John F. Mash

This stamp is the third in Canada's new regular issue series. In the upper left corner of the stamp is a symbol to represent one of the primary sectors of the Canadian economy. The symbol on the four-cent stamp is an electric high tension tower representing Canadian industry. Canada has moved from a principally agricultural country at the time of Confederation in 1867 to its present position as one of the world's most important manufacturing countries. Manufacturing now accounts for more than 26% of the value of all goods and services produced in Canada annually. The growth of the construction industry in Canada has kept pace with manufacturing expansion. In 1960, 23% of the gross national product was devoted to expanding, modernizing, and renewing the nation's production facilities. An increase in urbanization which accompanied the industrial expansion had led to one of the largest home building surges in history.



Queen Elizabeth II – Cameo
May 2/63



Designed by Ernst Roch
Portrait engraved by Yves Baril
Lettering and symbol engraved by Donald J. Mitchell

This stamp is the fourth in Canada's new regular issue series. The design, showing Her Majesty in a simple almost classic style was executed by Mr. Ernst Roch of Montreal. As in previous stamps in this series there is a symbol in the upper left corner representative of one of the sectors of Canada's economy. The tree on the 2-cent stamp is symbolic of forest products and forestry. The British North America Act gives responsibility for forests to the Provinces. Over 1,711,893 square miles or approximately 48% of Canada's land mass is covered by forest. In 1960 in recognition of the importance of forestry to the country the federal government established a Department of Forestry. This Department works with the Provinces to provide the most effective conservation and utilization of the country's forests. Often when we think of forests we think only of lumbering. The other products which our forests produce are forgotten. During the last few years, however, there has been a growing recognition of the use of forest products in other areas. The development and manufacturing of cellulose products have extended the use of wood and the increasing production of plastic-wood products, fibreboard and laminated wood have resulted in a greater use of our trees particularly those which up to now have been classified as inferior grades of wood. Thus Canada has been able to make more complete utilization of forest resources and the elimination of much waste.



Designed by Ernst Roch
Portrait engraved by Yves Baril
Lettering and symbol engraved by Donald J. Mitchell

This stamp completes the low denomination regular issue series started in October 1962. As in previous stamps in this series there is a symbol in the upper left corner representative of one of the sectors of Canada's economy. The symbol of the fish on the 3-cent stamp is a recognition of the important part played by the fishing industry in Canada's economy. Canada is bounded on its east and west coast by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and contains within its territorial boundaries some of the largest fresh water lakes in the world. As a result over 79,000 people are employed as commercial fishermen in Canada and this country ranks third in the export of fish and fish products. Canada is perhaps best known for its cod and its salmon. The Grand Banks, off Newfoundland are world famous for their abundance of cod, while salmon is chiefly associated with the British Columbia coast, although it is by no means restricted to this area. In addition to these two fish Canada also has many other varieties which are caught off its coasts and its inland lakes and rivers. The abundance of fish in all parts of the country has made Canada an attractive country for sports fishermen and has provided many hours of enjoyment to Canadians and to visitors to this country.



Canadian Exports
June 14/63

Designed by Alan L. Pollock
Picture engraved by Yves Baril
Lettering engraved by Donald J. Mitchell

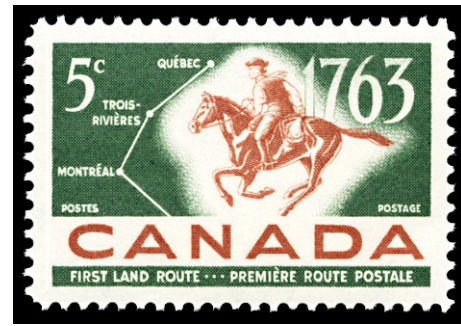
From the earliest days Canada has been a trading nation. The development of this country was undertaken, in large part, because of its commercial potential in the fur trade. Canada has grown and prospered in the last 350 years and while the trade products are more diversified, reliance on trade has not diminished. Before the Second World War, and to some extent since then, exports from Canada have been largely agricultural goods and raw materials. There has, however, been an increasing emphasis on manufactured goods and products of secondary industry. A large proportion of these goods have been sent to the United States, with a smaller proportion going to Europe, South America, and to the Orient. Since a large part of the national income and major portions of the revenues of many important industries are derived from foreign trade, developments in principal world markets are of direct interest to Canada's economy. The expansion of such groups as the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association have treaty affected the traditional trading ties of Canada and have required many adjustments to the changing world economic climate. Canada and the United States joined eighteen European countries to form the Organization for European Co-operation and Development (OECD) which was set up in December 1960. The main objectives of the OECD are to encourage economic and financial growth among member countries, to contribute to the sound expansion of the underdeveloped nations, and to work for an increase in world trade on a multilateral and nondiscriminatory basis. Although Canada's volume of trade, on a per capita basis, has declined considerably, dropping from second place in 1957 and 1958, to third in 1959, and eighth in 1960 and 1961, her position relative to total world trade has remained virtually unchanged during that time with only a slight drop from fourth to fifth position. With the increase in trade markets and the rapidly growing production capacity of nations, the buyers of the world are now able to be more selective and the exporter must constantly work to improve his products. In recognition of the importance of trade this subject was chosen as the theme for the new \$1.00 stamp. The Canada Post Office wishes to bring to the attention of the public the necessity of continued diligence in the acquisition of new trade and the importance of keeping those markets which are already ours.



Martin Frobisher
August 21/63

Designed by Ephrum Philip Weiss
Portrait and picture engraved by Yves Baril
Lettering engraved by Donald J. Mitchell
Based on a painting by Cornelis Ketel

Although Sir Martin Frobisher was destined to follow in the wake of other great explorers in his search for the Northwest Passage to the Orient, he was certainly no less adventuresome. Had he chosen to sail a southerly course, rather than into the impenetrable icefields of the north, perhaps the chapters of history would have unfolded quite differently. Sir Martin was born about the year 1535 and raised in Normanton, Yorkshire, England. For a period of some sixteen years, before his ambition was finally realized in 1576, he advocated a search for the Northwest Passage. With the assistance of the Earl of Warwick, Frobisher was placed in command of an expedition consisting of two twenty-five ton ships, the "Gabriel" and the "Michael", as well as a ten ton pinnace. They weighed anchor at Blackwall on the 7th of June. During the crossing, the pinnace was lost in a storm and the crew of the "Michael" turned back. Frobisher, however, pressed forward until the shores of Labrador were sighted on the 28th of July. A few days later Frobisher Bay was reached and the explorers mistakenly thought they had found a strait leading to the open sea. Adverse weather conditions and ice impeded further progress and he was finally forced to return home. Sir Martin's exploits created great interest in the commercial world, especially when it was rumored that the "black earth" he had brought back was gold ore. This interest paved the way for the fitting out of a better equipped expedition. The Queen loaned the services of the Royal Navy and subscribed a considerable sum towards the project. Frobisher was then made High Admiral of all lands and waters the might be discovered by him. On May 26th, 1577, the second expedition set sail from Blackwall, Miners, refiners and other skilled personnel were included in the complement of 120 men. Two months later they landed on the south shore of Frobisher Bay and took possession of the land in the name of the Queen. Unfortunately, much of their time was spent in collecting practically worthless ore rather than in the pursuit of further explorations. However, on their return to England consideration was given to the setting up of a third and more ambitious expedition which was to attempt the establishment of a colony as well. On the 31st of May 1578 the expedition, consisting of fifteen vessels, left Harwick. Less than a month later they reached Greenland and in mid-summer, Frobisher Bay was sighted. Once again the ice, made treacherous by the stormy sea, drove the small fleet up through Hudson Strait. After proceeding only a few miles up the strait they reached their course and entered Frobisher Bay. Some attempt was made to prospect and to found a settlement but the whole venture proved most unrewarding. On the last day of August, they sailed for home. This ended Frobisher's career as an explorer as his services were employed by the Navy. In 1585 he was placed in command of the "Primrose" as Vice-Admiral to Sir Francis Drake and three years later was knighted at sea for his services in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Sir Martin was mortally wounded in the siege at Brest in 1594 and died on the 22nd November at Plymouth. This stamp, another in the explorer series, is intended to focus attention on and to promote greater interest in the history of Canada's Northland. Frobisher, by today's standards perhaps a rough and rigid disciplinarian, undoubtedly rates an outstanding seaman and a great naval hero who did much to create interest in the then unknown lands of the North American continent.



Postal Service
September 25/63

Designed by Bernard James Reddie
Picture engraved by Yves Baril
Lettering engraved by Allan Alexander Carswell

The establishment of a regular postal service between Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers in 1763, formed the nucleus of the Canada Post Office land mail service as it is known today, and established the Post Office as one of the first branches of the Canadian Civil Service. Benjamin Franklin, the Deputy Postmaster General in North America, came to Quebec from Philadelphia to set up the organization. There was no general mail service before this time, but Mr. Franklin did find a system of post houses along the post road. These served as a foundation which he expanded and developed. Hugh Finlay, a Scot who came to Canada in 1760, and served as Post Office Surveyor, was placed in charge of the Quebec office. The Post Office made use of horses, runners and boats for dispatch and delivery. Citizens of this area, and especially those who had worked in the old post houses, were requested to give all necessary aid to the new postal organization. Ralph Burton, Governor of Three Rivers and its dependencies, directed that saddle horses should be rented at a fee of six cents a league to carry mail to and from Quebec. Boatmen were to ferry letters and post office personnel. On delivery, the boat captain was paid one cent per letter by the postal clerk. Colonel Burton threatened punishment to those who caused hindrance or delay. There was little mail traffic between the settlements of the colony, later known as the Province of Canada. Travellers, and members of the clergy in particular, continued to carry news from one community to another, as they had for many years. Those who did use the mail service were assessed a fee, payable on delivery. In fixing the amount of this charge, distance and weight were the factors considered. Most of the mail carried between these post offices was to or from Europe, and crossed the Atlantic in mail packet steamer. During the winter months, mail service was halted. For the remainder of the year, the people could depend upon a fairly regular monthly service.

Centennial Stationery First Day Cover

A correspondent sent along the illustrated 8¢ Library of Parliament, size 10 envelope with a 'FIRST DAY OF ISSUE' cachet and cancel.

He notes, "Can't say as I have ever seen a postal stationery envelope as a FDC." How common are stationery first day covers?



6¢ Orange Centennial 'C' Flaw

by: Len Kruczynski

The article on page 26 of the Sep-Oct 2011 *Corgi Times* prompted me to check my stock of the perf 10 6¢ Orange Centennial. I managed to find 6 copies of the "C" flaw (Unitrade 459iii), including one dated "Miami Man 29 I 69" among 8,000 copies.

I thought I was lucky because I had 1 copy in 1,300 (as opposed to the reported 1 in 2,000 occurrence). Comparing my dated copy with the period of usage of the perf 10 orange, November 1968 to the end of March 1969, makes me think that the flaw occurred rather late in the period of usage. In fact my stock is heavily weighted towards the January-March period, so it may not be so surprising that I have more than "normal".

About 2,400 copies of my stock are Winnipeg Tagged, so I was disappointed to find ZERO Winnipeg Tagged copies of the flaw. My guess is that I am very unlucky or that the tagging was applied to initial printings, before the flaw occurred.



Errata

The Canadian Stamp Perforation Change of 1962
Corgi Times, Vol. 21, No. 4

On page 63: Scott # J15, J17, J18, J19, J20 all plate # 1. Some plate # 1 have new perfs (11.85) while most plate # 1 have old perfs (11.95).

For the pictures on page 63, it should read under them: Top: perf 11.85 Bottom: perf 11.95 (or each postage due block switched with each other).

5¢ Centennial Blank Cello-pack

by: *Mirko Zatka*

I am curious about the illustrated item, and its relative scarcity as compared to the cello-packs with printed fronts. I have occasionally seen this on the 4c pack, but only rarely.

Prior to now, I have not seen the 5¢ TAGGED pane with an *unprinted* cello front, so wanted to see what info you have on this.

Robin Harris' Centennial book mentions that the three different Centennial cello-packs exist with three fronts (page 350), but does not list what panes comes with what packaging.



Beneficial Insects (errata)

by: *Robin Harris*

In the last *Corgi Times* (Vol. 21 no. 4), there is an error on page 60 with the Beneficial Insects table.

Under the Souvenir Sheet/Blue-green gum column, the bottom two "Oct 12/07" should be shifted down to be in the 10c and 25c boxes.

Thanks to ESG member Brian Cannon for pointing this out; my apologizes for this mistake (also double-check after a copy/paste!)

Beneficial Insects

Value	CBN				
	13.0x13.4				
	Coated Papers				
	Sheet (panes of 50)		Souvenir Sheet		
	Blue-green gum	Transparent (white gum)	Blue-green gum	Transparent (white gum)	Variety count
1¢ Convergent lady beetle	Oct 12/07		Oct 12/07		1
2¢ Monarch caterpillar		Apr 22/09			1
3¢ Golden-eyed Lacewing †	Oct 12/07		Oct 12/07	Oct 16/12*	2
4¢ Paper wasp			Oct 19/10	Oct 19/10	3
5¢ Northern bumblebee †	Oct 12/07		Oct 12/07		1
6¢ Assassin bug			Oct 19/10	Oct 19/10	2
7¢ Large milkweed bug			Oct 19/10	Oct 19/10	2
8¢ Margined leatherwing			Oct 19/10	Oct 19/10	3
9¢ Dogbane beetle			Oct 19/10	Oct 19/10	1
10¢ Canada damner (dragonfly) †	Oct 12/07		Oct 12/07		2
25¢ Cecropia moth	Oct 12/07		Dec /12	Oct 12/07	2
					20

† Apparent reprints(?) have narrower black borders around individual stamps

* with hidden features