



In This Issue

Postage Rates Rise. 65
 Canada Post News 66
 Study Group Business 67
 Cost of Collecting 67
 Canada 2013 Stamp Program . . 68
 Canada 2014 Stamp Program . . 68
 2014 Animal Security Features? . 69
 Elizabethan II Marketplace. . . 69
 Cameo Perforations 72
 It Seems Like Yesterday. 74

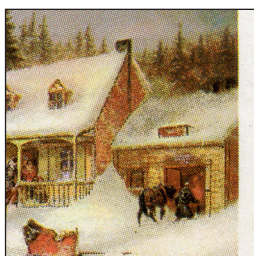
Krieghoff Press Sheet 70

Copies distributed: 128

Yes, this issue is *really* late. The March–April issue should usually be completed and distributed the first of April. It is now the first week of October, some six months later. As a self-employed person, when billable work comes along, it must take priority. It has been particularly busy for me this year.

Over the last six months I have had a grand total of *two* small articles forwarded to me for inclusion in the *Corgi Times*. There is literally nothing else in the way of articles submitted from our membership of over 120 members to be published. Do you find that as disappointing as I do? If I were to receive one small article from *each* member then we could certainly put together and distribute a hefty *Corgi Times* on a very regular basis.

(For those ESG members who I have met/ corresponded with over the last six months and had promised me an article ... I am still waiting!)



Krieghoff Press Sheet
See page 70

Postage Rates Rise to 85¢ / \$1.00

Canada’s second largest postal rate increase (percentage wise) in the last 50 years took place when the domestic postal rate for a standard Lettermail™ item increased from 63¢ to 85¢ effective March 31, 2014.

The rate to mail a letter to the United States increased to \$1.20 from \$1.10. The International rate increased from \$1.85 to \$2.50.



If you are mailing a single letter which requires the purchase of a single stamp at the postal counter, it will cost you a full \$1.00 (plus applicable taxes) to obtain a single stamp ... for which a specific stamp design has been released.

The new \$1.00 rate also means that a single Permanent™ stamp can no longer be purchased. If a Permanent™ stamp is issued in pane format, you must purchase the entire pane; if it is issued in booklet format, you must purchase the entire booklet; if it is issued in coil format, you must purchase the entire coil.

Actually, there is now a three-tiered rate for a standard Lettermail™ item:

Purchasing a single stamp at the post office counter	\$1.00
Purchasing stamps in booklets/ coils/panes	85¢
Meter or postal indicia	75¢

Canada Post released their (now) typical allotment of new definitives on March 31 to meet the new rates. The cost of collecting new issues has just jumped an enormous amount. Couple the large increase in postage values with the large increase in the number of different stamp issues coming out every year and it is easy to see why many long-time stamp collectors are giving up on new stamp issues.

	Domestic (to 30g)	USA (to 30g)	Domestic (to 50g)	International (to 30g)
2 0 1 3				
2 0 1 4				

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.

BNAPS

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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...

► 2014/01 Quarterly Pack

The first quarterly pack of 2014 was made available in mid-April. It is advertised as having the stamps issued from January through March but it does not include the rate increase definitives released on March 31. The April–June quarterly pack will include those definitives.

As a result, this year’s quarter one pack is a ‘lowly’ \$18.11 compared with previous quarter one packs (last year, for example, was \$54.41).

► Stuck on Stamps 2014 # 1

The first *Stuck on Stamps* package for 2014, advertised as “For Kids”, also became available in mid April. These packages contain mint copies of newly released stamps along with ‘collecting’ cards containing information about each included stamp.

This is the seventh such *Stuck on Stamps* pack that Canada Post has released (they started in 2012).



Corgi Times

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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

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Study Group Business

❖ New members

Andrew Liptak (ON)

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.

2014

BNAPEX 2014: Aug 29–31, 2014 in Hunt Valley, MD, USA

Cost of Collecting

by: *Robin Harris*

The recent large increase in postal rates will have already affected your wallet. The cost to buy even a single example of each stamp has just risen considerably (some 35% increase for both domestic and international rate stamps).

The new rule of not allowing the removal of a single Permanent™ stamp from its roll/booklet/pane will also affect your wallet. You will either need to purchase the entire unit (i.e. a complete roll, booklet pane or sheet) or you will need to buy a single stamp from a dealer and pay a nominal premium.

Let us compare the cost of buying last year's group of stamps (63¢ rate) with this year's group of definitives (85¢ rate).

2013 definitives			2014 definitives		
Issue	Single stamp	Full unit	Issue	Single stamp	Full unit
P Queen	0.63	6.30	P UNESCO (5)	4.25	8.50
P Pride (5)	3.15	3.15	P UNESCO (pane of 30)	–	25.50
P Pride (pane of 30)	–	18.90	UNESCO souvenir sheet	4.25*	4.25
Pride souvenir sheet	3.15*	3.15	P Beavers	.85	85.00
P Woodchuck	0.63*	63.00	\$1.00 Owls	1.00*	50.00
\$1.10 Porcupine (coil)	1.10*	55.00	\$1.20 Mountain goat (coil)	1.20*	60.00
\$1.10 Porcupine (bklt)	1.10	6.60	\$1.20 Mountain goat (bklt)	1.20	7.20
\$1.34 Fawn (coil)	1.34*	67.00	\$1.80 Puffin (coil)	1.80*	90.00
\$1.34 Fawn (bklt)	1.34	8.04	\$1.80 Puffin (bklt)	1.80	10.80
\$1.85 Black bear (coil)	1.85*	92.50	\$2.50 Wapiti (coil)	2.50*	125.00
\$1.85 Black bear (bklt)	1.85	11.10	\$2.50 Wapiti (bklt)	2.50	15.00
Animals souvenir sheet	4.92*	4.92	Animals souvenir sheet	7.35*	7.35
Prepaid post cards (10)	19.90*	19.90	Prepaid post cards (10)	25.00*	25.00
Total	40.96	\$ 359.56	Total	53.70	\$ 513.60

* only items marked with an asterisk can be obtained as a single stamp at a post office outlet. All other items can only be purchased as a full unit. Any on-line orders require a full unit purchase.

Articles Urgently Needed

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#
Oct 22	63¢ Christmas: Saint Anne with the Christ Child, self-adhesive booklet of 12	2688
Oct 22	Christmas Craft: Cross-stitch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63¢ Horn, self-adhesive booklet of 12 • \$1.10 Reindeer, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$1.85 Christmas Tree, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$3.58 souvenir sheet of 3 	2689 2690 2691 2687
Dec 11	Denominated Definitives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63¢ Queen Elizabeth II, self-adhesive booklet of 10 • 63¢ Woodchucks, self-adhesive roll of 100 • 63¢ Woodchucks, self-adhesive roll of 5,000 • 63¢ Canadian Pride (five designs), self-adhesive booklet of 10 	2698 2692 2692A 2693–97

Canada Post 2014 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 13	Year of the Horse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63¢ pane of 25 • \$1.85, self-adhesive booklet pane of 6 • \$1.85 souvenir sheet • \$1.85 (Horse) and \$1.85 (Snake) “transitional” souvenir sheet • \$29.95 uncut press sheet of 12 souvenir sheets • \$1.99 postal cards (one of each design) 	2699 2701 2700 2700a
Jan 30	Black Heritage Month <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63¢ Africville, self-adhesive booklet of 10 • 63¢ Hogan’s Alley, self-adhesive booklet of 10 	2702 2703
Feb 3	Pioneers of Winter Sports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63¢ Barbara Ann Scott, self-adhesive booklet of 10 • 63¢ Sandra Schmirler, self-adhesive booklet of 10 • 63¢ Sarah Burke, self-adhesive booklet of 10 • \$1.89 souvenir sheet of 3 	2705 2706 2707 2704
Mar 31	UNESCO World Heritage Sites (5 definitives) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 30 • \$4.25 gummed souvenir sheet of 5 	
Mar 31	Baby Wildlife rate-change definitives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22¢ Monarch Butterfly, pane of 50 • Permanent™ (85¢) Beavers, self-adhesive roll of 100 • \$1.00 Burrowing Owls, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.20 Mountain Goat, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.80 Puffin, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$2.50 Wapiti, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.20 Mountain Goat self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$1.80 Puffin, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$2.50 Wapiti, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • Permanent™ (85¢) Beavers, self-adhesive roll of 5,000 • \$7.35 gummed souvenir sheet of 5 • \$2.50 postal cards (one of each design) 	
Apr 14	Royal Ontario Museum (2 stamps) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 • \$1.70 gummed souvenir sheet of 2 • \$2.50 postal cards (one of each design) 	
Apr 23	Roses (2 stamps) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.70 gummed souvenir sheet of 2 • \$2.50 postal cards (one of each design) 	
May	Komagat Maru Incident	
May	National Film Board (5 stamps)	
May	RMS Empress of Ireland (2 stamps)	
Jun	UNESCO World Heritage Sites (5 stamps)	
Jun	Haunted Canada (5 stamps)	

2014 Animal Definitive Security Features?

by: Robin Harris

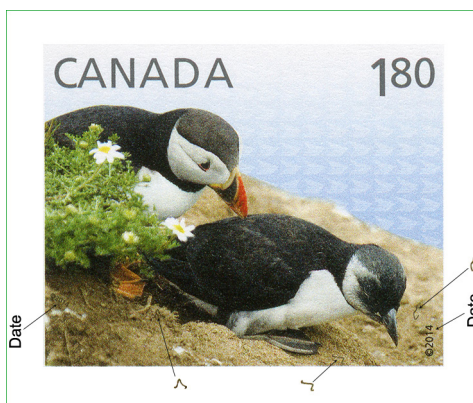
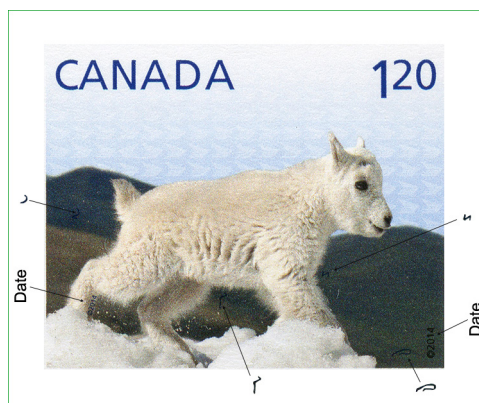
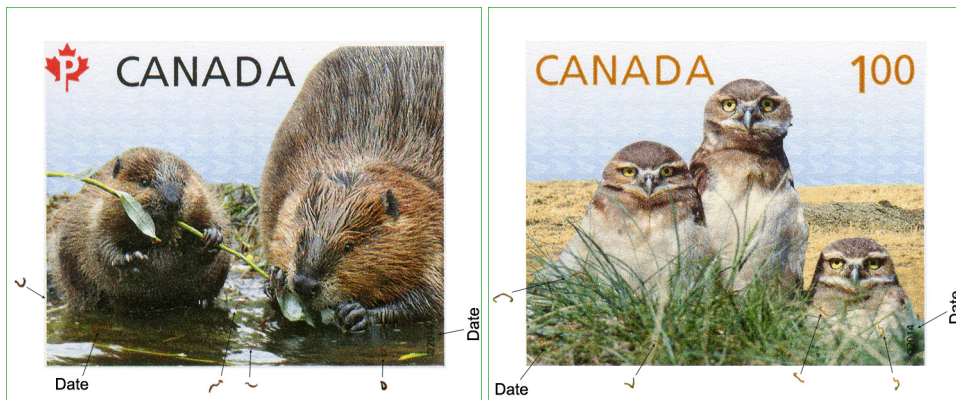
The fourth release of Baby Wildlife definitives (this time, *five* designs), issued March 31, 2014 for the annual rate increase appear to have hidden “security features” placed throughout the design.

Like the previous three sets of Baby Wildlife definitives from the last couple of years, this year’s set also has a *second* hidden date on each stamp.

The first year’s set of stamps also had footprints included as part of the tagging; the last two year’s and this year’s stamps do not.

However, this year’s stamps, like last year’s, have what appear to be hidden “squigles” or “worms” placed throughout the design. The illustrations to the right and below note the locations.

Another feature repeated from last year is the repeating Canada Post logo placed in the blue background of each stamp.



Elizabethan II Market Place

Classified listings in the Market Place are \$1.00 for 25 words. Additional words are 5¢ each. Camera ready display ads (preferably 300dpi, black and white tiff scans) pertaining primarily to the Elizabethan era will be accepted at the following rates: 1/8 page \$5.00; 1/4 page \$8.00; 1/2 page \$15.00 and a full page at \$30.00. 25% discount for four consecutive insertions of the same ad. Full payment must accompany ad. Payment in Canadian funds to: Elizabethan II Study Group. Mail to Editor: Robin Harris, PO Box 104, Seddons Corner, MB R0E 1X0, Canada.

New booklet on Canadian stamp perforations for sale at www.rotaryperforator.com

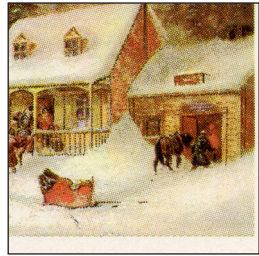
Cornelius Krieghoff – Press Sheet

Press sheet image © Canada Post Corporation 1972. Reproduced with Permission.

I (via the ESG) recently ordered a digital image of the Krieghoff press sheet housed in Library and Archives Canada. Here is a 'quick' illustration of that along with the location of the more pronounced constant varieties. An ESG member is preparing a more detailed study for future publication.



Pos. 22
Hole in roof



Pos. 50
Branch under sleigh (610v)



Pos. 15
Extended 1 (610iii)



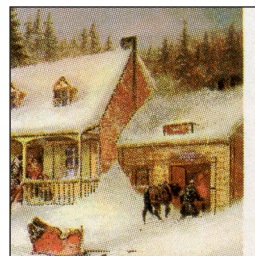
Pos. 39
Extra log in snow (610ii)



Pos. 45
Icicle on roof (610iv)



Pos. 15
Dot above 'na'



4th column (all panes)
Broken door frame (610i)



Pos. 7
Dot at fence

Canada Cameo Stamp Issue Perforations

by: Julian J. Goldberg

Further to my previous article on perforations entitled "The Canadian Stamp Perforation Change of 1962" in The Corgi Times (Volume 21, Number 4, Whole Number 124, Jan-Feb 2013, pages 62-63), I will be mostly focusing on the Canada Cameo Issue in this article with regards to perforation measurement.

The Canada Cameo Issue represents the first regular definitive issue to mostly consist of the new perforation 12 (11.85). I did not cover much about the Cameo Issue in my previous article.

As a simple contrast in perforation measurement, Canada Scott 400 (August 31, 1962) has old perforation 12 (11.95) while Canada Scott 401 (February 4, 1963) and Canada Scott 405 (October 3, 1962) have new perforation 12 (11.85) by using the closest catalogue numbers as a simple perforation change marker between them.



The Cameo sheet stamps Scott 401 (plates 1-3), 402 (plates 1-4), 403 (plates 1-3), 404 (plates 1-5), 405 (plates 1-3) and O46, O47, O48, O49 have all been found so far with only new perforation 12 (11.85).

The Cameo miniature pane stamps Scott/Unitrade 402as (402a), 404bs (404b), 405bs (405b) have all been found so far with new perforation 12 (11.85), except for 402as (402a) and 405bs (405b) which have also been found so far with both new perforation 12 (11.85) and old perforation 12 (11.95).

The Cameo tagged stamps Scott 401p, 402p, 403p, 404p, 405p have all been found so far with new perforation 12 (11.85), except for 405p which has also been found so far with both new perforation 12 (11.85) and old perforation 12 (11.95).

The Cameo booklet stamps Scott/Unitrade 401as (401a, BK53), 404as (404a, BK53), 405as (405a, BK52) have all been found so far with only old perforation 12 (11.95).

Interestingly, the straight edges on the booklet stamps (401as, 404as, 405as) appear to be rougher looking than the straight edges on the miniature pane stamps (402as, 404bs, 405bs).

Thus, Scott/Unitrade 402a (402as), 405b (405bs) and 405p exist with two different perforations.

The above listing of the two different perforations may not be fully complete for the Cameo Issue given that there is always the possibility of collectors of the Cameo Issue being able to find something else that can be added to the above philatelic listing which is an initial listing.



It seems like Yesterday – 50 Years ago

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

1964, compared to previous years, was a busy year. The seven commemoratives that were issued, which included the start of a three-year Floral Emblem Series, had a total face value of 35¢. Three definitives added another 23¢. And, the start of annually-issued Christmas stamps added two more designs for another 8¢.

The 1964 Commemoratives



Pacem in Terris, Peace on Earth
April 8/64

Designed by Harvey Thomas Prosser
Picture engraved by Allan Alexander Carswell

Two offset printings have been combined with an intaglio printing to produce the commemorative stamp Canada will issue on 8th April. The three colours used in the design are white, blue and gold. It is felt that the design of the stamp, together with its reflection of current thought, will make it an interesting addition to the list of Canadian issues. "Peace on Earth" is the theme of the stamp; peace among men and nations. The universality of the appeal is expressed in the Latin words "Pacem in Terris" surrounding the world. A vigorous interest in taking positive action to realize this ideal is evident everywhere in this country. On the international scene, Canada is well represented on truce commissions and at disarmament negotiations. She is active in United States Nations programmes, such as keeping peace in the Gaza Strip, and gives full support to the Colombo Plan. Canadian troops have served and are serving in United Nations peace-keeping operations around the world. The technology of civilization will not enrich mankind as it should until peace has provided the necessary environment. No country believes this more sincerely than does Canada, and no country is more willing than Canada to expend every effort to achieve it. Canada realizes full well the importance of peace, and Canada believes that an honourable state of peace is possible. This is the goal for which she strives.



United
May 14/64

Floral Emblem Series

Designed by Harvey Thomas Prosser

With this stamp, the Canada Post Office introduces its first major series of postal issues leading up to the 100th anniversary of Confederation. It is intended to issue, before the year of Canada's birthday, a stamp showing the floral emblems and armorial bearings of each province and territory - a possible total of thirteen different stamps. To introduce the series is the Maple Leaf stamp, symbolizing the whole of Canada, and this will be followed by the stamps of the ten provinces and the northern territories. The stamp which is the third in the programme for 1964, shows three red maple leaves, joined on a single stem, on a blue background. This design, taken from the Arms of Canada, appears in the lower part of Canada's shield and is an integral part of the heraldic symbol for Canada itself. The design, as used in the postage stamp, is intended to express the idea of Canadian unity, with various parts and groups united in a common purpose. In 1920, the use of three maple leaves on a white field was approved by Order in Council as the official insignia of Canada. A blue background was added to the stamp as it is very difficult to recognize a white stamp against the background of a white envelope and, with the postal service turning more and more to the mechanical recognition and cancellation of stamps, it was necessary to design a stamp with a more sharply-contrasting background. The three maple leaves have appeared on Canadian postage stamps before. The Plains of Abraham stamp, issued in 1959, also featured three leaves and at that time was intended to show the British, the French and many other ethnic groups had fought and worked together to produce a united Canada. The words "United" and "Uni" on the present stamp emphasize this message.

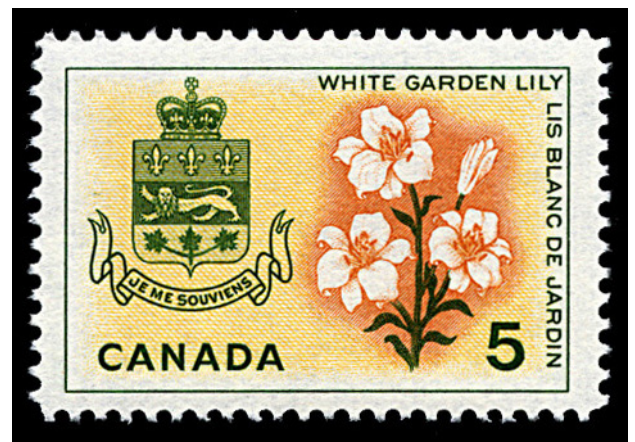


White Trillium, Ontario
June 30/64

Floral Emblem Series

Designed by Harvey Thomas Prosser
Picture engraved by Yves Baril
Lettering engraved by Gordon Mash

The white trillium of Ontario and the white garden lily of Quebec are the focal points in two new postage stamps to be issued on June 30th by the Canada Post Office. The new issues are the first of a series that will, during the next three years, illustrate the provincial flowers of all ten Canadian provinces. Sharing the stamp design with the official floral emblems are the armorial bearings of the two provinces. Those of Ontario show a cross of St. George in the upper section and three maple leaves on a single stem in the lower part. The shield is flanked by animals indigenous to the province. At the bottom is a scroll bearing the motto "Ut incepit fidelis sic permanet" - Let him remain faithful to his origins. The stamps bearing these designs are being rendered in three-colour printing by a combination of offset lithography and steel-line engraved intaglio printing. It is anticipated that all the stamps in the floral emblem series will be produced by this method. The Ontario and Quebec stamps were chosen as the first in the floral series as these two provinces, along with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, were the first to enter Confederation in 1867. Stamps depicting the official flowers and armorial bearings of these two Maritime provinces are planned for 1965, as well as those of several other provinces. In addition to being the two largest and most populous provinces of Canada, Ontario and Quebec have played major roles in the development of the Canadian nation. Founded in the 18th Century by explorers from France, Quebec maintains its French traditions of language and culture. Basically English in origin, Ontario was settled and developed much later than its sister province. Together, the two were known as the "Province of Canada" and separately as Upper Canada and Lower Canada. It was political leaders from these provinces who, at Charlottetown in 1864, persuaded representatives of the Maritime Provinces to expand their idea of a union of all the British colonies in North America to a greater Confederation, a union which was achieved by the British North America Act of 1867 and which led to the Canadian nation of today.



White Garden Lily, Quebec
June 30/64

Floral Emblem Series

Designed by Harvey Thomas Prosser
Picture engraved by Yves Baril
Lettering engraved by Gordon Mash

The white trillium of Ontario and the white garden lily of Quebec are the focal points in two new postage stamps to be issued on June 30th by the Canada Post Office. The new issues are the first of a series that will, during the next three years, illustrate the provincial flowers of all ten Canadian provinces. The armorial bearings of the Province of Quebec are a shield showing fleur-de-lys in the upper section, a lion in the middle, and three maple leaves in the lower section. The design is completed by a crown at the top and the motto "Je me souviens" - I remember, at the bottom. The stamps bearing these designs are being rendered in three-colour printing by a combination of offset lithography and steel-line engraved intaglio printing. It is anticipated that all the stamps in the floral emblem series will be produced by this method. The Ontario and Quebec stamps were chosen as the first in the floral series as these two provinces, along with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, were the first to enter the Confederation in 1867. Stamps depicting the official flowers and armorial bearings of these two Maritime provinces are planned for 1965, as well as those of several other provinces. In addition to being the two largest and most populous provinces of Canada, Ontario and Quebec have played major roles in the development of the Canadian nation. Founded in the 18th Century by explorers from France, Quebec maintains its French traditions of language and culture. Basically English in origin, Ontario was settled and developed much later than its sister province. Together, the two were known as the "Province of Canada" and separately as Upper Canada and Lower Canada. It was political leaders from these provinces who, at Charlottetown in 1864, persuaded representatives of the Maritime Provinces to expand their idea of a union of all the British colonies in North America to a greater Confederation, a union which was achieved by the British North America Act of 1867 and which led to the Canadian nation of today.



Charlottetown Conference, 1864-1964
July 29/64

Based on a design by Ephrum Philip Weiss
Designed by Harvey Thomas Prosser
Lettering engraved by Donald J. Mitchell
Picture engraved by Yves Baril

This stamp commemorates the historic meeting at Charlottetown, P.E.I., which lasted from September 1 to September 9, 1864, and which was the first of a number of steps which led to the creation of the Canadian nation in 1867. The meeting at Charlottetown was to have been attended by delegates from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The object was to discuss a political union of the three Maritime provinces, a project for which there was not a great deal of enthusiasm at that time. Interest in the Conference increased, however, when it was learned that the Provinces of Canada - now Ontario and Quebec - had asked permission to send a representation. As a result, the Maritimers delayed until eight leading political figures from the central provinces arrived in Charlottetown to advocate a wider union of all the British colonies in North America. The delegates were most persuasive and in the outcome, they succeeded in convincing the Maritimers to attend a later conference to be held in Quebec. At this conference, details of the proposed union were to be discussed. From the Charlottetown Conference, and from the later Conference at Quebec, emerged the points of agreement on which the British North America Act was based. This became the basis of Canada's constitutional government in 1867. The stamp illustrates the new Fathers of Confederation Memorial which has been constructed in Charlottetown to mark the centenary of the historic meeting. At the left is the Provincial Building, site of the original conference. The new complex contains many public buildings including a library and an auditorium, all of modern design in contrast with the traditional structure of the Provincial Building immediately adjacent to it. The stamp was detailed and engraved by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, based on suggestions put forward by Philip Weiss of Ottawa, designer of many Canadian postage stamps.



Québec Conference, 1864
September 9/64

Designed by Ephrum Philip Weiss
Picture engraved by Yves Baril
Lettering engraved by Donald J. Mitchell

This postage stamp is issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the historic conference at Quebec at which many basic agreements were reached which subsequently led to Confederation in 1867. The conference followed by a month an earlier gathering at Charlottetown P.E.I., where some agreement had been reached on the principal of a federal union of British colonies in North America. The Quebec meeting lasted from October 10 to October 27 and resulted in the formulation of Seventy-Two Resolutions which were drawn up as an outline for the proposed union. These resolutions eventually formed the basis of the British North America Act of 1867, Canada's written Constitution. The Quebec Conference was attended by 33 delegates from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and what is now Ontario and Quebec. The conference successfully faced many complex economic and political problems. The resolutions of the conference were accepted warmly by the Colonial Office in London. They were passed without difficulty in the central provinces but some persuasion was required to achieve their acceptance in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland decided against entering the union at that time. The stamp commemorating this historic meeting was designed by Philip Weiss of Ottawa and is printed by the steel intaglio process in two colours by the Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd.



Royal Visit, 1964
October 5/64

Based on a photograph by Anthony Buckley
Designed by Harvey Thomas Prosser
Portrait engraved by Yves Baril
Lettering engraved by Donald J. Mitchell

The latest Royal Visit stamp to be issued by the Canada Post Office honours the visit of Her Majesty to Charlottetown, P.E.I. and to Quebec City in October of this year. The stamp will go on sale October 5th. Queen Elizabeth plans to visit the two cities to commemorate the famous conferences of 1864 which led to the passing of the British North America Act of 1867, Canada's constitution. Special stamps commemorating these conferences have already been announced by the Canada Post Office. The new stamp will be of the large size in a vertical format. It will depict a portrait of Her Majesty from a photograph by Anthony Buckley of London, England. The words Postes-Canada-Postage and the denomination complete the design of the stamp. As is customary in special stamps issued to commemorate Royal Visits, no other wording will appear on the stamp. The issue is of the five cent denomination. The Canada Post Office customarily issues commemorative stamps to mark the visits to this country of the reigning Sovereign. This latest issue shows Her Majesty in a seated position, wearing a simple white gown and a tiara. The stamp will be printed in purple by the steel engraving intaglio process. Complementary design of the stamp is by the Canadian Bank Note Company of Ottawa.



Family
October 14/64

Designed by Harvey Thomas Prosser
Picture engraved by Allan Alexander Carswell
Lettering engraved by Gordon Mash

The stamps illustrated on this folder are the first special Christmas issues in Canadian postal history. They will go on sale October 14th and will remain in use during the Christmas season. The stamps, which will be printed by the steel engraving intaglio process, will show a family group of a man, a woman, and two children in silhouette, walking off towards a Christmas star in a typical Canadian winter scene. The design is intended to express the feeling of Christmas as a religious and family occasion, and at the same time to portray the scene in a Canadian environment. It is also meant to tie in with the study of the family's place in contemporary Canadian life which was held last summer under the sponsorship of the Governor General and Madame Vanier. Although Canada produced a stamp bearing the words "Xmas 1898" in 1898, the 1964 issues are the first Canadian postage stamps intended especially for use on Christmas mails. The three cent denomination is the stamp used for unsealed Christmas greeting cards, and the five cent value is the usual rate for first class or sealed letters. Both stamps will be the regular or small size, similar to general issue postage stamps. The five cent issue will be in blue, as are most firstclass rate stamps issued in Canada, and the three cent denomination will be in red. A total of 100 million five cent and 300 million three cent stamps will be printed. The stamps will be on sale at all Canadian post offices. The design selected was one of dozens of sketches submitted by leading Canadian artists and designers. It was created by the Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd., who also engraved and printed the stamps.

Articles Urgently Needed



Jet Aircraft
March 11/64



Jet Aircraft
July 15/64



Jet Aircraft
November 18/64

Designed by Harvey Thomas Prosser
Picture engraved by Yves Baril
Lettering engraved by Gordon Mash

This new regular issue seven cent stamp, designed primarily for air mail letters to the United States, is the first Canadian postage stamp issue of 1964. It will replace the famous blue "Canada Goose" design which has been in use since 1952. More than 163,000,000 of the blue goose issues have been sold over the past twelve years, an average of some 13,000,000 stamps per year. The design of the new seven cent issue shows a modern inter-city jet aircraft taking off from a Canadian airport. The stamp is in blue similar to the Canada goose issue, and is of the intermediate size. The aircraft pictured in the new stamp is a composite of many modern short and long range jets and is not intended to represent any specific make or model. The airport buildings pictured in the stamp are patterned after the structure at Ottawa's International Air Terminal at Uplands which was opened to the public in 1960. The "blue goose", a very popular stamp with philatelists around the world, is being retired primarily because of the introduction last autumn of a new 15 cent postage stamp which also shows Canada geese in flight. It is not normal to maintain in use two regular issue stamps portraying similar subjects. In addition, the 12 year life of the blue goose issue is considered a normal term and the design becomes due for replacement. The stamp, designed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, bears a flight motif. However, it is not specifically an air mail stamp. It will remain in stock and on sale for an indefinite period.

8¢ on 7¢ Surcharge

It was announced by the Hon. John R. Nicholson, Postmaster General, that effective July 15, 1964, the rate of air mail postage to the United States is to be increased to eight cents for the first ounce and six cents for each additional ounce. This represents an increase of one cent per ounce on the present rate and compares to a straight eight cents per ounce for the United States air mail rate to Canada. Increased cost of mail handling was the reason cited by the Postmaster General for the raise in rates. To facilitate this change in rate, the present stock of seven cent aircraft design postage stamps will be overprinted with the numeral eight. This

overprinted stamp will go on sale July 15. The design for the seven cent aircraft stamp will be re-worked to become an eight cent issue, and will be released when stocks of the overprinted stamp have been exhausted.

8¢

This stamp is the first eight cent issue Canada has produced since September 16th, 1946. It is the "child of necessity" in that a stamp of this denomination became mandatory when Canada increased the rate of Air Mail to the United States to eight cents for the first ounce and six cents for each additional ounce on July 15th, 1964. In addition to facilitating the prepayment of Air Mail letters to the United States, this stamp will also be used for other purposes, such as parcel post and for first class letters weighing between, one and two ounces for delivery in Canada. The design of this stamp is the same as that of the seven cent regular issue which was released on March 11th, 1964, except that the numeral seven has been replaced by an eight. The Canadian Bank Note Company, which engraved and printed the seven cent issue, reworked the design to make this change. Between July 15th, when the rate change went into effect, and today, when the reworked stamp first appears, the Post Office Department has been providing an overprinted stamp with the seven defaced and an eight printed above it. The central feature of the design is a modern inter-city jet aircraft taking off from a Canadian terminal. The purpose in choosing this motif was the underscore the importance of aeroplanes and air travel in this country. Canada's centres of commerce and industry are scattered throughout the length of the land. The rapid communication of air travel is a vital link in the life of the country. Canada's northern land is rich in timber, minerals and hydro power, and is being rapidly developed. Such harnessing of natural resources to man's benefit would not be possible without the contribution of the aeroplane. The increasing importance of air transportation within our boundaries reflects the continued growth and expansion of Canada.