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Feature Article

Dinos of Canada. . . . . 74

Copies distributed: 119

We need articles on fresh, new topics! Typically the next two *Corgi Times* issues are late due to my commitment with the Unitrade catalogues (this issue is about three weeks late, by the way). We can have ‘on time’ issues if members submitted articles! The easiest way to promote your specific field of collecting is to share your findings with other collectors.



\$5 Canada Flag Varieties  
See page 72

**Canada Post Picture Postage™**

Invitations sent out by Canada Post to selected individuals for the stamp unveiling of the Dinosaur stamps in April included a Picture Postage™ stamp applied to the envelope.



It is believed that this is the first time that Canada Post has used their own Picture Postage™ design on mailings from Canada Post.

The Picture Postage™ design includes the primary element from the Dinosaur booklet cover of 10 stamps released April 13 (see page 74 in this issue).



Thanks to ESG member Peter Butler for passing this image along.

**Canada Post flips to \$194M profit in 2014**

from CBC News on-line; March 27, 2015

In a year in which it overhauled its business, phased out home delivery in many areas and drastically hiked prices, Canada Post made \$194 million in profit before taxes last year, the Crown Corporation says.

The profit is a turnaround after 2013, a year in which the corporation posted a before-tax loss of \$125 million.

The postal service credited three things with its improved financial performance: more parcels shipped, higher stamp prices, and lower costs from employee benefits.

Canada Post shipped \$1 billion worth of parcels in Canada last year, the first time that’s happened. When international parcels are included, total revenue jumped to \$1.5 billion and volumes increased by seven million pieces compared to 2013, thanks in part to a very successful holiday season.

The company’s core mail delivery business continued to shrink however, a continuing trend in recent years.

Canada Post delivered 5.2 per cent less mail or 214 million pieces, compared to 2013’s level.

All in all, Canada Post now delivers 28 per cent less mail than it did in 2006 — that’s 1.4 billion fewer pieces of mail.

## 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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## Canada Post News

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

### ► 2015/01 Quarterly Pack

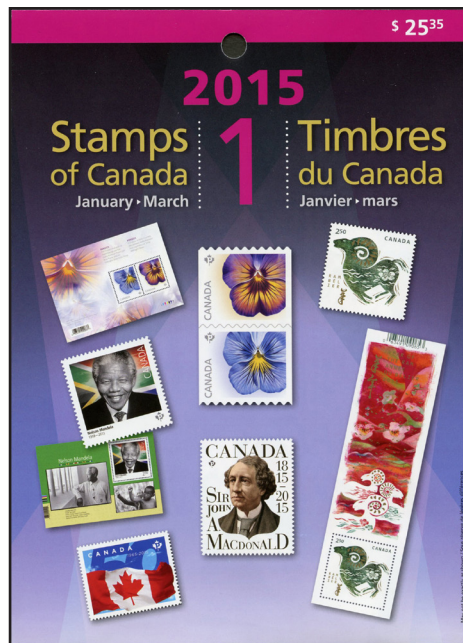
The first quarterly pack of 2015 was made available in mid-April. It is advertised as having the stamps issued from January through March.

Since there was no postal rate increase this year, this quarterly pack is a ‘lowly’ \$25.35 compared with other quarter one packs.

### ► Stuck on Stamps 2015 # 1

The first *Stuck on Stamps* package for 2015, 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 eleventh such *Stuck on Stamps* pack that Canada Post has released (they started in 2012).



## Corgi Times

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## Study Group Business

❖ New member

[Your editor will be attending the Royal 2015 stamp show in London, ON from May 22–24. Please say 'hello' if you spot me.]

## 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.

2015

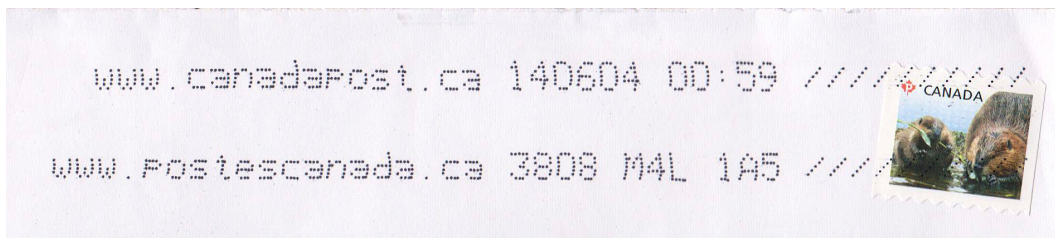
**BNAPEX 2015:** Sep 11–13, 2015 in Niagara Falls, ON

## Can a Jet Spray Cancel be a SOTN?

by: Robin Harris

In the days of circular date stamp cancellations, finding a sock-on-the-nose (SOTN) circular date stamp (CDS) cancel on any stamp was always a joy. These types of cancels would show the place and date of mailing, all on a single stamp.

When the jet spray cancel became the norm, the collecting of CDS cancels on stamps and the more elusive SOTN cancel went by the wayside (darn).



Jet spray cancel

Is it possible to find a stamp that has a jet spray cancel with a 'date stamp'? One can sometimes find a single stamp with a portion of the date or time, or perhaps a portion of the cancelling machine's postal code.

Illustrated here is an example of a small-size definitive that has been cancelled with a jet spray cancel, showing both the time and most of the postal code ... very difficult to find.

This is nearly a "sock-on-the-nose" type cancel from days long gone.



SOTN CDS



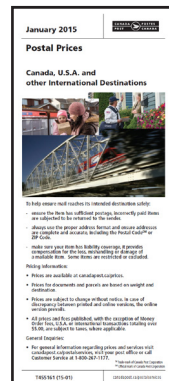
SOTN JSC (Jet Spray Cancel)

## Postal Prices Pamphlets

Canada Post's "Postal Prices Fanfolds" (postal rate pamphlets) are apparently no longer being printed and distributed at Canada Post outlets. You must go on-line and print your own.

I was able to find links to the three 'fanfolds' (Canada, USA, International) at:

<https://www.canadapost.ca/tools/pg/prices/default-e.asp>



# Canada Post 2015 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 Ram <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent™ (85¢) pane of 25</li> <li>• \$2.50, self-adhesive booklet pane of 6</li> <li>• \$2.50 souvenir sheet</li> <li>• \$2.50 (Ram) and 1.85 (Horse) "transitional" souvenir sheet</li> <li>• \$30.00 uncut press sheet of 12 souvenir sheets</li> <li>• \$2.50 postal cards (one of each design)</li> </ul>	2801 2803 2802 2802a
Jan 11	Sir John A. Macdonald <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> </ul>	2804
Jan 30	Nelson Mandela <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> <li>• \$2.50 gummed souvenir sheet of 1</li> </ul>	2806 2805
Feb 15	Canada Flag 50th anniversary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> <li>• \$2.50 self-adhesive souvenir sheet of 1</li> <li>• \$2.50 postal card</li> <li>• \$115.00 uncut press sheet of 20 souvenir sheets and 3 stamps</li> </ul>	
Mar 2	Pansies (2 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> <li>• Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive roll of 50</li> <li>• \$1.70 gummed souvenir sheet of 2</li> <li>• \$2.50 postal cards (one of each design)</li> </ul>	
Apr 8	Canadian Photography (7 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> <li>• \$1.20, self-adhesive booklet of 6</li> <li>• \$2.50, self-adhesive booklet of 6</li> <li>• \$4.20 gummed souvenir sheet of 3</li> <li>• \$3.75 gummed souvenir sheet of 4</li> <li>• \$2.50 postal cards (one of each design)</li> </ul>	
Apr 13	Dinosaurs (5 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> <li>• \$4.25 self-adhesive souvenir sheet of 5 (stamps with embossing)</li> <li>• \$34.00 uncut press sheet of 8 souvenir sheets (stamps with embossing)</li> </ul>	
May 2	Love Your Pet (5 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> <li>• \$4.25 gummed souvenir sheet of 5</li> </ul>	

## 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.

### WANTED

P Arctic Hare

### 2011 BABY WILDLIFE DEFINITIVE COILS

4 nibs left, right, left, right

Start strip of 4

4 nibs L, R, L, R narrow valley at left

Gutter, start, end, & plain strips of 4

\$1.03 Red Fox

4 nibs left, right, left, right

Gutter, start, end, & plain strips of 4

4 nibs L, R, L, R narrow valley at left

Gutter, start, end, & plain strips of 4

\$1.25 Canada Geese

4 nibs R, L, R, L narrow peak at right

Start strip of 4

\$1.75 Polar Bear

4 nibs R, L, R, L narrow peak at right

Start strip of 4

*For a full description of these 'nib' varieties see Corgi Times March-April 2011, page 72.*

Even if you have only one of these items for sale contact Dudley Nash: [dpnash@sympatico.ca](mailto:dpnash@sympatico.ca)

# New Centennial Booklet Find

by: Doug Karns

Centennial specialists have long known that three booklets from the series exist with partial security numbers printed on the tab. The booklets reported to date and listed in McCann's are BK58, BK59, and BK62. While none of these three booklet varieties are easy to locate, BK58 would be considered the least rare, followed by BK59 and then BK62.

While surfing eBay for booklet varieties, I came across a listing for BK62 with the partial numbers printed on the tab. The scan included with the listing was of a low resolution but the partial numbers were clearly visible so I took the plunge and made an offer which the seller accepted.



Upon arrival, I opened the booklet and found the partial security numbers to be quite bold and clear but the inside cover had a wax coating and the perforations were 12.4 x 11.9. BK62 is only perforated 9.9 x 9.9 and has no wax coating on the inside cover. BK65 contains the same 4 x 6 cent pane as BK62 and was issued at the same time, but it is known with and without the wax coating in the inside cover and is only perforated 12.4 x 11.9. Thus, what was listed and sold as BK62 with partial security numbers on the selvage was really a previously unreported BK65!

The booklet is in good but not perfect condition as the dextrine gum shows some minor gum disturbance and a partial fingerprint. Nonetheless, I have searched the Centennial Study Group newsletters, and the McCann and Unitrade catalogues and I can find no mention of the existence of the variety previous to this find. I have attached a scan for your review and comment.

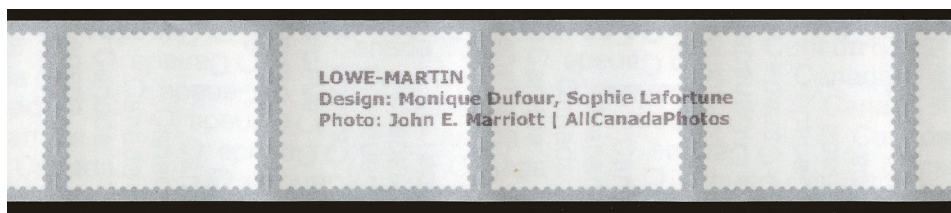


Security numbers on seldge of BK65

# \$1 Burrowing Owls "Scratch"

ESG member Andrew Chung has passed along what appears to be a constant printing variety found along with the back printing on the \$1 Burrowing Owls definitive (Scott 2710) issued March 31, 2014.

The back printing text, which contains the printer, designer and photo credits, appears to be printed with a dot-matrix type pattern. The constant variety is a series of dots (or a line scratch) that is printed about 4mm below the text.



Bottom: variety with line scratch below back printing

# \$5 Canada Flag

by: Robin Harris

The 50th anniversary of Canada's Maple Leaf flag was commemorated with the release of two stamps on February 15. A Permanent™ stamp (face value of 85¢) in a booklet of 10, and a \$5 souvenir sheet were issued.

An uncut press sheet containing 23 examples of the \$5 stamp was also released, with a very small quantity of just 1,000 sheets. Illustrated here (Fig. 1) is a pre-release image from Canada Post's on-line shopping cart:

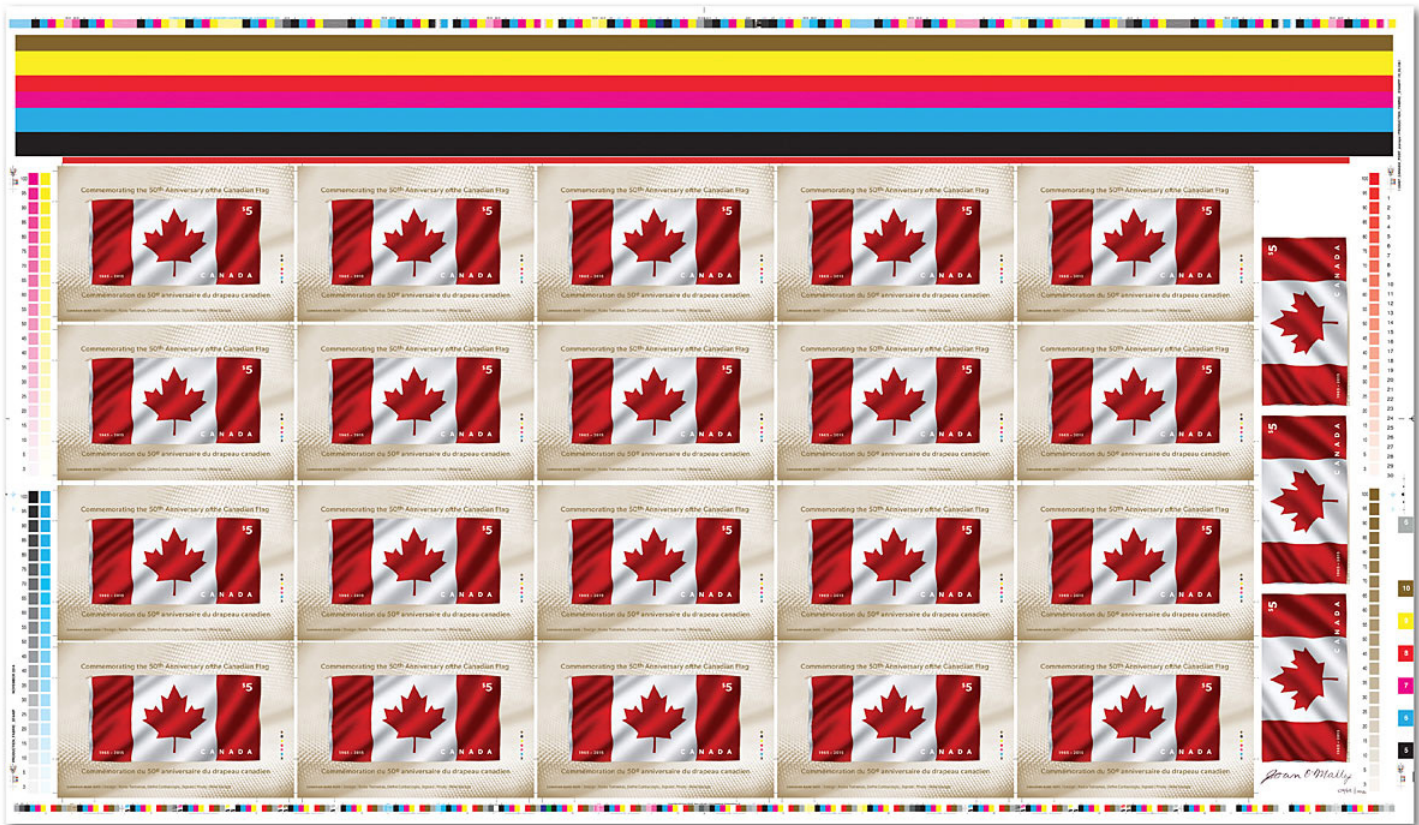


Fig. 1 Pre-issue image of \$5 Canada Flag press sheet (from Canada Post on-line store)

On the press sheet, notice that 20 of the panes include the full souvenir sheet while 3 of the 'panes' are only the \$5 stamp itself (the three at the right side rotated 90 degrees). That is significant as this produced two different collectable varieties.

This new \$5 stamp is the first fabric-printed stamp by Canada Post. Is this too significant? Certainly. Fabric, by its very nature, has a certain inherent built-in pattern. A closer look at the printed souvenir sheet shows a *horizontal* pattern in the white area of the flag. (Fig. 2)

However, the fabric orientation of the three vertically-oriented stamps on the right side of the press sheet shows a *vertical* pattern in the white area of the flag. (Fig. 3)

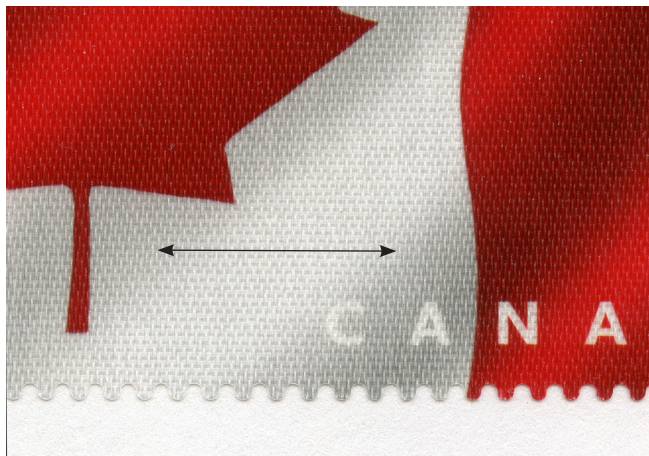


Fig. 2 Detail from stamp showing 'horizontal' oriented pattern in white printed area of flag.



Fig. 3 Detail from stamp used on the first day cover showing 'vertical' oriented pattern in white printed area of flag.

Those three vertically-oriented stamps from the right side of the press sheet were made specifically for the Official First Day Covers. (Fig. 4) These are unique varieties of which only 3,000 mint examples (1,000 uncut press sheets times 3 per sheet = 3,000), and 13,000 used (for OFDC) can exist.



Fig. 4 \$5 Flag Official First Day Cover

The uncut press sheets were being offered on eBay even before the stamps were released. The original cost of the press sheet was \$115. They sold out well before the date of release. Sales on eBay have been in the US\$200–270 range. (the exchange rate is around 20% these days so that makes it about C\$240–325 range).

# Dinos of Canada

Canada Post released a set of “Dinos of Canada” Permanent™ stamps on April 13, 2015. The philatelic products included:

- \* set of five self-adhesive stamps issued in a booklet of 10 (\$8.50)
- \* set of five self-adhesive stamps, with embossing, in a souvenir sheet of 5 (\$4.25)
- \* uncut press sheet of eight souvenir sheets (\$34.00)



## Extended designs

By using self-adhesive paper with serpentine die cutting, the designer was able to ‘extend’ the design of the dinosaur ‘outside’ of the square-shaped stamp (as used on four of the stamps). The designs also appear to ‘burst’ out of the stamps. This idea was also incorporated into the booklet cover where the eye of a dinosaur appears to be glaring menacingly at you.

## Notched tagging

As has been done in the past, anytime coloured ink is applied near the perforations/die cutting, the hidden tagging element is ‘notched’. That is, the tagging compound, which is printed last during the printing process, cannot be printed over top of another ink colour.

This notched tagging and the different placement of the five stamps on the left and right side of the booklet pane result in a couple of uniquely identifiable stamps (see images on next page). For collectors of used stamps, these tagging differences are just what one is hoping for.



Souvenir sheet (embossing not apparent in the image)





Tag fully notched at left side



Tag on 'perf' tips at left side



Tag on 'perf' tips at left side



Tag fully notched at left side



Tag fully notched at left side



Tag on 'perf' tips at left side



Tag fully notched at bottom



Tag on 'perf' tips at bottom

# The Canadian Stamp Perforation Change of 1962

In the January-February 2013 *Corgi Times* (Vol 21, No 4) ESG member Julian Goldberg reported on the discovery of two different perforation gauges being found on a number of Canadian stamps printed in 1962. Old perfs of 11.95 and new perfs of 11.85 exist on a select number of stamps printed from that time period.

It is believed that new perforation 11.85 started to appear sometime in 1962 with Scott number 399 issued on August 22, 1962. It was printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company (CBN) and it is the first and only commemorative postage stamp so far with both old perforation 12 (11.95) and new perforation 12 (11.85). This stamp helps to give an idea of the start date of new perforation 12 (11.85). Here is a summarized listing of the stamps that exist with the old and new perfs.

Scott #	Description	Plate #	Old (11.95)	New (11.85)
320	7¢ Canada Goose	1-2	most	some
321	\$1 Totem Pole	1-2	most	some
334	50¢ Textile	1	most	some
		2	all	—
338	2¢ Wilding	1-19	all	—
		20	—	all
340	4¢ Wilding	1-18	all	—
		19	most	some
343	15¢ Gannet	1-3	all	—
		4	most	some
351	10¢ Inuk & Kayak	1-2	all	—
		3-4	most	some
		5	—	all
362	20¢ Paper Industry	1-3	all	—
		4	some	most
363	25¢ Chemical	1	most	some
		2	all	—
399	5¢ Victoria Centenary	1	most	some
402a	2¢ Cameo		some	most
404a	4¢ Cameo		most	some
405b	5¢ Cameo		some	most
405p			most	some
411	\$1 Exports	1	most	some
J15	1¢ postage due	1	most	some
J16	2¢ postage due	1	all	—
		2	most	some
J16B	3¢ postage due	1	most	some
J17	4¢ postage due	1	most	some
J18	5¢ postage due	1	most	some
J19	6¢ postage due	1	most	some
J20	10¢ postage due	1	most	some



# Selected Philatelic Firsts For Canada Post (Part 2)

by: Paul Smith

continued from the January–February 2015 *Corgi Times*

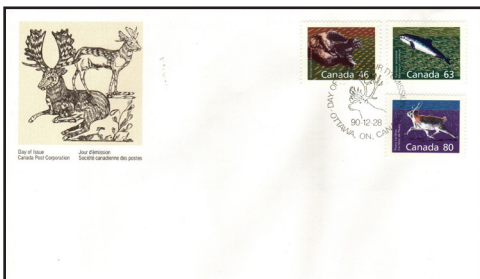
## Official First Day Covers (OFDC)

Prior to December 28, 1990, a new series of stamps had a separate OFDC for each stamp if different stamp denominations were issued in the set.

Three of the twelve stamps in the 1998-1990 Mammal Definitives series were issued on December 28, 1990.

It was a first for Canada when these first three different denomination stamps were affixed to a single OFDC.

The three stamps were the 46 cent Wolverine [SC 1172A], the 63 cent Harbour Porpoise [SC 1176] and the 80 cent Peary Caribou [SC 1180].



Canada issued a pane of twelve “Canada Day: Provincial and Territorial Parks” stamps [SC 1483a] on June 30, 1993.

For the first time, three OFDCs were produced, each having a different block of four of the twelve stamps attached. As another Canadian first, all three OFDCs were sold together for \$5.95 in a sealed, clear plastic protective cover. Although the face value was indicated as \$5.91, the true face value was only \$5.16 (12 x 43 cents).



## Issuance Errors

Stamp production errors and varieties are sought after by some philatelists/collectors.

When Canada issued the second set of John James Audubon Birds on May 14, 2004, the two OFDCs [SC 2039a and SC

2040] were the first to be produced with an incorrect date. The erroneous date of May 21, 2004 was not corrected by a replacement OFDC with the correct date.



## Post-error Issuance Corrected Reprints

As mentioned previously, Canada Post issued the two John James Audubon OFDCs with an incorrect date which was not subsequently corrected by a reprint.

However, there have been two noted issues where Canada Post subsequently re-issued the corrected versions.

The 45 cent Migratory Wildlife issue of August 15, 1995 [SC 1566a] illustrated the Monarch Butterfly, the Belted Kingfisher, the Northern Pintail and the Hoary Bat. The Belted Kingfisher stamp [SC 1564] had the French language word “faune” incorrectly spelled “aune”. The set was re-issued on September 26, 1995 with “faune” spelled correctly [SC 1567].



The Permanent domestic rate (52 cent) Lighthouse booklet issue [SC 2253i] of December 27, 2007 had the Pachena Point Lighthouse image reversed due to a ‘flipped’ image supplied to Canada Post.

The issue was produced in ten and thirty stamp booklets with the five different lighthouses se-tenant in each row. The original Pachena Point Lighthouse is on the far right of the strip.

Canada Post re-issued the set on May 1, 2008 with the corrected image [SC 2253B], but only in the ten stamp booklet.

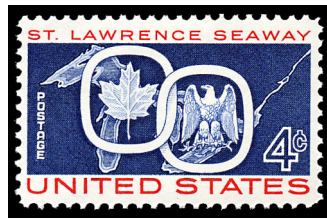


### Joint Issues

On several occasions, Canada has jointly issued stamps in conjunction with other nations. On the same date, both countries issued identical imaged and sized stamps with the exceptions of the postal rate value and country of issuance's name and inscriptions in their respective official languages. At other times, the two nations' stamps marked only the subject matter.

### Identical Images

Canada and the United States of America jointly issued identical stamps on June 26, 1959 (SC 387 and SC 1131 respectively) to commemorate the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway construction project.



On April 20, 1984, France [SC 1923] and Canada [SC 1011] jointly issued identical stamps commemorating the 450th anniversary of Jacques Cartier's first voyage to Canada. Both versions were printed by Imprimerie des Timbres-poste France.



Canada's Waterton Lakes National Park and Ireland's Killarney National Park were designated as Biosphere Reserves by UNESCO in 1970 and recognized by joint issues of identical stamps on April 22, 2005. Canada's [SC 2106a] and Ireland's se-tenant pairs were used on joint Official First Day Covers. Canada's souvenir sheet [SC 2106b] presented the se-tenant stamps in reverse order to that of Ireland's souvenir sheet [SC 1611-1612].



### Similar Images

Canada and the United States of America jointly issued similar-in-concept pane stamps on June 26, 1984 [SC 1015 and SC 2091] to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Both stamps were also presented on joint Official First Day Covers.

Australia and Canada [SC 1779] jointly issued similar-in-concept pane stamps celebrating the sailing ship "Marco Polo" on March 19, 1999. The combination souvenir sheet [SC 1779a] with the 85 cent Australian and 46 cent Canadian stamps were sold by Canada Post for \$1.25.



### Universal Product Code (UPC)

Starting with the "The Royal Canadian Legion" [SC 1926] issue of November 11, 2001, Canada added a universal product code to all of its philatelic products.



Its dual purpose was conformity to other stamp-issuing nations and to electronically assist Canada Post's internal inventory control system. By scanning a product's UPC, the local postal outlet tells the inventory system that a complete coil roll, complete booklet or pane is indicated. There is no provision for the sale of partial rolls or booklets. However, individual pane stamps can be entered into the system, unless specifically prohibited by Canada Post.

Canada Post instructed all of its own outlets and philatelic-retail partners that individual stamps could no longer be sold if the product had a UPC.

This was the start of Canada Post's intentional or accidental decline in stamp collector sales as many collectors would not/could not purchase complete rolls or booklets to attain one stamp for a collection.

Neither collectors nor the general public could buy a single stamp from a roll or booklet. The National Philatelic Centre does sell corner blocks from panes, complete panes, souvenir sheets, complete booklets and either 4 or 10 stamp coil stamps from rolls, but no singles. Postal customers can only buy complete rolls of stamps or complete booklets, and, if the local postmaster allows, single or multiple stamps from panes.

(to be continued...)

## Beaver Coil Untagged Error

ESG member Andrew Chung reports the finding of an *untagged* 'Beavers' coil stamp (Scott 2711) on cover.



Unfortunately, but as is quite common nowadays, the stamp was not cancelled. However, the VES barcoding on the reverse of the cover indicates that the envelope was processed 'FE 28 M' (the M indicates it is the South Central letter processing plant in Toronto).

This is the first report of an untagged error in quite sometime.

Excluding untagged errors due also to missing colour errors, the last untagged stamp I show on the Del Peters On-Line Tagging Catalogue ([www.adminware.ca/tagging](http://www.adminware.ca/tagging)) is the 45¢ Confederation Bridge stamp issued some 18 years ago (May 31, 1997; Scott 1645).

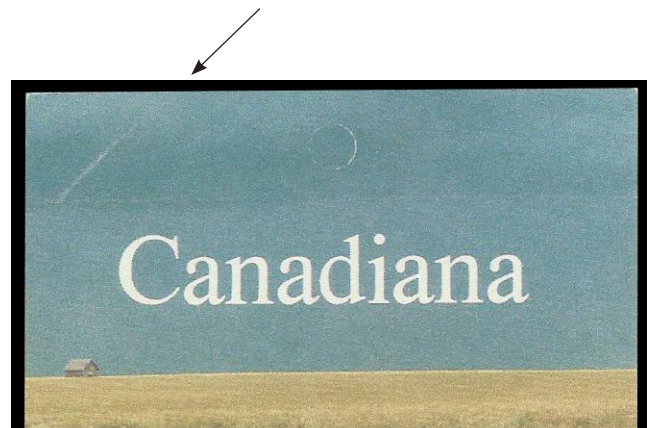


## Constant flaw on BK114?

ESG member John Kevern notes that he has found three examples of what is most likely a constant flaw on the booklet cover of BK114, the 39c Flag over Prairie self-adhesive stamp.



The flaw looks like a diagonal scratch near the upper left corner of the cover. The flaw has only been seen on the cover design where the building illustrated in the background (along the horizon) is at the left side of the cover.



## It seems like Yesterday – 50 Years ago

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

1965, compared to previous years, was a busy year. The eleven commemoratives and two Christmas stamps that were issued, which included the continuation of a three-year Floral Emblem Series, had a total face value of 63¢.

### The 1965 Commemoratives



Mayflower, Nova Scotia  
February 3/65



Purple Violet, New Brunswick  
February 3/65

#### Floral Emblem Series

Designed by Harvey Thomas Prosser

Picture engraved by Yves Baril

Lettering engraved by Gordon Mash

Along with the present provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were the first of the British North American colonies to unite and bring about the Confederation, known as Canada. The two new stamps being issued by the Post Office to commemorate this historic fact, continue the floral emblem series of postage stamps, scheduled for issue between now and Canada's Centennial year of 1967. In September 1864, at Charlottetown, delegates from the Maritime Provinces met with a view to forming a Maritime union. While in session, they were joined by delegates from what is now Ontario and Quebec and union of all the British North American provinces was considered. The Quebec Conference followed later in the same year when the Seventy-Two Resolutions, the basis for Canada's Constitution, were drafted for presentation to the British Government.

The stamp honouring Nova Scotia shows the Arms and the Floral Emblem of that Province, the trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens* L.), more commonly known as the Mayflower. This flower was officially adopted by the Province in 1901, although as far back as 1825, it was used as a decorative motif on the front page of the "Nova Scotian" and on the buttons of the Nova Scotia Militia. It is interesting to note that the Mayflower also appeared on a series of postage stamps issued by Nova Scotia during the period 1851 to 1853.

In 1936, the purple violet (*Viola cucullata*) was officially adopted by New Brunswick as the floral emblem of that province. Instrumental in the choice of this flower as the official provincial emblem were the Women's Institute, the school children and the Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Murray MacLaren.

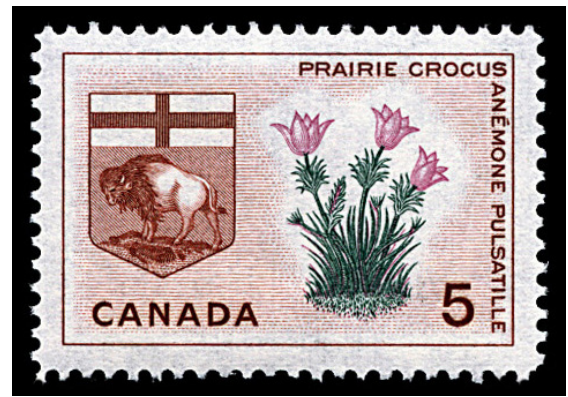
The two stamps are being printed by a combination of the intaglio process with complementary colour work done by the offset process using hand engraved masters for the original plates. This combination of printing methods is relatively new to Canadian postage stamps. It was used for the Peace stamp and the floral emblem stamps of Ontario and Quebec. The stamps are being engraved and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited of Ottawa based on drawings supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



International Co-operation Year, 1965  
March 3/65

Designed by Harvey Thomas Prosser  
Picture engraved by Yves Baril  
Lettering engraved by Donald J. Mitchell

On November 21, 1963, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a resolution whereby the year 1965, the twentieth year of the establishment of the United Nations, would be designed as International Co-operation Year. The Assembly called upon all member countries to publicize the activities of international co-operation in which they were engaged and to draw up plans to promote the objectives of International Co-operation Year. Canada was a member of the preparatory committee for this project and is now a member of the United Nations Committee for I.C.Y. In the past few years, Canada has issued several postage stamps honouring United Nations activities and once again joins other member nations, this time in producing a special stamp to mark International Co-operation Year. The stamp shows two hands clasped, a symbol of international co-operation, surrounded by the United Nations Wreath. Canada's maple leaf is shown in a quadrangle symbolizing Canada as a link between other countries in the furtherance of international co-operation. Canadian projects in this field include the Canadian Mysore project, developed during the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, a library project in Tanganyika, the opening of International House for foreign students at the University of Toronto, and the establishment of reception and welfare services for other foreign students and trainees in 25 cities across Canada. In addition to these projects, the Canadian Committee will associate itself with the extension of programmes to provide material aid by helping organizations to increase the sending of food, clothing and medical supplies to benefit a number of countries. Canada will initiate new projects to collect machinery, technical equipment, film broadcasting equipment and art materials to be sent to foreign schools and institutions. It is also planned to increase the number of volunteers sent abroad under the auspices of the Canadian University Service Overseas and to develop and exchange opportunities. The Canada Post Office is proud to help this nation mark the achievements of international co-operation.



Prairie Crocus, Manitoba  
April 28/65



Dogwood, British Columbia  
April 28/65

#### Floral Emblem Series

Designed by Harvey Thomas Prosser  
Picture engraved by Yves Baril  
Lettering engraved by Donald J. Mitchell

These two new stamps honour the provincial flowers of the fifth and sixth provinces to enter Confederation. Manitoba in 1870 and British Columbia in 1871. These stamps continue the floral emblem series scheduled for issue between now and the Centennial Year of 1967. Like most parts of Canada, Manitoba was first explored along its principal rivers, the Red and Assiniboine. Fur was the prize and the two fur trading companies, the Hudson's Bay and the Northwest Company, fought bitterly for the right to exploit the rich prairie area west of the great Precambrian Shield. By 1821, a secondary industry in agriculture had sprung up with the establishment of a colony along the Red River by Scottish settlers led by Lord Selkirk. After many struggles and tribulations, the nucleus of the present Province of Manitoba was purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company by the Dominion Government and, in 1870, the province entered Confederation. The Prairie Crocus (*Pulsatilla ludoviciana*) was chosen as the official flower of Manitoba in 1906. As with most of the stamps in the floral emblem series, the Manitoba and British Columbia stamps are being printed in three colours, in a combination of offset and intaglio printing.



Sir Wilfred Grenfell  
June 9/65

Designed by Harvey Thomas Prosser  
Portrait and picture engraved by Yves Baril  
Lettering engraved by Gordon Mash

This stamp commemorates the 100th anniversary of the birth of Sir Wilfred Grenfell, British sailor, author and medical missionary who founded a series of hospitals, nursing stations and orphanages along the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts. Wilfred Grenfell was born at Parkgate, England, in 1865. He was educated at Oxford and London Hospital and, in 1889, he joined the Mission of Deep Sea Fishermen which fitted out a hospital ship serving fishermen in the north Atlantic trade. Grenfell came to the coast of Labrador in 1892 and spent the rest of his life serving its inhabitants. He cruised the coasts each year in his hospital ship, and, in 1912, he founded the King George V Seamen's Institute in St. John's. Sir Wilfred retired from active work in 1935, but continued to work to raise funds for his welfare projects in Newfoundland and Labrador. He wrote a score of books, mostly on Maritime subjects. He was made C.M.G. in 1906 and K.C.M.G. in 1927. The stamp itself illustrates Sir Wilfred at the height of his humanitarian activities. The stamp was designed and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited in steel line engraving and intaglio.



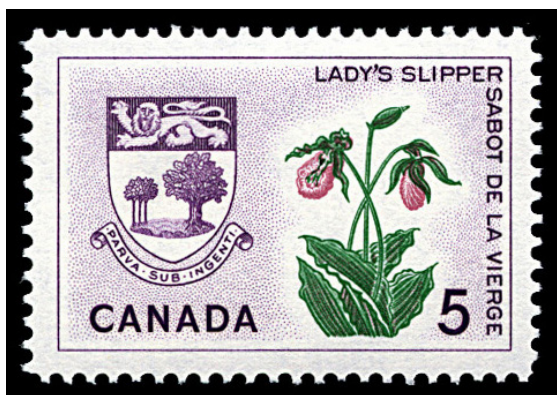
The National Flag  
June 30/65

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

On June 30, 1965 the day preceding Canada's national holiday, the Canada Post Office will issue a special postage stamp honouring the nation's new national flag. The first distinctive Canadian banner in the nation's history, the red and white maple leaf flag was first officially raised over the Peace Tower of the Houses of Parliament on February 15, 1965. It was raised simultaneously at noon of that day on government buildings, and private flagpoles across the nation and on Canadian embassies and high commissions around the world. The selection of Canada's national flag was made by a Committee of the House of Commons late in 1964, and the selection was approved by the House after a lengthy debate. The design was the result of study by many experts on heraldry and after winnowing and selection of hundreds of submissions from professional and amateur designers by the parliamentary flag committee. The new flag is in the proportions of two-to-one in the relationship of length to width. The central square of the flag is in white, dominated by an 11-point stylized maple leaf, and the end portions are bands of solid red, each one being one-half the width of the central square. The flag stamp will be printed in red and blue. The flag, central portion of the stamp, will be shown in red and white, flying on a mast in a moderate breeze. Background of the stamp will be blue. The stamp will be in the large size, horizontal format. It was designed and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd.

## Articles Urgently Needed





Lady's Slipper, Prince Edward Island  
July 21/65

#### Floral Emblem Series

Designed by Harvey Thomas Prosser  
Picture engraved by Allan Alexander Carswell

The stamp illustrated in this folder is the lady's slipper or moccasin flower (*Cypripedium acaule*), which was named official flower of the Province of Prince Edward Island by the provincial Legislature in March of 1965. The stamp is the seventh in the Canada Post Office series honouring the official flowers and coats of arms of the ten provinces and the two northern territories. Prince Edward Island was first sighted by the French navigator Jacques Cartier and was first settled by pioneers from France in 1719. Originally called Ile St. Jean, the island province was re-named Prince Edward Island in 1799 in honour of Edward, Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria. In 1864, representatives from the three British maritime colonies of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island met at the Island's capital of Charlottetown to discuss a regional union. There they met delegates from the Province of Canada (now Ontario and Quebec) and plans were put into motion for a second conference at Quebec which resulted eventually in the passing by the United Kingdom Parliament of the British North America Act of 1867, Canada's constitutional document. Prince Edward Island itself did not join the Canadian union until 1873. The stamp portrays, on the right, the lady's slipper or moccasin flower. The floral component of the stamp is printed by offset lithography, while the background and the provincial coat of arms, on the left, are printed by intaglio. Design and engraving of the stamp is by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited with assistance from the Public Airlines of Prince Edward Island and the Federal Department of Agriculture.



Churchill  
August 12/65

Designed by Ephrum Philip Weiss  
Based on a photograph by Yousuf Karsh

Sir Winston Churchill, Britain's great statesman and warrior who has had many associations with Canada, particularly as a member of the Canadian Privy Council, becomes one of the few persons who was neither a member of the Royal Family nor a Canadian to be commemorated by the issue of a Canadian postage stamp. In the course of his ninety years, Sir Winston guide the British nation through world conflict and achieved an untarnished reputation for statesmanship and eloquence. He was acclaimed the world over in the fields of journalism, writing and art. To the thousands who listened by their radios during the war years, he will be remembered by his words of resolution and strength that echoed his hope, his determination and his unflinching courage. The date of issue of this special stamp coincides with the 24th anniversary of the meeting of Sir Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt which resulted in the enunciation of the Atlantic Charter. The meeting took place in Placentia Bay, off the south-east coast of Newfoundland, on August 12, 1941. When Sir Winston passed away on January 24th, 1965, it marked the end of an era in which one person stood out and bore the weight of world history. The roaring voice, the gentle and sometimes cutting humour would no longer be heard, but in the minds of men around the world, Churchill and his accomplishments will continue to be remembered. The stamp, based on the famous "Roaring Lion" portrait by Yousuf Karsh, was designed by Phillip Weiss and is the first Canadian stamp to be printed by duotone lithography, a printing process particularly suited to this type of reproduction.



Inter-Parliamentary Union, 1965  
September 8/65

Designed by Phillips-Gutkin & Associates  
Picture engraved by Allan Alexander Carswell  
Lettering engraved by Gordon Mash

The stamp illustrated in this folder marks the first meeting in Canada of one of the world's oldest international parliamentary groups. The Inter-Parliamentary Union. This 75 nation conclave will be held in Ottawa from September 8 to 17. The Union is an international association of parliamentarians. It has as its aim the promotion of personal contacts between members of all Parliaments, with a view to uniting them in common action to secure and maintain the full participation of their States in the development of democratic institutions. The Union also aims to advance the work of international peace and co-operation. The Inter-Parliamentary Union dates back to 1889 when a group of British and French parliamentarians decided to hold periodically an "Inter-Parliamentary Conference for International Arbitration". The movement grew quickly and by 1894 a permanent organization had been set up with its own Statutes and Secretariat. Since that time, except for interruptions during two World Wars, the Union has functioned continuously, changing its methods and expanding its operations to meet new and changing circumstances. The Union has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and also maintains regular contact with other United Nations specialized agencies. The stamp represents the meeting place at Ottawa, signified by the Peace Tower, dominant feature of Canada's Parliament Buildings, on the left, and the worldwide implications of the Union, as shown by the globe at the upper right. The stamp was designed by Philips-Gutkin of Winnipeg, Manitoba. It is the first occasion on which this organization has designed a Canadian postal issue. Engraving and printing by the steel-line intaglio process is by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited.



Ottawa, 1865-1965  
September 8/65

Designed by Gerald Mathew Trotter  
Picture engraved by Yves Baril  
Lettering engraved by Gordon Mash

This stamp commemorates the final selection of Ottawa as the national capital of Canada, in October of 1865. The proclamation of the selection was the definitive act in a drama that had seen the national capital shift between Montreal, Toronto, Quebec and Kingston for many years and which had been responsible for cabinet shuffles, resignations and government crises. The 1865 decision was actually the second made in favour of Ottawa. In December, 1857, Queen Victoria had already named Ottawa as capital of the United Province of Canada, now Ontario and Quebec. The question of the location of the seat of government was raised again at the historic Quebec Conference of 1864 and it was decided that since a great deal of money was already invested in Ottawa governmental structures, the city on the Ottawa river should be confirmed as the capital. This halted speculation that the Parliament Buildings would be sold to a religious order. The selection of Ottawa was basically a compromise between the rival claims of Montreal and Toronto. It also had the advantage of being close to the St. Lawrence waterway, and was thought to be in an advantageous military position. A leading role was played in the selection of the city by Sir Edmund Head, Governor-in-Chief of Canada. The first Parliament Buildings were constructed by October 1865, and the first Parliament met in the city in June, 1866. The stamp, one of a series leading up to the Centenary of Canada in 1967, shows a view of the Parliament Buildings from the Ottawa River side as they appeared one hundred years ago. The stamp was designed by Gerald Trotter and engraved by the Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd.

Designed by Helen Roberta Fitzgerald  
Picture engraved by Yves Baril  
Lettering engraved by Donald J. Mitchell



Gifts of the Magi  
October 13/65



1965 is the second year in Canada's history that distinctive Christmas postage stamps have been issued. The first were released in 1964. The design is a symbolic and formal presentation of the traditional gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh. A blend of ancient symbolism in the presents and of a modern form of art in the stylized graphics was selected to underscore the continuing ideals and celebrations of Christmas. In Canada the Yuletide Season is a joyous one, a family holiday as well as a religious festival. Just at the three wise men journeyed to Bethlehem on that first Christmas almost two thousand years ago, so today children hang up their stockings with keen anticipation and friends exchange gifts in celebration of Christmas. The denominations of three cents and five cents are those most frequently used on Christmas cards and letters.