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Copies distributed: 128

Back Numbers Appear on Canadian Coil Rolls

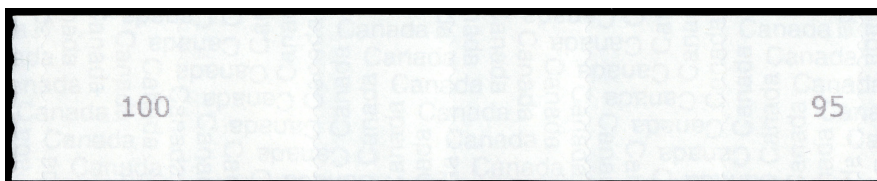
Two stamp issues have appeared with counting numbers on the back of the coil rolls. The Hydrangeas coil issue of March 1 (rolls of 50 stamps), and the current Permanent™ Beaver definitive (rolls of 100 stamps) have dot matrix-printed numbers placed every 5 stamps on the back of the rolls. The purpose is to give an indication to the user of the rolls just how many stamps are remaining in the roll. [An individual stamp removed from the backing paper does *not* show any number.]



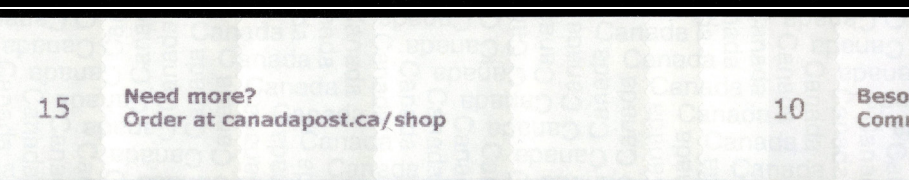
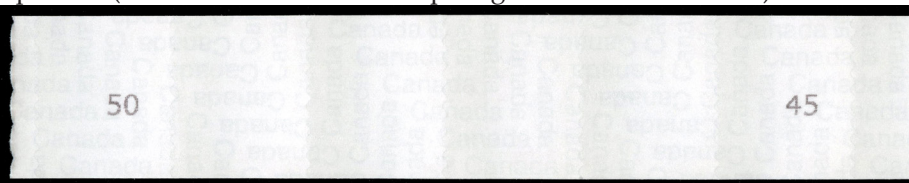
As one gets closer to the end of the roll, a message in both English and French appears to let the person know it is time to think about purchasing more stamps.

The start of the roll has the highest number (50 on the Hydrangeas stamps, and 100 on the Beaver definitive). The “Need more?/Order at canadapost.ca/shop” text in English appears at stamp number 15 remaining, and the equivalent message in French appears at stamp number 10 remaining.

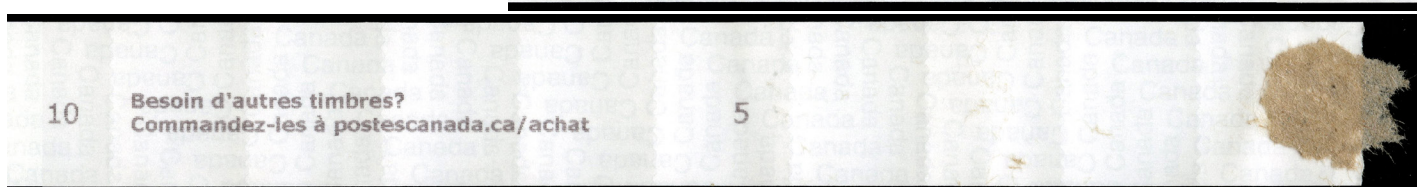
Here is the starter strip of the Permanent™ Beavers stamp (Scott 2711) that shows counting numbers 100 and 95.



Here are images, taken from the Hydrangeas stamps, of the counts at 50–45, 15–10, and 10 to the end of the roll where the remnants of the inner core tube are present (the end of the roll of stamps is glued to the inner core).



Star Trek on Canadian Stamps?
See page 68



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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Canada Post News

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

► Star Trek 50th Anniversary

Canada Post is getting in on the band wagon of the 50th Anniversary of the *Star Trek* television series. At least two stamps will be issued in the near future (perhaps at the World Stamp Show-NY 2016 International stamp show being held from May 28 to June 4?).

Here are two pre-issue stamp images that appeared on the Canada Post website in the last couple of days (about April 5th or so). This stamp issue should prove very popular with collectors and the general public.



► 2016 Commemorative Envelopes

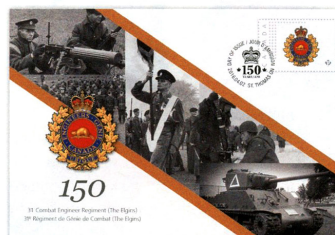
After a year off, Canada Post has unveiled four new commemorative envelopes (all were issued April 2). Here are the pre-issue images taken from the March-April 2016 *Details* magazine.

Remember and honour these four Canadian regiments as they mark 150 years of service.

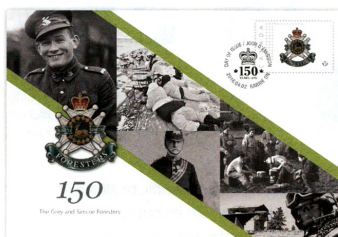
The Brockville Rifles



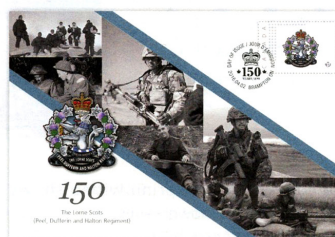
31 Combat Engineer Regiment (The Elgins)



The Grey and Simcoe Foresters



The Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment)



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 CS6® 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

Ken Fry (NZ)
Gaston Paradis (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.

2016

BNAPLEX 2016: Sep 30–Oct 2, 2016 in Fredericton, NB

The Shrinking of *Details*

Canada Post's *Details* magazine is described on Canada Post's website as the following:

Details is a philatelist's dream - a magazine that brings you the background stories and design techniques on new stamp releases, full-colour illustrations, product descriptions, late-breaking news, technical innovations in stamp design, plus the latest stamp related products.

It has now been two years since the *Details* magazine was changed from a quarterly, 8½x11 format to an 8–10

issues per year, 5¾x8¼ size. Have you noticed there seems to be far less stamp-related “details” than ever before, or is that just my imagination? [We have previously discussed how much coin-related advertising there is in *Details* so we won't go down that road again at this time.]

Year of the Snake

Issue date: January 8, 2013

IN WESTERN CULTURE, CALLING SOMEONE A snake is considered fighting words. But in the Asian countries that celebrate the Lunar New Year, the Snake is viewed as the wisest and most enigmatic of all the zodiac creatures. In fact, it's such a strong sign of intelligence and luck that an ancient Chinese saying notes that finding a snake in one's home is great fortune and ensures that the inhabitants will never go hungry.

The Year of the Snake, in this case a water snake, slithers in on February 10, 2013, and bids farewell on January 30, 2014. The sixth of 12 creatures in the zodiac, the Snake represents intelligence, materialism and gracefulness. Those born in the Year of the Snake are analytical and tend to look closely before they leap. They love luxury and know how to get what they want. Even if it means scheming and plotting, clever and cunning snakes know that the end justifies whatever means necessary. Still, the Snake requires peace, noise and stress are not well tolerated. The hard-working and ambitious Snake is successful in professional life, but tends to hop jobs, becoming easily bored if not sufficiently challenged or rewarded.

The duo stamp issue (Permanent™ domestic and International) for the Year of the Snake, the fifth in this series, is created in lavish textures befitting the luxury-loving Snake. On the domestic stamp, a red snake slithers on curving waves, symbolizing the water influence on this particular Year of the Snake. On the international stamp, a yellow and green jade snake, artfully embossed on multiple levels to provide three-dimensionality and simulate scales, coils into a stylized 8, the luckiest and most valued number by the Chinese people. Both images visually draw on the most significant character attributes of the Year of the Snake.

For designers Joe Gault and Avi Dunkelmann of MIX Design Group in Toronto, and calligrapher Tan Chao Chang, the snake was originally conceived as a three-dimensional object, so it was essential that this dimensionality be present within the stamp. According to Dunkelmann, the design team spent months consulting a number of experts in Chinese culture, including curators at the Royal Ontario Museum, and tested designs on his financial planner and Joe Gault's dentist, who are both of Chinese origin. “There's always a concern of creating something that might work graphically, but offend Chinese Canadians.”

Technically, the design team was allowed to use two finishes, gold foil and embossing. In addition to the right lighting, the right shadows in the flat image, these finishes were used to create a three-dimensional effect of the snake slithering through the water. Incorporating the water element graphically, through the circles and waves – and then selecting areas of the snake for foiling enhanced the 3D effect. Dunkelmann adds, “The passion for this project and the openness to experiment – from Stamp Design Manager Alain Leduc, Gravure Choquet (foil stamping and embossing) and Lowe-Martin (printing) – is what made this stamp issue what it is.”

Says Leduc, “We hope that we have met the challenge of continuing to surprise the collector and the mailer with this annual issue. This design, combined with the multi-level embossing technique, has achieved the best three-dimensional effect possible on stamp paper. The illusion of the snake floating on the water is, I think, stunning.”

YEAR OF THE RAM

Issue date: January 8, 2015

Singer-songwriter Joni Mitchell, big-screen scream queen Fay Wray, and former prime minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau – what do they all have in common, aside from being subjects of Canadian stamps?

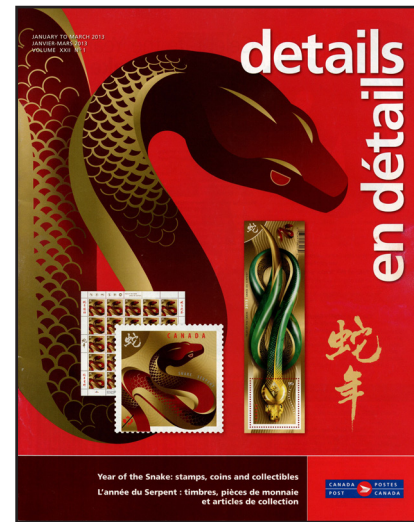
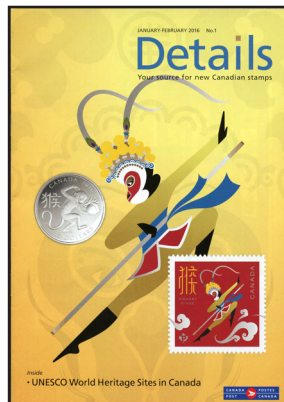
They were all born in the Year of the Ram, whose next cycle runs from February 19, 2015, to February 7, 2016.

In Chinese culture, the ram – or male sheep – is a sacred symbol of good fortune, kindness and justice. Ancient Chinese literature often associates the ram with religion, law, ethics, politics, literature, art and folklore.

Those born under the influence of the eighth creature in the zodiac of lunar New Year are caring, sensitive (sometimes to the extreme), artistic, fashion-savvy and intuitive. They long for beauty, to see the world, and many have the special talent of being able to turn challenges into opportunities – qualities shared, to some degree, among the Canadian Rams we just mentioned.

Sheep are close relatives of the goat, a creature that holds a special place in Guangzhou (Canton), China, also known as “Goat City.” The name comes from a tale of five goat-riding fairies that brought rice and everlasting fertility to the local people. Guangzhou's granite statue of five goats, which honours the legend, is a favourite among tourists, and locals believe that it brings them prosperity.

This Year of the Ram stamp issue is the seventh in a series of 12.



One way to compare the “details” content between the large and smaller-size magazines is to look at the descriptive text for a given stamp issue. The amount of text describing the *subject* of a new stamp issue is certainly a very important part of the “details” provided for a given stamp issue/design. Coincidentally, the column widths are the same (2½”) between the two different-sized magazines (the font size looks like it too is the same). So, by measuring the total column *lengths* of text for a given stamp announcement, we can get comparative amounts of textual details.

The accompanying chart compares stamp issues from the 2014, 2015 and 2016 *Details* (small size) against the 2011, 2012 and 2013 *Details* (large size). The Lunar New Year stamp issues for the six years are noted along with single-stamp issues (the latter were randomly chosen to see if more or less subject details are being included in recent years).

Details magazine – column length of stamp subject details (English text)					
Large size	Lunar New Year			Single stamp issue	
	2011	Rabbit	243mm (9.6in)	Chemistry	130mm (5.1in)
	2012	Dragon	241mm (9.5in)	Douglas	138mm (5.4in)
	2013	Snake	261mm (10.3in)	Davies	141mm (5.6in)
Small size	2014	Horse	138mm (5.4in)	CMHR	82mm (3.2in)
	2015	Ram	111mm (4.4in)	Community Foundation	97mm (3.8in)
	2016	Monkey	135mm (5.3in)	Black History	90mm (3.5in)

Illustrated at left are the respective texts for the Year of the Snake (2013, large *Details*) and the Year of the Ram (2015) (small *Details*), both scaled to 50% of original. “A picture is worth a thousand words”.

Canada Post 2016 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 11	Year of the Monkey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (85¢) pane of 25 Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet pane of 10 \$2.50 postal card 	2884 2886
Jan 11	UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Canada <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 (5 designs) Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 30 (5 designs) \$4.25 gummed souvenir sheet of 5 	2890-94 2889
Jan 11	Queen Elizabeth II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 	2888
Feb 1	Year of the Monkey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$2.50, self-adhesive booklet pane of 6 \$2.50 souvenir sheet \$2.50 (Monkey) and 2\$.50 (Ram) "transitional" souvenir sheet \$30.00 uncut press sheet of 12 souvenir sheets \$2.50 postal card 	2887 2885
Feb 1	Black History Month: No. 2 Construction Battalion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 	2895
Mar 1	Hydrangeas (2 designs) <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) 	
Mar 8	Women's Suffrage 100th anniversary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 	
Apr 13	Canadian Photography (7 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 \$1.20, self-adhesive booklet of 6 \$2.50, self-adhesive booklet of 6 \$4.55 gummed souvenir sheet of 3 \$3.40 gummed souvenir sheet of 4 \$2.50 postal cards (one of each design) 	
	Star Trek 50th Anniversary (?)	

Articles Urgently Needed

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 2243, Beausejour, MB R0E 0C0, Canada.

Hydrangeas Booklet Stamps Produce Two Die Cut Varieties

For the fourth time in the past 10 years or so, a Canadian booklet issue has been released with two different die cutting varieties found in the same booklet.

The just-released Permanent™ Hydrangeas flower booklet (March 1) contains five stamps on the left panel where the stamps begin with a valley at the upper left corner while the five stamps from the right panel have an inverted die cutting pattern where the stamps begin with a peak at the upper left corner.

The other Canadian stamp issues that have appeared over the years with a similar normal/invert die cutting pattern in the same booklet are: Snowman Christmas (Scott 2124, issued Nov. 2, 2005); Lifesaving (Scott 2282, issued Jul. 25, 2008); and Celebration (Scott 2435, issued February 7, 2011).



Valley at upper left; from left panel of booklet



Peak at upper left; from right panel of booklet



1972 Landscape Medium Value Reprints

by: Leopold Beaudet

This article provides information about reprints of the 1972 medium value Landscape definitives obtained from documents in Canada Post Office files at Library and Archives Canada (LAC) in Ottawa. In 2014 and 2015, Larry Margetish examined printing proofs of, and Canada Post Office files dealing with, the 1972 Landscape and 1973 Caricature definitives at LAC. He wrote a three-part article about his findings in *BNA Topics* [8]. On his 2015 visit, Margetish invited me to view the files he had requested.



Figure 1.
The 1972 medium value Landscape definitives.

The five medium values were printed by British American Bank Note Co. (BABN) on its Goebel web-fed press, and were issued on 8 September 1972 (Figure 1). The stamps were printed using a combination of photogravure and engraving. Table 1 lists the cylinders used for each value. All values were tagged (then called “Ottawa” and subsequently “General” tagging), and the 10¢ to 25¢ were also released with Winnipeg tagging. The tagging was printed using an additional photogravure cylinder. For the Goebel press, the term “cylinder” is more appropriate than “plate” because the designs are impressed directly on cylinders rather than flat plates that are subsequently bent to a semi-circular shape [9].

Table 1 – Cylinders used for the initial printing of the medium value definitives

	Photogravure	Engraved
10¢	1. Light green 2. Orange	1. Dark green
15¢	1. Dark blue 2. Brown	1. Slate blue
20¢	1. Orange	1. Mauve
25¢	1. Turquoise green	1. Dark blue
50¢	1. Blue 2. Buff	1. Green

The printer’s inscriptions in the pane margins are printed by the engraved cylinder, and the number in the inscription is the one for this cylinder (Figure 2).

1974 and 1975 saw the release of 10¢, 15¢, 25¢, and 50¢ reprints with noticeable design modifications (Figures 3 to 6) and with an increase in the width of the tagging from 3 to 4 mm. Only the 10¢ and 50¢ were available in philatelic stock. The 10¢ appeared with a new cylinder, cylinder 2 (Figure 2), but the 50¢ was still from cylinder 1. The revised 15¢ and 25¢ were available only in post office stock with no inscription. The 20¢ did not undergo any design changes, but it was released with 4 mm tagging in October 1973, about eight months earlier than any of the other values.

In early 1976, all five values were reprinted with the perforations changed from 12.5 x 12.0 to 13.3 x 13.3. The reprints were available in philatelic stock because the perforation change coincided with the introduction of new engraved cylinders: cylinder 2 for the 15¢ and 50¢ and cylinder 3 for the 10¢ (Figure 2), 20¢, and 25¢.

The two sets of reprints and their dates of appearance are summarized in Table 2. The letters in parentheses after the date indicate the date’s source.



Figure 2.
10¢ Landscape, printing from cylinders 1, 2 (revised design), and 3 (perf 13.3 x 13.3).

Table 2 – Reprints released in 1974-1975 and 1976

	Source	1974-1975 reprints (Design changes and 4 mm tagging)		1976 reprints (Perf change to 13.3 x 13.3)	
10¢	Post office Philatelic	Plate 2	Mid June 1974 (P) On or about 1 July 1974 (PS)	Plate 3	28 Jan. 1976 (U) Feb. – Mar. 1976 (CP)
15¢	Post office Philatelic	N/A	Early Mar. 1975 (P)	Plate 2	Mar. 1976 (P) Feb. – Mar. 1976 (CP)
20¢	Post office Philatelic	N/A	Oct. 1973 (P)	Plate 3	Late Jan. 1976 (P) Early Feb. 1976 (P)
25¢	Post office Philatelic	N/A	Nov. 1974 (P)	Plate 3	No date recorded May (?) 1976 (CP)
50¢	Post office Philatelic	Plate 1	19 Aug. 1974 (M) 25 Feb. 1975 (M)	Plate 2	No date recorded Feb. – Mar. 1976 (CP)

Notes:

1. CP = Date comes from Canada Post Office documents discussed below.
2. M = Date comes from an article by R. K. Malott [7].
3. P = Date comes from personal notes made when I bought the stamps at a post office.
4. PS = Date comes from a circular issued by the Philatelic Service.
5. U = Date comes from the 2016 Unitrade catalogue [3]. The catalogue does not distinguish between availability in post offices and the Philatelic Service so the 28 Jan. 1976 date for the perf 13.3 x 13.3 10¢ may apply to philatelic stock rather than post office stock.
6. Regarding the 25¢ perf 13.3 x 13.3, it is not known exactly when philatelic stock became available, but it was no earlier than 14 May 1976. Hence the question mark after May.



Figure 3.
10¢ design changes. Engraved cylinder: areas around “Canada” strengthened. Green photogravure cylinder: green extended down to bottom.



Figure 4. 15¢ design changes. Blue photogravure cylinder: blue added to mountains to improve opacity.

The design modifications on the 1974-1975 reprints were discussed by the Post Office and BABN at a meeting attended by Frank G. Flatters (Chief, Postage Stamp Division, Canada Post Office), Reinhard Derreth (the stamp designer), Ken S. Sargent (Executive Vice President, BABN), and George Gundersen (Art Director, BABN). Surprisingly, the meeting took place on 14 August 1972, about three weeks before the original stamps were issued. The changes, listed in Table 3, are documented in letters from Sargent to Flatters on 15 August 1972 and from Flatters to Sargent on 16 August [5].

Table 3 – Design modifications discussed by the Post Office and BABN

10¢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Green photogravure cylinder – Extend the green downward all across the bottom (foreground) of the stamp and bring as close as possible to the lettering to improve the opacity. Colour OK. New cylinder required. b) Orange photogravure cylinder – No change. c) Green steel engraved cylinder – Soften the die and re-engrave it to strengthen areas around “Canada”. Colour OK. New cylinder required. d) The green scumming is to be eliminated.
15¢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Brown photogravure cylinder – No change. b) Blue photogravure cylinder – Blue to be added to the mountain area to improve opacity. New cylinder required. c) Blue steel engraved cylinder – No change.
20¢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Orange photogravure cylinder – No change. b) Mauve steel engraved cylinder – Printing trials to be carried out using a 3 to 5% stronger ink formulation. c) The register of the mauve printing is to be held as closely as necessary to eliminate all exposed dark orange lines around the edges of the mauve area.
25¢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Turquoise green photogravure cylinder – No change. b) Blue photogravure cylinder – To be considered only if re-engraving the steel engraved cylinder does not add opacity to the bears. c) Blue steel engraved cylinder – Soften the die, increase the engraved depth of the bears and shadows to increase opacity. New cylinder required.
50¢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Buff photogravure cylinder – No change. b) Blue photogravure cylinder – Extend the blue colour to join the right engraved portion at the edge of the stamp. Modify the upper line with slight addition of blue photogravure. Strengthen the right top corner section and slightly increase accent in the main bluff. New cylinder required. c) Green steel engraved cylinder – No change. d) The register of the blue photogravure printing is to be held down so as to avoid entirely the appearance of a red line where the water meets the shore in the background.

In summary, BABN anticipated that a new engraved cylinder would be required for the 10¢ and 25¢, a new photogravure cylinder would be required for the 10¢, 15¢, and 50¢, and no cylinder changes would be required for the 20¢. Only one photogravure cylinder (turquoise green) was used for the initial printing of the 25¢. BABN thought that a second photogravure cylinder might be required to effect the design changes the Post Office wanted.

There was some disagreement between Market Development and the Postage Stamp Division within the Post Office about making design changes to stamps that were about to be issued. A week after the Post Office discussed the design

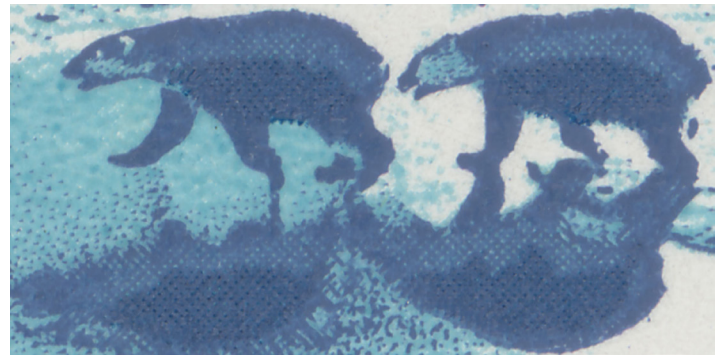
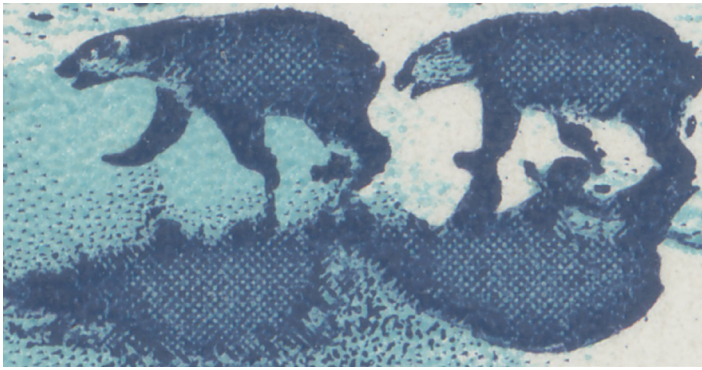


Figure 5. 25¢ design changes. New blue photogravure cylinder: blue added to the body and shadow of the two bears to improve opacity.

changes with BABN, R. D. Myers, Director of Market Development, wrote a memo dated 22 August 1972 to Frank G. Flatters that stated in part [4]:

“...basic alternatives such as those [proposed for the medium value definitives] will constitute an entirely new set of these stamps from a collector’s point of view. This means that a collector will have to double his expenditure for this part of the definitive series. A collector collecting one only of each will have to spend \$2.10 rather than \$1.05 (10¢, 20¢, 25¢ and 50¢) and one who collects plate block sets will have to spend \$33.60 rather than \$16.80 for a plate set of each denomination of the two printing versions.

“The proposed action will needlessly antagonize the collecting community. In our opinion, changes such as those being planned for should not take place since they place an unexpected and unwanted burden on the collector. A new series of definitive stamps should not be released until we are certain they are final, and we should not knowingly release new stamps, particularly definitive stamps, subject to imminent change.

“As a further observation I note that a change in paper is being developed for consideration when reprinting the \$1.00 and \$2.00 stamps. While this change will have the same adverse impact on collectors as those associated with a change in the middle value definitives, perhaps it can be substantiated on technical grounds since we are not certain of the motive behind the change.”

In his 24 August 1972 reply addressed to A. C. Boughner, Assistant Deputy Postmaster General (ADPMG) – Finance and Administration, Flatters sheds light on the release schedule for the proposed design changes to the medium values and the paper changes to the high values [4]:

“The ‘second printings’ of the medium value definitives will take place in about one year – not what I would call imminently. The changes which are planned are improvements which the designer, the [Design Advisory] Committee [now the Stamp Advisory Committee], the printer and I know to be justified. They are minor in degree and would be perceptible, generally, only as overall technical and aesthetic improvements.

“An astute collector could probably identify the specific changes under a glass. The second printing will be identified by the number of the new printing plate involved i.e. plate 2. This is not unusual or abnormal. Our present definitive stamps now run to plate numbers as high as number 6. Previous definitives have run to plate numbers as high as number 21.

“Our position in respect to the \$1 and \$2 stamps is generally the same. However, we are also developing a new improved matte coated paper which we would hope to introduce coincidentally with the first plate number change, on either or both of these denominations. The effect and purpose of the new paper will be to match more closely the coated paper used with the middle values. This was not done in the first instance because the type of paper required did not exist. Technically the problem involves the demands of two different processes – lithography and gravure. Our printers, ourselves and a major paper producer have been involved in research on this problem over many months. Short, recent production tests lead us to believe that we have a solution and that the paper would be available when required at the time of the next printing.”

The coated paper tests on the \$1.00 and \$2.00 are referenced in an article in *BNA Topics* [2].

Garth C. Campbell, Assistant Deputy Postmaster General, Marketing, wrote a reply to the Flatters memo on 27 September 1972 [4]. Also addressed to Boughner, the memo said, in part:

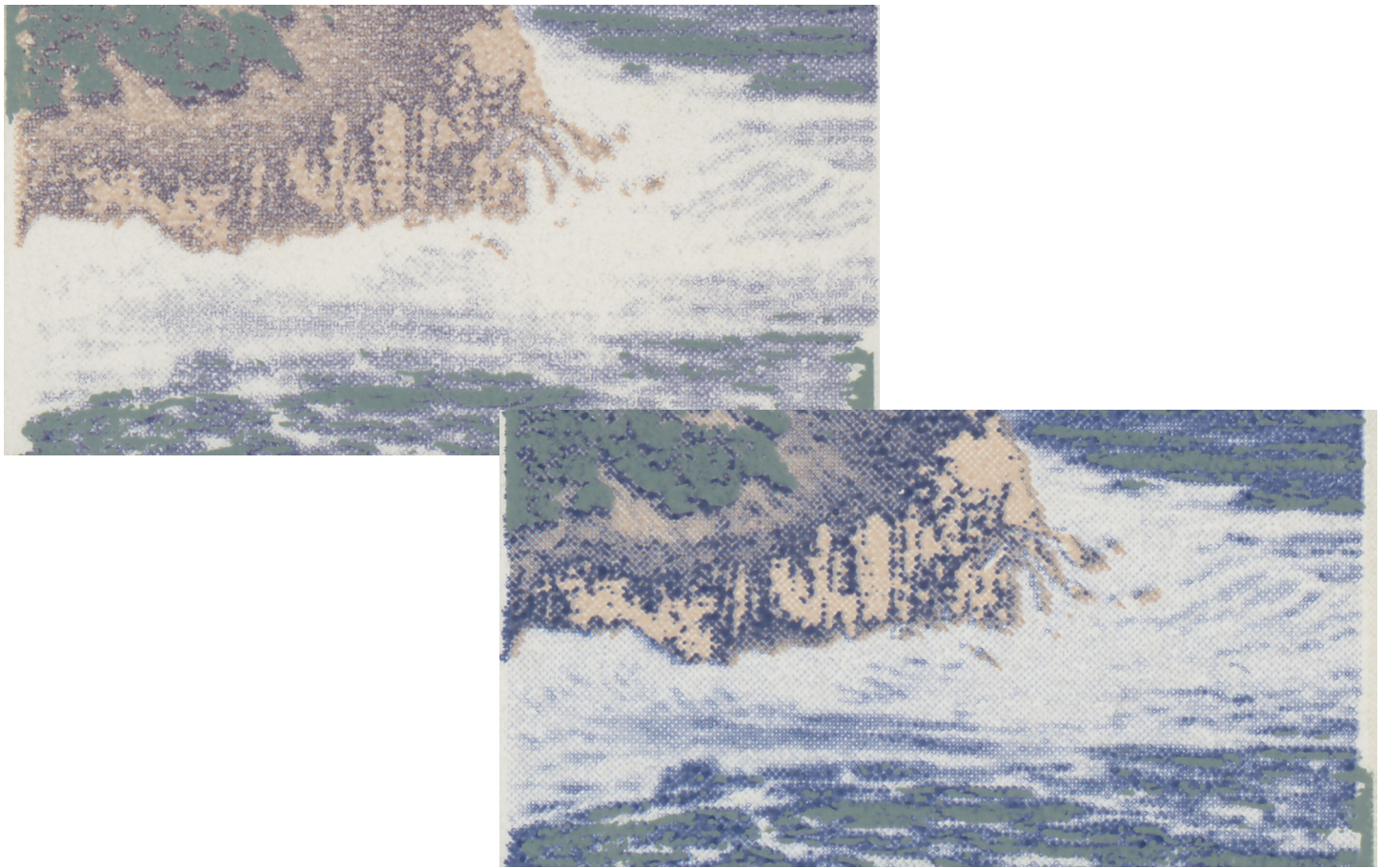


Figure 6. 50¢ design changes. Blue photogravure cylinder: strengthened to add more blue colour throughout the design.

"The purpose of [the memo written by R. D. Myers] was to draw attention to what we considered to be the implications of the changes on the collector and the market generally. I believe it is reasonable for the collector to assume that at the time a stamp is issued, it represents the highest possible standard we are able to achieve in terms of both design and production technique. He would therefore not expect a reworked version of the design to appear at a later date. If the design changes are indeed minor, some collectors may have difficulty appreciating the reasons for the changes and we would expect some criticism of our motives. In some circles it could well be interpreted as a deliberate action to simulate further sales. If the reworked versions of the stamps appear unannounced by the Canada Post Office, we will be contributing still further to the criticism we have been receiving over the past year or two concerning the variety of changes, i.e., paper, gum, etc., which have taken place unfortunately, usually without notice.

"When the cost to the collector for acquiring reworked stamps is added to the cost of collecting other stamp changes, it is no longer realistic to consider only the sum of the face value of stamps released in any year as the amount which a collector would have to spend to build up a collection of Canadian stamps. If we continue to introduce changes of the kind I have mentioned, I believe we run a serious risk of encountering buyer resistance, of alienating the collector, and of creating ill will among collectors. From my own observation, there is fair amount of the latter in evidence already.

"Regardless of the significance of the changes, most collectors will feel compelled to collect the revised version of the stamps in the interests of keeping their collections complete and up-to-date. This means they will have to contend with an expense they did not expect and could not plan for in relation to their other collecting needs. The timing of the changes to coincide with new plate printings will serve to minimize the impact of the change on one segment of the market. Collectors of plate blocks will receive the reworked stamps coincidentally with their order for new plate numbers. However, collectors who do not specialize in plate blocks will be required to acquire the reworked stamps as a separate expenditure. To the collecting community, a reworked stamp, in essence, constitutes another stamp issue, and we believe will be classified and listed as such in stamp catalogues, trade journal listings, etc.

"It can be argued that improvements could be made as an afterthought to many of our new stamp issues. Once we succumb to this practice and begin implementing improvements, the collector will no longer be able to forecast and plan his collection, and at some point will likely become frustrated and disillusioned in his efforts to keep his collection complete.

"To avoid this, we believe that each new stamp issue should continue to represent [the] epitome of design excellence and production techniques at the time it is issued, and only essential changes should be considered for a later date.

From a collector's viewpoint, we believe there is no significant difference between a design change, colour change, paper change or change in denomination, and each change should be isolated and should warrant the preparation and distribution of a news release and PS14. In each instance the change should be treated in the same manner as a new stamp issue with a specific date designated as the first day of issue. This practice should provide collectors with the reasons for the changes, allow them sufficient time to acquire the new issue, and enable them to reconcile the cost in relation to the cost of collecting Canadian stamps over a given period of time."

On 31 January 1974, over a year after the design change discussions, BABN submitted an invoice to the Post Office for the following work [5]:

- "Work involved in carrying out the necessary modifications to the artwork and cylinders on a development basis including single impression proving on Goebel press.
- "Preparation of necessary [photo]gravure cylinders and steel cylinder for proving, and press trials for the four denominations as requested."

The invoice listed the cylinders affected:

- "10¢ Autumn Scene – Modifications to [photo]gravure and to steel die as requested and preparing a new roll
- "15¢ Sheep Scene – Modifications to [photo]gravure
- "25¢ Polar Bears – Modifications to steel engraved die and preparing a new roll
- "50¢ Seascape – Modifications to [photo]gravure"

"Roll" refers to a transfer roll. The steel engraved portion of the stamp design is transferred from a die to a transfer roll and from the transfer roll to the cylinder. A die change would necessitate a new transfer roll in order to produce a new cylinder.

Although the invoice stated that the steel engraved die for the 25¢ was modified and a new engraved cylinder was prepared, the only apparent change on the revised stamp was the addition of blobs of dark blue to the bodies of the bears and their shadows, which hide most of the hatch lines of the engraving (Figure 5). This dark blue was printed from an additional photogravure cylinder, not itemized in the invoice, as proven by the well-known "Siamese twins" variety (Figure 7). The variety is caused by a shift of the new dark blue photogravure colour relative to the blue engraved and turquoise green photogravure colours. It appears that the changes made to the engraved cylinder did not produce the effect the Post Office wanted so the cylinder was abandoned sometime after the 31 January invoice in favour of a new blue photogravure cylinder, as suggested by BABN back in 1972. Given that the 25¢ stamp exists with inscriptions from cylinders 1 and 3 but not 2, perhaps the BABN invoice refers to cylinder 2. While this may explain the missing cylinder on the 25¢, the Post Office files do not, unfortunately, provide any insight about the missing cylinder 2 on the 20¢.

The Post Office files provide further information about the redesigned 50¢. Under a cover letter dated 30 July 1974, George A. Gundersen, Art Director, BABN, sent three proof sheets of 100 to Frank G. Flatters, Postage Design and Development, for approval [5]. One of the proofs, annotated "OK to print" and signed by Flatters on 30 July 1974, is illustrated in Margetish's article [8, Figure 26]. The redesigned stamp was found in post office stock on 19 August 1974, and philatelic stock (with the cylinder 1 inscription) was available on 25 February 1975 [7].

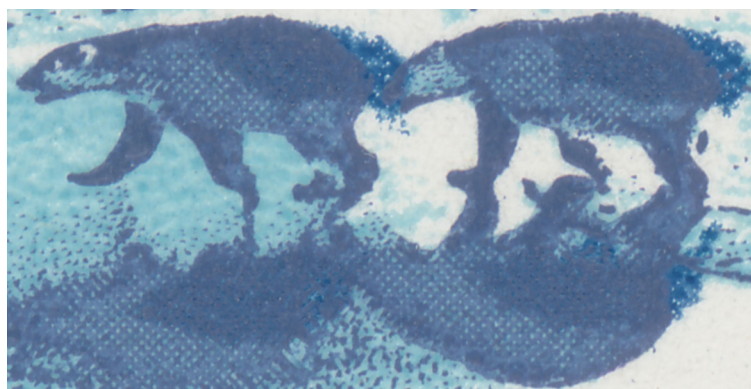


Figure 7. "Siamese twins" variety on the 25¢, perf 13.3 x 13.3. The blue photogravure colour is shifted to the right of the blue engraved and turquoise green photogravure colours.

On 17 September 1974, F. G. Flatters, Manager, Postage Design & Development, wrote a memo to J. N. Levesque, Manager, Sales & Promotion, about the design changes to the 50¢ [5]:

“You have perhaps seen and I am sure you have heard of a new recent printing of the 50¢ definitive stamp in which there is a clearly apparent change of colour from light to darker blue.

“We are being asked if this is a new plate (Plate #2) for this stamp and the answer is no – it is still Plate #1.

“However, the difference is the result of improvements in the gravure ink, the inking process and the wiping process on the press. The improvements which are evident were deliberately sought because of the very soft image produced previously on this stamp.

“You may wish to make an announcement by way of a Notice to Collectors or some such. The above should provide all the information you need.

“There is some question you should carry the new variety in stock for sale to collectors. I leave this decision to you.”

This memo may have precipitated the Philatelic Service’s decision to stock the 50¢. No similar paper trail was found in the Post Office files for the other three values that underwent design changes. Since the 10¢ redesign required a new engraved cylinder, it would presumably be stocked by the Philatelic Service as a matter of course. Only the photogravure was affected on the 15¢ and 25¢, and the design changes weren’t as obvious as on the 50¢. Perhaps this explains why the Philatelic Service did not stock these two values.

The 1976 reprint with 13.3 x 13.3 perforations was also the subject of some interesting correspondence in the Post Office files at LAC. A 2 May 1975 letter from J. O’Shaughnessy, Chief, Postage Supplies Division, to Ken Sargent, BABN, ties the new engraved cylinders to the perforation changes [6]:

“This is to confirm the decision to provide new cylinders for all middle value definitive stamps to effect:

- 1 – Change the perforation to 13 + gauge
- 2 – Perforate to the edge of each sheet

“The inscription block will have to be amended accordingly.

10¢ Denomination	Plate	#3
15¢ “	“	2
20¢ “	“	3
25¢ “	“	3
50¢ “	“	2”

Why did the Post Office ask BABN to produce new engraved cylinders for a perforation change? The exchange of memos between Market Development and the Postage Stamp Division regarding the 1974-1975 reprints may help to explain the Post Office’s motivation.

On 21 January 1976, O’Shaughnessy wrote a memo to F. G. Flatters, now Deputy Director, Postage and Retail Products, about the release of the new reprints [5]:

“The necessary perforating plate for gauge 13+ has been obtained by British American Bank Note Co.

“The future printings of the following stamps will have a 13+ perforation. New plate numbers have been assigned accordingly.

“Denomination	Plate No.	Date Available
10¢	3	Mid February
15¢	2	“ “
20¢	3	“ “
50¢	2	“ “
25¢	3	End of March

"The cylinders for plate 2 of the 20¢ and 25¢ denominations were not used therefore plate blocks bearing a Plate 2 inscription will not be available.

"The Plate 5 for the 8¢ definitive stamps will also be available in mid February."

A Canada Post news release dated 2 April 1976 announcing the reprints stated that "Cylinders for plate 2 of the 20¢ and 25¢ were not utilized because they were defective". In light of the documents quoted above, "defective" appears to be an embellishment of the truth at least for cylinder 2 of the 25¢. The news release also stated that "The stamps are now available at Canada Post philatelic outlets and through the Philatelic Service" [5]. However, a subsequent memo dated 14 May 1976 from R. W. Eyre, Manager, Philatelic and Retail Products and Market Development, to the Director, Treasury Operations, attention J. O'Shaughnessy [5], reveals that this statement was premature in one respect:

"I refer to your letter of 21 January addressed to Mr. F. G. Flatters, concerning new plate numbers of the [medium value] definitives. Your memo indicated that new plates would be available by Mid February for all values except the 25¢ and this to be available by end of March.

"In anticipation that new plates would be forthcoming a requisition was submitted on 15 October 1975 and all values were received less the 25¢ value.

"On the strength of your letter, in excess of 5000 customer service accounts standing orders were placed for New Plates for anticipated shipment by the end of March – six weeks ago.

"Furthermore, all Mail Order customers were advised of these new plates becoming available, and were sent an order form, (see copy attached). You will note the footnote on the order form advises the customer the 25¢ Value will not be available prior to the end of March. You will also notice the order form advised C. S. S. [Collector's Subscription Service] customers that they would be receiving their standing order for these items in April.

"We are now being deluged with correspondence from irate customers inquiring as to the obvious discrepancy in their accounts in that we have been unable to ship their orders.

"Therefore, since repeated requests by telephone have failed to produce any firm commitment as to the delivery date for the 25¢ denomination plate 3, will you now please advise me in writing on the following:

- (a) why stock was not received as originally scheduled,
- (b) the earliest possible date when we may expect delivery."

No information was found in the Post Office files concerning the reason for the delivery delay or the actual delivery date of philatelic stock the 25¢.

The Landscape reprints discussed above aren't the only ones of philatelic importance. Others ushered in the change from the migratory OP4 to the stable OP2 tagging and revealed the late printing of the 50¢ with the modified pin arrangement of the 13.3 comb perforator [1]. The many varieties of paper texture and fluorescence are suggestive of even more reprints. However, the two reprints discussed in this article are the best documented in the Post Office files at LAC.

References

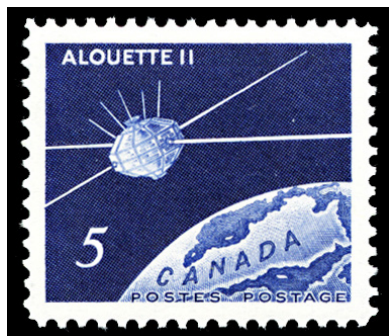
1. Leopold Beaudet, "Another Pane Type for the 50¢ Landscape Definitive", *Corgi Times*, Vol. 12, No. 4, Jan.-Feb. 2004.
2. Leopold Beaudet, "Printing the \$1.00 and \$2.00 1972 Landscape Definitives", *BNA Topics*, Vol. 77, No. 1, Jan.-Feb. 2016.
3. D. Robin Harris, editor, *2016 Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps*, The Unitrade Press, 2016.
4. Library and Archives Canada, RG 3, Accession 1990-91/257, Vol. 86, File 208-6-60-03 Part 2.
5. Library and Archives Canada, RG-3, Accession 1992-91/257, Vol. 90, File 208-6-60-T9.
6. Library and Archives Canada, RG-3, Vol. 3860, File 13-32-4 Part 2.
7. R. K. Malott, "Revised 50 cents stamps" (letter to the editor), *Maple Leaves*, Vol. 15, No. 10, Aug. 1975.
8. Larry Margetish, "Researching the Caricature and Landscape Issues at Library and Archives Canada", *BNA Topics*, Vol. 72, No. 2, Apr.-June 2015; Vol. 72, No. 3, July-Sept. 2015; Vol. 72, No. 3, Oct.-Dec. 2015.
9. Ken Sargent, "The Goebel Press Era of Canadian Stamps", *Corgi Times*, Vol. 18, No. 4, Jan.-Feb. 2010.

It seems like Yesterday – 50 Years ago

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

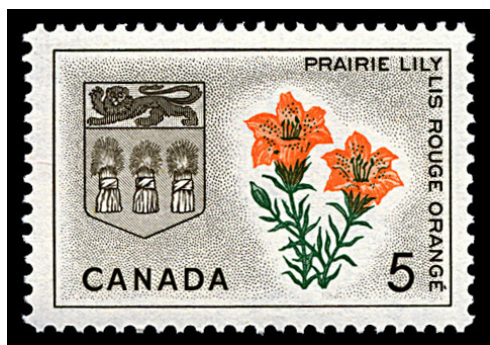
1966 was a comparable year to 1965. The twelve commemoratives and two Christmas stamps that were issued, which included the end of the three-year Floral Emblem Series, had a total face value of 68¢ (5¢ more than in 1965).

The 1966 Commemoratives



Alouette II
January 5/66

Alouette II, the focus of the design used on this stamp, is Canada's newest satellite. It was launched recently from a site in California, and was designed to augment and extend the work of the first Canadian satellite, Alouette I, which was launched on September 29th, 1962 and is still operating. Alouette II has been substantially modified to provide added reliability and for adaption to a new orbit. While Alouette I followed a circular orbit, the path of Alouette II is elliptical, and is substantially higher at certain points than its predecessor. The Canadian satellites have four primary purposes; to measure the hour-to-hour electron densities of the ionosphere directly below the satellites, to determine the electron densities at the height of the satellites, to listen to the very-low-frequency noise in the frequency range of 1 to 10 kc/s and to measure primary cosmic ray particles outside the earth's atmosphere, including electrons, protons and alpha particles. An additional experiment has been designed by the United States National Aeronautical and Space Administration for Alouette II. It involves an electron probe to determine the temperature of electrons in the vicinity of the orbiting satellite. Alouette II's two antennas have been developed to do these particular jobs. One measures 240 feet from tip to tip, the other 75 feet.



Prairie Lily, Saskatchewan
January 19/66

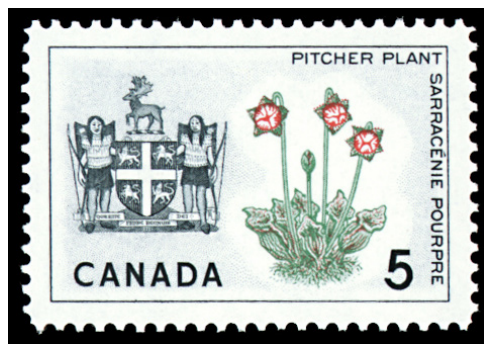
The floral emblem stamps of the twin prairie provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan, which entered Confederation in 1905, are appropriately being issued together. This history of these prosperous provinces is linked in many ways. In 1691 the verse-writing explorer, Henry Kelsey, became the first white man to reach Saskatchewan and the eastern part of Alberta. In 1754-55 Alexander Henday explored the North, and in 1792-93 Peter Fidler explored the South Saskatchewan River. Both branches of the Saskatchewan from Canada's fourth longest river. In 1821, the feuding Hudson's Bay Company and Northwest Company joined to continue a peaceful but systematic and more profitable fur trade in these western lands. Sovereignty over the Northwest Territories, as the areas of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba were then known, was transferred from the Hudson's Bay Company to the Government of the new Dominion of Canada in 1870. Twelve years later, the Districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created. Then, in 1885, the Northwest rebellion broke out and the march toward provincial status began. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in 1885 heralded the beginning of an influx of settlers to the prairies which reached its peak in the years before World War I. With the homesteaders came the more insistent cry for provincial status. The federal government created in 1905, the two provinces which celebrated their Diamond Jubilee in 1965, Saskatchewan and Alberta.



Wild Rose, Alberta
January 19/66

Saskatchewan's capital, Regina, became the headquarters of the North West Mounted Police in 1882 and the provincial capital in 1906. From this city is administered a province rich in wheat and other grains, copper, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, uranium, salt and potash. The prairie lily, *Lilium philadelphicum* was officially adopted as Saskatchewan's emblem in 1941.

The founders of St. Augustus (Edmonton) little imagined in 1794 that their fort would become in 1906, the capital of the province of Alberta. This province has progressed, too, from those pioneer days of 1874 and 1875 when the Royal North West Mounted Police established Fort Macleod and Fort Calgary. Today Alberta is known for such products as grains, cattle, oil, natural gas and coal. The wild rose, *Rosa acicularis* became Alberta's provincial floral emblem in 1930 after it was chosen through a vote by provincial school children.



Pitcher Plant, Newfoundland
February 23/66



Fireweed, Yukon
March 23/66

The floral emblem on this stamp honours Newfoundland, Canada's 10th province, which entered Confederation in 1949. The pitcher plant or Indian Dipper, *Sarracenia purpurea*, was officially adopted as Newfoundland's floral emblem in 1954. Newfoundland's history has been as romantic and varied as its place names; Heart's Content, Spaniard's Bay, Cupids, Fleur-de-Lys, and Topsail. By 1011 A.D., it is estimated, hardy Norsemen had visited and vanished from the Labrador coast. The English West Country fishermen, who were destined to exert a strong influence on Newfoundland's development, arrived at the cod-rich Grand Banks about 1450. In 1497, John Cabot claimed sovereignty over Newfoundland for England. The rivalry between France and England for jurisdiction over the shores of Newfoundland and Labrador was foreshadowed by the establishment in 1610 of the first permanent English settlement at St. John's and by the founding of the first permanent French colony on Placentia Bay in 1662. British sovereignty over the Newfoundland-Labrador area was not assured until about 1815. Throughout its early history, settlement had been discouraged in Newfoundland. It was not until 1824 that Britain recognized Newfoundland as a colony, not merely a fishing outpost. Representative government was set up at this time. Expansion seemed to be the watchword until 1892 when a fire virtually destroyed the city of St. John's. The Newfoundlanders began to rebuild. The golden promises of future development were, however, soon dashed. Newfoundland's contribution to World War I was immense. The Royal Newfoundland Regiment suffered casualties to 80% of its membership in battle. Partly because of the enormous war effort and unfavourable economic conditions, Newfoundland began, in 1934, 15 years of commission government supervised by Britain. In World War II, Newfoundland became an important allied defence centre. After the war, in 1948, a referendum on the question of federal union with Canada was approved by the population. Newfoundland entered Confederation on March 31st, 1949. Its best known resource is fish, such as lobster, herring, halibut and cod, which are caught off the most extensive fishing grounds in the World, the Grand Banks. The province has a great hydro-electric potential, large deposits of minerals such as iron, ore, zinc, lead and copper and extensive forest lands.



Mountain Avens,
Northwest Territories
March 23/66

The Yukon, land of the midnight sun, and the Northwest Territories, a modern day frontier, are honoured by stamps commemorating their floral emblems. The fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*) is the emblem of the Yukon, while the mountain avens is the emblem of the Northwest Territories. During the 300 years after 1000 A.D., Norsemen were landing on the shores of the eastern Arctic. The 1577 English claim to Baffin Island was made by Sir Martin Frobisher. The ill-fated Henry Hudson sailed into Hudson Bay in 1610 and in 1689 Henry Kelsey made the first overland expedition to the territories. Great Slave Lake, the upper Mackenzie, and the Liard Rivers were discovered by the notorious Peter Pond in 1779-80. Alexander Mackenzie, for whom Canada's longest river is named, traversed the lower reaches of the Mackenzie to the Arctic Ocean in 1789. Sir John Franklin explored 2,000 miles of Arctic coastline before he was lost at sea in 1857. It was not until 1903-6 that the North West Passage was first navigated by Roald Amundsen. The R.C.M.P. vessel the "St. Roch" sailed this passage both ways between 1940-44. The north is still being explored. The prospect of large deposits of lead, zinc, tungsten and other metals has encouraged surveys of the mineral potential of the Territories. The Yukon territory comprises 5.4% of Canada's area. Within its borders stands Canada's highest peak, the second highest mountain in North America, Mt. Logan. It was furs, not the promise of a North West Passage, which attracted men to the Yukon. The Yukon fur trade began about 1842 when the Hudson's Bay Company established Fort Frances, east of present-day Whitehorse. The first gold seekers crossed the treacherous Chilkoot Pass in 1878 and began the search which was to culminate at the turn of the century in the great Klondike gold rush. The Yukon's truly golden year was 1896 when G.W. Carmack made a gold strike on Bonanza Creek and the rush began. In 1913 another profitable mineral development was begun - the silver-lead mine at Keno Hill. The Yukon today is a major producer of silver, lead, gold and furs. The stereotyped image of the north held by residents in Canada's southern cities is being changed. Canadians are surprised to learn that centres such as Frobisher Bay (on Baffin Island) and Pine Point (on the south shore of Great Slave Lake) have conveniences such as schools, hospitals, banks, hotels, taxis and modern homes. Whitehorse, Yellowknife, Churchill and Dawson, all well established towns, provide homes and supplies for miners, trappers and oil drillers in the north.



Cavelier de La Salle, 300th
Anniversary
April 13/66

René Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle is the latest to be featured in the series of commemorative stamps honouring famous Canadian explorers. The date of issue of this stamp was chosen to coincide with the three hundredth anniversary of the arrival of La Salle in Canada. In 1666, La Salle first stepped on the soil of New France - his home base for the next twenty years. La Salle was born and educated in France, and under the aegis of the church had taught until 1666. At the age of 23 a desire for the life of adventurer, explorer and trader in the New World brought him to Montréal. Upon arrival, he obtained a grant of land at La Chine - a name ironically derived from his lifelong effort to find a western passage to China. But La Salle was too restless to settle permanently, and soon began the series of exploration trips that were to lead him ultimately to the mouth of the Mississippi. In 1669, a fur trading and exploration mission took him to the Ohio River. In 1673, La Salle was appointed by Frontenac, the Governor of New France, to supervise the building of Fort Frontenac, which occupied the site of present-day Kingston. Later he obtained the command of this fort, and on a trip to France in 1677, he brought back settlers and artisans to assist in the development of Fort Frontenac. During these years, he obtained a monopoly of the fur trade in the Mississippi valley, and in 1672 began his search for the mouth of the Mississippi. In 1682 he reached his goal, and was made governor of this new territory of "Louisiana" by the French Government. Throughout his career, La Salle was plagued with bad luck. In 1679, for example, the ship "The Griffin", bearing a cargo of furs from Green Bay, Wisconsin, and which was intended to pay La Salle's creditors at Montréal, was lost. La Salle was constantly worried by merchant rivals, who resented his monopoly, and by the English, who feared encirclement. In 1689 occurred another - and final - burst of bad luck. On a return expedition from France, he proceeded too far west, and missed the mouth of the Mississippi. On an overland attempt to reach home, René Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle was assassinated by one of his own men. The stamp honouring the adventurer and explorer was designed to feature a rendering of La Salle against a background of the symbols of his life's work. Of large size and vertical format, the stamp pictures a map of seventeenth century Canada, a spyglass, ship, and La Salle himself. Designed by Brigidens Limited, a Toronto graphic arts firm, it has been steel line intaglio engraved by the Canadian Bank Note Company in tones of green.



Highway Safety
May 2/66

The Post Office Department of Canada issues this 5¢ Highway Safety Stamp as a contribution to the cause of safety on the nation's roads. Coinciding with the day of issue, 2nd May 1966, delegates to the Canadian Highway Safety Council will meet in Calgary, Alberta, for the Council's 12th Annual Conference, devoting their talents to a cause which should be everyone's concern. Two years ago, traffic accidents killed, injured or caused property damage throughout the year at a pace of one mishap every one and a half minutes. These accidents resulted in fatal injuries every two hours and caused bodily injury every four minutes for the full twelve-month period. Founded in 1955, the C.H.S.C. has statistics showing three out of four traffic deaths occur within twenty-five miles of the victim's home, moreover, half of the injury or death dealing accidents occur at 40 miles per hour, or less, thereby pointing up the need to install and use seat belts even for short drives. The council stresses the need for an equal awareness of the dangers by drivers, passengers and pedestrians. Canada's first Highway Safety Stamp, one of a few devoted to this subject in the world, has been selected as a vehicle for another first in the country's philatelic issues. Replacing the familiar visible gum is an improved adhesive, tasteless, and virtually invisible to the casual observer. It has proved to have superior adhesive qualities during the several years it has been used in North America on various labels and stickers. Manufactured under the trade name of "DAVAC", the new adhesive does not react to the humidity factor in the air as do other glues.



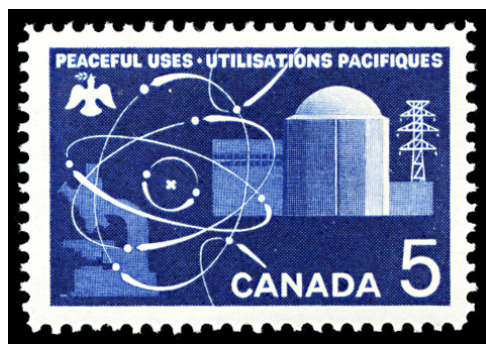
London Conference, 1866
May 26/66

This five-cent commemorative stamp issued by the Canada Post Office in a pre-centennial programme has been designed to focus attention on the 100th Anniversary of the London Conference which was the third major assembly leading to eventual Confederation in 1867. The historical event recalled by this stamp was convened in England on the 4th December 1866 to negotiate final details for the establishment of the new Dominion and to persuade the British Government to enact necessary legislation to permit founding of the fledgling nation. A delegation of six from Canada and five each from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick included John A. Macdonald, George Etienne Cartier, Charles Tupper and Samuel Leonard Tilley all of whom eventually received knighthoods in recognition of services to their country. With Hewitt Bernard acting in the capacity of Secretary they gathered under the chairmanship of John A. Macdonald at the Westminster Palace Hotel to formulate a draft statute for the British North America Act which was substantially based on 72 resolutions written at the earlier Quebec Conference. Continuous negotiations for 20 days resulted in the need for an adjournment to observe Christmas; on reconvening after the recess agreement was reached on final proposals. Approval by the British Government was followed quickly by Royal Assent by Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the 29th March 1867. Implementation of the act was delayed for some months but on the 1st July 1867 Canada became United as the "Dominion of Canada". The London Conference stamp, rendered in tones of brown, was designed by Paul Pedersen of Brigidens of Winnipeg Limited. It portrays on the left the House of Commons on the River Thames, London, towards which faces a group of delegates in attendance at the historic conference. The design has been steel line intaglio engraved by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa whose facilities will be used to print the full issue.



Maple Leaf, Canada
June 30/66

This stamp is the final release in the series begun in 1964 with the issue of the Maple Leaf "Unity" stamp. Stamps bearing the provincial armorial bearings and floral emblems of all ten provinces plus the Yukon and Northwest Territories were issued in the order in which they entered Confederation. The Canada Coat of Arms stamp is a logical culmination to a series designed to lead up to the centenary of Canada's Confederation. On November 21, 1921, King George V issued a proclamation which established Canada's Coat of Arms. This ended over half a century of indecision concerning the final appearance of the Canadian Coat of Arms. In 1868, a design for the Great Seal of Canada, incorporating the Arms of the four original provinces in the Dominion was devised and introduced extensively as an emblem. When the Arms of the five additional provinces were added, the resulting product was unattractive and cluttered. Consequently, a unified design was prepared and approved in 1921. The shield bears the Royal Arms of England, Scotland, Ireland and those of France. Three maple leaves conjoined appear below. The British Lion, holding the Union Jack stands to the left, and the Unicorn, holding the French fleur de lis to the right. On the bottom appears the Canadian motto: "A Mari usque ad Mare", or "From sea to sea". The maple leaf, which appears to the right of the Canadian Coat of Arms, was chosen for the central element of the national flag on February 15, 1965. However, it has been a Canadian symbol since before Confederation. The maple leaf has appeared in heraldic history since 1868, when Queen Victoria gave "armorial ensigns" to Quebec and Ontario, based on a sprig of three maple leaves. The maple leaf employed today has eleven points, and was designed for easy recognition as the emblem of Canada. This final stamp in the provincial emblem series was prepared and produced by the Canadian Bank Note Company, and was printed in red and blue by the intaglio steel engraving process.



Peaceful Uses, Atomic Energy
July 27/66

With the issue of this stamp, the Post Office Department pays tribute to the effort being made by world scientists towards the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy. The role of Canada in this world endeavour is considerable. Canadian scientists for example, are working in the fields of materials science and in engineering research. Work is being done in biology and health physics, in the development of cancer therapy units, and on the biological effects of radiation. Physicists at remote northern points are involved in the International Quiet Sun Years Programme, with the aim of studying variations in intensity of cosmic rays during this period of minimum activity of the sun. From Point Pelee, Ontario, to Alert, N.W.T., in isolated communities and in metropolitan centres, Canadian scientists are attempting to create new ways to utilize the powerful forces of atomic energy. One of the most heralded uses of atomic energy has been in the field of electricity generation. It has been conservatively estimated that demand for electricity will increase twenty times within the next five years, and as a result, nuclear power stations are acknowledged to be among the prime source of future electricity. Naturally enough, researchers over the world have developed different types of nuclear reactors to produce electric power. For her part, Canada has followed a route of power reactor development that is uniquely different from the major programs in most other nuclear advanced countries; a system based on the use of natural uranium fuel, and heavy water as a

moderator and coolant. This year, the large-scale production of nuclear-electric power in Canada becomes a reality, as the Douglas Point Nuclear Power Station goes into operation. The first full-scale nuclear power plant in the country, Douglas Point has a reactor known by the code name CANDU, or Canadian Deuterium Uranium. The Douglas Point station, located in Ontario on the shores of Lake Huron, can produce 200,000 kilowatts of electricity from one unit - enough to supply a city the size of Ottawa. And its use is not limited to basic electricity production. As a full-scale prototype, it is a fore-runner of even larger stations such as the Pickering Generating Station; a million kilowatt nuclear power station scheduled for completion in 1970-72. The CANDU principle has been employed in a reactor being built by India, and plans are being made for a heavy water reactor of a similar type at Karachi, Pakistan. Today, the station at Douglas Point stands as a tangible symbol of the potentiality of

atomic energy as a source of much-needed power, and as an example of the contribution that atomic energy, applied to peaceful ends, can make to the world. This stamp features symbols of some of the major contributions Canada is making to atomic energy research. A stylized representation of the Douglas Point Nuclear Station is shown, together with a microscope symbolizing research, and the chemical symbol for a heavy water atom. In the upperleft corner is the dove of peace emphasizing the purpose to which this development is devoted.



Commonwealth Parliamentary
Association, 12th General Conference
September 8/66

Issuance of this 5¢ commemorative stamp coincides with the opening date of the 12th General Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association during which, until its conclusion on the 5th of October, representative Members of Parliament from Commonwealth Governments will meet in Ottawa for discussions of mutual interest. The history of the Association extends to 1911 when an historic assemblage of Members of the United Kingdom Parliament and Members of the Parliaments of the Dominions gathered in London, England, for the Coronation of His Majesty King George V. At that time the conferees agreed to the formation of an Association having as its object the establishment of permanent machinery to facilitate the exchange of information and viewpoints. Originally designated the Empire Parliamentary Association, the organization was comprised of Branches in each of the self-governing Dominions. Constitutional developments of far-reaching importance during the first 35 years of the Association's existence resulted in a recognized need for revision of its Constitution, therefore, on the basis of a Resolution passed by the Canadian Branch on the 5th February 1948, the matter was laid before a Conference in London, England, during October 1948. The draft of the new Constitution, including the change of name to Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, was accordingly prepared at a meeting in Ottawa, in May 1949. Final ratification of the amended Constitution occurred at a General Meeting of the Association during November 1950. Continued modifications have been made through the years in an appreciation of constitutional changes. In dedicating its existence to serving Parliamentarians, and, through them, the Commonwealth, the Association has as its stated aims the promotion of contact and understanding among Members of Parliament, who, irrespective of race or religion, nationality or culture, are united in a community interest, respect for the rule of law, rights of the individual citizens, and the positive ideals of Parliamentary Democracy. This commemorative stamp, designed by Brigdens of Winnipeg Limited, features an unusual view of the historic Parliamentary Library in Ottawa symbolizing the working of Parliamentary Government which is the primary concern of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Engraving and printing was performed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa.



Praying Hands
October 12/66

For the third consecutive year, the Canada Post Office is issuing a special set of two postage stamps especially designed for the Christmas season. The Christmas stamps are issued in October, and unlike regular commemoratives, these stamps have a relatively long period of sale at local Post Offices. A five cent and a three cent denomination have been issued, and both have been designed to contribute to the season by extending the Christmas spirit to the holiday mail. This year's Christmas stamps were designed by Geoffrey Holloway, of Arnott Rogers Batten Ltd. of Montreal. The stamp bears as its central feature a reproduction of Albrecht Dürer's drawing "Betente Hände", or "Praying Hands". Dürer, who lived from 1471 to 1528 was a great German Renaissance painter, engraver, woodcut and decorative designer. He was a master particularly of woodcut and copperplate engraving, and among his most widely known works of this type are the engravings "St. Jerome and His Study" and the "Prodigal Son". Dürer's talents included painting, scientific engraving and drawing as well. A prime example of the latter is the expressive work which appears on these stamps. The drawing shows the gnarled hands of an elderly man, held in prayer. The rendering is simple in concept, yet infinitely detailed. It expresses without pretension, man's acknowledgement of his blessings, and the spirit of Christmas. The story goes that as a young man, Dürer travelled with a friend who was also an artist, both seeking success in their chosen craft. In deference to what he felt was Dürer's greater talent, his friend offered to work at physical labour, in order to support them both, until Dürer could succeed in becoming a well-known artist and engraver. It took many years, and by the time Dürer was an acknowledged master, his friend was too worn physically to continue his own career. One day, Dürer saw him at prayer. The result was this drawing - a poignant representation of the work-worn hands of a humble and devoted man. The stamps, both of the same design, are of small size, and depict a Christmas star, the praying hands, the words "Noël", "Christmas", "Canada", and the denomination. The five cent denomination is orange in colour, and the three cent value has been issued in rose. The stamps were printed by the intaglio steel engraving method and produced for the Canada Post Office by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa.