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Copies distributed: 112

Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Error

Canadian Stamp News has reported that booklets of the April 20 issue for the 65th anniversary of Her Majesty's coronation have appeared 'printed on the wrong side'.

That is, if you remove a stamp from an error booklet the stamp itself will have no gum. Instead, the backing paper (or cover of the booklet) will be gummed.



On a normal booklet, the cover side will appear glossy. An error booklet will have a non-glossy cover.

Emergency Responders

Canada Post has announced that in September 2018 a five-stamp issue will be released for "Emergency responders". So far that is all we know.

On May 10 the United States Postal Service released an image (shown at right) for a stamp that they will be issuing later this year honouring "first responders" (release date not yet provided).



With this stamp, the Postal Service recognizes the men and women — including firefighters, law enforcement officers, and emergency medical service professionals — who respond to critical situations with skill, dedication and uncommon bravery.

Could this mean a joint stamp issue between the two countries?

BNAPEX 2018 – ESG Meeting

ESG members are encouraged to attend **BNAPEX 2018**, September 21-23 in Quebec City at the Hotel Plaza Quebec. Our ever-popular annual Show-and-Tell is tentatively scheduled for 15:00-16:00 on Saturday, September 22.



Check for updates at:

<http://www.bnaps.org/bnapex/bnapex2018/seminars.htm>

Please bring along items and questions of interest, and add to the fun!



It seems like Yesterday
See page 76

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...

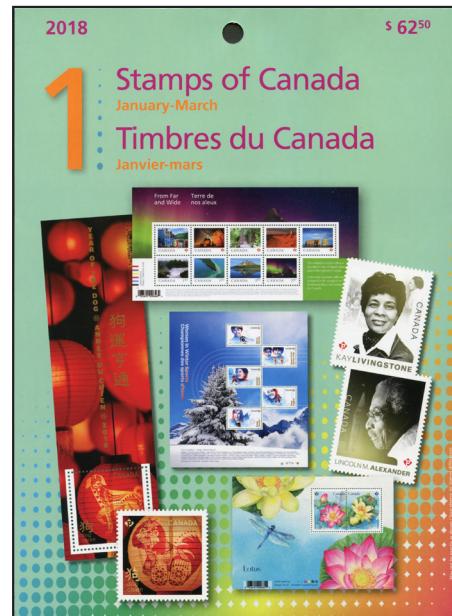
► 2018/1 Quarterly Pack

The first quarterly pack of 2018 appeared in early April. It is advertised as having the stamps issued from January through March.

Even without a postal rate increase this year, this quarterly pack is the second highest priced quarterly pack ever ... a hefty \$62.50.

There are five stamp issues included:

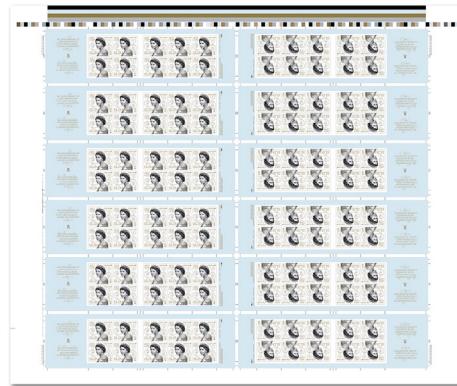
- Year of the Dog
- From Far and Wide
- Women in Winter Sports
- Black History Month
- Lotus



► QEII 65th anniversary of Her Majesty's Coronation: Uncut Press Sheet

The April 20, 2018 Queen Elizabeth II: 65th anniversary of Her Majesty's coronation stamp issue included an uncut press sheet containing 12 booklet panes.

The panes from the uncut press sheet are not rouletted and do not have the die cut 'peg' hole as do booklets distributed to post offices. Any pane removed from the uncut press sheet will also lie flat (i.e. unfolded in the centre).



Corgi Times

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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

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.

2018

BNAPEX 2018: Quebec City, QC, September 21–23

CANPEX 2018: London, ON, October 13–14 (www.canpex.ca)

It has already been a year since Canada Post released a group of stamps for Canada 150. Where does the time go?

It has also been a year since I included the image shown at right on the front page of the May–June 2017 *Corgi Times* showing a made-up stamp commemorating the 150th issue of *Corgi Times*. The design of the 'stamp' shows the ESG John D. Arn White Queen Award.

Interestingly, not one person commented on this image.



	\$8.50 Booklet of 10 stamps 414085111		\$1.85 First day of issue special envelope 414085131
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In 1919, the Ontario Hockey Association donated the Memorial Cup in remembrance of Canadians who made the supreme sacrifice for their country during the First World War. Rededicated in 2010 to the memory of all members of the Canadian Armed Forces who have given their lives in the line of duty, the Cup has become one of hockey's oldest and most cherished prizes.

This stamp, designed by Paprika in Montréal with illustrations by Louis Hébert, features a faceoff between two players of the Regina Pats wearing vintage and current uniforms. The Official First Day Cover includes a photo of two members of the Canadian Armed Forces holding the Cup – a tribute to its origin – and is canceled in Regina where, in 2018, the coveted trophy will be presented for the 100th time.

Product	Denomination	Size	Quantity	Printing process
Booklet of 10 stamps	Permanent™ (domestic rate)	48 mm x 24 mm	140,000	Lithography in 5 colours
Official First Day Cover	Permanent™ (domestic rate)	190 mm x 112 mm	7,000	Cancellation site: Regina SK

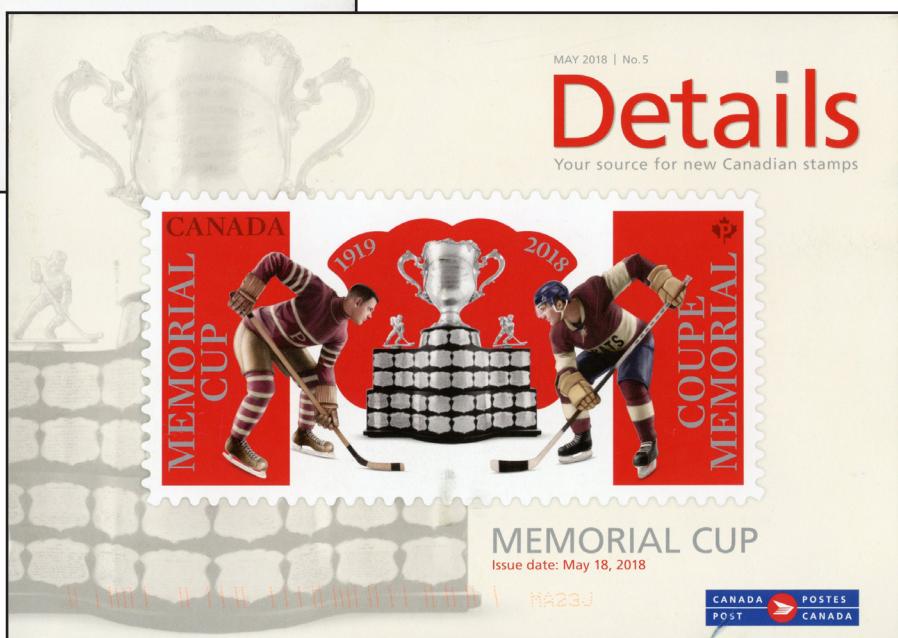
Design: Paprika Illustration: Louis Hébert Printing: Lowe-Martin
Included in *Stamps of Canada April-June 2018 collector's pack*: die-cut single from booklet.

Courtesy of the Canadian Hockey League. The Poppy Design is a registered trademark of The Royal Canadian Legion, Dominion Command and is used under licence.

May 2018 Details

Collectors were surprised when the May 2018 *Details* arrived in the mail. A double-sided horizontal card (8½ x 5⅞) announces just a single stamp issue, the Memorial Cup stamp of May 18, 2018.

Is this a sign of a change in *Details*? Whether it is or not, more details in *Details* would still be appreciated.



Canada Post 2018 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 15	Year of the Dog <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (85¢) pane of 25 • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet pane of 10 • \$2.50, self-adhesive booklet pane of 6 • \$2.50 souvenir sheet • \$2.50 (Dog) and \$2.50 (Rooster) "transitional" souvenir sheet • \$30.00 uncut press sheet of 12 souvenir sheets • \$2.50 postal cards (one of each design) 	3052 3054 3055 3053 3053a
Jan 15	From Far and Wide (9 designs) [new definitive series] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 (5 designs) • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 30 (5 designs) • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive coil of 100 (5 designs) • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive roll of 5,000 (5 designs) • \$1.00, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.20, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.80, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$2.50, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.20, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$1.80, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$2.50, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$10.75 gummed souvenir sheet of 9 • \$2.50 postal cards (one of each design) 	3071–75 3062–66 3057–61 3070 3067 3068 3069 3076 3077 3078 3056
Jan 24	Canadian Women in Winter Sports (5 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 • \$4.25 gummed sheet of 5 	3080–84 3079
Feb 1	Black History Month <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 — Lincoln Alexander • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 — Kay Livingstone 	3086 3085
Mar 1	Lotuses (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) 	3090–91 3088–89 3087
Apr 5	Great Canadian Illustrators (5 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 • \$4.25 gummed souvenir sheet of 5 	3093–97 3092
Apr 20	Queen Elizabeth II: 65th anniversary of Her Majesty's coronation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 • \$102.00 uncut press sheet of 12 booklets 	
May 1	Bees (2 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 	
May 18	Memorial Cup <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 	

Other topics announced by Canada Post, but as of June 8, no other details on when/what is forthcoming has been released:

- 150th anniversary of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada (multiple designs)
- Sharks in Canadian waters (5 designs)
- Weather wonders
- Birds of Canada (5 designs)
- Sep: Emergency responders (5 designs)
- Sep: Canada Post Community Foundation
- Oct: \$3 Bighorn sheep
- Nov: Christmas

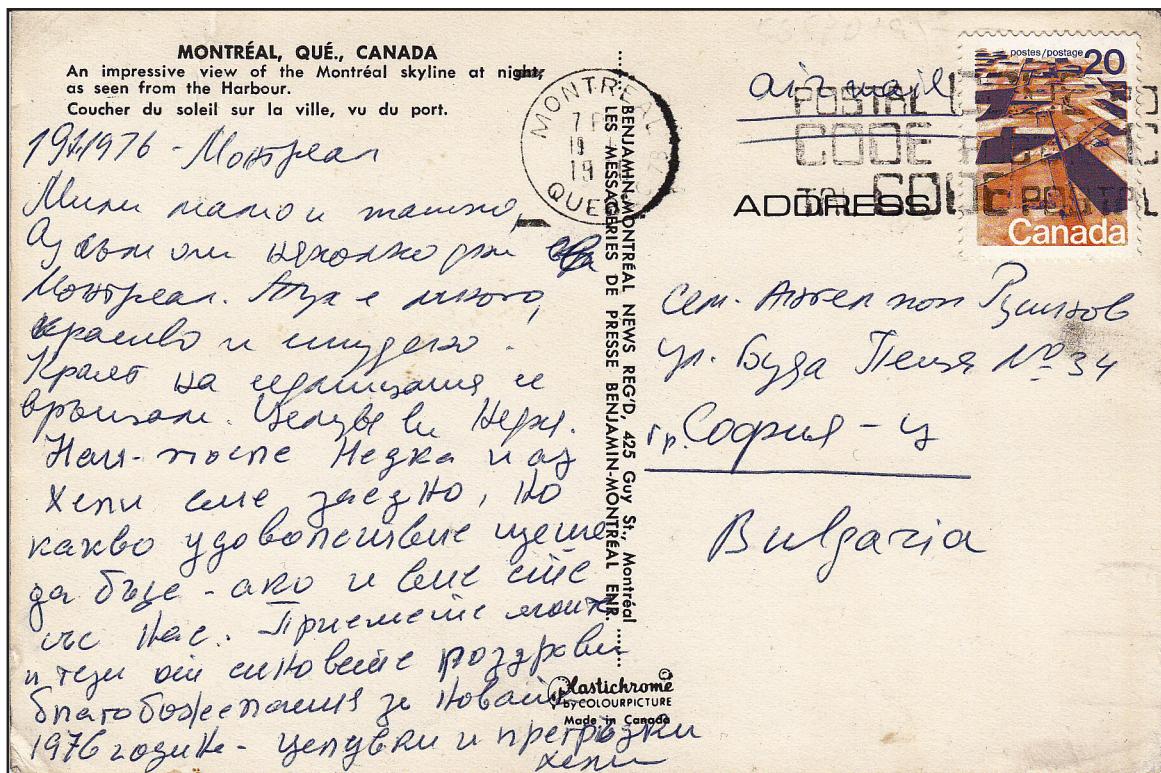
Articles Urgently Needed

20¢ Landscape EKU?

by: Larry Margetish

Based on the scan (enhanced) below, with the apparent date: 19.1.1976, plus examining the postmark carefully, I have come to the conclusion that the postmark date is January 19, 1976. While it is reasonable that the postmark date's month is a I, it is certainly not a VII which is the only other logical possibility from the European style handwriting.

So this might be a new Earliest Known Usage of 596, perf. 13.2.



Are the "Old Normal" Stamp Issues Back Again?

Have you noticed that the last three stamp issues from Canada Post are just like the stamp issues that were once "normal"? That is, a single or pair of stamps issued in just one format. No souvenir sheets.

Unfortunately, a look at the upcoming announced stamp issues for the remainder of the year shows that this is a blip in the stamp program ... expect multiple stamps for most issues and souvenir sheets (and more?) for the rest of the year! Darn.



April 20
QEII 65th anniversary of
coronation
(lovely stamp)



May 1
Bees
(a real photograph of bees would have done this issue justice; too bad)



May 18
Memorial Cup

1985 Parliament Booklet Usages (Part 2)

by: Ingo Nessel, FRPSL

This series of articles answers the question, "How did Canada Post customers use those 50¢ booklet stamps, especially the low values?" With the 16¢ worth of stamps that remained after the 34¢ 1st class letter rate stamp was removed, mailers used ingenuity to get every penny of their money's worth.

In the first article (*Corgi Times*, March–April 2018), several covers were shown paying the 1st class 34¢ rate. These included examples of single franking with the 34¢ booklet definitive as well as various combinations of the remainder 5¢ and 2¢ stamps, sometimes mixed with other issues.

This second part will feature the booklet stamps used to uprate mail due to rate increases or higher weight steps. In many cases the frankings are mixed with other issues, but there are two examples of se-tenant usage to make up a higher rate, and in one case a complete booklet is used in combination with other issues. I consider the se-tenant usages to be a beautiful throwback to earlier philatelic eras and diverse stamp-issuing entities which produced classic postal history. Perhaps many years henceforth, genuine commercial se-tenant usages will attain classic status also for this issue.

In the next installment of this series we will examine overseas usages and special post office services.



Figure 1. The 36¢ rate was in effect from April 1, 1987 until December 31, 1987. Here it is made up of the 34¢ booklet definitive se-tenant with its 2¢ neighbour, dated April 14, 1987 from Alma, Québec and tied by a Klussendorf machine cancel.

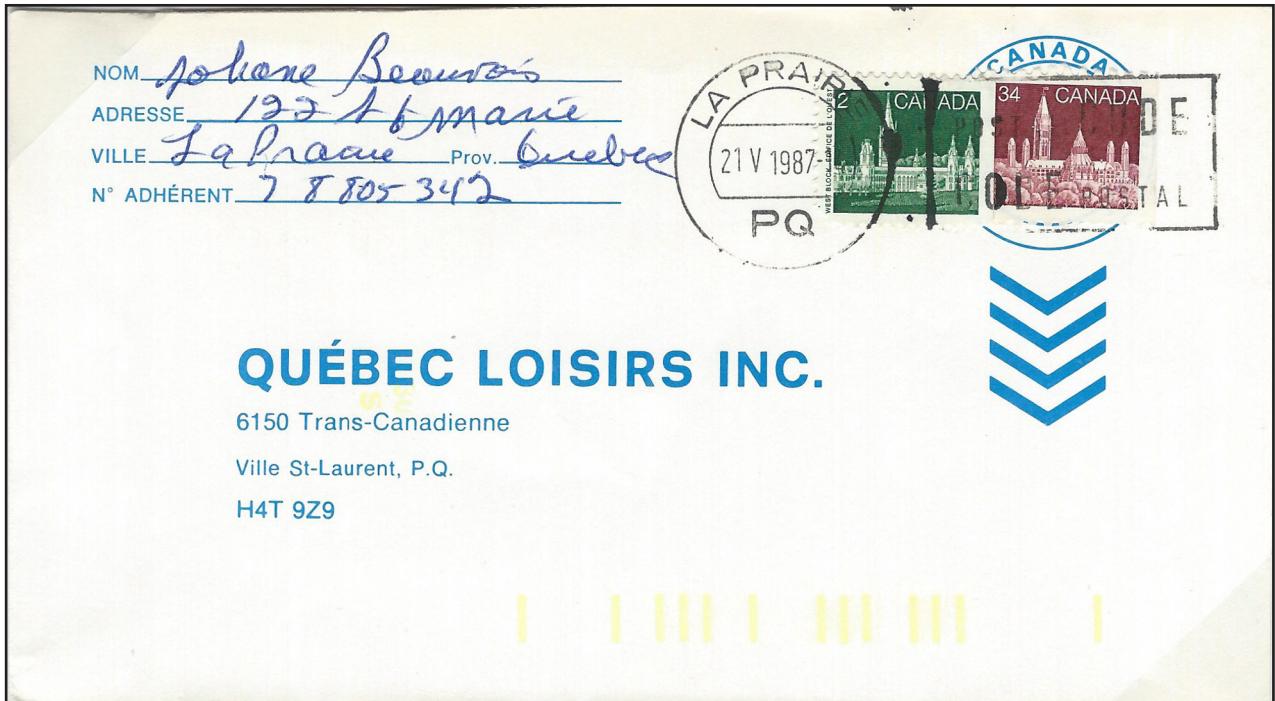


Figure 2. Another example of the 36¢ rate from La Prairie, Québec dated May 21, 1987, tied by Klussendorf machine cancel. This time the franking is a 2¢ green booklet definitive alongside the 34¢ engraved parliament coil.



Figure 3. Here is an example of the 37¢ rate composed of a block of 3 – a pair of the 5¢ brown se-tenant with the 2¢ green from the upper portion of the booklet, plus a 25¢ yellow butter stamp from the Artifacts definitives issue. The letter was mailed locally in Montreal, Québec on April 18, 1988. The 37¢ rate was in effect from January 1, 1988 until December 31, 1988.



Figure 4. The 38¢ rate is shown made up entirely of the 1985 booklet stamps comprising $6 \times 5\text{¢}$ brown and $4 \times 2\text{¢}$ green. Upon close inspection, there are in fact 2 blocks of 3 ($2 \times 5\text{¢}$ and $1 \times 2\text{¢}$), a pair of 5¢, and 2 more singles of the 2¢. Dated June 28, 1989 and mailed locally in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The 38¢ rate was in effect from January 1, 1989 until December 31, 1989.



Figure 5. In 1990 the 50¢ Parliament booklets were no longer being issued, replaced by colourful flag booklets. But as a testament to the sheer quantity of 34¢ booklets issued five years prior, we still see them being used on commercial mail. This cover shows attractive se-tenant 34¢ and 5¢ booklet definitives making up the 39¢ rate from Surrey, British Columbia to Paris, Ontario on May 29, 1990. The 39¢ 1st class rate was in effect from January 1, 1990 until December 31, 1990.



Figure 6. This cover is dated August 31, 1990 from St. Mary's Ontario. The 39¢ franking is triple mixed with a 5¢ brown 1985 parliament booklet single, a 1¢ flying squirrel from the 1987 Mammal definitive issue and a 1989 33¢ Christmas stamp. Although a commercial letter, it may have been sent by a stamp collector.

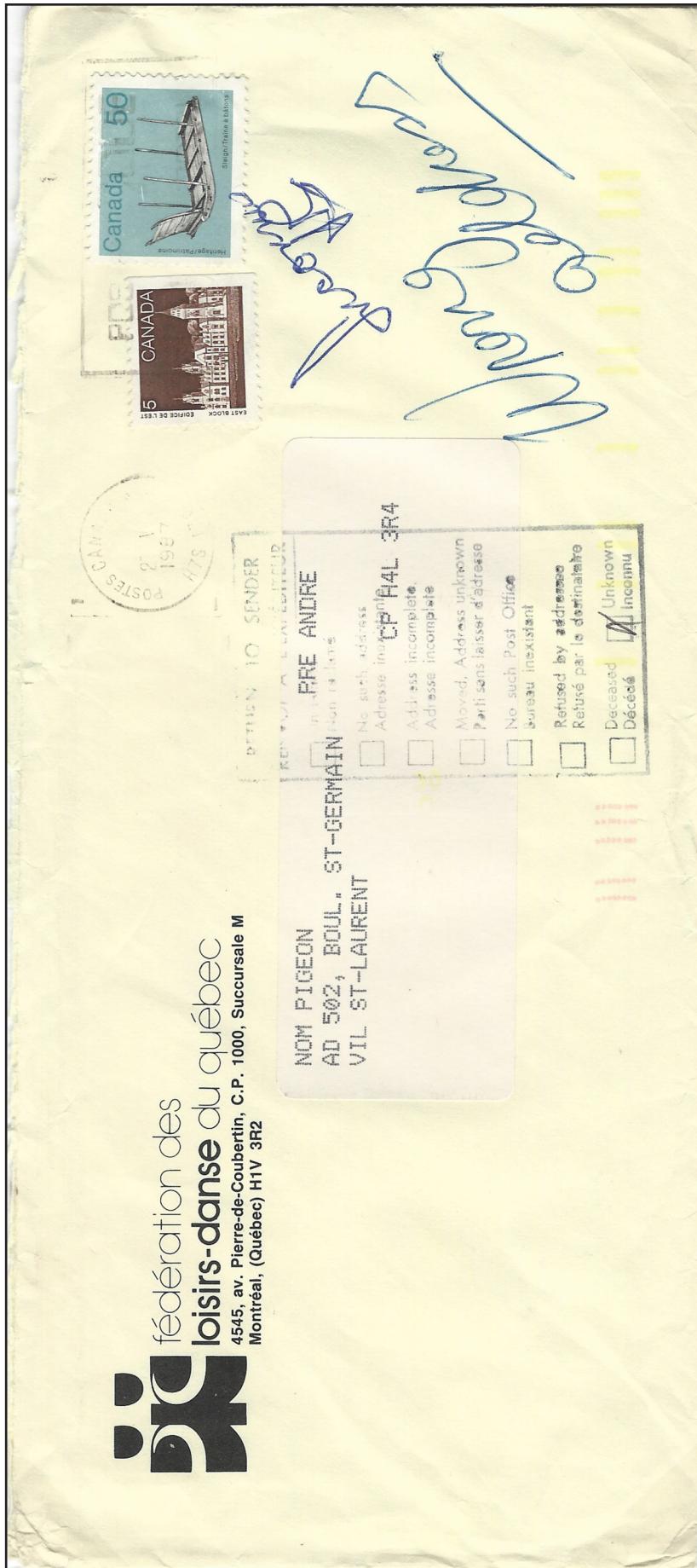


Figure 7. Mailed locally in Montreal, Québec on May 21, 1987 during the 36¢ era, this letter weighed 30 – 50 grams resulting in a 55¢ charge for the 2nd weight step. The franking is the 5¢ brown parliament booklet definitive, and the 50¢ sleigh from the Artifacts definitive issue. As a postal history bonus the cover was returned to sender due to wrong address as noted on the cover.



Figure 8. To conclude this part, a 3rd weight step cover is shown. Franked with a complete 1985 50¢ booklet plus 3 older commemoratives and a contemporary 2¢ Artifacts fishing spear definitive, the rate adds up to 68¢.

Mailed from Sydney, British Columbia to Beausejour, Manitoba on January 12, 1987 (late in 34¢ era which ended in April of that year), it weighed between 50 and 100 grams. The stamps are tied by a Victoria roller cancellation. Again, based on the usage of out-of-period commemoratives, the sender may have been a stamp collector. But the letter legitimately passed through the mails and paid a correct rate, thus qualifies as commercial mail illustrating several aspects of postal history. These kinds of covers lose points in a competitive exhibit, but they remain much loved by this author.

It seems like Yesterday – 50 Years ago

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

In terms of commemorative stamps, 1968 was a bit heavier year than 1967. The ten commemoratives and two Christmas stamps that were issued had a total face value of 71¢ (23¢ more than in 1967). A single definitive design was introduced due to a postal rate increase on November 1, 1968.

The 1968 Commemoratives



Wildlife
February 15/68

A pair of Gray Jays perched on boughs of a White Spruce have been chosen by the Canada Post Office as subjects for a stamp to continue a Wildlife series of postal issues. The Gray Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*) is a bird of the coniferous forests of North America whose breeding grounds are in a broad unbroken geographic band extending from British Columbia and the Yukon to Newfoundland. The adult bird usually attains an overall length of 11" to 13", larger than a robin and reminiscent of a huge overgrown chickadee. Gray Jays nest very early, often while the ground is still covered with snow. The bulky nest is made of twigs lined with a thick insulating layer of moss, fur, caribou hair, and feathers, and is usually placed in a conifer 4 to 15 feet above the ground. The eggs, 2 to 6, are greyish, evenly dotted with olive-buff. The juveniles have smoky plumage as if they had rolled in soot, but by their first autumn, resemble their parents. Gray Jay, Canada Jay, Whiskey Jack, Camp Robber, or Moose bird, not matter by what name you call him, all travellers in the northern coniferous forests are familiar with this friendly rogue. This bird is extremely tame, bold, and very curious and will usually appear when a fire is built, or food is being prepared or eaten. The sound of a gun, or an axe will often bring it at once. It appears suddenly like a mysterious shadow, gliding from branch to branch on broad wings and often alighting within arm's length. Its flight is buoyant and silent as it glides from the top of a tree to the lower part of another, and then hops upward from branch to branch. When sufficient height is gained it launches out in another scaling flight, seldom flapping its wings unless a long flight is undertaken. Its ghost-like appearance in silent woods is sometimes startling, as is its shrill whee-ah which frequently announces it. Many folk-tales and superstitions have grown up around this bird which depict it as a sly robber, though not altogether bad, and a trickster able to transform himself into a shape most appropriate to suit the occasion. Haunting lumber camps, and trappers' cabins, it was said to be the spirit of departed woodsmen, and in the northern forests the Indians were so superstitious about it that they were afraid to look at the nests and never molested it. Gray Jays will eat almost anything. Their diet includes insects, wild berries, small snakes, any kind of meat and fish, and any food left unprotected around camp. They will steal bacon from the frying pan, and will enter a tent or cabin in search of food, often carrying away many items which are inedible. In spite of its impudence towards invaders of its territory, it is a retiring bird and vanishes inevitably as the borders of permanent settlement encroach upon its haunts. The Gray Jay issue brings to Canadian stamps the precise interpretations of a widely acclaimed Toronto-born young naturalist and artist, Martin Glen Loates. This is the first occasion on which a design by Mr. Loates has been used on a Canadian stamp. His pains-taking research, his artistic renditions, and his authenticity of colour and structure have in a few years won accolades from naturalist and laymen alike. In size the stamp conforms to a new metric scale of dimensions adopted by the Canada Post Office for future issues. Four colours, green, rose, brown and black were employed in the production of this stamp by the lithographic printing process. Long range plans call for completion of the animal and bird series within the next four years.

The 1968 Definitive



Transportation, Queen Elizabeth II
November 1/68

The new orange coloured 6c regular issue engraved stamp, compatible with other values now in use, emphasizes the importance of transportation and communications in unifying the five major economic regions depicted on the 1c to 5c series. Designed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, the new issue has dimensions of 24 mm x 20 mm; there will be continuous printing by the British American Bank Note Company, Ottawa. Foremost in the left area segment is a modern high-speed locomotive designed for inter-urban use; highway transport is symbolized by a truck and a bus; in the background is a lake vessel, and overhead flies a medium range inter-city jet aircraft. The communications aspect is epitomized by a microwave tower, typical of a continent-spanning system supplementing land-line and cable connections. As in previous denominations in this series, a recent portrait of Queen Elizabeth, engraved from a photograph by Anthony Buckley, is incorporated in the right section of the stamp.

Text is from the archived Collections Canada website: http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/020117/020117030201_e.html



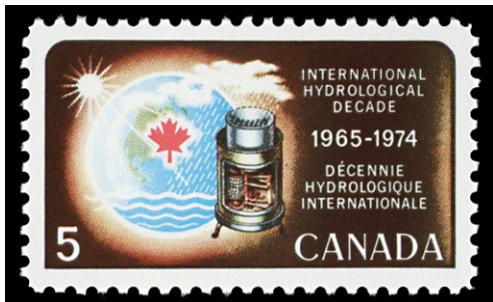
Meteorology
March 13/68

This Meteorological stamp commemorates the 200th Anniversary of the year in which Canada's first long-term fixed point weather observations by established scientists were undertaken. Started at Prince of Wales Fort, Churchill, by William Weiss and Joseph Dymond on 10th of September 1768, the daily observations by thermometer and barometer continued until 27th of August 1769. Earlier remarks on weather had been recorded by soldiers, explorers and others but these are largely non-instrumental and were made in transit rather than at a fixed point. Dymond and Wales were at Hudson Bay under instructions from the Royal Society to observe the transit of Venus. Wales, one of the foremost astronomers and mathematicians of his day, was later to accompany Capt. Cook on voyages around the world. An unfamiliarity with the environment and harsh weather conditions is evident in writings of the observes published in 1771. Their phraseology, too, is in striking contrast to today's familiar weather terminology; at one point they wrote ; "the liquid in which the plumbline of the quadrant is immersed, consisting of water, and about one fourth part brandy, is this morning froze so hard, that I can scarcely make an impression on it with my finger". The trading post Fort Prince of Wales, originally established as Fort Churchill, was destroyed by fire while under construction in 1689. It was rebuilt in 1717. Remants of the forts are preserved by the Canadian Government as a national historic site. The design of the Meteorological Readings postage stamp incorporates an authenticated section of a recent surface weather map prepared by the Meteorological Branch of the Canadian Department of Transport. The right panel is a composite of an anemometer, used to establish wind speeds and direction; a radar antenna for weather surveillance, and a weather balloon which carries aloft a radiosonde to measure pressure, temperature and humidity of the upper air. Though providing a vital national service, Canadian Meteorologists also contribute to a co-operative programme in which weather balloons furnish world-wide readings. In Canada, balloons are released daily by 33 weather stations at local time corresponding to 12 o'clock noon and 12 o'clock midnight Greenwich Mean Time. The Meteorologist is primarily interested in the atmosphere up to 100,000 feet above surface. This is a comparatively shallow layer of air and if the earth were reduced to the size of an apple this layer would be represented by the skin. The weather may be said to have a stronger and more continuous impact on our lives than any other feature of the environment in which we live. There are Biblical references to the atmosphere and Aristotle dealt with the weather in his writings. Meteorology, however, is a science which had its beginning in the 17th century. Galileo's invention of an elementary form of air thermometer in 1607 and Torricelli's air pressure experiments leading to Pascal's barometer in 1643 were significant events triggering the beginning of an objective scientific study of the atmosphere. In Canada today, apart from general weather forecasts, Meteorologists provide services vital to aviation, industry, public utilities, shipping, agriculture, and forest interests. Weather shots taken from satellites add a new dimension of interest for the average person who, in the comfort of his home, may now view television transmissions of photographs clearly showing weather patterns covering many thousands of square miles. Untold loss of life and property is averted by special bulletins ranging from frost warmings for agriculturalists to hurricane alerts. Official weather recordings in Canada began in Toronto in 1840 and the National Meteorological Service was established in 1871. Some 2,000 unpaid volunteers in all parts of the country contribute observations twice daily to augment readings by the career meteorologists.



Wildlife
April 10/68

The Narwhal, a comparatively little known mammal of the arctic seas, has been chosen by the Canada Post Office as the theme for a continuation of a Wildlife series of stamps initiated in earlier years. Long range plan now call for the completion of a bird and animal series within the next four years. The Narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*), or sea unicorn as it was known to the early explorers, is a small whale rarely exceeding 16 feet in length which is confined to the arctic seas. Though it is found in the Arctic Ocean as far as 85°N, and about Franz Josef Land and northeastern Greenland, its true home is in the waters of Baffin Bay. It owes its name, "corpse whale" in old Norse, to its curious colouration: slate blue in newborn young, becoming flecked with intense white patches and splashes, until in old age most of the lower half is pure white in colour. The most remarkable characteristic of the narwhal is the enormously elongated tusk which develops in the upper left jaw of the male. In older animals it may obtain an external length of more than seven feet and measure 3 to 4 inches in diameter at the base. The surface of the tusk is marked by a series of spiral ridges which twist counterclockwise from root to tip. Normally the right tooth never grows longer than about 9 inches and remains embedded in the skull, but many museum specimens, taken as curiosities, have both tusks present. Females, normally tuskless, may also develop one or both teeth. Tusks are hollow, almost to the tip and are often broken or abraded. They do not appear to be used in fighting since few wounds are found on narwhal skins. They appear to function only as secondary sexual adornments on the male. For most of the year the narwhal feeds over deep water on squids, but during and after break-up of the fast ice it comes close to the land where the shore line is steep. At this season it feeds on polar cod, bottom-living crustaceans and Greenland halibut. In arctic Canada, narwhals are mainly confined to the north and east coasts of Baffin Island and the Repulse Bay area in northern Hudson Bay. The Eskimos hunt them as they come into the leads of open water at breakup, and later in the summer they pursue them in small open boats. Since the adults weigh as much as two tons, they form an important source of meat and blubber for the Eskimos and their dogs. Highly prized is the skin or muktuk which is eaten raw. It has a rubbery texture and has a not unpleasant taste, suggestive of hazel nuts. It is rich in Vitamin C. Narwhals are shy but gregarious animals and are often seen in schools numbering several thousand. Though evidently not as numerous as the larger species of whales, they are protected from over-exploitation by the sheer inaccessibility of their environment. The artist John A. Crosby, of Ottawa made his debut as a designer of Canadian stamps in 1953 when his submission was selected for use on a Polar Bear issue.



UN International Hydrological Decade
May 8/68

The growing need for solutions to problems involved in the optimum use of water resources is accented by the Canada Post Office International Hydrological Decade Stamp. Hydrology is defined as a scientific field which covers the entire history of the cycle of water on earth. It refers to the circulation of water from the oceans, through the atmosphere, back to the oceans, or to the land and thence to the oceans by overland or subterranean routes. Included in this science is a study of effects on man and the effects of man's activities on water. The IHD programme extending from 1965 to 1974 is a cooperative international study sponsored and co-ordinated by UNESCO. Canada is one of 97 member states whose purpose is not only to increase knowledge in the developed countries but to increase the ability of the underdeveloped countries to gain knowledge of their own water resources. A Co-ordinating Council of 21 member countries has as permanent delegations the representatives of the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., France and England. Remaining member countries serve for two year terms; in this capacity Canada has served for the first two of these two year periods. At the National level Canada's committee consists of 26 senior officers of federal, provincial and university water agencies, supported by a full-time Secretariat, whose efforts are currently concentrated on 185 projects. A prime objective in the Decade's threefold programme is to improve the ability of nations to evaluate their resources and use them to the best advantage. Canada has frequently been estimated to possess from one-quarter to one-third of the world's fresh water but authoritative circles view this as an unsubstantiated claim. A very recent estimate shows that our nation has approximately one-seventh of the world's fresh water in lakes and about one-tenth of the world's fresh water running through its rivers. Experienced researchers in this field indicate the volume of fresh liquid water in ground-water in Canada is currently unknown, as is the amount of fresh solid water in glaciers. Although some 90 per cent of our population in habit an area within 200 miles of our southern border, more than one-half of our surface waters flow north and therefore are not immediately usable at demand centres. It is recognized that we have the engineering ability to radically change the natural flow of waters but scientific knowledge does not encompass how best to do this or what the ultimate effects might be. Estimates place the proportion of sea-water as 97 per cent of the world's total. Two-thirds of the remaining 3 per cent is immobilized in polar regions and in glaciers, therefore for his fresh water needs mankind must depend upon the remaining 1 per cent of the world's supply. A significantly increased population cannot for long depend on the availability of sufficient fresh water unless, in the near future, hydrological work of considerable scope and variety is carried out. The International Hydrological Decade stamp marks the second occasion in 1968 that the Canada Post Office has introduced a newcomer in the field of Canadian stamp design. The chosen rendition was executed by Hungarian born, Canadian by adoption, Prof. Imre von Mosdossy. Versed in widely varied fields of art and design, the artist has to his credit hundreds of stamps chosen for use by postal administrations in many parts of the world. His designs for this project ingeniously incorporates segments, of a symbol adopted by the Canadian National Committee, International Hydrological Decade. Centered in the design is a weighing rain gauge symbolizing instruments used during the 10 year international programme.



Voyage of the 'Nonsuch'
June 5/68

A perilous four month voyage into norther seas which has been credited with opening Canada's West through the fur trade is recalled by this Canada Post Office Commemorative stamp. Sailing from Gravesend, England, on the 3rd of June 1668, the tiny 43 ton 36 foot ketch Nonsuch "heaved to" on 29th of September in James Bay at the mouth of a waterway which the adventurers christened Rupert River. Their point of landing was to become the site of Charles Fort which, in turn, became Rupert's House. It was here that the newcomers from the old world met the primitive Cree Indians who displayed a significant lack of hostility. Obliged to winter in the unfamiliar harsh northern environment, their experience and discoveries were subsequently recorded in the words: "- they report the natives to be civil and say Beaver is Very Plenty". The Nonsuch and her crew, commanded by a New-Englander from Boston, Captain Zachariah Gillam, returned to London in October 1669 with a rich cargo of prime furs; it was this success which led Prince Rupert and seventeen associates to obtain from Charles II their incorporation as The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay. The Charter, a lengthy document of some six thousand five hundred words, has been referred to by historians as the most far-reaching commercial document in British history. It had not been intended that the one vessel would be alone in the venture; in fact, a second ketch, the Eaglet, had sailed in company with the Nonsuch. The Eaglet, 54 tons and 40 feet in length, under the command of Captain William Stannard, was forced back by storms leaving the smaller vessel to persevere alone. Sponsors of the plan had originally laid down the concept that, if success was achieved, the two Captains, Stannard and Gillam, would exchange ships for the return voyage. Prior to 1668, two men, Médard Chouart, Sieur des Groseilliers and Pierre Esprit Radisson, had perceived the potential fur trade which could be tapped by explorations through northern waterways. In the furtherance of their plan, the two made their way to Europe where, it is recorded, they were put into touch with Prince Rupert, cousin of Charles II. Rupert recognized the feasibility of a plan to substitute a summer voyage for a year in the wilderness, thereby, according to some writers, earning the right to be regarded as the virtual patron saint of the Northwest Territories. King Charles' enthusiasm for the venture is apparent in his decision to make available a naval ketch, the Eaglet; assigned to travel with this vessel was Radisson, Groseilliers joined the Captain and crew aboard the Nonsuch, a former naval vessel which had been sold in 1667 and now made available by her new owner, Sir William Warren. We are told, in the wording of yesteryear, that the Eaglet turned back in the early stages of the voyage because she was: "-by reasons of the deepness of her Wast unable to endure the violent Stormes they mett with all".



Lacrosse
July 3/68

The game of lacrosse recognized by this Canada Post Office stamp has its roots deep in the history of the early native people of Canada. In varying forms it is known to have been an organized activity of Indians before Columbus completed his famous voyage to North America in 1492. Evolution of the game through the centuries brought major changes in the size of the playing area and the number of persons involved. The early Indian Baggataway, or ball game, more of a battle training than sport for tribal warriors, had tribe pitted against tribe or village against village. As many as one thousand men took part in these tests of endurance which are known, in some instances, to have lasted several days. Goals in the primitive era consisted of one or two poles set in the ground anywhere from 400 yards to 5 miles apart. Early explorers in North America reported variations in the rules governing the contests; there remained, however, one basic requirement: catching the ball or picking it up by hand was never permissible. Participants in the wild melees were exhorted to greater fury by women of the tribes who wielded stout switches as they followed the play on the sidelines. The lacrosse stick, two of which were used by each player in the early years, is acknowledged to be the source of the sport's present name. Upon their arrival white men had, in fact, renamed the game before they adapted it to their own pleasure. They likened the Indians curved webbed stick to a Bishop's crozier, this in turn became "la crosse" and "lacrosse". There is little evidence that the game became organized as a sport of white men much before 1840. Doctor G.W. Beers, a Montreal dentist who died in 1900, is generally recognized as having first been responsible for the writing of rules in the late 1860's to govern field lacrosse as a modern sport. A playing area 125 yards long was established; the number of players on the field for each team was standardized as 12; sticks were altered, and a hard rubber ball was substituted for the Indian ball of hair stuffed in deerskin. In 1876 Doctor Beers toured the British Isles with the first Canadian lacrosse team to appear in that country. A major revision of rules in 1932 led to

Box Lacrosse in which teams of six players compete in indoor arenas or enclosed outdoor boxes on a playing area with a minimum length of 160 feet. The governing body of lacrosse to Canada today, the Canadian Lacrosse Association, supported by provincial organizations, establishes uniform rules and is responsible for the organization of national annual championship series. Winners of the Canadian senior amateur championships are awarded The Mann Cup, a solid gold trophy, one of the most valuable in sports, originally donated by the late Sir Donald Mann, a native of Action, Upper Canada, and a builder of Canadian railways in the late 1800's. The Minto Cup, emblematic of the junior amateur championship, vied for since 1937, was presented by Lord Minto, Governor General of Canada from 1898 to 1904. An interesting aspect of the sport in Canada is the continuing almost exclusive manufacture of lacrosse sticks by Indians. An Indian Company located on the St. Regis Reserve near Cornwall, Ontario, utilizing methods as old as the game itself and manned by an all-Indian staff, is recognized as being responsible for the manufacture of 97% of the world's production. Their products not only supply the major part of domestic requirements but are exported to the U.S.A., England, Australia and other countries where the game is played.



George Brown
August 21/68

George Brown, one of Canada's Fathers of Confederation, was a man imposing in stature and courageous in the causes for which he campaigned. His detestation of the institution of slavery and his support of humanitarian principles makes the commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of the year of his birth singularly appropriate during the International Year For Human Rights. George Brown was born on the 29th November 1818 at Alloa, a seaport on the tidal Fourth, some 35 miles from Edinburgh, Scotland. The completion of his education at the Edinburgh Southern Academy brought from a staff member a forecast of the energetic and distinguished career to come: "This young man is not only endowed with high enthusiasm, but possesses the faculty of creating enthusiasm in others". It was not until 1838 that Brown accompanied his father in traversing the Atlantic to seek a new life in North America; in New York, father and son turned to Journalism and eventually to the establishment of the "British Chronicle". In 1843 a dissatisfaction with surroundings again led to a move, this time to Canada where Brown the younger was destined to have a profound influence in politics and the emergence of Canada as a

nation. Shortly after their arrival in Toronto, the Browns established a weekly publication "The Banner" and in 1844 Brown the younger was instrument in founding "The Globe" which, under the guiding hand of the future Father of Confederation, quickly emerged from the status of a weekly to that of a daily newspaper. For thirty-six years, Brown was undoubtedly the leading influence in the development of a newspaper which was to gain a particular status in the annals of Canadian journalism. George Brown was an untiring worker in the cause of responsible Government; he advocated union with Canada of the vast and fertile plains west from Upper Canada to the Rockies, and it is recognized that the Northwest Territories were acquired by Canada largely on a result of his persistent efforts. He first entered Parliament in 1851; it is, however, an ironic fact of history that he never gained election after Confederation in 1867. He had earlier played prominent roles in the Quebec and Charlottetown Conferences. Elevation to a seat in the Canadian Senate came in 1873 and in 1874 he was appointed joint plenipotentiary to the United States. He later declined offers of a knighthood and he also declined appointment as lieutenant governor of Ontario. Historians give us a measure of this man in their reports of his political activities. Recognized as a long-time chief adversary of John A. Macdonald, later to be Sir John A. and Canada's first Prime Minister, George Brown provided a remarkable example of "country before self". In 1864, to break a political deadlock, he joined forces with his political for Macdonald, and thereby assisted in paving the way for the eventual negotiation of the terms of Confederation. George Brown's life ended on a tragic note in death from a wound inflicted by a disgruntled worker who paid for his act on the gallows. Seated in his private office on the afternoon of the 25th March 1880, Brown had been confronted by a man who demanded a signature to a paper acknowledging years of satisfactory service in the newspaper office. Although the assailant had been unknown to Brown, it was later established he had been employed in the engine room of the Globe, and had been discharged for intemperance. A pistol carried by the assailant discharged during a scuffle wounding brown in the thigh. The injury had not been considered to be of sufficient seriousness to endanger, Brown's life; weeks were to pass before complications resulted in death on the 10th May 1880.



Henri Bourassa
September 4/68

The accomplishments of one of Canada's most colourful public figures and intellectuals are recalled by a stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of the year in which Henri Bourassa was born. Bourassa was born at Montreal the 1st September 1868. He was perhaps the first prominent politician to openly favour the establishment of Canada as a completely independent nation under the Crown. A man whose mother tongue was French, he achieved complete mastery of the English language and his adaptability to the two was put to effective use with brilliant skill in his authorship of numerous pamphlets and books supporting his political leanings. As a fiery orator he is regarded to have reached the pinnacle of his power in the early 1900's; with his personal magnetism and mastery of his subject he would hold the undivided attention of audiences of thousands for hours. It has been said of Bourassa that he could never have adapted to leadership of a political party because he would readily have sacrificed power or the party interest for a personal principle. The passionate political beliefs of Bourassa were awakened during the period in which he was completing his formal education at the age of 17. He had left Montreal to manage lands inherited through his Papineau ancestry; the location was Montebello near the Quebec-Ontario border, midway between Ottawa and Montreal, where he was to be elected mayor at the age of 21. He entered the federal House of Commons as representative for the same area in 1896; resigning in 1899 he was promptly re-elected by acclamation. In 1907 he again retired from federal politics in order to contest a seat in a provincial election; defeated in this contest, he subsequently won election in 1908. In 1925 he returned to the federal scene for another ten years as the representative for Labelle. As a journalist, Bourassa, a prolific writer, left a legacy to the nation in the form of a highly respected Montreal French language newspaper *Le Devoir* which he founded in 1910. His personal involvement in subsequent years was as co-owner and Editor-in-Chief. Through the early days of *Le Devoir* it was recognized as a journal of the intelligentsia; it was through these, however, that it gained an influential position in French Canadian journalism. Earlier in life, Bourassa had been a contributor to the columns of *Le Nationaliste*, a Montreal journal, and had been editor and owner of *l'Interprète* published in Clarence Creek, Ontario. An examination of Bourassa's approach provides an insight into his own interpretation of the designation "Nationalist" by which he was known. He did not subscribe to the concept of one French province with the remainder as English. It was his hope there would be a spread of French-speaking persons throughout Canada to create areas of their own culture and language. He visualized the existence of such areas in Western Canada as creating a "double mentality" which would serve as a unifying force from coast to coast. Historians provide many examples of the controversial nature, the unpredictability and the contradictions of this man. With bitter memories of political events he had opposed, he is recorded as having obstructed the adoption of a message of condolence upon the death of Canada's first Prime Minister; in later years, however, he assessed the same leader as Canada's "only truly national statesman". There is widespread understanding today that Bourassa was a man ahead of his times. Controversial political viewpoints of his era, which he advocated with religious fervor, are in many instances accepted today as established constitutional practice. This was also true in 1952, the year of his death, for he lived to see many of his teachings bear fruit. Death came on 31st August, the eve of Bourassa's birthday.



50th Anniversary of Armistice
October 15/68

For the 50th consecutive year, Canadians from the Atlantic to the Pacific will pause on November 11th to pay silent tribute to those who have died defending their country. The 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month is a yearly moment in time symbolizing a nation's gratitude. The Canada Post Office commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the World War I Armistice graphically portrays "The Defenders and the Breaking of the Sword", one of many sculptured groups decorating the massive Canadian Vimy Memorial; located on Vimy Ridge, near Arras, France, the monument was unveiled and dedicated 26th July 1936. This beautiful symbol of Canada's remembrance, designed by W.S. Allward, Toronto, Ontario, has classic twin shafts which dominate the countryside; 125 feet high on a base 200 feet square, it is a focal point on 250 acres deeded to Canada in perpetuity by France. Inscribed theron are the names of 11,285 of Canada's 1914-1918 war dead who have no known graves. At Eastertime in April 1917 the Canadian Corps of four divisions, fighting as a unit for the first time, launched a meticulously planned offensive amidst sleet and snow to seize the strategic Vimy Ridge. Commanding an escarpment nine miles long this was one sector of the Allied Front which did not yield in subsequent attacks. Historians refer to the military success at Vimy Ridge as a point in history where Canada emerged from a semi-colonial status to that of full nationhood. Of the 645,925 Canadians who served in World War I, 66,655 paid the supreme sacrifice; World War II saw 986,936 in the forces, of these 44,893 were fatal casualties. Population figures for Canada during the two wars were approximately 8,000,000 and 11,000,000 respectively. Books of Remembrance in the Peace Tower, Ottawa, list 112,000 Canadians who have died for their country since 1867.



John McCrae
October 15/68

It is appropriate that the Canada Post Office also commemorates the 50th Anniversary of the year in which Lieut.-Col. John McCrae died. A poet and medical doctor, McCrae achieved fame with "In Flanders Fields". Probably the most frequently quoted poem written by a Canadian. Born at Guelph, Ontario, in 1872, John McCrae entered the medical profession serving in the Toronto General Hospital then at Johns Hopkins, Baltimore. He volunteered for the South African War and was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Artillery. Returning from overseas he spent some 14 years in medical practice, writing and lecturing at McGill University in Montreal. In 1915, at the age of 43, he was Major McCrae and brigade surgeon of the 1st Brigade Canadian Field Artillery in France; on May 3rd of the same year he composed the memorable and poignant "In Flanders Fields". Rarely was a lasting literary work composed under such adverse and dramatic circumstances, the locale was an artillery dug-out by the Yser Canal during the 2nd Battle of Ypres. The original manuscript, penned on foolscap paper, now in the Public Archives of Canada, differs in minor ways from a more generally known version. Our stamp reproduces the authors own handwriting on the original manuscript, the poem commencing "In Flanders fields the poppies blow". In a subsequent signed copy, presented by McCrae to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, the word "blow" has been changed to "grow"; there remains a question whether the alteration had been intentional. A Major-General wrote: "This poem was literally born of fire and blood". John McCrae succumbed to pneumonia at Boulogne, France, on the 28th January 1918, shortly after his promotion to Lieut.-Col. He had not lived to embark upon a new role as commander of the First General Hospital and consulting physician to all British Armies in the field.



Inuit Carving
November 15/68



Inuit Carving
November 15/68

Examples of a unique art form peculiar to a Christian people whose native haunts are in the remote frozen north have been chosen as basic design elements for 1968 Canadian Christmas Stamps. Authoritative writers emphasize that there are few art forms in the world about which more erroneous information has been disseminated. Among other things, they question observations that Eskimo carvings may be regarded as perhaps the last unspoiled indigenous and spontaneous art. Certainly the origin of Eskimo carving is as unknown as the origin of the Eskimo race itself; it is appreciated, though, that a very large percentage of Canadian Eskimos actively pursue carving with an enthusiasm and innate joy which would be difficult to duplicate in other cultures. Investigators assure us that Eskimo art has undergone many changes during thousands of years of recorded history of the race. The size of carved objects is one indication of change; it is known that in earlier eras the items were invariably quite small, miniature every day requirements were frequently placed in the last resting place of a tribe member in the belief he would have no difficulty in enlarging them for future use. The migratory habits of the people in the earlier eras undoubtedly inhibited the production of large pieces; unnecessary burdens were avoided at all cost. Materials used have varied through the ages. An early preference for ivory has been supplanted by a wide use of soapstone, the impure massive form of talc, which is widely accepted today as being synonymous with Eskimo carvings. Archeologists tell us that finds of pre-historic Eskimo carving in soapstone are extremely rare; it is said that only one specimen of such work has been unearthed in the Canadian Arctic, a miniature dug up at Igloolik which dates between 500 and 1300 A.D. Government agencies and other interested bodies have achieved a considerable success in fostering Eskimo art in the past few decades; the rest of the world has been benefited by the availability of innumerable exquisitely finished pieces which are constant reminders of a remarkable race of humans whose inherent love of beauty has flourished in a bleak, unrelenting, cold environment. Working with the most unsophisticated and perhaps primitive tools, the Eskimo lovingly fashions his sculpture; a polish for the soapstone pieces is achieved by the use of stone dust and the end product is frequently carefully wrapped and immersed in seal oil to impart a desirable lustre. In some instances the Eskimo attempts to create likenesses of animals he has never seen; this urge has been associated with the known primitive concept that to make a likeness of an object will serve to materialize it. The hunter, too, for all Eskimos are of necessity hunters, may be hopefully trying to influence the return of creatures which have left his immediate area. Creativity is the joy of these craftsmen. It is difficult to induce the true Eskimo carver to reproduce an object he has already completed; he has proved his ability to create a certain work consequently he feels a need to prove his ability on other projects. The supreme joy of the creative artist is epitomized in stories which tell us of visitors being excitedly awakened in the middle of the night to view an object just completed by a member of the tribe. The carving chosen for reproduction on the higher value Christmas issue is "Mother and Child", a work by Munamee, Cape Dorset, Baffin Island; this carving was presented to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth at Halifax, Nova Scotia on behalf of the people of Canada during the Royal Visit in 1951. The second denomination has as its central element "Family Group", a carving whose author is unknown but which was acquired in 1960 by the Winnipeg Art Gallery for their permanent collection.

International Youth Service Covers – An Opportunity for ESG Cover Collectors

by: Kevin Hans

Illustrated in Figure 1 is a 1975 cover to Finland with a 30 cents postage due handstamp. As the cover is franked with a pair of 8 cent Centennial booklet stamps the sender likely thought they had actually overpaid the 15 cent international airmail rate by 1 cent. However, as the letter must have weighed more than one ounce it should have been mailed with 30 cents in postage. The tax of 30 cents assessed the double tax, 14 cents short pay $\times 2 = 28$ cents which was evidently rounded up to 30 cents in favor of the post office.



Figure 1. Cover to Finland

There is more to the story of this cover than the favorable post office rounding on the postage due. The cover is addressed to the International Youth Service (IYS), a pen pal service located in Turku, Finland. I recognized the address from another collecting interest of mine, the Exporta definitives of Mexico. An article written by Tom Droege in Mexicana, the journal of the Mexico Elmhurst Philatelic Society, International, provides the story of IYS covers¹.

If a child wrote to IYS they would be connected with a pen pal. IYS staff meticulously saved every envelope they received, organized by country of origin and date of receipt. The end result is that there are literally thousands of covers addressed to IYS, almost 30,000 alone sent from Mexico. With the onset of email and other forms of social media the traditional pen pal system became obsolete and IYS shut down in 2008². As a result, IYS sold off their vast archive of covers.

If the Mexican Exporta covers are representative of what IYS had, then the covers are a treasure trove of rates and usages, including surface, airmail, registered, AR, and postage dues, from the mid-1970s until 2000. Figure 2 depicts a typical Exporta definitive IYS cover.

¹ Droege, Tom, "The 'Pen-Friends' Clearing House (IYS) in Finland Correspondence," Mexicana, January 2015, <http://stampsauctionnetwork.com/exporta/DroegeIYSMexicanaArticle.pdf>, Accessed February 26, 2017.

² "IYS – International Youth Service: a Tribute," Penpalling & Letters, February 6, 2010, http://penpallingandletters.blogspot.com/2010/02/iys-international-youth-service-founded_06.html, Accessed February 26, 2017.

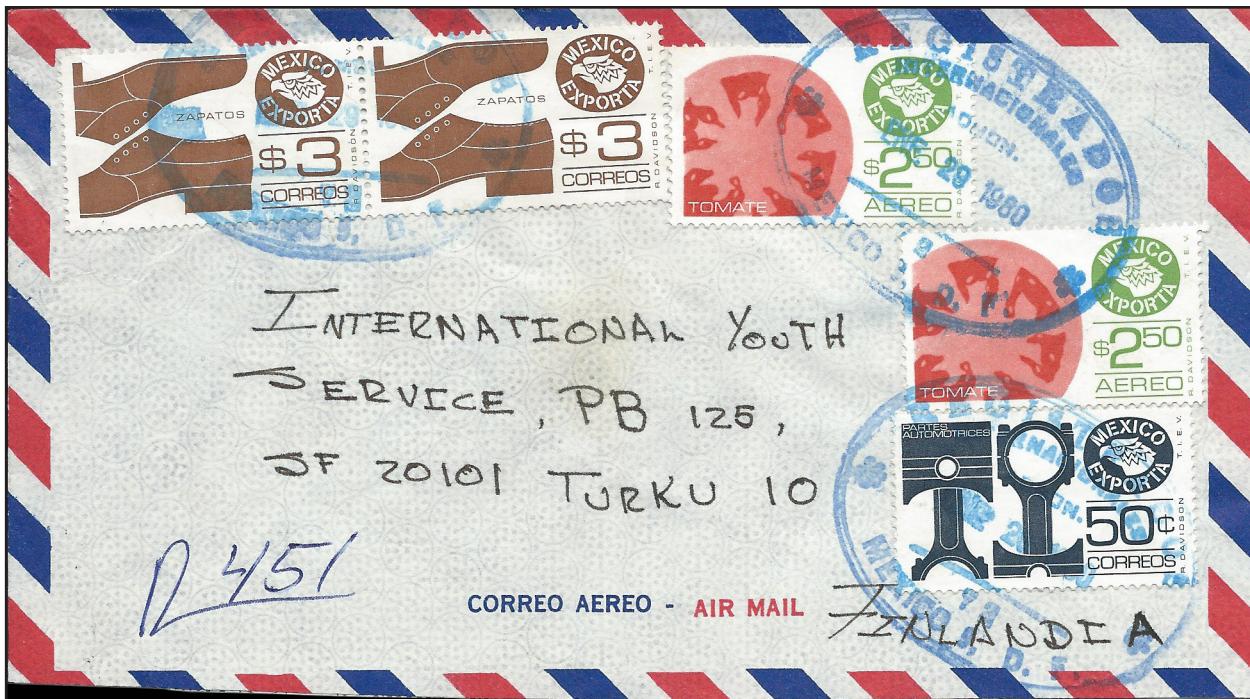
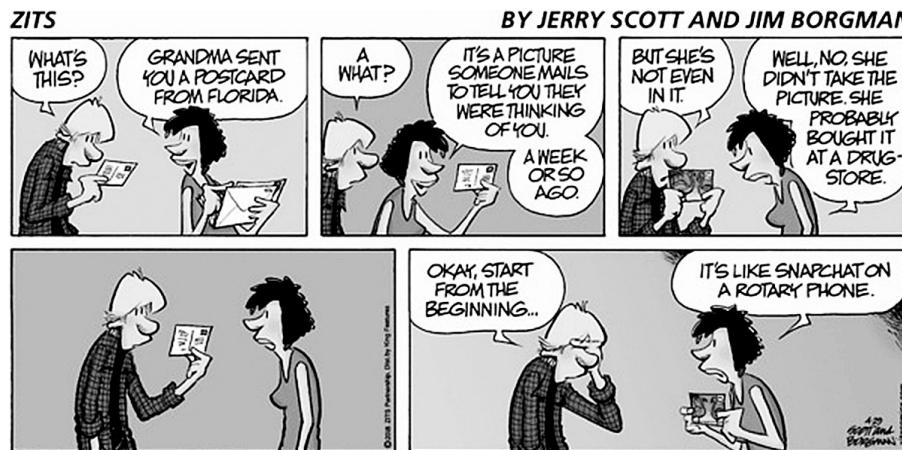


Figure 2. Exporta definitive IYS cover.

The IYS hoard offers several opportunities for collectors of modern postal history. Consider the number of rate changes for Canadian international airmail from 1972 to 2000. A quick count indicates 19 rates were in effect during this period. The IYS covers document these rates.

Another collecting opportunity is to find a cover sent to IYS from as many countries as possible. In addition to covers originating from Canada and Mexico, I have seen IYS addressed covers from Algeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Rhodesia, South Korea, and Thailand. Given IYS' careful retention of correspondence, a lot of Canadian franked covers should be out there. Happy hunting!

When was the last time *you* mailed a postcard?



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Elizabethan II Marketplace

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.

1962–63 Souvenir Card: Specimen

by: Jeffrey Arndt

Here is an item that I had not seen before. While it is a partial card, I originally thought it was a forgery. The "SPECIMEN" overprint looks like someone took a rubber stamp too it. Turns out that is exactly what happened. Luckily it turns out that the Public Relations Division to Postmasters overprinted 2000 copies to be used as publicity in post offices.



Reference: Jerome Jarnick and Andrew Chung, Canadian Souvenir Cards 1959–1972, The Canadian Philatelist, September October 1997, p340-342

Editor's note: here is the full 1962–63 souvenir card (outside and inside):

