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Copies distributed: 112

Indexes now available

Complete index of all *Corgi Times* issues, from Vol 1 #1 through Vol 27 #5 — some 161 issues.

Three different indexes are available: by definitive series, by topic, and by Scott catalogue number.

Visit the ESG website to download the respective PDFs.

(These are a work in progress.)

Joe Fafard

Joe Fafard, internationally known sculptor from Lumsden, Saskatchewan, died on March 16, 2019.

Three of his works were portrayed on Canadian stamps in 2012: *Smoothly She Shifted* (Scott 2522), *Dear Vincent* (Scott 2523a/2524), and *Capillery* (Scott 2523b/2525).

Fafard’s work spans over five decades and his displays can be seen in downtown Regina and across Canada. His work depicts people and their surroundings.

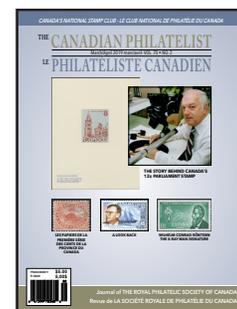
Fafard sculpted in plaster and ceramics in the early part of his career, but switched to bronze as his primary medium in the 1980s. In 1985 he opened the Julienne Atelier foundry in Pense, Saskatchewan. His art is heavily influenced by his Saskatchewan surroundings, and includes life-sized bronze cows, horses and pigs.

Source: Wikipedia



The Story Behind Canada’s 12¢ Parliament Stamp

ESG member Larry Margetish had his excellent article published in the March–April 2019 *Canadian Philatelist* (journal of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada) discussing the 12¢ Parliament stamp (Scott 714, 729) of 1977.



50 Years Ago
See page 74

Articles Wanted

We really could use articles from our membership. Preferably on non-new issue stamps. That is, researched articles on decades-old definitive or commemorative issues.

We are even putting this plea on the first page of this issue in the hopes that people read at least the first page of every issue.

Please.

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...

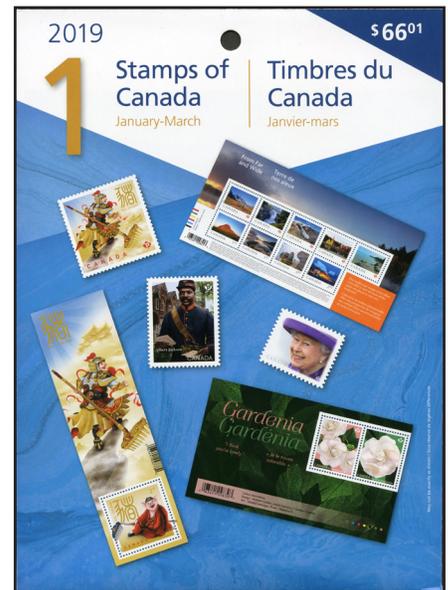
► 2019/1 Quarterly Pack

The first quarterly pack of 2019 appeared at the end of March. It is advertised as having the stamps issued from January through March.

The postal rate increase this year (January) was the primary reason for this quarterly pack being the *second* highest priced quarterly pack ever ... a hefty \$66.01.

There are six stamp issues included:

- From Far and Wide
- Queen Elizabeth II
- Year of the Pig
- Black History Month
- Gardenia
- Canadians in Flight



► Blank Kiosk Stamps

Blank Kiosk stamps are appearing on e-Bay. We have illustrated miscut and misprinted Kiosk stamps before, but this is the first time that I can recall seeing *blank* stamps.



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

❖ Welcome new members

Sébastien Simard (QC)
James Gould (ON)
Chris Fischer (SK)

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.

2019

ORAPEX 2019: Ottawa, ON, May 4–5 with ESG meeting (Sat May 4, 3:30–4:30pm)!

BNAPEX 2019: Ottawa, ON, Aug 30–Sep 1

Canada Post: Untimely/Missing Stamp Information

by: Robin Harris

Canada Post is up to it again ... no timely information on upcoming stamp release information.

The January–February 2019 | No. 2 *Details* noted that there would be two new stamp issues released in March: Vancouver Asahi Baseball Team (only month of March noted) and Canadians in Flight (March 27).

As I write this (March 26) there is no information on the Canada Post website, or on their Facebook page, or in the post office about either of these two issues.

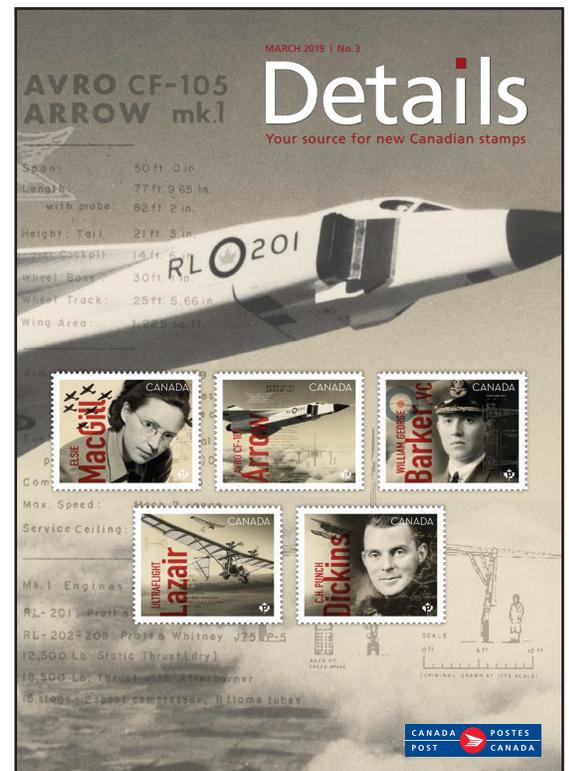
That is very disappointing, to say the least.

So, we wait for the March 2019 | No. 3 *Details*. Hopefully it is available at your local post office or placed on-line before March is over! And preferably before either of the above two stamp issues appear.

The above was written on March 26. On March 27, Canada Post's online shopping area had the Canadians in Flight stamps illustrated and available for sale; in the late afternoon, the *Details* magazine was made available online.

So, we come back to the same nagging question ... why the secrecy on getting information out to the public (and stamp collectors) in a timely manner? A "marketing" manager must have come up with this idea.

By the way, there is a small note on the back of the Canadians in Flight *Details* magazine that says the Vancouver Asahi stamp issue has a new release date of April 25.



Canada Post 2019 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 14 | Queen Elizabeth II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (90¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 | |
| Jan 14 | From Far and Wide (9 designs) [new definitive series] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (90¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 (5 designs) • Permanent™ (90¢), self-adhesive coil of 100 (5 designs) • Permanent™ (90¢), self-adhesive roll of 5,000 (5 designs) • \$1.05, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.27, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.90, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$2.65, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.27, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$1.90, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$2.65, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$11.37 gummed souvenir sheet of 9 • \$2.65 postal cards (one of each design) [set of 9 for \$21.20] | |
| Jan 18 | Year of the Pig <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (90¢) pane of 25 • Permanent™ (90¢), self-adhesive booklet pane of 10 • \$2.65, self-adhesive booklet pane of 6 • \$2.65 souvenir sheet • \$2.65 (Pig) and \$2.50 (Dog) “transitional” souvenir sheet • \$31.80 uncut press sheet of 12 souvenir sheets • \$2.65 postal cards (one of each design) | |
| Jan 25 | Black History Month: Albert Jackson <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (90¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 | |
| Feb 14 | Gardenia (2 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (90¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 • Permanent™ (90¢), self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.80 gummed souvenir sheet of 2 | |
| Mar 27 | Canadians in Flight (5 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (90¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 • \$4.50 gummed special sheet of 5 | |
| Apr 25 | Vancouver Asahi Baseball Team | |

Latest Canada Post issue (Canadians in Flight)



Articles Urgently Needed

Shifted Die Cuts on 2016 UNESCO Booklet of 30

from: Bob Anderson

Attached is a scan of the 2016 World Heritage Sites in Canada 30-stamp booklet (Scott 2894b / BK639) with the horizontal perforations shifted 4 mm **upward**. This booklet was purchased at the Rexall Drug Store postal outlet on St. Paul Avenue in Brantford, ON. I was made aware by the postal clerk that one booklet had been sold and this customer notified the clerk that the perforations were incorrect (actually "messed up") since the customer was applying the stamps to envelopes. The postal clerk checked the remaining 49 items from the 50 booklet pack and found 3 more error booklets, one being the attached copy. At this point, I am aware of the 4 copies.

The tagging is in the correct spot in relation to the design. This results in 3-bar tagging on the stamps.

Editor: in the image below, lines have been added to show the location of the horizontal die cutting.



Editor: here are a couple of images of die cut shifts found on e-Bay of stamps from this same issue.

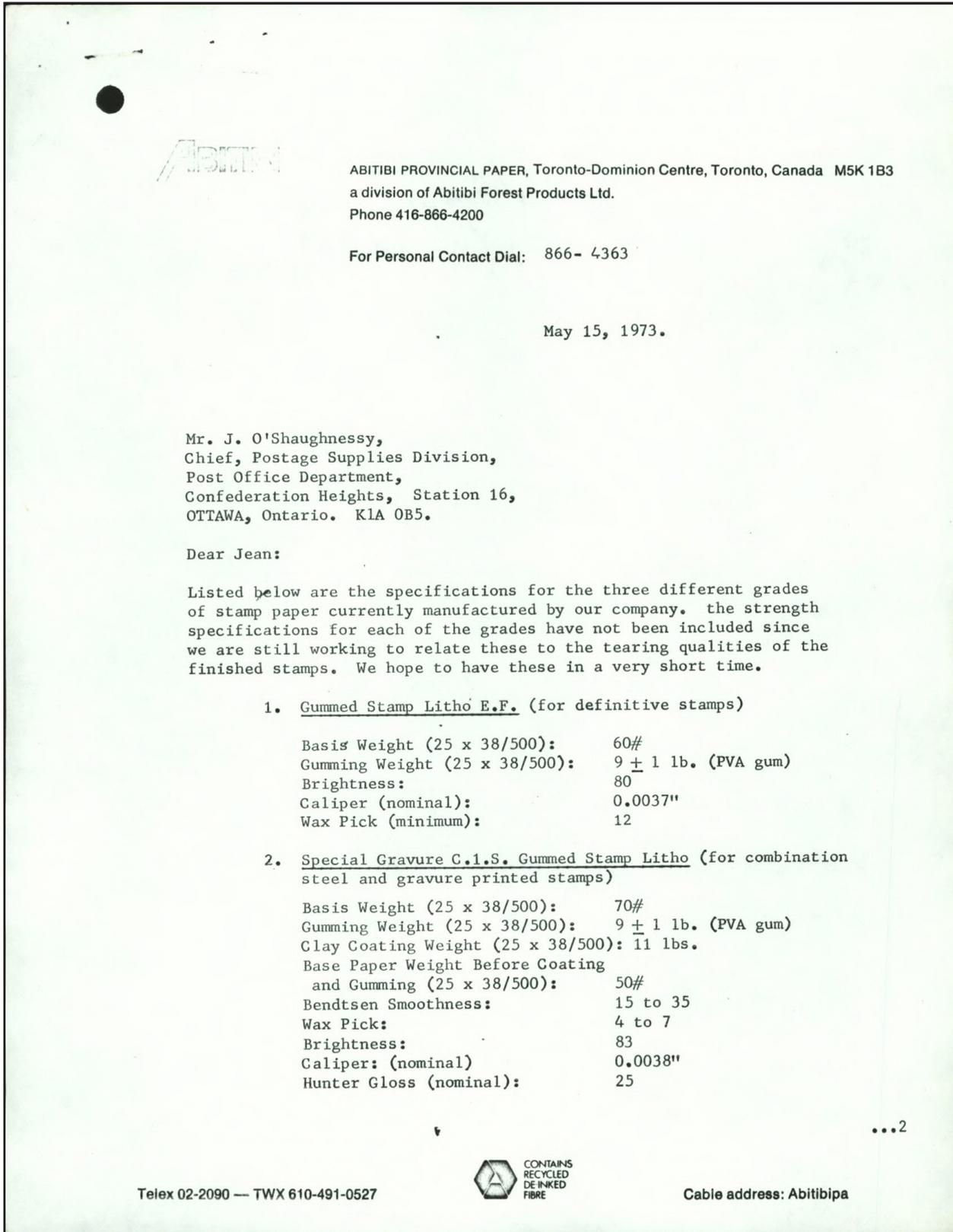


Canada Post and Gummed Stamp Paper

from: Larry Margetish

Illustrated are two pages regarding Canada Post and gummed stamp paper.

While "C1S" is obviously Coated One Side, any idea what the abbreviation "E.F." refers to, other than uncoated gummed stamp paper usable for both lithography and steel engraving?



Mr. J. O'Shaughnessy

- 2 -

May 15, 1973.

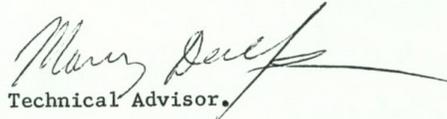
3. Gummed Postage Stamp Paper C.1.S. (for commemorative stamps printed via lithography)

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Basis Weight (25 x 38/500): | 70# |
| Gumming Weight (25 x 38/500): | 9 ± 1 lb. (PVA gum) |
| Clay Coating Weight (25 x 38/500): | 11 lbs. |
| Base Paper Weight Before Coating and Gumming (25 x 38/500): | 50# |
| Hunter Gloss : | 35 to 40 |
| Wax Pick (minimum): | 7 |
| Brightness: | 85 |
| Caliper (nominal): | 0.0038" |

I hope this information is satisfactory.

Yours very truly,

ABITIBI PROVINCIAL PAPER,


Technical Advisor.

M. M. Dalfen/jw

c.c. Mr. Frank Flatters
Mr. W. F. Boughner

*Fluorescence - no added optical
brightener, view amounts permissible*

It seems like Yesterday – 50 Years ago

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

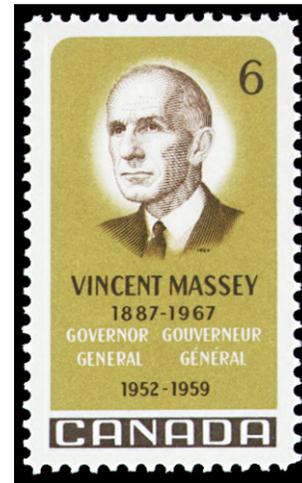
In terms of commemorative stamps, 1968 was a bit heavier year than 1968. The thirteen commemoratives and two Christmas stamps that were issued had a total face value of \$1.65 (94¢ more than in 1968).

The 1969 Commemoratives



Curlers
January 15/69

"Reluctantly they think upon their homes, / And now in Flecky's barn they lodge their stones; / Then future matches made - w/ muckle sorrow / They all depart, resolved to meet to-morrow." Such is the dedication which the devotees have had for the game; the verse, written more than 160 years ago, reflects the early mood on cessation of play at the coming of darkness. From coast to coast in Canada today, thousands of adherents of the Roaring Game curl with a similar devotion on artificial ice in brilliantly lighted rinks. A recent estimate places the number of Canadian curlers at one half million; players of the fair sex alone are believed to number approximately 100,000 and a current estimate places the number of High School curlers at 40,588. Some 1900 mens' clubs were affiliated with the Canadian Curling Association during the season 1967-68. A researcher of the history of curling can be quickly engulfed in claims and counter-claims concerning the origin of the game. Continental Europe is believed by some to be the source from whence it came, the early Icelandic "Knattleikr" also receives its share of attention as an originating contest. Some writers assert curling was introduced into Scotland from Europe during the reign of James I (1394-1437). Concrete evidence does exist that the game was in vogue in Scotland during the very early years of 16th Century; it remains, however, that in 1890 the historian of Scotland's Royal Caledonia Curling Club, with affiliated groups in twelve countries looked upon as the Mother Club, wrote: "There are no facts by which we can determine precisely the antiquity of the games". The curlers of the town of Kilsyth in Stirlingshire, Scotland, who banded together in 1716, are regarded as having the world's oldest continuing club. North America first, the Royal Montreal Curling Club, was organized in 1807; it has been established, however, that Scottish settlers curled as early as 1805 on the Mill Dam Pond at Beauport, Quebec. With a club dating from 1820, Kingston claims this distinction of being the second oldest in Canada and the first in Ontario. It was in 1882 that a report from the Organizations Ontario Branch referred to a large migration of players to the new Province of Manitoba and the North West Territories, a founding group which grew in Western Canada until, in 1925, A Winnipeg rink Journeyed to Eastern Canada for a series of games. Their visit led to establishment of the "Brier", one of Canada's annual sporting classics. The popularity of the game in Canada, and its impact on youth, apart from those of mature years, is clearly demonstrated by the hosts of young people in many parts of the country, who indulge in Jam-Can curling. As a do-it-yourself project, a large jam tin is filled with cement in which a suitably bent spike is inserted for a handle; the result; an acceptable inexpensive substitute with which the game can be played. Regulation curling stones used at the official competition level must not be greater in circumference than 36 inches or exceed 44 pounds in weight. The production of curling brooms, employed to sweep the ice surface in advance of the moving stone, reflects the mount of curling played in Canada today; a recent estimate placed annual sales at 800,000.



Vincent Massey
February 20/69

The exemplary contributions of the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.C., C.H., to the fabric of his country's life give him a special place in the pages of Canada's history. Mr. Massey, Canada's 18th Governor General since Confederation in 1867, was the first native-born Canadian to serve in that high office; he assumed his duties as personal representative of the Queen on 28th February 1952 and continued until 15th September 1959. Traditionally, the Governor General of Canada, appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister, serves a term of five years; the distinction with which Mr. Massey acquitted himself resulted in an extension of his term to just over seven years, the longest of any person in such a capacity. His precedent shattering selection as first Canadian born Governor General had been preceded in 1926 by his appointment as the first Canadian Ambassador to the United States of America. Born in Toronto, Ontario, on 20th February 1887, when his fledgling native country was barely twenty years old, Mr. Massey lived to enjoy all but a few hours of the nation's historic Centennial year; his death occurred on 30th December 1967. At one time the President of an industrial enterprise bearing his name, Mr. Massey was active in divergent fields. During a tenure as teacher of modern history at the University of Toronto, an Institution he was later to serve as Chancellor, he supervised the building of Hart House, a gift from his family to the rapidly expanding seat of higher learning. In the 1914-1918 war he served as a staff officer in Military District 2 and later as Associate Secretary of the War Committee of the Cabinet; during the Second World War he was contributing his diplomatic skill and knowledge as Canadian High Commissioner in London. In the same period he was a member of delegations to the League of Nations and to the United Nations Assembly. With an acknowledged intelligence, integrity and a devotion to the beauty and truth of life, Mr. Massey gave outstanding encouragement to his fellow-countrymen in the cultural development of Canada. As Chairman of the Royal Commission on the National Development of the Arts, Letters and Sciences, culminating in the remarkable Massey Commission Report of 1951, he did much to provide wise counsel to successive generations. In a lifetime of widespread travel throughout Canada as industrialist, educator, writer, politician, administrator and diplomat, Mr. Massey was profoundly affected by what he referred to as " - natural beauty everywhere for those who have eyes to see - ". His intense interest in his native land and her people took him to the most remote settlements from Haida villages in the Queen Charlotte Islands, to Arctic Eskimo settlements and to outposts on the Newfoundland coast. Of his journey as the first Canadian Governor General to fly over the North Pole Mr. Massey wrote: "I found it an experience as humbling as it was fascinating". An admiration and respect for all peoples of Canada is evident in his confidant's knowledge that he liked nothing better than time spent in the official periods of residence at the Citadel in Quebec. Some six weeks before the end of a life laden with well-deserved official and academic honours Mr. Massey had the signal honour of being among the first Canadians to be invested as Companion of the new Order of Canada.



Suzor-Côté
March 14/69

The one hundredth anniversary of the year in which Aurèle de Foy Suzor-Côté, R.C.A., was born is commemorated by a Canada Post Office stamp featuring a multi-colour reproduction of his "Return from the Harvest Field". Suzor-Côté, born at Arthabaska, Quebec, on 6th April 1869, reputed to be one of the first native-born Canadian artists whose works, presumably as a result of contact with European painters, were directly influenced by the Old World's Impressionism of the 1860's. He has been linked with Monet, Whistler, Pissarro, Manet and others in his light-filled interpretations of Canadian landscapes highlighted by touches of pure colour pigment. Evidence of his versatility and a leaning to impressionism, is to be found in some forty or fifty beautifully executed small bronze figures and groups. An aptitude for the arts, encouraged by his artist father, became evident early in Suzor-Côté's life. Subsequent to completing his studies at the Collège du Sacré-Coeur, Arthabaska, he became engrossed in masterpieces which he attempted to reproduce with painstaking fidelity. Later intervened to turn this man to a path which would end in an artistic heritage to his nation and an international recognition of his name. His departure for Paris in 1890 had brought with it a decision to pursue a vocal career; endowed with an excellent baritone voice, he put aside plans to enter an art school, choosing instead a Conservatory of Music. Laryngitis and a subsequent operation resulted in damage to a vocal chord thereby terminating the possibility of a brilliant operatic career which had already beckoned. Turning his talents to painting and sculpture, Suzor-Côté studied at l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts and the Julian and Colarossi Academies. His initial exhibition was in 1894 at the Salon des Artistes Français; awards followed with regularity and a few years later his "Death of Archimedes" won the Grand Prize at the Paris Salon. He travelled extensively in Europe continually absorbing the styles of other painters and the beauty of his surroundings. Eventually the call of his homeland exerted an undeniable influence and in 1908 he returned to Canada; establishing a studio in Montreal he continued his career with classic interpretations of Canadian landscapes. True happiness came to Suzor-Côté when he considered perfection had been achieved; it has been said he would continue to add minute touches to a painting for weeks after others would have considered the work complete. In 1929, illness again intervened and Suzor-Côté moved to Daytona Beach, Florida, where he died on 29th January 1937, Suzor-Côté's canvas chosen for reproduction on our stamp was painted in 1903 while the artist was in Europe; having dimensions of 78½ inches by 67½ inches, it is one of his larger works in the Ottawa National Art Gallery, by whose permission the painting has been used. The Suzor-Côté collection in the national art repository consists of eleven paintings, four sculptures and a number of drawings. "Return from the Harvest Field" was acquired by the nation in 1904. Other Suzor-Côté works in Canada are to be found in the Québec Provincial Museum and in private collections.



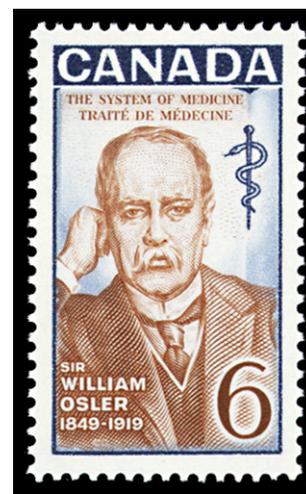
I.L.O.
May 21/69

Intergovernmental groups establishment in 1919. Emerging from peace settlements following the devastation of World War I, the I.L.O., created as part of the Treaty of Versailles on 11th April, has for its motto: "Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger of prosperity everywhere". The unique tripartite structure, embracing Governments, Employers and Workers, has proved to be a basis of strength which helped the organization to survive, even when the League of Nations dissolved after World War II. In 1946 the I.L.O. became the first major specialized agency to come under a new world body, the United Nations. Canada, one to the founding members and a staunch supporter through five decades, derives a near-paternalistic interest from the fact that Montreal was the seat of the I.L.O. through the years 1940-1947 when refuge was sought from war ravaged Europe. The year 1947 saw a re-establishment at the permanent headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. The International Labour Conference, supreme authority of the I.L.O., meets annually; attending from each participating nation are four delegates, two as government representatives and one each from Employers and Workers. Representatives of Employers or Workers are not bound to present a united front with representatives of their own Government. In strength the I.L.O. has grown from a 1948 membership of 52 States to some 115; funds for an annual budget in excess of sixteen million dollars are provided through contributions by member States. Deliberations set international labour standards and provide a forum for the discussion of social and labour questions; forward-looking plans for the year long celebration of the I.L.O.'s Anniversary include the development of a World Employment Programme. An executive group of 48, the Governing Body, normally meets four times a year; this is composed of 24 representatives of Governments, 12 Employers and 12 Workers. Some writers have commented that Plato, 2500 years ago, attempted to clarify the concept of justice in the human society of his Greece of that era; his beliefs were that each individual should have conditions providing dignity and liberty, and that each individual should develop his talents for the benefit of the whole society. The Industrial Revolution, accelerated in the 19th Century, brought with it profound social changes which stirred the human conscience. In 1891 an international conference in Berlin, attended by 14 countries, considered the prohibition of work in mines by women and boys under 14, further suggestions called for the abolition of labour by children under 12; although unsuccessful in its immediate aims, the Berlin gathering led to a series of international conclaves, and eventually to establishment of the I.L.O. whose avowed objective is a universal and lasting peace based on social justice. The I.L.O. stamp issued by Canada is the creation of a distinguished Montreal designer, Julien Hébert, a native of Rigaud, Que. The Expo 67 Symbol, designed by Mr. Hébert, became familiar to millions of people in Canada and throughout the world; his impressive list of achievements in the design field include a suspended ceiling for the new National Arts Centre Opera House in Ottawa.



Alcock-Brown Flight
June 13/69

From a take-off in Newfoundland, a land now Canadian by the choice of her people, two aviators wrote history in 1919 by completing the first non-stop transatlantic flight. The flight came 100 years after the American brig Savannah, in June 1819, became the first vessel fitted with steam engines to accomplish the same purpose; people at Clifden, Ireland, where the plane landed, were as unbelieving as the crew of an Irish cutter had been mystified in 1819 when outdistanced by the baremasted arriving Savannah. Supersonic airliners, already undergoing trials, are expected to soon accomplish transatlantic crossings in three hours at speeds of up to 1450 m.p.h. flying at altitudes up to 4,500 feet. On 28th May 1919 the twin-engined British Vickers Vimy plane arrived at St. John's; after assembly at Quidi Vidi Lake it was, on 9th June, given a first Newfoundland test in a flight to a suitable lift-off area, Lester's Field. One more test flight preceded the historic 14th June 1919 take-off. Passing over the Newfoundland coastline at some 1200 feet the crew of two and their plane headed eastward over the troubled Atlantic where they were to require the greatest of courage and determination; aboard were John Alcock, a native of Manchester, England, born in 1892, and Arthur Whitten Brown, born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1886. A comparatively short time had elapsed when dense fog necessitated navigation by dead reckoning; already flying blind, the crew's communications were silenced and their electrically heated suits rendered useless when blades of the wind driven generator sheared off. White hot metal from a split exhaust was one of many hazards overcome. Near dawn, in a tremendous storm, Alcock and Brown were forced downward to an almost calamitous 60 foot elevation. As time wore on rain and sleet changed to snow whereupon Brown unhesitatingly clambered from his open cockpit to edge along the fuselage wielding a knife to chop the gathering ice. Some 80 miles from Ireland the adventurers passed into clear skies still trying to free choking vital controls. Alcock set his machine into a glide searching for the layer of warmer air which he found at the 200 ft. level; soon thereafter, at 8:25 a.m., the coast was passed. Weather conditions cancelled plans to fly to London, therefore, the decision was made to set down on what appeared to be a grassy meadow; the meadow proved to be an Irish bog in Co. Galway where the plane came to rest at 8:40 a.m., 15th June 1919, tail-up and nose buried in the wet earth. Uninjured, Alcock and Brown completed their crossing at an average speed of about 112 m.p.h. Various authorities report minor differences in distance and elapsed time, however, an Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada bronze plaque in Newfoundland records the flyers: "took off nearby on the first non-stop Transatlantic flight in a Vickers 'Vimy' aeroplane at 12:58 p.m. Newfoundland time. Sixteen hours and twelve minutes later they landed in Clifden, Ireland, a distance of 1,800 miles". Both knighted by King George V, Alcock and Brown had earlier, from the hands of Winston Churchill, the Secretary of State for War and Air, received an award of 10,000 pounds. Alcock died in an air accident on 18th December 1919; Brown died in 1948 at his home in Wales. The Vickers Vimy remains on display at the Science Museum in South Kensington, England.



Sir William Osler
June 23/69

Sir William Osler, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., D.C.L., L.L.D., D.Sc., whose dedication to the science of medicine led to recognition as a world medical figure and one of the finest diagnosticians of his day, is commemorated on the 50th anniversary of the year in which he died. The youngest son of a pioneer missionary, William Osler was born in the small community of Bond Head, Ontario, on 12th July 1849; it has been said that his childhood environmental exposure to religion, the classics and human values eventually, in his teaching career, endowed him with a style of communicating rated as probably the most understandable of any physician. From Trinity College, Toronto, where he had enrolled in 1867 with a short-lived purpose of entering the ministry, he transferred to the Toronto Medical School; later he studied medicine at Montreal's McGill University where he took his M.D. in 1872. His graduation was followed by a realization that greater knowledge was to be acquired by the study of advanced medical practices in Europe consequently he journeyed to London, thence on to Berlin and Vienna. Returning to his native land in 1874 he established himself in private medical practice for a short period at Dundas, Ontario; an offer of an appointment as lecturer on physiology and pathology at McGill was promptly accepted and, in the following year, at the age of 25, he was named a full professor at the same institution. Dr. Osler's medical teaching career continued at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, where he served from 1884 to 1889; Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, 1889-1904, and Oxford University in England, 1904-1919. The story goes that Osler throughout his long medical career, was fond of pointing out the initial entry in his private practice account book: "Speck in Cornea50¢". In his teachings Dr. Osler believed that lectures alone were not enough consequently he originated his famous bedside clinics, a revolutionary method of teaching; it was perhaps here that his philosophy of human kindness had its greatest expression. He was an ardent advocate of vaccination and anti-typhoid inoculation, which, with respiratory diseases, were his special interest. Despite any particular interests, however, it is recognized there were few medical areas where he did not personally investigate and make significant contributions. The heritage left by this great physician is more than a memory; his medical writings were numerous and varied, one, and perhaps the best known, was assembled from his copious notes and first published in New York in 1892 under the title "Principles and Practice of Medicine". Sixteen editions of this work have been published with translations into French, German, Spanish and Chinese. His extensive library of medical and rare books was bequeathed to McGill University where it is housed in a special section. An ironic fate provided that Sir William Osler, created a baronet in 1911, was to succumb to pneumonia, the symptoms of which he readily recognized as those against which he had battled on behalf of others for so many years. His terminal illness overtook him in the October prior to his death on 29th December 1919.



Birds
July 23/69

The clear, whistled notes of the White-throated Sparrow are a characteristic summer sound over much of the Canadian country-side. Its distinctive song seems to many to say “Sweet, Sweet, Canada, Canada, Canada” and for that reason the bird is variously known as Canada Bird, Canada whitethroat, or Canadian song, sparrow. Many French Canadians call it siffleur et p’tit Frédéric although its proper French name is Pinson à gorge blanche, which like its English counterpart, refers to the bird’s conspicuous white throat patch. Bushy openings in woodlands, thickets, young growth, bush-cluttered clearings, and burntlands are favoured by the White-throated Sparrow in summer. The nest, built by the female which incubates the 3 to 5 eggs, is usually placed on the ground, often under a shrub or in a clump of grass. In summer this sparrow is found in most wooded parts of Canada except western and southern parts of British Columbia.

The Ipswich Sparrow, a species first known to science through its discovery at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1868, has the smallest breeding range of all Canadian birds; its nesting grounds are confined to Sable Island, a small desolate island about one hundred miles off the coast of Nova Scotia where this bird has had to face many hazards. Annually it must fly from its mainland wintering grounds to its summer home on Sable Island; to reach that fog-hidden dot in the stormy Atlantic requires not only strong flying ability but accurate navigation. Its existence on the small insular breeding grounds was imperiled by the introduction of rabbits which depleted the vegetation. Next, cats were introduced, they reduced the rabbit menace but provided a new one. Foxes were put on the island; they eliminated both the rabbits and the cats in one season. Perhaps the greatest hazard to the Ipswich Sparrow is a possible loss of its nesting grounds; sandy Sable Island has been slowly but surely washing away and experts predict that it may eventually disappear.

There is a little in the modest appearance and seclusive habits of the Hermit Thrush to suggest that it is actually one of the most talented musicians of the entire bird world. In the long summer twilight of the Canadian backwoods country, the Hermit’s voice is at its best; the exquisite, bell-like notes have a strangely ethereal quality that has inspired many a poet. In spring and autumn migration the Hermit Thrush is usually silent except for an occasional soft “chuck”; it is a brown-backed thrush closely resembling several other species, but it can be distinguished by its reddish tail. It prefers wooded retreats and does much of its feeding on the ground; the menu consists mainly of insects and wild fruits. The nest is customarily placed on the ground; 3 or 4 greenish blue eggs are usually laid. The Hermit Thrush breeds from central Alaska eastward across the forested parts of Canada to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and south locally into northern United States.



Charlottetown Bicentennial
August 15/69

Micmac Indians, probably the first inhabitants of Canada's smallest province, knew their 2,184 square mile island home as Abegwelt, the English meaning of which is "Cradled on the Wave"; the island was later to become Ile St. Jean and eventually Prince Edward Island in Honour of Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. Although attempts have been made to establish earlier discovery of Prince Edward Island by explorers such as John Cabot, Verazanno and Stephen Gomez, it is usually accepted that Jacques Cartier in the 1530's was the first visitor from the Old World. Charlottetown, once Port de la Joie, became Capital of an Island newly separated from Nova Scotia when on 4th of August 1769 instructions from the Court of St. James were issued to Walter Patterson, the son of an Irishman from County Donegal, constituting him as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief over the Island of St. John and instructing him to: "fit yourself with all convenient speed, and to repair to our said island of St. John, and being arrived at Charlottetown within our said island, which we do hereby appoint to be the capital of our said Government, and the chief place of your residence..." Cont'd.../ Governor Patterson's arrival on the Island was not until August 1770 at which time there was an estimated population of some one hundred and fifty families. Charlottetown today, with about 18,500 of the Province's 110,000 inhabitants, attracts many travellers and holidaying Canadians whose itinerary invariably includes a visit to the beautifully preserved room in which Canada was born; the 1864 Charlottetown Conference was the first step leading to Confederation in 1867.



Canada Games
August 15/69

A significant advance in the encouragement of emerging athletes has been achieved by establishment of the Canada Games, a concept which reached fruition at the 1st Winter Games held in Quebec City and area from February 11th to 19th 1967. The planned cycle continues with the 1st Summer Games, to be hosted by Halifax and Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, during the period of August 16th to 24th, 1969; further renewals at different locations are to take place at similar future intervals. The eligibility of entrants, male or female, all representing their home Province or Territory, is restricted to Canadian citizens or landed immigrants with two years residence in Canada. By eliminating rigid qualifying athletic standards it is hoped that aspiring athletes will gain from association and competition with those who have achieved national or international status. Some 1,800 persons, representing all Provinces and Territories, competed in 14 sports at the 1967 Quebec Games; an anticipated 2,500 will enter the 15 classifications arranged for the Summer Games. Housing arrangements by sports rather than Province or Territory foster national unity and understanding; pride of area is encouraged by the assignment of distinctive colours, a decision which also facilitates identification by the spectators. Capital and operating costs are guaranteed by governmental co-sponsorship at Federal, Provincial and Municipal levels in co-operation with the Canada Games Society.



Sir Isaac Brock
September 12/69

Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K.B., a man who died on Queenston Heights leading his troops in the successful defence of Canada, was born on the Island of Guernsey on 6th October 1769; the anniversary of his death occurs on 13th October. Brock, a tall man of imposing bearing, described by historians as unquestionably honest, is referred to as not only a gentleman but a gentle man. Although little is known of his father other than being a sailor, his mother, Elisabeth de Lisle, had been the daughter of the lieutenant-bailliff of Guernsey, a position comparable to that eventually assumed by Brock when, in 1811 he was appointed president and administrator of the Government of Upper Canada. He was a descendant of Sir Hugh Brock, a valiant knight in the reign of Edward III who had been in Brittany, then an English duchy; leaving Brittany, the family settled in the Channel Islands. A relationship existed between the Brock family and Lord de Saumarez, also a Guernsey man, who had distinguished himself at St. Vincent and at the Nile. The man eventually referred to as the Hero of Upper Canada entered military service at the age of 15; twelve years later he was gazetted lieutenant-colonel of his regiment and in 1811 elevated to the rank of major-general. It was with anything but elation that Brock received orders for the transfer of his regiment, the 49th, to Canada in 1802, the undeveloped land of some 300,000 people, his destination and destiny, was regarded as out of the main stream of world events. In the following ten years he devoted great energy to familiarizing himself with Upper and Lower Canada, in the latter he put to good use in fluent command of French acquired during study under a French pastor-tutor at Rotterdam. So deeply rooted was his acceptance of responsibilities that in 1812 he chose to remain for the defence of Canada when offered a command elsewhere. Upon the outbreak of war with the United States of America in 1812 Brock had some 1450 British regulars under his command; organizing militia units to bolster his strength, he sought and won cooperation of the native people, particularly the Six Nations Indians on the Grand River. Meeting with Tecumseh there was an immediate reciprocation of respect consequently the famed Indian leader led his people in cooperating. Morale of the defenders soared when one Brock's first orders led to the fall of Detroit; later, the General's insight led him to believe an assault would be made across the swirling, rushing Niagara River under the heights at Queenston. When the attack came, Brock fell mortally wounded, while leading his men to re-capture an 18 powder. An enemy tribute to the recognized qualities of an adversary was evident when, during burial. American guns boomed in unison with Canadian guns saluting a dead General. Some twelve years after death Brock's remains were removed to a vault under a 135 foot monument on Queenston Heights; destroyed by an explosion in 1840, the memorial was replaced by the even more imposing 190 foot column which exists today.



Christmas — Children Praying
October 8/69



Stephen Leacock
November 12/69

In making special Christmas stamps available for the prepayment of postage during the festive season the Canada Post office follows a practice established as an annual tradition in 1964. The 1969 issues, first Canadian Christmas stamps produced in full colour, provide recognition of the multi-racial structure of nation's population. The wondrous spirit of Christmas is exemplified in the upraised faces of children of several racial origins, eye a gleam with a brilliant light reflecting the mystic beauty and solemnity of the season. An enrichment of Canada's national life through its multi-racial nature is rarely more evident than at Christmas when time honoured customs blend in the harmonious joy of the season. The uplifting spirit of Christmas, superficially obscured by an ever increasing commercialism, remains as an inner human personification of the traditional "Peace on Earth, Goodwill to all Men", a period in which even hard-pressed retail sales staffs exude a particular warmth and friendliness. Even as the formulation of a design for Canada's 1969 Christmas stamps was being pursued some two years in advance, Christmas cards for the same year were being developed by about one hundred manufacturers. According to recent estimates, Canadians annually purchase between 400 and 500 million yuletide cards to convey greetings to friends and loved ones, thus creating a delivery requirement of immense proportions. Additional millions of parcels and letters serve to create a peak seasonal volume of mail requiring the employment of many thousands of additional workers. It is generally accepted that in 1843 J.C. Horsley, of London, England, designed the first Christmas card; the greeting, one thousand of which were printed, was a stiff card lithographed in sepia tones and hand coloured with dimensions slightly in excess of 5" x 3". The concept of Christmas charity was represented on inside panels of the folding card to convey the traditional thought of remembering those less fortunate than ourselves. The principal illustration, a family party above the words "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to You" remains, in varied forms, the basic approach on many greeting cards to this day. Myriad lights illuminating Canadian homes and public buildings provide a heart warming glow during a season of short days and extended hours of darkness. The nation's natural forests annually provide millions of evergreens for the traditional Christmas trees, erected within and without, on which sparkle additional millions of lights to the delight of untold thousands of children. A festival in which the role of the child is of paramount significance, Christmas has its greatest and most beautiful expression in the family circle.

Stephen Butler Leacock, a renowned humorist, historian and economist whose writings brought him international fame, came with his parents to the pioneer farm lands of Ontario some seven years after his birth on the 30th December 1869 in Hampshire, England. His humour shines through in later references to his birthplace as Swanmoor, a hamlet and parish on Waltham Chase, Hampshire; "it doesn't say who chased whom". Leacock, one of a family of 11, died on the 28th March 1944 in Toronto where he spent eighteen years commencing with five years as a student at Upper Canada College; he took his B.A. at Toronto in 1891 and Ph.D. at Chicago in 1903 after having been, in his words, "examined for the last time and pronounced completely full". He was appointed the first lecturer of political science at Montreal's McGill, where the Redpath Library has a comprehensive collection of his books and manuscripts; prior to a memorable thirty-two years at McGill he served ten and one half years as a school teacher. A further comprehensive collection of his works exists in his former summer house at Orillia, Ontario, recently declared a National Historic Site, which has been preserved for more than ten years as a Memorial Home and Literary Shrine. The Literary characters created by Leacock carried the unmistakable imprint of the author. As an example of his geographic descriptions; everyone's small home town is epitomized in the Mariposa of "Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town", a book widely regarded as typical of Leacock's style. As an author he referred to his own "liquified loquacity" and the "general corrective of the humorous point of view". "The half truth", he is reported to have said, "is to me the mellow moonlight in which I love to dwell". Indicative of his point of view was a pronouncement that he would rather have written Alice In Wonderland than the entire Encyclopedia Britannica. At one point in his career Leacock is said to have facetiously stated he was abandoning public lecturing because of a need to learn the Chinese language to gain a new audience; it is significant that ultimately many of his works, some sixty in all, were translated throughout the world. An unfinished autobiography "The Boy I Left Behind Me", published posthumously in 1946, provides a remarkable insight into Leacock's recollections of his family life, his pioneer farm home some four miles from the south shore of Lake Simcoe in Ontario, and his transatlantic voyage to the new world aboard what he described as a grand old vessel combining steam with towering masts, a maze of ropes and a cloud of canvas. Of the final thirty miles of his journey in a horse drawn wagon he provides vivid descriptions of travel over corduroy log roads and through the thick swamps which were invariably the lot of pioneer farm settlers. Of his early school days, Leacock said it was a combination of thistles and caste which prevented him from being a barefoot boy at the "Little Red School house".

Low-Martin Die Cutting: Pattern 19 Inverted

by: Robin Harris

The 2019 *From Far and Wide* definitive coils and the 2019 Gardenia flower coils are using an **inverted** Pattern #19 die cutting. That is to say, the die cutting is inverted compared to that used on the 2018 *From Far and Wide* definitives and 2019 Lotus flower coils.

Illustrated below are enlarged details of each of the 10 columns of stamps from die cut Pattern 19 *Inverted*. At right (rotated vertically) is the entire set as the die cutting appears across the cylinder (illustrated at actual size).

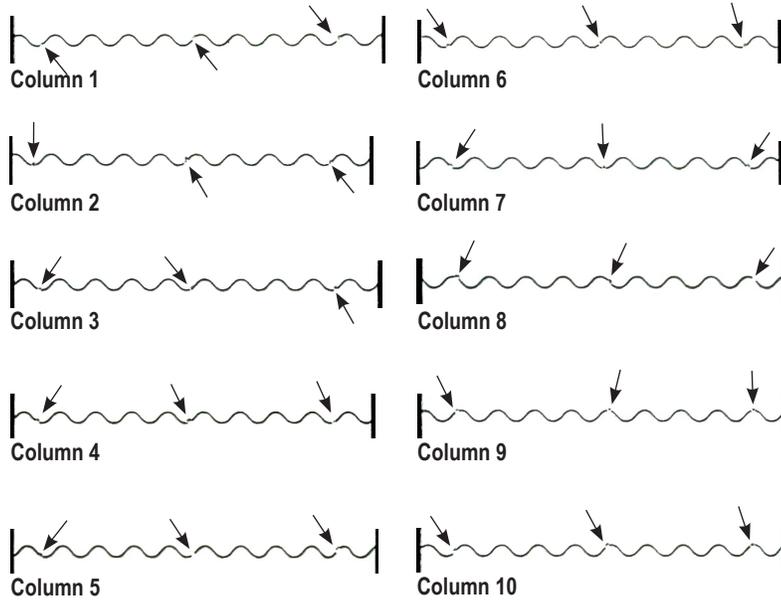
2019 stamps with die cut Pattern 19 Inverted



Column 10

Column 1

Pattern 19 Inverted (from 2019 Flower stamps)



Die cut measurement (#19 inverted)

| C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | C6 | C7 | C8 | C9 | C10 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 8.25 | 8.30 | 8.30 | 8.35 | 8.60 | 8.15 | 8.20 | 8.20 | 8.20 | 8.35 |

Editor's note:

Coils are shipped to post offices typically in boxes, with 10 rolls per box. Coincidentally, these 10 rolls constitute the 10 columns of coils from the larger printing cylinder. In order to study the die cutting properly one must purchase an entire box of stamps, then align the rolls together by matching the serpentine die cutting from one roll to the next. This is how the illustration at right was produced.

The die cutting details on this page are exact scans from the 2019 Gardenia stamps.

If you are interested ... I have available 1 full set of the 100-subject mat which consists of 10 strips (each from gutter to gutter) as 'left-overs' from my study of the Gardenia flower stamps (i.e. 100 stamps total) for sale at face value (plus GST) to the first ESG member who contacts me. Total price: 100 x 90¢ = \$90.00 + 4.50 GST = \$94.50. E-mail me at: rharris@adminware.ca