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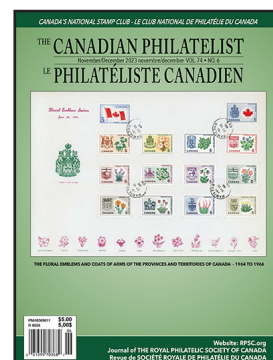
Congratulations Andrew Chung FRPSC

ESG member Andrew Chung was awarded the Geldert Medal by The Royal Philatelic Society for his article, *The Floral Emblems and Coats of Arms of the Provinces and Territories of Canada • 1964 to 1966*, that was published in the Nov-Dec 2023 *Canadian Philatelist*.



The Geldert Medal may be awarded annually for the best article published in *The Canadian Philatelist*.

The Geldert Committee (consisting of Kevin O'Reilly FRPSC, Ed Kroft FRPSC and George Pepall FRPSC) of The RPSC determined that the article provides details of this important Elizabethan series of Canadian stamps with thorough coverage of production and promotional material, presentation items, first day covers, varieties and usages. Irregularities such as creases, colour varieties and postage rates were often noted and illustrated. Missing dots were indicated, posters shown and the names of helpful colleagues were shared. The whole article was bound together by a balanced use of space despite the quantity of material. This article will undoubtedly become a standard reference for this issue.



ORAPEX 2024

The Elizabethan II Study Group is planning a session at this year's ORAPEX stamp show, being held May 4–5 in Ottawa. ESG member Leopold Beaudet will be giving a presentation on Elizabethan plate varieties. More details to follow.



Mountain Avens
See page 34

Editor Required

Your current editor will be retiring from this role at the end of Volume XXXII. That means the May-June 2024 issue of *Corgi Times*, after some 23 years as editor (which will make it 138 issues).

We need someone to step forward and volunteer to be editor starting with Volume XXXIII (i.e. the July-August 2024 issue). Contact the current editor, Robin Harris, or ESG Chairman, Bob Elias, at your earliest convenience.

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 six times a year.

We study all aspects of Canadian stamps during the Elizabethan-era — February 6, 1952 through September 8, 2022.

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Articles with no by-line are written or compiled by the Editor. All articles are ©2024 by the author and/or the Elizabethan Study Group.

Study Group Business

❖ *Welcome* new members

(none)

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.

ORAPEX 2024: May 4–5, Ottawa, ON

2024 BNAPEX: August 23–25, Kingston, ON

50 Years Ago

Jan 16 • Pacific Coast Indians

January 1974



Feb 22 • Pacific Coast Indians

February 1974



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 may *not* be included and may likely result in the article not being printed.

Sidney Crosby Autographed Stamps

An eBay auction that ended December 28, 2023 saw a signed Sidney Crosby stamp sell for C\$1,060.00, plus \$15 postage. This particular card is illustrated below, at left.

eBay item number:176120239748

The *Corgi Times* had previously listed sales of this particular autograph in the Nov-Dec 2016 issue. This is the first example that I have noticed for sale on e-Bay since 2016.

A second example is currently on eBay (as of January 31, 2024) as a "Buy It Now", for C\$1,499.99 plus \$5 shipping. This particular card is illustrated below, at right.

eBay item number:386601452415

Has anyone else seen one sell at auction in the last few years?



Maple Leaves in Winter

In the last issue of *Corgi Times*, we requested confirmation of a possible constant variety on the 7¢ Maple Leaves in Winter stamp of 1971 (Scott 538). The variety consists of a grey line extending vertically downwards from the end of the stem of the bottom leaf.

Two readers of *Corgi Times* have spotted the variety in their collections, with one reporting it at position six on a mint field stock pane of 50.

Verdict: constant.



Constant variety. Pos. 6.



Mountain Avens

After some 58 years or so, a new constant variety has been reported on the 5¢ Mountain Avens stamp of 1966 (Scott 429). This is the Northwest Territories stamp from the Floral Emblems and Coats of Arms of the Provinces and Territories stamp series of 1964–1966.

The variety, believed to be from position seven on the lower right philatelic pane of 50, consists of a yellow dot located in the upper right portion of the coat of arms.



Constant variety. Pos. 7.



Articles Urgently Needed

It seems like Yesterday – 50 Years ago

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

In terms of stamps, 1974 had a few more than 1973. The 27 commemoratives, four Christmas stamps, single definitive and the first three semi-postal stamps from Canada, combined to have a total face value of \$3.14 (that compares to \$2.15 in 1973).

The 1974 Stamps



Pacific Coast Indians
January 16/74

The west coast of Canada, although mountainous and a rigorous area for habitation by man, was densely populated in aboriginal times. Living in this region were the Indians of the Pacific Coast: Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian, Bella Coola, Kwakiutl, Nootka and Salish. A mild climate and heavy rainfall combined to produce dense vegetation in the area. Conifer forests extended from the shoreline almost to the mountain tops with individual trees growing to tremendous heights. Wildlife was plentiful. Fish - salmon, halibut, cod, herring, smelt and eulachon - were abundant. Land game consisted of deer, bear, mountain goat and sheep, wolves, and other small mammals. The seacoast environment of the Pacific Coast Indians was rich in resources but difficult to exploit. Hunting by land was hampered by the rugged terrain and dense vegetation. Fishing and hunting of sea mammals, such as the whale, were non profitable. Salmon, the principal catch, was taken in spring and early summer and preserved for winter use by smoking and drying. Sufficient food secured from the rivers and sea during spring and summer to last the rest of the year allowed the Pacific Coast Indians much leisure time. With a way of life oriented to the sea, the Pacific Coast Indians settled year round in villages at the heads of sheltered bays. Villages consisted of several multi-family plank houses facing the sea. Characteristically, a round to oval doorway was cut through an elaborately carved and painted totem pole placed just outside the front of the house. The resources of the forest were not overlooked by the Pacific Coast Indians. Woodworking was extremely important and showed great craftsmanship. Ornamentation was achieved through carving in relief and painting. The totem pole and dugout canoe are well-known examples of the woodworking skill of the Pacific Coast Indians. Although woodworking was highly developed, basket making and weaving were also skillfully done. The print "The Inside of a House of Nootka Sound", reproduced courtesy of the Public Archives of Canada, is an engraving by W. Sharp taken from a drawing by J. Webber done during Captain James Cook's exploration voyage of the Pacific Coast in 1778. The artifacts were photographed by Ray Webber through the co-operation of the Royal Ontario Museum and the National Museum of Man. They are, from left to right, a Haida box, a Nootka whale-bone club, a Haida halibut hook, a Haida moon mask, a Salish blanket, a wood carving of a salmon, a Haida basket and a Tsimshian basket. Typography is by Georges Beaupré. Responding to the many continuing requests from collectors, the practice of engraving a minuscule date in the design - the "hidden date" - is reinstated with this first new issue for 1974 and will be continued. It will be comprised of the (C) symbol, indicating the Canada Post Office registration of copyright of the stamp design, and the year of issue of the stamp.

Canada



Pacific Coast Indians
February 22/74

Living on a narrow strip of land with an immense ocean to the west and towering mountains to the east, the Indians of the Pacific Coast developed a unique civilization. The Pacific Coast Indians lived in villages whose inhabitants were usually closely related. Occasionally, several clans lived in one settlement. Each clan owned, in addition to material possessions, a section of land, fishing stations and certain privileges - the right to use certain names, to display certain heraldic crests, and to perform certain songs, dances and other rituals. The members of a clan were divided into nobles and commoners. There were also slaves who were simply chattels and not regarded as members of the clan. Born as either a noble or commoner, each individual inherited a unique position in graded scale from the highest noble, the chief, to the lowest commoner. A person's name and crest were indicative of his rank in the social hierarchy. The wealth possessed by the clans was owned and shared by the group but controlled by the chief. Each noble held nominal title to certain material possessions and privileges. Privileges, such as the right to perform a certain dance, were inherited or granted by the chief to a noble who could pass them to one of his descendants. Material wealth was distributed through an elaborate ceremonial feast, known as the potlatch. When a potlatch was held by a chief and his clan, another village was invited and numerous gifts were given to the guests. The potlatch, overtly held to announce an event of social significance, such as the proclamation of a new chief, was used to display the wealth of the clan, to demonstrate prosperity and power, and thus to enhance the clan's prestige. During these ceremonies, which might last for many days, the nobles would perform the songs and dances to which they held title. Supernatural beings who inhabited the forests, the waters and the nearer reaches of the skies greatly influenced the Pacific Coast Indians. These were the gods with whom they might come in contact to their benefit or disaster. Animal spirits, especially the salmon on whom their way of life depended, were important to the Indians. They believed that the salmon spirits inhabited a house under the sea, similar to their plank houses, where the fish assumed human form. When the annual run of salmon was due, the spirits assumed the form of salmon and returned. The salmon had to be treated with respect or they might be offended and not return the following year. For example, all salmon bones had to be returned to the river to be washed downstream to the sea and to the salmon house. Another important ritual connected with the arrival of the salmon was the "First Salmon Rite" where the first salmon caught was ritually cooked and distributed among the villagers before permission was given to begin fishing. The design for the Pacific Coast Indians ceremonial dress, a painting of a Gitskan Tsimshian chief wearing a Chilkat blanket at a potlatch, is the work of Lewis Parker. The design for graphic symbolism, a thunderbird from a painting on a Kwakiutl house-front and a Salish decorative pattern signifying clouds over mountains, is by Georges Beaupré, who is also responsible for the typography for both stamps. Incorporated in the designs of this stamp issue is the symbol (C), indicating Canada Post Office registration of copyright of the stamp design, followed by a minuscule date, indicating the year of issue. This "hidden date" inscription was reinstated in the first stamp issue of 1974 and will continue.



"Keep Fit" Summer Sports
March 22/74

The second issue of Canada's Olympic stamps, anticipating the 1976 Montreal summer games, reflects the enjoyment and the reward of participation in physical exercise, which inspire the magnificent achievements of athletes in world competition and which are shared the world over by people of all ages and circumstances. Even while the very accomplished athletes of all countries pursue their rigorous programmes in preparation for the games, children, youths, adults and family groups are being attracted to physical pastimes. These recreational activities generally reflect something of the land, the seasons, and the people. Canada, in summer, is represented typically by the subjects of the four designs which are featured on this postal issue. Children diving from a dock, symbolize water activities, the summer sport enjoyed most frequently in Canada. People seek water to sit by, to swim and to fish in, to ski across, to dive into and to float over. The effects of water temperature and buoyancy create a sense of exhilaration. The very young and the handicapped can participate. Canadians are, therefore, fortunate to have been endowed with the world's longest seacoast and hundreds of thousands of lakes, rivers, streams and ponds. Perhaps as a result of this, the nation now has approximately twenty thousands competitive swimmers. Thus water activities, jogging, bicycling and hiking typify a renewed appreciation of the benefits of conditioning, a healthy mind and a healthy body, and these sports demonstrate the wisdom of the Olympic creed "The most important thing... is not to win but to take part...". These new issues are being produced with the latent image technique, a first on stamps in Canada and the world. Viewed straight on, one of the four recreational activities will be seen, but when observed at an oblique angle, the Montreal Olympics symbol will appear. The designs for these stamps were created by Hunter Straker, Templeton Limited. Those of the joggers and the cyclists were derived from photos taken by Mr. Crombie McNeill for Information Canada.



Louis St. Laurent
April 8/74

The Right Honourable Louis Stephen St. Laurent served as the Prime Minister of Canada from November 15, 1948 to June 21, 1957. An eloquent spokesman for Canadian unity, St. Laurent, a gentleman of politics, was affectionately known as "Uncle Louis" by the Canadian people. Born in 1882 in the small rural community of Compton in Québec's Eastern Townships, Louis St. Laurent grew up in a bilingual and bicultural milieu. His father was a French Canadian general merchant and his mother, a school teacher before her marriage, came from English Canadian background. The young Louis St. Laurent was an ardent and excellent scholar. His academic achievements culminated with his graduation from Laval University with a degree in law in 1905. Louis St. Laurent's career in law was a distinguished one. Brilliant and capable, he gained the respect of his colleagues and served two terms (1930-32) as President of the Canadian Bar Association. It was St. Laurent's profound sense of duty to his country which drew him out of private life and into politics in 1941. Canada was at war, and although reluctant to do so, St. Laurent, at the request of Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King, accepted the position of Minister of Justice. During the war years, he devoted himself to Canada's well-being and especially to the cause of national unity. The war over, St. Laurent turned to the international scene and, in 1946, he was appointed Secretary of State for External Affairs. A strong supporter of the newly founded United Nations, he led the Canadian delegation to the first sessions of the General Assembly in London and New York. He was also very active in the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In August of 1948, Louis St. Laurent became the leader of the Liberal party and, in November, the Prime Minister of Canada. His chief objectives were clear: to strengthen national unity and to widen Canada's role in international affairs. Under the leadership of St. Laurent, the original plans for the Union of British North America were finally fulfilled. On April 1, 1949 Newfoundland entered into Confederation as the tenth Canadian province. It was the St. Laurent government which finalized the changes in the British North America Act that empowered the Canadian parliament to amend the Canadian constitution on federal matters and made the Supreme Court of Canada the court of final appeal. During the St. Laurent years, Canada enjoyed unprecedented prosperity and industrial growth. The St. Lawrence Seaway, the Trans-Canada Highway and the Trans-Canada Pipeline were among the many development projects of his government. Perhaps Louis St. Laurent's greatest achievement, however, was in giving Canadians confidence in Canada. A man of international stature, he guided the nation with a sure, firm hand and under the leadership of "Uncle Louis" Canadians felt secure. Even during the bitter pipeline debates of 1956, while support for his party was decreasing, Louis St. Laurent remained popular and well respected. The Liberal government of Louis St. Laurent held power until 1957. In 1958 St. Laurent retired from politics and returned to private life in Québec City. Even in retirement, he remained the respected elder statesman. This courteous, dignified and humane man continued to retain the esteem and affection of Canadians. Louis Stephen St. Laurent died in July 1973. He was 91. The postage stamp issued in honour of Louis St. Laurent is in the series of the new low value definitives. The pen and ink line drawing of St. Laurent is the work of David Annesley, designer for the series.



Olympic Symbols
April 17/74



Winnipeg Centennial
May 3/74

In little more than two years, world attention will focus on Canada with an intensity seldom equalled; for in Montreal and Kingston, thousands of women and men will be gathered to test their skill, strength, endurance and courage. The 1976 Olympic Summer Games will be under way. Despite their interrupted history, the spirit of the early Greek games has persisted into the modern era. This spirit, the intrinsic beauty of mind and body is captured in the International Olympic Committee's motto, "Citius-Altius-Fortius", "Swifter-Higher-Stronger", and the words of the Olympic creed: "The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well." The Olympics were revived for a variety of idealistic reasons by the Baron de Coubertin. He wanted to show that national programmes of physical training and competitive sport would build character and create better, happier citizens. He believed that the principles of fair play and sportsmanship would be demonstrated in the Games and that they would stimulate interest in the fine arts. The Baron wished to prove that sports were for fun, not for money. He was convinced that the Olympics would create international goodwill. The specially designed Montreal Olympic emblem features the five interlaced rings crowned with an "m". This foundation represents the five continents and evokes the prevailing Olympic spirit of universal brotherhood, which should be basic to all human endeavour. The "m" signifies the three tiered winners' podium, symbolizing man's perfection as well as the glory of the winner and the chivalrous spirit of a well contested victory. The "m" also represents Montreal and indicates the honour which the International Olympic Committee has bestowed upon the host city and country. At the centre of the emblem one can discern the track of the stadium where spectator and competitor are united in the spirit of the Games. Montreal was caught up in the Olympic spirit even before the work of Baron Pierre de Coubertin began. In the 1840's the city organized its own version of the Games, presided over by the Queen's representative in Canada, the Governor-General. Simplicity and careful planning were in evidence as participants engaged in many of the events, such as the high jump, long jump, triple jump, hammer and discus throws and foot races, which in 1976 will attract the world's greatest athletes. Sports activities, both professional and amateur, have a long tradition in Montreal which over the years, has equipped itself with facilities and resources reflecting its dynamic population. These new stamps are the first semi-postals that have been issued by the Canada Post Office. The purpose of the surcharge is to give the public a convenient opportunity to support the Games on a voluntary and personal basis. Such stamps will serve to publicize the events to take place in Montreal and Kingston in July and August 1976 and will become attractive and inexpensive mementos. Germany, France and Japan, among other countries have, in the past, made use of semi-postals when they hosted the Olympics. The graphic elements used in the present issue are the same as those incorporated in the issue of September 20, 1973, although a stamp with a bronze background has been added to the original two stamps with gold and silver backgrounds. Repetition of the graphic design of one set of stamps in another of a smaller format is rare in Canadian philatelic history. The best known example of this is the "Large Queens" and the "Small Queens" of the nineteenth century.

In 1974 Winnipeggers will be feasting and revelling in honour of their city's centennial. Winnipeg was incorporated as a city in 1873, after a bitter taxation dispute, during which a group of unknown men coated the speaker of the lower house of the Manitoba Legislature with tar. However tranquility was restored by 1874 when the first Council meeting occurred and this meeting has shifted the emphasis of subsequent celebrations from 1873 to 1874. The metropolis at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers occupies a strategic position. La Vérendrye took account of it in 1737 and established a fur trading post, known as Fort Rouge, there in 1738. The Selkirk colonists arrived in 1812. In the eighteen-sixties independent traders founded, in the vicinity of the Hudson's Bay Company post at Fort Garry, a "rude little village", at first named McDermotstown and later Winnipeg. Frontier conditions did not completely disappear as soon as the town became a city. For awhile it was often difficult to decide what belonged to the city and what to the surrounding countryside. In March 1874 there were complaints that it was unsafe to allow children out of doors because of the number of voracious and starved pigs prowling the streets. Wolves occasionally roamed the outskirts of the city. Fire was a constant hazard among the tightly packed wooden buildings and there was some speculation that if a fire really got going, it would eradicate the entire city. During the rainy season, mud, which has been lovingly described as having been slippery as grease and tenacious as glue, was everywhere. Winnipeg had more than its share of saloons and rowdies and was rated in 1876 as one of the two most evil places in Canada. These difficulties and peccadilloes were not insurmountable barriers to a more stable way of life. Population leapt from 100 in 1870 to 5,000 in 1875. The industries necessary to support a burgeoning urban and rural population were quickly added to the traditional pursuit of fur trading. The citizens erected sidewalks, churches, a new jail with thirty-two cells, and a hospital. Cultural life was active. Lectures, such as the delivered by Rev. Wm. Cochrane of Brantford, Ontario, on "Scotland's Hero Martyrs" were always popular and by the winter of 1873, the press could boast that "We have now in Winnipeg sixteen billiard tables, one pigeon hole table and one bowling alley; and there is some talk of another half dozen billiard tables to be established in the spring." But the city's growing sense of permanence was best reflected by the joyful news that, within a single week in November 1873, there were no fewer than eight marriages. Winnipeg has a strong cosmopolitan tradition. First, as a fur trading post centre and later as a railway and financial centre, the city's interests have always been as wide as Canada itself and even wider. A visitor in the early days might have overheard conversations in at least seventeen languages. This cosmopolitanism and ethnic diversity has translated itself into a pride of sophistication justified and reinforced by a symphony orchestra, a ballet company, a professional football team, a professional hockey team, an art gallery, a music festival, two universities and by other examples of cultural dynamism. Commemorating the centennial of a great city, this stamp was designed by Mr. Jack R. MacDonald of Winnipeg and portrays the corner of Portage Avenue and Main Street as it was in 1872. The Manitoba capital was born at this famous intersection which began as the junction of two important Red River trails. On this occasion, a "first" for Canadian postage, embossing has been combined with four-colour offset lithography in the production of these stamps, by Ashton-Potter Limited.



Letter Carrier Service
June 11/74

Canada's first "postmen" - unofficial of course - were the Indian runners who carried messages between neighbouring tribes using wampum beads. The official runner of the Iroquois tribe, for example, carried a string of white wampum beads if the message was of peace, prosperity or goodwill, and blue beads for war, disaster or death. During the days of the fur trade, voyageurs, coureurs de bois and Indian couriers carried mails and messages to the few fur factors, government officials and missionaries in outlying areas. Jean de Brébeuf, a Jesuit missionary at Huronia on Georgian Bay, wrote his journals (1625-39) of an Indian courier who memorized twenty business transactions in detail. The courier arrived in Montréal, transmitted them, and, at the end of the eight hundred mile round trip, gave Brébeuf the answers he received on each transaction. The first official letter carrier in Canada, appointed in 1705, was a Portuguese Canadian, Pedro da Silva, Jacques Raudot, the Indendant of New France, commissioned da Silva to carry the Governor's despatches between Québec, Trois-Rivières and Montréal. Da Silva bolstered his salary by carrying private letters at a fee which he based on the distance travelled; he charged ten cents to convey a letter from Québec to Montréal. Before a postal system was available, anyone in New France who wished to send mail to Europe arranged with friends in Québec to take their letters to the captain of an outgoing ship. Friends would also pick up incoming letters and arrange for their delivery by da Silva or some other hired person. In 1851, the provinces took over from the United Kingdom full responsibility for administering the postal service. In that same year, the first Canadian stamps for prepayment of postage were issued. These included the famous red "three penny beaver" designed by Sir Sandford Fleming. With Confederation in 1867 the Canada Post Office was formed and took over the responsibilities of the provinces in postal matters. Uniform postal rates were established and the practice of prepayment of mail was enforced with fines being charged for mail that was not prepaid. At that time, letter carrier delivery service was available in certain large cities. For this service, however, in addition to the postage paid by the sender, the recipient had to pay to the letter carrier upon delivery a charge of two cents on each letter and one cent on each newspaper. The only exception was Halifax where free letter carrier service had been established by the Nova Scotia Post Office Department in 1851. On October 1, 1874, free letter carrier delivery service was introduced by the Canada Post Office in Montréal. The following year, Toronto, Québec, Ottawa and Hamilton also received this service. The system of free delivery facilitated the interchange of local and business correspondence, provided prompt delivery of letters and papers thereby reducing the number of letters which would have previously remained at the Post Office until claimed, and saved a great amount of travel to and from the Post Office. Today in Canada there are over eleven thousand letter carriers serving over five million points of call. On a given day, a letter carrier on a residential route covers from seven to ten miles with approximately four hundred points of call. During one year, a letter carrier on a residential route will walk over twenty-thousand hundred miles. This year, 1974, marks the centenary of the introduction of letter carrier delivery service. On this occasion, six stamps, designed by Stephen Mennie, will be issued honouring all postal workers of the Canada Post Office today.



Agricultural College
July 12/74

Although the northern physical environment is one of the most difficult in which to farm, Canada's efforts in this field have been so rewarding that they have allowed us to devote resources to other industries, to transform the nation from a rural to an urban society, and to feed not only our own people, but millions throughout the world. Today, agriculture continues to be the segment of the economy in which productivity is increasing fastest. The Canadian agricultural sciences have been largely responsible for these successes. Always in step with and involved in these developments have been the schools of agriculture. This subject was taught in New France but Canada's first school of agriculture in modern times was l'École Supérieure d'Agriculture, established in 1859 at Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière. The Ontario Agricultural College, which is now a part of Guelph University, opened in 1874 and this year is celebrating its one-hundredth anniversary. Originally known as the Ontario School of Agriculture, O.A.C. combined education and research from the beginning. In 1874 the school started the country's first agricultural experimental station. Early research was simple and a restricted adjunct to undergraduate instruction, in keeping with the school's objective of training practical farmers. More recently O.A.C. and institutions like it have not only been carrying out their traditional responsibilities, including the education of those who do research, but they have been conducting disciplinary research in depth. In 1870 Canada acquired the Northwest Territories, which included present day Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, lands of startling variations in terrain and climate. The experience and traditions of most farmers could not overcome the area's challenges. Therefore, in 1886 the federal government created five experimental farms under the leadership of Professor William Saunders. Information from the experiments was to be published for popular distribution, but in spite of this, suspicion was rampant. One critic felt that the system would be "ten times more costly than profitable" and that a farmer adopting its plans "would be the loser every year." Luckily, this advice was ignored and early in the twentieth century, the research establishment was able to expand quickly in response to a vast new surge of rural settlement. The dividends of agricultural research and education have been stupendous. Scientists have devised sophisticated grading systems which give us an edge on world markets. Better storing and processing techniques have permitted great self-sufficiency in fruit and vegetable production. Canada is in the forefront of the application of remote sensing to crop surveys. There has been a solicitous concern for animals. Indeed, research on the feeding of livestock preceded studies on human nutrition. Most of the crops used here have been developed at national research institutions. These varieties are bred for climatic adaptation, high yields, improved quality and resistance to disease. Wheat rust, for example, bedevilled Western Canada for years. Thatcher wheat, a strain created in Minnesota, for a time kept the menace in check but in the early nineteen-fifties, a new and improved type of rust evolved, race 15B. Fortunately, plant breeders at the Winnipeg Rust Research Laboratory had anticipated this development and had brought into being a wheat called Selkirk. Over a ten year period, farmers who used Selkirk rather than Thatcher saved \$386,000,000.00 and it has been estimated that rust research in general saves \$185,000,000.00 per year. The scientific approaches which produced these results are now being applied to the managerial, sociological and engineering problems of the farmer. On the occasion of the one-hundredth anniversary of the Ontario Agricultural College, the Post Office plans to issue a stamp honouring agricultural educationalists and scientists. This commemorative was designed by Mary Brett, Patrick Cowley-Brown and Allan McAllister, all of Ottawa.



Telephone Centenary
July 26/74

At Brantford, one hundred years ago this July, Alexander Graham Bell, a young teacher of the deaf, spent a few weeks of leisurely contemplation and invented the telephone. This occurred while he was trying to perfect a device which would send several telegraphic messages at once along the same wire. The people of Brantford, of course, are proud of what he achieved in their city and have spared no effort to refute claims that his greatest idea was conceived elsewhere. Luckily, Bell settled any possible controversies when he stated that "...it certainly is the case that the telephone was invented in Canada ... Brantford has an indisputable claim to this distinction and is rightfully named 'The Telephone City'." That such disputes should arise is not surprising since Bell and his partners had to fight approximately six hundred lawsuits to prove the originality of his work. In 1874, all the basic principles embodied in the telephone had been known for at least forty years. Bell's contribution and the mark of his genius was to reveal a "hitherto unappreciated" relationship between these principles, which were to be found in the seemingly unrelated fields of physiology, electricity and acoustics. He was fortunate to have had experience in each. On the other hand, invention is a social process and the elements of individual genius and luck must not be allowed to create illusions. Inventors thrive only when they can draw on the work of others, when they have the opportunity to apply "systematic thought" to "a single product or process" and when they live in a community which cherishes the things of the mind. Bell, for example, was the intellectual debtor of many nineteenth century scientists including Hans Oersted, Michael Faraday, John Tyndall, Hermann Helmholtz, J. Baile and a host of others. Bell lived in an environment which allowed him to concentrate for lengthy periods on a specific and not immediately productive task, and which lionized and enriched the successful innovator. Invention was and is an ongoing procedure. Indeed, the telephone had no sooner appeared than Thomas Edison improved it. The telephone was particularly characteristic of the times into which it emerged, a generation of materialism, proud of its material accomplishments and philosophy. It is no exaggeration to say that another industrial revolution took place during this productive generation, especially in the fields of communications and electrical science. The growth of the press, the expansion of railway, postal, submarine cable and steamship services and the invention of the radio as well as that of the telephone increased the speed at which information travelled. Although late nineteenth century men and women never completely understood the phenomenon of electricity, they devised numerous fruitful applications for it, such as the light bulb, the successful dynamo, the induction motor, the radio and once again, the telephone. Bell himself was a reflection of many of his contemporaries. He was an agnostic and his philosophy of nature in the broadest sense, was mechanistic. He wrote that "I catch glimpses of the harmonies of nature, of how one part fits into another like the wheel-work of a complicated machine". Each of the telephones portrayed in Canada's newest postage stamp has a durable place in history. The Gallows Frame was the world's first telephone. Speaking of it in 1915, Bell said that "The instrument, just as you see it here, was invented in the summer of 1874, during a visit I paid to my father and mother in Brantford..." The Pedestal or "Daffodil" model was very popular and is regarded by many as being symbolic of all telephones. The Contempra Phone was the first to be conceived, designed and manufactured entirely in Canada. Ray Webber of Toronto photographed the three devices.



Cycling
August 7/74

The 1974 World Cycling Championships will be held in Montreal, Canada, from August 14 to 25. For ten action filled days the world's top cyclists, amateur and professional, will compete for the highest honours in cycling, the coveted rainbow sweater, the symbol of world supremacy. The rainbow colours - blue, red, black, yellow, green - may only be worn by world champions. This will be the first time in recent history that the World Cycling Championships, which are usually held in Europe, will occur in North America. The last time the combined amateur and professional championships were held outside Europe was in 1912 when they were held at Newark, New Jersey. In 1968, the amateur events were held in Montevideo, Uruguay. The World Cycling series officially started in 1893 at Chicago. In 1899, World Championships were held in Montreal. In 1974, after an interval of 75 years, Montreal will again become the meeting place of the world's greatest cyclists. Bicycles today are specially designed for competitive cycling. A road racing bicycle weighs approximately 21 pounds, has 10-12 speeds and 2 brakes. A track bike has none of the accessories needed for road racing, no gears or brakes and weighs 16-18 pounds. International cycling tracks are roughly oval in shape, with two straight stretches linked by banked curved end sections. The velodrome for the 1974 World Cycling Championships has a 285 metre track with the slope of the banking varying from 13 degrees to 48 degrees. The World Cycling Championships are open to both amateur (men and women) and professional (men) competitors. It is expected that athletes from some 50 countries will take part in the track and road events. Both amateurs and professionals compete in sprint events. Unlike the running sprinter who relies on an opening burst of speed, the pedalling sprinter is in no hurry when the starter's gun is fired. His chief concern is to be in the right position during the last 200 metre dash to the finish line where a speed of 40-45 miles per hour will be attained. Tandem sprints, where perfect pedalling harmony is the key to victory, are also held. In the individual pursuit event, only two riders are on the track, one starting in the home straight, the other exactly half-way round the track. The aim is to cover the distance in the shorter time, or, to catch up to your opponent and win by a knock-out. Team pursuit events take place with two teams of four riders each starting on opposite sides of the track. Time trial races are also held. The kilometre time trial is a track event where the individual competitor has the track entirely to himself in a test of sustained speed. The 100 kilometre time trial is a road race, where four riders as one team ride one behind another to take advantage of the slipstream effect and maintain an average speed of 30 miles per hour. The demi-fond or motor paced event, where the cyclists ride closely behind high-powered motorbikes, is perhaps one of the more interesting events for the spectator. The motorbike driver sets the pace and the cyclist relies entirely on the driver's judgement in determining the race strategy. The 1974 World Championship road races will take place on Mount Royal, a mountain located in the centre of Montreal. Professional men will compete in a 300 km (187 miles) race, amateur men in a 200 km (125 miles) and amateur women in a 70 km (44 miles) race. Cyclists average a speed of 22 to 27 miles per hour during a road race. The 1974 World Cycling Championships will allow many North Americans the opportunity to observe the fitness, endurance, ability and sportsmanship of the world's top cyclists. The stamp issued to commemorate these championships was designed by Burns & Cooper of Toronto.



*Mennonite Settlers Centenary
August 28/74*

In continuation of its multicultural series, the Post Office will honour the contributions of ethnic groups to the growth of the prairie provinces. To do so now is appropriate since 1974 marks the centenary of the arrival of the Mennonites in Manitoba. The Mennonite religion originated in Switzerland during the Reformation. When the movement spread to the Netherlands, there were intense efforts to stamp it out. Consequently, the Mennonites fled to East Prussia where they had been promised exemption from military service. Eventually, the Prussians became fearful that this might weaken the fighting power of the state. They imposed restrictions which caused many families to leave for Southern Russia. All was well there until 1870 when the Czar embarked on a campaign of Russianization. As the German speaking Mennonites had a tradition of migration to avoid persecution and secularization, they resolved to send delegates to investigate the possibilities of North America. The British Colonial Secretary was the first to inform the Canadian government about the situation in Russia. Ottawa acted swiftly and decisively. It offered to defray the expenses of delegates visiting Canada and to subsidize the travel expenses of the potential newcomers. It granted exemption from military service and the right to religious schools. The government set aside twenty six and one-third townships of free land for the Mennonites and Parliament authorized a loan to them of up to \$100,000.00. The Quakers, the Tolstoyans and the Ontario Mennonites also did what they could to make straight the way to Canada. To expedite matters, however, an immigration agent was necessary and the government dispatched Mr. William Hespeler. In those days an immigration agent needed the stealth of a secret agent and the promotional ability of a used car salesman. The Russians, for example, tolerated emigration but severely punished those who furthered it. The local British consul informed Hespeler, when he arrived in Southern Russia that he would soon be in jail. Nothing so drastic happened although the police did confiscate a case of pamphlets. Under these difficult conditions, Canada's agents had to overcome the blandishments of the United States, South Africa, Brazil, Argentina and even Russia and to refute the unpleasant rumours about Canada fabricated and spread by her rivals. In 1874 the Mennonites came to both Canada and the United States. Their delegates had been more satisfied with American soil but Canada had made more concessions. The new Manitobans arrived by way of the Sea of Azov, Odessa, Hamburg, Liverpool and Quebec City. The trip also included a voyage on the Red River. One contingent was shipped up the Red, without shelter "on a barge already laden with railroad iron". Everyone who saw the new settlers was impressed. The Quebec immigration agent noted that "They were of a robust appearance, very mild and temperate, docile and under the thorough control of their leaders. They brought a considerable amount of specie with them, as well as drafts for large amounts ... Their clothing was well adapted for the climate of Manitoba...". The Montreal agent was pleased to see their many children. Once farming began, the Mennonites made rapid progress despite floods, grasshoppers and the fact that these people were among the first non-Indians to live on the open prairie. The new group introduced cellar dwellings, Russian stoves fuelled by grass and dung, agricultural villages, summer following and flax and thus taught Canadians much about prospering in prairie conditions. Of the many large tracts of land set aside for specific groups or companies, the Mennonite reservations were among the few which quickly attracted large numbers of settlers. By 1880 the first Mennonite reserve was full. By the early nineties daughter colonies were growing in what are now Saskatchewan and Alberta. Will Davies of Toronto designed this newest stamp in the multicultural series.



*"Keep Fit" Winter Sports
September 23/74*

When the cold north wind sweeps down from the polar ice-cap, Canadians know that winter has arrived. Ice and snow are not unwelcome, however, because they herald a new season of activity. To reflect this fact and to draw attention to the upcoming 1976 Montreal Olympic Games, the Post Office has dedicated the remaining stamps in its "Keeping Fit" series to curling, skiing, skating and snowshoeing, physical pastimes typical of Canada in the winter. These are sports which people enjoy from childhood through to old age. The body was built for action and thrives on it. Indeed, individuals who live to one hundred invariably have had a substantial amount of exercise each day. Curling, skiing, skating and snowshoeing are thus so delightful because they provide the body with something it needs. The Olympic Games will have served their purpose well if they convince people that sports have that unusual combination of qualities. They are both beneficial and fun. Asians, Europeans and North Americans have for hundreds of years used snowshoes for travelling in the winter. In Canada, the snowshoe reached its highest form among Indians living in wooded regions receiving an annual cover of deep soft snow. Like many skills which were once necessities for survival, snowshoeing has now become a form of recreation. With a following which is especially strong in Quebec, and increasing in all provinces, this activity is helping many to satisfy healthy appetites without gaining weight. Therefore, as much as the highly trained athlete, the millions who curl, skate, ski and snowshoe are keeping the Olympic spirit alive. These people illustrate the "social, educational, aesthetic, ethical and spiritual values of amateur sports" and demonstrate on a day-to-day basis that sport is for fun and enjoyment. The new designs are by Hunter Straker Templeton Limited of Toronto. They based the skiing, skating and snowshoeing stamps on photographs by Malak of Ottawa. These stamps incorporate a new technique in steel engraved printing and design. Viewed normally, the pictorial design (primary image) is clearly seen. However, when viewed obliquely, a second (latent) image appears. Viewed as shown, the horizontal lines and spaces (100 lines per inch) and the ink texture of the engraving process combine to expose the hidden or latent image. Various methods can produce this result. In this set of stamps a line orientation technique is used. The latent image (horizontal lines) is camouflaged by the primary image (vertical lines) when viewed normally.



Universal Postal Union Centenary
October 9/74

The world postal service is part of the daily life of people everywhere. Its proper running is essential to the life of the international community. Although not widely known to the public at large, the Universal Postal Union, the co-ordinating body for the world's postal administrations, is one of the oldest intergovernmental organizations in existence. The Universal Postal Union was founded in Berne, Switzerland, in 1874 as a result of the desire to overcome the great expenses and technical difficulties which hindered the exchange of mails between the countries of the world. At that time, international postal communication was based solely on bilateral agreements between countries, postage rates differed from one country to the next and revenue was apportioned between the originating country, the country of destination and any country through which the mail passed. At the conference in Berne, representatives from twenty-two states attended, quickly reached an agreement and on 9 October 1874 a "Treaty concerning the Establishment of a General Postal Union", commonly known as the "Berne Treaty", was signed. This was the forerunner of a multilateral convention governing the international postal service which came into force 1 July 1875. In 1878, the General Postal Union became the Universal Postal Union (UPU). That same year, Canada became a member of the UPU. Today there are 150 member countries. The aim of the Universal Postal Union is to secure the organization and improvement of the postal service and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration. With the formation of the UPU, the member countries were considered to comprise "a single postal territory for the mutual exchange of letter mail". Herein lies the principle of freedom of transit-the obligation of postal administrations to allow postal items to pass through their countries unimpeded en route from one member state to another. The Acts of the Universal Postal Union contain compulsory provisions for all member countries concerning the organization of the Union and the handling of international letter mail based on unity of the postal territory, freedom of transit and standard postage rates with common scales of weight and charges. Regulations exist which govern the despatch of registered mail, air mail and perishable or fragile items. Optional agreements govern certain specialized aspects of the international postal service such as money orders, insured items, parcels, C.O.D. items and subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals. The UPU constantly reviews the acts of the Union based on proposals put forth by member states or the Executive Council. Every five years, Congress, the "parliament" of the UPU, convenes where the member countries study the proposals and revise the acts to adapt them to new developments in the economic, operational or technical fields. Throughout its existence, the Union has wholly devoted itself to the task assigned by its founders and has also managed to maintain the youth and vigour required to adjust itself to ever changing world conditions. By pursuing its efforts to intensify international collaboration, it is contributing to bringing men and nations closer together. This year, 1974, the Universal Postal Union celebrates its centennial and to mark this occasion two stamps will be issued by the Canada Post Office on UPU Centenary Day, 9 October. The stamps, designed by George Gunderson, feature the official emblem of the UPU and an engraving of the messenger god Mercury with two winged horses. The official emblem of the Universal Postal Union is a stylized version of a bronze monument in Berne, created by the sculptor René Charles de Saint Marceaux, for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the UPU. The sculpture shows the globe encircled by five figures representing the races of man, relaying letters to one another. The Indian represents the Americas, the comely Caucasian is Europe, then come the Malayan, the Asian and African, all combining to put a postal girdle around the earth.



Christmas
November 1/74

For Christmas 1974, the Canada Post Office will issue four stamps featuring paintings by Canadian artists which evoke the spirit and feeling of the Christmas season in Canada: "Nativité" by Jean Paul Lemieux, "Skaters in Hull" by Henri Masson, "The Ice Cone, Montmorency Falls" by Robert C. Todd and "Village in the Laurentian Mountains" by Clarence A. Gagnon. Jean Paul Lemieux has lived most of his life in Quebec City where he was born in 1904. His interest in art was triggered at the age of ten by meeting the American painter Parnell in Montmorency, where Lemieux spent his childhood summers. Lemieux enrolled in l'Ecole des Beaux Arts de Montreal in 1926, but his studies were interrupted in 1929 when he travelled to Europe. Two years later, he resumed his courses at l'Ecole des Beaux Arts de Montreal and in 1934 he received his diploma and was named assistant professor. In 1937, he became a professor at l'Ecole des Beaux Arts de Quebec where he taught art until 1965. He now lives in Quebec City during the winters only and spends his summers at l'Île-aux-Coudres. The painting "Nativité" is reproduced with the permission of the artist.



Canada Post PS14



Guglielmo Marconi
November 15/74

As part of its multicultural series the Post Office will commemorate the centenary of the birth of Guglielmo Marconi, father of the radio. The stamp will recognize the contributions of all Italians to the development of Canada. Marconi was born at Bologna on April 25, 1874, the son of an Italian father and an Irish mother. Young Guglielmo's educational career was not spectacular. He played hooky from his tutor and failed to qualify for both the Italian Naval Academy and the University of Bologna. However, he had always enjoyed dismantling things to see how they operated and at the Leghorn Technical Institute and in private lessons, he acquired a solid grounding in physics, chemistry and electricity. Marconi's scientific progress was not helped by his father, who believing his son was wasting time, smashed every unhidden piece of the boy's scientific equipment. In 1894 Marconi read the obituary of Heinrich Hertz, an experimenter with electromagnetic waves. Marconi immediately decided that these waves could be adapted to carry telegraphic messages and that he would prove it. His only problem was that, in his own words "the idea was so elementary, so simple in logic, that it seemed difficult for me to believe that no one else had thought of putting it into practice". Marconi worked from 1894 to 1896 with the methodical patience and determination typical of him and he increased the range of his signal to over a mile. After having been refused the support of the Italian government, Marconi moved to England where he was assisted and encouraged by William Preece, the Chief Engineer of the British Post Office. Progress was continuous, and in March 1899 the first message was beamed across the English Channel. This success conjured up the dream of spanning the Atlantic. Marconi had problems convincing his backers to finance this project especially since many top-notch scientists suspected that radio waves, travelling in straight lines, would be blocked at the horizon. Marconi, however, was never dismayed by conventional scientific opinion and he felt that all he needed was a more powerful transmitter and a more sensitive receiver to get over the one hundred and fifty mile high colossus of water between Europe and North America. He chose Poldhu in Cornwall for his transmitter and Cape Cod in Massachusetts for the receiver but when the elaborate aerials at both locations collapsed, he decided to make do with a weaker system. He compensated for this factor by moving the receiver to Newfoundland, the part of North America closest to Poldhu. The inventor landed at St. John's on December 6, 1901. The authorities allowed him to use some abandoned military buildings on Signal Hill overlooking the harbour. Nearby was a memorial to Giovanni Caboto, or John Cabot as he is better known, another Italian whose name is linked with Canada. By Wednesday, December 11, everything was in readiness and that afternoon Marconi sat down to listen for the prearranged signal, three dots of the Morse letter S. S had been chosen because dots used less energy than dashes, and it was believed they would be easier to pick out against the atmospheric background. Just before the wind tore free a balloon supporting the aerial, Marconi faintly heard a few of the S's being generated 1700 miles away. The remainder of the stay in Newfoundland was inevitably anti-climatic. Radio reception was always poor and even running an aerial from the west of Signal Hill to an iceberg grounded in the harbour didn't help. When news of the great achievement reached reporters, it was hailed as "the most wonderful scientific discovery of modern times", but a telegraph company which monopolized communications within Newfoundland was unimpressed and threatened to sue if the experiments did not cease. Marconi was just as glad because he wanted to avoid a public demonstration until he could improve reception. The stamp in honour of Guglielmo Marconi was designed by John B. Boyle. The painting in acrylics combines a portrait of Marconi with a view of St. John's harbour from Signal Hill.



William Hamilton Merritt
November 29/74

The Post Office will honour William Hamilton Merritt "the father of Canadian transportation" on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the start of construction on his greatest project, the Welland Canal between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. Merritt was born on July 3, 1793, at Bedford, New York. In 1796 his family settled in what is now St. Catharines. In 1811 he set up a general store and took up farming. The War of 1812 interrupted business, however, and Merritt joined the militia which he left in 1815 with the rank of Captain, after several campaigns and eight months of captivity by the Americans. The conflict with the Americans didn't prejudice Merritt towards them and within three years of the war's end, he set to work on what was to be his life's ambition, "to make Canada the avenue of trade between Great Britain and the western states". In 1818 he and some other St. Catharines' business men claimed in a petition to the legislature that a canal could easily be built to bypass Niagara Falls. Upper Canada had long needed such a project to secure naval supremacy over the United States on Lake Erie and to avoid dependence on American trade routes. A slump in agricultural prices and a customs dispute between Upper and Lower Canada postponed the task until 1824 but by then Merritt, "the eager, pushing, incurably romantic promoter", and his colleagues had raised enough money to begin the canal which, with plenty of support from the government and American investors, was ready for traffic by 1829. Monetary success was not immediately forthcoming. The Welland Canal depended heavily on local American traffic and was eventually nationalized in 1841 because of financial embarrassments. Canadians were not unanimous in their praise of the great achievement and William Lyon Mackenzie went so far as to accuse Merritt of charging his "expenses in London for clubs, theatre tickets, cigars and gin", to the company. Whatever the initial reception, the canal eventually became the kingpin of the transport system linking the Great Lakes with the Atlantic. Taking the first step on the St. Lawrence Seaway was not Merritt's only contribution. He served in the legislature from 1832 until 1860 and his position helped him to boost dozens of schemes, both great and small, many of which his fertile brain had hatched. He wanted public support for schools and libraries. He favoured annexing Montreal to Upper Canada. From a letter describing a suspension bridge in Europe, he got the idea in 1844 of building a similar structure to the United States across the Niagara Gorge. The bridge was in place within five years due to his audacity and promotional skill. Merritt was probably the first to state clearly that closer economic ties (reciprocity) with the United States would prevent annexation to it. He also believed that reciprocity would divert American wheat and flour from the New York route to Europe into the St. Lawrence system. Always the enthusiast, he more than anyone else, organized the reciprocity movement, and as the practical man of affairs, he could take much of the credit for the successful attainment of its aims. Merritt, although scornful of any "trumpet railway" trying to compete with his beloved canals felt the two could complement each other, in securing "the trade as much as possible within our own country". He therefore proposed "one continuous railway from the Atlantic" along "the north side of Lake Ontario . . . to Detroit". Such a railway, to be built by private enterprise bolstered with government assistance, would not only transport Canadian goods to the Maritime market but would also hasten the arrival of Canadian federation. The stamp in honour of William Hamilton Merritt was designed by William Rueter. The portrait of Merritt is taken from an oil painting by Robert Whale (1805-1887). Whale painted this portrait around 1860 and it originally hung in his home "Oak Hill". The painting is presently held at the St. Catharines Historical Museum. The view of the Welland Canal is a steel engraved interpretation of an original wood engraved illustration "Lock No. 23 Thorold". The illustration is taken from George Monro Grant's "Picturesque Canada" published in 1882. This work was illustrated under the supervision of L. R. O'Brien and the wood engraving itself was executed by Schell & Hogan.