

Postal Stationery Notes

Volume 31 No. 2

June 2021

Bulova card order form *by Mike Sagar*

I found this example of a postcard-sized insert (or drop-off card—not postal stationery) to encourage jewelers to purchase stationery cards to advertise their services. Shown with a well known Bulova design, plus an example of an actual card, as produced.

These cards printed on Government Postal Cards *Already Stamped*—
Cost you postage only— $\frac{1}{2}$ c each imprinted with your name and address.
Just hand them to your Post Office—one delivered to every home—
DO NOT ADDRESS THEM.

Quantity (Printed on Government Postal Cards)

Your Name PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME CLEARLY

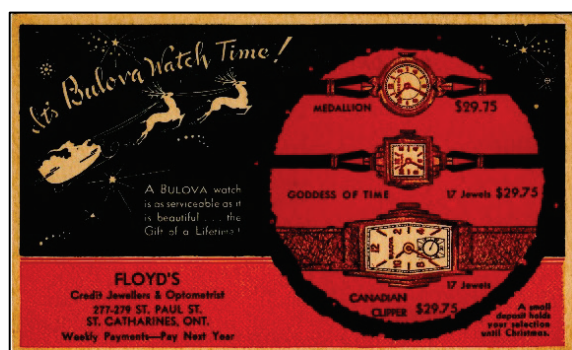
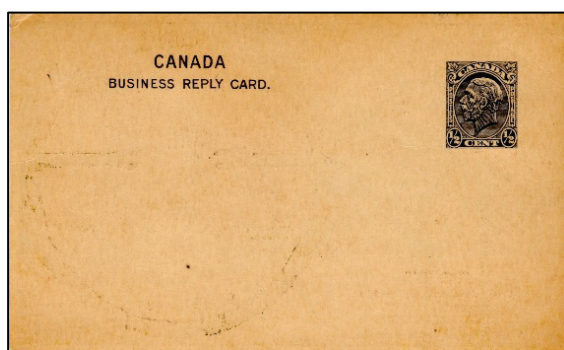
Address

City-Prov.

ONLY A FEW LEFT—RUSH YOUR ORDER TO-DAY



A Bulova card order form



A corresponding card printed on Webb's P152

(This ad on P152 was reported previously in PSN Vol. 19, page 36)

Zoom meeting Saturday September 4

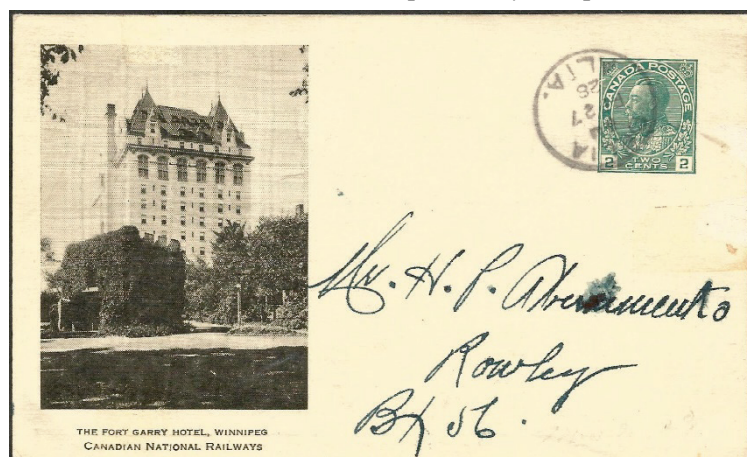
The BNAPS Postal Stationery Study Group is planning another Zoom meeting in conjunction with the virtual BNAPEX this fall, tentatively on **Saturday September 4 at 2 to 4 p.m.** (North American Eastern Daylight) time. In that meeting Jean Wang is planning to speak about postal stationery used by the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children. If you have questions about the meeting and seminar schedule, please contact Ronald F. Smith, Vice-President Study Groups, at bnapexSeminars@bnaps.org.

*****~ ☒☒☒ ~*****

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A new black-view CNR card by Philip Wolf (*Select Stamps & Covers, Calgary*)

This Admiral Issue die II card is the previously unreported CNR A47.



CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS FREIGHT ADVICE				
CUSTOMER REPORT		No. 1000		
P.O. No. 2156		Station, Port 27		1928
The following description of goods is given at the station assigned to you in this bill.				
From <i>Quebec</i> to <i>Montreal</i>				
DESCRIPTION AND ARTICLES	WEIGHT	RATE	ADDITIONAL CHARGES	TOTAL
<i>Freight</i>	<i>110</i>			<i>110</i>
The tolls prescribed by the Canadian Car & Boatways Rules shall be payable upon any car held beyond the time allowed and, together with the freight charges, shall be a lien upon the contents of the car.				
Consignee: <i>E. J. P. P. P.</i>				

Colour Innovations envelopes — tagging bar varieties

Erhard Nachtigall has reported that the Colour Innovations flag envelopes (printed between 2016 and 2021), Webb's EN475 can be found with two tagging bar varieties, one 20 mm high, the other 30 mm high. He has sent scans as shown below. The earliest 30 mm tagging bar he found was on a copy postmarked 2018.09.05.

It appears that the initial printings of all the 2016 Colour Innovations envelopes (also including the animals and flower types) had 20 mm high tagging bars, and later printings had tagging bars 30 mm high. It isn't clear when the changes occurred, but all copies seen so far of Webb's EN476, issued in 2019, have the 30 mm tagging.



EN475 with 20 mm tagging bar



EN475 with 30 mm tagging bar

New Lowe Martin printing of envelopes by Robert Lemire

I don't know if many members are still interested in new varieties on the current prestamped envelopes. Nevertheless, for the record, the April 2021 issue of *Details* noted that the Canadian postage prepaid envelopes are once again being printed by Lowe Martin. (It seems that the contract with Colour Innovations ran from 2016-2021, and I have noticed that 5-year intervals previously seem to have resulted in printer and/or design changes.) This time there are no major design changes. Bar codes, when retained, are the same as those on the last Colour Innovations printings.

Single (the design reverted to the 2014-2016 flag):

- as EN475 but no date, and the printer is now given as "Lowe Martin" (still has bar code);
- red leaf as on the Colour Innovations product;
- Canada Post order number 404101672.

Package of 10 flowers (designs unchanged):

- Canada Post order number 404111672;
- as EN456 to EN465 but no date under the flap, and the printer is now given as "Lowe Martin" (no bar code).

Package of 10 animals (designs unchanged):

Canada Post order number 404111673;

as EN466 to EN474 but no date under the flap, and the printer is now given as “Lowe Martin” (no bar code);

the package includes EN476 but no date under the flap, and the printer is now given as “Lowe Martin” (the envelope still has the bar code on the back).

Some differences hidden within the Webb’s listings of envelopes prepared to special order

Descriptions on pages 46-47 and page 75 of Webb’s present an excellent summary of the range of private order envelopes as well as the official special order envelopes. There also are detailed descriptions of the watermarks, precancel types and pennysaver flaps. Within the full listings different papers are noted.

As discussed in Webb’s, two different printers were involved in the preparation of private order envelopes. Although the listings for the oval issues are assigned specifically to Dominion Envelope and Cartons or Public Printing and Stationery, the same is not true of the later envelopes or official special order envelopes. Although differences for the later Georgian envelopes are discussed, Webb’s does not explicitly distinguish the products from the two printers by separate numbers. No Elizabethan private order envelopes were prepared by Dominion Envelopes (PSN, Vol. 30, No. 4, page 39 (2020)).

But many collectors (and I definitely include myself) are attracted to preparing lists of more minor envelope similarities and differences.

Recently Michel Ledoux asked me a question concerning about two copies of ENX53-10, shown (at left) below. This item is listed as a #10 private order envelope with a 2¢ Wilding impression. Yet Michel’s two envelopes, prepared for two different users, obviously were prepared from two different knives.



These were prepared by the Queen’s Printer, (aka Public Printing and Stationery, PPS). PPS applied stamp impressions to blank envelopes (primarily) as supplied by a customer, so it probably isn’t unexpected that some of the knives might differ. This also is true for Georgian period private order envelopes prepared by PPS. The Webb’s Catalogue does not distinguish such differences. Indeed, I have seven varieties of ENX53-10 envelopes. Some have knife (flap) differences, others only show minor differences in the address printing.



Michel further reported that some of the meteorological envelopes are found with different knives. Two copies of DENX36-21 and three copies of DENX53-17 are shown at the right.

Similarly, two knives for the election envelope EN813d are shown in Webb’s.

These are just some examples of the many other envelope differences hidden within the listings published in Webb’s.

Illustrated (some anyway) cards #21:

Lucas, Steele and Bristol, Wholesale Grocers, Hamilton, Ontario—Part 1 *by Chris Ellis*

I summarize here the history of the *Lucas, Steele and Bristol* (hereafter LSB) wholesale grocery business of Hamilton, Ontario, to provide a context for a listing of postal stationery cards with added front advertising this company produced. It is perhaps generous to refer to these items as “illustrated cards” as most are simply text ads, albeit with often with printers’ marks, in fancy fonts and with the use of more colourful blue or orange inks. The company is of especial interest to collectors for several reasons. For example, they seem to have been one of the earliest firms to have used the newly issued 1898 One Cent Red Victoria advertising postal stationery cards designed for privately added front advertisements. As a result, these usages included both Webb’s, Eighth Edition, P18 and the much rarer P19 (formerly P18b; see [1, 2, 3]) cards in printing the same ads. Also, the data available provide potential insights into the strategies/decision-making of the company with regard to the production and use of these cards.

As is the case with several other companies I have researched for this series, there is not any one single comprehensive summary of this firm’s history so I have pieced together this summary by tracking down information from many varied sources. This history began on April 12, 1870 with the formation in Hamilton of the wholesale grocers Lucas, Park and Co. by Richard Alan Lucas and John Henry Park [4]. Both men had a previous history in the grocery business, working for G.J. Foster and Co. an early Hamilton wholesaler. Hence, one of the firm’s self-aggrandizing sources seems to trace the history of LSB to the earlier 1835 founding date when the Foster company predecessor was formed [5].

Regardless, upon Foster’s death Lucas and Park formed a new firm. The business was located initially at the corner of King and Charles streets in downtown Hamilton, but in 1881 they moved to a new premises at 73 McNab (sometimes spelled MacNab) Street North from which LSB would subsequently continue doing business (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Lucas Steele and Bristol Premises, McNab St., 1892.



Figure 2: Richard Alan Lucas.

Lucas (Figure 2) was born in 1844 in Richmond, England and, after an education in Wales and France, came to Canada with his parents in 1857. He finished his “classical and math” education at Queen’s College in Kingston, Ontario, and started work in Hamilton for the Bank of British North America [6, 7]. Then, after working for a Hamilton hardware wholesaler, he joined Foster and Co. in 1862. In 1872, he married Agnes Young, the daughter of John Young, who was a founder of the Canada Life Assurance Company, Toronto. A successful financier as well as a merchant and sportsman, among other things Lucas was: the main owner of the Hamilton Cotton Mill; a director of several firms including the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Montreal [8], the Muskoka Lakes Navigation and Hotel Co. Ltd. [8] and the Toronto Empire newspaper; the elected Commodore of the Royal Hamilton Yacht Club (as a yachtsman he won many cup races); and described as “a man of unimpeachable integrity” [6]. He died in 1917.

Born in 1842 in County Donegal, Ireland, and having moved to Canada as a child with his parents, Park had started in 1859 as a clerk and then as a “traveller” (travelling salesman) for the Foster company [4]. Park served as a member of 13th Battalion Volunteer Militia (Infantry), Canada (now Royal Hamilton Light Infantry) and participated in The Battle of Ridgeway near Fort Erie on June 2, 1866, where 850 Canadian soldiers clashed with a comparable number of Irish American “Fenian” insurgents who had crossed over from New York [9]. This was the last military battle on Canadian soil. He was known for his deep interest in field sports and was “a member

of the Hamilton Cricket club, and Hamilton Football club” [4]. Park retired in 1892 due to ill health. He died in 1899.



Figure 3: Robert Tasker Steele

When Park retired in 1892 the Lucas, Steele and Bristol firm, with three primary partners, resulted. Robert Tasker Steele (Figure 3) was apparently born in 1849 in Newfoundland [10], although one source lists his birth in Scotland before moving to Newfoundland at a young age [11]. He worked first for the Canadian Southern Railway in St. Thomas, Ontario, but joined Lucas, Park and Co. as a shipping clerk and then as a traveller, becoming a full partner on Park’s retirement. As with his partners, he was very active in other Hamilton and broader Ontario endeavours. In business related activities, he was a Director of the Commercial Traveller’s Association [10], but his major activities related to community and athletic pursuits. In terms of the former he was involved in the establishment of a local treatment centre for tuberculosis that eventually led to the creation of the Hamilton Sanatorium; became President of the Garrick Club, an amateur theatrical

group; and, dismayed at the untidy nature of an alley near the business premises, organized the Hamilton Improvement Society to help beautify the city [11], a development that led to many other urban areas forming their own such societies. In the athletic realm he excelled as a younger man in lacrosse and tennis, was the President of the Hamilton Rowing and Hamilton Rugby Clubs, was involved with Hamilton’s Leander Rowing Club, served on the board of the interprovincial Rugby Union, was Vice-President of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, and was a member of Hamilton’s Thistle Club where he lawn-bowled and curled [11, 12, 13].

George E. Bristol, the remaining primary member of the firm, had joined Lucas, Park and Co. in 1871 and became a partner in 1881. He was born in Napanee, Ontario (some sources say Belleville) in 1855, the son of a doctor. He was a shareholder in various companies including the Imperial Vinegar and Pickling Co. of which he was President and he also served as President of the Hamilton Board of Trade and Ontario Wholesale Grocers Guild [14]. He and his wife Marjorie had a son and two daughters and the eldest child, daughter Elizabeth (Lilly), would marry the Reverend Robert John Renison, one of the most renowned Canadian Anglican clergymen and the cleric after which the University of Waterloo affiliated Renison College is named [15]. One of his daughter’s sons would be named George Everett Bristol Renison after his grandfather. Lucas and Steele retired in 1906 at which time Bristol became the sole owner and in 1908 he changed the name to George E. Bristol & Co. (e.g., Figure 4). Just before his death in 1918, the Bristol firm merged with another Hamilton wholesale grocer, Wm. Somerville and Co. (founded 1866; also known as the Imperial Cocoa and Spice Co.) to form Bristol, Somerville and Co. The Somerville Company itself also was known to have used stationery cards with front text ads (Figure 5).



Figure 4: Business Envelope of Lucas, Steele and Bristol showing changeover to George E. Bristol and Co. (Courtesy of Longley Auctions.)

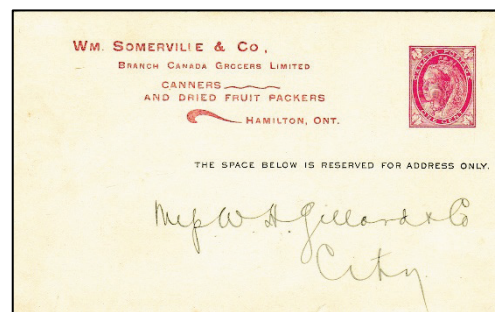


Figure 5: William Somerville and Co. postal stationery card from the time they were a part of Canada Grocers Limited in 1906.

LSB was a very successful company and was referred to as “one of the two most eminent grocery houses in the Dominion” [7]. They did business from Ontario to the Pacific [5]. However, evidence suggests their sales via their own directly employed travelling salesmen were virtually all in southern Ontario from Toronto west, and including the Niagara Peninsula. All stationery cards they produced known to me were used from that area. In other regions, such as in the West, they had agents or representatives whom they advertised in newspapers as contact people for products. As is evident in perusing many newspaper ads, and as seen on their stationery cards,

major product lines were coffees and especially teas with popular brands such as “Kiji“, “Uriba”, Circle”, “Hillwattee” and “Empire” being highlighted. The last brand name mentioned was used by LSB for a wide range of their own packaged products beyond coffee such as spices, syrups, extracts and baking soda. They directly imported their teas from India and Japan and also dealt in liquors and tobacco products.

In 1903 the LSB company was involved in an attempt to develop a larger more national grocery wholesaler conglomerate called the Canada Grocers Company Limited [16], much the same as various drug wholesalers merged to form the National Drug and Chemical Company I discussed earlier in this series [17, 18]. LSB partnered with a number of other wholesalers located from Ontario west to Calgary such as Wm. Somerville and Co. (see Figure 5), and Bristol, a major mover behind the formation, was named President of this nascent firm. However, this effort was short-lived with the company breaking up back into its constituent firms in 1906 [19], an event which may have precipitated the retirement of Lucas and Steele from LSB at that time [11].

LSB used postal stationery cards with printed reverses from the formation of the company in 1892. All reverses I have seen of those earlier cards (e.g., Figures 6 & 7) are salesman’s calling cards sent to businesses in the areas of Ontario west of Toronto. So they had a history of using such cards when the new One Cent Red Victoria “advertising” cards were printed and issued in 1898, and ordered and adopted use of these new cards immediately and quite early [2, 3]. Notably, as mentioned above, this early use resulted in the company being partially supplied with the first setting of the very rare P19 card with the short, 75 mm long THE SPACE BELOW IS RESERVED FOR ADDRESS ONLY text. Indeed, three cards of the 18 documented used singles of P19 were employed by this company.

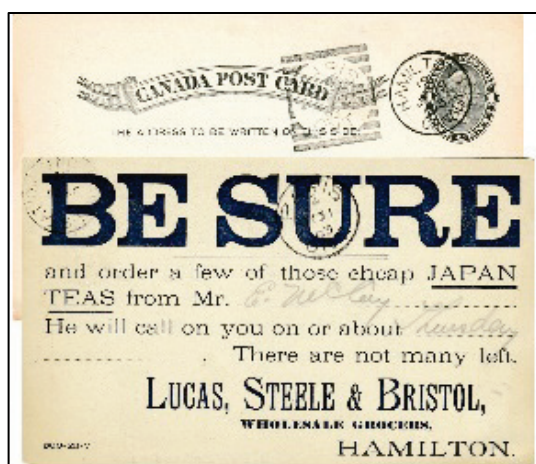


Figure 6: Example of LSB card reverse ad on P12 used July 29, 1893.



Figure 7: Example of LSB card reverse ad on P13, used, September 30, 1897.

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- [2] Ellis, Chris J., Robert Lemire, Pierre Gauthier and William Walton (2018): The Mysterious Postal Stationery Card Webb Catalogue #P18b: New Discoveries and Insights, Part 1. *BNAPS Topics (Official Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society Ltd.)* 75(4):20-34.
- [3] Ellis, Chris J., Robert Lemire, Pierre Gauthier and William Walton (2019): The Mysterious Postal Stationery Card Webb Catalogue #P18b: New Discoveries and Insights, Part 2. *BNAPS Topics (Official Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society Ltd.)* 76(1):17-27.
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- [5] Anonymous (1894): Messrs. Lucas, Steele and Bristol. In *Hamilton, The Birmingham of Canada*, page 72. The Times Printing Co., Hamilton, Ontario.
- [6] Morgan, Henry James (1898): Richard Alan Lucas. In *Canadian Men and Women of the Time, First Edition*, page 594. William Briggs, Toronto, Ontario.

- [7] Hanlon, Peter (1991): Lucas, Richard Alan. In *Dictionary of Hamilton Biography Volume 2*, edited by Thomas Melville Bailey, page 94. Dictionary of Hamilton Biography, Hamilton, Ontario.
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- [10] Anonymous (1890): Robert Tasker Steele in *The Canadian Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge*, page 142. The Copp Clark Co. Toronto.
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- [13] Anonymous (1912): *Calgary Herald Newspaper*, October 27, 1913, page 8.
- [14] Parker, C.W. (1914): George Everett Bristol. In *Who's Who and Why. A Biographical Dictionary of Men and Women of Canada and Newfoundland Especially Compiled for Newspaper and Library Reference, Volumes 15-16, 1914-1915*, page 30. International Press Ltd., Toronto.
- [15] Anonymous (n.d.): *The Most Reverend Robert John Renison (1875-1957): a Digital Exhibit*. Available online at: <https://uwaterloo.ca/renison/lusi-wong-library/bishop-renison-biography>.
- [16] Anonymous (1903): Big Grocery Amalgamation. A Number of Wholesale Firms Have got Together. *Ottawa Journal Newspaper*, Issue of June 5, 1903, page 1.
- [17] Ellis, Chris (2000): Illustrated Cards #19: National Drug and Chemical Co., Montreal, Quebec, Part 1. *Postal Stationery Notes (Newsletter of the British North America Philatelic Society - Postal Stationery Study Group)* 30(2):16-20.
- [18] Ellis, Chris (2000): Illustrated Cards #19: National Drug and Chemical Co., Montreal, Quebec, Part 2. *Postal Stationery Notes (Newsletter of the British North America Philatelic Society - Postal Stationery Study Group)* 30(3):26-30.
- [19] Anonymous (1906): A Combination Broken. The Canada Grocers, Limited, Has Decided to Dissolve. *Montreal Gazette Newspaper*, Issue of April 14, 1906, page 16.

Part 2 will appear in the next issue of PSN

PCF Corner by Robert Lemire: rlemire000@sympatico.ca – June 21, 2021

A new report from Erhard Nachtigall (who also reported some cards reported by Pierre as below)
TOR 5150a; U1sIII; with SKU#, but with the shorter bold title (37 mm), logo with TM.

New reports from Pierre Gauthier (including one also reported by Michel Gingras—all die IIId)

(Card designations marked in colour would be new line additions to Webb's (reason as underlined))

AL 038c, U1sIII (**note: not** CST-AL 038), logo with TM;

C 007a, U1sIII, borderless, "PCFsouvenirs" in web address, 2 bar codes, bold "CANADA", logo with TM;

C 013, U1sV, logo with TM;

C 060, U1sI, logo with TM;

C 085b, U1sIII, 2 bar codes, logo with TM;

C120, U1sV, logo without TM;

CR107, U1sV, no logo;

CR 149b, U1sIII, "PCFsouvenirs" in web address, 2 bar codes (lower one ending with 260064),

bold "CANADA". View side has "Canadian Rockies / LAKE LOUISE" at bottom, logo with TM;

CR 191a, U1sV, logo with TM;

CR 191b, U1sIII, 2 bar codes, web address with PCF souvenirs, bold and shorter head caption, logo with TM;

CR 291b, U1sV, logo with TM;

CR222, U1sV, no logo;

CR 1316, U1sV;

CR 2523, U1sI, 2 bar codes, logo with TM;

CST7011, U1sV, no logo;

G038V, U1sIII, shorter "CANADA" (33.5 mm instead of 37.5 mm), no logo;

NF 130, U1sV, "pcfSouvenirs" in web address, logo with TM;

RP 001, U1sIII, logo with TM;

TOR 2340, U1sV, 2 bar codes, logo with TM;
 VAN 086V^c, U1sIII, shorter “VANCOUVER” (49 mm instead of 54 mm), logo with TM;
 VAN 182, U1sIII, bold “VANCOUVER” 66 mm long instead of 61, different setting 3rd line, no logo;
 VAN 185^a, U1sV with logo;
 VAN530, U1sV, no logo;
 VAN 3932, U1sIII, logo with TM;
 VAN 4158, U1sIII, logo with TM;
 VCT 074a, U1sV, still with border, logo with TM;
 WHS040V^a, U1sV, different setting, logo with TM.

Pierre also has reported a major error:

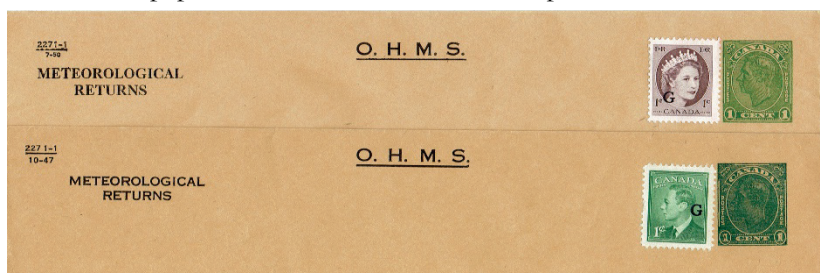
A copy with the NF186V view but the information on the back being a previously unreported setting for NF 166 (which is a horizontal card), “PCFsouvenirs” in web address, 2 bar codes, U1sIII, bold “NIAGARA FALLS / CHUTES NIAGARA”, logo with TM. With respect to the NF186V view, the stamp is at the bottom



Colours on the 1¢ George VI special order envelopes by Michel Ledoux

In 1949 the color of the regularly issued 1¢ George VI envelopes were changed from blue green to a yellow green shade. Could the same have occurred on the OHMS Meteorological envelopes?

Below (and also enlarged at the right) is a scan that shows two different shades on DENX36-21. The form date on one envelope is 10-47, on the other the date is 7-50. It is difficult to define the exact shades since they are on kraft paper. What are other members' opinion on this?¹



¹ Note from the editor: This is not the first time the issue of colours on the 1¢ George VI special order envelope impressions has been raised. In his 1983 article on the C.P.R. proxy envelopes, *BNA Topics*, Vol. 40, No. 5, pp. 37-45, John Aitken noted that the impressions on the last two 1¢ George VI proxy envelopes (ENX36-4, flat-plate printed, so likely PPS) were in yellow green, not blue green.

The ENX32-4 Rotary printing—a stranger beast than most

This is not a new puzzle, but it is still unresolved and worth pondering again. In Webb's [1] **ENX32-4** is listed as:

1¢ green, #8, no gum on flap (C.P.R.) (flat and rotary printing)

The reference is to the 1¢ Medallion Issue C.P.R. proxy envelopes as described by Aitken [2, 3].

Generally, stamp impressions on the Medallion Issue, and George VI Issue C.P.R. proxy envelopes with ungummed flap were flat-plate impressions, indicating that the printing was done by Public Printing and Stationery (PPS). Exceptionally, the envelope shown below¹, bears a rotary plate impression.

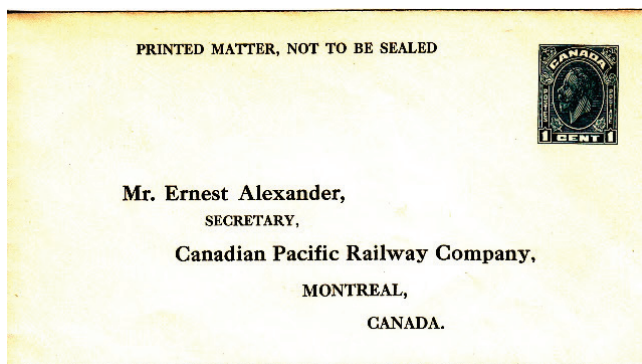


Figure 1

Normally, private order envelopes with a rotary plate impression were prepared by Dominion Envelopes and Cartons, and the resulting products were side-seams envelopes, tab envelopes or Pennysaver envelopes [1].

The knife for all the Arch Issue, Medallion Issue and George VI Issue CPR proxy envelopes appears to be very similar to that for the regular issue #8 cross-flap envelopes, Webb's #8-1 [1, page 429]. If the ENX32-4 envelopes with a rotary plate impression were prepared by Dominion Envelope, there is no particular reason that the knife would be the same as on the PPS cross-flap envelopes with a flat-plate impression.

There were many printings of the C.P.R. proxy envelopes with different wording or slightly different printing settings for the addressee. In this time period all such envelopes were manufactured *without* gum on the flap so they would be returned to C.P.R. through the post at the printed matter rate. However, the black printing to the addressee on the Arch Issue C.P.R. proxy envelope (flat-plate stamp impression), Webb's ENX27-3 [2, Figure 22] (not [3, Figure C]) is *identical* to the printing on the Medallion Issue ENX32-4 (rotary-plate stamp impression), Figure 1.

This might be reasonable if:

1. Dominion Envelope obtained a machine to prepare envelopes similar to those used by PPS, but capable of adding the rotary stamp impression. Or if:
2. Unstamped proxy envelopes were prepared previously by PPS *without gum on the flap* as part of a private order (perhaps as part of the Arch Issue envelope order?), and as part of a later private order the stamp impression was added later by Dominion Envelope. Or if:
3. ??? Any other ideas ???

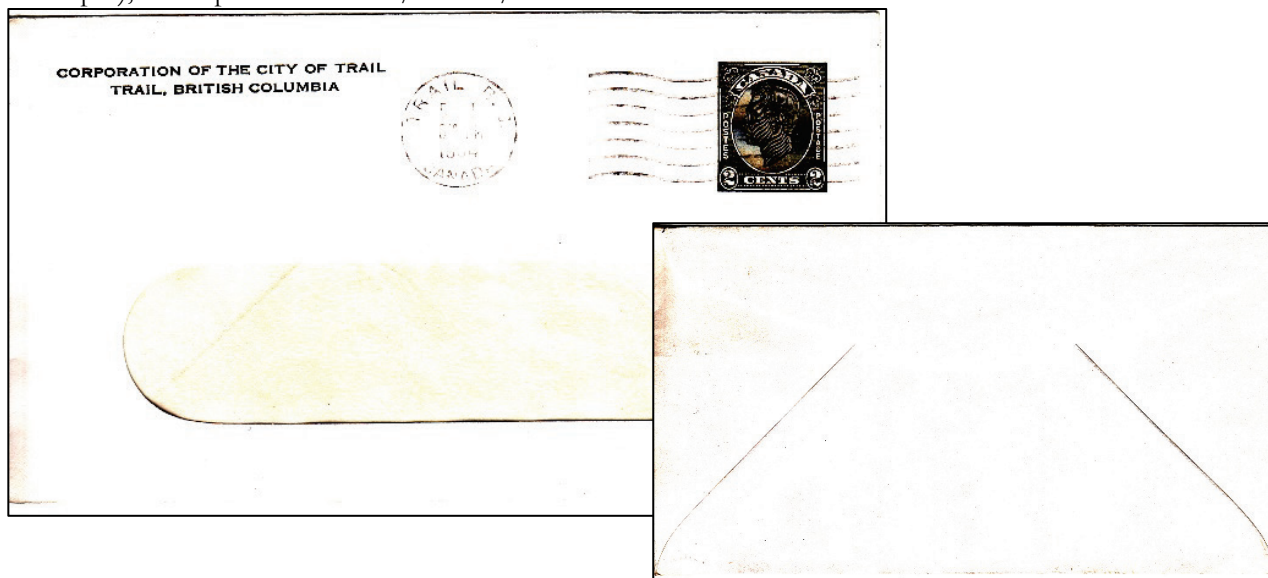
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- [1] Walton, William C. and Earle L. Covert (2019): *Webb's Postal Stationery Catalogue of Canada and Newfoundland, Eighth edition*. The Unitrade Press, Toronto, Ontario.
- [2] Aitken, J. D., Canadian Pacific Railway Company Proxy Return Envelopes, *BNA Topics*, Vol. 40, No. 5, pp. 37-45 (1983).
- [3] Aitken, J. D., CPR Proxy Return Envelopes - an Update, *PSN*, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 11-13 (1986).

¹ As Aitken [2] EN522-10d a), Figure 23.

Another unlisted private order envelope *by Robert Lemire*

Recently I obtained a copy of a #8 window envelope, similar to the item listed as ENX47-2 in the 2019 edition of Webb's. However, as shown below, it is a cross-flap envelope, not a side-seams envelope. The envelope was prepared for "The Corporation of the City of Trail, Trail, British Columbia" (a frequent user of private order envelopes), and is postmarked "5 I/630 PM/1954".



A Clarification of the Webb's listing for HKP173g/h *by Robert Lemire*

There are problems in the listings for the George VI reply cards in Webb's 8th edition. Actually, I am almost certain that all the cards were printed blank (stamp impressions only), with all the heading printing in black having been added by Hydro.

That said, the picture of "HKP173g" (if a message half) on Webb's page 182, actually is what is listed as "HKP173h" on page 183. I have an entire of HKP173h, "CANADA POST/CARD" on both halves.

