

Postal Stationery Notes

Volume 28 No. 4

November 2017

Postal Stationery Study Group meeting at BNAPEX 2017 CALTAPEX Conestoga Press Envelopes

The BNAPS Postal Stationery Study Group held its annual meeting on Saturday, 2 September 2017 during BNAPEX 2017 CALTAPEX. The main feature of the meeting was a presentation by Mike Sagar on the postal stationery with cachets printed by Conestoga Press.



Photo thanks to Adri Veenstra

In the mid-1980s, the Conestoga Press, a small print shop in Thornbury, Ontario headed by Justus (Gus) Knierim (who happens to be a stamp collector) was approached by his local post office about designing and producing a cachet to honour the centennial of the Thornbury post office. Unlike most commemorative envelopes, which are targeted towards a collector market, and sold with a stamp already added and cancelled on the appropriate date, these products were intended to be sold over the counter to customers for use on their normal mail. Based on the success of this initial venture, over the next 20 years Gus designed and printed cachets on a range of prepaid envelopes and post cards, mostly for sale in post offices in four Ontario counties, and also for private users stretching from BC to PEI. The cachets produced were not entirely traditional private productions, in that the Canada Post Office approved the cachet designs, and they were sold as postal products.

A decorative horizontal border consisting of a repeating pattern of asterisks (*). In the center of the border is a logo for the University of Michigan, featuring three interlocking rings.

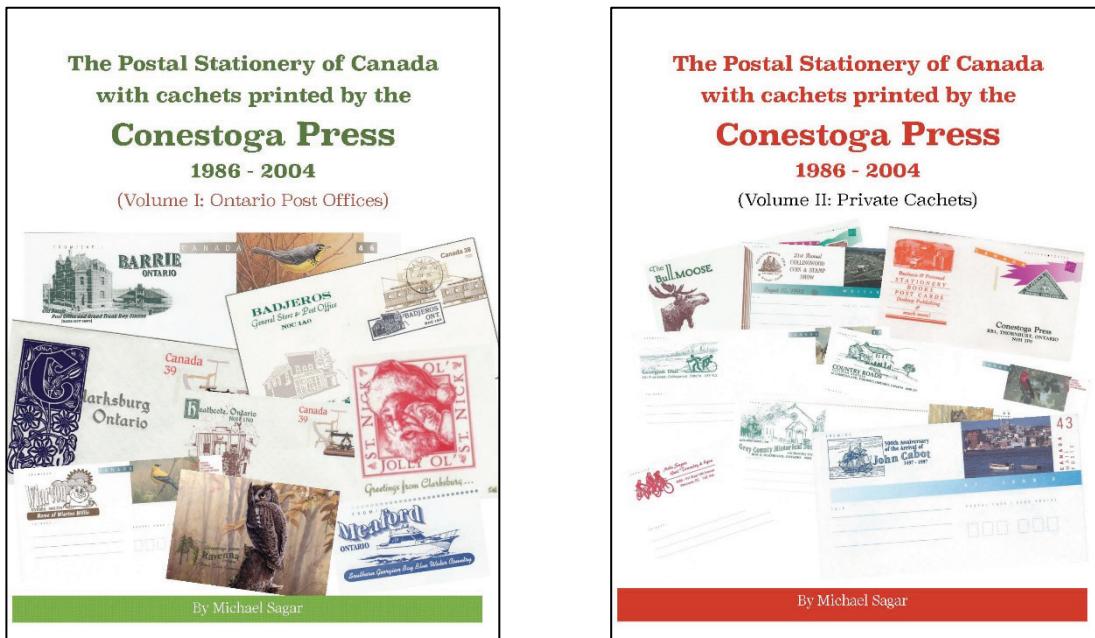
Postal Stationery Notes contact information: Chairman: Earle L. Covert, ecovert6@gmail.com, Box 1190, Raymond, AB T0K 2S0, phone 403-752-4548; Secretary-Treasurer, Mike Sagar at gailandmike@shaw.ca, 3920 Royalmore Ave., Richmond, BC V7C 1P6. Articles for PSN should be sent to "interim" editor Robert Lemire, rlemire000@sympatico.ca, PO Box 1870, Deep River, ON K0J 1P0, phone 613-584-1574 or to Earle Covert (see above). For mailing, changes of address, and printing issues, contact Mike at the e-mail address above. E-mailed copy of PSN: To receive PSN in colour in pdf format by e-mail, send your e-mail address to Mike Sagar at gailandmike@shaw.ca. No extra charge. If you prefer this version to the mailed version and ONLY want the electronic version, let Mike know and we will remove you from the list of mailed copies, which helps keep our costs low and our dues at \$8.00. But you do not need to choose—you can continue to receive both.

Mike has prepared a two-volume catalogue of these envelopes (electronic copies only, pdf format, available at <http://www.conestogapresscachets.ca>).

Volume 1 - Cacheted items sold in post offices.

Volume 2 - Private cachets produced for individuals, clubs and businesses.

Also, a checklist (Excel spreadsheet) is available at the same website.



Another fake surcharge on Newfoundland P3 by Robert Lemire

In PSN Volume 27 No. 4 page 31 (and earlier in Vol. 3, pp. 34-35; Vol. 7, pp37-38; Vol. 9, g. 52), Newfoundland card Webb's P5 and fake surcharges on Webb's P3 that imitate P5 were discussed. Recently yet another fake overprint of the Newfoundland "2 CENTS" 1889 surcharge was found, and is shown below. We now know of four different fakes—how many more exist?

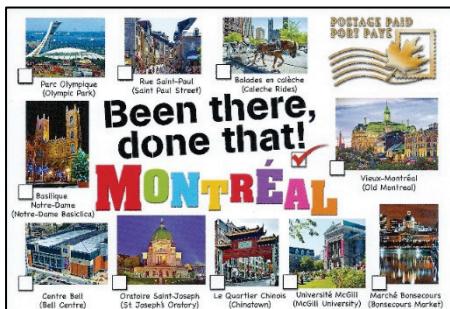


The newly discovered fake (left) and a card with the genuine surcharge (right).

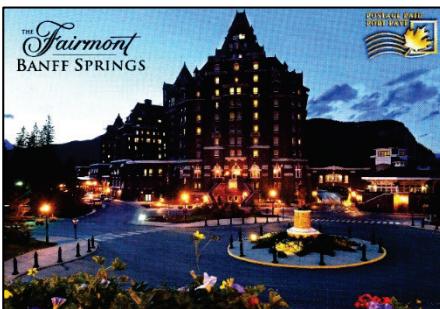
PCF Corner by Robert Lemire: rlemire000@sympatico.ca – November 24, 2017

New PCF Views (Die IIId)

This time we have a few more new Postcard Factory postage-prepaid card views (underlay U1, box style sIII, 2 bar codes, PCF in logo). The MTL 3481 card was first noted by Erhard Nachtigall on the PCF website, and copies were tracked down by Pierre Gauthier. The Fairmont cards were found only in the gift shops of the corresponding hotels.



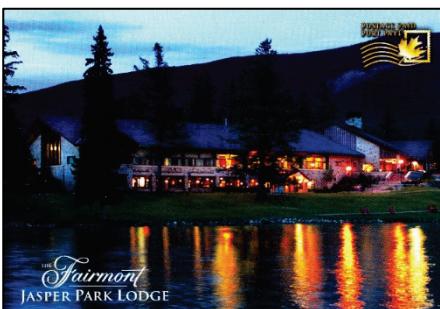
MTL 3481



CST 9785



CST 9775

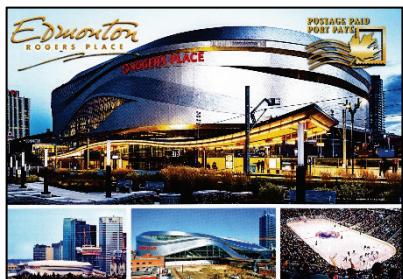


CST 9776

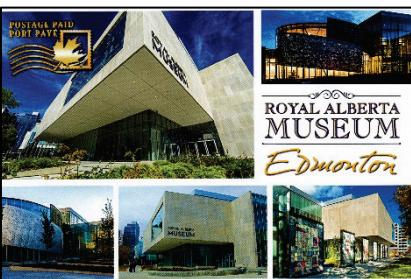
Correction:

The cards shown as CST 8786, 8788, and 8789 in the last issue of PSN actually are CST 9786, 9788, and 9789.

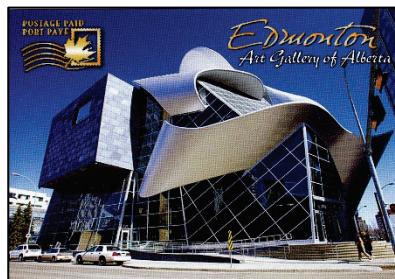
There are other strange goings-on. There are seven new PCF views available through Canada Post—for Edmonton (ED 6005, ED 6006 and ED 6007) and Victoria (VCT 6009, VCT 6010, VCT 6011, VCT 6012), and 12 other views, previously known as being available only on postage prepaid cards through Postcard Factory® and its agents, are now available through Canada Post: MTL 5872, MTL 5874, TOR 2830, TOR 2925, TOR 3481, TOR 4959, TOR 5148, TOR 5140, VAN 5140, VQ 3826, VQ 3866, VQ 8367. (Canada Post SKU numbers are now printed on those cards and in most cases there are other minor changes in the printing). Then there is the MTL 3481 shown above. It is available both through Postcard Factory® and through Canada Post (and has a SKU number). Thanks go to Michel Gingras, Raymond Gagné, Pierre Gauthier and a helpful postmaster for their assistance in establishing the availability of these cards.



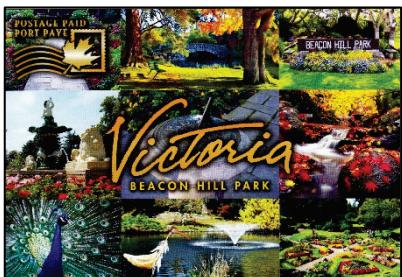
ED 6005



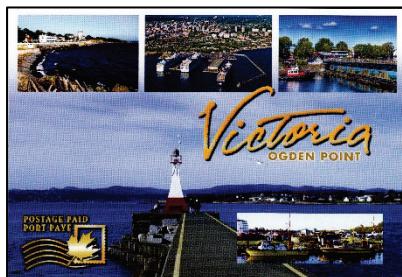
ED 6005



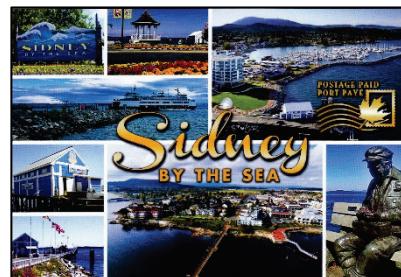
ED 6007



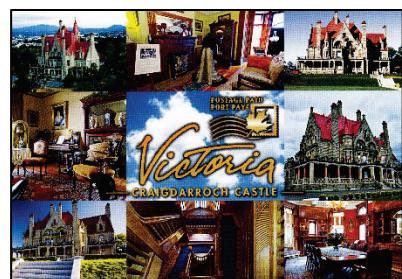
VCT 6009



VCT 6010



VCT 6011



VCT 6012



NF 2448 original



NF 2448 revised

Also, part of the picture on card NF 2448 has been revised to show the “Hornblower” at the lower left, rather than the “Maid of the Mist”

Cards seem to be being reprinted with increasing frequency and in smaller numbers. Recent printings in Canada Post stock seem to be limited to about 1000. This, in turn, seems to have led to many more minor variations in the

text and to the box styles. In particular, many cards formerly known only with box style I, now have appeared with box style V (ATC 207V, C 085, C 086, C095V, C 096, C 097, C120, C 124, C180, CAN 079, .CR 2436, MTL 128, MTL 153, MTL 514, NF 2555, O 260V, OT 054, Q028 (underlay U4 and with a large recycle symbol), Q 048, Q074V, VQ 089 (now with PCF in the logo), VQ 103V). WPG 072 has appeared with box style X and RCMPC-104 with box style XII. There undoubtedly are others, and will be more. RCMPC-104 also has been found with a new underlay (more next issue), and copies of CB012, CR030, and CR 317 have been found with PCF in the logo.

Thanks to Pierre Gauthier, Earle Covert, Dudley Nash, Michel Gingras, Raymond Gagné and Richard Gratton for their help in attempting to keep track of the many new varieties. Approximately up-to-date lists are available from me, on request.

Official FDC using a formula air letter form corresponding to Webb's A25 by Pierre Gauthier

In 1960, Postmaster General William Hamilton introduced a publicity program in which first day covers of Canadian stamps were mailed to dignitaries outside Canada. About 2,000 government officials, philatelic journalists, Canadian embassy staff, and other VIPs were on the mailing list. The project continued until 1973.

Replacement cover cachets were used until 1963 when they were replaced by Rosecraft cachets. Letters describing the stamp issues were inserted in the FDCs. The inserts were translated into about a dozen different languages, including Spanish, which was used in this Colombo Plan issue addressed to a known philatelic editor in Uruguay, Don José Ramon Seijo.

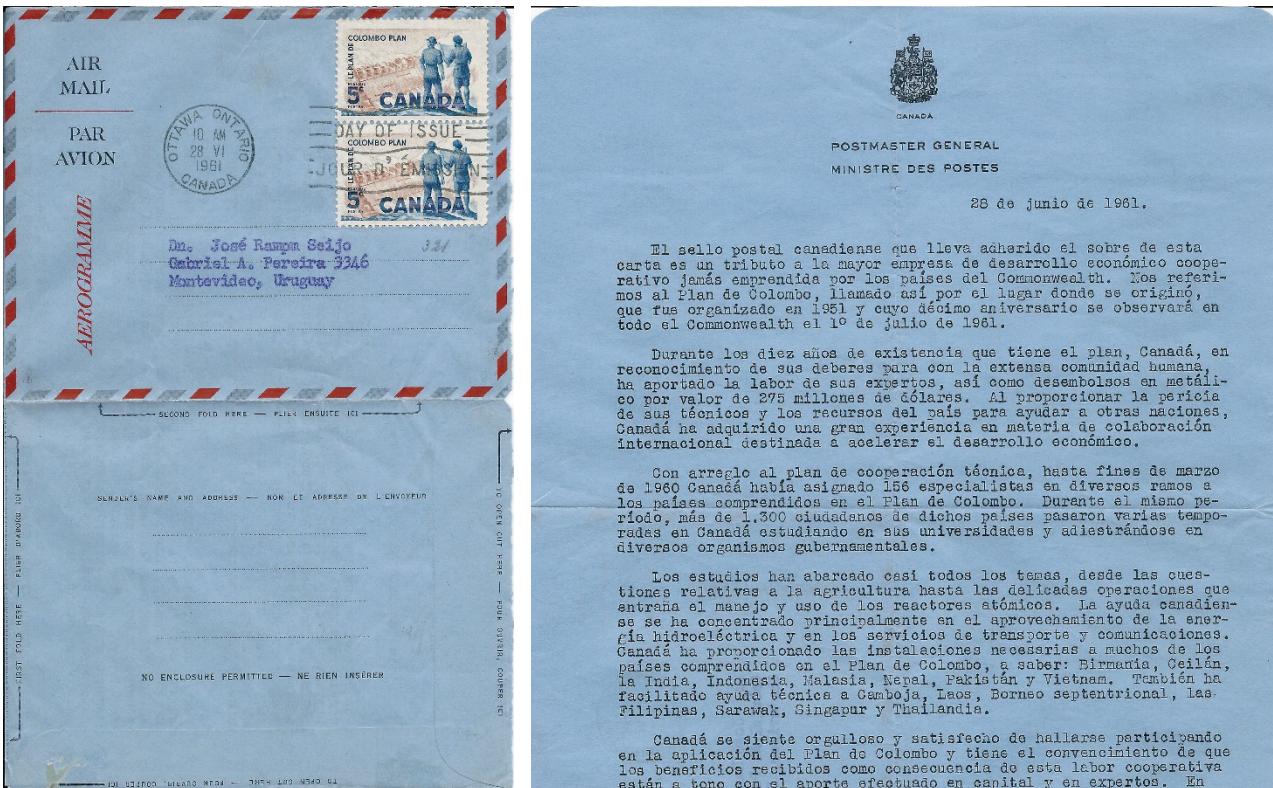


Figure 1: An official First Day Cover for the 1961 Columbo Plan adhesive mailed to Uruguay using a formula air letter sheet (corresponding to Webb's A25)—inside text at the left.



Figure 2: An official First Day Cover for the 1961 Columbo Plan adhesive mailed to Malaya using a formula air letter sheet (corresponding to Webb's A25).

Bibliography

- <http://postalhistorycorner.blogspot.ca/2013/10/canada-post-office-publicity-first-day.html>
- http://postalhistorycorner.blogspot.ca/2013/10/canada-post-office-publicity-first-day_7.html

Illustrated cards #17: “Dominion Drug Co., Hamilton, Ontario” by Chris Ellis

In this note I describe and provide some historical context for the privately added advertisements found on the front of official stationery cards used by the *Dominion Drug Co.* of Hamilton, Ontario. This company was one of the 16 wholesale drug companies (some with more than one branch) from across Canada, which, along with *J. Winer and Co.* featured in a previous article [1] in this series, amalgamated in 1905-1906 to form the *National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada* (now *McKesson Canada*) [2]. As noted in the *J. Winer* cards article, I hope to do an entry in this series on *National Drug and Chemical Company* and its multitudinous cards in the future, so if people have examples of cards of that company, or any other firms I have written about in PSN and *BNA Topics*, I would appreciate hearing about them.

The *Dominion Drug Company* was initially formed as *Archdale Wilson and Co.*, founded by the man of that name (born Norfolk, England) sometime in the early 1860s as a commercial, storefront druggist that also produced various remedies. I have been able to find only sketchy details of this early firm, and my main concern here is with Dominion Drug, but by 1875 *Archdale Wilson and Co.* was located at 74 King St. East in Hamilton and by the 1880s the firm had shifted into the wholesale end of the business. The enterprise was quite successful, a major sign of this success being the building of large new premises in 1891 in south Hamilton on MacNab Street that boasted a sample room and offices on the ground floor “handsomely finished in oiled pine (and) well lighted” with laboratory and warehousing areas on the upper floors and all floors being linked by a modern hydraulic lift [3, 4, 5]. At that time they also boasted of having seven salesmen selling coast to coast.

While Wilson’s expertise seems to have been in pharmacy and medicine, another main driving force in the firm’s success appears to have been Charles W. Tinling [5] (see Figure 1). Tinling was born in the Barbados, West Indies,

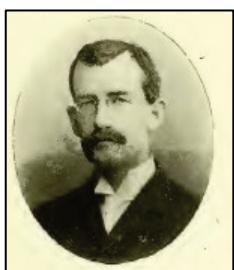


Figure 1: Charles W. Tinling, founder of Dominion Drug Co., as he appeared ca. 1906.

in 1863. As a philatelic connection, he was the son of the Barbados postmaster. His mother, Mary Dallas, while originally from the Barbados and the daughter of a doctor and granddaughter of a plantation owner, had Canadian family connections via her first marriage to a Hamilton area man named Adam Ferrie. Ferrie had been a successful businessman and Hamilton lawyer but was killed in an early Canadian train disaster, the collapse of the Great Western Railway bridge over the Desjardins canal in Hamilton in 1857 [6]. When she was widowed a second time in the Barbados, Mary and her son returned to Canada in 1877. Tinling was living with his mother and working as a clerk in Hamilton when he joined *Archdale Wilson and Co.* in 1882 at age 19, and largely via his considerable skills in monetary/business matters eventually became treasurer of the firm and a partner. Aside from his business skills however, he also later held a patent for an antiseptic baby bottle suggesting he was somewhat of an inventor [7].

In 1901 Tinling bought out the Wilson firm’s other partners and created a joint stock company in which he was the major shareholder and which was renamed the *Dominion Drug Co.*. However, he was not content there. Already on the executive board of the *Canadian Wholesale Druggists’ Association* by 1901, Tinling foresaw the economic and other advantages of a national drug wholesaler and he was one of the three major individuals who were the driving force behind the formation of the *National Drug and Chemical Co.* four years later [2]. With the formation of that cross-Canada firm, Tinling became its Treasurer and moved to Montreal, the headquarters of the new business, and eventually lived in a large home that still exists today at 177 Edgehill Drive in Westmount. Later he became Vice-President and General Manager and really ran much of the day to day business of the national firm until he became President in 1922. While on a Mediterranean cruise in 1928 with his second wife, Tinling died in Gibraltar, but was later buried in Hamilton Cemetery.

While Tinling was a very successful businessman with considerable financial acumen, his life was one punctuated by several tragedies. Based on published works [5, 7], supplemented by on-line genealogical sources, it is known he married his first wife Louisa Brett Georgina Ryall in 1888 at Hamilton. They had four children, first two daughters and then two sons. The second daughter died at eight months of age in 1891 and his wife died at age 37 in 1902 during birth of a fifth stillborn child. In 1905 Tinling married his second wife, Mary Stuart, in Hamilton but they had no children. Tragedy continued to befall him. His eldest son, Charles B. Tinling, who was born in 1893 had a BA from McGill University, and had completed his third year of a medicine degree, was a lieutenant in the 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada and was killed in WWI at Vimy Ridge on the 15th of April 1917 at 24 years of age. His second son, George Evelyn Tinling, was born in 1895 and attended the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario. He served as Captain in the 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment in WWI and was killed

at Broodseinde, Belgium, part of the Battle of Passchendaele, on October 4, 1917, only six months after his elder brother's death. To top it off, Tinling's eldest daughter's husband also died in WWI in northern France.

I have been able to document seven different cards with front advertising produced by *Dominion Drug* used between 1903 and 1908 (Figures 2-11). Some of these cards have text rather than front advertising but many also have reverse illustrations, a sample of which is included in the figures as they show items of interest including the company's MacNab St. headquarters, its sample room and some products they distributed.

- #1) On Webb's P18 (Figures 2 and 3). Has standard text front design seen on several cards with text beside the stamp impression and completely above the address space reading "Baby's Own" Food/ PREPARED WITH GREATEST CARE FROM/ PURE, WHOLESOME and NUTRITIOUS MATERIAL/ GOOD SELLER GOOD PROFIT/ AT ALL DRUGGISTS./ Wholesale by THE DOMINION DRUG CO., Limited, Hamilton, Ont. (backslashes indicate line breaks; horizontal solid line separates first four lines of text from last two). Text is printed in orange ink.
- #2) On Webb's P18 (Figure 4). Same as #1 above but text is in black ink.
- #3) On Webb's P23 (Figures 5 and 6). Text beside the stamp impression and completely above the address space reading: SYRUP LINSEED, LICORICE AND CHLORODYNE,/ WHITE PINE CO., and OTHER COUGH MIXTURES./BLACK, MENTHOL, RED CROSS/ REGULAR AND OTHER COUGH DROPS/ Rock Candy, Twisted Hoarhound Sticks, Licorice/and all SEASONAL GOODS./ HOLD ORDERS AND GET OUR PRICES./ THE DOMINION DRUG CO., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.
- #4) On Webb's P23 (Figure 7). Same as #2 above except on Red Edward stationery card.
- #5) On Webb's P23 (Figures 8 and 9). Illustrated box of "The Best Sarsaparilla Compound Extract" oriented sideways immediately to the left of the stamp impression. Text sideways at the upper left reading: The Best/ Spring/ Medicine.
- #6) On Webb's P23 (Figure 10). Illustrated box of "Dominion Laxative Cascara Bromide Quinine Tablets" at upper left separated from stamp impression by boxed text reading: The Best Laxative/ Cold Cure./ The ONLY one that does not make the patient sick./ CHOCOLATE COATED/ TABLETS./ Pleasant to take./ AT ALL DRUGGISTS./ Wholesale by The/ Dominion Drug Co., Ltd./ HAMILTON, ONT. All text and illustration in red brown ink. Note that this card is addressed to McKesson and Robbins, New York and that Dominion Drug's successor, National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, would much later become part of McKesson's Canadian Branch.
- #7) On Webb's P23 (Figure 11). Same as #6 except advertisement is in red ink. As happened with other firms that amalgamated, even after the formation of National Drug and Chemical, Dominion Drug for a time continued to use their own business stationery cards.

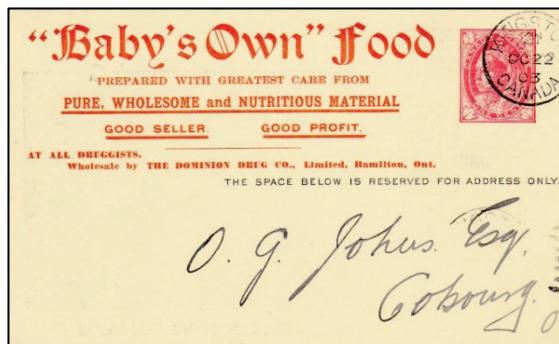


Figure 2: Dominion Drug Card #1. Postmarked Kingston, Ontario, October 22, 1903.

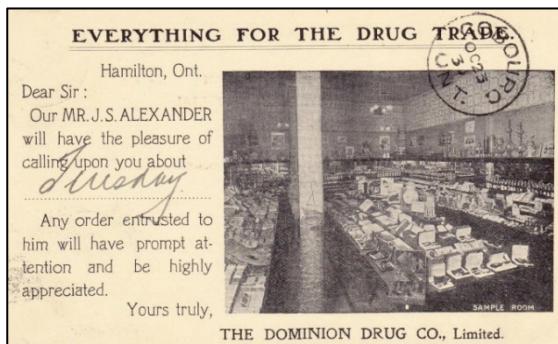


Figure 3: Reverse of Dominion Drug Card #1 showing photo of "Sample Room" filled with products.

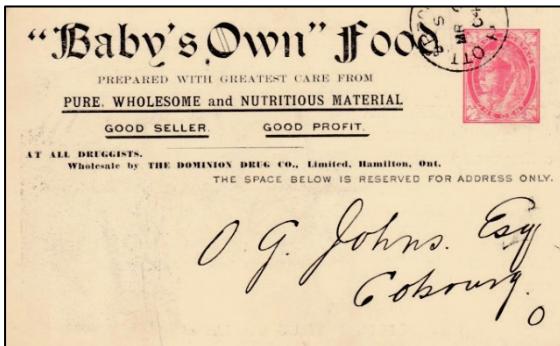


Figure 4: Dominion Drug Card #2.
Postmarked Ott. & Brock MC March 6, 1904.

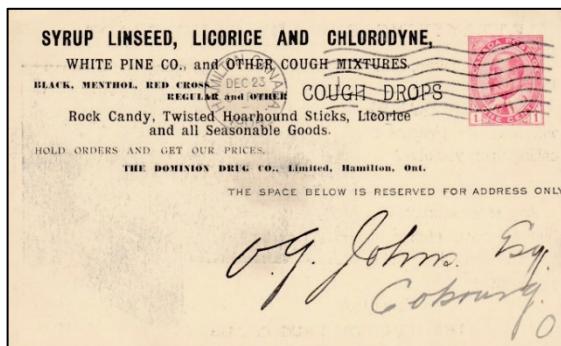


Figure 5: Dominion Drug Card #3. Postmarked Hamilton, Ontario, December 23, 1904.

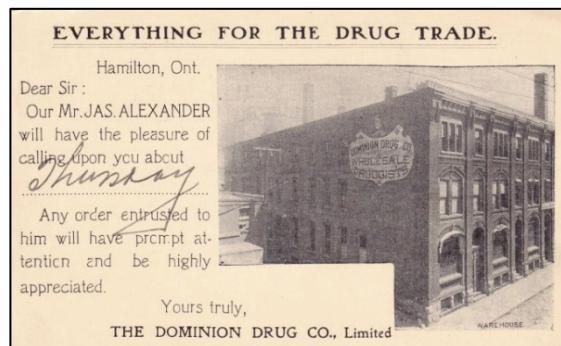


Figure 6: Reverse of Dominion Drug Card #3 showing photo of Dominion Drug Co. premises on MacNab St

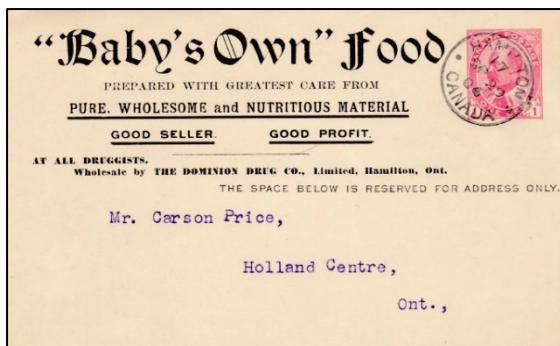


Figure 7: Dominion Drug Card #4. Postmarked Hamilton, Canada, September 29, 1904.

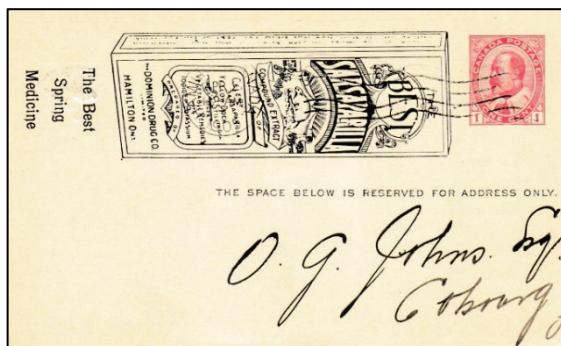


Figure 8: Dominion Drug Card #5. Postmarked Hamilton, Canada, April 20, 1905.

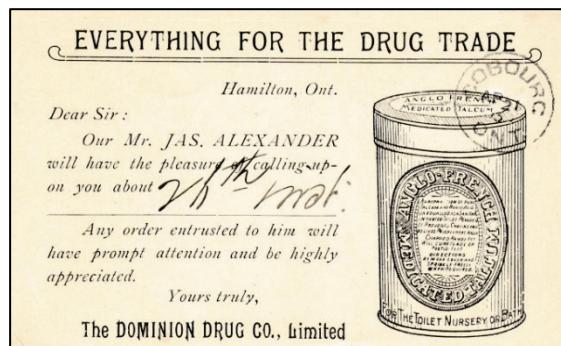


Figure 9: Reverse of Dominion Drug Card #5 showing can of Anglo-French Medicated Talcum.

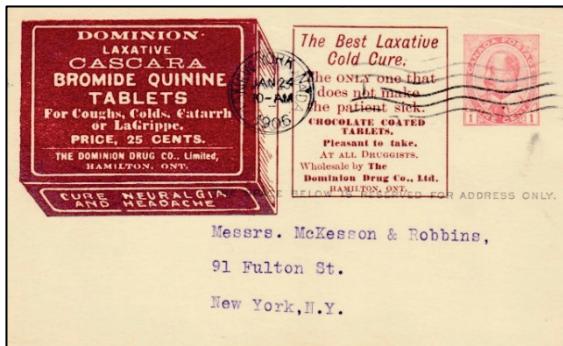


Figure 10: Dominion Drug Card #6. Postmarked Hamilton, Canada, January 23, 1906.

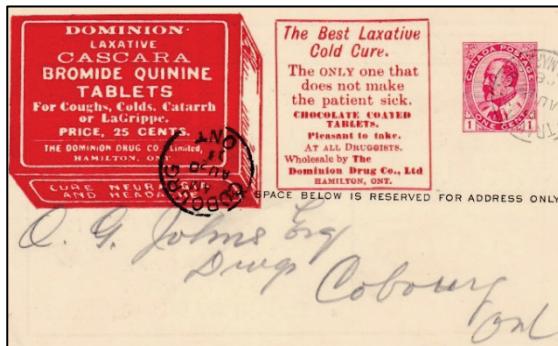


Figure 11: Dominion Drug Card #7. Postmarked Train ???, ??? & SS. Marie RPO, August 18, 1908.

References

- [1] Ellis, C., Illustrated cards #16: "J. Winer and Co., Hamilton, Ontario", *Postal Stationery Notes*, Vol. 28, No. 2, pp. 14-17 (2017).
- [2] Waite, Kenneth C., *Medis: The Story of Canada's Leading Drug Wholesaler*, Medis Health and Pharmaceutical Services, Kirkland, Quebec (1994).
- [3] Anonymous, Hamilton Canada Report. *American Druggist*, Vol. XX, pp. 141-142 (1891).
- [4] Anonymous, Archdale Wilson & Co., Wholesale Druggists, in: *Hamilton, The Birmingham of Canada*, The Times Printing Co., Hamilton, Ontario, p. 113 (1894).
- [5] Anonymous, The Wholesale Drug Trade of Canada, *The Chemist and Druggist, A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug Trade*, Vol. LLX (No. 20), pp. 747-754 (1907).
- [6] McIver, Don, *End of the Line: The 1857 Train Wreck at the Desjardins Canal Bridge*, Dundurn Press, Toronto (2013).
- [7] Anonymous, C. W. Tinling Antiseptic Feeding Bottle, US Patent No. 779,749, US Patent Office, Washington, D.C. (1905). Available on-line.

A cataloguing puzzle Webb's EN541-26, EN541-26a or ??

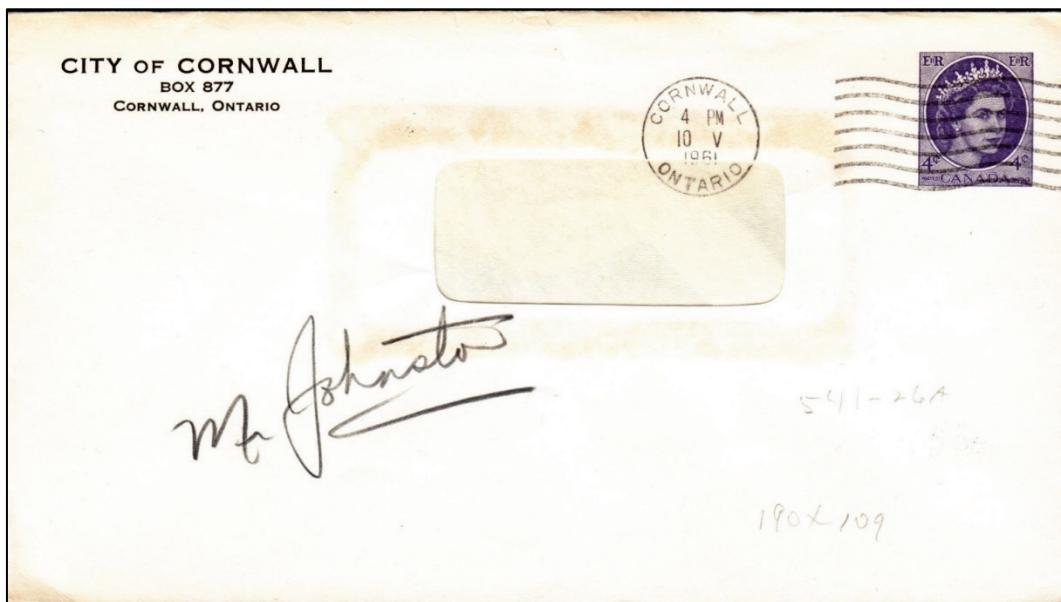
The envelope in question (below), printed to private order, was recorded in an early list maintained by Earle Covert as:

EN541-26, 4¢ purple, 195 × 108 (W)

window: square, dull film, 64 × 27 mm

81 mm from left, 55 mm from the bottom

printed text in black" CITY OF CORNWALL / BOX 877 / CORNWALL, ONTARIO



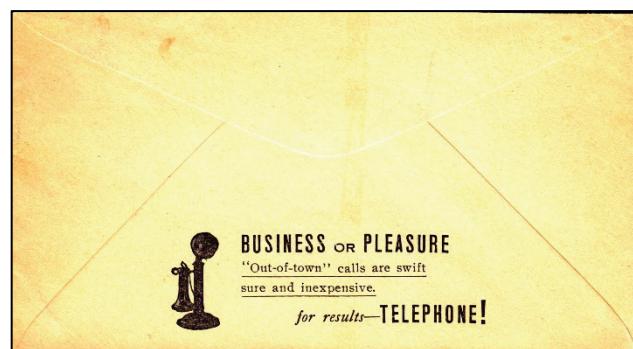
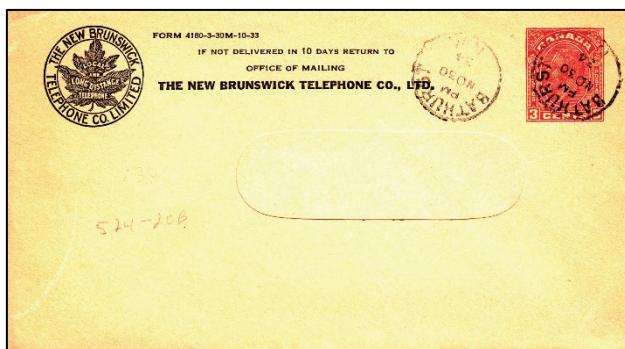
In Webb's 7th edition there are listings for:

- EN541-26 4¢ purple, (190 × 108 mm), dimensions not measured by the Webb's editors
EN541-26a 4¢ purple, (200 × 109 mm), (W), dimensions not measured by the Webb's editors

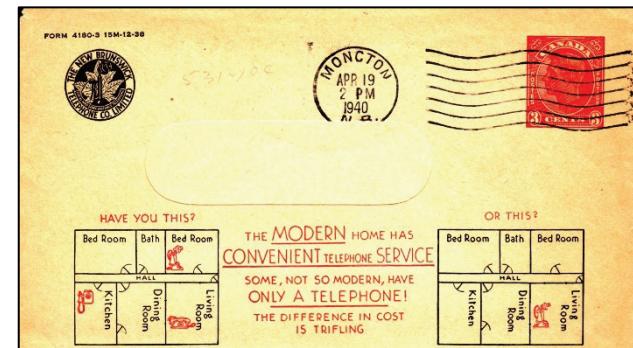
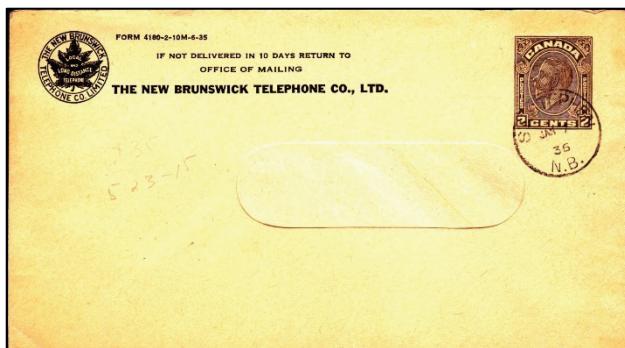
So, although the envelope shown definitely corresponds to the envelope in Earle's old list, it does not correspond to either entry in Webb's. The assumption at present is that the Webb's listing for EN541-26 has the wrong length, and that it should have been noted with "(W)". Does anyone have a different envelope that might correspond to the Webb's listing for either EN-541-26 or EN-541-26a?

More New Brunswick Telephone private order envelopes by Earle Covert

Further to the previous article in PSN (Vol. 27, (No. 6), pp. 57-60), Robert Lemire has reported scans of four additional envelopes in the series.

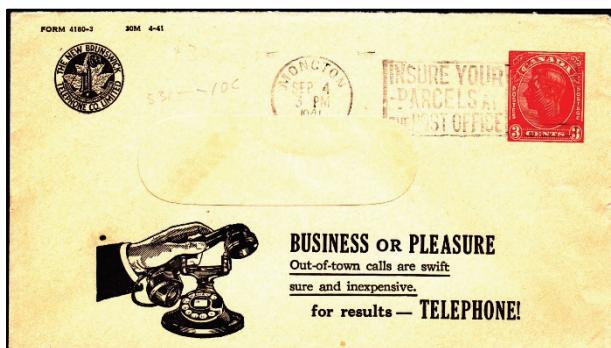


3 cent red Medallion FORM 4180-3-30M-10-33



2 cent brown Medallion FORM 4180-2-10M-6-35

3 cent red George VI FORM 4180-3 15M-12-38



3 cent red George VI FORM 4180-3 30M 4-41