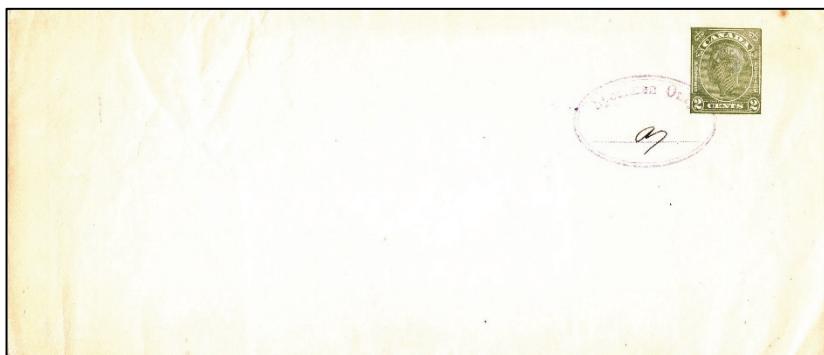


Postal Stationery Notes

Volume 30 No. 5

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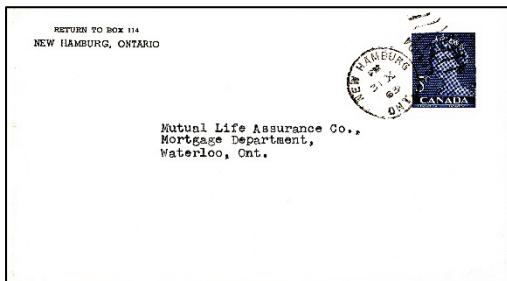
Private Order Envelopes, Webb's 8th—Additions and a Correction



In Webb's 8th edition

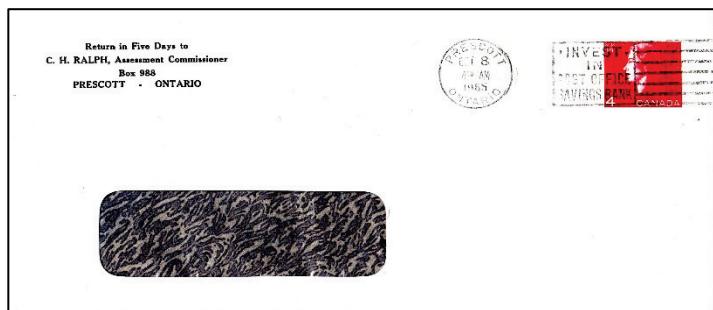
add ENX52-3A(?)

5¢ blue, 190 × 90 (W) (used, as shown in *Postal Stationery Notes*, Vol. 28, No. 5, pg. 42 (2018));



add ENX46-4(?)

2¢ yellow green, #10, postage saver,
Type 6 (specimen, as shown at the
left);



add ENX64-2A(?)

5¢ blue, #8, (used, as shown at the left), with wider flap at sides than the regular-issue envelope;

add ENX66-3A(?)

4¢ red, 190 × 95 mottled gray inside
(W) (used, as shown at the left).

correct the entry for ENX70-3
it should read:

“mottled gray inside (W)”

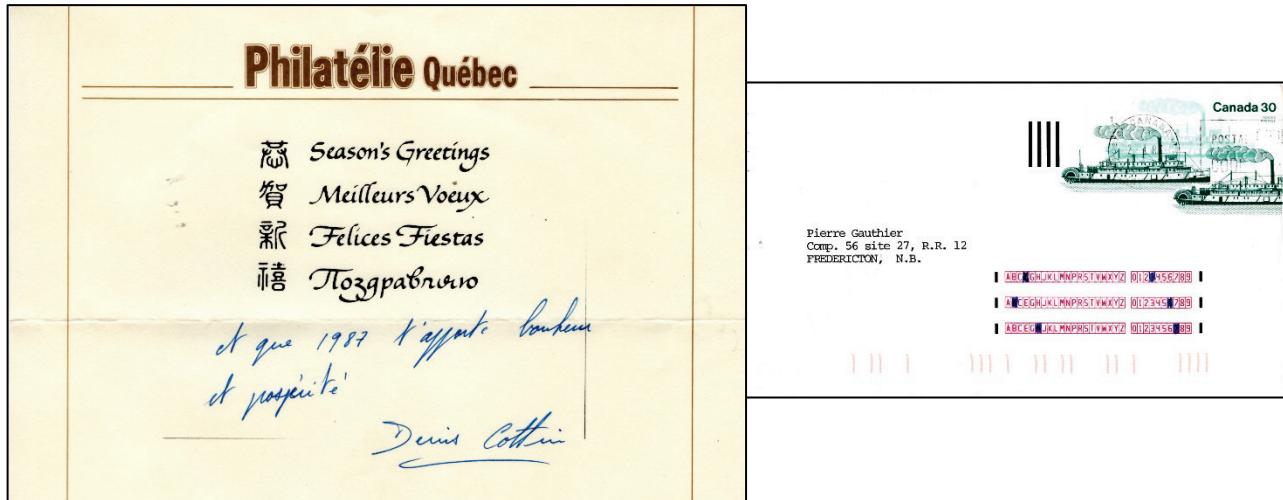
A decorative horizontal border consisting of a repeating pattern of black asterisks (*). In the center of the border are three black icons of envelopes with arrows pointing to the right.

Postal Stationery Notes contact information: Chairman: Earle L. Covert, ecovert6@gmail.com, Box 1190, Raymond, AB T0K 2S0, phone 403-315-2569; 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 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.

A Strange Beast—Information

Pierre Gauthier was able to supply further information on the envelope shown in the last issue of PSN. He writes:

I recall receiving the same cover postmarked 1987-01-02. It was sent and prepared by Denis Cottin (a former PSSG member) for his New Year good wishes (1987). I still have the insert (shown below) which is appended. I don't remember how he prepared this envelope and how many he mailed.



The EN814d/e size difference by Robert Lemire

Earle Covert and I discussed the EN814d/e size difference many times, and it seems to be real. This led to the listings in the 8th edition of Webb's. Recently I decided to do careful measurements of the heights of the images on my copies of all the 2nd Karsh election envelopes (including specimen copies of EN814d/e with the two different size images)¹. Most of the images are approximately the same width (20.7-20.8 mm) except for EN814 and EN814a which are ~0.3 to 0.4 mm narrower.

envelope	image height
EN814	24.8 mm
EN814a	24.7
EN814b	24.5
EN814c	24.5
EN814d	25.3
EN814e	23.9
EN814f	25.1
EN814g	25.2
EN814h	25.2

I see two points that may be significant

- The image on EN814e is substantially shorter than the others, and in particular shorter than the others noted in Webb's as "small die". The "small die" on EN814e does not appear to be the same die used on envelopes with print dates of 6-62, *i.e.*, EN814, EN814a, EN814b and EN814c.
- The taller images (EN814d, EN814f, EN814g, EN814h) are all approximately the same height, and all are on envelopes with print dates of 9-63 (the same print date as the on EN814e).

¹ After some experimentation, I found a procedure that seems to be useful and reproducible. I scan the stamp image at 600 dpi, then transfer the jpg to a WORD™ file, change the jpg image magnification to 600%, then print the WORD™ page. If I measure the printed image and divide the measurement by 6.0, I seem to get a useful value.

This was tested on several less-problematic images, and seemed to work. Ten years ago the scans and printed images would not have been satisfactory—we now have better hardware and software. If nothing else, if I scan and print a series of similar images, they seem to be useful for comparison purposes.

As the “official” election envelopes are assumed to have been prepared on special order by Envelope Internationale, the next question might seem to be whether there are similar variations in the “private order” 2nd Karsh envelopes (ENX62, ENX63 and ENX64), and what about the “private order” card RKP231b known to have been prepared (by Moore Business Forms) using a die supplied by Envelope Internationale? Images on 39 different private order 2nd Karsh envelopes and on RKP231b were measured. The image heights ranged from 24.1 to 25.2 mm, but with no consistent pattern. The few regular-issue envelope images I measured tended to be at the shorter end of the same range.

Newspaper References to the “New” Maple Leaf Issue Advertising Post Cards

by Chris Ellis

As part of an effort to develop an exhibit on Maple Leaf Issue stationery post cards I have been attempting to track down any documentary evidence pertaining to the history of the design and use of the one cent red/rose carmine Leaf issue business cards (P18 and P19 in Webb’s 8th Edition [1]). For the first time these cards allowed private advertising to be added to the address side and were made available to the public not only as singles but in also panes of 8 or 16 cards to facilitate printing [2, 3 (pg. 542)]. These “advertising cards” were issued in late January 1898 but their forthcoming releases were announced the previous month. The official announcement was a “NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC” of December 9, 1897, which was to be “conspicuously” displayed in post offices, and has been reproduced in several sources [3, 4, 5, 6 (pg. 128), 7 (pg. 277)]. However, in newspapers from the late 1800s I have come across articles that also relate to these cards. As far as I know, these sources have never been made widely available. These articles illustrate that, at the time, the allowance of such ads was bigger news than we might expect given our temporally remote perspective on this event 122 years in the future. Hence, I include views of them here to make them easily available for future researchers (Figures 1-4).

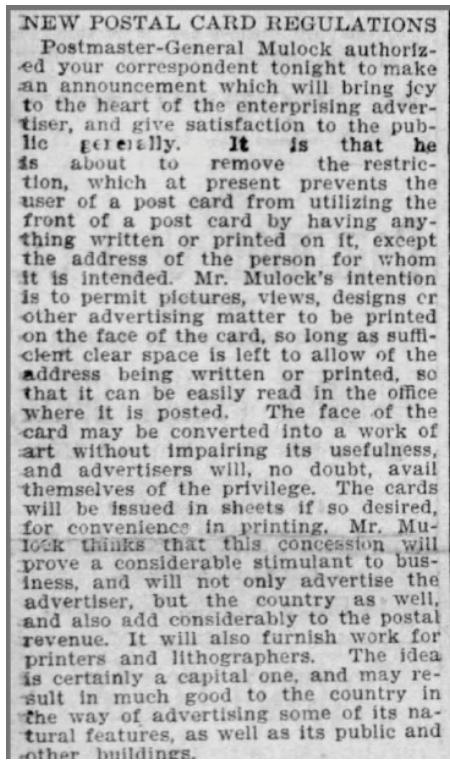


Figure 1: From *Montreal Gazette*, Friday, December 3, 1897, page 1.

Gazette newspaper of December 3, 1897. As an indication of how important it was seen at that date, the article appears on Page 1 of that major newspaper. The text suggests the information was based on a contact by the *Gazette* reporter with the postmaster-general William Mulock the evening before or on December 2nd. Other versions I have read, including that reported by Howes, were shorter, more abstracted texts. I include such an example from the *Windsor* (Ontario) *Star* of the following day (December 4th) that was also published in that

Hon. Mr. Mulock has decided to remove the restriction which at present prevents the user of a post card from utilizing the front of a post card by having anything written or printed on it except the address of the person for whom it is intended. Mr. Mulock's intention is to permit pictures, views, designs or other advertising matter to be printed on the face of the card, so long as sufficient clear space is left to allow of the address being written or printed, so that it can be easily read in the office where it is posted.

Figure 2: From *Windsor Star*, Saturday, December 4, 1897, page 1.

Only one reference to such newspaper reports has, to my knowledge, been published. This was a version of an announcement of the forthcoming cards from an unspecified newspaper in “early December” 1897 that Clifton Howes [8 (pg. 260)] quoted verbatim in his 1911 book and that was subsequently repeated by Allan Steinhart [9 (pg. 34)] in his 1979 book on post cards. Similar versions of this report were published in several newspapers of that time. The most comprehensive and detailed version I have seen, and apparently the first (Figure 1), was published in the *Montreal*

paper on page 1 (Figure 2). The December 3rd Gazette announcement has a last line which reads: “The idea...may result in much good to the country in the way of advertising some of its *natural features*, as well as its public and other buildings” (italics mine). The only subsequent users to feature “natural features” prominently on the cards were the major railways such as the CPR and GTR who were probably, along with their associated express companies, the single most major users of these cards. Hence, those railways had a lot of weight and one strongly suspects this statement indicates they were a major force pushing the postmaster-general to allow the addition of front ads to stationery cards.

The Boston Herald says: “The newspaper was never more the natural and effective method of communication between those who desire to sell and those who desire to buy than it is now.” It is even better than Mr. Mulock’s advertising post card.

Figure 3: From Ottawa Citizen, Thursday, January 6, 1898, page 4.

The new one-cent post card (special) for advertising purposes is printed for the post office department in sheets of sixteen, eight and singly. The sixteen card sheet is made up in packages of 125 sheets or 20,000 cards each, the eight card sheets in packages of 125 sheets, or one thousand cards; the single card sheet is made up like the ordinary one-cent in packages of one hundred. The eight-card sheet is in greatest request, that being the size best adapted for the printing press generally used for printing advertisements.

Figure 4: From Montreal Gazette, Wednesday, December 7, 1898, page 8.

Another article, also published prior to the actual red Leaf card release, and which is indicative of the “buzz” these cards created, is a small, somewhat snarky insert from the *Ottawa Citizen* of January 6, 1898 (Figure 3) noting that newspaper advertising is a better way for a business to sell their goods and services than “Mr. Mulock’s advertising post card.” Finally, I include here a brief note (Figure 4), found in the *Montreal Gazette* from almost a year after the advertising card’s release (December 7, 1898), which provides some additional information on the card panes and their printing, and notably how the eight card panes were the most requested from users as they fit better the presses employed by the majority of printers. This information is consistent with data on printing quantities of singles and the two pane sizes reported in various sources where the eight pane examples predominate (e.g., [3 (pg. 793)]).

If anyone else has other documentary evidence on the history of these cards, I would love to hear of them and see them submitted and made available through PSN.

References

- [1] Walton, William C., Covert, Earle L., *Webb's Postal Stationery Catalogue of Canada and Newfoundland*, 8th Edition, Unitrade Publications, Toronto, ON (2019).
- [2] Arfken, George B., Pawluk, William S., The P18 Advertising Card, *BNA Topics*, Vol. 64, No. 1, pp. 55-62, (2007).
- [3] Boggs, Winthrop S., *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, Massachusetts (1974)—a reprint of much of the 1945 original.
- [4] Harrison, Horace, Regulations for the Address Side of the One Cent Post Card, *Postal Stationery Notes*, Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 20-22 (1999).
- [5] Harrison, Horace, Copies of some of the Old Regulations and some of the Correspondence with the Canadian Post Office Relating to Canadian Post Cards, *Postal Stationery Notes*, Vol. 17, No. 4, pp. 37-39 (2002).
- [6] Arfken, George B., *Early Canada Post Cards 1871-1911*, British North America Philatelic Society (2004).
- [7] Arfken, George B., Pawluk, William S., *A Canadian Postal History 1897-1911, The Maple Leaf, Numeral, and King Edward Era*, British North America Philatelic Society (2006).
- [8] Howes, Clifton A., *Canada, Its Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery*, The New England Stamp Co., Boston, Massachusetts (1911).
- [9] Steinhart, Allan L., *The Postal History of the Post Card in Canada, 1871-1911*, Mission Press, Toronto (1979).

Some thoughts on the CBNC 1935 ½¢ Profile Issue cards *by Robert Lemire*

For reasons that never seem to have been reported, when the Canadian Bank Note Issue (CBNC) regained the contract for printing Canadian adhesives, post cards, bands and wrappers in 1935, it appears that plates for printing both the King George V Front Face Issue and Profile Issues were prepared at about the same time. The Front Face Issue was short lived, whereas items from the Profile Issue predominated into 1938 when King George VI stationery was issued.

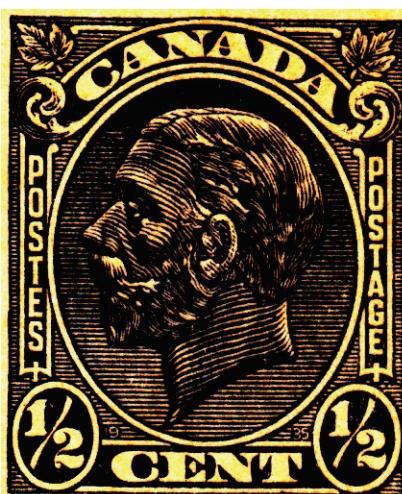
Walton [1] has provided a detailed discussion of the complicated mixture of relief (typographed) and litho-offset printings varieties of the earlier (CBNC) Admiral Issue stationery (1913-1929). As can be seen from the Webb's Catalogue [2], both relief and offset printing were used for the George VI stationery. However, little has been said about the printing of the intermediate CBNC issues.

Bond [3 (pg. 64)] did make the following comment with reference to the Canadian Bank Note Company issues of 1935:

Beginning with this issue¹, single cards bearing inscriptions were typographed, while blank single cards and reply post cards were printed by offset. This results in minor differences between the stamp impressions. Such differences do not assume any importance until the issues of 1944, prior to which time there is no possibility of confusion between the post cards resulting from the two printing processes.

Of course Bond is correct about the litho-offset printing of the Profile Issue 1¢ and 2¢ business cards (P154, P163²), and the relief printing of the standard stock 1¢ and 2¢ cards with headings (P155, P158, P164, P165). A problem arises with the ½¢ cards.

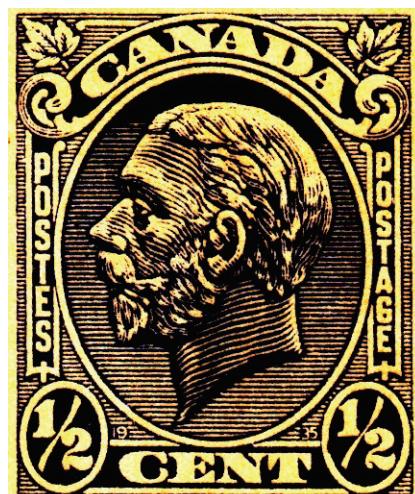
Shown below are enlargements (300 %) of the impressions on the three single ½¢ Profile Issue cards—P151 (Webb's Type 9, 42 mm English heading, no period after card), P153 (Webb's Type 10, bilingual heading, no period after "card"), and P152 (Webb's Type 9, 39 mm English heading, with a period after "card"). To my eyes, the images from P151 and P153 show "ink squeeze" typical of relief ("typographed") printing. P152 appears more to be a typical litho-offset production, and also has much weaker "veining" in the leaves. Indeed, the differences appear distinct even without use of a magnifying glass.



P151



P153



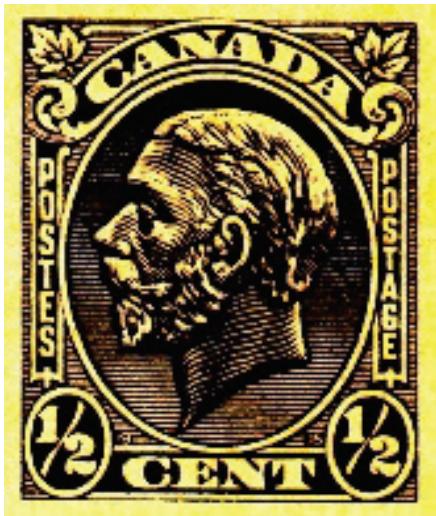
P152

At this time, based on all the copies I have on hand, the differences (P151 and P153 compared to P152) seem to be consistent, though at this time I certainly wouldn't make a blanket generalization. My preliminary observations

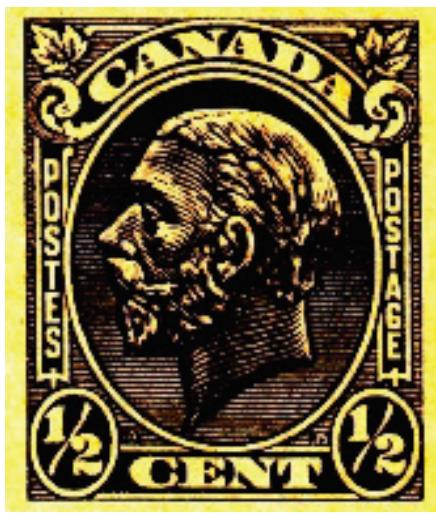
¹ The reference here was a footnote to the list of Front Face Issue post cards.

² The Profile Issue litho-offset 2¢ business card impression is especially strange ("2 CENT" rather than 2 CENTS). The die might have been derived from a 1¢ plate (replacing "1"s with "2"s would seem simpler (and less peculiar) than replacing "CENTS" with "CENT"), though derivation from a ½¢ die also might be a possibility.

suggest that the printings of the 1¢+½¢ cards may be more complicated (perhaps not unexpected considering the complications found in the earlier Admiral Issue cards [1]).



from P159 (English) reply half



from P160 (bilingual) reply half

The image on the left, from an English language reply card (P159), is similar to the images from P152 (litho-offset). The image on the right, from a bilingual card P160, shows heavier veining in the leaf at the upper right (yet not at the upper left), but not as heavy as on P151 or P153. The overall image is darker and shows slightly more detail than in the image of P152. Without access to more material I am reluctant to reach a conclusion about the printing method.

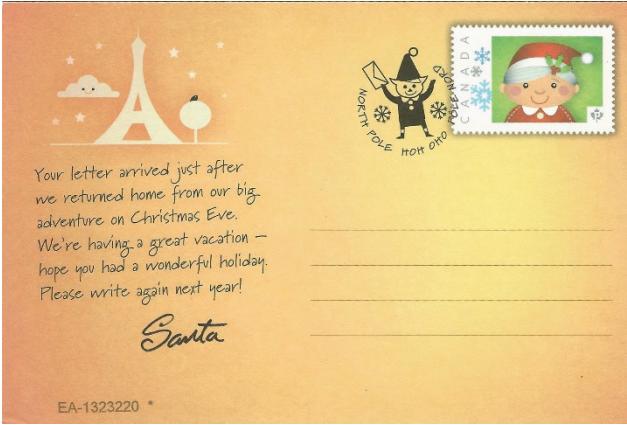
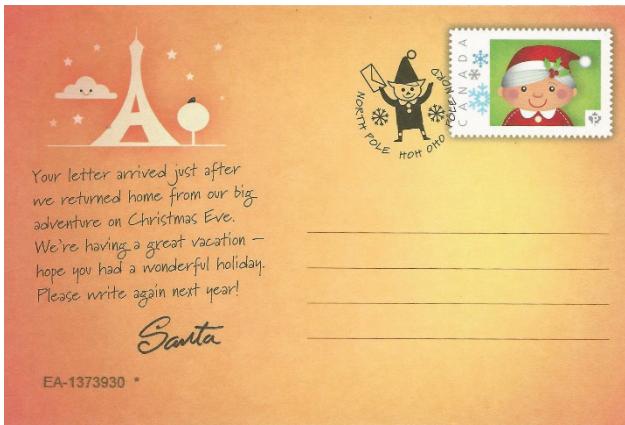
I have discussed my findings with Bill Walton. So far he agrees, at least with respect to the single cards (P151, P152 and P153). I am not an expert in printing methods. Input from other members about these and other Front Face and Profile Issue cards, wrappers and bands is requested.

References

- [1] Walton, William C., *Admiral Postal Stationery Stamps: Printing Methods and Die Types*, *BNA Topics*, Vol. 56, No. 4, pp. 5-13 (1999).
- [2] Walton, William C., Covert, Earle L., *Webb's Postal Stationery Catalogue of Canada and Newfoundland*, 8th Edition, Unitrade Publications, Toronto, ON (2019).
- [3] Bond, Nelson, *The Postal Stationery of Canada*, Somerset Press, Somerville, N.J. (1953).

Varieties in the Canada Post Santa Post Cards

Earle Covert reports that there appear to have been two different printings of the 2013 English-language "After Christmas Post Cards" DP302. The background shade is different (darker on the card shown here on the left—the same card variety illustrated in Webb's 8th edition, page 311). Also, the serial number on the card shown at the right is closer to the bottom of the card (there is a larger separation between "Santa" and the serial number). Are there similar varieties on the French-language cards (DP303)?



Also, a 2016 English-language card similar to DP309, but with no serial number, has been reported.

Printings of the railway advice flimsy forms by Robert Lemire

Part 11: The CP Express and CP Transport Centennial Issue printings

(Part 10 [1] appeared in *Postal Stationery Notes*, Volume 30, No. 3, pp. 22-25 (2020))

Orders for printings of the Centennial Issue forms for Canadian Pacific Express through early 1971, are documented in a file held by Library and Archives Canada [2]. Orders for printing of 6¢ forms for CP Transport (a successor firm to CP Merchandising) are recorded in another Archives file [3].

Centennial Issue forms for Canadian Pacific Express have the initials CPR printed to the right of the stamp impressions. As was the case for previous forms prepared for Canadian Pacific Express [1], Moore Business Forms of Toronto was the printer.

In 1986 Dick Staecker reported [4, 5] that he had seen the following Canadian Pacific Express Centennial Issue cards:

4 cent red

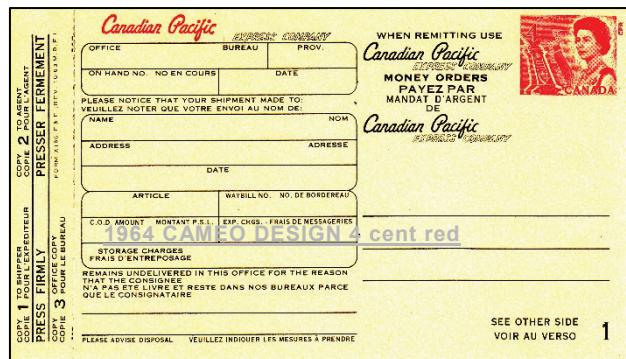
- 1) "CPR" on the right
- 2) "CPR" on the right
- 3) "CPR" on the right "TORONTO"

tab: FORM X161 F&E REV. 3/67
tab: FORM X186 F&E REV. 10-63
tab: FORM X186 F&E REV. 10-63

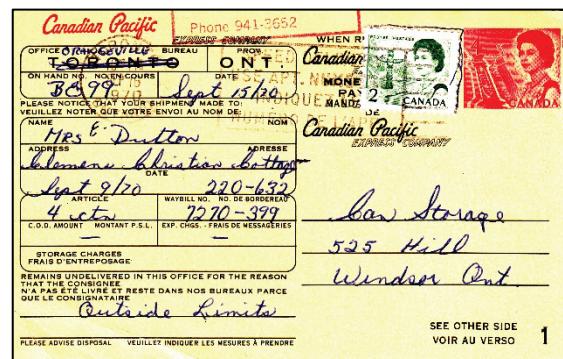
6 cent orange

- 1) "CPR" on the right
- 2) "CPR" on the right

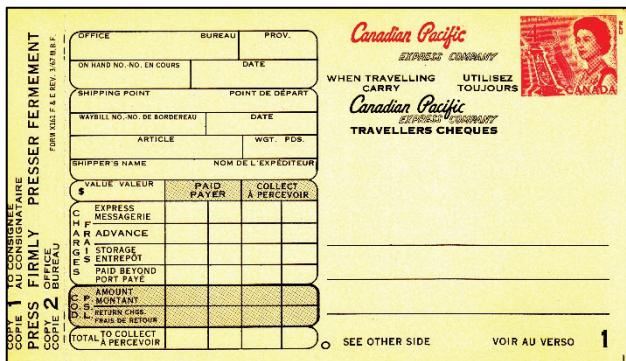
tab: FORM X161 F&E REV. 3/67
tab: FORM X186 F&E REV. 10-63



Initials CPR FORM X186 F & E (REV. 10-63 M.B.F.)



**probably [4] FORM X186 F & E (REV. 10-63 M.B.F.)
Initials CPR, printed TORONTO ONT.**



Initials CPR FORM X161 F & E REV. 3/67 M.B.F.

was based on the die used by the British American Bank Note Company (the “post card die”). It appears that this was done separately from what was used to create the “post card die” with the initials “CPR” die for the late 1967 and 1968 Toronto 4¢ forms (Table 1).¹

It is not clear from the records when the first 4¢ Centennial Issue forms were printed. Although it is likely that it began with one of the late-1967 printings. There were several printings in 1968, but aside

The types of 4¢ forms known to me are shown, and the bilingual card above, printed “TORONTO ONT.” may be from a successor form to the Cameo issue form (8) reported by Staecker [5]. As discussed in an earlier article [6], it is not clear whether the last Toronto Moore printing for CP Merchandising Services, CP-MS-6 (May 1967) was done using the Cameo Issue die or the Centennial Issue die. Regardless, based on the records for CP Merchandising Services [3], a separate 4¢ Centennial Issue die with the initials CPM was prepared in mid-1968 and used in Winnipeg. This

¹ This suggests that it might be possible to identify 4¢ Centennial Issue cards from the Winnipeg printing CP-MS-8 from those resulting from CP-MS-6 if the latter were prepared using the Centennial Issue die.

from the specific form numbers, no distinct differences have been found that are attributable to the different printings. Although the postal rate increased from 4¢ to 6¢ in November 1968, the first printings of the 6¢ forms were not done until April 1969.

Table 1: Flimsy Forms prepared for Canadian Pacific Express with Centennial Issue Dies

indictum	Webb's # [7]	printed	quantity	payment received ¹
4¢ Centennial?	RKP 250c	1967-08-03	36,375	1967-09-25
4¢ Centennial		1967-12-12	45,325	1968-01-22
		1967 ² -01-05	31,100	1968-02-09
		1968-05	40,000	1968-06-19
		1968-09-13	15,700	1968-10-16
		1968-10-23	46,375	1968-12-11
6¢ Centennial	RKP254b	1969-04-03	355,875 (6¢)	1969-05-13
		1969-12-09	25,750 (6¢)	1970-01-02
		1970-02-10	126,000 (6¢)	1970-03-25

This image shows the front side of an older version of the CPR Form X161. It features the 'Canadian Pacific Express Company' logo at the top right. The form includes fields for shipping information like 'OFFICE', 'BUREAU', 'PROV.', 'SHIPPING POINT', 'ARTICLE', 'WGT. PDS.', and 'SHIPPER'S NAME'. There are also sections for 'C.O.D. AMOUNT' and 'MONTANT P.S.L.' with options for 'PAID', 'PAYER', 'COLLECT', and 'À PERCEVOIR'. The logo is printed in red ink.

Initials CPR FORM X161 F & E REV. 3/67 M.B.F. (28 mm) older Form X161 logo

This image shows the front side of an older version of the CPR Form X186. It features the 'Canadian Pacific Express Company' logo at the top right. The form includes fields for shipping information like 'OFFICE', 'BUREAU', 'PROV.', 'SHIPPING POINT', 'ARTICLE', 'WGT. PDS.', and 'SHIPPER'S NAME'. There are also sections for 'C.O.D. AMOUNT' and 'MONTANT P.S.L.' with options for 'PAID', 'PAYER', 'COLLECT', and 'À PERCEVOIR'. The logo is printed in red ink.

Initials CPR FORM X186 F & E (REV. 10-63 M.B.F.) (36 mm) older Form X186 logo

This image shows the front side of a newer version of the CPR Form X161. It features the 'CP Express' logo at the top right. The form includes fields for shipping information like 'OFFICE', 'BUREAU', 'PROV.', 'SHIPPING POINT', 'ARTICLE', 'WGT. PDS.', and 'SHIPPER'S NAME'. There are also sections for 'C.O.D. AMOUNT' and 'MONTANT P.S.L.' with options for 'PAID', 'PAYER', 'COLLECT', and 'À PERCEVOIR'. The logo is printed in black ink.

Initials CPR FORM X161 F & E REV. 3/67 M.B.F. (32 mm) Multimark logo

This image shows the front side of a newer version of the CPR Form X186. It features the 'CP Express' logo at the top right. The form includes fields for shipping information like 'OFFICE', 'BUREAU', 'PROV.', 'SHIPPING POINT', 'ARTICLE', 'WGT. PDS.', and 'SHIPPER'S NAME'. There are also sections for 'C.O.D. AMOUNT' and 'MONTANT P.S.L.' with options for 'PAID', 'PAYER', 'COLLECT', and 'À PERCEVOIR'. The logo is printed in black ink.

Initials CPR FORM X186 F & E (REV. 10-63 M.B.F.) (30 mm) Multimark logo

Although the logos on the pair of X161 forms to the consignee are very different in appearance, they have the same form date, 3/67. Similarly, the form dates are the same on the pair of X186 forms. On the tabs there are slight differences in the lengths (and font used) for the printing "FORM X161 F & E REV.

¹ normally cards were not released to Canadian Pacific until payment was received

² undoubtedly a typographical error for 1968-01-05

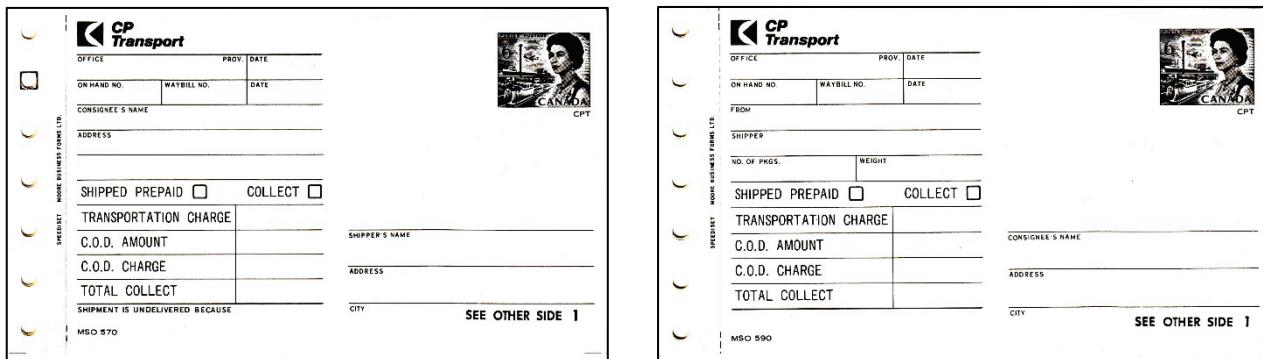
3/67 M.B.F." (Form 161) and "**FORM X186 F & E (REV. 10-63 M.B.F.)**" (Form 186). There may be other minor differences, but without more copies of the scarce Multimark-logo cards, that is unclear.

The Multimark logo (on the lower cards) was introduced by Canadian Pacific Railway on July 17, 1968 to identify each of its various operations [8]. Thus, it could have been used on any of the three 6¢ printings. At the time this is being written, no used copies of the cards with the Multimark logo have been reported.

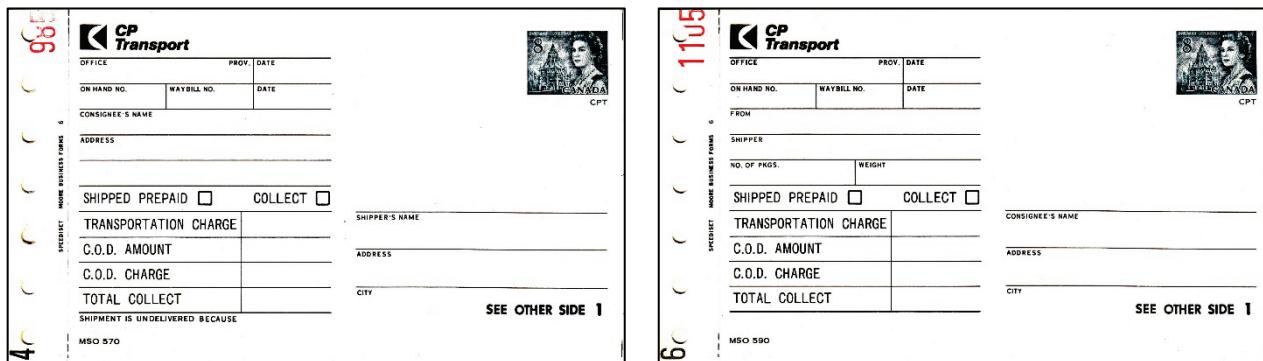
Canadian Pacific Transport

Webb's # [7]	printed	quantity	payment received
6¢ Centennial RKP255f	1969-12-12	100,000 MSO-590 38,000 MSO-570	1970-03-10
	1971-03-02	100,000 MSO-590	1971-04-23
8¢ Centennial RKP278c		no records	

Also as discussed in an earlier article [6], corporate restructuring resulted in folding of Canadian Pacific Merchandise Services into a new entity, Canadian Pacific Transport. The 6¢ forms were printed by the Winnipeg office of Moore Business forms. The form numbers MSO 570 and MSO 590 were retained from the CP Merchandise-Services forms. I have not found any printing records after April 1971 and therefore have no records for the 8¢ forms, presumably printed by the same firm and prepared because of the postage rate increase on January 1, 1972.



CP Transport 6¢ forms MSO 570 (left) and MSO 590 (right)



CP Transport 8¢ forms MSO 570 (left) and MSO 590 (right)

SEE OTHER SIDE 1

SEE OTHER SIDE 1

Dick Staeker noted that on all the 6¢ and 8¢ forms, as shown at the left there are two different setting positions and lengths (a difference of ~ 1 mm) for the text "SEE OTHER SIDE". This does not seem to reflect different printings, but simply a consistent variation on the master MSO 570 and MSO 590 forms. Earle Covert has noted that both of these 8¢ cards have serial numbers on the tabs in red, black or both.

The 8¢ CP Transport forms seem to be the last postage prepaid forms used by Canadian Pacific.

References

- [1] Lemire, R., Printings of the railway advice flimsy forms. Part 10: Complexities of the 4¢ CP Express Cameo Issue printings, *Postal Stationery Notes*, Vo. 30, No. 3, pp. 22-25 (2020).
- [2] Canadian Archives file RG3, Accession 86-87/396, Vol. 3829, file 13-4-C1 Pt. 1.
- [3] Canadian Archives file RG3, Accession 86-87/396, Vol. 3850, file 13-19-22.
- [4] Staeker, D., Canadian Pacific – A Revised List of Advice Cards, *Postal Stationery Notes*, Vol. 5, No. 5, pg. 42, (1986).
- [5] Staeker, D., Canadian Pacific – A Revised List of Advice Cards, *Postal Stationery Notes*, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 3-7, (1986).
- [6] Lemire, R., Printings of the railway advice flimsy forms. Part 9: Printings for Canadian Pacific Merchandise Services (CPM), *Postal Stationery Notes*, Vol. 30, No. 2, pp. 13-16 (2020).
- [7] Walton, W. C., Covert E. L., *Webb's Postal Stationery Catalogue of Canada and Newfoundland, 8th Edition*, The Unitrade Press, Toronto, ON, 2019, 482 pp.
- [8] <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multimark>> accessed 2020-04-13.

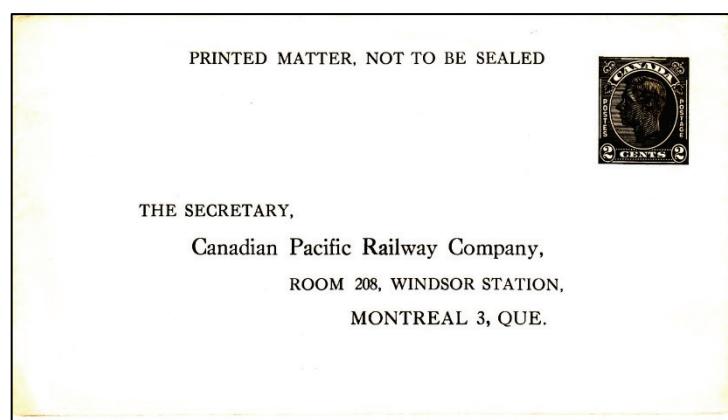
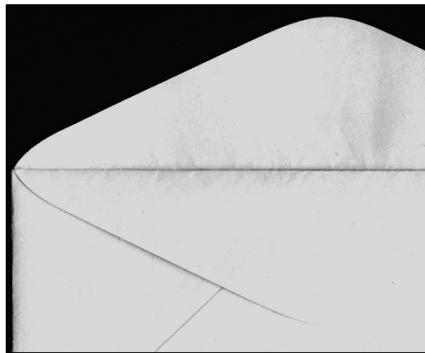
A Private Order (CPR Proxy) Double Envelope by Robert Lemire

Double envelope errors are not particularly rare,¹ especially on regularly issued envelopes produced by Public Printing and Stationery (PPS) in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Illustrated below is a more seldom seen example of a *private order* double envelope (Webb's ENX47-1).

The fronts of both envelopes are printed

"PRINTED MATTER, NOT TO BE SEALED / THE
SECRETARY,/ Canadian Pacific Railway Company,/ ROOM 208,
WINDSOR STATION,/ MONTREAL 3, QUE."

but only the outer envelope bears a stamp impression (flat plate, so printed by PPS). The knife is very slightly different from that used on the regularly-issued 2¢ #8 PPS envelope. Neither flap is gummed.



The normal version of ENX47-1 was shown as Figure 39 by J.D. Aitken, in his article "Canadian Pacific Railway Company Proxy Return Envelopes," *BNA Topics* Vol. 40, No. 5, pp. 37-45 (1983).

¹ Walton, W. C., Covert E. L., *Webb's Postal Stationery Catalogue of Canada and Newfoundland, 8th Edition*, The Unitrade Press, Toronto, ON, 2019, pg.. 40,