

# Postal Stationery Notes

Volume 31 No. 1

April 2021

## Free postage-paid postcards from Canada Post

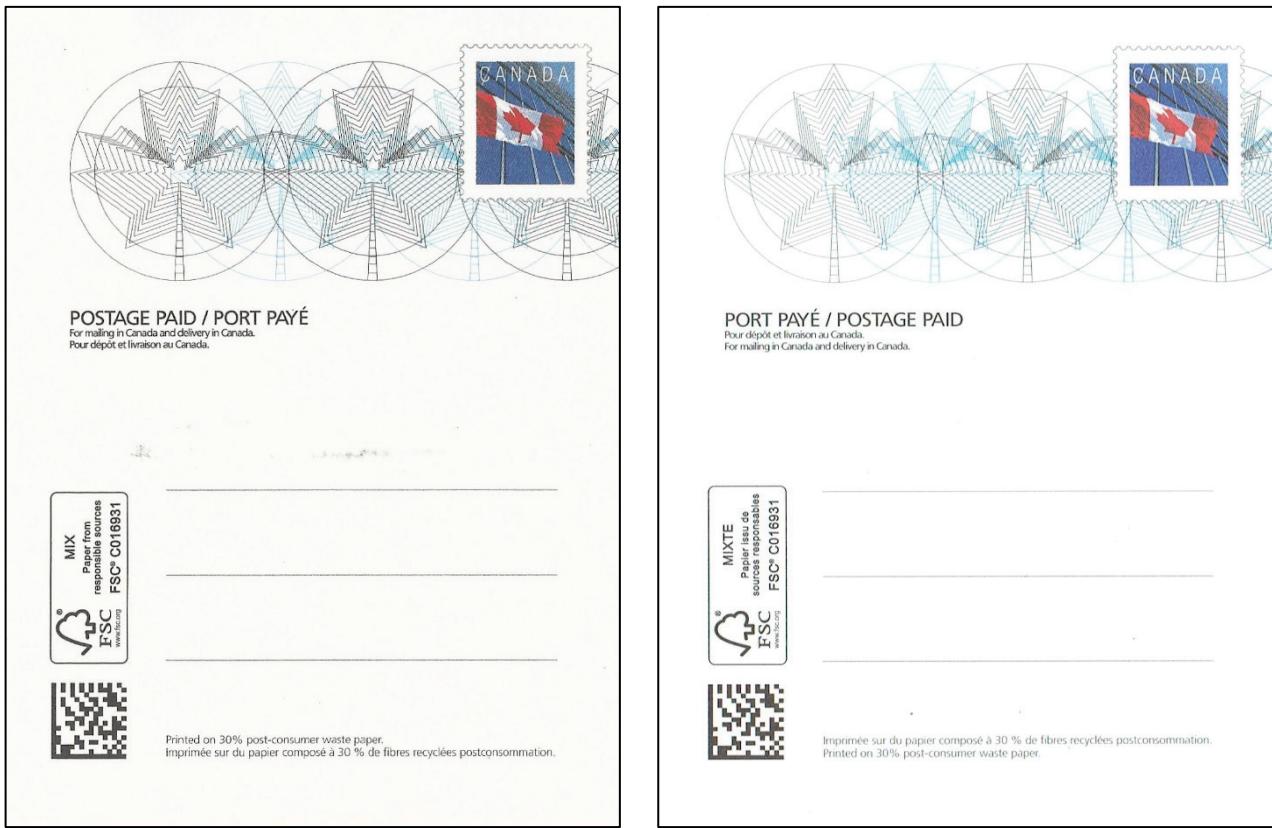
Canada Post (based on its press release) has sent every residential address in Canada a free, postage prepaid postcard. Each card offers a simple message of love, appreciation or thanks. There are six different messages, but each is found in two versions, one with the message in English first, and one with the message first in French. The side of the postcard with the stamp impression also comes in six common English-first and six common French-first versions. The cards with the different messages were distributed randomly. The cards can be sent to anyone anywhere in Canada, for free (but unlike many recent cards from Canada Post, are not postage-prepaid for mailing worldwide). The postcards can be mailed through any street letter box or community mailbox or at any post office. I have received information from several Canada Post customers who did not receive a card.



The view sides of the six “free” postcards (English-first) and for comparison one of the French-first cards. The image at the bottom right shows one of the English-first cards itself (and the attached advertising).

\*\*\*\*\* ~~~~~ \*\*\*\*\* ~~~~~ \*\*\*\*\* ~~~~~ \*\*\*\*\* ~~~~~ \*\*\*\*\* ~~~~~ \*\*\*\*\*

Postal Stationery Notes contact information: Chairman: Earle L. Covert, [ecovert6@gmail.com](mailto:ecovert6@gmail.com), Box 1190, Raymond, AB T0K 2S0, phone 403-752-4548; Secretary-Treasurer, Mike Sagar at [gailandmike@shaw.ca](mailto:gailandmike@shaw.ca), 3920 Royalmore Ave., Richmond, BC V7C 1P6. Articles for PSN should be sent to “interim” editor Robert Lemire, [rlemire000@sympatico.ca](mailto: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](mailto: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.



**The printing on the cards, English-first (left) and French-first (right).**

It is interesting that on these cards only the recycle symbol is unilingual English (right) and French (left).

Thanks to Earle Covert, Richard Gratton, Michel Ledoux and Pierre Gauthier for providing information and scans.

**A revised date for EN24 Die III? by Michel Ledoux**

I have found an envelope EN24c that puzzles me. From WEBB'S 8<sup>th</sup> Edition p. 366 the postmark range is Jan 1912 to 1917. This copy is dated Jun 19 1911.



## **Illustrated cards #20: "Henry K. Wampole and Co. (of Canada)," Toronto and Perth, Ontario Part 2** by Chris Ellis

(Part 1 [23] appeared in PSN Volume 30, No. 6, pp. 52-56 (2021))

William E. Danner was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania in 1860. He trained in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and joined Henry Wampole and Co. in that same city after working for a time with the drug manufacturer John Wyeth and Co. He came to work in the Canadian branch in 1905. In 1907 he became General Manager of the Canadian Company and a partner, was named Vice-President in 1913 and in 1923, after John Stewart's death, gained a 100% controlling interest in the firm and became the President [24]. He died on June 4, 1934 while attending a meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association in Kingston, Ontario. With his death, his wife, Mary Alice Danner became President until 1946 at which time their son Edward Leslie Danner (born 1902) took over that role. Mary Alice stayed on as Chairman of the Wampole Board until her death on June 22, 1951. Mrs. Danner was well known for her philanthropic works including the donation of a wing to the Perth memorial Hospital in 1939 and in 1942, a headquarters for the Red Cross in Ottawa [25]. Edward Danner died in 1954 at which time his son, W. Edward Danner, became President.

W. Edward Danner (born 1929) headed up the family firm until 1989. In his presidency the Perth company had reduced output to about 60 non-prescription drug products from a high around the plant's founding of almost 400 items. The major focus had become on vitamins that accounted for 50% of their products [6]. Increasing regulations governing production of patent medicines and related products had rendered the old factory built in 1906 obsolete. In 1963 W. Edward Danner spearheaded the building of a new, more modern facility at the north end of town on Highway #7, a main artery through the Perth area, and the old factory was demolished. By 1987 the company was doing \$15,000,000+ a year in business, employed almost 100 people and was one of the few family owned drug companies still in existence. While based in Perth, Danner was said to spend half his time in a Toronto business office of the firm.

In 1989 Danner retired and sold the firm, which by then was doing close to \$20,000,000 a year in business. The firm was sold to the *Rorer Group Inc.* a Pennsylvania based American pharmaceutical company best known for its antacid product Maalox (and Quaaludes; "Quiet Interludes"). It was noted Danner sold to that company as it had agreed to "maintain the Perth plant" [26]. The Rorer company was subsequently sold to *Rhone-Poulenc SA*, the largest pharmaceuticals company in France, for 3.2 billion dollars. In 1993, *Rhone-Poulenc Rorer Consumer (Canada) Inc.* that ran the Perth plant announced they were closing it and moving it to Montreal, throwing the 83 remaining employees out of work [27]. The plant was still making a profit but they could make more by using their underutilized Montreal operations to make Wampole products.

In June 1995 *Novopharm Quebec* bought Wampole from Rhône-Poulenc and renamed it *Wampole Canada Inc.* In turn Novopharm and Wampole were bought by Montreal's *Pharmex Industries Inc.* for \$14.6 million in 2000. At that time the Wampole subsidiary was renamed *Wampole Brands Inc.*, the name under which it still operates today ([www.wampole.ca](http://www.wampole.ca)). It was purchased in 2007 from Pharmex Industries by *JAMP Pharma*, a privately owned company founded in 2006 that deals in generic over-the counter drugs ([www.jamppharma.ca/en/about](http://www.jamppharma.ca/en/about)). Wampole is headquartered in Boucherville, Quebec, where it offers a wide range of "wellness products" and boasts of being Canada's "oldest pharmaceutical trademark."

I know of 15 different cards with front advertising, at least two with typesetting varieties, used between 1904 and 1917 by the Canadian Wampole company and provide a list in a Table (in Part 1 [23] and below).

### **Table of cards with front advertising used between 1904 and 1917 by the Canadian Wampole Company, Part 2: 1914- 1917, (continued from PSN Volume 30, No. 6, p. 54 (2021)).**

CWC#6 (on Webb's P43, formerly P28c)	On one cent red Admiral Die IA (Figure 11). Illustration same as CWC#3 (see Part 1) but text above bottle reads "WAMPOLE'S/ TASTELESS COD LIVER OIL.", There is no text under the bottle; this illustration is on an Admiral issue stationery card.
CWC#7 (on Webb's P44, formerly P28d)	One Cent Red Admiral Die II. Used later in 1914 to 1915, the ST in "TASTELESS" is not centred under the W in "WAMPOLE'S" but slightly to the left as on #6 above whereas on this card, the ST is directly under the W (Figure 12). In both cases "WAMPOLE's" is 26 mm long. On both copies I have seen the reverse is a salesman's calling card in French and shows a bottle of Wampole's Creo-Terpin Comp. (see CWC#8 below).

CWC#8 (on Webb's P43, formerly P28c)	On one cent red Admiral Die IA (Figures 13 and 14). At left side is blue bottle of "Formoloid-Magnesia" as on CWC#2 above but there is no text above or below the bottle. Reverse shows bottle of Wampole's Creo-Terpin Comp. Used late 1914 to 1915
CWC#9 (on Webb's P41, formerly P28a)	On one cent red Admiral Die IA. Exactly the same as CWC#6 above with earlier typesetting text variety but on a different Admiral stationery card. Used late 1915.
CWC#10 (on Webb's P41, formerly P28a)	On one cent red Admiral Die IA (Figures 15 and 16). Red box with black lettering at left side of Cod-Liver Oil at left. Text of 18 mm long below the box in black reading: "THE ORIGINAL". Reverse shows bottle of "Formoloid-Magnesia" in black ink with red ink highlights on label. Bottle is in black unlike above ads which show a blue bottle. Used late 1915.
CWC#11 (on a card unlisted in Webb's)	On one cent red Admiral Die II card with Type 3 address box guidelines (right angle) in red (see PSN Vol. 30, No. 6, p. 51). The front ad is the same as CWC#10 above, but the reverse is a text form. Used mid-1916.
CWC#12 (on Webb's P42, formerly P28h)	On one cent red Admiral Die IB. Same as CWC#10 above, including reverse illustration, except for being on a different Admiral card with the very rare Die IB stamp impression. Used late 1916.
CWC#13 (on Webb's P65, formerly P33c)	On two cent red Admiral Die I. Same as CWC#9 except for being on a different Admiral card. Used early 1917.
CWC#14 (on Webb's P33, formerly P27a)	On one cent green Admiral Die II (Figure 17). Red box with black lettering at left side of card for Cod-Liver Oil as seen on CWC#9 above. Text below box reads: "For/ Coughs and Colds/and/Run Down Health.". Used late 1917.
CWC#15 (on Webb's P33, formerly P27a)	On one cent green Admiral Die II. Red box with black lettering at left side of card for Cod-Liver Oil as seen on CWC#9 above. Text below box is 19 mm long and reads: "THE ORIGINAL". Used late 1917.

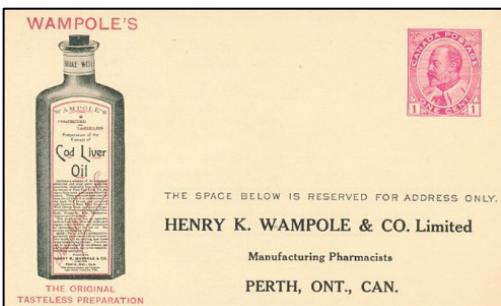


Figure 10: Wampole Card CWC#5.

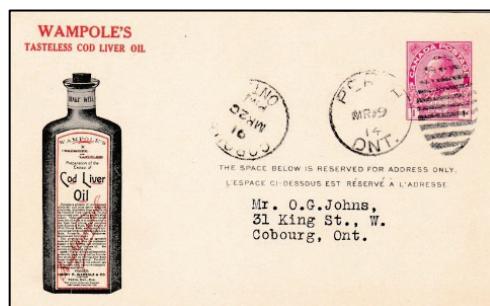


Figure 11: Wampole Card CWC#6.

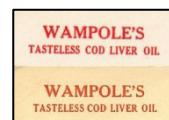


Figure 12: Two typesetting varieties of Wampole Cards CWC#6/7.

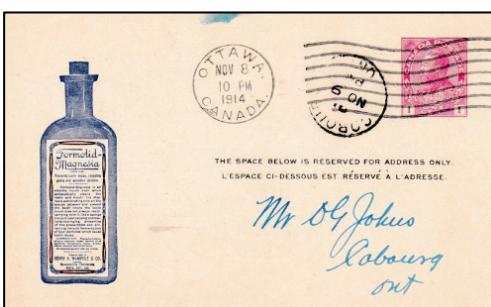


Figure 13: Wampole Card CWC#8, front view.



Figure 14: Wampole Card CWC#8, reverse view.



Figure 15: Wampole Card CWC#10, front view.

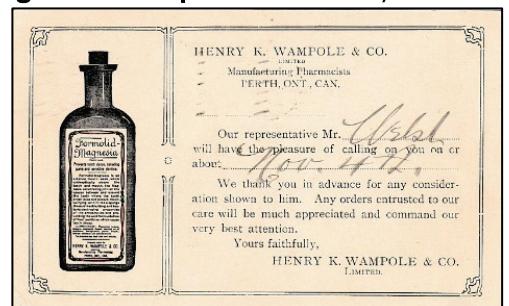
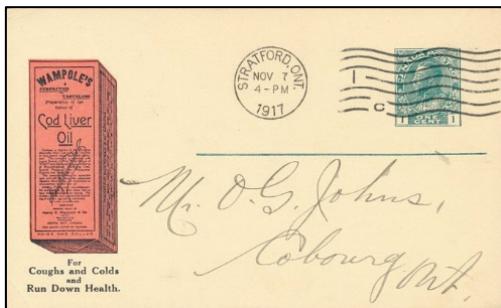


Figure 16: Wampole Card CWC#10, reverse view.



**Figure 17: Wampole Card CWC#14.**

## References for Part 2.

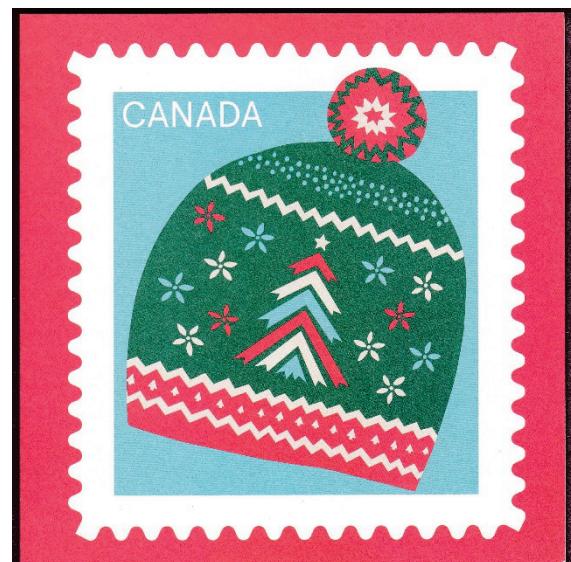
- [6] May, Kathryn (1987): Wampole: Perth Pharmaceutical Empire Built on a Foundation of Cod Liver Oil. *Ottawa Citizen Newspaper*, Issue of July 7, pp. B1-B2.
- [23] Ellis, Chris, Illustrated cards #20: "Henry K. Wampole and Co. (of Canada)," Toronto and Perth, Ontario. Part 1. *Postal Stationery Notes* (Newsletter of the British North America Philatelic Society - Postal Stationery Study Group) Vol. 30, No. 6, pp. 52-56, (2021).
- [24] Anonymous (1934): William E. Danner, Prominent Perth Resident, is Dead. Taking Suddenly Ill while Visiting Kingston, Dies in Hospital from Heart Attack. *Ottawa Citizen Newspaper*, Issue of June 4, p. 4.
- [25] Anonymous (1951): Mrs. W. E. Danner. Prominent Perth Lady Dies at 85. *Ottawa Citizen Newspaper*, Issue of June 25, p. 14.
- [26] Wedler, Ina (1989): The Family May Have Sold Wampole's but it is still a Family Business. *Ottawa Citizen Newspaper*, Issue of May 12, p. 12.
- [27] Hill, Bert (1993): Perth loses more jobs. Wampole's is closing Pharmaceuticals plant after 83 years in town. *Ottawa Citizen Newspaper*, Issue of August 12, p. 25

## Another Canada Post Official Christmas Card Envelope

A 2011 "Official" Canada Post Christmas Card Envelope, DEN590, is listed in Webb's (also, see PSN Vol. 24, No. 6, p. 53). Envelopes from 2019 and 2020 were illustrated in the last issue of PSN. Thanks to Jean Wang, an envelope from 2018, with a picture of the card that was enclosed, is shown below. It fits into the same series. Were any similar envelopes sent/used in the intervening years?

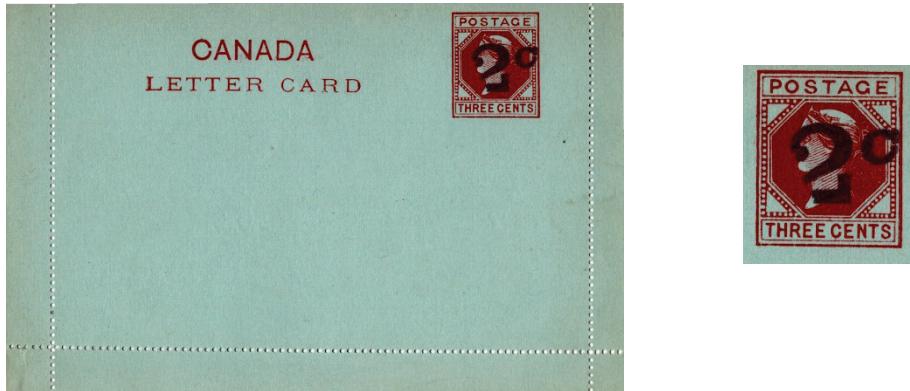


**2018 envelope**



**enclosed card**

**A capital 'C' variety from Pierre Gauthier**



Scans of a capital 'C' variety of L14 showing a clear break in the '2'

### Printings of the railway advice flimsy forms

#### Part 13: Later Centennial-Issue printings for Canadian National Express (CNE)

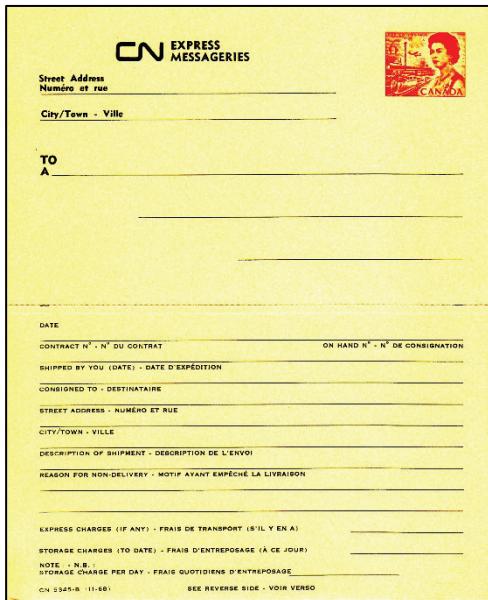
**The double height cards** by Robert Lemire and Arthur Klass<sup>1</sup>

(Part 12 [1] appeared in PSN Volume 30, No. 6, pp. 59-60 (2021))

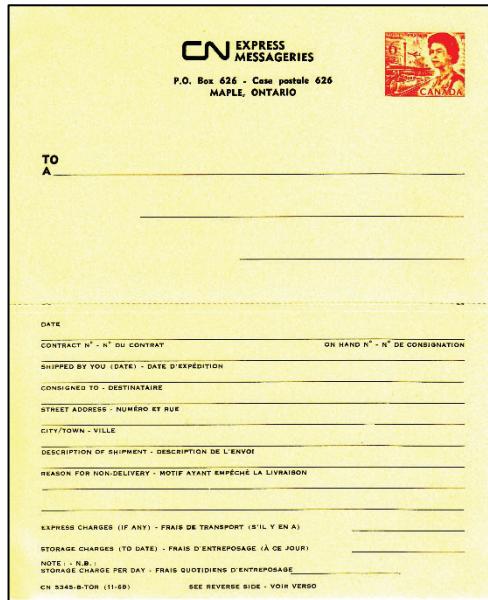
#### The double height cards

The first of the double-height cards, the 6¢ orange, Webb's RKP254c, is not a flimsy form, but rather a cream-coloured card with a centre roulette and no carbon copy. Nevertheless, it is described in the present article because of its similarities to the subsequent 7¢ and 8¢ flimsy forms.

The Archives file [2] indicates that (at least through early 1971) there was only a single printing of 159,300 cards in March 1969. The printing was done by Eugene Doucet Limitée of Montreal. Known copies have form numbers CN 5345-B (11-68) and CN 5345-B-TOR (11-68), and nothing in the Archives file provides information concerning the relative quantities printed of the two cards.



**CN 5345-B (11-68)**



**6¢ CN cards  
for mailing  
to a shipper  
concerning  
non-delivery of  
a shipment  
(Webb's  
RKP254c)**

<sup>1</sup> deceased December 23, 2016

**CN EXPRESS MESSAGERIES**

Street Address  
Numéro et rue \_\_\_\_\_  
City/Town - Ville \_\_\_\_\_

TO: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

CONTRACT NO. - N° DU CONTRAT: \_\_\_\_\_ ON HAND NO. - N° DE CONSIGNATION: \_\_\_\_\_

SHIPPED BY YOU (DATE) - DATE D'EXPÉDITION: \_\_\_\_\_

CONSIDERED TO - DESTINATAIRE: \_\_\_\_\_

STREET ADDRESS - NUMÉRO ET RUE: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY/TOWN - VILLE: \_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIPTION OF SHIPMENT - DESCRIPTION DE L'ENVOI: \_\_\_\_\_

REASON FOR NON-DELIVERY - MOTIF AVANT EMPÊCHÉ LA LIVRAISON: \_\_\_\_\_

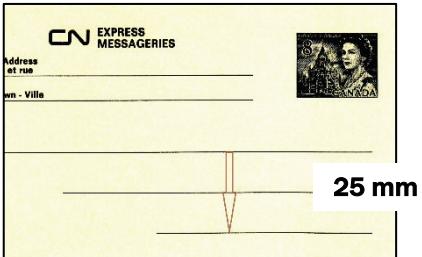
EXPRESS CHARGES (IF ANY) - PRIX DE TRANSPORT (SI Y EN A): \_\_\_\_\_

STORAGE CHARGES (TO DATE) - PRIX D'ENTREPOSAGE (À CE JOUR): \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: STORAGE CHARGÉ PAR JOUR - H.B./Prix QUOTIDIENS D'ENTREPOSAGE: \_\_\_\_\_

CN 5345-B (4/71) SEE REVERSE SIDE - VOIR VERSO

48-37-424

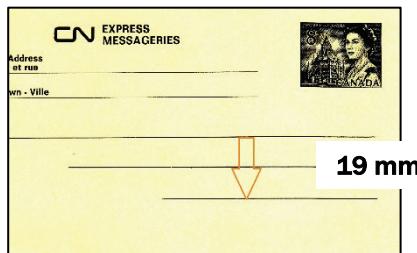


The 7¢ rate was only in effect from July through December 1971, and the new CN 5345-B cream-coloured form (with a carbon), with a form date 4-71, apparently was printed sometime in mid-1971. So far, the earliest reported postmark is in March 1972, after the rate had changed to 8¢.

### CN 5345-B (4-71) Webb's RKP277a

The subsequent cream-coloured 8¢ forms (Webb's RKP278d), all with (4-71) form dates appear generally similar to the 7¢ forms, but there were several distinguishable printings. Also, additional forms were printed specifically for use in the Toronto and Montreal CN express offices.

The distance between the first and third address lines on the 6¢ cards and 7¢ forms is 25 mm. On some of the 8¢ forms, that distance is 19-20 mm and on others it is 25 mm. It seems reasonable to assume that 8¢ forms with 19-20 mm separation of the address lines were later printings.



**CN 5345-B (4-71)  
8¢ cards with  
different address-  
line separations**

The Canadian postal code was introduced between 1971 and 1974. This is reflected in printings of the cards prepared for Toronto and Montreal. Initially there was a printing without a postal code for the express office. Then, a later printing included the appropriate code on the forms. A summary of the 7¢ and 8¢ double-height flimsy forms is provided in the Table 2.

**Table 2: Double Height Advice Flimsy Forms**

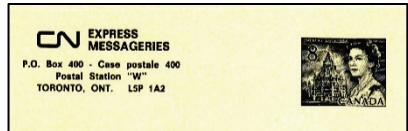
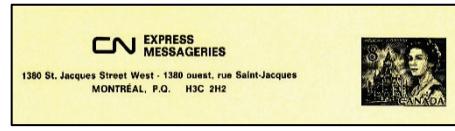
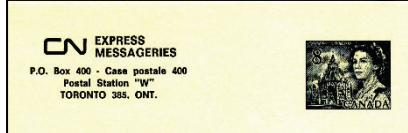
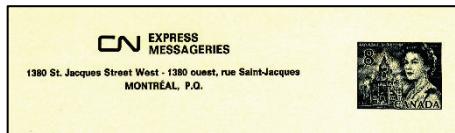
form #	separation between address lines 1 and 3	other comments
<b>Webb's RKP277a — 7¢ green (25 x 20 mm die, cream stock)</b>		
CN 5345-B (4/71)	25 mm	generic form
<b>Webb's RKP278d — 8¢ slate (25 x 20 mm die, cream stock)</b>		
(i) CN 5345-B (4/71)	25 mm	generic form; the roulette types suggest two printings
(ii) CN 5345-B (4/71)-TOR	25 mm	no postal code
(iii) CN 5345-B (4/71)-MTL	25 mm	no postal code
(iv) CN 5345-B (4/71)-TOR	25 mm	with postal code
(v) CN 5345-B (4/71)-MTL	25 mm	with postal code
(vi) CN 5345-B (4/71)	19-20 mm	generic form; the roulette types suggest two printings

**Webb's RKP278e — 8¢ slate (25 x 20 mm die, yellow stock)**

CN 5345-B (4/71)	18mm	generic form
------------------	------	--------------

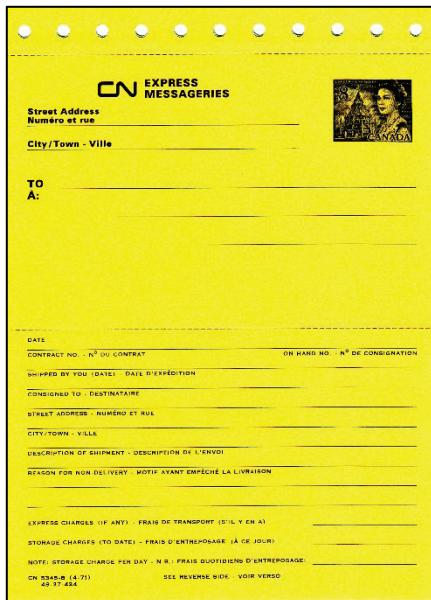
Also, the roulettes on the forms differ. There appear to be two roulette varieties on the form identified as (i), one of which is similar (or identical) to those on forms (ii) and (iii) domiciled for Toronto and Montreal and another which is similar (or identical) to the later domiciled forms (iv) and (v). There also appear to be two varieties of the form identified as (vi), one of which is similar (or identical) to those on forms (iv) and (v) domiciled for Toronto and Montreal. Consistent with this, several years ago Earle Covert showed us a photocopy of material in the Canadian Postal Museum that indicated that the front copy of at least some generic and domiciled forms were printed on the same large plate. This suggests a minimum of three printings of 8¢ CN 5345-B (4/71) forms on cream stock—one resulting in what we

label as types (i), (ii) and (iii), one of what we label (i), (iv), and (v), and one of what we label type (vi), though an additional printing of type (vi) is not unlikely. Future study of dated used copies of the forms or as yet unidentified Archive material may help to clarify the number of printings.



**Different printings of  
CN 5345-B (4-71)-MTL  
8¢ cards**

**Different printings of  
CN 5345-B (4-71)-TOR  
8¢ cards**



**8¢ CN 5345-B (4-71) on yellow stock  
Webb's RKP278e**

### Zoom meeting

The BNAPS Postal Stationery Study Group held a Zoom meeting on Sunday Feb 14, 2021. We had over 20 participants with locations ranging from Australia to Europe. There were two presentations:

Postal Stationery Cards of Henry K. Wampole & Co., Perth (and Toronto), Ontario (Christopher Ellis);

Regularly Issued Canadian Postal Stationery Post Cards of the King George VI Period (Robert Lemire)

These were followed by a short Show and Tell.

We are planning another 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.

### Additional newspaper references concerning the Maple Leaf Issue Advertising Post Cards

In his article [1] Chris Ellis indicated that there were additional newspaper references to the announcements of these cards. Chris Ryan has submitted some examples of these, including a short piece in the (Toronto) Evening Star on December 3, 1897 [2] that is essentially identical to what was published December 4 in the Windsor Star (Ellis Figure 2 [1]), and has much the same information (but in less detail) as the Montreal Gazette article in Figure 1 of Ellis [1]. Chris (Ryan) also has located articles in both the Toronto Globe [3] and Toronto Evening Star [4] dated December 14, 1897 concerning the "Regulations" for use of the cards as described in the "Official Announcement" [5, 6]. He also has found a piece in the December 7, 1898 issue of the Globe [7] that is essentially

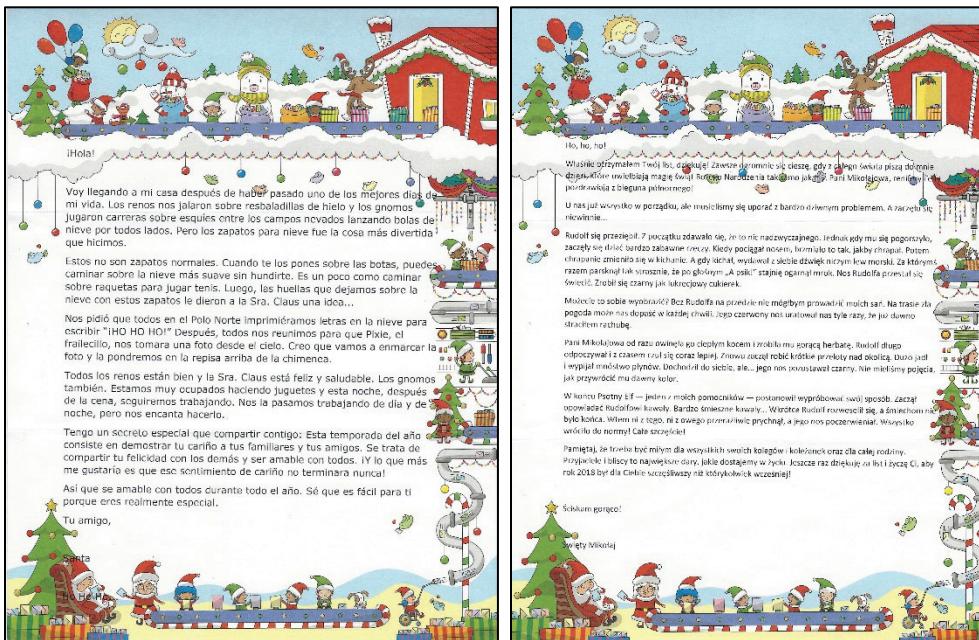
the same as in the Montreal Gazette article of the same date Ellis, Figure 4 [1]). This suggests that the December 1898 information may have been based directly on a release from the Post Office Department.

## References

- [1] Ellis, Chris, Newspaper References to the “New” Maple Leaf Issue Advertising Post Cards, PSN Vol. 30, No. 5, p. 43-44
- [2] The Evening Star, Friday December 3, 1897, p. 2, (Toronto).
- [3] The Globe, Tuesday December 14, 1897, p. 7, (Toronto).
- [4] The Evening Star, Tuesday December 14, 1897, p. 3, (Toronto).
- [5] Howes, Clifton A., *Canada, Its Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery*, The New England Stamp Co., Boston, Massachusetts (1911).
- [6] Steinhart, Allan L., *The Postal History of the Post Card in Canada, 1878-1911*, Mission Press, Toronto (1979), p. 34.
- [7] The Globe, Wednesday December 7, 1898, p. 4 (Toronto).

## Santa Letters—Comments from Michel Gingras

In addition to the envelopes reported in the last issue of PSN, I can report finding copies of the 2020 “after Christmas” classroom envelopes EAC and FAC. I have a contact who has been working on this program for several years. This person reports that Canada Post responds to children more than 10 languages. In such cases the envelopes used would be one of either the French-first or English-first versions depending on the whether the person “elf” handling the letter is a French or English speaker. The letter itself is written in the language of the child who wrote to Santa Claus. Indeed, on the Canada Post website I have read that Canada Post responds to some 1.6 million letters written in 39 languages including braille. Shown below are copies of letters in Spanish and in Polish.



once again for your letter and I wish you a happier year than anyone in 2018!” A rather strange comment about 2018 in a letter intended to be sent in 2020—did someone at Canada Post forget to update the year in their Polish-language form letter?

This year, as a thank-you gift, a coaster (as shown at the right) was given to the people who worked on the Santa program for the year 2020.

According to my contact, there is another letter that is sent in September of each year to elementary school teachers and day-care educators to encourage children to write to Santa Claus, but I have never seen this classroom letter. Also, I found three “last minute” French and English model letters (from Santa) on the Canada Post website that parents can download and give to their children. There also are model letters to Santa (French and English).

These letters are printed on the same background used for all the FBi and EBi envelopes used in 2020. However, there is an anomaly in the Polish language letter: One sentence reads:

“Jeszcze raz dziękuję za list i życzę Ci, aby rok 2018 był dla Ciebie szczęśliwszy niż którykolwiek wcześniej!” This (roughly translated by Google translate) means “Thank you



## Some Election Envelope Questions

During the 28th Canadian Parliament, elected June 25, 1968 [1], the first class domestic postal rate (first four ounces) increased from 5¢ to 6¢ on November 1, 1968. Until November 1968 use of 5¢ election envelopes, including the Cameo Issue envelopes (Webb's EN817 [2] types with form dates 12-65) would have been appropriate for transmitting election returns. The first 6¢ election envelopes (Webb's EN819, EN819a [2]) bear form dates 9-70.

During the 28th Parliament a number of by-elections were held [3]. Three in the following ridings fell in the period after the rate change and before September 1970.

Nanaimo-Cowichan-the Islands (BC)	February 10, 1969
Comox-Alberni (BC)	April 8, 1969
Selkirk (MB)	April 13, 1969

1. What election envelopes were used for these by-elections?

There also were three more by-elections held on November 6, 1970 in the following ridings.

Labelle (QC)
Frontenac (QC)
Lisgar (MB)

The 7th NWT Territorial election was held on December 21, 1970. However Form 95 envelopes revalued from 5¢ to 6¢ were used (Webb's EN818); use of 6¢ envelopes from the September 1970 printing have not been reported.

2. What election envelopes were used for the November 6, 1970 by-elections?
3. Were the revalued envelopes used *only* for the election in the NWT or might they have been used for any by-elections?
4. Can anyone report a copy of EN818 *without* the handstamp "COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES"? (At least one copy of EN818a does not have the handstamp, nor has the handstamp been reported on any of the Form 154 envelopes revalued to 6¢).

A further set of by-elections were held on May 31, 1971 in the following ridings.

Trois Rivières (QC)
Chambly (QC)
Brant (ON)
Central Nova (NS)

5. What election envelopes were used for the May 31, 1971 by-elections? So far there has been no response from members to a previous request [5] for information on these.

**As discussed previously [5], a FORM 95 9-70 6¢ envelope (EN819 [2]), up-rated with a 1¢ adhesive, was used properly at the 7¢ rate for a later November 8, 1971 by-election (riding of Assiniboia).**

### References

- [1] [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_federal\\_by-elections\\_in\\_Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_federal_by-elections_in_Canada) (accessed July 2020).
- [2] Walton, William C., Covert, Earle L., *Webb's Postal Stationery Catalogue of Canada and Newfoundland 2019*, 8th Edition, Unitrade Publications, Toronto, ON, (2019).
- [3] [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Northwest\\_Territories\\_general\\_elections#List\\_of\\_elections](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Northwest_Territories_general_elections#List_of_elections) (accessed July 2020).
- [4] Walton, Bill, Centennial Revalue Election Envelope Discovery, PSN, Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 14-15 (2008).
- [5] Ledoux, M., Another Interesting Use of an Election Envelope, PSN, Vol. 29, No. 5, p. 47 (2019).

### New postal stationery books available from the BNAPS Book Department.

Recently two new books on Canadian Elizabethan postal stationery have been published by the BNAPS Book Department. Both are BNAPS exhibit books based on award-winning exhibits by Earle Covert:

- a) *Canadian Postal Stationery Using the Karsh and Wilding Photography of Queen Elizabeth II*, by Earle Covert, Exhibit Series Book No. 108. CAN\$44.
- b) *The Cameo and Centennial Postal Stationery of Canada*, by Earle Covert, Exhibit Series Book No 109. CAN\$43.

To purchase these or other BNAPS books go to: <https://longleyauctions.com/product-category/bnaps-books/>