

Postal Stationery Notes

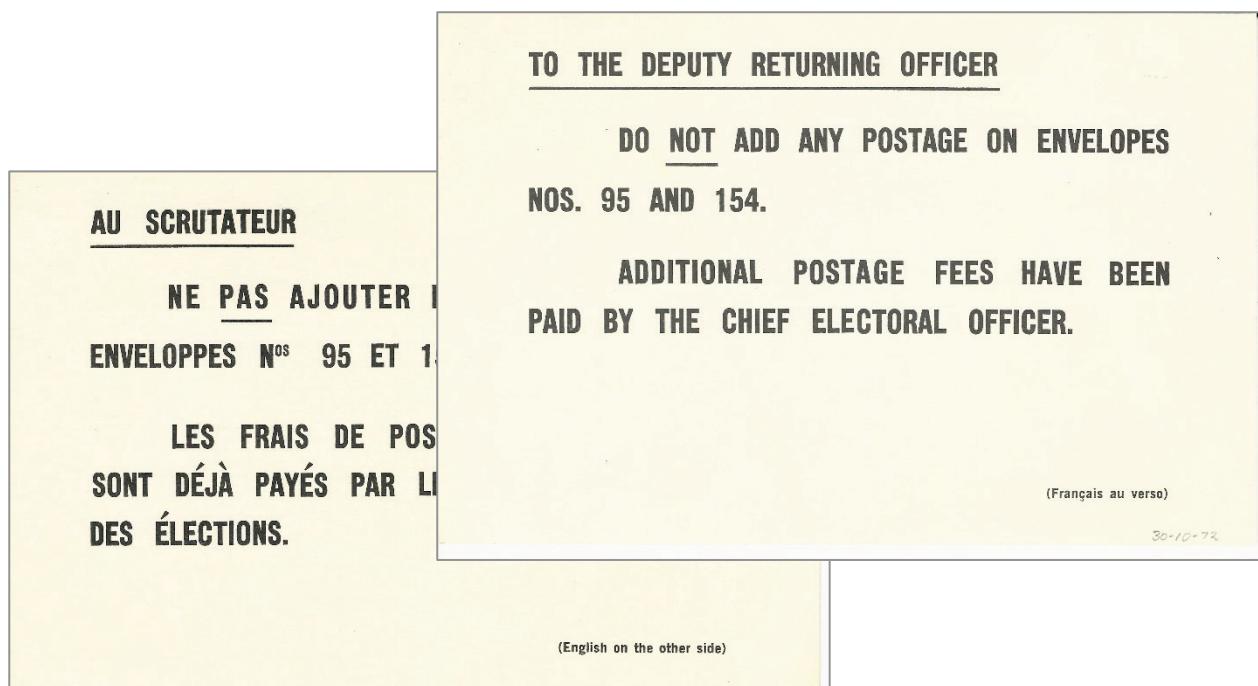
Volume 31 No. 3

September 2021

Notices to Deputy Returning Officers concerning Election Envelopes from Earle Covert

I found this while sorting. It is printed on both sides of a fairly heavy cardboard. It has a pencilled date of 30-10-72.

October 30, 1972 was the date of the federal election for the 29th Parliament, and the normal letter-mail postage rate would have been 8¢. Thus, such cards probably were distributed with residual EN819/EN819a 6¢ election envelopes at the time of the 1972 election. (Also see *Canada, the 1967-73 Definitive Issue*, 2nd edition, Irwin, D. C., Freedman, M. H., editors, George S. Wegg Limited, Toronto (1984).)



Colours of impressions on G VI 2¢ private order and official items by Robert Lemire

Discussions with Earle Covert, Bill Walton and Pierre Gauthier have raised some questions about the descriptions and of and distinctions between colours of 2¢ impressions on private order and official envelopes. Some shade differences are small, and to avoid generating further confusion resulting from use of different scanners, associated software and home monitors and printers, no attempt has been made here to illustrate image colours.

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ENX37

Let's start with the 2¢ brown (ENX37-x). Webb's indicates: "Generally the 2¢ envelopes produced by the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (cross flap and center seams) are more chocolate brown and those produced by Dominion Envelope (side seams) are more grey/blackish brown." Based on a large selection of envelopes, I agree.

For private order envelopes the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (PPS) used flat plate printing (Webb's indicates an impression 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm high and 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm wide) for the 1¢¹). An ERP of July 1, 1938 has been reported for a PPS impressed 2¢ private order envelope. Dominion Envelope used stretched dies for rotary plate printings and, as indicated in Webb's, this resulted in impressions 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm high for side seams or pennysaver envelopes, and 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ wide for 1¢ tab envelopes¹). An ERP of Aug. 5, 1938 has been reported for a 2¢ Dominion Envelope private order envelope.

Rate changes

The 2¢ (local 1st class) rate was changed to 3¢ in April 1943, and from then until 1951 no simple (1st weight step) 2¢ rate remained. A change in the 3rd class rate to 2¢ in April 1951 resulted in a need for new 2¢ envelopes prepared to special order. The new envelopes were prepared using the "typographed" die with the old 1938 die date, not the 1943 date used on the offset-printed regular-issue envelopes EN107/108/109/110.

ENX46 and ENX50

Some of the new 2¢ impressions were printed in a distinctive yellow green shade (ENX46-x, ENX50-x). So far envelopes with the typographed die and this shade have been reported only on side seams envelopes and on pennysaver Type 6 envelopes. Most, if not all yellow green impressions, were stretched (higher) rotary plate impressions, and probably were printed by Dominion Envelope. The reported ERP is June 11, 1952.

ENX47 and DENX47

Nevertheless, there also were 2¢ envelopes which Webb's describe as being printed in an "olive green" shade (ENX47-x, DENX-47-5A). The description of the colour is misleading—the impressions are very similar in colour to the grey/blackish brown used by Dominion Envelope between 1938 and 1943 (to my eye, brown with a slightly greener tinge than on the earlier envelopes). The reported ERP is July 16, 1953. These predominantly are flat-plate printings (PPS), and the same size impressions as those by PPS on the ENX37 type envelopes.

Distinguishing ENX37 and ENX47

The colour of impressions on any papers other than white is difficult to discern². Also, colour differences may be easier for some individuals to see, and the spectrum of the lighting source may be important. Two cent George VI special order envelopes with postmark cancellations prior to April 1, 1951 must be ENX37. It is unlikely (but possible) that 2¢ envelopes with cancellations after April 1, 1951 are ENX37 types—but much more likely these are ENX46, ENX47 or ENX50 types (the earlier 2¢ rate ended in April 1943 and retention of envelopes for eight years before use is unlikely).

Some envelopes of the ENX47 series can be distinguished from ENX37 series by the rate. For example, the CPR proxy envelopes were always to be mailed (unsealed) at the printed matter rate. Therefore the 2¢ CPR proxy envelope on which the colour appears to be a greenish dark brown must be ENX47-1, as the 2¢ printed matter rate didn't come into effect until April 1951.

Questions

Is it possible that unpostmarked copies of ENX37 type (Dominion Envelope in grey/blackish brown) envelopes and greenish dark brown ENX47 type (PPS?) envelopes can be distinguished solely by die size/type? ENX47-2 is listed in Webb's as being a side-seams envelope, but no copy could be confirmed in four large collections. Does it exist? Also, I have seen a scan of a side-seams envelope in the yellow green shade that anomalously seems to have a slightly shorter 2¢ impression.

Pennysaver envelopes without a stamp impression were available from Dominion Envelope, and side-seams envelopes were available from several manufacturers. Is there any intrinsic reason these could not then have had a stamp impression added by PPS?

¹ The height may be slightly different for the 2¢ dies. My own measurements for the heights of the 2¢ impressions are slightly larger.

² Some meteorological envelopes DEN47-5A have a *form* date 7-50. This is not a printing date. My used copies are from 1959, and apparently have "olive green" impressions.

It is not certain whether Dominion Envelope ever produced cross-flap envelopes. Could there be a cross-flap envelope with a Dominion Envelope yellow green impression?

PCF Corner by Robert Lemire: rlemire000@sympatico.ca – September 1, 2021

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

new reports from Erhard Nachtigall

All die IIId

C 096a, PCF in logo with TM, PCFsouvenirs in web address, 2 bar codes, type III

C 120b, PCF in logo with TM, PCFsouvenirs in web address, 2 bar codes, type III

new reports from Pierre Gauthier

All die IIId

LL 018 with sku, no PCF in logo, Type V

NF 185a with sku, PCF in logo with TM, PCFsouvenirs in web address, 2 bar codes, type III

NF 186V with sku, no PCF in logo, Type V

NF 187c with sku, PCF in logo with TM, PCFsouvenirs in web address, 2 bar codes, type III

NF 826a with sku, PCF in logo with TM, PCFsouvenirs in web address, 2 bar codes, type III

TOR 182 with sku, PCF in logo with TM, postcardfactory in web address, 2 bar codes, type III

new reports from Michel Gingras

All die IIId

CR 335b with sku, PCF in logo with TM, PCFsouvenirs in web address, 2 bar codes, type III

CR 369a with sku, PCF in logo without TM, postcardfactory in web address, 1 bar code, type V

CR 2524 with sku, PCF in logo with TM, postcardfactory in web address, 2 bar codes, type I

CR 2556 with sku, PCF in logo with TM, postcardfactory in web address, 2 bar codes, type I

new reports from Paul Zaporzan

All die IIId

C 124c with sku, PCF in logo with TM, PCFsouvenirs in web address, 2 bar codes, type III

CR221Va with sku, PCF in logo without TM, postcardfactory in web address, 1 bar code, type V

CR 373a with sku, PCF in logo with TM, PCFsouvenirs in web address, 2 bar codes, type III

(also reported by Michel Gingras)

RCMPC 104g with sku, PCF in logo with TM, postcardfactory in web address, 2 bar codes, type III

UR1 2nd line “be found...”

corrections to the list in Webb's (from Paul Zaporzan)

pg. 250

NF166 die I PCF-T3a was accidentally omitted (should have been marked as [4.00 5.00])

NF 5098 bar code should have been 73418 37381

Some general comments

- TM on the logo is becoming the normal printing
- The box styles III and V seem to becoming standard (but Type I still appears occasionally)
- Cards sold through gift shops now seem to be being reissued with two bar codes if also sold through postal outlets with one bar code (it isn't clear if PO stocks also are being reissued with two bar codes)
- Postcard Factory is now selling small quantities of stock (CAN\$5 per card, + HST + shipping) at: <<https://www.pcfgifts.com/canada/Postcards-Postage-Paid>>
- Paul Zaporzan also noted that, as box styles III and X are very similar, cards listed with those need to be rechecked systematically. Styles were being added to Webb's at a time when Postcard Factory appeared to be experimenting with different style layouts. Probably it would be helpful if the styles on other IIId cards were rechecked.

Illustrated (some anyway) cards #21: Part 2

Lucas, Steele and Bristol, Wholesale Grocers, Hamilton, Ontario by Chris Ellis

(Part 1 [20] appeared in PSN Volume 31, No. 2, pp. 14-17.)

The earliest known use by LSB of P19 actually is handwritten and lacks any printed front (and back) advertisement. It was used by the company on February 10, 1898, or within two to three weeks of the Red Victoria cards' release [2, page 23]. The other two P19 cards (see list below) have completely different printed front and reverse printed ads from each other and are dated March 3 and April 19, 1898 respectively. Both these ads also are known to occur on the regular P18 card with the common, longer 83 mm address line. This co-occurrence along with their short periods of use as salesmen's calling cards (see below), and hence small printings, has been used to argue they were printed on single cards rather than on the panes of 8 or 16 unsevered cards the post office made available [3, page 22]. If so, the printing of the same ads on P18 and P19 suggests that packages of 100 single cards that the post office supplied may have included examples of both address line variants in the same packets. Whatever the case, these items were all used early in 1898 from mid-February to mid-April, consistent with P19 representing the first intended setting/design of this card. It also raises the possibility other cards on the list below (LSB #'s 3, 6 to 9), used by LSB into the first half of April, may have occurred, or may be found in the future, on P19 cards.

The LSB cards with front advertisements were used in three primary ways that I identify in the descriptions below. Most were salesman's calling cards with pre-printed back advertisements that were for short term use – they featured items that were available because of a surfeit of a particular product or a product of primarily seasonal use. These cards were mailed exclusively to customers in southwestern Ontario. Although few examples are available, dates of use suggest they were only in use for two weeks to a month [21, pages 20-21; see also listing herein] and that not many were printed. This short use and the small quantities printed may explain their simple text design lacking illustrations and why the company may have used singles for printing as opposed to the panes used by a majority of business users [22, page 261]. A second kind of card had no reverse printing and was used for handwriting or typing individual messages such as inquiring of suppliers of delays in particular product deliveries. They can be sent to addresses throughout Canada and the USA. However, they also seem to have had short periods of use (< one month), and again the front ads emphasize popular products the company was pushing at that particular time. One of these though, which is amongst the earliest used cards (LSB #3), has a more elaborate illustrated advert that goes beyond the norm. The third and rarest kind of card (one example; LSB #8) has a pre-printed reverse designed to acknowledge materials like containers returned to the company for credit. This card was not time sensitive and has a more elaborate front advertisement compared all other cards used by the company. This card type seems to have been in use for several months suggesting they were printed in a larger quantity as much demand was anticipated over an extended period.

Including the variants on P19 cards, I can document 15 different LSB cards with front advertising used solely in 1898 and hence, all on Red Victoria Leaf issue cards. The company seems to have abandoned the use of front ads on such cards after that date and switched to using plain, black ink reverse ads only, which I have seen printed on the Green Victoria Leaf Issue (P17) and other subsequently issued cards. Perhaps it came to be seen as not worth the expense of printing front ads or even that it was easier to use the green Victoria P17 cards. Unlike the Red Victoria cards, P17 cards did not have to be ordered in advance from the post office by writing the local postmaster and they could be purchased in smaller quantities and, with simpler single sided ads, printed faster and one presumes more cheaply. Also, if they were using single cards for printing of even examples on the red Victoria, P17 met that need/strategy as that was the only way they were made available.

As stated above, with two exceptions the documented LSB front ads all lack illustrations. All the cards seem to be very rare and are printed in a lighter blue ink (unless otherwise noted). It is certain that this is not a complete listing. In addition to the possibility additional examples may occur on P19, there are time gaps such as a lack of cards used in July 1898. Also, the small quantities printed for often short periods of use means they are not easily found. Such factors suggest other adverts remain to be discovered. Known cards include:

Table of cards with advertising used by Lucas, Steele and Bristol, Wholesale Grocers, Hamilton, Ontario.

LSB #1:	On Webb's P18 (Figures 8 & 9). Two line underscored text advertisement in orange ink at upper left reading: Two Grocery Hold-ups (printer's mark at end of underscore line)/Kiji Tea. (printer's mark) Uriba Tea. Slash indicates line break. Copy used February 24, 1898. Salesman's calling card with L.S. & B. and Empire Coffee's spiel. This card also occurs on P19 and was unrecorded on P18 at the time [2] and [3] were published.
LSB #2	On Webb's P19 (formerly P18b; Figure 10). Same ads as on #1 but on a different Webb's card used on March 3, 1898.
LSB #3:	On Webb's P18 (Figure 11). The card has an illustration of a figure lying face down with feet protruding under a large square stone marked "IMPRESSION" at left. Text above image at top left reads: DON'T BE UNDER/ THE. Then to the right in a larger font is the text: that any other/Tea will take/the place of/CIRCLE. Below that text and the illustration is the underscored text: <u>IT CERTAINLY WILL NOT</u> , in a smaller thinner font. I have recorded three used copies cancelled between March 4 and March 18, 1898. All have blank backs to which a different unique typed text was added.
LSB #4:	On Webb's P18 (Figure 12). Text ad at upper left reading: Circle is <u>the</u> / Tea. (followed by four printer's marks). Salesman's calling card with reverse ad for Shinon cleaner. One copy recorded used on April 8, 1898.
LSB #5	On Webb's P19 (formerly P18b). Same ads as on #4 but on different Webb's card used on April 10, 1898.
LSB #6	On Webb's P18. Text ad at upper left reading: DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT (followed by printer's mark and underlined with thin and longer thicker line)/ is free form LIME, MAGNESIA, and other/ impurities. (printer's mark) Its FLAVOUR delicious; its/ STRENGTH unrivalled. The only copy I have seen used is from April 13, 1898 and back usage is uncertain but apparently an acknowledgement of an order [21, page 18].
LSB #7:	On Webb's P18 (Figure 13). Text ad reading: SHINON, (underscored by fancy printer's line) a quick and perfect/ cleaner for Silver, Copper, Brass,/ Zinc, &c. (wide space) <u>TRY IT</u> . Two copies recorded used on April 11 and April 30, 1898, both apparently with blank backs with individually typed business missives.
LSB #8:	On Webb's P18 (Figure 14 & 15). Fancy add at left in a darker blue ink incorporating extensive printer's marks/frames including roses, leaves, etc. Text incorporated in ad reads: LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL,/ Originators of/ QUICK SHIPPING/ Phone, Mail, Wire/ We warrant our goods/ We guarantee prices. Two copies documented used on April 20, 1898 and October 1, 1898. Reverse is standard printed form acknowledging returns of containers and credit for same.
LSB #9:	On Webb's P18 (Figure 16). Text at upper left reading: Bulk Mixed Pickles (small +-shaped printer's mark used as period; text is underlined by thicker blue line)/ Bulk Mustard Pickles (small +-shaped printer's mark used as period; thin underscore line followed by larger printer's mark; thicker blue underline under the thinner line and larger printer's mark). Reverse is printed salesman's calling card with recommended products including several from Van Camp's like tomato catsup and soup. One copy documented used April 16, 1898.
LSB #10:	On Webb's P18 (Figure 17). Four lines of text at upper left with last three lines underscored reading: TRY OUR/ Price's Rennett Wine (small +-shaped printer's mark used as period)/ Burnham's Jellycon (small +-shaped printer's mark used as period)/ Royal Salad Dressing (small +-shaped printer's mark used as period). Reverse is blank with pencil notations on two documented copies inquiring or notifying about shipping of orders. Copies used on May 10 and May 17, 1898.

LSB #11:	On Webb's P18. Three lines of text at upper left reading: TRY OUR/ Price's RENNETT WINE/ makes <u>JUNKET</u> and other delicious/Summer deserts. Reverse is salesman's calling card with unknown spiel. One copy known used on May 18, 1898 [21, page 20].
LSB #12:	On Webb's P18 (Figure 18). Four lines of text/printer's marks & underscoring at upper left reading: Agents for/ Jellycon (in larger indented font and followed by six small identical printer's marks)/ (thin blue line that is followed by six small solid circle printer's marks of descending size)/ Hillwattee Tea. Reverse is salesman's calling card advertising molasses. Two copies known used on May 28 and June 28, 1898.
LSB #13:	On Webb's P18 (Figures 19 & 20). Two lines of text at upper left reading: Use (indented versus second line)/ Crystal Beverages. (in thicker font). Reverse is salesman's calling card with lime juice and lemon squash ad. One copy recorded used on June 10, 1898.
LSB #14:	On Webb's P18 (Figure 21). Two lines of text at upper left reading: Empire (in elaborate font followed by three printer's marks all of which is underscored by a thin double line excepting the "E" in "Empire")/ (indented text) Best of All Brands. Reverse is salesman's calling card with advertisement for Empire brand goods. Two copies recorded used on June 16 and June 24, 1898.
LSB #15:	On Webb's P18 (Figure 22). Four lines of text at upper left reading: Try our (in elaborate font followed by four printer's marks)/ 5c. and 10c. Packages/ (indented lines in larger font) Whole Cinnamon,/ Whole Pickling Spice. Reverse is salesman's calling card advertising L.S. & B. and Empire coffees. Two copies known used on August 13 and 22, 1898.

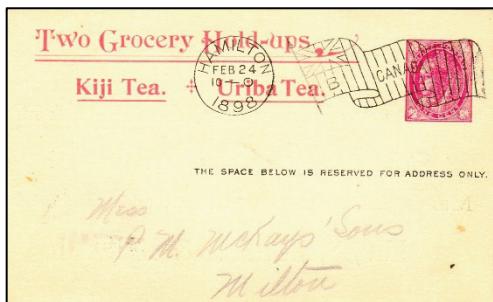


Figure 8: LSB Card #1, front view.



Figure 9: LSB Card #1, reverse view.

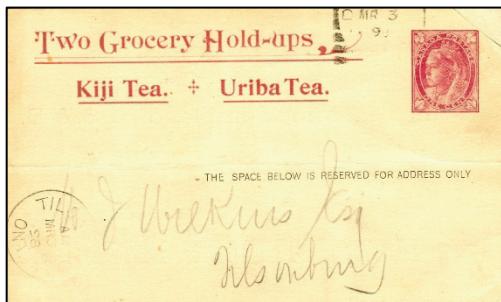


Figure 10: LSB Card #2.

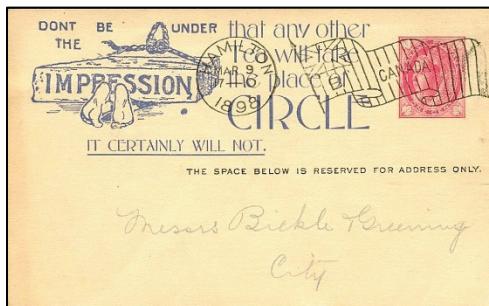


Figure 11: LSB Card #3.

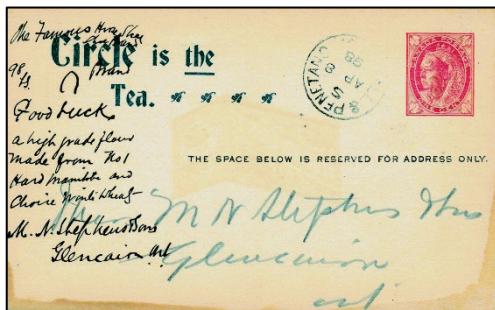


Figure 12: LSB Card #4.

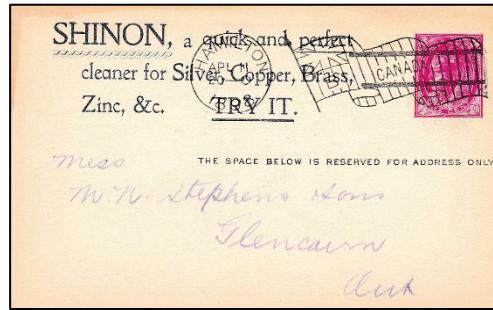


Figure 13: LSB Card #7.



Figure 14: LSB Card #8, front view.

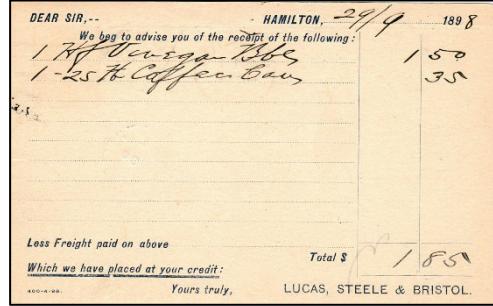


Figure 15: LSB Card #8, reverse view of a card example.

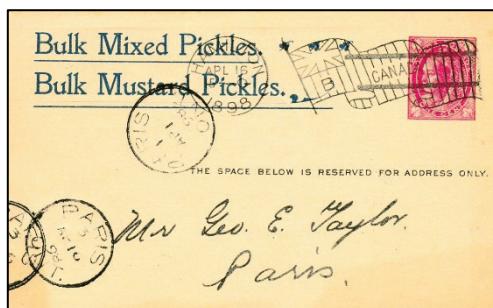


Figure 16: LSB Card #9.

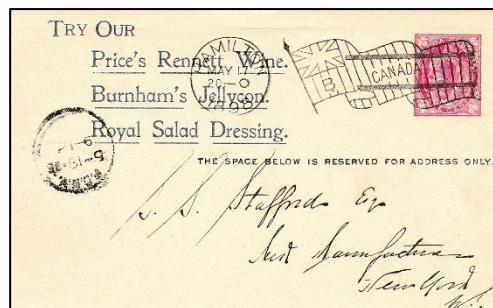


Figure 17: LSB Card #10.

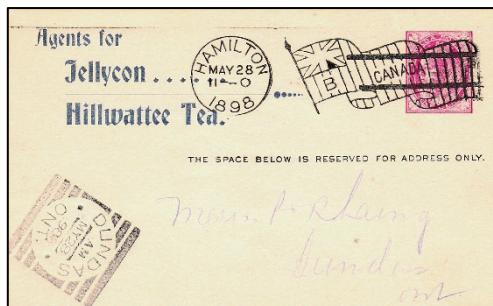


Figure 18: LSB Card #12.

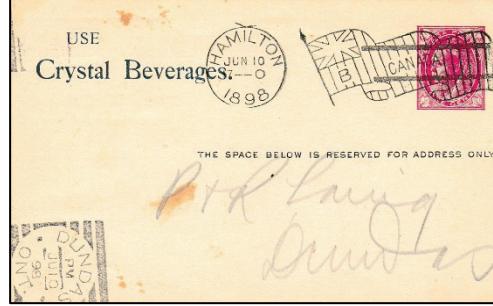


Figure 19: LSB Card #13, front view.

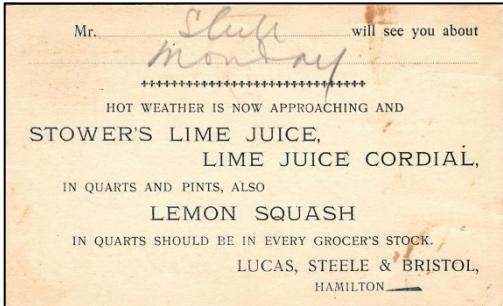


Figure 20: LSB Card #13, reverse view.



Figure 21: LSB Card #14.

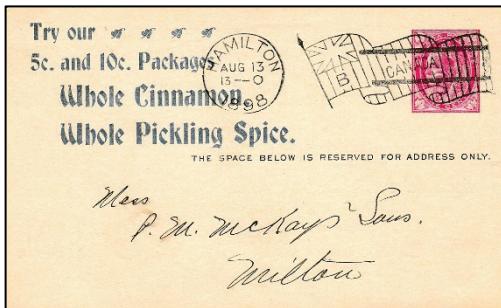


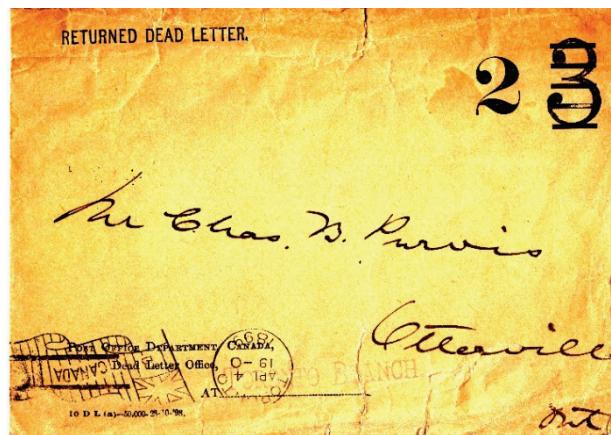
Figure 22: LSB Card #15.

References for Part 2.

- [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. *BNA 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. *BNA Topics (Official Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society Ltd.)* 76(1):17-27.
- [20] Ellis, Chris, Illustrated (some anyway) cards #21: Lucas, Steele and Bristol, Wholesale Grocers, Hamilton, Ontario, Part 1, *Postal Stationery Notes* (Newsletter of the British North America Philatelic Society - Postal Stationery Study Group) Vol. 31, No. 2, pp. 14-17 (2021).
- [21] Harrison, Horace (2000): *Canada's Business Postal Cards*. BNAPS Exhibit Series Publication No. 22.
- [22] Howes, Clifton (1911): *Canada, Its Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery*. The New England Stamp Co., Boston, Massachusetts.

Dead Letter Office envelope variety by Robert Lemire:

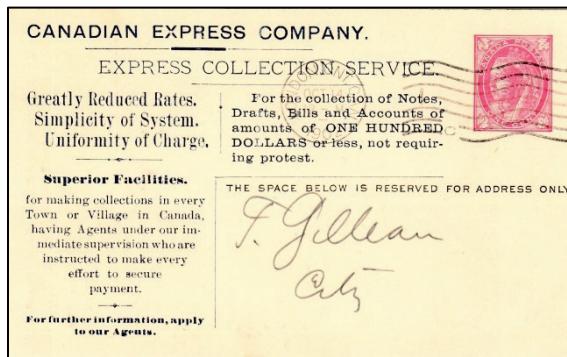
The latest edition of Webb's [1] has a listing of envelopes used by the Post Office to return "Dead Letters". There are many, and perhaps these could be categorized as government forms rather than postal stationery, as the "value" was an indication of a fee to be paid by the recipient rather than the paid postage. Nevertheless, PDEN115 is an envelope revalued from 3¢ to 2¢ (probably reflecting the decrease in domestic first class mail rate of January 1, 1899). The envelope at the right shows a different printed revaluation of the same envelope (10 D.L. (a)—50,000-28-10-'98.) illustrated on page 347 of Webb's. The 3¢ envelope not revalued has not yet been reported.



- [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.

A setting variety on Canadian Express Company Collection Service card CS6 from Bob Vogel

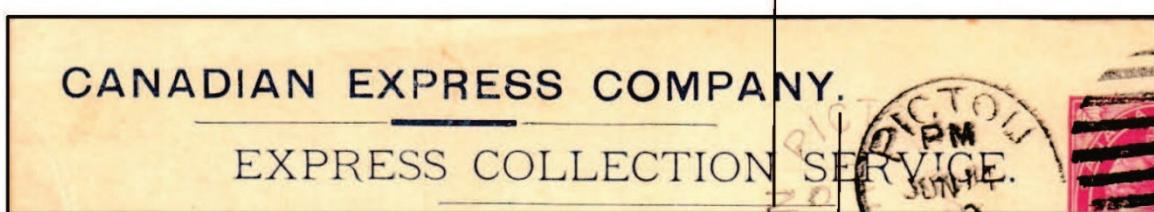
Bob Vogel has reported a setting variety, shown below, on a Canadian Express Company Collection Service card, Webb's CS6.



Webb's CS6



CS6 "N" under "A" blowup



CS6 "N" under "AN" blowup

Book Review by Mike Sagar

Over nearly a quarter of a century, Canada's major express companies produced a series of custom multi piece carbon paper forms, lovingly known to postal stationery collectors as flimsies. Our editor has produced a 65 page booklet that summarizes the research that has been done to date, listing the various printings to the publicly available records. This is an interesting sideline that all collectors can participate. Flimsies are plentiful and most have a catalogue value of under \$10 each.

The content is an amalgamation of Robert's recent columns in the PSSG-Notes, with updates. He walks a good line between an academic and a visual approach in this publication. Those who are only interested in finding out which items they have in their collection can take advantage of the many full colour pictures. Other collectors who are interested in the details of the print orders to try and understand what else may lie undiscovered will be rewarded. The book includes an 11 page checklist, with full descriptions of each item. Each item is assigned a roman numeral, making it easier for collectors and dealers to speak a similar language. When I received my copy, I was struck by how casual my approach to collecting flimsies has been. I will need to revisit and reorganize this corner of my collection.

The author is refreshingly up front about pointing out unknown aspects of cards, and there are undoubtedly discoveries for the patient collector with a sharp eye. While a small run of print copies has been printed, Robert hopes that it will encourage more discoveries, and that a later version will be more widely available from the BNAPS website. This is a project worthy of our support, and I hope to see an updated version before too long. Kudos!

Yes, it has been 40 years since the formation of the BNAPS Postal Stationery Study Group.

It has been 40 years since the formation (in September 1981, at BNAPEX 81 in Ottawa) of the BNAPS Postal Stationery Study Group (though Mark Arons did previously head an unofficial group with his "Postal Stationery Panorama" columns in *BNA Topics* from 1959 to 1963). Over the forty years, there have been more than 180 issues of our newsletter, *Postal Stationery Notes*.

New ERP for EN1a reported by Pierre Gauthier

Pierre Gauthier has reported a new ERP of August 4, 1865 for EN1a (scans shown below). This changes the ERP by over a month for this early envelope, but is still compatible with an October 31, 1864 envelope order to the American Bank Note Co. mentioned in Boggs [1]. The item was sold at the August 2021 Rasdale Auction.



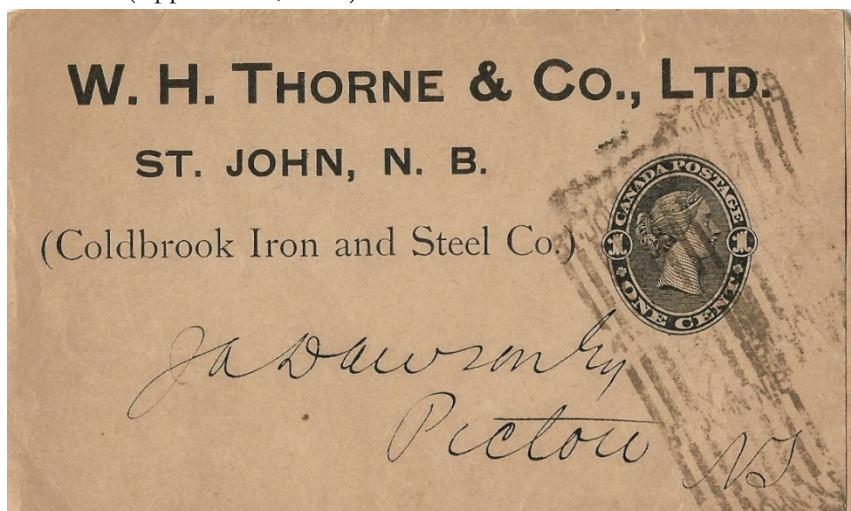
front (+ enlarged cancel)



back (+ enlarged backstamp)



- [1] Boggs, W. S., *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada*, Chambers Publishing Company, Kalamazoo, MI, 1942 (Appendix H, #107).



Another post band with a printed address by Earle Covert

Here is an illustration of another wrapper with a printed address—an addition to the examples shown in PSN Vol. 25, pp. 34-36, 46-49, Vol. 26, pp. 7-8, 18-19, 29, and Vol 27, p. 46., Vol. 29, p. 26.

A repeat request for information

In 1987, in PSN Vol. 6, pg. 5, John Aitken reported that there are two distinct setting varieties of the notice reading "PULL OPEN FOR POSTAL INSPECTION" / "TIRER POUR INSPECTION POSTALE" on the 3¢ Cameo Issue envelopes prepared by Enveloppe Internationale. Type A (with the vertical line of the "T" of "TIRER" directly below the left vertical line of the "U" of "PULL") is found on Webb's EN151, EN152, EN159, EN160 and EN163, and on the previous 2¢ 2nd Karsh Issue envelopes. Type B (with the vertical line of the "T" falls below the curved bottom part of the "U") is found on EN163 and EN 164, and on the later 3¢ Centennial Issue envelopes. The two lines of text type A are closer together than for text type B.

So far only envelope EN163 (and its revalued form EN211) has been found with both setting varieties. Can anyone find EN160 with setting Type B or EN164 with setting Type A?

**U
T**



Type A

**U
T**



Type B