EDITORS' NOTES

Our small group has lost to cancer a good friend in the person of Ernest Merrikin of Morrisburg. Ernie and I used to exchange huge boxes of metered covers from time to time. He wrote me last October giving his opinion on the cost of the Newsletter and sent along a few small towns, even though he had just been discharged from the hospital. Many will miss him.

Ernie's postage stamp collection was willed. I was asked if I wanted his five volumes of meters which I gratefully accepted. These multiplied into three large boxes, principally of cut squares and tapes, and his collection of small towns. I will eventually get through them and report what I find. It was a hobby collection.

The Editor and Associate Editor have had little time for meters of late and so this issue will not follow the usual format of including items which members have been so kind to send in. I am sure that it was so long ago that you forgot you sent anything. I have it! The catalog is on Type 4, even though I want to spend a bit more time on the Type 3 in the last issue. To fill the space I am including my personal write-up on Type 4 which I displayed at a philatelic show and received a bronze. It is a scarce meter and I think it is about complete, although I welcome anything you can add to our knowledge.
MEMBERSHIP

Delete
19 - Ernest Merrikin, deceased

Change of Address
7 - Clayton Rubec, to, 495 Athlone Ave., Ottawa, ON., K1Z 5M9
36 - Robert Alary, to, 7462 de la Deviniere, Anjou, QC., H1K 3S7

New Member
38 - Robert J. Thompson, Marketing Manager, Pitney Bowes,
150 Ferrand Dr., Don Mills, ON., M3C 3B5

UPDATE

The Nixdorf Point of Sale system is said to be an interim step in the solution of Canada Post corporations long term POS needs. The number in the lower left of the indicia is confirmed to be the retail postal outlet number. The equipment has the capability to rate up to $999.99, but no fractions. Franchise outlets are not authorized to accept bulk mailings. Did you notice the dating which is year-month-day, as is common in Europe. There are six outlets in the Toronto area at this time, I have three more to go. It costs the franchise 2 cents to run a label so they aren't responsive to a sample. The other point is the label has to be attached and mailed at the point of sale. You can't carry one away, at least you are not supposed to. An inventory is now starting below. Please add to it as something comes along. Use the specific lettering, including periods and comma's on the indicia.

N3000001 - HALIFAX N.S.
N3000008 - CALGARY ALTA.
N3000019 - SPECIMEN
N3000026 - LAWRENCE
N3000034 - NORTH VAN. B.C.
N3000048 - MILTON ONTARIO
N3000050 - MISSISSAUGA ONT
Below is another example where a .00 rate is used for the purpose of getting the correct date of mailing as required by the regulations.

Shown above is an essay or proof of a Francotyp postage meter for use in Canada. Note the date of September 23, 1957.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH
GUELPH • ONTARIO • CANADA

ROSS W. IRWIN
14 Tamarack Pl., Guelph, Ont.

Away back in 1973 when Royalty visited Canada I decided to obtain a unique philatelic item which is shown above. It bears the special cachet of the Royal Train on a metered cover. Unfortunately the strike is not good as I used folded paper as a filler instead of a piece of cardboard.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Indicia</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Basic type, Type 5 townmark, with METRE</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1.1</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Specimen (VOID)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Basic type, Townmark 28/18, with METRE NO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1</td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Type 5 townmark, with METRE NO.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Franco-Gellschaft, Berlin, Germany, was formed in 1921. The company produced the Franco "Multi-Valor" postage meter which used a credit card control system since the meter weighed 34 pounds and was almost too heavy to take to the post office for setting the amount of postage.

The Franco was a combination mail and parcel post mailing machine of omni denomination. The machine was capable of imprinting any amount of postage between 01¢ and $9.99. The machine used a bank of setting levers similar to old type cash registers. It also produced a gummed tape for parcel post and bulky envelopes.

The Franco "Multi-Valor" postage meter was manufactured under license in England from 1929 and was distributed through Universal Postal Frankers Ltd. Universale Postal Frankers had a cross licensing agreement with Pitney-Bowes Co. for the North American rights to this meter. Pitney-Bowes used Canada as a testing ground for the postage meter.

The Franco "Multi-Valor" postage meter was approved for use in Canada by the Post Office on April 1, 1932. The introduction of the meter was delayed due to the need to develop a bilingual die impression, the first postage meter to use the newly introduced indicia design guidelines.

The value numeral is 7 mm high. To accommodate the larger die hole as well as the bilingual wording it was necessary to enlarge the frank to 27 mm by 27 mm. The new die impression frank was approved September 12, 1932.

All impressions are red in colour. No slogans or advertisements were used with this meter.
Die proof of the Franco "Multi-Valor" on parcel post tape, plain paper, the word VOID was used to indicate a specimen impression. In this case it was used by the company in the meter testing program. The date is prior to official use.

The Franco "Multi-Valor" postage meter impressions are very scarce. The reason is only two companies tested the meter, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, and Lever Brothers, Toronto. The period of use was about three years. The Post Office suggested the meter be replaced on May 28, 1935 but it was not until early 1936 that the new Pitney-Bowes Model J mailing machine was available as a replacement.
The first commercial use of the Franco "Multi-Valor" postage meter was by the Canadian Bank of Commerce on September 14, 1933. Meter 1021 was used from September 1933 to June 1934. The townmark originally used was that from a Pitney-Bowes Model H postage meter with double circles 24 mm by 17 mm. The date mark is single line, month, day, year. The setting is 15 mm. Note the frank reads METRE 1021. The serial number is of thin numerals. The two maple leaves in the frank differ in design from later meter numbers and the CANADA tablet has sharp downward points.
FRANCO POSTAGE METER

Meter Number 1022

IF NOT CALLED FOR IN FIVE DAYS PLEASE RETURN TO
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
TORONTO 2, ONT.

THE DRUGGISTS CORP.
OF CANADA LIMITED,
35 BRITAIN ST.
TORONTO.

Meter 1022 was used by the Canadian Bank of Commerce from June 1934 to May 1935. The frank has been recut. It is 28 mm by 28 mm. The maple leaves are courser and the CANADA tablet is plainer in design. The words POSTES and POSTAGE are one millimeter longer than meter 1021. Note that the frank reads METRE NO. 1022.

The townmark circles are hand engraved and appear non-circular. The double circles are 28 mm by 28 mm. The setting is 13 mm.
FRANCO POSTAGE METER

Meter Number 1022

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED
TORONTO 8, CANADA

Meter 1022 was used by Lever Brothers, Toronto, from June 1936 to July 1936. The meter has been reconditioned and has been fitted with a Pitney-Bowes Model H postage meter townmark. Very few of these exist.
FRANCO POSTAGE METER

Meter Number 1023

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED
TORONTO 8, CANADA

Regent Pharmacy,
176 Locke St. S.,
Hamilton, Ont.

Meter 1023 was used by Lever Brothers, Toronto, from November 1934 to June 1935.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED
TORONTO 8, CANADA

A parcel post tape used on cover. Tape is on plain paper.
A parcel post tape used on cover. Tape is on Canada safety paper.

Meter 1023 reconditioned with a Pitney-Bowes Model n trademark. This is thought to be a Pitney-Bowes test cover.
Meter 1024 was used by the Canadian Bank of Commerce from September 1934 to February 1936 and by Lever Brothers from August 1936 to October 1936.

The Drug Trading Co. Ltd.,
6 Ontario St.,

Parcel post tape on CANADA safety paper as used on cover.
FRANCO POSTAGE METER

Meter Number 1025

PUGSLEY DINGMAN & CO. LIMITED
EASTERN AVE.
TORONTO 8, ONTARIO

MAY 536
ONTARIO

.02
METRE NO. 1025

Meter 1025 was used by the Canadian Bank of Commerce in May 1935 and by Lever Brothers from July 1935 to May 1936.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED
TORONTO 8, CANADA

NOV 21 35
ONTARIO

.03
METRE NO. 1025

Parcels post tape on CANADA safety paper as used on cover.
Meter 1023 illustrates the 3¢ denomination as used for the payment of first-class postal rate. Note the TORONTO cancellation. Metered mail was not intended to be faced and cancelled. This cover must have been mixed with the street box general mail collection.
M.ETPr !
■
-.r.:a. Ltd.,	5
C-12 Ontario St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Meter 1022 used to pay the domestic printed matter rate of 1¢. The addressograph plate indicates it was a mass mailing.

Meter 1025 used to pay the drop letter rate of 2¢ within the City of Toronto.
Meter 1021 on portion of a plain parcel post tape used by the Canadian Bank of Commerce to pay the rate for a drop letter weighing 8 oz. or a regular letter weighing 4 oz.

Meter 1024 on portion of a parcel post tape used to pay the parcel post rate.
EDITORS' NOTES

I want to thank the several members who write me giving news of new items and things in their collection. It will all appear in due course. We have managed to find enough material for another issue. What we are missing is solid information on new items. I am rather concentrating on the catalog and haven't taken a lot of time on the other things. As with most of you they just pile up.

We have a good start on the Nixdorf inventory. Note that I have rearranged the list of the Retail Post Offices (RPO's) and have included the outlet number as well. Before our next issue in September please send me details on anything not in our list and any additions and corrections to the existing list.

The townmark should be listed exactly as on the label. You will note that there is quite a variety although there are signs of some form of uniformity developing. These accounting systems are going in quite quickly so we will have a chore in keeping up with them.

In asking for free samples, remember that each label costs the outlet owner 2 cents. Another thing, I understand that part of the opening drill each morning is for the outlet to produce a SPECIMEN label to ensure the system is working. It is usually tossed in the waste basket so ask for one. These are not scarce as they are generated daily.

As we compile our catalogue, please send the Editor a photocopy of any items not listed which you feel should be.
## INVENTORY OF NIXDORF R.P.O. REGISTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R.P.O. No</th>
<th>Register SERIAL</th>
<th>Townmark</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0327220</td>
<td>3000000 OTTAWA ONTARIO</td>
<td>Rideau Pharmacy, 390 Ride</td>
<td>0231304 3000062 LAPERLIE P.Q.</td>
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<tr>
<td>0047511</td>
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<td>Calgary</td>
<td>3000068 WHITEHORSE_YK</td>
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<td>0999999</td>
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<td>Backers, 1225 Wonderland</td>
<td>0210838 3000072 POINTE CLAIRE PQ</td>
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<td>Ottawa, Canada Post</td>
<td>Finch-Midland Plaza, Drug</td>
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<td>COLE HARBOUR NS</td>
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<td>PLACE CONCORDE</td>
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<td>3000034 MOUNTAIN HM</td>
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<td>3000049 MISSISSAUGA ONT</td>
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</tr>
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<td>0360570</td>
<td>3000051 DARTMOUTH N.S.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0231124</td>
<td>3000053 MONTREAL,QUEBEC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reciprocal advertising**

Link-Belt Ltd., Canada advertises the New York World's Fair in 1939

An unidentified New York meter carries as an advertisement the logo of the Centennial of Canada in 1967
Rick Stambaugh sent these postage due tapes. The Type 11 has been seen but is not common. The Type 20 is new to me with the thin form of vertical postage due. It is dated 1981, the other 1975.

Illustrated here is a Type 12.3.8, Commercial Controls without a townmark. Note that it was used by the Federal government.

I. M. S.

This is a very poorly inked example of 7.2 from QUEBEC, QUEBEC. It is not listed in Irwin and is a very early example of bilingual dating "-5 I 38". Meter number appears to be 82525.

A Senate counting head with a special slogan not listed in the feature article of this Newsletter. It was for the Inter-Parliamentary Conference held in Ottawa, 2-7 Sep. 1985. These slogans are quite scarce because they are only used for a month.
Canada Post is installing postage meters at each wicket in major offices. For example, Guelph post office had one postage meter available for parcels from about 1953. About June 15 each of the four wicket clerks were given their own postage meter. An example of one is shown below.

Another recent item in my mail from Guelph shows that the year did not print. I am uncertain whether the """" is part of the month wheel but it looks like it. Just another novelty item.

The Easter Seal Society
250 Ferrand Drive, Suite 200
Don Mills, Ontario M3C 3P2

When I enthusiastically began the listing of the Type 1 meters I had no idea of the size of this job. If it is to be completed in a reasonably time some changes have to be made. I now outline the amended plan.

Column 3 is retained but since color is an operator choice it changes in the course of meter use. Only one color will be listed and a separate line will not be used to indicate other colors that may have been used.

The license number is important, as is the city. After doing the first 100 I now see that for some reason the Province seems to change. I rather suspect that this is due to the fact the die was interchangeable with other meters in use at the same time and I expect the "CITY/PROV" die was used interchangeably. I will note what is first seen, but not subsequent differences under the same license number.

Regarding the user, it is the best information available but should not be relied upon too much. For example, Prudential Trust is the actual meter owner for meters I have listed as Tech Hughes which is the corner card.

Our list will still be long as many of these meters were reissued over the 20 year period. The next 50 numbers follow.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERL</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>C LIC</th>
<th>TYP CITY</th>
<th>PROV USER</th>
<th>EARLIEST</th>
<th>LATEST</th>
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<td>2</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>1 1.2 WINDSOR WALKERVILLE ONT. Ford</td>
<td>JUN26/T/1927</td>
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<tr>
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<td>R</td>
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<td>DEC1/T/1931 APR15/T/1935</td>
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<td>84 1.2 TORONTO ONT. BEADMORE F. ?</td>
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<td>8 1.2 LONDON ONT. GM ACCEPT</td>
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<td>R</td>
<td>1 1.2 REGINA SASK. SASK WHEAT POOL</td>
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<td>18 1.2 TORONTO F. TRADERS Finance</td>
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<td>MAR18/1934</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>10 1.2 WINNIPEG F HBC</td>
<td>T/SEP27/1931</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4069</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>6 1.2 WINNIPEG F HBC</td>
<td>OCT10/T/1931 AUG9/T/1935</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4070</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0 1.3 FORT ERIE NORTH F. M.E.CAMM</td>
<td>BLANK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4070</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>6 1.2 MONTREAL F. ?</td>
<td>BLANK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4071</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>17 1.2 TORONTO ONT. ?</td>
<td>BLANK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4071</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>253 1.2 TORONTO ONT. CROWN LIFE</td>
<td>MAR6/1935</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4071</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>3 1.2 NO TH B. GOODYEAR</td>
<td>BLANK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4071</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>3 1.2 NO TH B. GOODYEAR</td>
<td>BLANK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4071</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>1 1.2 TORONTO ONT. GROLIER SOC</td>
<td>BLANK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4072</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>5 1.2 HAMILTON F. IMPERIAL OIL</td>
<td>JUL21/1931 JUN3/1936</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4072</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>5 1.2 HAMILTON F. IMPERIAL OIL</td>
<td>MAR3/1933 MAY31/1937</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4072</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>12 1.2 TORONTO F. ?</td>
<td>MAY22/T/1926</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4073</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>0 1.3 WINNIPEG MAN. J.H. ASHDOWN</td>
<td>T/AUG23/1935 T/DEC18/1936</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4074</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>11 1.2 TORONTO ONT. CITY OF TORONTO F. T. HUGHES</td>
<td>OCT28/1935</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4074</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>316 1.2 TORONTO F. T. HUGHES</td>
<td>FEB21/1936</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4075</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>316 1.2 TORONTO F. SIKLON LTD</td>
<td>APR20/T/1927 DEC3/T/1930</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4076</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>6 1.2 WINNIPEG MAN. HBC</td>
<td>DEC24/T/1930 MAR2/T/1931</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The official imprint of "Metered Mail," as authorized by the Post Office Department, is the indicia shown above. The Post Office Department requires that this indicia be printed by means of approved devices having recording mechanisms set by the Postmaster and which automatically lock when impressions paid for are exhausted.

The Postage Meter

Description

Postage Meters are devices approved by the Post Office Department for the printing and recording of postage. Such devices cannot be sold outright, but are leased by the manufacturer to the mailer. The manufacturer or distributor of such devices must assume full responsibility for the location, maintenance, inspection and proper operation of all such devices placed in service. A license must be secured from the Post Office Department for the use of such devices by the mailer. The indicia must show the mailer's license number and the register number of the meter used. Postage Meters can be secured for any denominations of postage. The Postage Meter is a detachable unit operating on either Pitney-Bowes Model "A", "B" or "F" mailing machines.

Description

The Model "A" adaptable to Postage Meters for "Metered Mail" as well as special counting and printing attachments. Electrically driven—semi-automatic feed—imprints and seals letters at the rate of 250-300 per minute.

Occupies floor space 38" x 42". A steel cabinet is furnished for the storage of Postage Meters and supplies. Prints envelopes as large as 12" x 14" and 3/8" thick. Will seal envelopes as high as 5 1/2".

Pitney-Bowes Model "A" machines are built of the same workmanship and material as the "Universal" Postmarking and Cancelling machines, which have stood the heavy duty work of the Post Offices of Canada and many foreign countries and manufactured by this company for the past twenty years. The Model "A" is a high speed machine, quiet running, smooth and easy to operate.
Model "B"

Pitney-Bowes Mailing Machine

Description
The Model "B" adaptable to Postage Meters of any denominations of postage and printing attachments. Automatically feeds, separates, seals, prints and stacks in one operation.

Speed—150 pieces of mail per minute.
Floor space—with shelf raised 16" x 40". (With shelf lowered 16" x 21").
Power—1/8 H.P. motor, horizontal belt drive.
Adaptable to commercial envelopes of a maximum of 12" long and 1/4" thick, and flaps not over 21/2" deep.
Letter tray—161/2" long.
This model represents the highest skill in mechanical design, workmanship and material. It is simple in operation, requires no intricate adjustments, no skilled operator and is always ready for work by simply turning on the electric switch.

Model "F"

Pitney-Bowes Mailing Machine

Description
The Model "F" adaptable to Postage Meters for "Metered Mail" and special counting and printing attachments. Electrically driven—automatic feed—imprints and seals letters simultaneously at the rate of 125 per minute. Occupies counter or desk space 34" x 16", or may be conveniently used on a Pitney-Bowes Ideal Mail Table or special steel cabinet.

Handles all standard sizes of commercial envelopes.

The Model "F" Pitney-Bowes Mailing Machine represents the greatest achievement of its kind in the mailing machine field. It offers an automatic machine at a low price which imprints and seals in one operation, without sacrificing quality, workmanship or material.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO CANCELLING MACHINE

Ross W. Irwin

The Public Accounts of Ontario give the annual expenditures by the legislative post office. It appears that about January 1, 1917, the post office acquired an electric Universal Stamping machine for cancelling and dating mail. The rent for the machine was $76.39 but this only represented a six month period. The annual rent was $150 a year.

An illustration of the cancel is shown below. The date mark is identical to that used in the Model M postage meter. This cancelling machine was used to at least 1950, and possibly later.

During the 1926-27 fiscal year there is an expenditure to the Postage Meter Co. A machine is purchased for $1498.20, which I assume to be a Model A mailing machine. Rental for the Model M postage meter(s) was $431.10. In that year total postage, including stamps, amounted to $44,007.95. The Ontario government in this period had Model M postage meters for the 1, 2, 3, 5, and 12 cent rates.

In the 1929-30 fiscal year there is an expenditure of $403.75 for a National Cash Register register. I have not traced the expenses beyond this point.

MCGORE-COULTER LIMITED
DISPENSING CHEMISTS
83 DANFORTH AVE. HARG. 8765
TORONTO

23-8
MODEL 6
Pitney-Bowes Cancelling, Postmarking and Imprinting Machine

DESCRIPTION: Pitney-Bowes, Model N, hand-operated cancelling, postmarking and imprinting machine is built to Post Office Department specifications. Ideal for use in Third and Fourth Class Post Offices, where high-speed power cancelling machines are not required.

Also, applicable for commercial use for counting and for printing on Inventory Cards, Stock Reports, Seed Packets, Containers for Medical Preparations and back-stamping envelopes containing mail, telegrams, etc.
The auxiliary printing attachment shown above is the same as the province of Ontario cancelling machine. Note that this attachment was also used for other purposes. Has anyone got a different indicia?

Bulk mail indicia but showing both the fractional rate as well as the date omitted.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Indicia</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>JUL 22'31</td>
<td>Basic type, townmark double circle 24/17, province in full, date MDY, setting 27.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.1</td>
<td>FEB 20'34</td>
<td>Townmark with broken inner circle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.2</td>
<td>RET 2409 8 FEB 39</td>
<td>RETURN POSTAGE / PREPAID as townmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.3</td>
<td>NOV 28'30</td>
<td>Province abbreviated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.4</td>
<td>WARNS OR DE</td>
<td>Date blank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.5</td>
<td>JUL 3'33</td>
<td>Error: 1 CENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.6</td>
<td>JUN 15'44</td>
<td>Value is 4.5 mm high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CMSG METER CATALOG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Indicia</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1.7</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Large and small letters in townmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.8</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>No townmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.9</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Datemark: day omitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.10</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Date: - - Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.11</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Recut serial number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.12</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Inverted RETURN POSTAGE / PREPAID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.13</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Specimen meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Indicia</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Basic type, townmark double circle 24/17, province in full, date MDY, setting 26, indicia 22 x 22, CENTS under value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.1</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>RETURN POSTAGE / PREPAID as townmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.2</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Townmark with broken inner circle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.3</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Date blank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.4</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Widely spaced serial number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.5</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Error: 4 CENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.6</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Value is 4.5 mm high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Indicia</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.7</td>
<td>P.O.W. MAR2-'45</td>
<td>Townmark: P.O.W. (no) / - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.8</td>
<td>Planters &amp; CHOCOLATE CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONTARIO</td>
<td>No townmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.9</td>
<td>MONTREAL QUEBEC 36</td>
<td>Datemark: year only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.10</td>
<td>WINDSOR ONTARIO JAN 36</td>
<td>Date: M - Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Large and small letters in townmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.12</td>
<td></td>
<td>Error: 1 CENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.13</td>
<td>TORONTO ONTARIO JUL20'37</td>
<td>SPECIMEN meter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A scarce advertisement of the Imperial Conference of 1932 for which a set of postage stamps was printed to commemorate the event.
**ADDITIONS TO THE CANADA TOWN LIST**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALTA BERWYN</th>
<th>ONT MERLIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KANANASKIS VILLAGE</td>
<td>MILFORD BAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORRIN</td>
<td>MURILLO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NEPEAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OMEMEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC DEASE LAKE</td>
<td>OXFORD MILLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GABRIOLA</td>
<td>PALGRAVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PERKINSFIELD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFLD PORT SAUNDERS</td>
<td>ST BERNARDIN #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ST CHARLES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWT FORT LAIRD</td>
<td>ST EUGENE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SEELEY'S BAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONT AMELIASBURG</td>
<td>SELKIRK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BATTERSEA</td>
<td>SHAKESPEARE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELMONT</td>
<td>SHARON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BERWICK</td>
<td>SHANNONVILLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRUNNER</td>
<td>Varna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUNTRROON</td>
<td>VICTORIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARETT</td>
<td>HARBOUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P FORT MCNICOLL</td>
<td>PQ ANJOU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOLLAND CENTRE</td>
<td>FORT GEORGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JACKSONS POINT</td>
<td>ST ELIE D ORFORD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEMBLE</td>
<td>ST E GENEVIEVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONDESBOROUGH</td>
<td>VAUCLUSE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Correct spelling is listed. Actual spelling on print is ST BERNADINE.

**CORRECTION TO THE CANADA TOWN LIST**

In CMSG Newsletter 21, change Koujuaq PQ to KUUJJUAQ

Please report any new U.S. and Canada towns to:

Alan Draves, P.O. Box 2009, Cridersville OH 45806.

Please include the EXACT spelling of town as shown in the town circle, and meter number (if legible) in all reports.

The Canada Town List is available from Alan Draves, P.O. Box 2009, Cridersville OH 45806. The price is $1.00 U.S. or $1.25 Canadian, postpaid.
No. 24.          FALL 1989
Editor: Ross W. Irwin, PO Box 1263, Guelph, ON., N1H 6N6
Assoc. Editor: Dave Cooper, Box 2372, Thunder Bay "P", ON, P7B 5E9

EDITORS' NOTES

The Editor has had a quiet summer and is finally weeding his accumulation, filling blue boxes with Type 11 and other similar stuff that no one will ever need and which takes a lot of space. Having said that, there isn't much left to write about.

Dave Cooper visited with me on his way to the east coast, leaving a trail of Nixdorf cancels. Wild Whitehouse and Dave seem to have this market cornered. The RPO’s are getting rather particular and it is progressively more difficult to get them to run a label.

The CMSG meter catalog in the Summer issue included items 5.1.11 and 6.1.2 which were on dark brown paper. These came out black. In this issue we include an extra page with somewhat better copies which we ask you to trim and paste over the black items. Similarly for the item at the bottom of 23-10. Scarce items are often found in poor quality, we do the best we can.

*****

Regulations state that metered mail must carry the date of posting. If delayed, another impression with .00 value and the new date is frequently added, or on small mailings the new date is often changed by hand.

An amusing item I found in the postal archives at the National Archives of Canada was a memo to the Deputy Post Master General regarding a diligent secretary who was aware of the above regulation but had managed to meter the wrong rate on the mail. She just penned in the new rate and mailed the letters. Such action was the subject of a lengthy memo, censure and recovery of postage.

*****

24.1
The cover shown below is interesting. The Toronto-Dominion Bank apparently thought that the contents met the bulk mailing rate and applied 0.325 cents to the face of the envelope using a Hasler postage meter. The same day it was noticed that this was insufficient postage and an additional 0.055 cents was applied to the back of the cover using a Pitney Bowes postage meter. What is interesting is the proper use of the 0.055 cent rate. I had not seen one before.

A postage meter from our French islands in the Gulf of St Lawrence - Saint Pierre and Miquelon. There are several meters on the island.

The editor hasn't time to do catalogue pages for type 7, 8 and 9 so is including 10 in this issue. Will do one of the others next. Are there other subtypes for 10?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Indicia</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>![Indicia Image]</td>
<td>Basic type, Coin-O-Post. Meter 101, values used are 1 to 23 cents, size 25 x 56, MDY, circle 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24.3
EXCISE TAX METERS
Ross W. Irwin

INTRODUCTION

The Canadian government required additional revenue to finance World War I and passed the Special War Revenue Act (5 Geo. V. c.8) to pay for it. The bill received Royal Assent April 8, 1915.

The Act provided among many other items for the imposition of a special tax of 2c on each cheque, promissary note, bill of exchange, or receipt for money. Special war tax stamps were issued for this purpose.

The Special War Revenue Act was amended (21-22 Geo. V. c.44 and 54) in June and July, 1931, providing that money documents less than $10, and finally $5, were exempt from tax. The budget of April 1, 1932, increased the tax from 2c to 3c.

Section 44 of the Act reads in part - "No person shall issue a cheque ... unless there is affixed thereto an adhesive excise or postage stamp of the value hereinafter specified, or unless there is impressed thereon by means of a die an excise stamp of the value of: three cents, if the amount of the cheque ... does not exceed $100; six cents if the amount exceeds $100.

The budget of March 31, 1933, wiped out the $5.00 exemption from tax when the Act was amended (23-24 Geo. V. c.50) effective May 1, 1933.

The Special War Revenue Act of 1915 was renamed the Excise Act in 1947. The Excise Tax Act was amended (1-2 Eliz. II. c.35) and the stamp program was repealed, effective May 14, 1953.

INTRODUCTION OF POSTAGE METERS

Postage meter use in Canada was less than 10 years old when the Pitney-Bowes Company saw an opportunity to enlarge sales by using postage meters for impressing the required die on cheques. The first machine for imprinting excise to cheques was placed in 1932. The meter was set by the local collector of customs and excise.

Advantages listed by the company included the saving of time as cheques could be stamped singly, or in sheets. The accounting for stamps was simpler and more reliable. The register showed the number of cheques or drafts stamped daily. It was an improvement over handing a large quantity of excise tax stamps. The impression was printed directly on the document.

In 1948 the company asked permission to use a single meter for both postage and excise use. They recognized they would lose 40% but thought this would be regained through the additional use of
postage meters in smaller companies. Previously two meters were
required. The company offered a 30% discount on the rental of a
second machine, whether excise or for postage. The government
approved the dual use of postage meters in 1949.

Up to 1940 about 150 tax registers were in use. On January 1,
1949, there were 773 excise tax meters in use. The use increased to
813 by July 28 of the same year. Pitney Bowes deplored the loss of
income from 800 excise tax meters when the tax program ended in
1953.

EXCISE TAX METERS

The first Excise Tax meter was a Pitney Bowes Model H machine
and could be purchased as a single rate or double rate meter. The
Model HE meter was an electrically operated machine. The meter
could be set for 33,330 impressions. It counted in units of three
cents and locked out when the decending register reached 100. The
difference between the excise meter and a postage meter was the tray
for feeding sheets of cheques. The He model printed the indicia on
individual cheques, or in sheets, or in continuous form. Signature
plates could also be used with this register as a signing machine.
The machine was declared obsolete in 1948 but was still used.
Single value excise meters used the serial block 45000 and double
value (3 and 6c) used 49000 serial block.

The original tax register indicia was adapted from the postage
meter indicia. It was in two parts. The company name (townmark)
and the excise rate (frank). The townmark is a double circle 24/17
mm bearing the company name. There are usually one or more dingbats
at the base of the circles. The datemark is the same as used with
the Model H postage meter, month-day-year. The setting is 26 mm.
Most indicia are in red, although blue is also found.

The rate mark is 22 mm square with imitation perforations.
Within are the words CANADA/EXCISE ACCISE/TAX PAID/METER xxxxx/CENTS
3 CENTS. The value is 5.5 mm high.

About 1940 the company name circle was deleted. In its place
the company excise tax serial number was printed in 1.5 mm numbers
above or below the rate frame. A few bore the name of the company
in this location.

About 1947 the Model HX and HT postage meter was modified for
excise tax use. These meters printed two values. The indicia does
not have a company name circle and the words TAX PAID and METER are
larger. The value is -.03 or .06.

Pitney Bowes introduced the Model RTT excise tax meter for use
on their Model R6CX tax machine. Registration was in dollars and
cents, not units. The maximum setting was $9,999.00 and it locked
out at $1.00. Denomination limits were 3 and 6c. It had an
operation counter. The serial block assigned to this tax register
was from 149000.
The Model "H" Excise equipment prints the excise tax stamp on any form of cheque or draft.

The machine is designed to handle the imprinting of cheques and drafts singly or in sheets.

The meter may be set for 33,330 impressions or less, at one time, and may be used in 3c or 6c denominations, selectable by dial. Registers in the meter show the credit balance on hand, and cumulative total of impressions used.

Sheets of cheques are fed through the machine automatically. By simply turning the operator handle, the stamp is printed and the form moved into position for the next impression.

Signature plates are obtainable which can be quickly installed or removed from the machine. These plates make possible the signing and stamping of cheques in one operation. The signature plates can only be used, however, when cheques are fed to the machine singly.

The meter may be locked when not in use.

Dimensions of machine with meter—12½" x 9½" x 12½" high.
PB’s “metered” tax-stamping equipment adapts the postage meter principle to the payment and collection of stamp taxes and fees on a variety of documents and commodities, cutting costs for taxpayers and governments alike.

Machines like those pictured here print stamps of any value, in many currencies, as and when needed, either directly upon the taxable document or article, or on special gummed tape for affixing thereto.

The uniquely protected and controlled metered tax stamp has special advantages over the ordinary revenue stamp, including savings in time and labor; mechanical tax auditing and control; protection against re-use, counterfeiting and other frauds; and savings in the cost of the stamps themselves.

MODEL 4102 Semi-Automatic
Model for the Larger Office

Electrically operated, but hand fed this model, like the 6803, records payments directly in the employees pass book. These machines are widely used to record U.I.C. contributions.

MODEL 6803 Hand Operated
Insurance Meter Machine

This low cost hand operated unit prints the combined contribution of the employer and employee for any period from one week to one month. Operates on the postage meter principle.
The Model DM postage meter was modified for use as a tax register for small businesses. The tax program ended before many were placed in service. Estimated use of this tax meter is 50. The serial block assigned to this tax register was from 249000.

TAX-STAMPING AND MAILING
A NEW DUAL FEATURE IN CANADA

NEW DUAL FEATURE
GREATLY INCREASES VALUE OF THE DM

A recent change in government regulations permits the use of postage meters in stamping both cheques and mail. The postage meter stamp is also acceptable as evidence of payment of the excise stamp tax on money orders, drafts and travellers cheques.

ADDED CONVENIENCE

Now the DM is not only a postal blessing but is also a tax nuisance eliminator—removing entirely the need for either postage or excise stamps.

Cheques may be meter stamped on the face or back.

Saves time—Prevents shedding—Permits even stacking of cheques—Gives neater and more business-like appearance.
EXCISE TAX REGISTER IMPRESSION

TEMPORARY CATALOGUE, PLEASE ADD INFORMATION

Type A  Company name circle 25/17; setting 26; overall 72; rate frame 22 x 22 mm.
CANADA at top over two lines. Below, EXCISE ACCISE.
Value 6 mm with CENTS on each side. TAX PAID below.
METER and serial number.

a - 1 dingbat
b - 2 dingbats
c - 3 dingbats (49001)
d - city in company name circle (49040)
e - SPECIMEN, with 3 dingbats, value 0, METER 00000

The G.H. Robinson Co. Ltd.
James So. Hamilton

Excise Tax Meter used in 1948 for the payment of postage
Type B  As Type A but excise serial number indicia

- no company circle, number above rate frame
- company name circle, excise number, 2 dingbats in it
- no company circle, number below rate frame
- excise number 1.5 mm high
- date mark but no company name circle (49808)

Type C  Rate frame 22 x 22, fake perforation outline. CANADA above two lines with EXCISE ACCISE below. Value .03 or .06 in centre. TAX PAID below and METER with serial number.

- no townmark

Type D  Rate frame 20 x 22 mm. Fake perforations. CANADA above two lines with EXCISE-ACCISE below. CENT/TAX (VALUE)CENTS/Paid, with PB METER and serial number below.

- serial, closed 4
- serial, open 4
Type E Rate frame 20 x 17 mm. CANADA above EXCISE/ACCISE. The value is 4 mm high to the left and CENT to left of value. Below, two wavy lines with TAX PAID between. The serial PB and number.
a - 249000 series

David Cooper mailed a letter from Ottawa to his office in Thunder Bay. Note that the postoffice personnel did not recognize the new label, and that they were observant enough to catch it. A local post office employee tells me that notices of new items go to the supervisors but are never shown to employees. They don't know what to look for. This is such an example.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R.P.O. No</th>
<th>SERIAL</th>
<th>TOWNMARK LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0379127</td>
<td>0360899</td>
<td>Rideau Pharmacy, 390 Rideau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>048729</td>
<td>0361002</td>
<td>Calgary Beowers, 1225 Wonderland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0592072</td>
<td>0361003</td>
<td>Ottawa Canada Post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0592072</td>
<td>0361266</td>
<td>Tender Thought, North Par</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0592072</td>
<td>0361283</td>
<td>North Vancouver Dartmouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0592072</td>
<td>0361306</td>
<td>Calgary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0592072</td>
<td>0361329</td>
<td>City Centre, 380 Welling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0592072</td>
<td>0361352</td>
<td>Quickie, Herongate Mall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0592072</td>
<td>0361375</td>
<td>Airport at Richmond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0592072</td>
<td>0361398</td>
<td>Thorncliffe Market Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0592072</td>
<td>0361421</td>
<td>Meadowvale Town Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0592072</td>
<td>0361444</td>
<td>Finch-Midland Plaza, Drug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0592072</td>
<td>0361467</td>
<td>Gloucester Centre, Smoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0592072</td>
<td>0361490</td>
<td>Rexdale Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0592072</td>
<td>0361513</td>
<td>University Heights</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

City, 375 Des Epinette Guy Lecavalier, 400 Blvd Gatineau Plaza, 381 Malton error |

Place Cartier, 425 St Jos |

Royal Oak, Victoria |

Saanichon
Optical illusion — circles are the same diameter.

A Newfie rushing the year!

Remembering a failure!

PE Model 5740 Mini meter.
The Pitney-Bowes Company developed a combination self-service, coin operated postage meter and letter box for use in post office lobbies and railway stations.

The initial use for this machine was at Stamford, Conn. post office from October 14, 1936, to October 11, 1937. (Serial number 100). Following this test the machine was rebuilt with the intention of placing the new model in Canada for test. Approvals were late for this use so the new model, Serial number 101, was placed at the Stamford, Conn. post office from December 20, 1937, to August 25, 1938. The machine was then cleaned up and sent to Canada the following month.

The Canadian Post Office Department approved the COIN-O-POST LETTER BOX as a lobby vending machine on December 2, 1937. This machine was called a MAILOMATIC in the United States. The postage meter on the machine was a Pitney-Bowes Model J. which had been approved in January 1936.

The Post Office wished to have a different indicia for this new machine. A revised indicia design (Irwin, Type 10), was submitted for approval March 23, 1938. It was approved June 22, 1938.

The Serial 101 machine had four coin slots for 1¢, 5¢, 10¢ and 25¢ coins. The maximum amount that could be deposited was 60¢. After the exact change was deposited, a dial was set to the correct postage denomination. The meter printed all values of postage from 1¢ to 33¢.

The letter was then pushed, face up, in the slot. It was automatically drawn in, printed with the date, denomination and cancelled, and then dropped into the Canada Post Office built in collection box below. It accepted large size envelopes up to 12 inches by 6 inches, and 3/8 inches thick.

Ross W. Irwin

Metered Mail

The COIN-O-POST LETTER BOX was tested at Stamford, with the new indicia, prior to being shipped to Canada. Test covers bearing the date August 29, 1938 exist.

The machine was placed in the lobby of the Adelaide Street Post Office in Toronto. The first day of use was September 21, 1938. There were about 300 covers mailed the first day, most of them of a philatelic or advertising nature. For example, 13 covers were mailed to Walter H. Bowes, president, Pitney-Bowes Co. in Stamford, all of these have a number typed on the envelope flap.

An employee of the company was in constant attendance during the course of the test to maintain the machine and advise people on its use. It was noted "it would be less expensive to have midgets live in the machine casement and lick postage stamps and stick them on a letter." The machine really did not have too much utility inside a post office lobby. It was also noted that few women operated the machine, mostly men and boys. Although, one secretary was reported to have mailed 147 pieces of mail in five minutes.

By October 15, 1938, the COIN-O-POST LETTER BOX was used by 30 to 40 people per day. It was taken out of service November 10, 1938. During this experimental use there were 949,593 Type 10 postage meter impressions made with this machine. The only examples extant, save for one dated November 1, are first day covers.

The war stopped the manufacture and development of this type of postage meter machine. It was a costly machine and the number of orders for it were small.

The indicia is of the Crown design similar to Irwin Type 9 except there are small maple leaves in the upper and lower left corners and the frank is narrower with a decoration at the base. All impressions are in red. There are no slogans nor adhesive parcel post labels or tapes.
EDITORS' NOTES

This issue is being prepared early (November 4), and very soon after the last one, so I can have it out of the way before the holiday season and probably an increase in postage. The meter area is rather quiet although I must confess I haven't really enquired about anything that may be new.

The NIXDORF area has settled down but there is still a continued increase in their use. I guess we will have to wait until the new postal code book comes out to see what happened this past year. It will be interesting. I did not include anything on them in this issue but will make up a new list for the Spring 1990 issue.

The last issue contained my article on Excise Meters (1932 - 1953). Much of the material will be used in Ed. Zaluski's several volume set on revenue issues of Canada. I decided to write up, and include in this issue, the Unemployment Insurance Meters. UIC examples are very hard to find for a collection so if you see any I advise buying it.

***************

CANADIAN POSTAGE METERS & MACHINES CO., LTD.  TORONTO 2, ONTARIO
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE METERS
Ross W. Irwin

Legislation

The Employment and Social Insurance Act of 1935 was declared ultra vires by the Privy Council. Consequently the British North American Act was amended to include unemployment insurance as a federal responsibility. A new act was drafted and introduced. The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, came into effect July 1, 1941, to provide temporary financial assistance to those who became unemployed, and were available for work. A commissioner was appointed to administer the Act. The Act was amended effective October 2, 1955, with extended coverage.

Insured employees were issued insurance books which were renewed annually. The books were used to record contributions. Contributions were collected through the sale of special stamps to employers who recorded the contribution by putting a stamp in the employees book covering the appropriate dates. The class of stamp depended on the employees rate of earnings.

The denominations of the special stamps was the sum of the employee and employer contribution based on the employees weekly earnings. Stamp denominations available in 1941 were: - 27, 33, 40, 43, 46, 51, 57 and 63 cents.

Regulations

Provision was made under the regulations for the use of metering devices. Control of the meters was vested in the Post Office Department. The design on the impression was to be approved by the Commission. The meters were set by the Post Office upon prepayment of insurance. The meter recorded in the employees book in the exact opposite manner than if stamps were used. That is, the first employer of the week used space 3, the second space 2 and the third space 1. Each space was to show the number of the meter and the period covered by the contributions and the value of the impression. The Commission kept a record of the location of each meter.

The Regulations for 1965 state the impression was to show:
1) the number of the meter
2) the value of the combined contribution of employer and employee, in large figures
3) a small number, or symbol, beside the amount to indicate the number of weeks in which there were earnings by the employee in the pay period for which the contribution is made. If a number is shown, this will indicate the number of weeks; while a dagger will indicate a full contribution for a semi-month; and a serpent, contributions for a full month.

Unemployment Insurance Commission Circular 106 states that payment of Insurance by stamps or a metering device was to end on 30 September, 1970. The change from stamps and meters to bulk payment had begun in 1968.
Number of Unemployment Insurance Meters

Approximately 400 Unemployment Insurance meters were in use at the end of 1941. By 1948 there were 686, and in 1958 they reached a maximum of 825. Use declines to 702 in 1962 and to 140 in March 1970. At the end of the program in September 1970 there were only 58 meters in use. The serial block assigned to Unemployment Insurance meters was 141000. Not all numbers were used in the series.

In July 1968, 85 post offices and 56 postal stations were authorized to issue licenses to operate UIC meters and a new booklet was issued in April (UIC 433D).

Description of the Meter

The first impetus for using a meter for UIC contributions was from T. Eaton Co who employed many transient workers and saw an advantage of the "English system". Pitney Bowes modified the Model R postage machine to have a new sliding tray with lines on it to line up the insurance book and for feeding the books to the meter and so all three lines of the book were used. It printed from the top. The new machine was named Model RGC. The Model RFC meter originally had a maximum of $5.99. Later meters had a capability of 1c to 9.99 in units of 1c. A Model RHFC machine used a Model RFC meter but was hand operated. The meter could be set for $9,999.00 or less. Operators were pressed to ensure that the correct symbol was used when applying an impression.

Postalia produced a UIC meter in 1961 which used their "pressing iron" meter to roll over the book, which was on a special base plate. The meter had a capacity to $9.99. I have not seen an impression from this meter.

Description of the Indicia

The original RFC meter used in 1941 had three levers to set the value and a dial device to select the appropriate symbol. The meter dial was engraved with 1D - 2D - 3D - 4D - 5D representing days, and printing a small numeral. One star represented one week of work, two stars was two weeks, a dagger symbol represented half a month and a double "S" of serpent, one full month.

CATALOG

60.1 CANADA between two maple leaves, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ; ASSURANCE - CHOMAGE ; above a rectangle bearing a rate. To left, a maple leaf above METER PB ; COMPTEUR ; (serial). Size of indicia 22 mm high, 26 mm wide. Feed marks at the right.

60.1.1 dot before value and star following
60.1.2 dot before value and two stars following
60.1.3 no dot in value (when dollar is used)
60.1.4 dagger after value
60.1.5 serpent after value
60.1.6 small number after value
60.1.7 specimen meter
Gross earnings of $70.00 to $79.99 in a week, or less.

Instructions on meter use for a clerk

Gross earnings of $140.00 to $159.99 during two weeks.

Gross earnings of $210.00 to $239.99 during three weeks.

Gross earnings of $260.00 to $319.99 during four weeks.

Gross earnings of $151.67 to $173.32 for full time or during every calendar week in a semi-monthly pay period.

Gross earnings of $303.34 to $346.65 for full time or during every calendar week in a full monthly pay period.
ADVANTAGES
Unemployment Insurance
Stamp Meter Equipment

Saves time and expense in making contributions.
Users advise us that books are stamped at the rate of 300, or better, per hour.

Safeguards the stamp account
by eliminating waste through loss and misuse of Unemployment Insurance stamps.

Permits better accounting
because with no extra bookkeeping a statement may be had at any time from the reading of the registers.

Eliminates stamp inventory.
All stamp values are quickly available in the meter and there is no possibility of running short of a particular denomination at any time.

Cuts down errors by eliminating stamping operations.
Only one meter stamp is required for each full pay period and for broken periods from one to five days.

Eliminates cancelling operation.
Meter stamps are identified by the customer's meter number—cancellation is unnecessary.

Prevents shedding
because the meter stamp, once printed, is there to stay. Pass books will be handled many times during the year; carelessly affixed adhesive stamps are sure to come loose.

Cuts down filing space.
Meter stamps do not increase the thickness of the pass book.

Provides an easy method of checking errors
As the pass books covered by each payroll sheet are stamped the totals may be cross-checked with the meter reading. This narrows down errors to a few books where, otherwise, the whole payroll might have to be checked.

Saves time in purchasing stamps.
There is no waiting in line at the Post Office stamp wicket. The meter is quickly set for any amount up to $10,000.00 and you don't have to specify what denominations are required.

Provides a complete system at low cost.
The meter system handles what otherwise may be a messy and uncertain job with neatness, accuracy and despatch. When the stamping is finished there is the satisfaction of knowing that the job is really through. There are no further records or reports required by the Government and no loose stamps to account for.
MODEL RGC
Insurance Meter Machine with RFC Meter

DESCRIPTION — The Model RGC Insurance Stamp Meter Machine operates the Model RFC Meter. The Model RFC Meter prints the combined contribution of the employer and employee for any pay period from one day to one month. The meter can be set for $9,999.00 or less, at one time. Registers in the meter show credit balance (c), cumulative total of contributions paid (f), and number of stamp impressions (e).

Pass books are fed to the machine by hand. Guide lines printed in the pass book and on the machine (k) enable the operator to print the stamp in the space designated for any pay period. The amount of the stamp, representing the combined contributions, is set by levers (a) and this amount shows up clearly through window (j). The stamp is printed and the book partly ejected from the machine by pressing lever (b).

The meter stamp shows the value of the combined contribution of employer and employee in the large figures and a small number or symbol indicating the duration of the pay period. The figures or symbols indicating the pay period may be quickly set by turning a dial (l) at the front of the machine. The machine and meter may be locked when not in use (b).

Dimensions of machine—18” x 18” x 14” high. The meter is easily detached from the machine and a special carrying case is provided for transporting it to the Post Office for setting.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Indicia</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Basic type - TM OD 24 ID 17 DM - MDY, rate frame 22 x 22 value - .00, METRE NO. small serial numerals, setting 26 overall 24 x 54 to 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.1</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Larger serial numerals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.2</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>SPECIMEN (CANADA omitted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.3</td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Blank datemark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.4</td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Blank day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.5</td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Inverted townmark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note the shortening of the rate frame from 1-3/8 to 1-1/4 in. due to jamming of the meter. The indicia is quite legible. Some, on first appearance might think it to be a Type 1.1, instead of 1.2.

![Image](image-url)

DATE MARKS OF TYPE 7

Roman numerals were officially adopted for all new and reconditioned postage meters in 1949, although a few exist prior to that year. The following page shows three styles of Roman numerals, one for each month if I had an example. The first and second styles are obviously Pitney Bowes Model R meter date wheels for which a bracket has been fitted to fill the date mark space of the Model H meter. Note that one set has serifs and one does not. The sans-serif type predates that with serifs, but not by much. The third type is of European pattern similar to the Midget Type 3 date mark. It is sans-serif except for I, II and III.

The Model H meter also has three styles of date mark of the MDY variety. I show and enlargement of those I had available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Left</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Right</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FEB 12'41</td>
<td>FEB 11'49</td>
<td>FEB 11'49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR 21'55</td>
<td>MAR 22'54</td>
<td>MAR 22'54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APR 21'47</td>
<td>APR 9'47</td>
<td>APR 14'50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAY 22'51</td>
<td>MAY 26'50</td>
<td>MAY 19'50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUN 14'47</td>
<td>JUN 18'47</td>
<td>JUN 16'43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUL 4'41</td>
<td>JUL 16'47</td>
<td>JUL 3'52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUG 20'36</td>
<td>AUG 31'54</td>
<td>AUG 31'54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEP 19'38</td>
<td>SEP 23'47</td>
<td>SEP 11'50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCT 12'37</td>
<td>OCT 15'47</td>
<td>OCT 15'47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOV 29'43</td>
<td>NOV 20'45</td>
<td>NOV 21'49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEC 16'40</td>
<td>DEC 28'45</td>
<td>DEC 22'52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Olympic Slogan meters

By GLENN ESTUS

Although the XV Olympic Winter Games have become a part of history, the memory of the great sporting event in Calgary is still fresh in the minds of Canada and the rest of the world.

Surveys by Sports Philatelist International, a group devoted to the collecting of stamps dealing with sports and recreation, conducted in 1982 and 1987 have shown that Olympics are the #1 collecting interest of its new members.

Specialized Olympic philatelic groups exist in England, Germany and Switzerland. Even though pursuing traditional Olympic philately is great fun, some collectors compete in a more difficult arena: Olympic slogan postage meters.

Often considered a “step-sister” by “true” stamp collectors, meters are one of the few philatelic areas that have not yet exploited the collector with excessive material. It takes the patience and fortitude of the sports philatelist to build an Olympic meter collection. No new issue services are available, no governments supply pristine uncirculated copies, no announcements in the philatelic press. The collector is left completely to his own resources to find examples.

Most Olympic meters are used by businesses or other organizations with a direct link to the Olympic movement. These may include companies that have donated money, supplies or services to either the local Olympic organizing committee such as Calgary or Seoul, or to national Olympic committees (NOC) such as the Canadian Olympic Association, or even the International Olympic Committee. Because of such support, these companies are allowed to use trademarks and copyrights including the Olympic Rings, the Calgary Snowflake, and the Canadian Olympic Association symbols.

Many Olympic meters are difficult to acquire. The organizations that are using them are private businesses. They have no experience with the collecting wants of meter collectors. Some are so small that they may not be able to handle requests from collectors, while others are so large that only one or two of their many offices are using Olympics meters. It is only by chance that a stamp collector may see a meter on incoming business mail and announce its existence to fellow collectors.

The best place to begin a survey of meters is the Calgary Olympic Organizing Committee which employed hundreds of persons, before and during the games. However, it seems that only one of its Pitney Bowes postage meter machines used a special slogan slug. “OCO” (Olympiques Canada Olympics) were the identification letters of the Organizing Committee and were used in the meter. (Figure 1)

The meter itself has been somewhat difficult to find since there were a number of other postage meter machines without the “OCO” also used by the Committee and its various departments.

Of course, The City of Calgary and its municipal government were very active in the preparations for the Olympic Winter Games. In February 1987 its Pitney Bowes machine used a pre-games publicity marking for the Calgary Winter Festival: “Calgary Winter Festival/One Year And Counting/Feb. 13-15”.

There were 19 different official sponsors of the Calgary Olympic Winter Games. These were companies who had paid fees to be associated with the Games in such areas as “Official Supplier of Meat and Dairy Products” (Canada Safeway Limited) or “Official Bank” (The Royal Bank of Canada), etc.

Only a few of these companies actually used special meters.

One official sponsor was Shell Canada Limited. Offices in Calgary and Toronto used special Olympic meters. The slogan is round on Pitney Bowes machines in red reading: “An Official Sponsor/ of the Calgary 1988 Olympic Winter Games/ Shell Canada Limited” (Figure 2) plus the address of the branch in Calgary or Toronto. Shell sponsored “The Spirit Sings: Artistic Traditions of Canada’s First Peoples” at Calgary’s Glenbow Museum. This in part fulfilled a requirement of the International Olympic Committee that the Olympics be a cultural as well as an athletic festival.

Another official sponsor of the Calgary games was Nova, an Alberta company based in Calgary which used two Hasler meter machines printing out in red the Calgary Symbols plus “Official Sponsor.”

3M Canada Inc. used “Supporting the dream” plus 3M’s world wide logo on its Pitney Bowes meter from London, Ontario. As a world wide sponsor, 3M is supporting both the Calgary Winter Games and the Seoul Summer Games. A companion piece to London, Ontario’s meter is a meter from 3M in West Germany. The design is the same, but the wording is in German. (Figure 3)

CTV Television Network Ltd. was the host broadcaster for the Calgary Games. It provided the broadcast feeds to other countries’ networks. CTV’s corner card on its business envelope mirrors the design of its Toronto headquarter’s Hasler postage meter, “the CTV Symbol with wording Canada’s Olympic Network.”

Brother International is another world-wide Olympic sponsor. Its Canadian subsidiaries in Montreal and Vancouver are using a bi-lingual
OCO
Figure 1: OCO stand for Olympiques Canada Olympics

This health organization has over 65 independent divisions throughout the United States. The organization responsible for providing health coverage to United States Olympic Team members, at least 19 of the plans are using meters publicizing their sponsorship. These meters fall into five different designs. All include the wording "Sponsor 1988 US Olympic Team" in various formats. (Figure 8).

The first Olympic meters were used in Central Europe during the 1930s. However, Swiss timing which has been connected with the Olympic movement for a number of years used as Olympic meter with a connection to both the Calgary Games and Seoul Games. This year its meter has a runner and a skier around a box with the wording "Swiss Timing/Timekeeper/ of the/1988 Olympics."

As mentioned above, the Western German offices of 3M is also using the 3M world wide logo for the Olympic Games from its office in Neuss.

Even though the Winter Games of Calgary are over, the Summer Games are ahead for the sports philatelist. Some of the companies mentioned above will continue to use Olympic meters for the rest of 1988. Others will begin. The search continues, and Olympic philatelists will be on the lookout for them.

New discoveries be reported to the author at P.O. Box 452, Westport, NY 12993-0451, USA.

If you are interested in more information about Sports Philatelists International, send a self addressed envelope and an International Reply Coupon to the author at the above address.

Figure 1: OCO stand for Olympiques Canada Olympics

Figure 2: Shell used Olympic meters at two locations

Figure 3: 3M meters were used in both Canada and Germany

Figure 4: A bi-lingual meter from Montreal
Figure 5: Motorola incorporated its own logo in its meter.

Figure 6: USOC used its 1988 logo.

Figure 7: Various Hilton Hotels are using logos.

Figure 8: A typical design used by Arizona Blue Cross, Blue Shield.

3M Canada Inc.
Post Office Box 5757
London, Ontario N6A 4T1

Agriculture Canada

Supporting the dream
Because of the large volume of mail, OCO, CODA and OAF all used postage meters and bulk mail permits. The postage meters of OCO and OAF were shared between them: meter numbers used were:
154945, 159318, 159473, 160137, 163060, 163117, 1000424, 1001114, 1001564, 1002641, 1003205.
CODA used meter numbers H2004791, H2007548.
After the Games were over CODA continued to use H2007548, while The Canmore Nordic Centre used postage stamps.


***************

Two new postage-paid-in-cash indicia

Buying good meters - Nixdorf, French MOG and MDB (electonic meters) also FRAMA labels. Will send on request my want list for Canada meters. Robert Alary, 7462 de la Devinere, Anjou (MTL), QC., H1K 3S7

25-13
Indicator Markings

on Canadian Metered Mail

by James E. Kraemer

When Canada Post Corporation increased postal rates by 76% from 17¢ to 30¢ for first-class mail, effective 1 January 1982, additional special categories became available to business and other major mail users. Generally the markings appear to the left of the meter cancellation. These markings include “1A”, “1B” and “BULK”. The latter has been in use for a much longer period of time than the other two. The markings are added to an envelope by the mailer, usually a volume-user, as an indicator to Canada Post that the appropriate rate of postage has been paid.

“1A” is a First Class incentive rate known as Quantity Standard Rate. Effective 1 January 1982 when the first-class rate became 30¢, a special “1A” rate of 24¢ also became available. This rate was made available to those mailers having a written service agreement with Canada Post Corporation, agreeing to the traying and scheduling of mail matter. There is a minimum requirement of 20,000 pieces, which must also meet other letter mail standards, including being mailed at one time. From 1 July 1983 the “1A” rate increased to 32¢.

On 15 February 1983 Canada’s first-class letter rate increased to 32¢. The “1A” Q.S.R. cost increased from 24¢ to a range of rates from 25¢ to 28.5¢ for multiple mail preparation options which were added to the requirements. These preferred rate programs are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25¢</td>
<td>OCR Quantity Standard Rate - Infrequent Mailing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.5¢</td>
<td>OCR Quantity Standard Rate - Frequent Mailing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.5¢</td>
<td>Quantity Standard Postal Code Sequence Rate - Frequent Mailing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27¢</td>
<td>Quantity Standard Postal Code Sequence Rate - Infrequent Mailing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28¢</td>
<td>Quantity Standard Rate - Frequent Mailing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.5¢</td>
<td>Quantity Standard Rate - Infrequent Mailing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(OCR is Optical Character Reader)

Volume and mail preparation requirements for each of the above programs are described in Canada Post Corporation’s bulletin, Rates of Postage Regulations, under 1st Class Incentive Letter Rates.

“1B” is also a first-class incentive rate known as “Delivery Mode Presort Rate”, but since 15 February 1983 referred to as “Carrier Presort Rate”. As with the “1A” rate, these mailers require a written service agreement with Canada Post to the effect that they would meet specified traying and scheduling requirements. A minimum of 1000 identical pieces, presorted to delivery mode or carrier route, meeting letter mail standards with 50 items per delivery mode, density and other regulations applied. The “1B” rate was first established on 1 January 1982 and was set at 21¢.

On 15 February 1983 the “1B” program also changed similar to the “1A” category, to include multiple options with varying rate structures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20¢</td>
<td>Delivery Mode Presort Tie-Out Rate - Frequent Mailing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22¢</td>
<td>Delivery Mode Presort Sequence Rate - Frequent Mailing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23¢</td>
<td>Delivery Mode Presort Tie-Out Rate - Infrequent Mailing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Volume and mail preparations are also described in Canada Post Corporation’s Rates of Postage Regulations.

“BULK” denotes a third-class rate for quantity mailings. The basic requirements are as follows:

(a) Items are addressed to specific addresses in Canada;
(b) Items are prepared to regulated conditions;
(c) There must be 5000 or more identical pieces for delivery within one province; or
(d) There must be 10,000 or more identical pieces for delivery within more than one province.

The “BULK” rate just prior to 1 January 1982 was 9¢ per item. This was increased to 13¢ on that date. On 15 February 1983 the Third-Class Addressed Quantity Rate (T.C.A.Q.) was increased to 13.8¢. According to post office officials, the “Bulk” rate was introduced in 1867 as a preferred rate for the distribution of printed matter. In the late 1960’s, the volume and mail preparation (presort) requirements that exist today were introduced.

“D” = Priority Post - On Demand Service

Another marking, a boxed “D”, has appeared for some time on the face of certain mail matter. This marking, a large “D”, is used on Priority Post by an individual user only. Canada Post provides an express service, generally overnight, between principal cities. Prior to its introduction, the service was thoroughly tested for a six-month period by several major companies. During the test period, Priority Post served only the major cities across Canada. When it was introduced in January 1979, it was by contract arrangements between Canada Post and volume users.

However, anyone not under contract could use the service on demand by taking the item to be mailed to a priority service desk, paying the fee, and requesting that the item be sent to an address in another city having a priority post facility. For example, an item of mail could be taken to the main Toronto Post Office on Front Street before 4:00 p.m. and upon payment of a $7.00 fee, it would be available for delivery in Ottawa by 8:00 a.m. the following morning. Such mail is stamped by the postal clerk with a boxed “D”, meaning service was provided on a demand basis for casual mailing at specified centres as opposed to the contractual Priority Post Service.

During the fiscal year ending 31 March 1984, the number of centres in Canada at which occasional users can gain access to Priority Post Courier increased to 120 from 24 a year earlier, and the international network expanded from 12 to 18 countries.

REFERENCES:
Various "BULK" markings (Third Class Rate).

"1A" Indicator Markings (Quantity Standard Rate).

"1B" Carrier Presort Rate.
Mr. KNOWLES: I should like to ask the Postmaster General what are the regulations and the practice with respect to stamp meters. Some letters are put out metered without anything else on the letter but the stamp itself. But sometimes there are little slogans or designs that go along with the meter. I have in my hand an interesting one that was given to me a little while ago. It was put out on meter number 140257. The letter was mailed at Montreal on March 30, 1948. The amount of postage paid was four cents. The slogan that is printed as part of the cancellation stamp reads as follows: "Free enterprise means good living. Keep it alive."

Mr. GIBSON (Comox-Alberni): There should be more of that.

Mr. KNOWLES: I was fairly sure that that slogan would receive endorsement in most parts of this house, but the enthusiasm shown by my hon. friend simply supports my contention that it is a political slogan.

Mr. TIMMINS: The hon. member just made it up.

Mr. KNOWLES: I did not make it up at all. It is stamped on the letter by the post office metering machine.

Mr. TIMMINS: The hon. member is making it a slogan, though.

Mr. KNOWLES: It is stamped on the letter.

Mr. TIMMINS: Why does the hon. member not adopt it?

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order.

Mr. KNOWLES: Is it the policy of the Post Office Department to put out slogans from time to time? If so, I should like to offer some suggestions. For instance, next week, how about "Humanity first"; or "Make this your Canada"; or "Production for use and not for profit"? Or maybe my friends to my right have some slogans to suggest.

Mr. LENNARD: They will speak for themselves.

Mr. KNOWLES: Yesterday the hon. member for Calgary West gave an interesting one: "Yale, Yale, the gang's all here!"

This may be amusing, Mr. Chairman, but it is also serious. I should like to know just where the line is drawn in the matter of the slogans that go with these meters. Is the slogan put into the meter which a firm may rent from the post office, or may a firm rent one of these meters and put in any slogan it wishes? If the latter, I still think that either some line should be drawn or we down at Woodsworth House should be allowed to rent a meter and put in any slogan we wish to use.

Mr. JACKMAN: Where is Woodsworth House?

Mr. KNOWLES: Woodsworth House is the C.C.F. national office at 301 Metcalfe street, here in Ottawa.

An hon. MEMBER: Isnor's "Fit-U clothes".

Mr. BERTRAND (Laurier): We allow corporations to rent or buy meters, and our duty is to see that we are not defrauded of our revenue in any way. We see to that. Some of the corporations like to have a motto like this one, "Free enterprise means good living; keep it alive." Others would like some other one. As long as those mottos are not indecent or insulting, and so on, we have no objection.