What happened here? Looks like the cover was metered with a 00.00 rate. Does the meter not accept such a rate - hence the NON VALID POSTAGE warning. The second application was made on the same day. Anyone an explanation for this one? (This is part of the design.)
A couple of constant varieties due to machine error. PB meter 631718 at Oakville has a triad that does not print completely. Note the two dates. Similarly PB meter 1010596 at Napanee has the first [1] missing. Again note the dates to indicate a constant variety. Having said this I doubt that such material should be listed as a variety.

PB meter 620584 at Willowdale was used to mail this cover but the value set was T.00. There is a red “ICS” on it. Does this signify some sort of postage due? Anyone know?

Leland Brown and I have a pleasant disagreement regarding the PB POB postage meter. Leland stated that he had meter 603535. I claimed it was part of the 160000 series with the “1” missing. Leland sent his proof which shows the difference in alignment between 603535 and 1603115. I must admit there is such a difference. Until another example shows up, or someone locates this meter, I admit it is a small variety.
The following pages on Neopost were printed off their website. They contain some useful information. Neopost postage meters are hard to find. Below are some of the very few I have been able to find.

NEOPOST
A twisted history of corporate ownership. The British Post Office approved the use of franking machines in 1922 when the New Zealand Moss meter was offered for use. In 1925 an improved meter was built by E.H. Kinnard and was marketed by a new company he named Neopost Ltd, meaning “new post”. Neopost postage meters were used in Canada in 1950 and in Newfoundland from 1928.

Carl Friden was born in Sweden and emigrated to the United States. In 1934 he started his own business in Oakland, CA, the Friden Calculating Machine Co. Friden acquired the postage meter business from Commercial Controls Corp. of Rochester, NY, in 1956. In 1960 Friden developed their first postage meter model. These were approved for use in the USA in 1963 and in Canada in 1967. The Singer Corp. acquired Friden Corp. in 1963. In 1976 investors purchased the postage meter division of Friden and renamed it F.M.E. Corp (for Friden Mailing Equipment).
In January 1979, F.M.E. was acquired by CIT-Alcatel, a subsidiary of Compagnie Generale d'Electricity of Paris. Postage meters were now marked under the name Friden-Alcatel. Their first electronic postage meter was launched in March 1979. Neopost was a separate company in the Business Systems Group of Alcatel.

In February 1980 Alcatel bought the Roneo Division of Vickers Ltd which was marketing the Roneo-Neopost postage meters. Fonds Partenaires of Paris, in 1992, acquired the Business Systems Group of Alcatel which included Friden, Roneo and Neopost postage meter divisions. It became Friden Neopost in 1992 when the company was separated from Friden Alctel. However, the longstanding name Neopost was chosen for global identity in 1995.

Digital thermal meter technology was adopted in late 1996. Neopost now market the mailing machines listed below, all electronic and interfaced with an electronic postage scale.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postage Meters:</th>
<th>Francotyp Postalia Postage Meters with the new Totally Digital T-1000 meter offering Teleset - Remote Resetting by Modem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage Meter Advertising Plates:</td>
<td>Stock Layouts or Design Your Own</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailing Systems:</td>
<td>Francotyp Postalia Mailing Systems with superior design. Also Remanufactured Equipment from Ascom, Neopost and Pitney Bowes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighing Systems:</td>
<td>Weigh Scales to calculate the correct postage and even set the meter for you. A variety of other scales at low cost or designed for accuracy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper Handling:</td>
<td>Folding, Inserting Equipment, and Letter Openers to cut through stacks of paper work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies:</td>
<td>Quality Postage Meter Labels, Gummed Tape, Ink and Replacement Ink Rollers for Most Postage Meters &amp; Mailing Machines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service:</td>
<td>Annual Service Agreements or Per Call plus parts available for most brands including Pitney Bowes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax:</td>
<td>Brother Fax and P-Touch Machines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Copyright (C) 1995, Neopost, All rights reserved.
http://www.neopost.ca
Neopost developed the world's first electronic postage meter and interfaced it with an electronic postage scale to produce more accurate application of postage and efficient utilization of mailroom resources.

Neopost’s line of mailing machines incorporates the latest in new technology: opto-mechanical sensors which monitor the movement of envelopes to eliminate possible document damage. Should a misfeed occur, the sensors will stop the mail machine before postage is spent or the envelope is damaged, reducing the chance of wasting postage. This new technology also helps to avoid the dust problems associated with the older-style, infrared sensors on current competitive equipment.

**SM26:** Designed for low volume mailers, the SM26 mailing machine is a multi-functional digital postage meter that combines an integrated scale with clear thermal printing technology. Integrated scale technology allows the scale to be operated from the keyboard of the mailing machine and provides automatic setting of the meter when a "mail piece" is weighed. Digital technology ensures that the SM26 comes fully loaded with high end features at a low cost, including:

- **Automatic date advance;**
- **Standard departmental accounting** for up to 31 "alphanumeric" departments two levels of security, provided by password protection and individual department PIN numbers that keep track of accounts for chargebacks;
- **User definable text** for up to eight personalized messages for promotional and/or informational purposes; and
- **An automatic label dispenser,** eliminating the need to manually feed individual labels into the meter.

The SM26 is available with Neopost's exclusive Postage-On-Call™

**SM58:** The modular design of the SM58 Electronic Mailing System makes upgrading easy. Just "Get the Basics" now, and add-on as needed. If a service call is necessary, the SM58's modularity allows for quick substitutions minimizing downtime. The SM58 offers a push button meter, and scale interfacing to speed operations when weighing. Mail accounting is standard with 14 or 99 departments for charging back accounts. Options on the SM58 include a printer for 8 1/2" x 11" hard copy accounting reports and the IS1 interface which interfaces the SM58 to the System One Series Desktop Folder Inserters for one step folding, inserting, sealing and metering.

Other features include:
- **Speeds of up to 120 letters per minute**
- **Automatic adhesive label dispensing**
- **Variable reset Postage-On-Call**

**SM22:** Neopost's SM22 mailing machine combines the postal security of a digital meter and no more messy ink, with crisp thermal printing. It's everything a small office needs for professionally metered business mail.

With SM22's thermal printing technology, you can communicate even better. Not only will you have the cleanest postal indicia, but you can also add advertising messages and slogans to your mail. Plus, thermal printing means no more messy ink cartridges to handle.

The SM22 includes features like:
- **Automatic date advance** - never post the wrong date again
- **Departmental accounting** - track postage costs for up to 31 numeric departments or customers
- **Report printing** - print status or expenditure reports on labels or to an optional external printer
- **Integrated quick reference guide** - quick access to operator information
- **Low postage warning** - alerts you when it's time for more postage
SM78: Neopost's mailing machines are designed to accommodate the diverse needs of varied mailing quantities. Ideal for mid-volume mailers, which are the majority of Canadian companies, the SM78 is a fully electronic, modular system that seals, stamps and stacks. Designed with the postage meter integrated into the base unit, the SM78 is available in both power-feed and automatic-feed configurations. All mail accounting options and scales offered by Neopost can be connected electronically to the SM78, which can operate with both label strips or 5-inch roll tape options. The SM78 features a Touch Command™ control panel which provides self-diagnostics and clear feedback to the user.

SM94: The SM94 is the supreme mailing machine for knocking the big jobs down to size with automatic features and full system performance. A Touch Command™ control panel makes the system easy to operate. The opto-mechanical jam sensors protect each letter as it is sealed, stamped and stacked. The latest technology in sensors prevents the down time associated with dusty sensors on older style or competitive equipment. Convenient roll tape loads at the touch of a button. The SM94 also takes technology one step further with an improved moistening unit and an all-new inker adjustment that works at a single touch. A wider envelope feed deck with an advanced envelope conveyor helps process bulky, uneven mail.

Neopost mailing machines are available with Neopost's exclusive Postage-On-Call™, which allows remote meter setting by phone.

Copyright © 1998 Neopost
**POSTALIA RECTANGULAR RATE BOX INDICIA**

Variations in type font size and style are not included here.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Top Box</th>
<th>Serial Box</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>400047</td>
<td>T .00</td>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>MC/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402946</td>
<td>000</td>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>MC/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403411</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>MC/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404070</td>
<td>000</td>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>MC/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>407147</td>
<td>T 0.00</td>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>MC/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>465002</td>
<td>00.00</td>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>MC/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404179</td>
<td>000</td>
<td>M&gt;&gt;P</td>
<td>POSTALIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000128</td>
<td>00.00</td>
<td>M&gt;&gt;P</td>
<td>FP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4050113</td>
<td>00.00</td>
<td>M&gt;&gt;P</td>
<td>FP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4002128</td>
<td>00.00</td>
<td>CP O PC</td>
<td>FP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4050245</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>CP O PC</td>
<td>FP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data for the Postalia meters shown in the previous table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERIAL</th>
<th>TOWNMARK</th>
<th>RATE BOX</th>
<th>OVERALL</th>
<th>SETTING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>400047</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>26 x 25</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402946</td>
<td>27/18</td>
<td>26 x 27</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403411</td>
<td>27/18</td>
<td>26 x 28</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404070</td>
<td>27/18</td>
<td>26 x 27</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>407147</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>26 x 24</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>465002</td>
<td>27/18</td>
<td>26 x 27</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404128</td>
<td>27/18</td>
<td>25 x 27</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000128</td>
<td>25/17</td>
<td>27 x 30</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4050113</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>29 x 26</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4002128</td>
<td>25/17</td>
<td>30 x 25</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4050245</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26 x 25</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NEOPOST
Townmark box 29 x 21, with #000000 below. Town/Prov (in 2 letters) and the postal code. Date mark is:- DD MM YY. Rate box is 20 x by 24 h. MAIL >>POSTE in box at top. 9 dots at end. ML CANADA ML below separator line. Serial - N 371000. Value:- triad 0.00 small number.

From “The Address Manager”, Canada Post, Nov. 1999

Changing Postage Meters
Canada Post is working with postage meter manufacturers to introduce a new eight-digit date format that will display the month, day and year in a consistent manner on all meters. Postal meters currently display dates in a six-digit format, using either roman format or the year/month/day format. For example: January 1, 2000, can either be displayed as 01 1 00 or 00 01 01. Both formats are accepted by Canada Post and mail is processed normally.

According to Aaron Nichols, Director, Sales Support, the new eight-digit format will display dates in accordance with ISO standards showing year/month/day only. The use of roman numerals will be eliminated. For example, using the new format, January 1, 2000, would be displayed as 2000 01 01. It is anticipated that this standard will be adopted within the next year and phased in over the next several years.

However, in the interim, customers should note that Canada Post will continue to accept and process metered mail using the six-digit format.
BULK MAIL
Some bulk mail have the postal indicia applied with a postage “meter”. Canada Post states that phosphorescent ink, such as used with postage meters, is not acceptable for use in printing the postal indicia to bulk mail. Bulk mail can still be metered with a bulk plate if the mailing weighs less than 50 grams.

Typically, the bulk permit number and name or postal code of the office of induction (post office where it is dropped off) have been included in the bulk postal indicia as shown below.

As of 15 Jan 1997 the inclusion of the name or postal code of the office of induction became optional. Many firms continue to use the old style, others have adopted the new style where only the mailers number is shown.

Canada Post has established that the bulk postal indicia must measure at least 12 mm x 25 mm and must not exceed 40 mm x 74 mm. Characters printed within the indicia must measure at least 2 mm and not exceed 5 mm.

The use of the “Nbre Blk” and “Blk Nbre” depends on the source of mailing. If the return address on the piece is in the Province of Quebec then the French first indicia must be used. The English version must be used for any other parts of Canada.

THE WAR AMPUTATIONS OF CANADA
KEY TAG SERVICE
740 BAY STREET
TORONTO 2, ONTARIO
TOWN MARKS, NOT CHECKED WITH LIST

ALBAN, ONT 682656 RED BANK, NB 1052835
ALEXANDRIA, ONT 337800 RED WATER, ALTA (2 words) 619589
ATTAWAPISKAT, ON 2012073 RIVERVIEW, NB 1113651
AUGUSTIN DES MAURES, PQ 351261 RIVIERE BEAUDETTE, QUE 334639
BARRIERE, BC 661505 ROBERTSONVILLE, PQ 619589
BLUEBERRY BAY, BC 1503323 SAINT HUBERT, QUE 336875
BLUFFTON, AB 1610480 SOUTH PORCUPINE, ONT. 547105
CAP-PELE, NB 601965 SPRINGSIDE, SASK 841085
CONNE RIVER, NF 1114557 ST PIERRE, PQ 687779
EDWIN, MB 0228597 ST.BASILE DE PORTNEUF, PQ 338549
EMERYVILLE, ONT 1050417 ST.BERNARD-DE-DORCHESTER, PQ 500440
EPIMIANIE, QC 2006313 ST.JEROME, PQ 0223324
FABREVILLE, ON 338516 ST.JEAN-SUR-RICHELIEU, PQ 1108668
FAIRMONT HOT SPRINGS, BC 0230382 ST.JOVITE, QUE 337355
FORT-COULONGE, PQ 680871 ST.NICOLAS, QUE 337503
GRAND FALLS-WINDSOR, NFLD 1011817 ST.ZOTIQUE, PQ 881464
GREEN VALLEY, ONT 0228708 ST-FERREOL-LES-NEIGES, PQ 685286
HAYLEY STATION, ONT 1008147 ST-JEAN-PORT-JOLT, PQ 1553247
HERIOY BAY, BC 843188 ST-MICHEL-DE-NAPIERVILLE, PQ 1554782
IQALUIT, NT, XOA OHO 1553163 STE-AGATHE-DES-MONTS, PQ 1551052
KINISTINO, SASK 1125461 STE-CROIX, PQ 676708
LAC DU BONNET, MB 1120324 STE-JEAN-SUR-RICHELIEU, PQ 1555042
LANTZVILLE, BC 877105 STE-CROIX, PQ 676708
LES EBOULEMENTS, PQ 2011337 STE-CROIX, PQ 676708
LONG-Sault, ONT 1553033 TANTALLON, NS 884125
L'ORIGNAL, ONT 0220460 THORHILD, ALTA 552693
MAIFING KING, MAN 1118495 TRACY, PQ 2065205
MAPLE RIDGE, BC 1109279 VITTORTA, ONT 0223206
MARYSTOWN, NFLD 877599 WEST VANCOUVER, B.C. 330789
MORRIN, ALTA 567638 WOBURN, PQ 575815
NARAMATA, BC 4003007
NORWAY HOUSE, MB 0227222
PASADENA, NFLD 500565
PITT MEADOWS, BC 878340
PLUM POINT, NFLD 690916
POHENGAMOOK, PQ 355070
POINTE-AU-PERE, PQ 600797
PORTERS LAKE, NS 1004916
PORTUGAL COVE, NFLD 1052734

Broken inner circle! Faulty meter, packaging, or actual design? You pick.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Pitney Bowes began to sell ad plates in 1947-48. A new set was advertised each year. With the ads were data on each machine in use at the time. I list these below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meter Model</th>
<th>From edge of cover</th>
<th>Dimension of ad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3/4 x 1-1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JD</td>
<td>4-5/8</td>
<td>13/16 x 1-1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>5-1/2</td>
<td>3/4 x 1-1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM</td>
<td>2-3/8</td>
<td>11/16 x 11/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV</td>
<td>5-3/16</td>
<td>1 x 1-1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVS</td>
<td>5-3/16</td>
<td>1 x 1-15/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJ</td>
<td>4-1/8</td>
<td>1 x 1-1/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Favor cover from Ellen Fairclough, Post Master General to stamp collector Lloyd Sharpe of her Hamilton riding.

Mr. Lloyd W. Sharpe, Q.C.,
47 Grant Boulevard,
University Gardens,
Dundas, Ontario.
Pitney Bowes "Post Perfect" meter

This article is the blind leading the blind. Not sure where we will end up. From 1995 Pitney Bowes began to print all-digital omni-denomination stamp by thermal mylar or dot matrix processes instead of the old die-ink method used in all previous Pitney Bowes meters. Stamp design can be changed through software, as well as slogan ads. So, to the easy one first. Below are two examples of this indicia. Note the different townmark fonts. Are these important?

From Issue 237 of the Meter Stamp Society I show below specimen impressions from two countries. Note that on the left side there are three groups of numbers - 3, 4, and 4.

Now, look at the two examples for Canada, above. The numbers are arranged 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, and 2. In a simple minded approach I looked at a lot of covers and noted the first single digit ranged from 0 to 9 and all values were used. The second number, of 2 digits, ranged from 10 to 15. The third and following were random numbers. That analysis was unsatisfactory.

Second approach was to rearrange the numbers to agree with the foreign meters. So, for meter 1500016 above the numbers become 194 - 3030 - 0631. When a number of specimens are examined it is apparent that the final 4 digits are just counters which ratchet up 1 for each use. The other numbers are encrypted information which is said to relate to the date, meter history and amount of postage unspent. If this is true, who can read it? Will the meter output a history of use? We need to spend some more time on this problem. Let me know when you solve it.

We will spend more time on this meter in another issue but just a couple of items for you to check against your hoard. The first POP meter indicia began with a serial number starting at 450001 ???. At about 451120 they noticed they were in Postalia territory so added a "1" to the serial. These were printed using the dot-matrix method, hence the solid leaf with visible printer lines. The highest number I have seen is 451121. The lowest number after the "1" was added is 1451197 and the highest is 1453456. There seems to be a jump between that and 1460064. Any numbers between? The same design and dot matrix printer was used for a series from 1600002 (lowest seen) to 1614020. Is there a different in meters between the 145 and 160 series? The series from 1500011 (lowest seen) to 1505631 (highest seen) is laser printed on mylar. The PB web site gives a monthly rental of $20 - $24, plus $5 for a scale. It tracks up to 8 users. Modem refills are free for 4 and $5 for additional. Used by small offices.
FP meter with new CP bi-lingual logo
Province in full. DM is D.M.Y
Value has decimal, cents are smaller
Lighter style font

Pitney-Bowes Personal Post Box
Note the DM is missing even with 46 cents. This is common use.

Below is a very poor cover. Of interest because it was mailed at Calgary (May 5, 1931) and sent via airmail to Moose Jaw (backstamped May 6, 1931). Unreadable Midget indicia (M687) is a 6 cent value. The earliest metered airmail I have seen. Unusual as the Calgary machine cancel is for 7:30 pm on May 5 and the meter is -6 V 31. Can’t explain how Burns metered the next day’s date on the cover.

Mr. E. A. Johnstone,
Palm Fairies Limited,
MOOSE JAW, Sask.
Some of Wilf's favorites follow
New self-adhesive tapes (like current stamps) Friden meter, split townmark circle, 390274
No townmark, H2062183, MAIL>POSTE

Postalia meter 404422, MAIL>POSTE
DM is MDY, province with period
No decimal in value

FP meter with new CP bi-lingual logo, Province abbr, DM is the new YMD. Value is 00.00. Note the FP indicia is printed on a Pitney Bowes label.

FP meter 4000284 showing lower frame line did not print.
Bob Kitchener sent an envelope of material. One which I will not illustrate now was the dust cover from “The Story of Pitney-Bowes” by William Cahn, published by the company in 1961. Bob found his copy in a used book store. I got mine from the company many years ago. Good company history but not much on meters. The British book “The history of Pitney-Bowes Limited” published in 1975 is much better. Both are good references.

Bob sent in a number of “patriotic” postmark ads which I show here without comment. Some copies are quite light.

Remember a few years ago when you had to beg for a Nixdorf label. How life has changed. Now, even for 46¢, they want to use a label instead of a stamp. Reason - RPO’s make 17% on labels and only 4% on the sale of stamps. Note the Thunder Bay label is for only 92¢.
EDITORIAL

There seems to be a developing interest in postage meters (possibly even collecting them). I note that dealers have more of a supply and prices tend to be close to the really old catalogue. I wonder if it is time to set a new standard for price? If so, how would it be done? Most collectors tend not to support such an endeavour as it influences prices you have to pay. Any comments on this? This issue is once again a series of small items. There seems to be a bit of variety around but they are associated with meter types rather than variations in appearance. What have you found lately?

MY RESEARCH PROJECT

I obtained information from a series of 27 Pitney Bowes Personal Post Office meters - the one with two rectangular boxes. My project was to decipher the vertical numbers at the left of the indicia. In my condo is a high ranking officer with years of service in the classical British spy service - MI-5. We both looked for clues to break the encrypted code. Since we did not know what we were looking for, it failed. We did find a bit of interest. Remember the final check digit in the Nixdorf serial number? It was a security mark, which this code probably is as well. Can you add to the mystery?

My data set was:

7 9 2 3 9 9 5 2 2 8 4 5 7 1 2 1 2 2 9 1 6
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
41 51 61 21 01 21 71 11 21 51 01 11 51 21 51 31 21 51 61 01 11 21 37 87 27 57 97 27 17 17 17 37 47 67 07 17 47 77 57 87 77 57 07
00 00 00 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02
37 38 39 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

GI-1
Notice the following:-
The first line appears to be random numbers.
The second row, for this meter, are the same "10"
The third row ends in "1" for this meter, but appear to be random.
The fourth row ends in "7" for this meter.
The fifth row and sixth row go together. The fifth row is the number for the sequence in the last row. It repeats from 30 to 39 and the fifth row gives the repetition number.

If we rearrange the numbers as used for U.S.A. meters we get three columns, which I will not show in entire.

143  0370  1707
158  0390  1708
115  0310  1726
120  0360  1727

Notice that the last four digits are a sequence counter which ratchets up one for each piece mailed. In the left three all begin with "1" and do not repeat within the sequence I had to work with. The centre digits begin and end with "0" for this meter. Can anyone see any other clues as to the use of these numbers?

Note the POSTE>> MAIL format at top of right rate box. From Bob Kitchener.

For the record: The first day of use of the Pitney Bowes Model R series (140000) was on May 18, 1940.

Cost of postage outrageous
I received a magazine from Great Britain with the envelope imprinted "PRINTED PAPER - Reduced Rate SURFACE and the indication that POSTAGE PAID. Obviously this was sent in bulk to the USA where a FLUSHING N.Y. H-meter 577963 applied a postal directive of PRINTED MATTER and postage of [00.43:]. The cover and contents weighed 350g. So, 43¢ to mail 350g to me. If I were to return the same package the smallest cost to me would be $4.30 + GST to the U.K., or, $3.90 to the USA. Even within Canada the cost would be $2.00 + GST. Is Canada Post ripping us off by a factor of 10?
BULK MAIL
Some bulk mail items from Bob Kitchener:-
Bulk Mail, with postmark ad (Ontario Public Service Quarter Century Club)

Senate of Canada with meter mark 125 mm long.

Below is an inventory of excise meters used on cheques. If you have any examples that are not included here please send information on each. The Revenue Study Group is interested in this area and we want to fill out our table. I apologize for the messy appearance of the table. It will be re-done as a spreadsheet when I get your information. The information needed is the excis meter number, the value, the colour, the user and the date. Also the number of dingbats at the bottom of the earlier townmarks

INVENTORY OF EXCISE METERS
Ross W. Irwin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERIAL or USER(---)</th>
<th>TOWNMARK</th>
<th>DING-</th>
<th>TOWN</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>YEARS USED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>45003 LEVER BROS LTD</td>
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<td>2</td>
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49001  FACOBEM (Sherrit Gordon Mines Ltd. Toronto) 3 Toronto
49002  R-M CORP.LTD. (Canadian Radio Corporation, Toronto) 2 Toronto
49004  CHARLES E. FROSST & CO
49007
49009
49012  THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA
49013  ROYAL CONNAUGHT HOTEL 1 Hamilton
49015  THE ANDREW JERGENS CO. LIMITED 3 Hamilton
49023  GREENSHIELDS HODGSON RACINE LTD. 1 Montreal R
49027  CANADA CEMENT CO.LIMITED 2 Montreal
49030  2721 THE PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN CO.
49031  THE PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN CO. LTD
49034  THE ART LITHO. CO. LONDON
49037  (EASTERN STEEL PRODUCTS LTD)
49040  BOULEVARD DRIVE TORONTO (Tip Top Tailors) 0
49043  (CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO)
49045  FREDERICK STEARNS CO of Canada Ltd. Windsor
49052  ROLPH-CLARK-STONE LIMITED 3 Toronto
49053  THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY 1 Peterborough R
49053  QUAKER OATS COMPANY OF CANADA LTD. 1 Peterborough R 3, 6
49058  E.L.RUDDY CO.LIMITED 0
49061
49064  COLGATE-PALMOLIVE-PEET CO. LTD. 1 Toronto
49066  (THE REG B. BOXER COMPANY LTD)
49068  Leaside
49081  THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA
49086
49091  THE G.W. ROBINSON CO.LTD. 1
49094  (UNITED COOPERATIVES OF ONTARIO)
49098  Shamrock Grocery, Kingston
49113  no TM, 2693 above rate mark (Lewis Bros Ltd, Montreal)
49121
49126  DUNLOP CANADA
49130  WILLIAM NEILSON LIMITED 2 Toronto
49131  TUCKETTS above rate mark (Tucketts Limited, Hamilton)
49134  2501 in TM (Personal Products Ltd, Montreal) 2
49137  HENRY K. WALPOLE & COMPANY LTD. 1 Perth
49137  no TM, 2505 above rate mark (Henry K. Walpole) Perth
49146  GUARANTEE GLOVE & SPORT GARMENT CO.1 Montreal
49149  LIGHTNING FASTENER CO. LTD. 2 St Catharines
49151  SUPERIOR ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO Toronto
49156  no TM, 2506 above rate mark (Robin Hood Flour)
49158  SUPERIOR ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO Toronto
49159  (Gutta Percha Rubber Ltd)
49160  no TM, 2716 above rate mark (Grover Mills Ltd, Montreal)
49162  no TM, 2511 above rate mark (Walter M. Lowney Co Ltd, Montreal)
49164  (BENSON & HEDGES LTD)
49173  (Mowatt and Moore ltd)
49181  no TM, 2678 above rate mark
49186  no TM, 2523 below rate mark (Canadian Cellucotton Products Co Ltd, Niagara Falls)
49201  no TM, 2521 above rate mark (S.C. Johnson Ltd, Brantford)
49205  no TM, 2519 above rate mark (Simmons Limited, Montreal)

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<tr>
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<td>THE ANDREW JERGENS CO. LIMITED</td>
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<td>FREDERICK STEARNS CO of Canada Ltd</td>
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<td>ROLPH-CLARK-STONE LIMITED</td>
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<td>THE G.W. ROBINSON CO. LTD.</td>
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<td>(UNITED COOPERATIVES OF ONTARIO)</td>
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<td>Shamrock Grocery, Kingston</td>
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<tr>
<td>WILLIAM NEILSON LIMITED</td>
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<td>SUPERIOR ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO</td>
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49201 no TM, 2514 above rate mark
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49218 no TM, 2525 above rate mark (Beatty Bros, Fergus)
49237 no TM, 2606 above rate mark (Zelikovitz Bros, Ottawa)
49239 (Majestic Radio)
49251 no TM, 2559 above rate mark (Richmond Paper Co, Halifax)
49258 no TM, 2572 above rate mark
49264 no TM, 2689 above rate mark (Hamilton)
49269 no TM, 2581 above rate mark (Savage Shoes, Preston)
49281 no TM (Toronto Elevators Ltd)
49293 no TM, 2610 above rate mark (Rock City Tobacco Co (1936) Ltd, St Roch) R 3, 6 1942
49293 no TM, 2610 below rate mark (Rock City Tobacco Co (1936) Ltd, St Roch B 3, 6 1945
49296 2613 (The Hudson Paper Co. Ltd)
49298 no TM, 2612 above rate mark (London Hosiery Mills Ltd, London) 3, 6 1948, 1951
49324 no TM, 2643 above rate mark (Thos. J. Lipton Ltd, Toronto) R 3 1949
49331 no TM, 2649 above rate mark (Canada Varnish Co. Ltd., Leaside) R 3 1950
49337 no TM, 2662 above rate mark (Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison, Oshawa) 3 1944
49338 2691 (G.F. Stephens & Co. Ltd)
49342 2702 (Mid-West Paper Sales Ltd, Winnipeg) R 3 1950
49347 no TM, 2675 above rate mark (Moore Business Forms Ltd, Toronto) R 3 1949
49350 no TM, 2704 above rate mark (Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co Ltd., Saint John NB) R 3 1950
49362 no TM, 2728 above rate mark
49364 no TM (Reliable Toy Co. Ltd).
49372 no TM, 2705 above rate mark (Daltons (1834) Limited, Toronto) R 3 1948
49384 (Reliable Toy Co. Ltd)
49415 (Andrew Jergens Co, Perth) R 3 1951
49435

49466 (Sunshine Waterloo Co. Ltd, Waterloo) R .03 1948
49469
49487 (The National Cash Register Co. of Canada Ltd.) R .03, .06 1950
49489 (Summer Company Limited, Moncton, NB) 3 1949
49493
49496
49498 (Heinz 57 Varieties, Toronto) B .03, .06 1952
49522 (Frank W. Horner Limited) R .03 1949
49523 (Whyte Packing Co. Ltd., Stratford) R .03 1948
49532 (Carter, Cummings & Co. Ltd) B .03, .06 1948
49559 (Canadian General-Tower Ltd., Galt) G .03, .06 1948
49574 (Enamel & Heating Products Ltd, Sackville NB) R .03 1951
49579 (Anthony Foster & Sons Ltd) R .03 1948
49580 (Modern Office Industries, Toronto) R .03 1948
49611 (Burroughs Wellcome & Co, Montreal) R .03 1951
49618 (The Andrew Jergens Co., Perth) R .03 1952
49633 (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. Ltd, Toronto).
49657
49663 as above (Colgate)
49678 (Maurice J. Walsh Ltd.) R .03, .06 1948
49692 (Butterfly Hosiery Co. Ltd, Drummondville) .06 1949
49726
49746 (Marven's Ltd, Montreal) R .03, .06 1950

CI - 5
000000 New pattern specimen
149007 (Canadian Life Assurance Co. Toronto)
149012
149031 (Ontario Hospital Association)
149078 (Canadian Life Assurance Co. Toronto)

249007 (Levy Bros. Co. Ltd.)
249012 (Imperial Tobacco Sales Co of Canada Ltd, Montreal) 6
249042 different design 6
249065 (Parke Davis Co.) 6
249079 (Levy Bros. Ltd.)

A conundrum. The same meter number and the same return address. A different townmark!!

The Bank of Nova Scotia appears to have its own "Spray-on" cancelling machine??

CONFIDENTIAL / CONFIDENTIEL
Table of Hasler Indicia

<table>
<thead>
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<th>VALUE</th>
<th>TOP BOX</th>
<th>BOX-LEFT</th>
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Something new from Postalia??
Looks like the beginning of a 4100000 serial however they have left off any identification of the source. From Wilf Whitehouse. I have found about three of these, mostly from the west.

1944 unadopted essay of the National Postal Meter Company (USA)

1947 unadopted essay of the Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company.
Who know about the Friden 385000 series? The design is too large and does not ink well. Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan must have a contract with them. Serials seen are: 385035, 064, 079, 101, 149, 172, 189, 219, 220, 222, 240, 233, 252, and 295.

Two more examples of the Postalia shown on page 7. No varieties noted yet.

Paragon meter with no rate mark. Have seen several, all from Marsh of Calgary.

British PB Personal Post Office, with ad plate

US meter with ad INTERNATIONAL / PRIORITY AIRMAIL.

Note many RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID

Date mark 23 VII '07 ???
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Indicia</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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</table>
| 36.1 | ![Basic type, serial 450001](image) | Basic type, serial 450001  
Printed by dot-matrix printer |
| 36.2 | ![Serial block, 1460000](image) | Serial block, 1460000  
Printed by dot-matrix printer |
| 36.3 | ![Serial block, 1600000](image) | Serial block, 1600000  
Printed by dot-matrix printer |
| 36.3.1 | ![No date in datemark](image) | No date in datemark |
| 36.3.2 | ![Townmark in two lines](image) | Townmark in two lines |
| 36.4 | ![Serial block 1500001](image) | Serial block 1500001  
Printed by laser-jet printer on thermal mylar ribbon.  
Maple leaves not filled. |
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<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Heading is POSTES&gt;&gt;MAIL for use in Quebec</td>
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<tr>
<td>36.4.2</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Town and province type font uses serifed letters.</td>
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<tr>
<td>36.4.3</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Town and province has tall letters</td>
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<tr>
<td>36.4.4</td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Townmark in two lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.4.5</td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Townmark has small letters</td>
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<tr>
<td>36.4.6</td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Image" /></td>
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Post It!

While e-mail, couriers and fax machines are important delivery systems, they have not replaced the postal system as the most widely used method of business communication.

The mail is still most businesses’ first choice for sending invoices, letters, company literature and parcels. Except for the Internet, how else can you send a letter from coast to coast — say St. John’s, Newfoundland to Campbell River, British Columbia — for less than 50 cents? And now the latest technology in postage meters and mailing systems is making mailings easier and more cost effective than ever before.

Electronic Mailing Machines

Yesteryear’s postage meter is rapidly being replaced with the high performance electronic mailing system. Recognizing that mailing is a cost centre that demands speed and accuracy, manufacturers are providing high-speed digital machines that not only function as a postal meter but also integrate with other mail-processing machines to create a complete mailing centre.

Why spend working capital to lease a postage meter or mailing system? First, it’s more affordable than you may realize. Manufacturers are designing units that fit the smaller budget and lower volume needs of small businesses. And because these systems are modular, you can custom-tailor a mail centre for today’s needs and later as the company grows, expand the system to accommodate increases in the volume of mail.

These machines offer quiet operation, ease-of-use, flexibility and greater durability than previous models. What’s more, these leading edge postal meters have the ability to:

- Calculate rate comparisons quickly and precisely to ensure employees select the most cost effective delivery
- Print (frank) a postmark directly on envelopes, labels or tape
- Include the company name, address and advertising in the frank
- Interface with electronic postal scales, printers, feeders and stackers for high performance mail handling
- Register postage amounts and statistics to provide full accounting data of postal costs, and
- Be refilled by purchasing postage over the telephone.

Get the Big Company Look

These latest machines allow you to add advertising to your postage mark to give your small business that big company look. Some manufacturers provide four or more advertising plates that can be customized to frank information such as your company name, return address, business logo, and special slogans or greetings along with the postage.

Process Mail More Quickly

Sticking stamps and sealing envelopes, particularly for bulk mailings, are time-consuming tasks. So is having staff line up at the post office. With the latest postage meters, you can easily attach a device to moisten and seal envelopes. Some mailing systems can feed, fold, collate, insert, seal and frank — all at high speed.

Reduce Under and Over Postage

Marketing brochures, invoices, or statements that are returned to your company because of insufficient postage are costly. Not only is it often necessary to mail these items again, but delayed invoices slow down your accounts receivable and delayed marketing literature can miss the market potential altogether, especially if your business is seasonal.

On the other hand, excessive postage on mail that has not been properly weighed costs money too. With its integrated weigh scale, the electronic postage meter eliminates over postage by providing precise calculations of postage and rate.

(Continued on page 7....)
Post It! continued...

comparisons for standard and oversized letters, small packages and bulk-class mailings.

**Control Costs of Mail Processing**
While mail is an important part of a company’s budget, these costs are often overlooked in the drive to improve productivity and efficiency. The innovations now available in today’s mailing systems can substantially improve a business’s mail processing as well as control costs. As small businesses are unlikely to have staff dedicated to mail processing, the ease-of-use of these machines means any staff person can process the company’s mailings. Many mail machines can now be integrated with a PC so that an administrator can collect, consolidate and edit postage meter data to generate postage meter reports.

**Refill Over the Phone**
The ability to refill the postage meter over the telephone from your office is more than a convenience, it also helps you budget for postage costs. For example, if your business has a large mailing, the meter can be easily refilled just prior to the mailing. This improves cash flow planning and prevents delays that would occur if sufficient postage were not available in the meter. And, of course, the system is secured to ensure that only your office can update the amounts in the meter.

**Save Time and Money**
If your office mails more than a few items a day, talk to your local post office to find out about the companies that lease postage meters specifically designed for meeting the mail-processing needs of small businesses. Having your own “post office” in-house makes the leasing of a postage meter a true moneysaver.

---

**From**
CANADA POST CORPORATION
SALES ACTION CENTRE
1 DUNDAS ST WEST SUITE 301
TORONTO ON M56 2L5

**To**
Att: Ross Irwin
Guelph Historical Society
PO Box 1502 Station Main
Guelph ON N1H 6A9

**Signature on Delivery**
Sender warrants that this item does not contain dangerous goods.

**Expiration Date**
March 30, 2001

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**GL 522 149 740 CA**

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**GL 522 149 740 CA**

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Inconsistency of postal cancellation marks has been of concern to Royal Mail and its customers alike for a number of years and recently ways have been sought to improve the quality and security of the impression.

The traditional process of cancellation employs a rotating die which makes contact with a letter as it passes over a rubber backing roller. As the gap between the roller and the rotating die is fixed, the impression generated can vary according to the thickness of the item of mail passing through the gap. Further, if too much ink is fed to the inking roller an over-inked and poorly formed cancellation mark will often result. Alternatively, if very little ink is applied to the roller, the image will gradually become poorer as the surface dries out.

The filling of the ink reservoirs is frequently left to the judgement of the operator, although Klussendorf have automated this part of the process successfully. As the metal dies are individually manufactured, there is very little flexibility in the process in terms of the information that can be applied.

Jet printers have been used to apply bar codes to mail for sorting purposes for a number of years. These have been of the continuous ink jet design, the first version of which to be used in this country was designed and manufactured by Royal Mail. Later, as the number of machines increased, Domino printers were installed on all new equipment. These have greatly improved operational performance whilst being still able to apply the phosphorescent ink developed by Royal Mail scientists.

As a result of these findings the ink jet method appeared to offer a considerable improvement over older rotating die stamp cancellation equipment and, in 1989, a start was made to evaluate a number of jet printers for cancellation use. After a period of experimentation, it was found that Trident multi-channel impulse jet heads could produce an adequate area of impression (2.5 x 10cm) with fewer printing units than the continuous process would need. The project led to the development of a prototype stamp cancelling machine (SCM) which has now undergone extensive office trials (see Lane, A. R. and McCabe, A. J. M. 'A performance evaluation of an inkjet stamp cancelling machine'. Proceedings of Mail Systems Laboratory, traces the development of this new cancellation technology.

A further major benefit of this technology derived from the quick drying rate of the inks involved and additionally it was found that these materials adhered strongly to printed surfaces, thus offering improved security of the cancellation.

The result was a flexible system which allowed electronic generation of cancellation marks and maximised the possibility of artistic slogans which complemented the traditional posting information. A further achievement was the ability to update continuously the cancellation from the computer clock if required.

Among the benefits of the jet printer cancellation machines are the consistent application of ink, the lack of die wear, and the concept that slogan changes can easily be made on the software. Application of postage paid indicia is rapid, and the inclusion of advertising information is easy. The cancellation is secure and because it is a non-contact method of cancellation, the variable thickness of mail doesn’t matter.

Letter Transport

One essential requirement was the development of a system which allowed long term performance testing of the Trident printer heads. As work progressed and this was refined, it was...
The prototype machine has been evaluated in a number of sorting offices, where it has been used for the cancellation of mail or the application of postage paid indicia.

The arrangement of the two Trident cancellation heads is shown. Ink is supplied from 125 ml reservoirs at the rear via sealed tubes, so very little loss occurs.

A postage paid impression displayed on a personal computer screen ready for storage on disk.

A postage paid impression designed by the same process as in the above illustration, applied by the machine at London Foreign Section.

A group of cancellations showing how the impression is automatically updated by the computer clock.

A selection of cancellation marks applied over the past two years. Stamp cancellations are in the minority, as the application of prepaid impressions in red ink to internal or overseas bulk mailings has taken preference.

All illustrations are provided by the Royal Mail Technology Centre.
realised that a small scale cancelling machine was feasible. The destacker and transport belt arrangement was based on a Royal Mail third generation postcoding desk design but a metre long belt with vertical paddle was added to direct the mail into the vacuum assisted destacker. A light beam and photocell were placed after the snubbers to detect the front edge of an approaching letter. When this beam was broken the printer was activated and the cancellation mark applied. The item of mail then passed directly to the stacking boxes, a diverter sending the stream to a second bin when the first was full.

The design of the printer face plate and mounting was most important, and this component needed several modifications to ensure the distance of the letter surface to the printing head was accurately maintained, with least skew and minimum separation of the two halves of the printed image. The envelope surfaces remained the least controllable feature, but the Trident ink showed few problems of feathering, and the cancellation mark remained secure on all items.

Design of a Postmark
In order to create a postmark two approaches were adopted. The first option was to scan artwork and record the image on the hard disk of a personal computer, when, with the use of a suitable graphics software package, this could be scaled and modified to produce a bit map which fitted the printer driver capability of application at 64 dots per inch. A second approach was to design the slogan directly on screen, using graphics software but applying the same final treatment as in the previous case.

A space could be left in both impressions for the cancellation date to be applied in real time. The resulting cancellation message was finally stored on 1.4 Mb floppy disk and placed in the cancelling machine disk drive when required. Appropriate security features were introduced to ensure that the SCM computer only accepted genuine slogans and access to it was also restricted. When a change of slogan was needed an alternative disk was selected, inserted and the machine re-started, a procedure which required a stoppage of no more than two to three minutes. If an ink change was needed, in order to print prepaid impressions for instance, the print heads were replaced by those of the new colour by simply exchanging the moveable cradle.

Examples of cancellation
The first applications of cancellation marks to stamps in a sorting office by the new jet printer cancelling machine occurred at Gloucester, between November 1 and 13, 1993 when about 800,000 items of mail were cancelled with a British Telecommunications slogan. After the evaluation, the machine was transferred to Darlington sorting office in support of the self adhesive stamp trial. Cancellations were carried out there from late November through to Christmas using both a variation on the normal Darlington die and also one applying the slogan 'Happy Christmas, please post early'.

In January 1994 the machine was returned to Swindon for servicing and modifications to the destacking arrangement, which resulted in the replacement of the arm activated servo motor feeding system with a vacuum assisted process. After completion of this work, it was sent to Birmingham in March for evaluation as part of a Typhoo slogan campaign.

Initially this was required in red ink but due to operational and logistical problems this could not be continued and the colour was changed to black. However, the trial itself was not successful and little mail was cancelled.

In order to offer the technology to a wider audience, the machine was next demonstrated at the Royal Mail Teamwork 1994 exhibition at Milton Keynes on May 5. Impressions were applied to blank envelopes and given to visitors, encouraging them to 'Eat more fruit and veg' on behalf of the Health Education Council.

Following the exhibition, the machine was used for demonstration purposes at the Swindon Materials Laboratory for some months before being passed over to the new Automated Processing Centre for use on a trial basis. Slogans with the impression 'Senders Name and Address on the back of the envelope ensures prompt return of undeliverable letters' were applied to a variable extent in black between August 9 and Christmas. Mail was also printed with red prepaid impressions.

A second machine has been satisfactorily operating for some time at the London Foreign Section in King Edward Building. This machine has the capability to separate POP from C5 mail whilst applying mainly prepaid postal indicia and air mail impressions on items destined for overseas.

The future is exciting!
A number of opportunities are possible with the equipment described but one development still required is a single 64 channel head. This is necessary to remove totally any problems of misregistration between the upper and lower parts of the image. When a single head becomes available, slogan printing in four colours will be possible, using separate heads for each colour. Conventional cancellations in red or black ink will also be achievable without the need for an interchangeable printer cradle.

The ink jet SCM described was primarily built for evaluation of the Trident jet printers for suitability for secure mail cancellation. The same heads are to be used in the new integrated mail processors (IMP) which are contracted to AEG. When the first machines are delivered later this year, these new cancellation marks will become more abundant. In this context, there is the possibility also of fast changing of impressions.

The printing of different messages according to the address information, size and thickness (if pre-determined) of an item of mail is possible, assuming that image recognition and OCR technology allow capture of all details of a letter. Once a number of these IMP machines are installed it is likely that a much wider range of interesting slogans will appear with a greater targeting of the message at the recipient of the mail.

It is believed that the smaller SCM has a separate future but it has not yet received approval as a piece of office equipment. This new machine thus offers some very exciting prospects for mail processing in environments within or external to a postal system. It may be that the original SCM prototype described will spawn a variety of machines with slightly different capabilities which include the Trident jet printer for application of information. The author believes that there will remain a need for a cancelling machine in some form to handle non-machineable items, large flats and mail that cannot be concentrated at one large Automated Processing Centre. They may be of interest to European and other countries who cancel mail in local offices. Only the future will tell how important the role of these supporting machines will be. Whichever way the machines develop, the inkjet printer has transformed the technology of mail cancellation from the 19th century to the twenty first.
This is another double number to save postage and to get the information out. NL 62 is from Rob McGuinness of West Vancouver an is a one page display of Newfoundland meters, a very fine effort for all of us to emulate. He showed these several times at the regional and national level. At the Royal show at Edmonton in 1998 he picked up a vermeil and the best one-frame exhibit. He was awarded the same prize at BNAPS '99 in Vernon. He says it took two years to write it up. Recently he was awarded another vermeil at the National show, PIPEX 2000. Nice rewards Rob for a lot of work.

Questions for you.

Are RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID in use with the current bunch of meters? Please report any you have seen on the electronic meters.

Friden "F" converted to Neopost "N". The "N" is scarce. How many are there? I have 340287 and 340306. Can you extend this small block?

Notes

The Editor had his life history written up in Canada Stamp News last month. No one asked for money nor sent me any!

An index is almost complete for CMSG NL from 1 to 60. The purpose is to assist the Editor as I tend to reuse material which is a waste of space. I have also noted some errors which need correction.
COLLECTING
NEWFOUNDLAND METERS
1929-1949

Newfoundland first approved the use of postage meters in 1928. Between then and confederation in 1949 there were, a total of four different machine types. The two reasons for introducing meters were to speed up the process of stamping in mailrooms and to prevent staff from pilfering postage stock. Despite the machines being in use for twenty-one years covers are far from common because the percentage of meter mail never exceeded 15% of the total postage collected in any one year.
Meters may be collected by type, machine number, postage rate and slogan design. Examples of each are shown throughout the display.

Introduction p 1-2
Midget Machine p 3-4
Neopost Co. p 5-8
Pitney Bowes H5 p 9-11
Pitney Bowes Model R p 12-17
Conclusion p 18

The earliest reported date for commercial mail was 31 XII 28.
**Condition**

As stated on the previous page Newfoundland metered covers are very uncommon. Clean clear examples with readable machine numbers from the first two machines are extremely scarce. (Being able to identify machine numbers is a key element in meter collecting.) Each machine was sold outright to the user who rarely maintained it properly. Inking was especially bad, making most covers difficult to read. Combined with this was the Newfoundland postal administration policy of treating the meter impression as an adhesive stamp and running metered covers through the cancelling machine.

Shown below are examples of over-inking, under-inking and a machine cancel masking the meter number.
TYPE 1

The first meters used in Newfoundland were manufactured by The Universal Postal Frankers of London, England and were known as their “Midget Type”. They supplied three machines to the colony late in 1928. They were relatively simple to operate and proved to be cost effective and pilferage free. The imprint included the Royal Crown and Cypher and all impressions were in red. Each meter came with three fixed values.

1c (printed paper rate)
2c (drop letter rate)
3c inland rate and the
4c Canada rate.

Multiple imprints were used to make up rates which were not in the machine.

Buy at
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
341, DUCKWORTH STREET.

Meter #1 was used by The Avalon Telephone Co. It could print the postage for the 1, 2 and 3 cent rates. The two cent rate on the cover above is incorrect for the drop letter rate which had been changed to three cents on April 30, 1932. It apparently passed without postage due being charged
Meter #5 was used by The Imperial Tobacco Co. and could print the postage for the 1, 2 and 3 cent rates. It is the scarcest of the three Midget meters. The three cent rate paid the inland rate.

Meter #6 was used by Bowring Brothers Ltd. and originally could print the 1, 2 and 3 cent rates. At some point in the 1940's the two cent was replaced with the four cent as it was the current inland rate.
**TYPE 2**

Ronco Neopost Co. Ltd. of London England designed and supplied the second meter used in Newfoundland. Like the Midget it was able to print only a fixed number of values (six) and it was owned outright by the individual company. There were thirty machines supplied to the colony with the meter numbers 2-4 and 7-32. As with Type 1 slogans could be used for company advertising. Most machines used red ink with a small minority favoring green. The town name could be set not to print and this allowed combination values to be used and also for the machine to be used in different towns. There was limited maintenance provided by Ronco Neopost and most covers show poor inking. Following confederation with Canada seven of the machines (nos. 8,9,13,14,28,30 and 32) had their numbers transferred to a Canadian meter with the same number.

The design for the meter was based on the one cent value of the 1921 Pictorial Issue which pictured the Twin Hills at Tors Cove.

Meter #17 used by The Great Eastern Oil & Import Co. Ltd on a one cent (printed paper rate) cover sent to Carbonear, Newfoundland.
Mr. W. J. Edgar,
Rennie's Hill Road,
City.

Mr. Frank Pike,
Port aux Basques.
Four cent inland rate with a double two cent strike. The rate had changed on April 30, 1932. Meter #11 is one of the machines known to have used green ink.

Meter #20 paying the four cent inland rate. The Ronco Neopost could print the value indicia and leave out the townmark and date.
Messrs. Rolfe & Co. Ltd.,
West India House,
96/98 Leadenhall Street,
London, E.C. 3,
ENGLAND.

Mr. T. W. Frost,
78 King St.,
Manchester 2,
England.

Meter #15 used by the Newfoundland Railway and Meter #21 used by Harvey & Co. Ltd. pay the five cent rate to England
The third meter to be used in Newfoundland was produced by The Pitney Bowes Meter Company of Stamford, Connecticut USA. The meter was known as an H5 and permitted the printing of any value from 1c to $9.99. This was a major change from the fixed values of the two previous meters. The design has the Royal Crown & Cypher over Newfoundland and the value tablet is in the centre of the box. The townmark is enclosed in a double circle with the M/D/Y on the inside. The fancy design at the bottom contains the Newfoundland Caribou and the meter number. On this page and the next two you will see examples of the six machines that were sent to the colony.

Meter #35500 used by the Imperial Tobacco Co. and Meter #35501 used by Browning Harvey Limited. Both are paying the 4c inland rate.
Meter #35502 used by Canada Packers Limited to pay the 4c inland rate

Meter #35503 used by The Imperial Life Assurance Co. This is a proof example, possibly taken at the installation of the machine.
NEwfoundlanD railwaY
railway and Steamship lines
St. John's, newfoundland

For
Vacation
Suggestions
consult
neWfoundlanD
railway

Mr. T. W. Frost,
"Woodville,"
Longhurst Lane,
Meller,
Marple Bridge,
Mr. Stockport,
Ches.

Meter #35504 used jointly by the Newfoundland Railway and Ayre & Sons Ltd.
The 5c imprint pays the sea mail rate to Great Britain.

Canada packers limited
at point of mailing

Mr. P. Blackmore,
Pilley's Island,
Newfoundland.

Meter #35513 paying the 1c printed paper rate for Canada Packers Limited. It is the only Type 3
used outside of St. John's (at Corner Brook)
TYPE 4

The last meter machine introduced into the Colony of Newfoundland was the Pitney Bowes Model "R" Type. Like Type 3 this machine could print all values from 1c - $9.99. The indicia has Newfoundland across the top with the Royal Crown and Cypher, a value box and town mark all as a single unit. There are two types of datelstamps used: the first has M/D/Y and the second D/M/Y with the month in Roman numerals. The meters are numbered 180000-180017. 
The clean clear imprint from this type and the previous one are a result of the meter machines being owned and regularly serviced by the Pitney Bowes Company.

Meter #180001 paying the 4c inland rate. Type 4 was the only Newfoundland Meter capable of producing a meter tape as well as the regular imprint.

Meters #180016 and #180017 both pay the 4c inland rate and show the date as a Roman Numeral variety.
Meter #180001 pays the 10c airmail rate to the USA

Meter #180005 paying a $1.00 rate is a proof produced at a Business Machine Trade Show. The vertical SEC. 502 P.L.&R (an American marking) and slogan are meant to show the versatility of this particular model.
Three examples of F. M. O'Leary Limited meter slogans. It was the most prolific slogan user in the Colony of Newfoundland. Nine new slogans were used between October 1947 and March 1949.
Companies were permitted to used the Colonial meters for a short period after Confederation. A Type 2 (Meter #9) used 21 VII 49.

Within four months of Confederation all Newfoundland meters had been replaced by Canadian models. The example above is a Canadian Pitney Bowes model RT
EDITOR'S NOTE
This issue contains an index, not cross-referenced, to our Newsletter. The purpose is to help remind the Editor what has been printed before. We hope it might be of some use to members. When doing the Index I discovered I had missed the PB 6511 meter. It is included in this issue as Type 39. It will be re-numbered. If you have items not listed please send a photocopy.

NEW
In the bags of covers I obtained June 28 and went through recently I came across one item shown below. It is the new FP Jet Mail System meter for e-mail and was approved by Canada Post, July 1, 2000, the first in Canada to be approved with the two dimensional date matrix bar code indicia in the adspace. The rate is the usual 4-bank 00.00. The sending postal code N6B 2V3 is London, Ontario.

Canada Post Corporation is undertaking a market trial of Internet postage in Calgary, Alberta, from Feb. 9 through March 31. The design of the Canadian Internet postage imprint is illustrated here, reproducing an image from the Feb. 10 issue of Postal Bulletin, an internal publication of the United States Postal Service.

Mailers use personal computers to download Internet postage that can be imprinted as a two-dimensional bar code on labels or directly on envelopes.

Because Canada Post will allow international mail capability to the United States using the Internet postage imprint, USPS illustrated the design to familiarize its employees with the imprint design.

The illustrated imprint includes the web address for "e-stamp.com," the Internet home for E-Stamp Corp. of San Mateo, Calif., a USPS-approved provider of Internet postage services.
The serial block is 20,000,000 of which this meter is 612. The numbers between the rate box and matrix are a conundrum. It starts FP. It must be broken into groups as I fail to recognize a counter here. The date and town must be buried in the matrix. It is nice to have something new to worry about and find for your collection. The illustrated meter was used prior to the July 1 announcement date of approval. The news item from Linn’s, March 6, 2000.

After years of searching I finally got the elusive XIV UPU Congress at Ottawa, Mail-O-Mat. This machine was available for use during the length of the Congress. Most are souvenir type cards. I think it completes my Canadian Mail-O-Mat examples. Did I mention what it cost?

Leland Brown sent me some nice meters to show you. They are copied quite light. These are the “no name” FP meters in the 4,100,000 serial block. Shown are 4100000, 4100020 and 4100089. Note the first has the province as B.C. and the last as BC. Note also the Postalia 407182 with =0.00 value. There is the reduced rate 20$ with day not printed. The hard to get a decent copy of - 385000 series with the townmark inverted (Melville, Sask.). A Friden 337000 series with province in full and finally a Neopost with no postal code. These days clear strikes are really hard to find.
The Pitney Bowes Model 6511 and 6510 Postage Meters are used on the PB Model 6100 series mailing machines. These were designed for medium to large users and process about 210 covers a minute. It has been a popular omni-denominational electronic meter with RMRS re-setting and replaced the mechanical PB Model R series. The meter was introduced in 1980 with the first US copy dates June 13, 1980. The earliest in Canada seems to be June 29, 1982.

Pitney Bowes, like Henry Ford who put a motor on a buggy, just made minor changes to the indicia they had used for years with their Model 5321 meter. If you hold a 500000 series meter on a window pane and overlay it with a Model 6511 meter impression you find they are identical in townmark, date mark, leaf design, serial number design, etc. All that changed was the rate box was made wider (from 22 mm to 27 mm) to provide space for one more rate wheel so it could print to $99.99. See below.

The serial block assigned to the Model 6511 meter begins at 1,000,000. The initial meters, like the Model 5321, had “PB” at the right of M/C. Between serial number 1000639 and 1000694 the “PB” was changed to the left side and reduced in size. The first and second triads were originally the same size (3 mm high); however, when the indicia was modified the first triad was reduced in size to 2 mm high. Also, the rate value fonts 3, 6 and 9, and others, were changed from a round top to a flat top and other minor changes in appearance.

The basic type for Ref. No. 39.1 is a Town Mark 20 mm in diameter. The province is abbreviated having three letters and no period. The Date Mark is DMY. The Rate Mark is (triad) 0.00 (triad), with the usual CANADA/Crown/POSTAGE/POSTES. Some meters have a wider spacing between the 0 and the value period. Overall the meter is 22 mm by 58 mm, plus ad space.

The Model 6510 postage meter indicia looks identical to the Model 6511; however, the first triad is fixed and the Rate is limited to $9.99. The serial block begins at 1,050,000 and is used for small businesses. This meter is set at the post Office.

The serial numbers for Model 6511 appear to be 1,000,000 to 1,000,650 for Type 39.1 and from 1,000651, to 1,119,700 as a present high for Type 39.2. Serial numbers for Model 6510 run from 1,050,000 to 1,053,696. There was originally to be a 1,060,000 series but I have not seen
## CMSG Meter Catalog

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Indicia</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39.1</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Indicia" /></td>
<td>Basic type, serial 1,000,000+ PB at right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.1.1</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Indicia" /></td>
<td>TM - RETURN POSTAGE / PREPAID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.1.2</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Indicia" /></td>
<td>TM - Prov. abbr., period after prov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.1.3</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Indicia" /></td>
<td>TM - Postal code in town mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.1.4</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Indicia" /></td>
<td>TM - CITY / PROVINCE SPECIMEN in SN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.1.5</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Indicia" /></td>
<td>TM - Province in full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.1.6</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Indicia" /></td>
<td>TM - No circle or town, just DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Indicia</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.1.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>TM - 2 letter province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.1.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>TM - Naval Post Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.1.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>DM - No date mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.1.10</td>
<td></td>
<td>DM - 2 dashes for the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.1.11</td>
<td></td>
<td>DM - &quot;0&quot; for the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.1.12</td>
<td></td>
<td>RM - decimal value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.1.13</td>
<td></td>
<td>RM - Small triad at front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Indicia</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<td>SN - SPECIMEN for serial</td>
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<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Ad - 4 lines in ad space Parcelmatic meter</td>
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<td>39.2.</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Basic type, PB at left of MC</td>
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<tr>
<td>39.2.1</td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>TM - RETURN POSTAGE / PREPAID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.2.2</td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>TM - Prov. abbr., period after prov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.2.3</td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>TM - Postal code in town mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.2.4</td>
<td><img src="image7.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>TM - CITY / PROVINCE / SPECIMEN (SPECIMEN in SM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Indicia</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.2.5</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>TM - Province in full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.2.6</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>TM - No circle or town, just DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.2.7</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>TM - 2 letter province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.2.8</td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>TM - Naval post office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.2.9</td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>DM - 2 dashes for day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.2.10</td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>DM - &quot;0&quot; for day</td>
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63.7
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<td>RM - decimal value</td>
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<tr>
<td>39.2.12</td>
<td>RM - small triad at front</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.2.13</td>
<td>SN - SPECIMEN for serial number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.2.14</td>
<td>AD - Postal directive, 1/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.2.15</td>
<td>AD - 4 horizontal lines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.2.16</td>
<td>DM - omitted</td>
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63.8
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<td>39.2.17</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>PORT DE RETOUR / PAYE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.2.18</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>SN - new style type font</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.2.19</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>SN - “1” missing from serial, constant error for this meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.2.20</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>TM - Small type font for towns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.2.21</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Postage meter ad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Explanation for 36.3 and 36.4.5 which are the same. I used one example to start the 1610000 series. The other is the type.

We showed the item below in NL 60 but here are two tapes together.

This sheet good for two postage tapes.
Cette feuille permet de créer deux bandes d'affranchissement.

Wilf sent me the WATSON LAKE NT meter. WATSON LAKE is in the Yukon!!!!

KASKA TRIBAL COUNCIL
P.O. Box 530
Watson Lake, Yukon
Y0A 1C0
Telephone: (403) 536-2805
Fax: (403) 536-2806

Wilf also sent me another example of that shown on page 1. We need to see more before much can be made of the indicia. He also sent the following items for your study.
If you have an internet address send me a message at: rwirwin@freespace.net. It is a convenient way of moving information quickly and we can exchange meter sites to visit.

Remember to visit the Canadian town list maintained by Alan Draves, and send him new items. http://www.draves.com/mss/cantown/cantown.htm

Leland Brown visited his hoard of POP meters and came up with some current groupings for us to extend.
450467 to 453361; // 600672, 603626, 603535 all from Alberta // 1,450,486 to 1,450,713; 1,451,102 to 1,453,992; 1,460,068 to 1,463,865; 1,500,027 to 1,508,662; 1,600,002 to 1,603,663; 1,610,003 to 1,619,069.

WARWIC, missing the “K”. Remainder are page fillers of interesting items.
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CHURCHILL
Part of the
Prairies
TRADE SERVICES REGINA

REGINA
SASKATCHEWAN

No 22
1940

TORONTO
ONTARIO

CANADA
POSTAGE
METRE 04008

.04
POSTAGE

.04
POSTAGE

.04
POSTAGE

.04
POSTAGE

.04
POSTAGE

.04
POSTAGE

.04
POSTAGE

.03
POSTAGE

.03
POSTAGE

MAY 31
1945

TORONTO
ONTARIO

1944

2 PM
JUN 24

HAMILTON
ON.

1944

HOT WATER
Any Time
...All The
Time...GAS

SPEICEMEN
APR 26
1938

TORONTO
ONT.

DEC 8
7 PM
1934

STAR WANT ADS
give best
RESULTS

63.16