

CANADIAN METER STAMP NEWSLETTER

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NO. 52

1998

The last Newsletter was obviously a big yawn as I got almost no comments on it. The purpose of the index was to get comments from you on how our catalogue should look. It was not intended to be "this is the way it is". How can we make it more usable and accurate. What should be in it and what should come out? Only when we have decided on the accuracy and inclusiveness of the index can we put the catalogue together. We are getting very close. Look at it again.

This one is also a bit boring as it will discuss the Editors' efforts to acquire items for his collection with virtually no success. It is also a review of what is in the mail. I will explain as I go on.

POSTAL CONFERENCE '98

On March 11, I attended "Postal Conference '98" sponsored by Mail-Poste. It was in the Sheraton Hotel, Toronto, and took up the entire lower floor. All M-P employees were well spoken in French. I think they unloaded Ottawa and Montreal for this large trade show.

I am sure you realize that the cost of all forms of postage and related items have risen sharply as of April 1, 1998, except for the 45¢ domestic rate. The population yells loudly when they do that. This PR exercise was an effort to sell addressed ad-mail and all other forms of present service. It was a 3-day show and brought out a large number of postal customers.

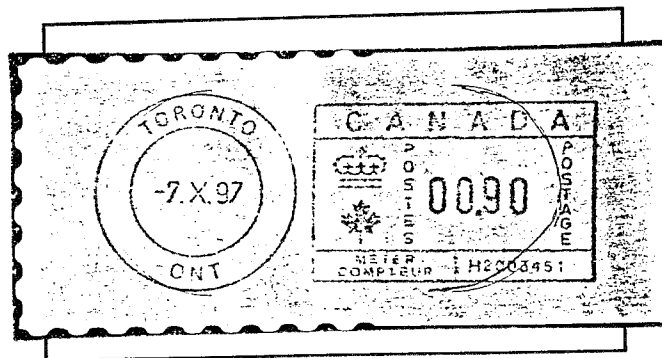
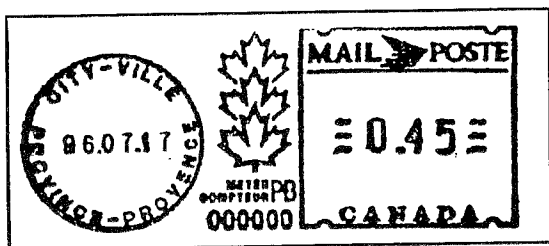
I went because I noted that postage meter companies would have exhibit booths. Pitney Bowes was present

with their Mail Centre 2000. It has the Spectrum Inserter System, the Paragon Mail Processing System and the AddressRight Mailing Software and Printing System. There were no other meters on display. I got a demonstration tape - the same as they have issued since 1992.

I took with me some illustrations of current meters to get advertising and identifications. The persons manning the booths were not familiar with serial numbers to relate to their Model types. I got some addresses where I could get this info - they said. I did learn a few things and will discuss them down the page.

Ascom-Hasler had several mailing machines with postage meters. I got some examples, shown below, but I was surprised by the wariness of booth staff as to why I needed the information. I could not get them to tell me what Model number went with their new serial numbers. It is a highly competitive industry and no one offers much information.

Regarding the ASCOM Hasler tapes. I was given a demonstration as to why the tapes have simulated perforations along the top and half circles in the body of the tape. The perforations are there to assist in peeling the tape from the backing material.



I illustrate the back of a Hasler tape. The half moon cuts are a security item to prevent persons peeling the tape off and reusing it. It will tear but will still leave the value and the serial number and town name. I understand that fraud in this industry is very high and the reason why meters are going electronic.

Francotyp-Neopost was there but did not have a meter, nor any advertising. Got a name to contact but little information.

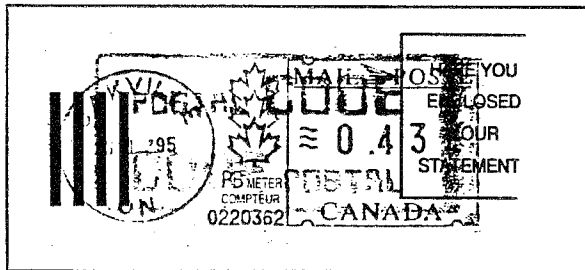
Several display people were showing various forms of bar code readers. It appears that Canada will have a form of e-mail using a code within a year. This is now in test in the USA. Shown below are a couple of examples by one company.

Discovered that RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID is now a dodo, according to sales people.

The Pitney Bowes Model 5711 mechanical meter has been the workhorse for the company small businesses. It is to be withdrawn. The problem is that it rented at \$15 a month. To retain this small business market the company has introduced a meter with 99¢ maximum.

CUT SQUARES

More about me. I bought for \$2.00 a shoe box of commercially used postage meter cut squares dating from 1992 to 1997. I show an example how the sorting bars spoiled 90 percent of the meters.



I can't imagine anyone cutting these meters into squares. It took me 3 nights just to go through them - must have been over 5,000. An overview impression tells me that 40 percent were Pitney Bowes Model 5711. Another problem is the quality of printing. Poor inking is rampant. Some papers do not absorb ink well. I was told that when a batch of mail comes in with unreadable inking CP will phone them to come and pick up their mail and to inform their maintenance people to correct

the problem. Sorting machines just check for fluorescence and do not check the value. The machines can't read it.

Postage meter use is diving. Are we now part of what was termed a "dead country" which people abandoned as they like to collect new items. I illustrate the culprits below. Metered mail is becoming as scarce as stamped mail.

Canada Post is really pushing Addressed Admail, which is advertising by mail. This is the stuff that has the endorsement "Bulk" and/or "En nombre". The interesting thing for CMSG is that a postage meter can only be used for envelopes that are 50g or less.



The Canadian Addressing Standard Handbook states that the province should either be in 2 letters, or in full. No more ALTA, etc. We shall see!

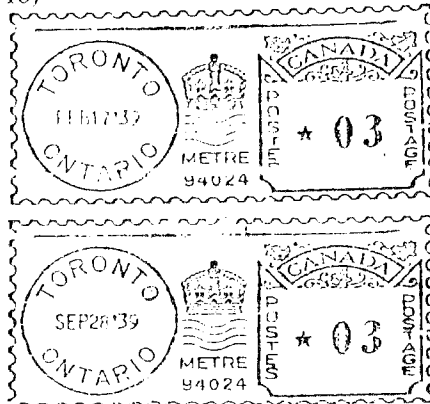
Electronic postage is also in the works since e-mail has taken away some 35 percent of the business. Pitney Bowes is working on software to allow users to secure postage via a phone system and then have the postage printed onto labels or envelopes. This is two-dimension symbology - that is, a two-dimensional bar code. While the security is very high it currently takes a long time to process an envelope. It is likely this technology will first appear in the small office environment.

Canada Post now sells 22 products on their web site at <http://www.canadapost.ca>. Orders are sent by mail. Also on the site you can get post offices, postal codes, postage rates, etc. Lots of neat stuff.

The Dionne quintuplets have been in the news recently with respect to the government providing money for their maintenance. Only three remain alive. I show here two postmark ads pertaining to the family. Seems as if there are a couple of others I have seen. (Just noticed at page 31-16)

**DR. DAFOE CHOSE,
COLGATE'S
DENTAL CREAM
FOR THE Dionne Quints**

*Get a Dionne Quint
Souvenir Teaspoon*
Send 10¢ plus 2 Palmolive Black
Bands to Palmolive, Toronto



Canadian Stamp News illustrated the recent Friden-Postalia FP4000244 MAIL >> POSTE rate mark. The townmark reads STERLING ON. Postmark ad reads "Village of Stirling". I wonder how many caught the error.

It isn't often one finds used Mail-O-Mats. There are lots of first days. This was sent in by Gregoire Teyssier.

POST CARD

Please do not write directly below.

*47-00
St. John's*
You SERVE by SAVING
Buy
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Free instructions for
"Mailomat" for 3c. to any destination
in Canada or United States.



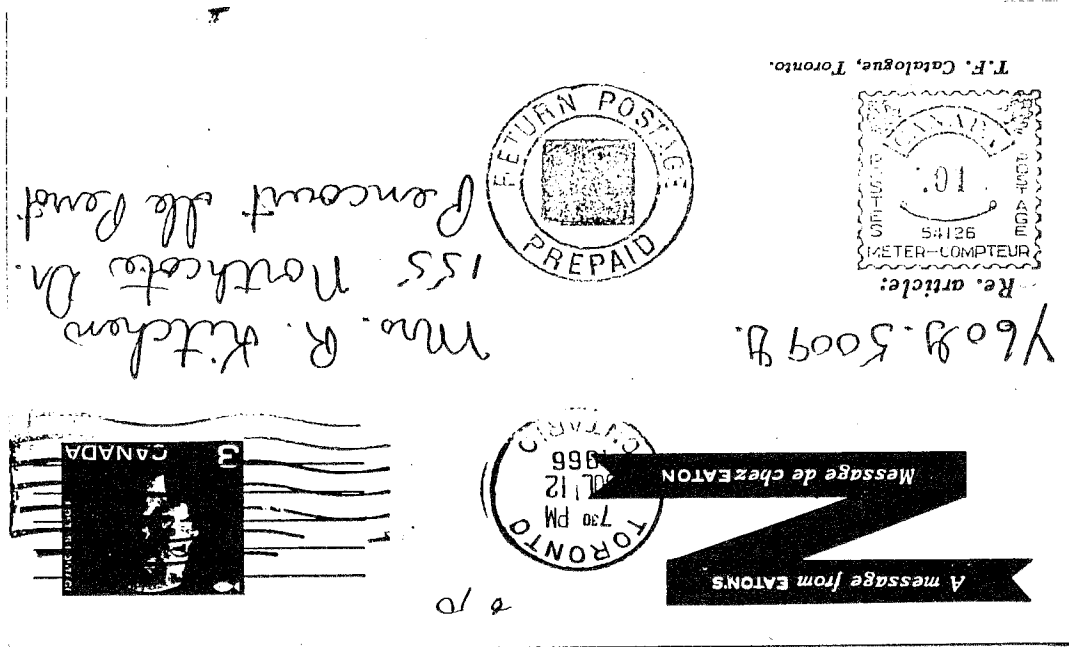
This Space for Your Greeting + 2-44

*Dear Pearl: Mother
sent me your letter
yesterday but she couldn't
part with the scraps. Did
you get a baptismal
certificate? If not you
should ask the Minister
for one. I am going home
to-morrow so will
write you a long letter*

This Space for Address Only

*Mrs. Ernest Sparks
478 Wellington St
Peterboro,
Ont*

Ron Kitchen sent a copy of an interesting postcard. This shows the use by the T. Eaton Co. of the 8.1.3 postage meter used to state the order was delayed. As a matter of fact this is an unlisted new type. It should be Type 8.2 with METER-COMPTEUR.



8.1.14 page 34.4

There will be a slight delay in filling your order for the article described on the face side of this card, as we are temporarily out of stock. A fresh shipment is due momentarily and everything possible is being done to hasten delivery. We expect to ship your order by July 29 and regret the inconvenience this has caused you.

Il y aura un court délai dans l'expédition de la marchandise décrite au recto de cette carte, car notre stock est épuisé pour le moment. Une nouvelle réserve doit nous arriver sous peu et nous ferons alors tout en notre possible pour vous faire une prompte livraison. Nous comptons pouvoir exécuter votre commande d'ici dix jours et regrettons les inconvénients causés.

EATON'S

Thunder Bay Chronicle-Journal features Ex CMSG Editor during the ice storm near Ottawa. He looks dejected!

THE CHRONICLE-JOURNAL

Ontario

Friday, January 9, 1998

Ice creates state of emergency

Emergency shelters spring up for people shivering without heat

THE CANADIAN PRESS

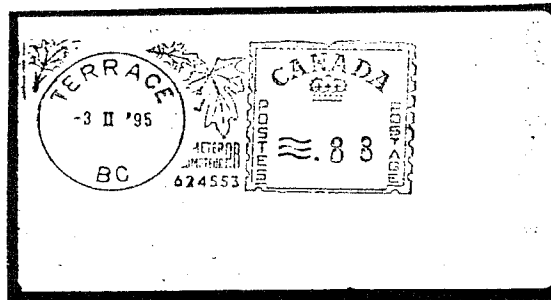
OTTAWA — Winter tightened its icy grip on eastern Ontario on Thursday, pelting Ottawa and other centres with freezing rain that snapped trees and branches, bringing down hydro lines faster than hydro crews could repair them.



CP PHOTO

Clayton Rubec runs extension cords from neighboring houses after a fallen tree branch knocked power out at his house

Pitney-Bowes new style numerals in serial block, also note the '95 date. Looks like a Model 5307 but is likely a new electronic model.



Letter from Steven Friedenthal of BNAPS, author of Handstamp Slogan Postal Markings of Canada. Wants to undertake a listing of meter slogans. It is a formidable job. I just made the summary below of those early ones I know about. Instead of describing them it would be easier just to illustrate them. Would take more space but is of greater use. It is such a big job I doubt if it gets off the ground.

POSTMARK AD	USED AT	DATE	SERIAL	NO
CO-OPERATION / IN / INSURANCE	OTTAWA	12 VIII 27	M 736	3
THE / MIDGET POSTAGE METER / PRINTS YOUR OWN / ADVERTISEMENT IN / THIS SPACE IF DESIRED	OTTAWA	10 III 28	502	3
WANT AD. / HEADQUARTERS	OTTAWA	14 VI 29	910	3
"Built - Not Stuffed" / OSTERMOOR / MATTRESS	MONTREAL	14 IV 27	M 480	3
CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION / POSTAL EXHIBIT	TORONTO	16 IX 27	M544	3
The Citizen / "The paper / with the / classified ads"	OTTAWA	29 VIII 27	364	3
BACHELORS / BUILD / BUSINESS	TORONTO	14 III 31	349	3
Economical Transportation	MONTREAL	17 XII 32	456	3
BUY / CANADIAN INSURANCE / A BOOST FOR CANADA / IS A BOOST FOR YOURSELF	WINNIPEG	15 XI 28	M 461	3
MARKET PRICES / ALWAYS	TORONTO	10 V 33	M463	3
SAVE MONEY / SHIP FREIGHT VIA / CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES	MONTREAL	7 IX 33	M541	3
Stock Exchange News	MONTREAL	19 IV 27	M486	3
THE DAILY PROVINCE / WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST / CLASSIFIED SERVICE	VANCOUVER	25 IV 29	M736	3
P. A BOUTIN / UNDERWRITER			681	3
HELP KING GEORGE JUBILEE CANADIAN CANCER FUND			1442	3
IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE / 1932	OTTAWA	AUG 18'32	40159	5

Ed Lapham writes that he also was a Sweeostake winner of \$833,372 "if"..... Ed calculates his chance of winning was 1:120,000,000.

Regarding the list of northern offices Ed mentions:

CARMACKS, YT. meter 677975, from Carmacks Hotel, Y0B 1C0

IQUALUIT, NT. meter H2001465, X0A 0H0. Ed points out this is the same postal code I used for FROSHER BAY. I think FROBISHER BAY was renamed IQUALUIT?

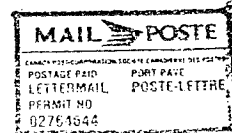
FORT RESOLUTION, NWT. X0E 0M0, Ed thinks it did not have a meter.

CAMP CANOL NWT postage meter. This was PB meter 140305 with RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID but was located at the Bechtal-Price-Callaghan office at Edmonton. Ed comments it is an unusual use for mail sent out of the country. See also, CMSG NL 13, page 3, for illustration.

Daniel Fontaine sent 3 items of interest.

A Canada Lettermail PPC indicia with a return address in Scarborough but mailed at ZIP 33122. This seems to be a strange arrangement.

IF UNDELIVERABLE RETURN TO
UNIKTRANS CORPORATION
P O Box 9
Postal Station D
Scarborough ON M1R 4Y7



A USA permit but mailed from the same ZIP number, having a new AIRMAIL directive

**INTERNATIONAL
PRIORITY AIRMAIL
PAR AVION**



A large cover posted in Australia but somehow entering the private mail delivery system of "Mailfast" in Toronto.



350 189

**SURFACE
MAIL**

**POSTAGE
PAID
AUSTRALIA**

Australian Book Review

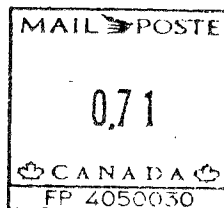
Suite 3, 21 Drummond Place
Carlton Victoria 3053

Print Post Approved
PP 3288660056

Will Whitehouse sends me a lot of material for use in the Newsletter. I am away behind in using it so this NL will include many small items, which we will have to sort and number into the catalogue in the future.

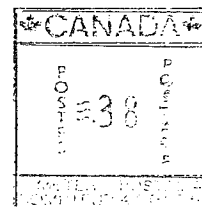
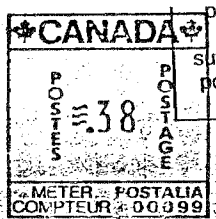
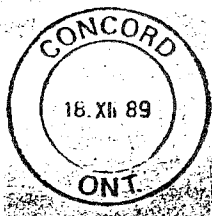
A 3-bank Frankotyp Postalia meter no 4050030 having a double circle townmark and smaller indicia. My Guelph Hydro FP4050047 has a single circle townmark. It is the "Conquest - M Series". On the FP4000000 series there is a vertical number at the left of the rate mark is the total number of impressions to date for that meter. In the old days it was numbered on the meter, now it is on the indicia. Note the datemark is Y-M-D. Also, MAIL>>POSTE.

MILNER AVENUE
SUITE 1100
SCARBOROUGH, ON
M1B 5N1

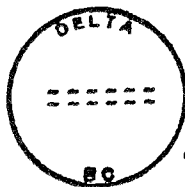


Frankotyp-Postalia indicia have a lot of minor variations. Should these be catalogued?

Shown here are meters FP400999 with a flat top "3" in the value, and FP400099 with a round top "3". We are bound to get these variations when the indicia is printed from software.

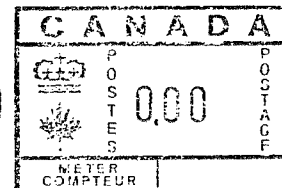
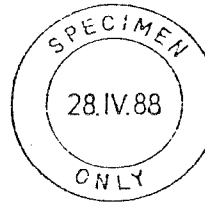
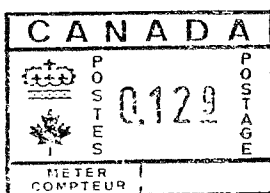
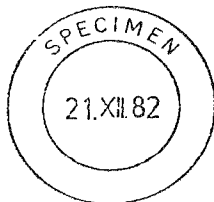


A Paragon 2000 postage meter impression with double dashes for the datemark. This is a bulk rate at 26¢ so the date is not shown. I guess this is one way the meter depicts it, certainly a minor variation.



Shown here are two Hasler SPECIMEN meters. One is a 3-bank to \$9.99 and the other a 4-bank to \$9.999. The townmark of the 3-bank is 27 x 17 mm.

Hasler Mailmaster
The Franking System.

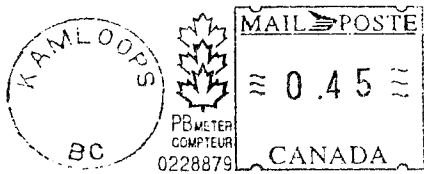


Had a letter from Giuliano Amadio, CP 266, I - 60035. Jessi (MSS 973) wants to trade thematic meter stamps, mostly automobiles. Write him if interested.

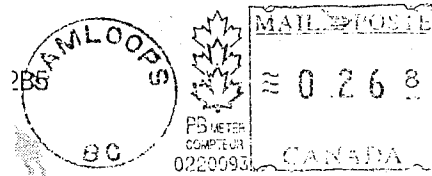
At the APS AmeriStamp Expo last January there was a major display of postage meters on the topical theme of Disney. It is described on the net at: stampgroups@yaxcorp.com. The international stamp dealers network.

Additions to the Postal Code townmarks shown on page 51.2 are as follows:-

CITY	PROVINCE	METER NO.
V6B 3A0	Blank	H2004771
ETL CV	H3C 1S0	1053351
C.M.P.P.	T2E 0A0	1003210, 631739
AB	T2E 0A0	1052135, 1052574
WLPP	L4W 1T0	1006594, 1008649, 1009926, 1011093, 1011323, 1011652, 1011662, 1011673, 1011677
Blank	N2J 2X0	1004854
L3R 0A0	ON	1052913



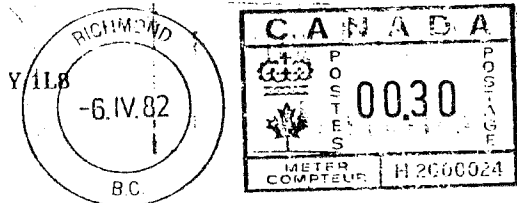
Type 31 Datemark blank



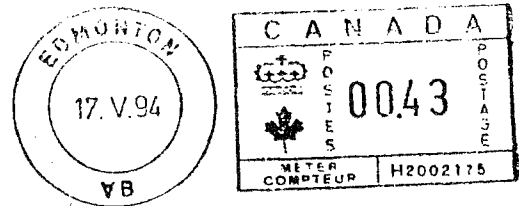
Type 31 Decimal value

Below are examples of Type 29.1 variations

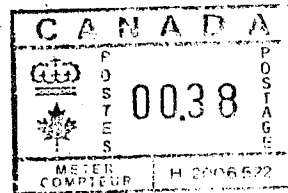
Small letters in townmark



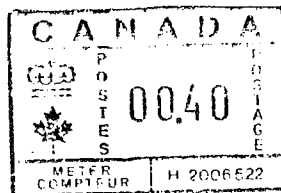
Inverted "A" in "AB" province



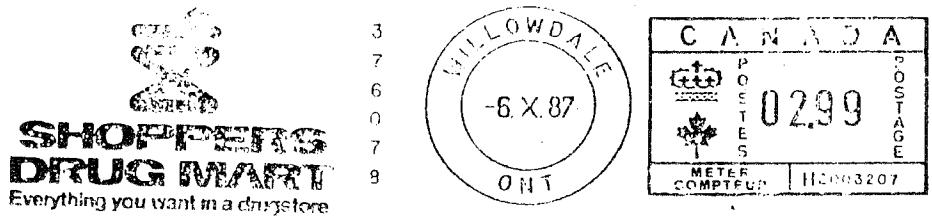
Bilingual RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID as postmark ad. Townmark is missing. Ad circle is smaller than in SPECIMEN 29.1.9



Rate indicia only



Type 29.1 showing post office responsibility number between the townmark and the postad



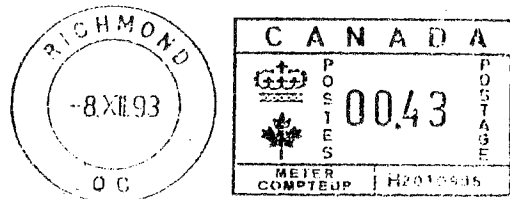
Type 29.1. no rate frame, value only and townmark



Type 29.1. error in province. "QC" should be "BC". Error appears on 3 meters. Need corner card to check it.

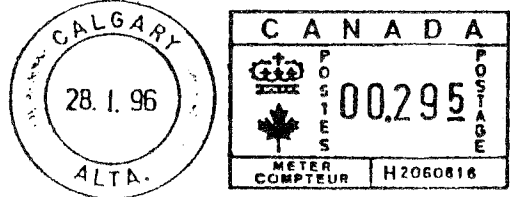
*Crowntek
Business
Centres Inc.*

Crowntek Business Centres Inc.
190 Richmond Corporate Centre
13160 Vanier Place
Richmond, B.C. V6V 2J2

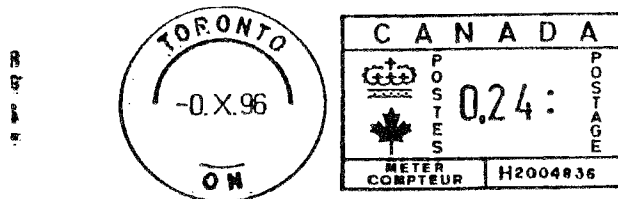


Replacement illustration for 29.1.12

**B
U
L
K**



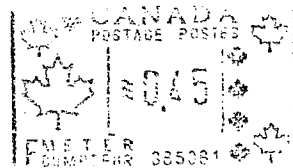
The broken inner circle of the townmark has been found on at least two meters. Is it a type or error?



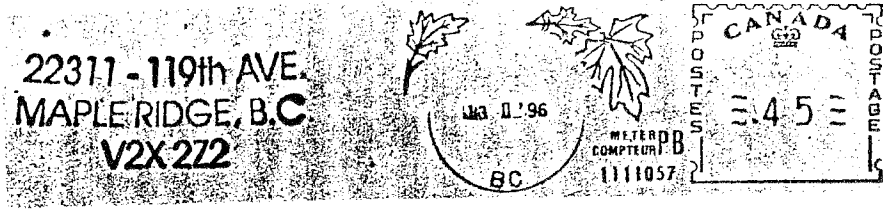
Is the missing part circle a meter error or a special design? Note part of the postal code is missing in the ad.

YORK REGION
BOX 147
NEWMARKET, ONTARIO
4W9

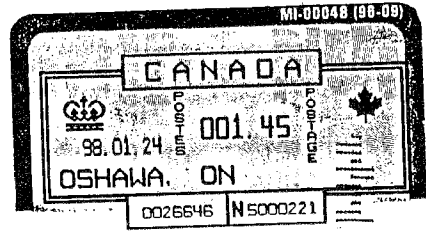
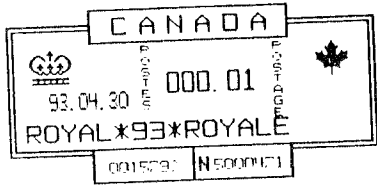
12 VI '98
ONT.



Another example of a portion of the townmark missing. Seems that we need to talk to a technician on these. We have such a person here who does all makes on contract. Will attempt to check this out - in time. This one looks as if the die is not sitting correctly in its frame - or is it the software?



Don't hear much about Nixdorfs since the fading problem. My collection is quite varied. Some are faded and some not. The new labels with the "silver" edge have been in use since January 1997. There is a small date in the upper right corner. I show both types here.



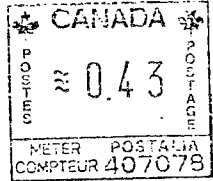
THE FRANKOTYP-POSTALIA STABLE
(To be catalogued and reordered later)

FP4.000.000 series with meter use between frank and townmark. Example for meter FP4000083

97.08.27	#0000008943
97.09.18	#0000009071
97.12.04	#0000012278
98.01.10	#0000013834

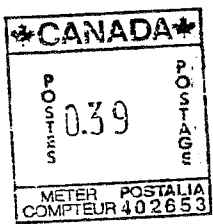
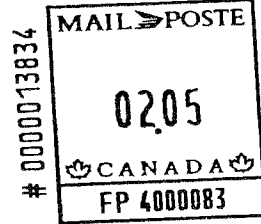
Highest serial seen is 4000474. TM is double circle. Rate is 00.00. DM - Y.M.D Prov 2 letter abbrev. MAIL>>POSTE.

P407000 with CANADA and POSTES POSTAGE. Rate =0.00. TM single circle. DM- D.M.Y Highest 407191.

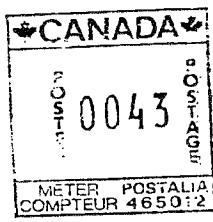
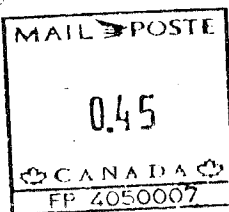


FP4.050.000 series with MAIL>>POSTE. Rate is 0.00. Prov is 2 or 3 letter abbreviation. DM - D.M.Y TM is double circle. Canada Post purchased a batch of these

P402000 with CANADA and POSTES POSTAGE. Rate 000 with no dot. TM is double circle, also single circle. DM- D.M.Y. Highest seen 403188.



P465000 with CANADA and POSTAGE POSTES. Rate is 0000. TM double circle. DM - D.M.Y Province abbreviated with period. Highest 465012.



PITNEY BOWES "FOX" POSTAGE METER

The Pitney Bowes "Fox" electronic postage meter has been renamed and marketed as the Personal Post Office for small offices. It prints the indicia as a thermal-mylar process. The indicia design is programmed into the meter and can be changed by a technician in the software. No die is involved in the printing so there will probably be a fair amount of variation, in time. There are currently two meters in this series, which needs more research.

The design consists of two rectangles. The ratemark has the new MAIL>>POSTE in the top portion. The ratemark appears to be a 5-bank meter, but is probably not. CANADA is at the base. The rate is 0.001 to 99.999.

The rectangular townmark has the town name across the top and the province in two letters below the rate. The datemark is 6 digits YMD with no periods between. At the base is the serial number of the postage meter. The serial block begins at 450000. It appears that the serial block was changed and was originally from 1452000. I have an example with this serial but the design is identical to the 450000 block.

Between the rate rectangle and the townmark rectangle are three filled maple leaves with METER/COMPTEUR and PB.

At the left of the townmark are a series of six numbers. This is cryptic code for security and contains a record of everything in the indicia and how it was used. One of the values has no meaning, but which one? With the proper software this record can be addressed.

The second series has small variations in its appearance. The three maple leaves are no longer filled. MAIL>>POSTE is smaller font. CANADA is slightly different. This series has the serial block from 1500000.

The current high numbers on record are 450863, 1500665.

There are not sufficient examples to place in a catalogue format yet.



SPECIMEN / SPECIMEN

132
1210 \$00.45⁰ 00PB000000
0254 POSTPERFECT B711 000000



0	OWEN SOUND		MAIL >> POSTE
10			
40			
16			00.45 ⁰
00	ON		
34	450697	METER/COMPTEUR/PB	CANADA

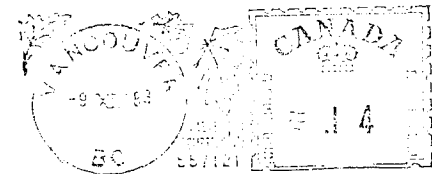
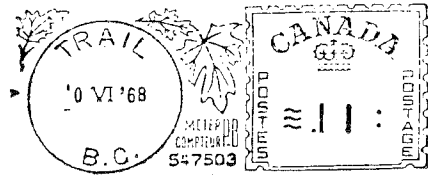
5	MINDEN		MAIL >> POSTE
10			
00	970704		
21	ON		00.71 ⁰
41			
57	1452058	METER/COMPTEUR/PB	CANADA

9	WHITEBY		MAIL >> POSTE
10			
66	970711		
57	ON		00.45 ⁰
12			
02	1501960	METER/COMPTEUR/PB	CANADA

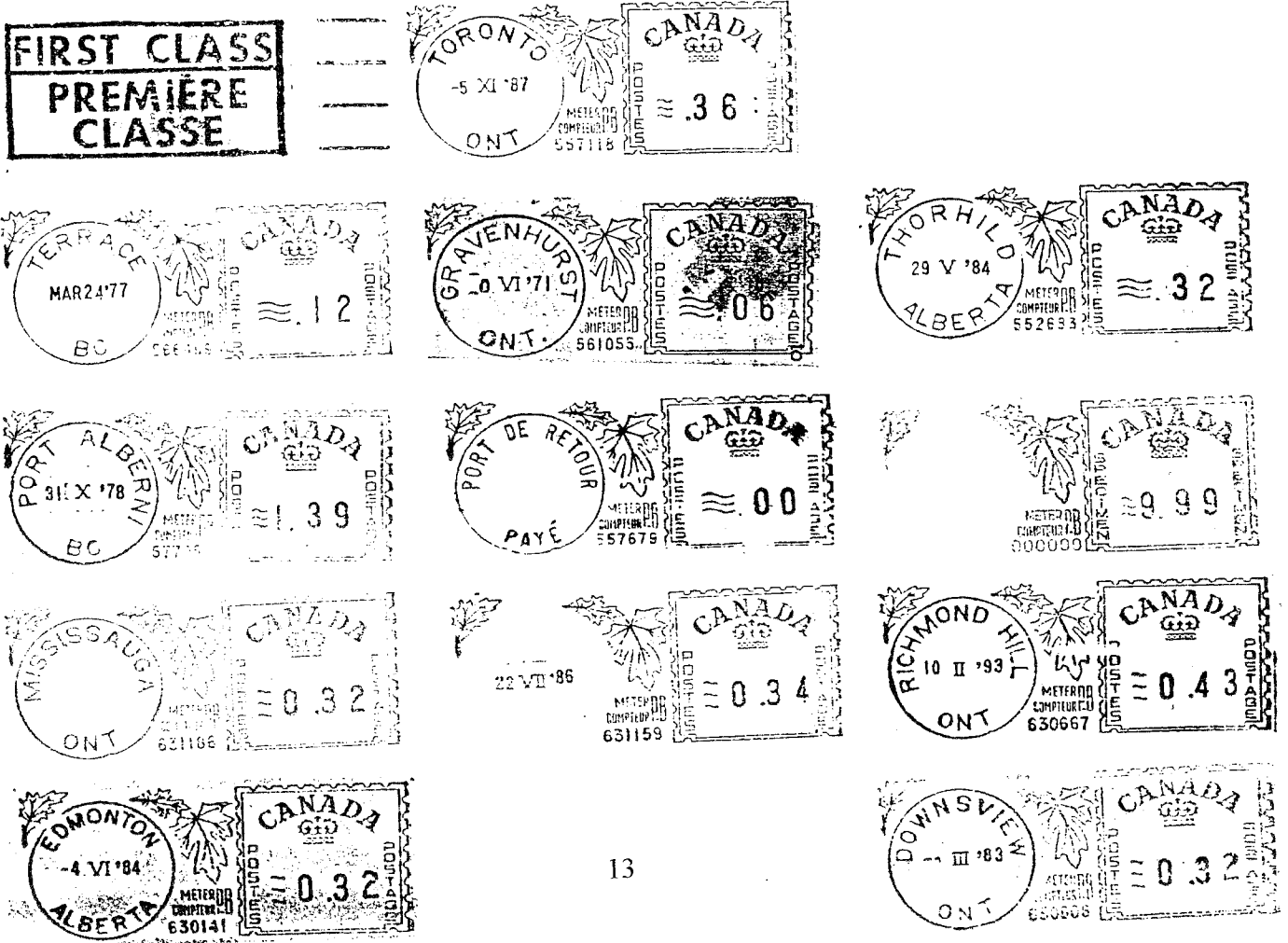
	ARBOROUGH		MAIL >> POSTE
	0126		
	ON		00.05 POSTER
	871602014	METER/COMPTEUR/PB	CANADA

Wilf Whitehouse set in some unlisted material about a year ago. I will fit them on the next pages. The text follows.

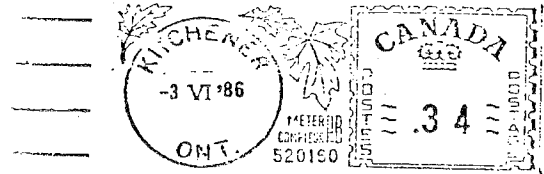
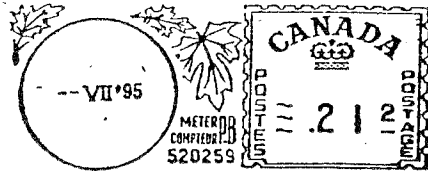
- | | |
|--|------|
| 557118 - 4 horizontal bars at left of TM | 5306 |
| 557121 - No dots in indicia. right of rate | 5306 |
| 547503 - "0" in datemark | 5306 |
| 547812 - Open "4". province off-centre to left | 5306 |
| 566469 - Month in letters | 5307 |
| 561055 - "0" for day | 5307 |
| 552683 - Province off centre to right | 5307 |
| 577054 - Town off centre | 5307 |
| 557679 - PORT DE RETOUR PAYE only | 5307 |
| 000000 - SPECIMEN. No town or datemark | 5307 |
| 631186 - Townmark blank | 5385 |
| 631159 - No townmark | 5385 |
| 630667 - Town off centre | 5385 |
| 630141 - Province in full | 5385 |
| 630608 - Two dashes for day in DM | 5385 |
| 520259 - No town or province | 0649 |
| 520150 - 4 horizontal lines at left of TM | 0649 |
| 520371 - Townmark blank | 0649 |
| 520371 - Province in full | 0649 |
| 615719 - No town or province | 0649 |



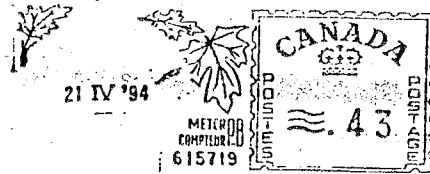
Model 5306 - higher serial number - 557148.



BULK



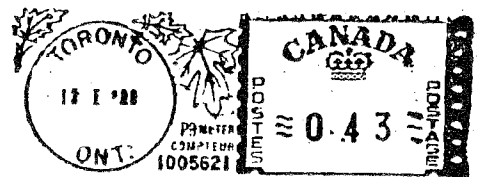
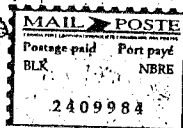
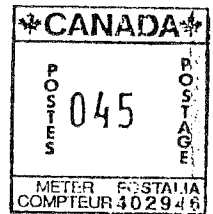
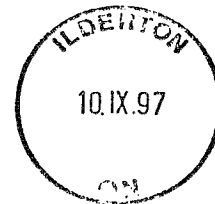
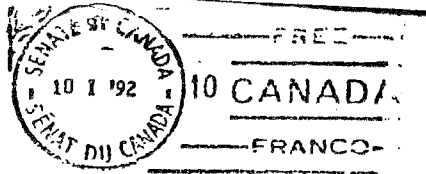
BULK



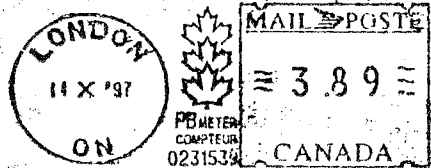
AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO
TORONTO TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION



SECURITY CHECK
VÉRIFIÉ PAR LA SÉCURITÉ
SENATE PROTECTIVE SERVICE
SERVICE DE SÉCURITÉ DU SÉNAT



PACKAGE/SHIPMENT
WAREHOUSE DIVISION



REPORT ON BUSINESS

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<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/careerconnect>

The Globe and Mail, Wednesday, April 8, 1998

A Canadian entrepreneur recently won the U.S. race to test a new Internet system aimed at driving the current postage meter into obsolescence.

BY PATRICK BRETHOUR
Technology Reporter
Thornhill, Ont.

ESTAMP Corp. is taking a big step down a perilous path that just might see the four-year-old startup turn the postage meter industry upside down.

Last week, privately held EStamp scored a coup and became the first company to get approval from the U.S. Postal Service to field-test its technology, which lets companies print their own metered postage using the Internet, a personal computer and a standard printer.

Postage meters that print out inked stamps are several decades old, but EStamp's technology is much different than the current state of the art. Today, companies usually lease dedicated machines from Pitney Bowes Inc. of Stamford, Conn., which controls about 85 per cent of the postage-meter market.

For Salim Kara, the Canadian expatriate who founded EStamp in 1994, last week's approval is a watershed. It gives his Houston-based company a crucial head start against bigger, more established rivals such as Pitney Bowes that are moving toward testing similar technologies.

"For us, it's a major event," says EStamp's 47-year-old chairman and chief technology officer.

It's a major event on a personal level, too. Mr. Kara moved to Houston from Toronto in 1991, when the recession levelled his refrigeration business.

In 1993, Mr. Kara — who was trained as a software programmer — began experimenting with Internet postage technology after his secretary got into a car accident while driving to the post office to refill a

meter. He founded EStamp the following year.

Mr. Kara's family has since returned to Canada, but he maintains legal residence in the United States and he only spends weekends at his house in Thornhill, a Toronto suburb. He has a commute that would make most suburbanites cringe — a 3½-hour flight between Houston and Toronto every Monday and Friday.

But the killer commute is on the verge of paying off. Mr. Kara says EStamp has cleared regulatory hurdles and it now faces one simple question: Do businesses — especially small and home-based firms — want to buy postage on-line?

EStamp thinks its pitch of cheaper, quicker and easier mailing will prove persuasive, especially to the majority of very small businesses that are still licking stamps.

Observers say there's little doubt the market for such devices will take off, adding that the technology will likely spread to Canada and Europe soon. But they say EStamp needs a distribution deal with a bigger partner if it is to become the dominant player in the new industry.

For small businesses, hardware and software from EStamp could represent a huge leap forward. After a user enters an address, the system calculates the correct postage — even the proper zip code — and subtracts the amount from an "electronic vault," a device that looks like an oversized watch battery and is attached to the printer port of a PC.

Once the vault is empty, it can be refilled by logging onto EStamp's Web site (www.estamp.com). Right now, standard meters are refilled at the post office or by phone, depending on their age.

The address and postage are printed onto an envelope or label, along with a bar code and the postal service sorting code. Mr. Kara says EStamp's system, which is based on Microsoft Corp. operating systems, eliminates the common business problem of paying too much postage. And the extra codes can halve average delivery time to a day.

The product, EStamp Internet Postage, will likely be cheaper than the current dedicated machines. EStamp says it will sell its device for less than \$199 (U.S.). The Pitney Bowes machine for small business leases for \$237 a year.

But Mr. Kara says the biggest attraction is the convenience of the Internet approach, which eliminates the need to wait at the post office or, as with older meters, manually calculate postage. "You have the ability to have a postman in your PC."

Within a few days, 10 businesses in the United States will begin testing EStamp's technology, with the total roster eventually expanding to 500. There's no firm timetable, but the tests will likely wrap up by August,

says Sunir Kapoor, EStamp's president and chief executive officer.

If results are favourable, EStamp will have a few months' head start, but it will soon find itself competing against a number of rivals, including Pitney Bowes.

The classic contest of small startup against entrenched goliath seems decidedly uneven at first glance: EStamp has no revenue or customers.

**'You have the ability to
have a postman
in your PC.'**

But Vernon Keenan, a senior analyst with Zona Research Inc., an Internet market research firm in Redwood City, Calif., says the smaller firm has advantages.

Ventures, which each assumed a 10-per-cent stake last fall.

By contrast, Mr. Keenan says, Pitney Bowes' equivalent research is largely dependent on the performance of the bigger company — a bad year could mean cutbacks unrelated to the needs of the market.

Established companies such as Pitney Bowes are hindered by their existing business, since too rapid a move into Internet-based metering could undermine the core business.

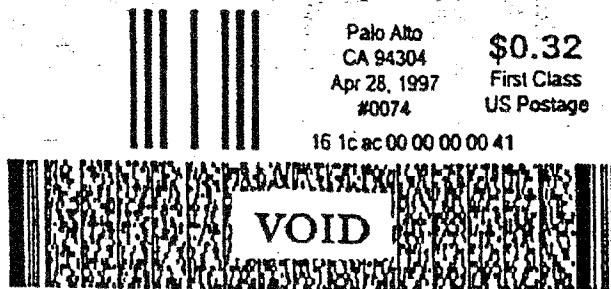
EStamp, on the other hand, doesn't have to worry about such cannibalization. "They're eating the other guy," says Mr. Keenan, who predicts demand for Internet metering will eventually erode demand for the older postage meters.

Not surprisingly, Pitney Bowes disagrees. "We look at it as an incremental business," says Michael Stecyk, vice-president and general manager of the small office division.

He says he's certain the long-term winners will be companies such as Pitney Bowes that offer both the old and new technologies.

Regarding the Estamp. I discussed this at the Post Office show. Anyone who does a few envelopes on their computer knows how slow and frustrating it is. The method is not likely to be a fast seller. The comment of Pitney Bowes was to the effect they are in that market as well and if postage meters are replaced they will be there.

Examples of the two dimensional postal codes are illustrated below. These are only examples to show the type of system. One example is a USA use from Stamp Collector.



The new IPI from E-stamp includes the correct postage, source and destination zip codes of the mailpiece and the precise date and time the IBI was printed on the mailpiece.

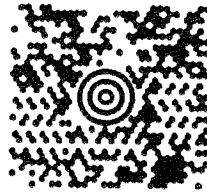
BELL MOBILITY
613-555-1212
110 ALBERT ST
OTTAWA ON K7R4P8

Permit No.
123456

SHIP TO :
LARRY
403-555-6968
AB REFINERIES
5 RANCH RD

CALGARY AB T5R4T7

DATE : 19/12/97 WEIGHT : 5 KG PIECE #1: 1 OF 1



SHIP TO POSTAL CODE

T5R



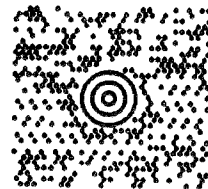
ADULT SIGNATURE REQUIRED

FAST

COD AMOUNT : \$20.00

1

QF100001218CA



AHEARN & SOPER POST		
Date	Postage	
2000.09.09	2.95	
Rexdale ON M9W 5S6 CANADA		
0000001	123456	0334537

CANADIAN METER STAMP NEWSLETTER

Editor:- Ross Irwin, 903-24 Marilyn Dr., Guelph, ON., N1H 8E9 — E-mail - rossir@inforamp.net
Associate Editor and Treasurer:- Dave Cooper, 35 South High St., Thunder Bay, ON., P7B 3K3

NO. 53

1998

EDITOR'S NOTES

These notes are again rather personal, for which I apologize. I attended the RPSC show at Hamilton in search of metered mail. The exhibits had very little. One exhibit featuring King Edward VIII cyphers and included several impressions from Great Britain. For Canada there was a single UIC meter 141003 of 1941-42 with a “.51*” rate. The final display with a meter was in a Mozart exhibit and included a German ‘91 Mozart cover.

After much soul searching I bought a POW meter. The Camp 113 is the most common.

Also noted the information about two meters:

NPO 1113 was HMCS Naden	Esquimalt	16-02-1943	15-06-1947
NPO 1117 was HMCS Burrard	Vancouver	08-12-1943	10-11-1945



I thought I should reflect upon what I collect. I am impressed with the variety and wonder about the purpose and why I do it. I guess it is just because I have it. What do you collect?

One example of each major and minor Canadian meter type
By serial number for types:- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, and Newfoundland.
By rate and colour for types:- 1, 6.
Special purpose meters:- Excise Tax, Law and special purpose meters
Canadian Embassies (corner cards and meter impression)
Meter towns, one example per town (low priority)
Foreign meters, one example per country (low priority)
United Nations (accumulate only) - very low priority
World War II meter slogans - don't seek them out
Bell Telephone covers of WW II - don't seek them out
Pitney Bowes postal ads - accumulate but don't buy
US -- one per meter type - from the mail

With the exception of the first item you can see I am a rather passive collector.

POSTALIA and FRANCO TYP POSTALIA POSTAGE METERS

The history of Postalia has been given at page 29.3. The catalogue of Type 19 Postalia postage meters is given at page 32.13 with an inventory of the 100101 series, including a number in the 401001 series. The series below includes those with a rectangular rate box.

TYPE 32.1

Basic Type -- Postalia postage meter, Model Mail System (MS-5) type 2

Rate box is 27 x 27 and in three sections. Upper section reads CANADA with a single filled maple leaf at each side. The centre section has POSTES / POSTAGE vertically 5 mm from each edge. Note the large "o" in postes. The 3-bank rate is "triad.00".

The lower section reads METER / COMPTEUR and POSTALIA / meter serial number. The serial numbers begin at 400001. The highest number seen is 400999.

The townmark is a single circle as used with Type 19, 21 mm in diameter. The province is abbreviated and a period. Two maple leaves are at the upper left corner of the townmark. The datemark is D.M.Y with month in Roman numerals. Setting is 8 and the overall length varies but is about 56. Serial blocks for this type are:- 400000; 402000; and type 3 465000 with a 4-bank rate 00.00.

TYPE 32.2

Basic Type -- Similar to Type 32.1 except the rate box is 26 x 23 and in two sections. There is no line below CANADA and the two maple leaves. POSTES and POSTAGE are vertically at the edges. The lower section is wider to accommodate the larger type font. The value is 5 mm high. The townmark is the Type 19 single circle. The setting is 15 and 64 overall. The rate is "triad 0.00" The serial block begins at 407001 and the highest noted is 407191.

TYPE 33.1

Basic Type -- Francotyp - Postalia GmbH -- MODEL:- Conquest M - T 1000 prints by a thermal mylar transfer method.

Rate box is 27 x 29 mm and in two sections with MAIL >> POSTE above but no dividing line.

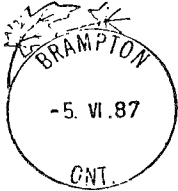
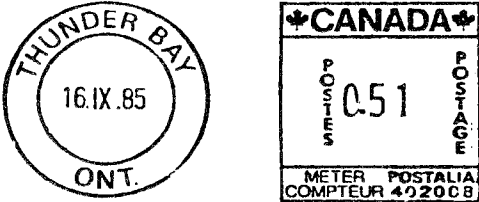
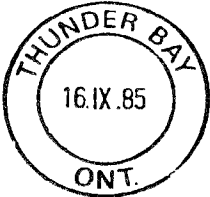
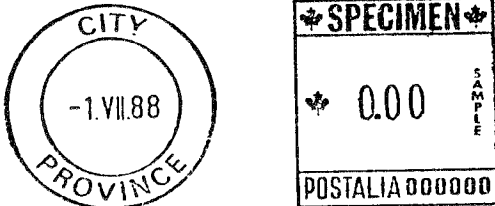
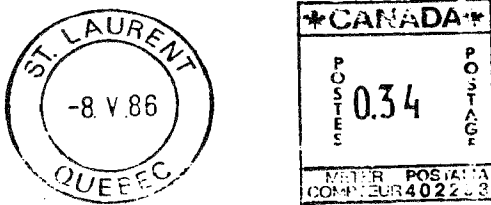



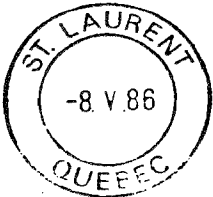
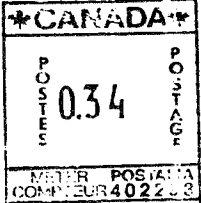
Rate is 3-bank 0.00. Below, CANADA with two unfilled maple leaves at each side. In the lower panel is, FP and a 7-digit meter serial number which begins at 4050001.

The townmark is double circle with province abbreviated with period. Datemark is D.M.Y sans serif. Setting is 10 and overall is 65.


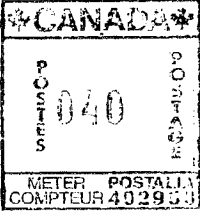

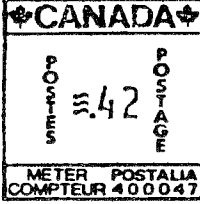





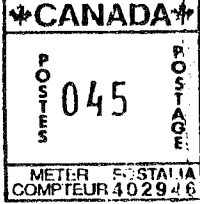
TYPE 33.2

Basic Type -- Similar in appearance to Type 33.1 but the 4-bank rate is 00.00. There is no line below the FP and serial number have a tall thin font. The townmark is double circle; however the datemark reads Y.M.D in European style. Between the rate mark and townmark is a vertical number which accumulates the number of indicia printed. Serial number begins at 4000001.



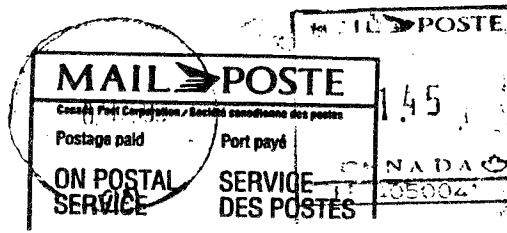

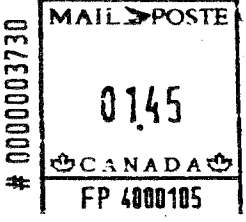
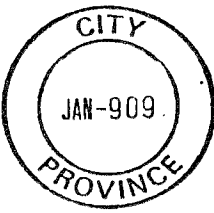

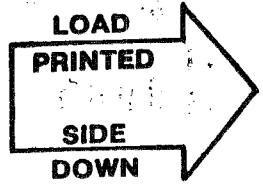
CMSG METER CATALOG

Type	Indicia	Remarks
32.1	 	Basic type
32.2	 	Basic type, no maple leaf over townmark; townmark is double circle, province abbreviated, rate is 0.00, DM is DM'Y, month in letters
32.2.1	 	SPECIMEN - CITY PROVINCE VALUE -- triad .00 - 3-bank
32.2.2	 	SPECIMEN - CITY PROVINCE VALUE -- 0.00 - 3-bank
32.2.3	 	TM - province in full


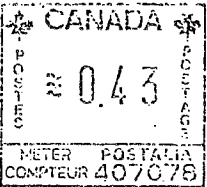






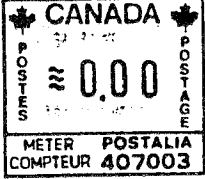


CMMSG METER CATALOG

Type	Indicia	Remarks
32.2.4	 	Rate - italic style font 402953
32.2.5	 	Rate - triad .00 400047
32.2.6	 	Rate - 00.00 465002
32.2.7	 	Rate - 000, with no period 402859
32.2.8	 	TM - single circle, 402946

CMSG METER CATALOG

Type	Indicia	Remarks
33.1	 	Basic type 4050007
33.1.1		TM - single circle, 27 4050041
33.2	 	Basic type 4000105
33.2.1	 	SPECIMEN - CITY PROVINCE
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <h2>POSTALIA® POSTAGE METER TAPES</h2> <p>CONSUMABLE RE-ORDER PART NO. 775</p> <p>CAUTION! UNITED STATES POSTAL Regulation Number 144.44 - Requires- "When meter stamps are printed on tape, only tape approved by the Postal Service may be used". The pressure sensitive label tape material is in compliance with the above as defined under Federal Specifications UU-T-1331A dated 6/10/76.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> </div>		

CMSG METER CATALOG

Type	Indicia	Remarks
32.3	 	Basic type
32.3.1	 	DM - MDY, month in letters - 407186
32.3.2	 	DM - day missing for bulk rate - 407110 
32.3.3	 	SN - smaller font - 407003 
		<p style="text-align: center;">NEW POSTALIA MS5</p>

PARCEL POST REGISTERS

Parcel post registers have never been common and with the advent of digital bar coding are seldom used today. This article is to place on the record what the Editor knows of these items. The first use of a parcel post register was at the United Parcel Service (UPS) parcel plant at Chicago in 1959. A Pitney Bowes Model RF postage meter was modified with a UPS printing head. Other companies supplying parcel post registers have been National Cash Register, Postalia, Friden and Hasler. They were only used by high volume shippers to indicate the cost of transportation of a package has been paid, much like a postage meter however the revenue went to the parcel company.

The rate and date sections of each register suppliers indicia has a rather constant appearance. This design is the same whether the register is used in the USA or Canada. Only the customer identification portion of the register tape at the left of the indicia will give a hint as to the origin of the tape; that is, is it of Canadian origin. This section is also unique to each shipper and so a classification system would be difficult to derive and will not be done here. All are tapes.

There are about 2,400 companies in the business but only a very small number will use a parcel register. Canadian shipping companies known to use a parcel post register are:

United Parcel Service Canada Ltd., a division of UPS International Express, the largest private parcel delivery service operation in North America.

Canpar Transport Ltd. (Canadian Parcel Service) of CP Truck, a division of Canadian Pacific Ltd. They began delivery in Toronto in 1976.

TNT Mailfast International and Express World Wide is an Australian shipping company with world wide interests.

Federal Express Canada Ltd.

Purolator Courier Ltd, now owned by Canada Post Corporation from June 1993.

PITNEY BOWES PARCEL REGISTERS

PB 1 - Centre, a courier with a parcel, facing right. At left two horizontal lines spaced at 13 mm. and 6 rectangles as a guard line at the edge. The delivery charge is between the two lines as a long triad and two figures of value. The triad depicts the dollar rate for this 3-bank register. At left of the centre are two horizontal lines 12 mm apart. Between the lines is the date the parcel was picked up for shipping as DMY with the month in RN. Below the lower line is the parcel register number with "P.B.". In the ad space is TNT within a box and below a 7 digit number. Overall - 92.

TNT/1139132	30011	
TNT/1190850	50997	53.7

PB 2 - Two groups of horizontal lines set 14 mm apart. At right the line is spaced 13 mm. apart and the value is a 4-bank "triad 0.00". At the right are 5 rectangles, filled, as a guard plate. At left are 2 lines 11 mm apart with the date between - DMY, month in Roman Numerals. Below the lower line is the parcel register serial number and "P.B."

In the identification area is a large "C" and CANPAR. Below is the parcel number in 3 + 5 digits.

420-19090	10044	105 overall	4-bank
420-23673	10089	84 overall	4-bank
420-37472	10099	83 overall	4-bank
420-23708	55255	87 overall	3-bank
420-00732	10127	95 overall	4-bank
420-04686	20042	82 overall	3-bank
420-29882	20021	102 overall	3-bank
424-01045	20017	83 overall	3-bank
421-12581	55236	76 overall	3-bank
420-02071	50235	87 overall	3-bank
421-01054	10025	100 overall	3-bank
420-02295	10058	106 overall	3-bank
420-00821	10061	100 overall	4-bank

PB 3.1 - Three guard lines at right. The UPS logo at centre. Two parallel lines spaced 13 mm apart at right. Above the top line the parcel register serial number and P.B. In the centre a 3-bank rate, 000, no period. At left of the logo, between the two parallel lines 13 mm apart is the date of shipping, DM'Y, month in letters. Below the lines the words COMMON / CARRIER.

The identification section has ONT. for Ontario and a 3 + 3 number. Numbers seen are:

ONT./515-500	99793	4-bank	
ONT./500-692	63109	4-bank	
ONT./502-493	48995	4-bank	
ONT./510-282	61425	4-bank	
ONT./515-500	007941	3-bank	
ONT./500-640	65103	4-bank	
N6A 440	45427	4-bank	N6A is London
N6A 440	4101424	4-bank	
N6A 440 (Box)	34634	3-bank	
L1H 232 (Box)	003286	3-bank	L1H is Oshawa

PB 3.1.1 - Same as above except the value is a 3-bank register - 000 with no period.

ONT./L1H 232	003286	3-bank	
ONT./L4W 613	99816	4-bank	L4W is

FRIDEN PARCEL REGISTERS

F 1. Similar to Friden Type 21.4 except maple leaf between townmark and ratemark omitted. There are 8 small maple leaves at the right edge and two large filled maple leaves. F METER/COMPTEUR at top between townmark and rate mark. Rate box in 2 sections, lower section is the value 3-bank rate "triad .00". The upper section is the parcel register number in 5 digits. Townmark is single circle, 20 mm, blank. Datemark is DMY, month in Roman Numerals. Identification area has a "C" and CANPAR; below. The identification number is in 8 digits - 3+5. Setting is 13. Overall is 97. Serial numbers noted in the series are:

420-03445	10009
420-02393	10033
420-02295	10058
420-23432	10035

F2 - At top, United Parcel Service. Below, the UPS logo with value box to right. Value is 4-bank - triad 0.00, with a period. Below, COMMON CARRIER / Friden / 7 digit register number. There are 4 gear marks at the left and the right. At left of the UPS logo is the date mark MD'Y with month in letters. Overall - 110 mm. Identification section is ONT. / number.

ONT. / 500 272	8401321	4-bank
M8Z 635	5071063	3-bank

HASLER PARCEL POST REGISTERS

H1 - Rate box 42 x 33 in 4 sections. At top, PARCEL SERVICE. Below is the value, 4-bank 00.00 with period. The third section is blank and the fourth section has the parcel register serial number. Townmark is omitted. Datemark is MD'Y, month in letters. Identification area is the address of the shipper and a 2+5 identification number. Overall 125.

Serial number 2524210

H2 - Ratebox 42 x 33 in 4 sections. At top, UNITED PARCEL SERVICE. Below, the UPS logo and 4-bank value 00.00. The third space reads COMMON CARRIER and the fourth is the parcel register serial number. No townmark. Datemark is MD'Y, month in letters. Identifier area has the number and local address. Overall 125.

ONT. / 000-000 / local address

POSTALIA PARCEL REGISTERS

PO1 - Design similar to Pitney Bowes. A courier with parcel, to right. At right are two lines spaced 13 mm apart with the 3-bank value between. Three guard marks are at extreme right. At left, two lines spaced 12 mm apart with the date MDY of shipping. Below is the serial number with "Po". Identification space has the shipper number.

PUROLATER PARCEL REGISTER

PUI - Fine lines of >>> as guard plate at right. The 4-bank value box with the PB register number vertically. A small box has the date - DMY, month in Roman numerals. To the left a vertical number and the identification area.

23-73286 40053 4-bank

Other shipping stamps and cancels

- 1 - Rubber stamp showing 3+5 shipping number, the CANPAR logo and WT (weight???)
- 2 - UPS bar code identification with 4+4+3 identification number.
- 3 - UPS C.O.D. consignment receipt
- 4 - UPS C.O.D. tag
- 5 - Purolator barcode package ID labels. 3 self stick type and backing sheet.

1. PROCESS FORM IN THE USUAL MANNER.
2. REMOVE LABEL PART-3 AND CARBON TISSUE, LEAVING PARTS 1&2 FOR PICK-UP DRIVER TO SIGN.
3. PEEL AWAY MAIN PACKAGE LABEL AS SHOWN ON THE DIAGRAM.
4. THE LARGE LABEL ON LEFT GOES WITH THE FIRST OR ONLY PACKAGE.
UP TO FOUR PACKAGES MAY BE SENT ON THIS BILL OF LADING BY AFFIXING THE SECOND, THIRD, OR FOURTH, CONSECUTIVELY NUMBERED PACKAGE LABELS BESIDE OR NEAR THE ADDRESS LABELS.

NOTE: DROP BOX SHIPMENTS-DETACH THE SENDER'S COPY (GREEN) AND PLACE ALL THE REMAINING COPIES ON THE PACKAGE.

1. REMPLIR LE FORMULAIRE DE LA FAÇON HABITUELLE.
2. ENLÈVER LA COPIE N° 3 DE L'ÉTIQUETTE ET LE PAPIER CARBONE EN LAISSANT LES COPIES N° 1 ET N° 2 POUR LA SIGNATURE DU COURRIER EFFECTUANT LA CUEILLETTE.
3. DÉCOLLER L'ÉTIQUETTE PRINCIPALE À APPOSER SUR L'ENVOI TEL QU'ILLUSTRÉ SUR LE DIAGRAMME.
4. APPOSER LA GRANDE ÉTIQUETTE SUR L'ENVOI UNIQUE OU SUR LA PREMIÈRE PIÈCE S'IL Y EN A PLUSIEURS.
VOUS POUVEZ EXPÉDIER JUSQU'À QUATRE PIÈCES AVEC CE CONNAISSÉMENT, EN APPOSANT LES DEUXIÈME OU TROISIÈME OU QUATRIÈME ÉTIQUETTES NUMÉROTÉES CONSÉCUTIVEMENT, À CÔTÉ OU À PROXIMITÉ DES ÉTIQUETTES PORTANT L'ADRESSE, SUR CHAQUE PIÈCE.

REMARQUE: ENVOIS POUR BOÎTE DE DÉPÔT. DÉTACHEZ ET RETENIR LA COPIE (VERTE) DE L'EXPÉDITEUR. APPOSEZ TOUTES LES AUTRES COPIES SUR L'ENVOI

DIRECTIONS

THE PACKAGE LABEL (PART 3) IS SPLIT DOWN THE FACE. BEND BACK AT THE SPLIT TO EXPOSE THE EDGE OF THE LABEL. PEEL AWAY FROM THE LINER AND AFFIX TO THE FIRST OR ONLY PACKAGE.

INSTRUCTIONS

L'ÉTIQUETTE À APPOSER SUR L'ENVOI (COPIE N° 3) COMPREND DEUX SECTIONS. REPLIER L'ÉTIQUETTE VERS L'ARRIÈRE LE LONG DE LA LIGNE DE SÉPARATION, POUR SOULEVER UN COIN DE L'ÉTIQUETTE. DÉTACHER L'ÉTIQUETTE DE LA DOUBLURE ET LA COLLER SUR LE PREMIER ENVOI OU SUR L'ENVOI UNIQUE À EXPÉDIER.



Purolator

420-45999  WT

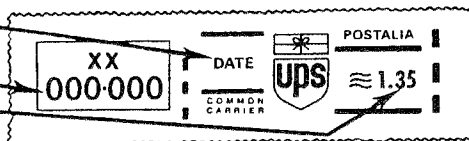
G1
Geon

Geon is a local express company in the Trenton - Belleville area. The indicia is 37 x 80 and has the words bulk rate, A serial number 282 and "G20"

POSTALIA UPS REGISTER SYSTEM FOR UPS SHIPPERS

Call (312) 629-9100, or write for the name of the Postalia Representative nearest you.

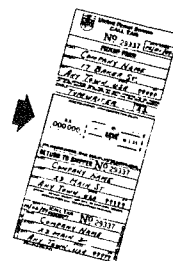
Each Tape Shows: —Date of shipment
—Shipper number
—UPS Charges



USE OF REGISTER TAPE & SHIPPING LABEL

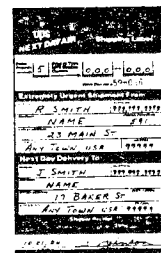
4. Call Tag

When you want us to call at a customer's address to pick up for return to you a package we have previously delivered, fill out a UPS Call Tag. Attach to tag a register tape showing the charge (at package rate plus poundage rate of package being returned), and give tag to pickup driver.

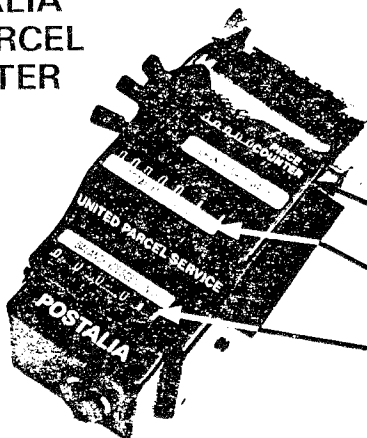


5. Next Day Air

Type or print a separate Next Day Air Shipping Label for each package. Affix register tape to package directly above Next Day Air Shipping Label. Separate your Next Day Air packages. The UPS driver will sign and date each Next Day Air Shipping Label. The driver will leave the original (Shipper Receipt) for your records. Please do not detach any copies of the Next Day Air Shipping Label.



POSTALIA
UPS PARCEL
REGISTER



UNITED PARCEL SERVICE PICKUP RECORD

United Parcel Service				RECEIVED FROM: USE STAMP OR PRINT			
PICKUP REGISTER NO. 00982998				COMPANY NAME			
DATE 10/10/84				ADDRESS			
				ANY TOWN, USA 12345			
C.O.D. AMOUNT				C.O.D. AMOUNT			
REFERENCE NO.	C.O.D. AMOUNT	REFERENCE NO.	C.O.D. AMOUNT	REFERENCE NO.	C.O.D. AMOUNT	REFERENCE NO.	C.O.D. AMOUNT
(A) 0347	48.54	11		31		512	325.00
1543	12.75	12		32		(B)	
3		13		33		3	
4		14		34		4	
5		15		35		5	
6		16		36		6	
7		17		37		7	
8		18		38		8	
9		19		39		9	
10		20		40		10	
REGISTER READINGS				PACKAGE COUNT			
ASCENDING REGISTER	189615932	DESCENDING REGISTER	153440618	REGISTER TAPE	49632	REGISTER TAPE	49532
TOTAL ADVANCES	1900101010	DIFFERENCE	1.10	REGISTER TAPE	2	REGISTER TAPE	3
RECEIVED BY	J. Smith	NO. OF C.O.D. CARDS	1	REGISTER TAPE	1	REGISTER TAPE	1
REV. 3-82	430	NO. OF PACKAGES	101	REGISTER TAPE	1	REGISTER TAPE	1
		NO. OF PACKAGES	1	REGISTER TAPE	2	REGISTER TAPE	5
		NO. OF PACKAGES	1	REGISTER TAPE	2	REGISTER TAPE	5
		NO. OF PACKAGES	1	REGISTER TAPE	2	REGISTER TAPE	5

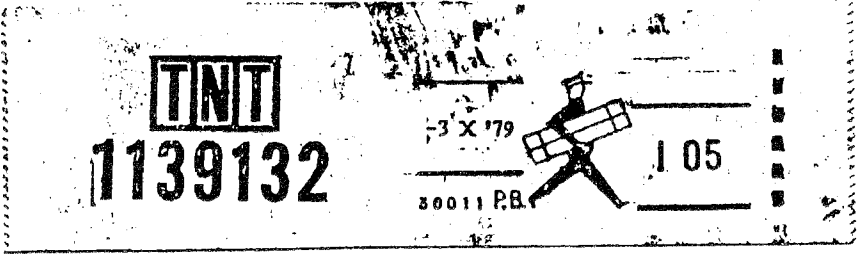
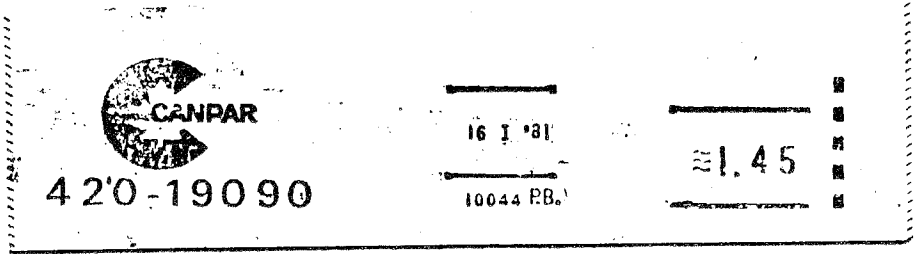
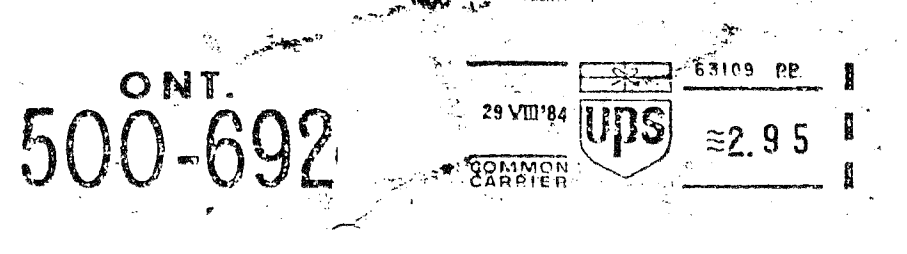
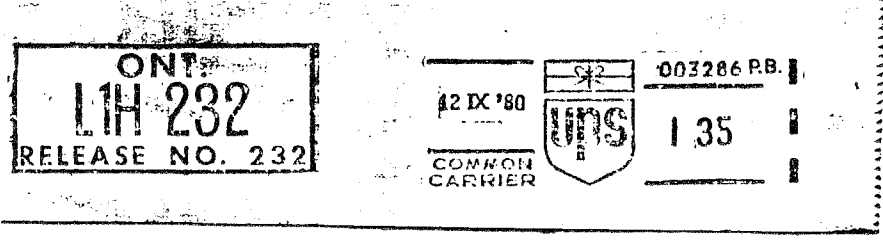
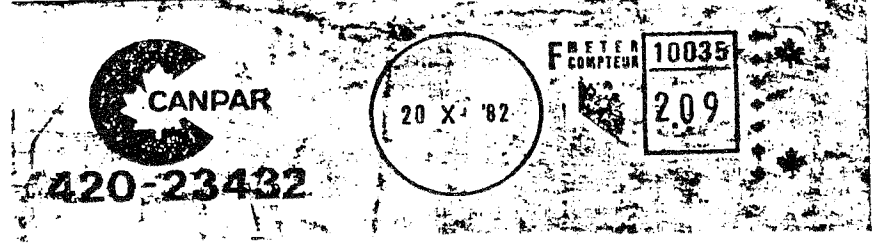
- Record ascending register reading as shown at (C).
- Record descending register reading as shown at (D).
NOTE: Not required for Postalia 4-digit UPS Registers.
- Add (C) + (D). This total must equal total from last statement.
- Record starting register tape count reading as shown at (E).
- Enter ending register tape count reading as shown at (F).
- Record difference between (E) and (F). Deduct total number of COD's listed, extra tapes used (G), unused tapes shown at (H) (attach unused tapes to reverse side

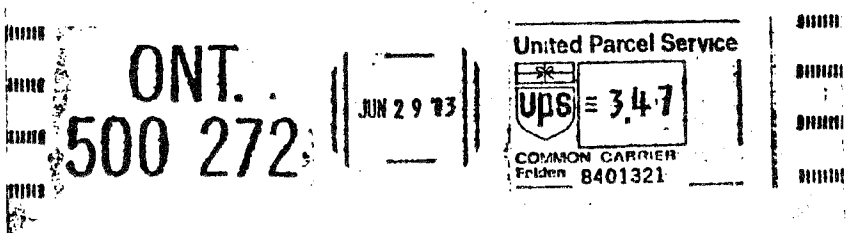
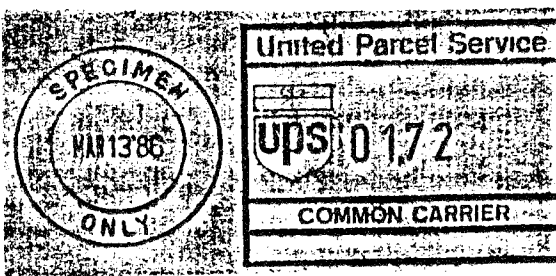
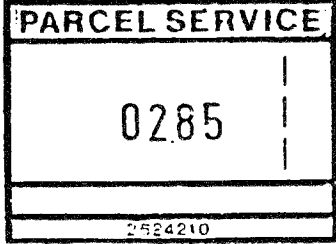

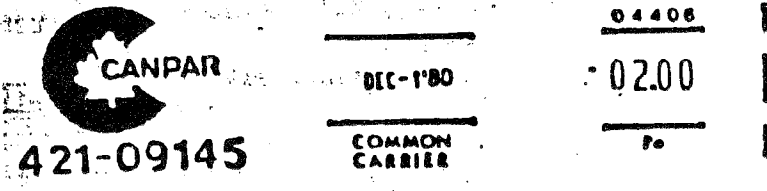
- of original copy of pickup record). Place the next pickup day's date tape in space marked (I).
- Enter total (after all above deductions are completed) of all packages and calls registered. Enter number of packages shipped via Next Day Air (J) and number of packages shipped via 2nd Day Air (K).
- Show number of AOD cards used as shown in (L).
- The UPS driver will record the total number of packages and call tags received at pickup time as shown at (M) in the sample.

END OF DAY
CLOSE OUT
PROCEDURE

53.11

CMMSG METER CATALOG

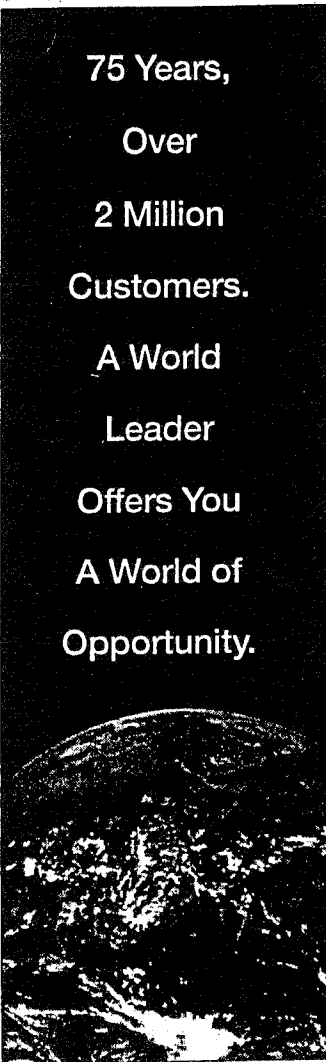
Type	Indicia	Remarks
PB 1	 <p>TNT 1139132 3 X '79 30011 PB 1.05</p>	
PB 2	 <p>CANPAR 420-19090 16 I '81 10044 PB 1.45</p>	
PB 3.1	 <p>ONT. 500-692 29 VIII '84 COMMON CARRIER 63109 PB 2.95</p>	
PB 3.1.1.	 <p>ONT. LH 232 RELEASE NO. 232 42 IX '80 COMMON CARRIER 003286 PB 1.35</p>	
F 1	 <p>CANPAR 420-23432 20 X '82 METER COMPTEUR 10035 2.09</p>	

Type	Indicia	Remarks
F 2.1		
H 2.1.1		
H 1	<p data-bbox="284 861 576 997">78-26405 MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES 51 ESANDAR DRIVE TORONTO, ONT. M4G 4C5</p> <p data-bbox="698 913 795 945">OCT 24 '88</p> 	
H 2	<p data-bbox="267 1176 568 1323">ONT. 511-563 LOCAL RETURN ADDRESS 66 SCARSDALE RD. DON MILLS, ONT. M9B 2R7</p> <p data-bbox="722 1228 820 1260">MAY 14 '87</p> 	
PO 1		

Type	Indicia	Remarks				
PU 1	<p>23-73288 KODAK CANADA LTD. Rosemary / S. McLaughlin Rd.</p> <p>4968</p> <p>1.60</p> <p>P.B. 40953</p>					
	<p>-TRENTON- BROCKVILLE</p> <p>BULK RTE 2898 - 6 TRANS</p> <p>94 FRANKF CRD ST</p> <p>EON 282</p> <p>2890 6160 11 OF 14 2797</p>	<p>ups Canada Ltd du Canada Ltée</p> <p>CONSIGNEE RECEIPT RECU DU CONSIGNATAIRE</p> <p>AMOUNT C.O.D. MONTANT P.S.L.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>DOLLARS</td> <td>CENTS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50</td> <td>92</td> </tr> </table> <p>CHECK HERE IF CASH ON HAND INTROUVER SI COMPTANT TANT SEULLEMENT</p> <p>SHIPPER NO. NO. D'EXPÉDITEUR</p> <p>DATE RECEIVED REC...</p>	DOLLARS	CENTS	50	92
DOLLARS	CENTS					
50	92					
	<p>Purolator PACKAGE LD. NO. N° IDENT. COLIS</p> <p>* 118 204 2745*</p> <p>PARCEL NO. COLIS N° 2 AFFIX TO THE SECOND PACKAGE APPOSER SUR LE DEUXIÈME COLIS</p>					
	<p>Purolator PACKAGE LD. NO. N° IDENT. COLIS</p> <p>* 118 204 2752*</p> <p>PARCEL NO. COLIS N° 3 AFFIX TO THE THIRD PACKAGE APPOSER SUR LE TROISIÈME COLIS</p>					
	<p>Purolator PACKAGE LD. NO. N° IDENT. COLIS</p> <p>* 118 204 2760*</p> <p>PARCEL NO. COLIS N° 4 AFFIX TO THE FOURTH PACKAGE</p> <p>ups United Parcel Service</p>	<p>United Parcel Service Canada Ltd du Canada Ltée</p> <p>C.O.D. TAG</p> <p>FILL TAG OUT COMPLETELY. ENTER C.O.D. AMOUNT IN BOTH BOXES. WORDS "CASH ONLY" MUST BE ENTERED ON INSTRUCTION LINE AND CHECKED ON CONSIGNEE RECEIPT IF DRIVER IS NOT AUTHORIZED TO ACCEPT CHECKS.</p> <p>REMOVE BACKING AND PLACE ENTIRE FORM OVER ADDRESS LABEL.</p> <p>ETIQUETTE P.S.L.</p> <p>REMPLIR CETTE ÉTIQUETTE P.S.L. AU COMPLET. INSCRIRE LE MONTANT P.S.L. DANS LES DEUX CASES. SI LE PAIEMENT EST EN COMPTANT, IL FAUT ACCEPTER LA LIÈVRE ET VEUILLEZ INTRODUIRE LES MOTS "COMPTANT SEUL- LEMENT" SOUS LA LIÈVRE "INSTRUCTIONS" ET COCHER LA CASE À CET EFFET SUR LE RECU DU CONSIGNATAIRE.</p> <p>ENLEVER L'ÉTIQUETTE ET A PLACER CE FORMULAIRE SUR L'ÉTiquette.</p>				

5550 1855 966

Anyone want a job? Copied here is a Pitney Bowes ad to show the training needed to work for that company.



75 Years,
Over
2 Million
Customers.
A World
Leader
Offers You
A World of
Opportunity.

Pitney Bowes was built on changing the status quo. As a result, we know that in our competitive world what worked for our customers yesterday may not work tomorrow. That's why we are constantly striving to improve our products and services with the talent of our most important resource - our people.

With over two million customers worldwide, only Pitney Bowes offers a complete range of solutions to help businesses succeed:

- mailing systems
- copier systems
- software solutions
- facsimile systems
- production mail
- financial services
- management services

Our continued growth, coupled with an aggressive expansion plan, have created a number of opportunities:

SALES

Entry Level Sales Representatives

Toronto, Burlington, Richmond Hill, Vancouver, Calgary
A recent university graduate, you will not be satisfied to sit in a cubicle for the rest of your life. Your enthusiasm and independence, combined with an interest in continuous self-improvement, make you an ideal candidate for our entry-level sales program. In this role, you will sell a full line of products to businesses in an established territory. If you are looking for an opportunity where your income and career growth are a direct result of your effort, then we should talk.

Commercial Account Representatives

BC, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec (bilingual), New Brunswick
You have built a track record of success as an inside sales representative or in face-to-face selling. You are ready for the move to outside sales, or have realized that your next step to success can only be accomplished by moving to a recognized business leader. You are professional in your approach and tenacious in your drive to succeed. We can offer you protected territories, generous commission plans and the brand recognition that will open doors for you.

Major Account Representatives/National Account Representatives

Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto
Your sales career has been one of continual success. Your selling style is consultative and strategic. You are no longer content to work a territory, and seek an opportunity where you will have access to a client list that is a virtual who's who of Canadian business. If you are ready to make the next step in your career, please contact us.

Sales Manager

Calgary, Toronto, Montreal (bilingual)
You are a natural leader - you love to coach and motivate. Your impressive track record includes turning under-performers into successful sales representatives, and successful sales representatives into superstars. You understand the importance of leading by example and are not content to sit behind a desk each day. If you are a proven sales manager looking for your next challenge, or a successful sales representative who is ready to make your move into management, then this may be the opportunity for you.

Product Specialist

Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto
For you, sales is more than just knowing your products, it is knowing your competition's products as well. As a product specialist, you will be an information resource to the sales team and provide support in the field through joint sales calls, product training and coaching. You will also be responsible for product

launches in your territory. Ideally, you will have five or more years' experience selling copier or mailing systems solutions, and are interested in advancing your career towards management or marketing.

Account Executive Software Solutions

Toronto, Montreal (bilingual), Vancouver
Our shipping, warehouse and tracking software helps our customers maximize their supply chain management issues. Your software expertise and ability to penetrate large accounts will position you for success in this role. Establish yourself as a logistics solutions expert within our customer base, and map their business processes to show how automation can make them more efficient.

MARKETING

Program Manager, SOHO and After-Market

Toronto
Self-directed and results-oriented, you have a flair for spotting market opportunities and developing products and services to meet these needs. Your experience in service marketing has shown you how to turn service into a profit center. Plan, conduct and implement direct mail and telemarketing campaigns to improve service penetration. Analyze current after-market offerings with an eye towards developing new service products. And be responsible for supporting the SOHO and retail markets and introducing new product lines into the Canadian marketplace.

Program Manager, Mailing Systems

Toronto
Behind every successful field sales campaign there is a great product manager. Your knowledge of product marketing and your ability to forecast, budget and manage inventory will allow you to develop the tactics necessary to increase sales revenue and profits. You will also prepare and design product launches and programs as well as ensure that the appropriate materials are available to the field sales force. If you are seeking a marketing opportunity where the results of your efforts are tangible and immediate, you have found it here.

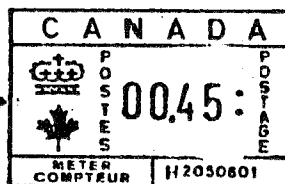
If you are interested in exploring these, or other opportunities not advertised, please fax or mail your resume, in confidence, to: Anthony J. Mesney, Pitney Bowes of Canada, 2200 Yonge Street, Suite 100, Toronto, ON M4S 3E1 Fax: 416.484.3884 E-mail: careers@pitneybowes.ca While we appreciate all responses, only those candidates to be interviewed will be contacted. Pitney Bowes is dedicated to the principles of employment equity.



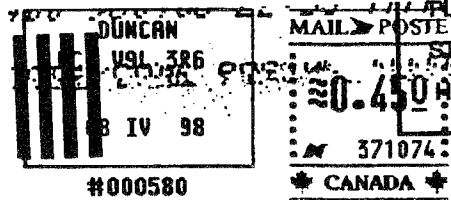
Pitney Bowes

Two covers from CIBC Mellon Trust posted the same day with the old (H2050601) and the new (H2052374) Hasler indicia.

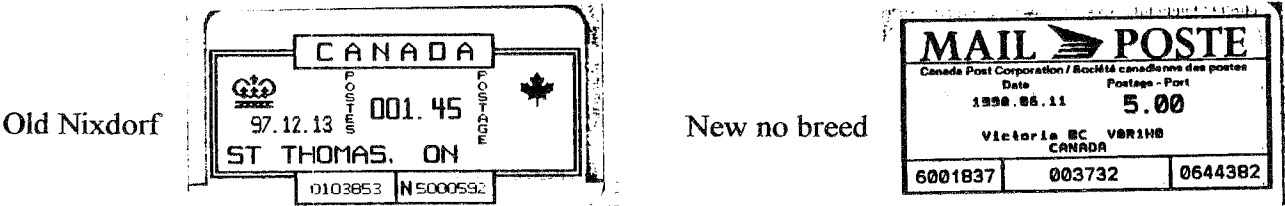
CIBC Mellon Trust Company
P.O. Box 7010
Adelaide Street Postal Station
Toronto ON
M5C 2W9



Wilf Whitehouse sent in the first example of the new Neopost all-digital postage meter. Because of the other cancels I describe it. Rate box in 3 sections - at the top is MAIL>>POSTE with CANADA and two filled maple leaves at the bottom. In the centre the rate - triad 0.000. Below, the new Neopost symbol "N" and the postage meter serial number 371074. Did the block start at 371001? There are 9 dots each side of the rate box which is 26 x 20. The setting is 5 mm. The townmark is a rectangle, 21 x 30. From the top is the TOWN / PROV - CODE / DATE MARK as DMY, month in Roman numerals. Below the box is a counter. Overall is 56 mm.



Received the following Nixdorf appearance label in the mail. Norbert Krommer has supplied



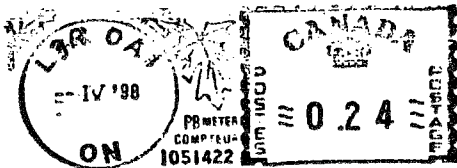
information regarding its use. Notice that MAIL>>POSTE is prominent. CANADA can scarcely be read. These machines are in "post offices", not RPO's. The machines are a collection of parts attributed to no manufacturer. In the lower left corner is the terminal unit or what we called the Nixdorf number. The number in the centre is said to be a transaction number; that is, if you come back later the clerk can key it in and get details of your purchase. The number at right is the RC post office number. It shows on the receipt.



Modify the table of North West and Yukon Territories for the following postage meter use.

IGALUIT was Frobisher Bay at X0A 0H0 H2001415
 CARMACKS 654055

Another L3R 0A1 / ON meter, with bulk rate and no day. The return address is M5E 1N5.



CANADIAN METER STAMP NEWSLETTER

Editor:- Ross Irwin, 903-24 Marilyn Dr., Guelph, ON., N1H 8E9 --- E-mail - rossir@inforamp.net
Associate Editor and Treasurer:- Dave Cooper, 35 South High St., Thunder Bay, ON., P7B 3K3

NO. 54

1998

EDITORS' NOTES

TO CUT OR NOT TO CUT!

A perplexing problem for beginners and older collectors is always the form in which to store or mount postage meter impressions. Today, almost 55 percent of the postage revenue generated in Canada in the form of metered mail. Most of this is business mail and with the exception of dentist bills, etc. the metered covers are usually No. 10 envelopes, or even the larger metric equivalent and "flats". Credit card covers are smaller but are kraft or recycled papers and usually bear additional postage cancellations making them undesirable to collect. Government sources mail in larger kraft envelopes, say 10 in. by 14 in. or larger. Is it realistic to keep these large covers if they do not lend themselves to a philatelic display format? I think not unless they have some "valuable" marking.

So, if we are not to keep the entire envelope what portion should be retained? In my view the very minimum size should correspond to a parcel post adhesive tape of 33 mm high by a convenient length depending on the meter or presence of a slogan or corner card. This size is reasonably easy to mount and describe. However, wouldn't it be nicer to have some of your early Edward's or Victoria's stamps still tied to a cover? When someone soaked off the stamp so it would fit a rectangle in a stamp album how much was its value decreased? The answer depends on its scarcity. Run of the mill meters may as well be cut to any suitable size but rarer material should be kept entire. Do we really know at a point in time what is rare?

The important items on a cover are the stamp or indicia, the address and the addressee. Any size that incorporates these three items, together with other postal markings such as registration marks, is all that is required. I think the ideal cover for storage, mounting and exhibition is a No. 8 envelope which is 160 mm by 92 mm. The most convenient "cut" to this size is 75 mm high by the length of the cover. I also cut the No. 10 envelopes 75 mm high but to preserve the address and corner card I make a double fold so it is 160 mm long.

Let's face the facts. Collecting metered mail is a personal hobby. You decide what you want to collect and how you want to do it. Don't let others unduly influence you. However, you are only on this earth for a limited time and while you think you own the stamps in actual fact you only control them for a finite period of time. Don't ruin the enjoyment of others who will follow by trimming covers too small. Once cut your decision is irreversible. However, for 99.9 percent of the current mail it really will not matter. Please write me an opinion on the above.

(From the Net). Canada Post postal indicia announcements: On January 28, 1997, we received a letter from Canada Post regarding formatting, size, content and printing of the postal indicia for **bulk mail**.

You may have seen bulk mail with the postal indicia applied with a postage meter. Canada Post states "Phosphorescent ink, such as the ink supplied for meter machines, **is not acceptable** for use in imprinting the postal indicia to a mail piece.". From this, one can draw the conclusion that the indicia cannot be applied by a meter that uses phosphorescent ink. **HOWEVER, NOTE THAT BULK MAIL CAN STILL BE METERED WITH A BULK PLATE IF THE MAILING PIECE WEIGHS 50 GRAMS OR LESS.**

Typically, the bulk permit number and name or postal code of the office of induction (post office where mail is dropped off) have been included in the bulk postal indicia. For example:

99999999-99 or 99999999-99

FERGUS ON N1M 1N0

As of January 15, 1997, the inclusion of the town name or postal code of the office of induction is optional. That is, FERGUS ON or N1M 1N0 in the examples above is no longer required. Our preference would be to continue to show this information. However, the decision rests with our clients. In this letter, Canada Post also reconfirms that the postal indicia must measure at least 12 mm x 25 mm (1/2" x 1") and must not exceed 40 mm x 74 mm (1 1/2" x 3"). Also, characters printed within the indicia must measure at least 2 mm (3/32") and not exceed 5 mm (3/16") in height.

Last but not least, there is both a French and English version of the indicia. With the French, French "Nbre" appears on the left and "Blk" appears on the right. In the English version this is reversed. Please see the following examples:

French	English
Nbre Blk	Blk Nbre

PLEASE DON'T PANIC. THIS DOES NOT MEAN that pieces of mail to French destinations have to use the French indicia and mail to English recipients the English indicia. However, if the return address on the mailing piece is in the Province of Quebec, then the French indicia must be used. If the return address is for any other province in Canada then the English indicia must be used.

The purpose for presenting the above information supplied by a mailing company is to show the regulations they follow so you may interpret a cover.

From the National Postal Museum, London, 1992, "Work in Progress"

Meter Marks

A FRIEND OF the Museum, Jack Peach, has continued research into the Museum's meter marks and together with Jack Goodwin has concentrated on mounting part of the H.J. Howard collection. He reports that the year 1927 has now been reached. The results of some of his researches are detailed below.

The first licences had been granted in 1922 to Pitney Bowes and Universal Postal

Frankers. The former aimed at the user with quantities of single rate mail. UPF, on the other hand, sold a hand-operated machine with reciprocatory action but which accommodated six frank dies readily selectable without a meter change.

Additionally, the UPF machine could include a slogan die

with attractive advertising value to the user. Printing a slogan with the Pitney Bowes machine involved a second pass after exchanging the meter for a slogan printer.

In 1923 UPF attempted to gain a share of the large user market by importing a few cancelling machines from International Postal Supply Company (USA) and fitting meters. Between 1924 and 1926 UPF developed a small three-value machine, the Midget, with rotary action. During the time that the Midget was being developed the UPF Managing Director E.H. Kinnard left to form a third company, Neopost Ltd, with his brother's company, Roneo Ltd, having the exclusive sales agency. A competitive machine to the Midget was quickly developed and sold as the Neopost. This was capable of printing several different value franks.

All machines used a similar design of frank but whilst the marks made by the two earliest were readily distinguishable that was not the case with the more recent ones. It was considered necessary to distinguish makes and models in case of complaint of irregular use. Make and Model prefix letters were added to the machine numbers in franks - M for Midget and N for Neopost. This practice continues to the present day.



HOWARD'S SKETCH suggesting the meter frank design eventually adopted.

Marks from all these early machines are well represented in the Museum collection.

Once meter franking machines began to be used in greater numbers the frank marks became associated with bills and advertising leaflets. Mr Kinnard was never happy with this public image and the Howard collection contains Neopost specimen marks from as early as September 1923 in which the King's head is the central motif. His aim was to make the meter frank look more like an adhesive stamp currently in use, simulated perforations included. Over the next two years much discussion ensued and it was made clear from the start that the King's head would not be allowed to be applied by commercial firms. In the end a design using the Royal Cypher was suggested by Mr Howard (who worked in the Secretary's office). The collection, appropriately, contains his original sketch together with progressive proofs and specimens from Neopost which culminated with the design adopted for all machines in 1927.

Research at Post Office Archives continued periodically throughout the year and a number of interesting early essays and specimens will be transferred to the Museum collection. In total, some 320 sheets have been written up with material mounted. ■

From the National Postal Museum, London, 1992, "Work in Progress"

Friend Jack Peach reports —

Over the years the Museum has acquired a considerable quantity of material relating to Meter Franking. It is at present sorted in boxes more or less as received. The objective of the tasks now being undertaken is to assess, catalogue, arrange logically and mount the items, suitable for easy reference in the future and for display.

Main sources of material are as follows.

1. A collection of franked covers etc purchased in auction in 1977. This was assembled by a Mr H.J. Howard employed in the Secretary's Office of the G.P.O. at the time meter franking machines were introduced. The collection covers the period from 1920 to 1954 but is strongest in the early material.
2. A collection of machines, instructional and advertising leaflets, parts lists, stationery and some meter frank marks mainly originating from Pitney Bowes, including some books and articles. The collection was formed by the late Mr M.J. Sheppard, one-time employee of Pitney Bowes Ltd.
3. Other machines and associated documentation acquired in recent years. Includes some early franked items donated by Professor Hartree.
4. Other franked covers acquired in recent years.
5. Proofs and Specimens taken from files housed in the Post Office Archives and replaced by photographs.

Machines

Some 22 machines have been examined and a listing of the main details prepared. The earliest machine in the collection is a Universal Postal Frankers Midget Mk3 introduced in 1926; also of note is a Pitney Bowes Model FS with CV meter introduced in 1935. The most recent type acquired is a Neopost Model 7505SL.

Operational Data

The Sheppard Collection of Ephemera has been surveyed, the main items noted and separated into broad categories. It is intended to prepare a file for each type of machine to contain advertising brochures, operational and servicing instructions.

Franks

A start has been made with cataloguing the material in the 'Howard Collection' and merging into this related items from Post Office Archives. This has entailed research at the Archives which brought to light about 30 files which, due to an oversight, had not been placed in the Public Domain in the 1960s. These files provided much information which enabled the material to be placed in chronological order. Very early material from the Archives has been mounted and written up to provide a background. So far material relating to the following machines has been mounted:

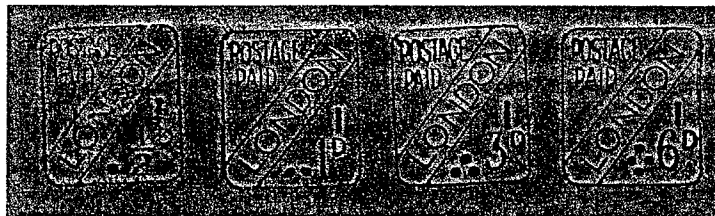
Pitney Bowes Model A
Universal HS
Universal Midget (3 value)
Universal NZ
Universal Special Midget
Neopost Fixed Value

In addition material relating to the change of frank design in 1927 has been assembled, mounted and written up for display. This includes original drawings by H.J. Howard which formed the basis of the new design. Die proofs and early specimens prepared by Neopost are also included. By the end of September over 220 display sheets had been prepared.

Early Meter Trial

A VERY IMPORTANT acquisition was made in the field of meter franks which are being studied by Jack Peach. This hitherto unknown item was offered in auction. It had been found, probably some time ago, in the Moss records in New Zealand. Moss were early manufacturers of meter frank machines who offered their products to the British Post Office before World War I. The five franks, of a 1910 design, were made by a Moss Model C machine introduced in New Zealand in 1906. The place name is London but it seems there is no record of the type either in the Moss records or in the relevant files in Post Office Archives. There was a UK trial of the Model C machine in 1909 and specimens are in the Museum collection. As Archive correspondence shows that the Model C machine was officially rejected early in 1910 it would seem that having made the new dies the Moss company decided not to take the matter further for another nine years.

Two meter machines were also added to the collection. Both were manufactured by Neopost. One was hand-operated as introduced in 1964 with 10 values (originally 2½d-1/-, corrected to 1½p - 6p). The other was electric as introduced in 1985, multi-value, the maximum being 999½. ■



METER FRANKS: proof specimen of 1910 London die for the Moss Model C machine.

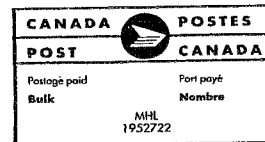
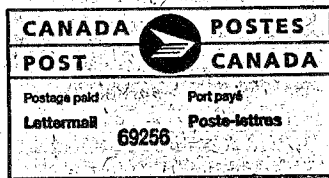
What follows is a list of townmarks which are *exceptions* to the standard town and province. I also point out that many used one or more postage meters. Many are military.

CAMPS	Serial No	Year		
VALCARTIER CAMP / P.Q.	143938	1957		
PETAWAWA CAMP / ONT.	250953	1960		
SHILO CAMP / MANITOBA	84250	1956		
RIVERS CAMP / MANITOBA	83104	1957		
CAMP BORDEN / ONT.	541673	1962		
PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS - WW II				
P.O.W. 33	48008	1943		
P.O.W. 132	48009	1943		
P.O.W. 133	48007	1943		
NAVAL POST OFFICES				
N.P.O. 617 / -	84038	1944		
N.P.O. 1113 / -	140231	1943		
N.P.O. 1117 / -	84042	1944		
N.T.O. 1117 / - -	84042	1944		
VICTORIA / F.M.O	143333	1956		
VICTORIA / H.M.C. DOCKYARD B.C.	140031	1948		
F.M.O. VICTORIA / B.C.	147101	1972		
F.M.O. HALIFAX / N.S.	156343	1972		
ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE POST OFFICES				
R.C.A.F. CENTRALIA / ONTARIO	84315	1955		
R.C.A.F. CLINTON / ONTARIO	140697	1959		
R.C.A.F. ROCKCLIFFE / ONTARIO	84629	1959		
R.C.A.F. ST. JEAN / P.Q.	543697	1963		
R.C.A.F. DAWSON CREEK / B.C.	249205			
R.C.A.F. SASKATOON / SASK.	250173	1962		
R.C.A.F. - ARC BAGOTVILLE / P.Q.	256754	1969		
R.C.A.F. STATION SUMMERSIDE / P.E.I	153822	1960		
R.C.A.F. STATION CHATHAM / N.B.	143361	1956		
R.C.A.F. STATION GREENWOOD / N.S.	151897	1960		
R.C.A.F. STATION ST.HUBERT / P.Q.	153975	1961		
R.C.A.F. STATION TRENTON / ONT.	150721	1959		
R.C.A.F. STATION BAGOTVILLE / P.Q.	543563	1962		
R.C.A.F. STATION UPLANDS / ONT.	140715	1961		
R.C.A.F. STN. / BORDEN ONT.	140796	1959		
R.C.A.F. STN / NORTH BAY ONT.	147020	1963		

R.C.A.F. STN / ST. JEAN QUEBEC	82717	1956		
R.C.A.F. STN. / UPLANDS ONT.	140715	1960		
R.C.A.F. STN. / COLD LAKE ALBERTA	143616	1962		
R.C.A.F. STN. / COLD LAKE ALTA	152693	1959		
R.C.A.F. STN. / MOOSE JAW SASK.	250143	1959		
CENTRALIA R.C.A.F. / ONTARIO.	150760	1960		
ROCKCLIFFE M.P.O. 306 / ONTARIO	84629	1961		
ROCKCLIFFE R.C.A.F. / ONTARIO	146404	1954		
ARMY AND FORCES POST OFFICES				
C.A.P.O. / 5051	153040	1961		
C.A.P.O. / 5052	152423	1960		
C.F.P.O. / 5000	1384	1972		
C.F.P.O. / 5051	775418	1974		
C.F.P.O. / 5056	1383	1972		
M.P.O. 310 BELLEVILLE / ONT.	827896	1974		
CANADIAN M.P.O. 5050	147229	1966		
CANADIAN M.P.O. 5051	151132	1967		
C.F.P.O. 5000 / BELLEVILLE ONT.	111836	1986		
CANADIAN A.P.O. / 5050	146656	1954		
CFPO / 5056	111725	1992		

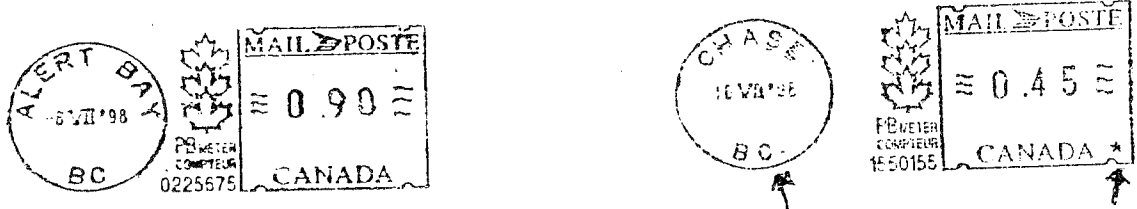
Townmarks bearing a postal code were covered in a previous issue and are not repeated.

There is a new design for postage paid-in-cash indicia. Shown below is a Lettermail from our friends at Revenue Canada and a Bulk Mail from Maclean's. The "bullet" seems to be a bit overpowering but it is something else to collect.



Pitney Bowes is now marketing the Personal Mailing System, a part of the Personal Post Office which has a weigh scale and the proper postage is removed from your computer and an image is printed. Holds from 1¢ to \$99.99. A code is "SoHo" in the TV ads which means "Small office, Home office". I don't think I have seen one to recognize yet.

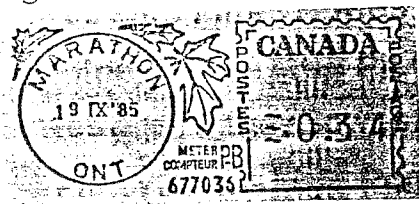
Wilf Whitehouse sent me the cuts below. They are from our temporary Type 31.1. The ALERT BAY serial is 02255675. Also shown is a new serial block for meter 1550155. Note the small star or maple leaf in the lower right corner and there is a period after the C of BC, but not between.



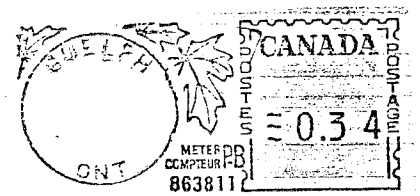
There is some new information on the RPO mailing machines but will hold it until the Post Office gets it sorted out. Suggest you hang on to any that comes your way and hope they do not fade. I notice that some meter inks seem to be soluble and disappear into the envelope. Maybe it is my aging eyes!

Bilingual slogans started in 1966.

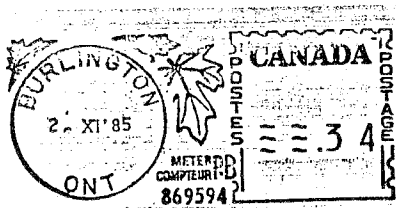
Is this gossip right? The PB Model 5717 started with 650000 but all else the same as the Model 5711, including the curved top "6". Shown below is meter 677036 with the straight "6". Also the highest seen to date is 863811 as shown.



CAMPBELL-COX LIMITED
P.O. BOX 623
GUELPH, ONTARIO
N1H 6L3



The PB Model 5740 with double triads started 1 Apr 1985 with serial block starting at 869500.



RONEO-NEOPOST

Roneo was a division of Rapid Data Systems and Equipment of Toronto. They first distributed postage meters in Canada in 1950 under the Neopost name. The meters were small, hand operated, having only 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10¢ values. These meters were marketed until 1960 and at the end of 1966 there were still about 25 of these machines in use across Canada. The last one was used in 1970. The reason for replacing these fixed value meters was they did not print the higher postage rates.

Roneo decided there was a market for small, low cost, electric meters which combined the meter and base into a single unit. The customer did not have to buy a base mailing machine. The Roneo Neopost Model 205 was introduced in England in 1963 and was submitted for test by Canada Post in December 1966. The model 205 was distributed in Canada in February 1967. The machines were assembled in England without the impression dies. There was some delay in their use, as well as for Friden, as the post office was unable to supply the proper size of gummed tape and the machines could not be modified to accept the regular tape.

The Neopost Model 105 and 205 were hand-operated "pressing iron" type machines which were put on test 15 Sep 1965.

The Roneo-Neopost indicia dies are in 3 sections - the frank, townmark and postal ad. There are separate dies for each. The dies have been engraved in Canada since 1971 and in England before.

Model 105 had to use multiple impressions to print higher postage rates but the company quit marketing it. They only used two meters -- the Model 205 and the Model 405/505 which used the same meter.

The larger datemark on the Model 205 is due to a larger spindle on the British machine. The small date meters have a smaller round axle or spindle. The indicia is made of brass. Model 2205 is an electric machine but the update is only on appearance.

BASIC TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

Model 105 Indicium is 66 x 25 overall and has a setting of 19.

Townmark (TM) is single circle 25 with 2 arcs. Province is abbreviated with a period. The province font is smaller than the town font.

Datemark (DM) is DMY, month in Roman Numerals sans serifs except for I, II, III. Numbers are 3 mm high.

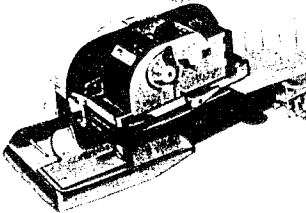
Ratemark (RM) is a rectangular box 25 x 21 with CANADA at the top. At the bottom are METER/COMPTEUR and RN and serial number. Vertically at sides are POSTES and POSTAGE. The rate is within a box 13 x 13 and surmounted by a crown. The value is 5 mm high with serified figures.

Serial block begins at 700000. Highest seen is 700317.

Model 205 750000 Indicia is 56 x 25 and with an ad is 93 overall. Setting is 7.
Townmark is 25 single circle, with 2 arcs.
DM -- DMY 4 mm high
RM as Model 205 except 25 x 25. Value box is 13 x 16
Value is 000, 5 mm high
Ad can be printed in a different colour, setting is 10
Serial block is from 750000. Highest seen is 752186.

Model 405/505 Indicia is 31 x 25, 68 overall with an ad. Setting is 11
TM is SC 25,
DM is 3 mm non serif except I,II,III
RM 13 x 17 mm Model 105
Value 000 4 mm high. Note, the earliest meters only printed 2 figures of value - 775006.
Ad 38 x 22 setting 17
Serial block is from 775000. Highest seen is 776107.

**REDUCE
MAIL HANDLING COSTS...**

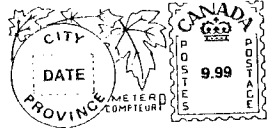


- **POSTALIA** machines for any mailing need;
- **POSTALIA** features the only self-contained postage meter;
- **POSTALIA** controls your mailing expenses, imprints from 1¢ to \$9.99;
- **POSTALIA** adds prestige to your correspondence;
- **POSTALIA** backed by a half century of experience.




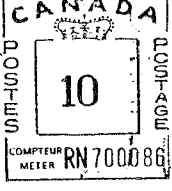
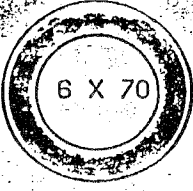
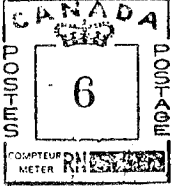
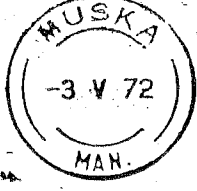
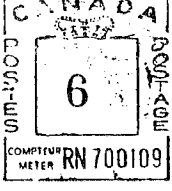
Send more information
 Call for appointment

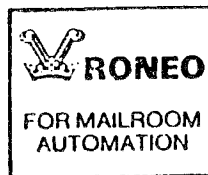
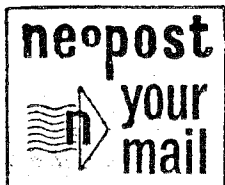
Name _____
Address _____
City _____
Telephone _____

(416) 495-7393
buy, rent or lease at most competitive prices!


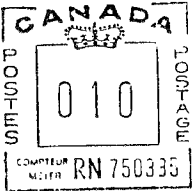



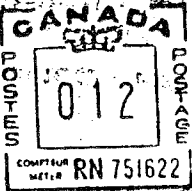

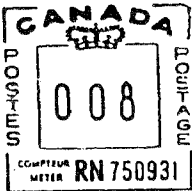




CMMSG METER CATALOG


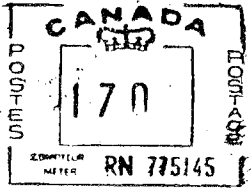

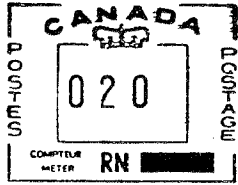



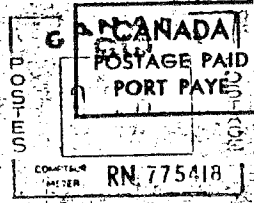
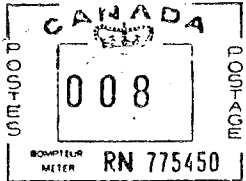
Type	Indicia	Remarks
34.1	 	Basic type
34.1.1	 	TM - BIC, 4-arcs
34.1.2	 	TM - Specimen type
34.1.3	 	TM - error, spelling MUSKA, should be MUSKWA



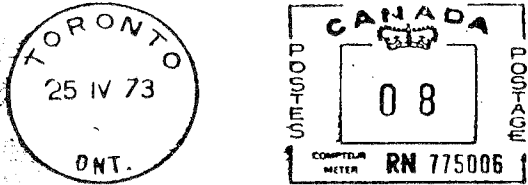
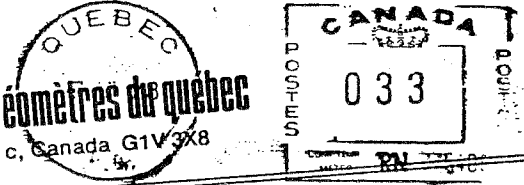
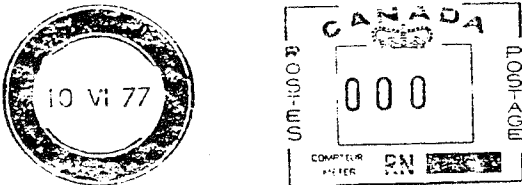
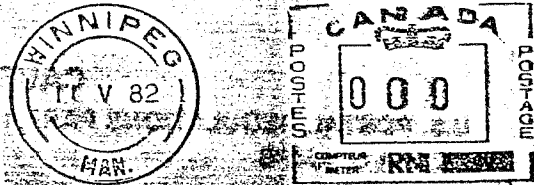
CMMSG METER CATALOG

Type	Indicia	Remarks
34.2	 	Basic type, single circle
34.2.1	 	TM - NEOPOST / SPECIMEN
34.2.2	 	TM - dbc with 2 arcs
34.2.3	 	TM - dbc with 4 arcs
34.2.4	 	TM - NEOPOST / SPECIMEN, sdc

CMSG METER CATALOG

Type	Indicia	Remarks
34.3	 	Basic type
34.3.1	 	TM - NEOPOST / SPECIMEN type
34.3.2	 	TM - single circle with 4 arcs
34.3.3	 	TM - CFPO / 5051
34.3.4	<p style="text-align: center;">30 X 73</p> 	DM - no townmark

CMSG METER CATALOG

Type	Indicia	Remarks
34.3.5		RM - 2 digits of value, dollar "0" not set to print
1 34.3.6		TM - Single circle
		Specimen
		Specimen

CANADIAN POSTAGE METERS & MACHINES CO., LTD.

TORONTO, CANADA

OFFICE OF THE
MANAGING DIRECTOR

May 12, 1937.

Col. Harold Mayne Daly,
Blackburn Bldg.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Colonel Daly:

The envelope in which this letter was delivered to you is commemorative of the Coronation of His Majesty, King George VI. It is a souvenir which less than five hundred persons can possess because no additional copies will be run off from the only die in existence.

This fact will be of interest to you as a Philatelist or to any friend who is a Stamp Collector.

In hundreds of thousands of business firms throughout the world, the old form of postage stamp has been pensioned off in favour of Meter Postage Stamps. Their study and collection by Philatelists is steadily increasing.

The introduction to the Stanley Gibbons' Postage Stamp Catalogue, published in Great Britain for 1936, contains these significant words:

"The increasing use of automatic franking machines is rendering it harder to obtain adequate supplies of used stamps, and many modern stamps in this condition have had to be raised in price."

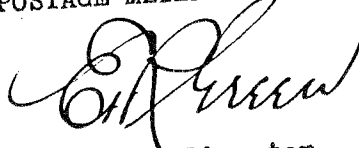
In other words, the use of the old-fashioned Post Office label is decreasing. Unchanged since 1840, it was one of the last of the early Victorian

inventions to be modernized while most of the other great inventions of the world were perfected and popularized.

We are proud to take advantage of this opportunity of commemorating in the most up-to-date postal manner, the greatest event of the current Quarter Century.

Sincerely yours,

CANADIAN POSTAGE METERS & MACHINES CO., LTD.



Managing Director.

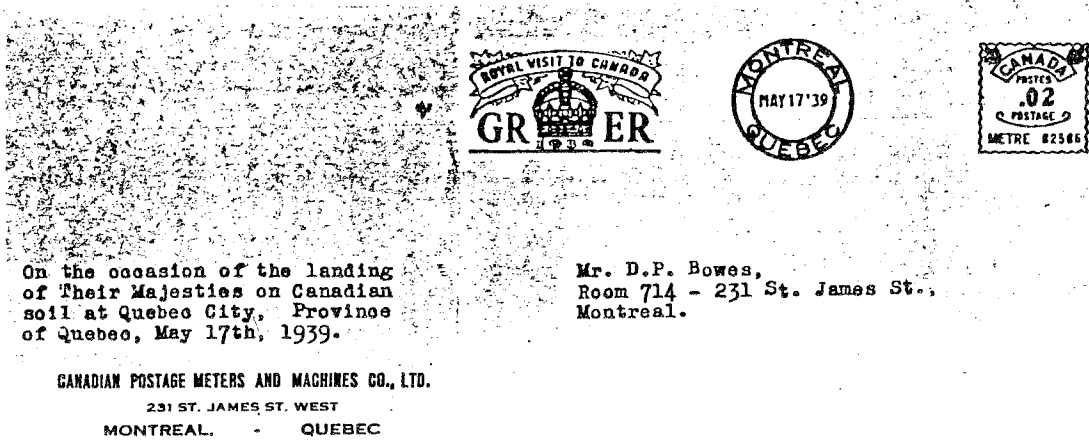


Mr. B. F. Griggs,
Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mills Ltd.,
Guelph, Ont.

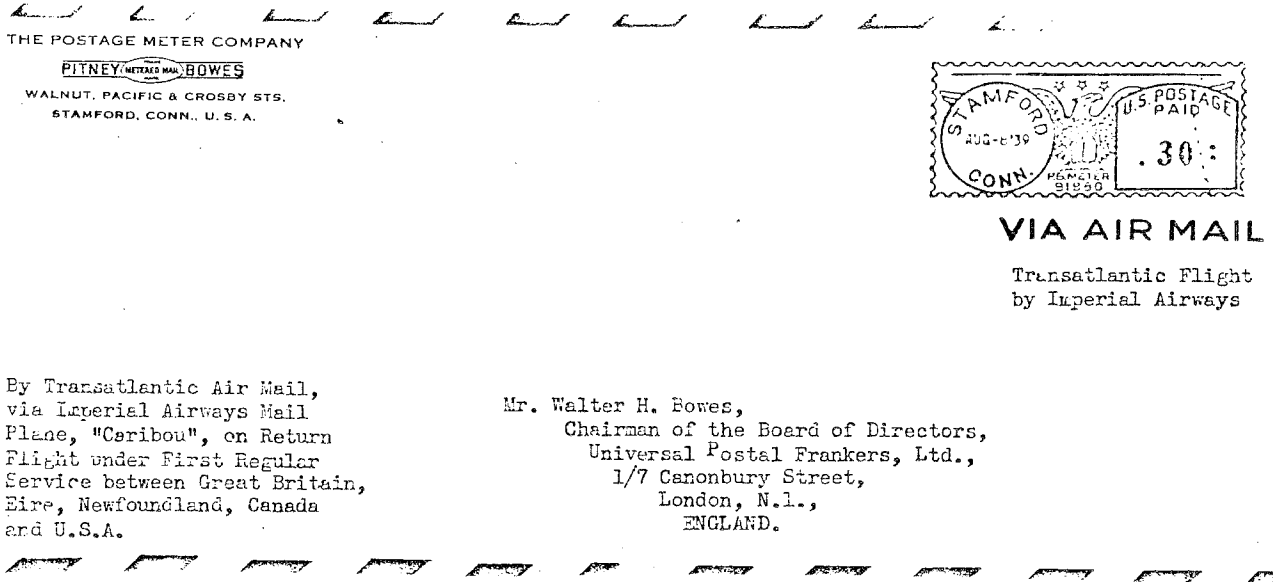
PERSONAL

CANADIAN POSTAGE METERS & MACHINES CO., LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA

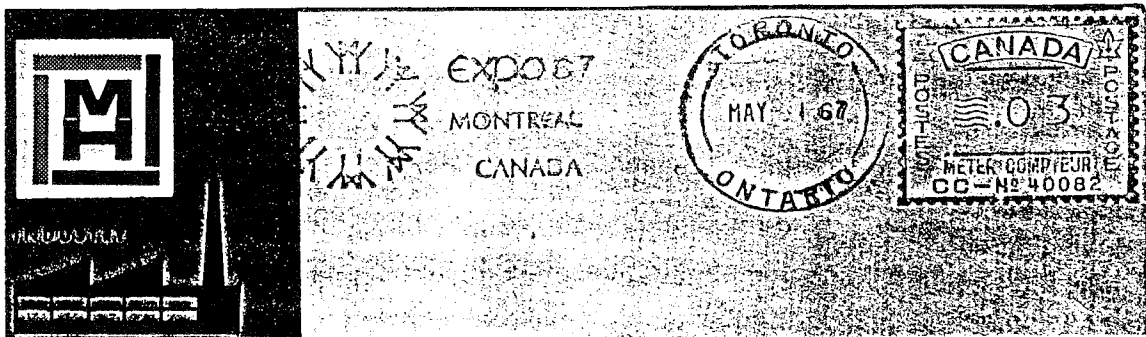
Example Pitney Bowes souvenir cover from Royal Visit of 1939.



Transatlantic flight cover via Newfoundland, 1939



EXPO '67 slogan on Commercial Controls meter 40082, dated MAY 1, 1967



CANADIAN METER STAMP NEWSLETTER

Editor:- Ross Irwin, 903-24 Marilyn Dr., Guelph, ON., N1H 8E9 — E-mail - rossir@inforamp.net
Associate Editor and Treasurer:- Dave Cooper, 35 South High St., Thunder Bay, ON., P7B 3K3

NO. 55

EDITOR'S NOTES

Richard Stambaugh, Editor, M.S.S., writes in reply to the opinion in No. 54 regarding the cutting of meter covers.

“I am against cutting down any collectable metered cover. If a meter stamp is worth saving, it is worth saving intact. As you say, for the large majority of current mail it really does not matter. But I take that one step further and say the great percentage of current mail is not worth saving in any way shape or format. Toss it, throw it in the waste basket where it belongs. The small amount of current mail that is worth preserving should be collected intact.

The problem isn't whether to save as a cut or as a cover, but whether to save at all. If it is an especially nice strike, if it demonstrates an unusual rate or interesting variety, or has an uncommon town name or scarce destination, save it intact.

If you throw out the chaff and save the rest as full covers, you will thank yourself in 20 years time, or your grandchildren will think good thoughts of you when it is their turn to own the collection.

The only exception that I can see is for collections by meter number or by town name. Such collections will never have much value so it really does not matter how they are saved. One danger to this is that town and number collectors may be tempted to cut down the potentially valuable covers they come across in order to make them fit in their compact and tidy collections. No doubt many early rarities have been mutilated because of a decision like this. As we contemplate a 2 x 4 inch cutout of a high denomination oval meter stamp from the 1920s, let us decide not to repeat the irreversible mistake a previous owner of this once beautiful cover made.” Rick

Anyone else wish to write on this subject?

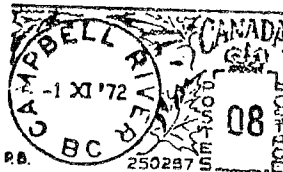
NOTE

With this Newsletter I have removed the year as we seem to be inconsistent in the number of issues. Blank space will now be filled with postmark ads. I have quite a few that offer some variation to plain text.

CURRENT METERS IN THE MAIL

The Editor recently obtained a 50 pound bag of No. 10 business envelopes. These were all dated September 1998 and were from Mutual Life, Waterloo. I thought I would tell you what I found. Most of the covers were poorly inked or obliterated with spray-on or other post office cancels. I am just reporting on the so called better material I extracted for later evaluation. The numbers found are reflective of scarcity in this business mail. Note the high number of Paragon meters.

PB - 0220213 low - 023804 high	-- 68 different covers
F - 390065 low - 390941 high	
F - 380194 low - 381570 high	
F - 327068	-- 1 cover
F - 385149 low - 385252 high	-- 4 covers
F - 330167 low - 337020 high	lg & sm SN
F - 355007 low - 359362 high	-- 25 covers SN varieties
H - 2070995 low - 2070244 high	-- 5 covers; 2 maple leaves
H 2051856 low - 2052427	-- 2 maple leaves
H 2061424 low - 2062046	-- 2 maple leaves
H 2060447 low - 2061270	-- crown and leaf
PB 200006 low - 201683 high	-- 135 covers
PB 1550280 low - 1552153 high	-- 15 covers (*) at right
PB 1600072 low - 1612757 high	-- 18 covers
PB 1500217 low - 1505094 high	-- 36 covers
PB 1451767 low - 1453456 high	-- 10 covers
FP 4000120 low - 4001161 high	-- 12 covers
FP 4050024 low - 4050113 high	-- 5 covers
P 404179 low - 404390 high	-- 4 covers
P 407091 low - 407192 high	-- 4 covers



POST OFFICES NOTICED (May have been reported before)

MCGREGOR / ON	1612757	STEPHENVILLE / NF	1611497
TABER / AB	1612051	PORT ELGIN / ON	1602214
FORT FRANCES / ON	1600082	REXTON / NB	1612237
GLOUCESTER / ON	1502360	VARENNES / PQ	1504090
SPALDING / SK	1454940	GRAND FORKS / BC	200110
FLINTON / ON	1550637	CACHE CREEK / BC	1550798
SALMON ARM / BC	1550449	ROSEMERE / PQ	2005113
CHARLIE LAKE / BC	2050210	VILLE ST-GEORGES / PQ	2007683
KIRKLAND / P.Q.	2003557	L'EPIPHANIE / QC	2006313
SAINT HUBERT / QUE.	358375	WILLIAMS LAKE / BC	0222893
GREEN VALLEY / ON	0228308	MARTENSVILLE / SASK	0226511
PARADISE / NFLD	0229617	SACRE COEUR SAGUENAY / PQ	2006121
GRAND FALLS WINDSOR / NF	0229691		

Effective April 4, 1996, a number of regulations pertaining to postage meters were enacted.

"The meter impression die is the property of Canada Post".

"Month in letters is not approved - should be "93-01-13 or 13 I 93"

"Books, Catalogs, Addressed Admail need not show the day"

"For rural incentive mail the second character is "0".

"Addressed admail uses "BULK or EN NOMBRE"

NIXDORF TROUBLES AT THE R.P.O.'S

Canadian Stamp News, November 23, 1998, reports troubles in the R.P.O.'s and Nixdorf's. Seems like Canada Post proposes to change their commission on stamps from 17.5% to 5%. One outlet reported \$600,000 in stamp sales so this is quite a hit. "Franchises profit from volume sales and postal franchises are doing a good business." "The franchise network was never designed to create stand-alone business. It's just to bring traffic to the host business." "A supervisor said the meter issuing register was outdated and he'd have to buy a new one." "Franchise operators must pay up-front to load postage into their meter registers, but can hold off a month before paying for stamps they order."



The Editor entered a meter exhibit in the local stamp show - but failed to receive any recognition. I show it here so I won't have to write as many pages.

THE "MAILOMAT"

THE

"MAILOMAT"

AN EARLY

MECHANIZED MAILING SYSTEM

1944 - 1953

THE "MAILOMAT"

THE STORY OF THE "MAILOMAT"

An automatic coin postoffice was used at Toronto from September 21, 1938 to October 25, 1938. It was not a successful operation; however, the idea died hard. Pitney Bowes, convinced of its viability again promoted the idea in 1944 after overcoming some difficulties encountered with the form machine. It was also advertised as a replacement for scarce manpower during the war.

The Mailomat was unveiled at Station B, Ottawa, by Postmaster General William P. Mulock on Thursday, February 3, 1944. He mailed the first letter to Prime Minister W.L.M. King. Only 1,457 pieces of mail were posted February 3, mostly of a publicity or philatelic nature. Members of the House of Commons and Senate and many postmasters received a cover. Most covers bore a 3¢ or 4¢ impression. There were one or two airmail first day covers.

Pitney-Bowes posted 1,000 souvenir First Day covers bearing an advertising cachet. These are on number 10 envelopes. Each contain an advertising card within, some in French.

Up to \$1.00 could be deposited in slots and postage from 1¢ to 33¢ could be dialled. The letter was inserted and the machine stamped and posted it.

Meter number 51010 was originally used on The "Mailomat" but it jammed and was replaced on January 5, 1945, with meter 51009. From impressions in collections it appears the meters were exchanged again before the end of their use.

The Post Office was dissatisfied with the machine. One person could monopolize it with a large number of letters, maintenance was high and it cost a great deal. They also pointed out that sales through wickets were \$24,000 per month compared to \$300 through the Mailomat. The project was terminated on August 6, 1953. The total number of impressions at Ottawa were 390,498.

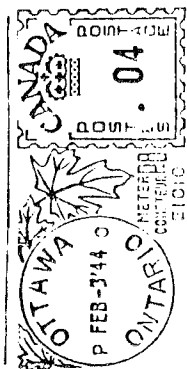
Pitney-Bowes Co. installed a Mailomat at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1947. This was the first exhibition held since 1941. The exhibition was open from Friday, August 22, 1947 until Saturday, September 8, 1947, except for two Sundays. Covers should exist for each of these days. Advertising cards bearing the slogan CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION with fancy cancels were distributed at the Pitney-Bowes booth, usually with a 1¢ imprint.

Meter 51001 was used here and bore the townmark TORONTO ONTARIO. It did not have the "P.O" in the townmark.

While this form of mailing equipment never achieved favour in Canada, there were 16 in use in the United States at railway stations and hotels.

THE "MAILOMAT"

First Day Cover
Ottawa
Feb. 3 '44



Mr. K. C. Dalglisch,
Vice-President,
Canadian Postage Meters Limited,
181 King Street West,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

FIRST-DAY COVER

Commemorating the first general public operation of a "coin letter box in Ottawa, Canada, installed for official test in Postal Station B ... February 3, 1944.

This is one of a "limited edition" of 1,000 commemorative first-day envelopes, prepared especially for the installation ceremony.



* The MAILOMAT

Note:-
P.O. in townmark
to indicate use at a
post office.

THE "MAILOMAT"

A press article from the Ottawa Citizen, dated February 3, 1944, which described the unveiling of the "Mailomat". Note the article states that 1,457 pieces of mail went through the machine as First Day covers. Of these, 1,000 were special covers mailed by Pitney Bowes for publicity purposes.

THE "MAILOMAT" UNVEILED

Thursday, February 3rd, a "mailomat"—coin-operated slot machine post-office, was unveiled at Station B, Ottawa, by Postmaster General Wm. P. Mulock. As this news broke while P.S. is being printed there is only room and time for this brief mention in a late forme, to which we add the following from G. R. L. Potter, Ottawa:

"Local philatelists—those interested in meter mail, at least—were taken by surprise yesterday when a mailomat was inaugurated in the lobby of the main post office here for general service.

The meter number is 51010, and I ascertained, on inquiry today, that a total of only 1457 pieces went through the machine yesterday. As many of these were purely of a 'publicity' nature (all members of the House and Senate, for example, received circulars), and will almost certainly be destroyed, 'first-days' of this meter should be rather scarce items. I understand that the great majority of items bore three and four cent postage, but there were one of two air mails."

THE "MAILOMAT"

Advertising card available at The "Mailomat" giving directions on how to use the machine.



The "MAILOMAT"

... is a coin-operated mailbox for people who have letters to mail and no stamps. It is a "self-service postoffice" that mails your letters without need of adhesive stamps.

To mail a letter you: (1) drop money in coin slot, (2) dial correct postage denomination, (3) insert letter in letter slot. The machine does the rest; automatically takes your letter, prints postage and postmark on it and holds it for collection ... provides postage from 1c. to 33c., including Air Mail, Special Delivery, etc., with no premium for postage.

THE "MAILOMAT"

The advertising card also exists with a French text. These are quite scarce as few were used at Ottawa.



Le "MAILOMAT"

... est une boîte à lettres payante pour ceux qui ont des lettres à poster—mais qui n'ont pas de timbre. C'est une espèce de "bureau de poste automatique" qui poste vos lettres non affranchies.

Pour poster une lettre: (1) déposez votre pièce de monnaie à l'endroit désigné, (2) signalez le montant exact de l'affranchissement et (3) insérez votre lettre dans l'ouverture aménagée à cet effet. L'appareil fera le reste; il prendra automatiquement votre lettre, y imprimera le timbre et le sceau postal et la conservera jusqu'à ce qu'on l'enlève. . . L'appareil imprime des timbres de 1c. à 33c., y compris les timbres de poste aérienne, de livraison spéciale, etc., sans charge additionnelle d'affranchissement.

THE "MAILOMAT"

"Mailomat" advertising cards. These were available at publicity booths where the "Mailomat" was demonstrated. They were run through the machine and mailed to the location written on the back of the card. Shown below are two advertising cards. The upper card was used in the United States and was mailed from California to New York.

The lower card was available at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1947.

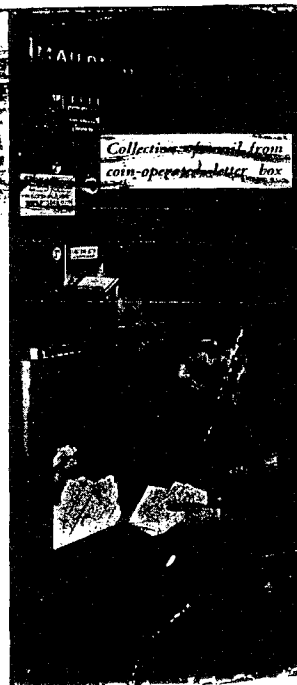


The "MAILOMAT"

... is a coin-operated U. S. mailbox for people who have letters to mail—and no stamps. It is a "self-service postoffice" that mails your letters without need of adhesive stamps.

To mail a letter you (1) drop money in coin slot (2) dial correct postage denomination (3) insert letter in letter slot. The machine does the rest; automatically takes your letter, prints postage and postmark on it, and holds it for collection . . . provides postage from 1c to 33c, including Air Mail, Special Delivery, etc., with no premium for postage. Metered mail needs less postoffice handling, often catches earlier trains and planes, starts on its way sooner.

The "Mailomat" is a pre-war invention of Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co., Stamford, Conn., now converted to war production; was developed in cooperation with the U. S. Post Office Dept. to facilitate public use of the mails in post office lobbies, railway terminals, etc. Manufacturing will begin when the war is won. Try this new "stampless" postal service now. Use this card to say "hello" to that boy in Service. And when using the mails these days, at home or office, remember to mail early and often . . . to help clear the track for war mail . . . and to help the Post Office help you!



The "MAILOMAT"

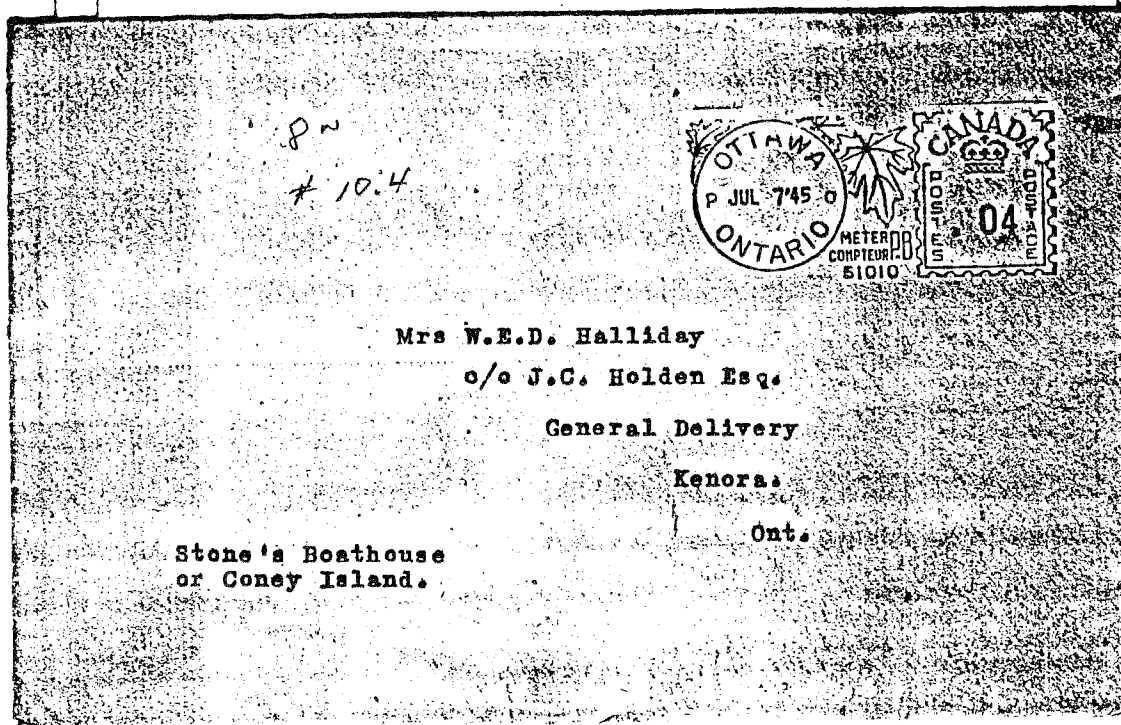
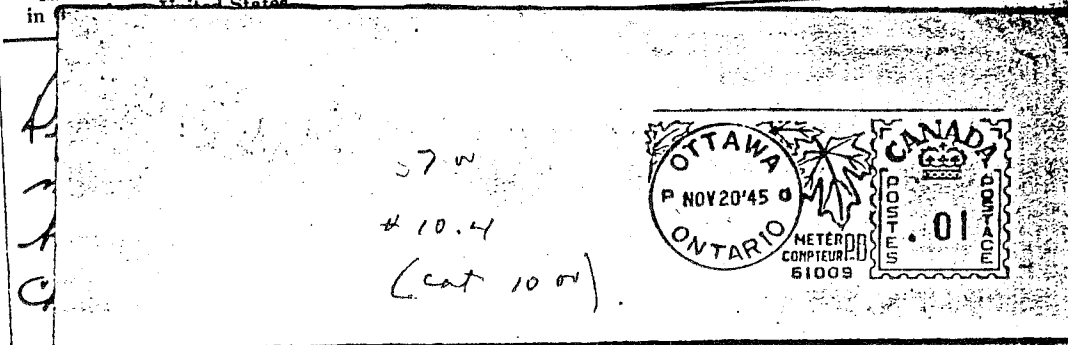
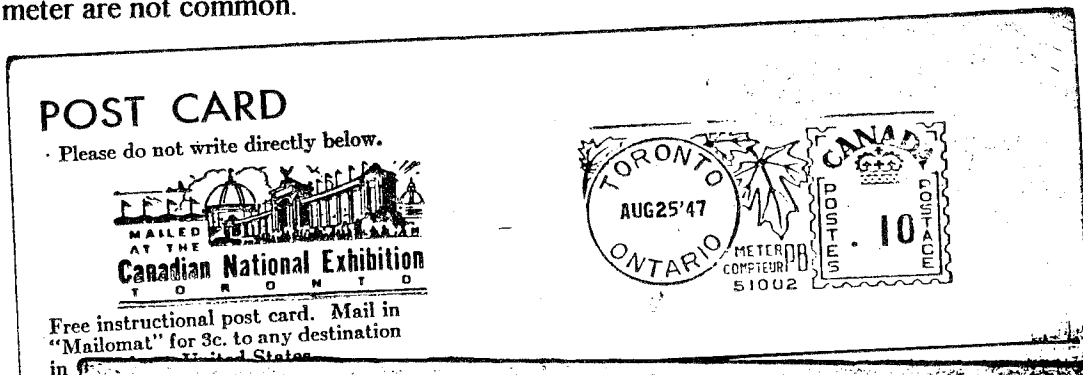
... is a coin-operated mail box for people who have letters to mail and no stamps. It is a "self-service post-office" that mails your letters without need of adhesive stamps.

To mail a letter you (1) drop money in coin slot, (2) dial correct postage denomination, (3) insert letter in letter slot. The machine does the rest; automatically takes your letter, prints postage and postmark on it and holds it for collection . . . provides postage from 1c to 33c, including Air Mail, Special Delivery, etc., with no premium for postage

Try the new "stampless" postal service now. Use this card to say "hello" to that boy or girl on Service. And when using the mails these days, at home or office, remember to mail early and often . . . to help clear the track for war mail . . . and to help the Post Office help you!

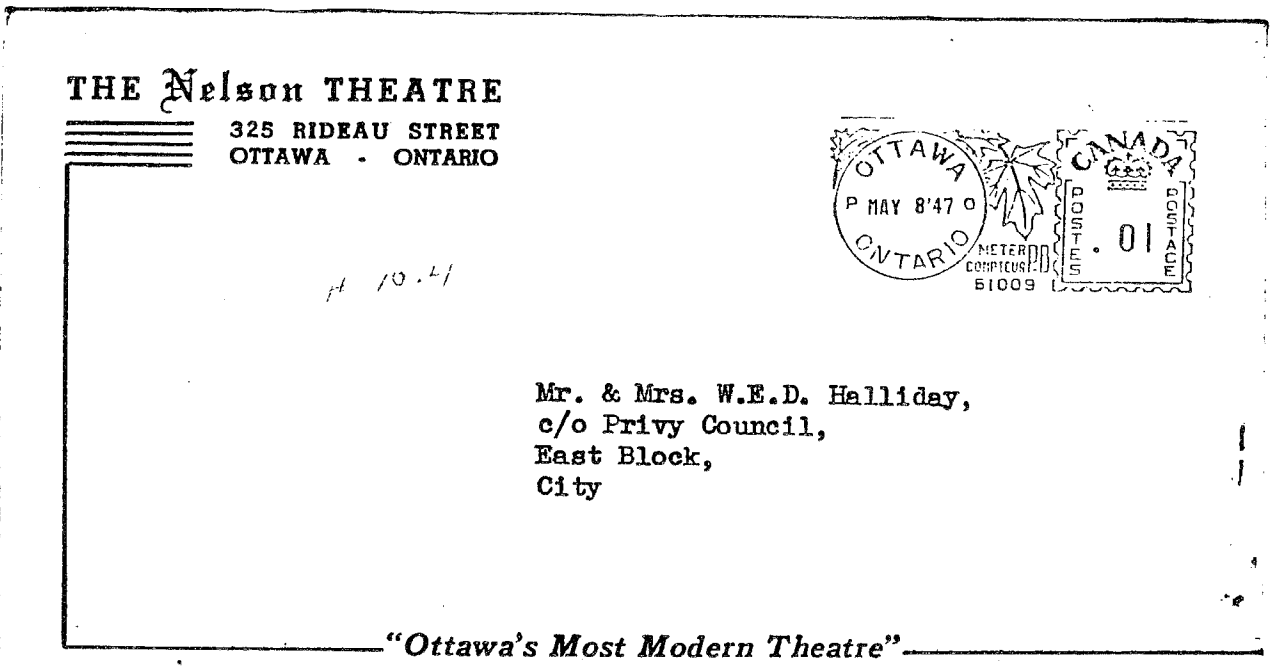
THE "MAILOMAT"

Examples of the three Pitney-Bowes "Mailomat" meter indicia used in Canada.
Meter 51002 used at the Pitney-Bowes booth at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1947.
Meter 51009 used as a replacement meter at the Ottawa Post Office from 1945.
Meter 51010 used as the original postage meter at the Ottawa Post Office in 1944. Non-philatelic examples of this postage meter are not common.



THE "MAILOMAT"

The "Mailomat" with postage meter 51009 as used at Ottawa after the original postage meter 51010 jammed. This townmark also contains the post office indicator "P.O". Note the value is 1¢ to pay the drop letter rate within Ottawa.



THE "MAILMAT"

Examples of the Pitney-Bowes "Mailomat" indicia used at their Canadian National Exhibition display booth.

Note the postal ad reads MAILED AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION TORONTO. The illustration is the Princess Gate entrance to the exhibition grounds.

Illustrated here are three rates of postage: 1¢ drop rate, 3¢ general rate, and 7¢ airmail rate. The airmail rate is rare.

POST CARD
Please do not write directly below.



MAILED AT THE
Canadian National Exhibition
T O R O N T O

Free instructional post card. Mail in "Mailomat" for 3c. to any destination in Canada or United States.



METER
COMPTEUR
51002

This Space for Address Only

POST CARD
Please do not write directly below.



MAILED AT THE
Canadian National Exhibition
T O R O N T O

Free instructional post card. Mail in "Mailomat" for 3c. to any destination in Canada or United States.



METER
COMPTEUR
51002

This Space for Address Only

POST CARD
Please do not write directly below.



MAILED AT THE
Canadian National Exhibition
T O R O N T O

**BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION**



METER
COMPTEUR
51002

This Space for Address Only

*Sample of Mailomat
in use in Toronto
at the "Exhibition."
The only other machine in at
Ottawa.*

H.C.

*Mr. Christensen
c/o W. W. ...
Hastings St.
Vancouver
B.C.*

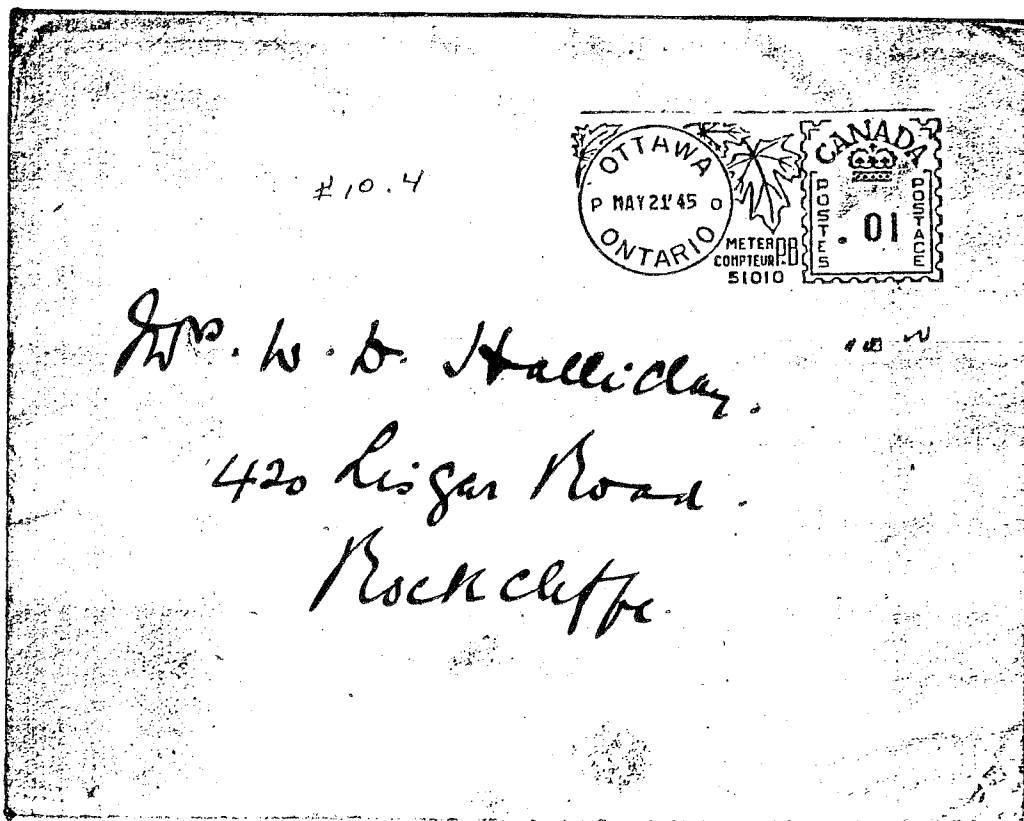
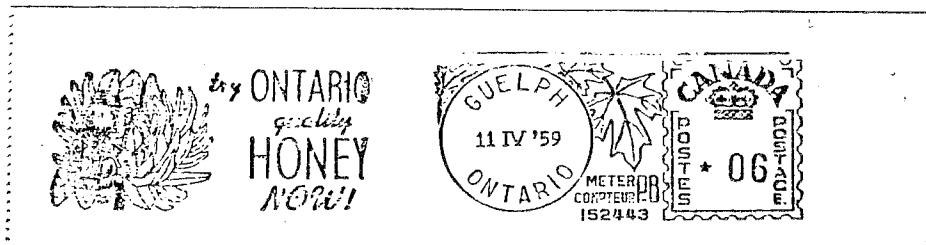
THE "MAILOMAT"

INDICIA DESIGN

Shown below is a tape indica from a Pitney-Bowes Model R postage meter. This is compared to the indicia as used on The "Mailomat" post office.

The principal difference in design is the "star", which is a substitute for the dollar value, has been replaced by a "dot". The significance of this is Pitney-Bowes used a "star" for the dollar rate wheel in Canada but used a "dot" for the rate wheel in the United States. In other words this is a U.S. machine where they failed to change the dollar value.

Also, the serial block used for the Model R meter runs from 140000 to about 163000. The "Mailomat" serial numbers used in Canada were 51002, 51009 and 51010. These are from the U.S. serial blocks.

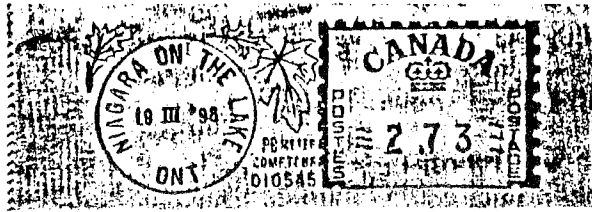


THE "MAILOMAT"

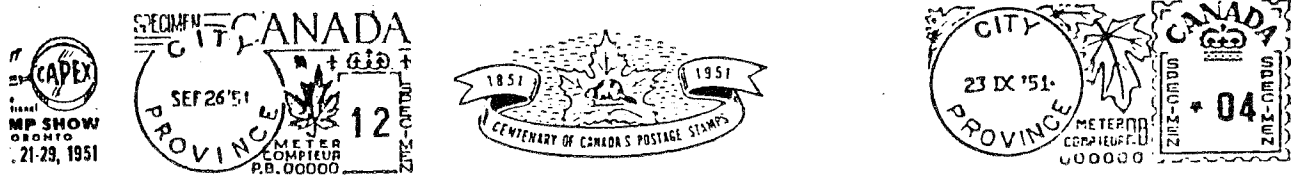
The XIVth Congress of the Universal Postal Union was held at Ottawa from August 14, 1957, to October 4, 1957. Over 350 delegates attended the Congress. Pitney Bowes set up a Mailomat display for the Congress and used the same machine that had been taken out of service in 1953. Meter 51010. The indicia did not include the letters "P.O." in the townmark. A copy of this scarce indicia I shown here. Most known dates are for the month of September.



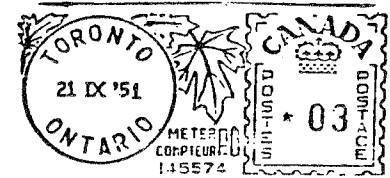
This serial number infers a new type of meter. Such is not the case. The meter number should read (1)010545. The "1" did not print; however, it looks quite real.



Special issues used by Pitney Bowes at their booth at the Canadian International Philatelic Exhibition (CAPEX) held at Toronto, September 21 - 29, 1951.



FIRST DAY COVER
Mailed from the
**CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL
 PHILATELIC EXHIBITION**



K. C. Dalglish
 -President & General Manager
 Pitney-Bowes of Canada, Ltd.
 King Street, West
 Toronto 1, Ontario.

P I T N E Y B O W E S O F C A N A D A , L T D .

Compliments of  P I T N E Y .

55-14

CANADIAN METER STAMP NEWSLETTER

Editor:- Ross Irwin, 903-24 Marilyn Dr., Guelph, ON., N1H 8E9 — E-mail - rossir@inforamp.net
Associate Editor and Treasurer:- Dave Cooper, 35 South High St., Thunder Bay, ON., P7B 3K3

NO. 56

EDITOR'S NOTES

Allan Draves now has the Canada Town List on the internet so you can check it and send in the name of new towns. The address is:- <http://www.draves.com/mss/cantown/cantown.htm>

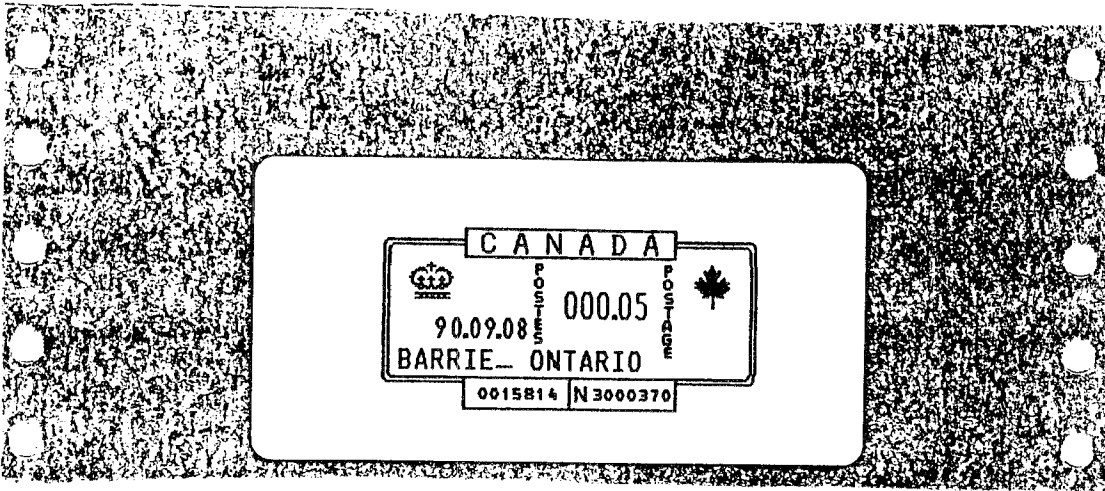
The next two issues will deal with the old Types 50 through 56 government meters and franks. The text will be based on my article "Free Franked Machine Imprints" published in Canadian Philatelist in Vol. 36, 1986. The article will be cut up to fit in the illustrations and additional material on use.

The issue begins with an historical overview of the Retail Postal Outlet registers. This system is now under review and I thought there should have some record of them before they fade into non-existence.

RETAIL POSTAL OUTLET LABELS

This short article is a summary of information concerning the labels used at Retail Postal Outlets. The concept of privatization of the post office function began with the establishment of the Canada Post Corporation in 1982. Franchised retail postal outlets were established in 1987. Many of these outlets were provided with a Siemens Nixdorf Point Of Sale Accounting System. The Nixdorf accounting register provided an adhesive label to affix to a cover in lieu of stamps or postage meter impressions. The register software was changed every time there was a change in postage rates. The first retail postal outlet was opened and the equipment tested at Halifax (N3000001) in the Spring of 1988, although N3000000 was used at Rideau East in Ottawa, and in Toronto by August of 1988. The Nixdorf peelable label was printed using a dot matrix printer. Each postal label was 80 mm wide by 40 mm high and was on a blue and light blue carrier paper which was 145 mm wide by 65 mm high. The carrier paper had sprocket holes at the left and right for feeding through the printer. This wide carrier and self adhesive label created a rather high waste of paper. The register image is 48 mm long and 24 mm high and has rounded corners.

The Nixdorf label contained standard information such as CANADA with a Crown and Maple Leaf. The name of the town, and later the Retail Postal Outlet, and generally the province. The value, to a maximum of \$999.99 and two identification tablets. The Nixdorf serial number block began at N3000000. The Retail Postal Outlet Number {which was the 5 digit Human Resource Inventory System number with a "0" prefix} was located in the left identification tablet. Date mark is: YY.MM.DD



Based on a survey of data in our Newsletter introduction of the system to the 1,309 retail postal outlets was rapid.

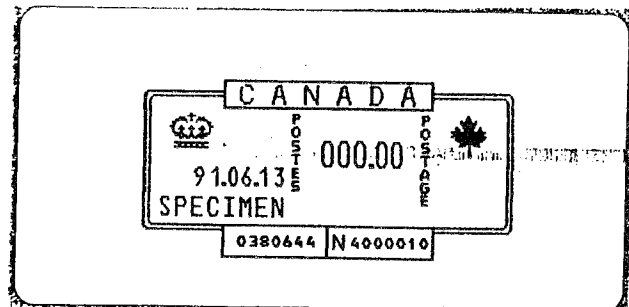
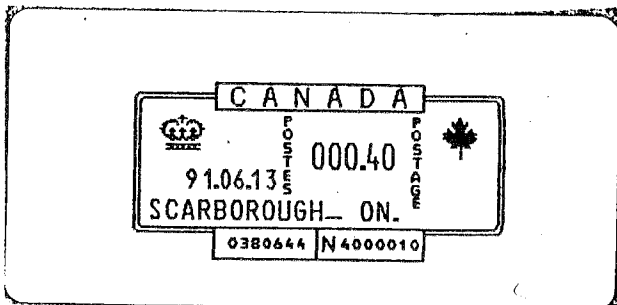
Summer	1989	there were	125
Fall	1989		175
Summer	1990		275
Fall	1991		385
Fall	1992		400

Highest serial number known in large format is N3000400.

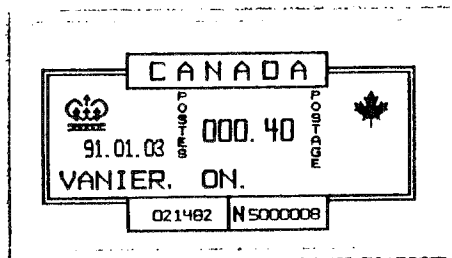
Labels added to collections during 1991 and 1992 have faded to be almost unreadable as the ink was absorbed by the paper. Labels collected after 1993 have tended to be more stable, but still tend to fade.

The carrier size was changed to save paper.

In late 1990 a short series having a Nixdorf serial block starting at N4000000 was used. There were only 30 printers in this series. The printers used were the old dot matrix printer with large carrier paper but were used with new format software. The labels and carrier paper were the same as the N3000000 series. The highest serial number is N4000030.



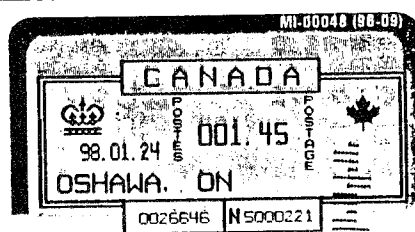
The Model CD72 laser printer was introduced in 1990. It produced a label 55 mm wide by 30 mm high and was on a 57 mm by 34 mm white carrier paper, a substantial saving in paper cost. The image is 48 mm wide and 24 mm high. There are minor difference with the crown and maple leaf compared to the N3 series.



The new identification serial block began at N5000000. Our Newsletter recorded their use as:-

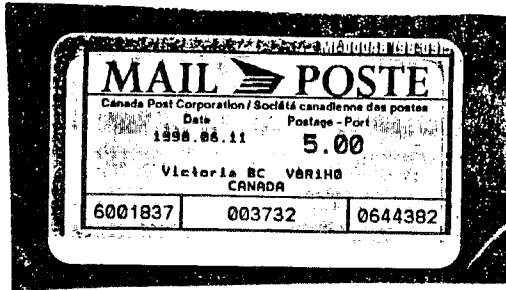
- Fall 1991 to 181
- Sep 1992 to 480
- Jul 1993 to 764

Many retail postal outlets purchased adhesive labels from an office supply business rather than from Canada Post Corp. To eliminate this practice the label was redesigned a security label with a silver band was added at the top and on the sides. A product identification number is printed at the upper right corner - MI-00048-(96-09). The post office now refuses to process any other type of label. The label is 55 mm long by 30 mm high. The image is similar to the previous label, 48 mm long by 24 mm high. The carrier paper is also the same size as the previous type. The serial number continues the N5000000 series. The date of introduction for this product appears to be September 1996.



Information on the previous labels were CANADA, the date of posting in European style YY.MM.DD, the RPN (HRIS) office number, the Nixdorf serial number, and the value.

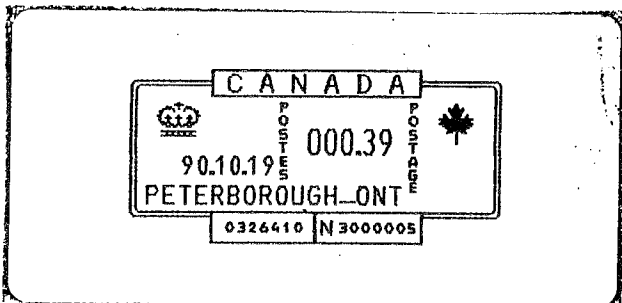
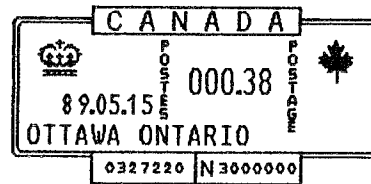
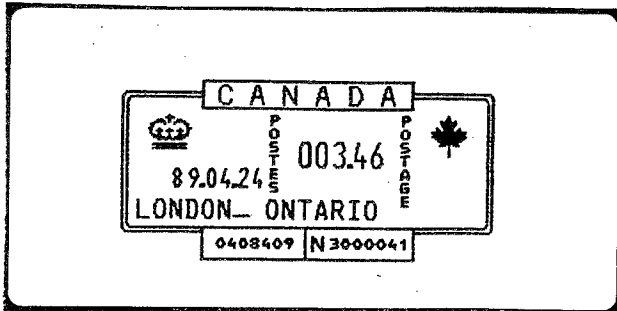
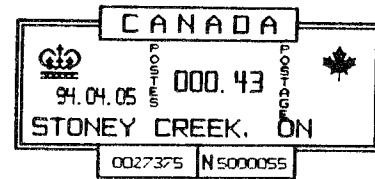
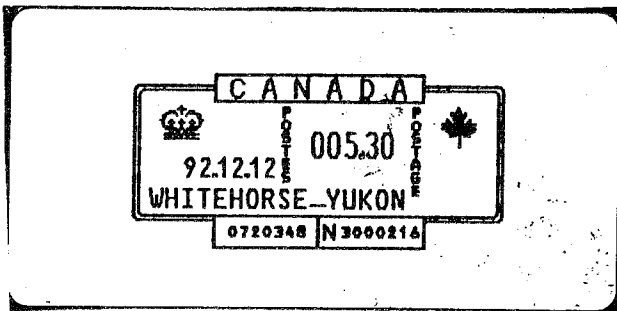
In the Summer of 1997 postage label machines were added to Canada Post Corporation outlets in what was termed the Retail Outlet Support System (ROSS). A new computer system was generated from several sources. The laser printer is no longer a Nixdorf and the serial number begins at 6000000.



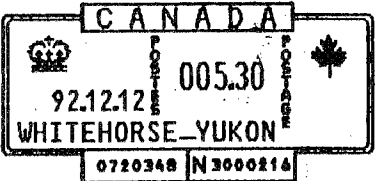
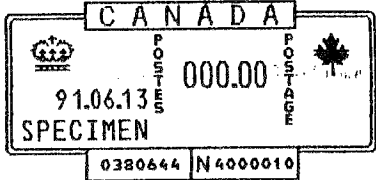
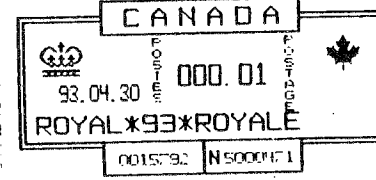
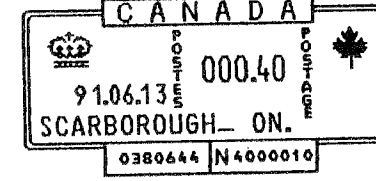
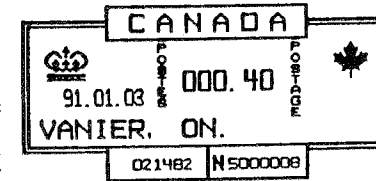
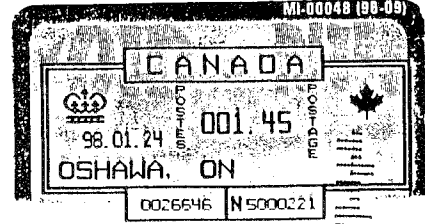
This new label contains additional and changed information. The year is now 4 digits to overcome any Y2 problem - YYYY.MM.DD. The value is reduced to 0.00. The place, province, CANADA and the postal code are included. In three tablets below are the printer serial number, the office transaction number and the office HRIS number. The transaction number is used to recover information regarding the sale.

The labels are 54 mm wide by 30 mm high having an image 48 mm long and 23 mm high.

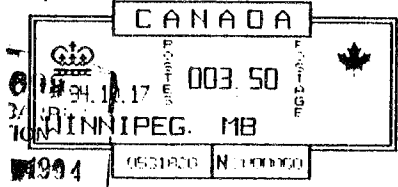
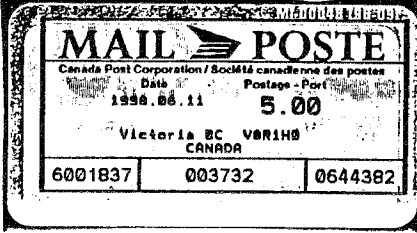
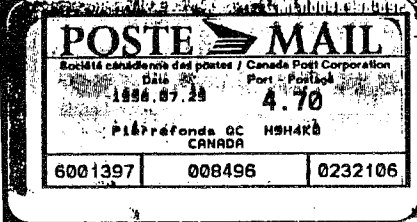
On all types, labels are available that read: COURIER INTL COURIER for Priority Courier International for outside Canada goes on way bill kept in the outlet; TEST; and SAMPLE.

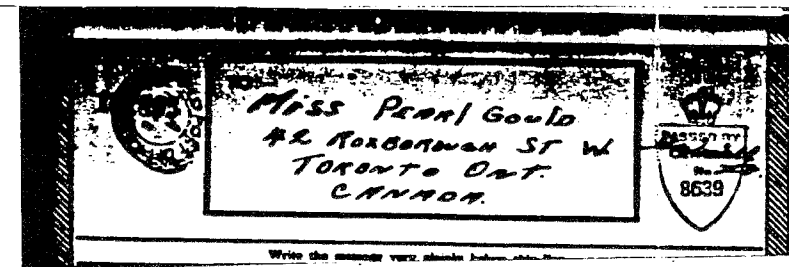


CMMSG METER CATALOG

Type	Indicia	Remarks
N - 1		<p>Basic type:- Indicia with CANADA in a box above with the HRIS number and postage register number in a double box at the base. A double line having rounded corners surrounds the indicia. Within the line a Crown and Maple Leaf. POSTES is vertically between the A and N of Canada and POSTAGE vertically after the final A. The value 000.00 is between the date YY.MMDD at left. Indicia 48 x 34 on a 80 x 40 carrier paper. Printed by dot matrix. Series begins at N3000000.</p>
N-1-1		<p>SPECIMEN for the RPO location</p>
N-1-2		<p>Special townmark designation or design</p>
N-1-3		<p>As N - 1 except the series begins at N4000000</p>
N - 2		<p>Similar to N-1. Label is 48 x24 but on a carrier paper 60 x 33. POSTES is under the A of CANADA. Small difference in Maple Leaf and Crown. Laser printed. Series begins at N5000000.</p>
N-2-1		<p>As N-2 except silver security band around top and sides of the label. Size 54 x 29.</p>

CMSG METER CATALOG

Type	Indicia	Remarks
N-1-4		As N-1 except the series begins at N2000000. This is an error in the numbering system
N-3		New design. MAIL >> POSTES at top with silver security band at top and sides. Size 54 x 21. The value is 0.00 and the datemark YYYY.MM.DD
		



Allan Draves now has the Canada Town List on the internet so you can check it and send in the name of new towns. The address is:- <http://www.draves.com/mss/cantown/cantown.htm>

V_MAIL or AIRGRAPHS
Ross Irwin

A form of franked mail was developed by the Eastman Kodak Co. and was used in World War II for V-mail, or Airgraphs. These were first used in the United Kingdom in April 1941 as a more reliable service to Middle and Far East theatres of war when there were many shipping losses in the Mediterranean and convoys around South Africa took 12 weeks more. Canadian troops in North Africa and Italy used this service.

Airgraphs were special letter forms which were photographed and reduced to a reel of film to save space. One pound of regular mail was 30 ordinary letters, or 168 Armed Forces Letters, or 3,500 Airgraphs. They were reproduced at the country of delivery. About 2250 letters were filmed each hour. The soldier could write as much as he liked within a space of 8 in x 8 in.

The Airgraph was first used 15 Aug 1941 when the Queen sent an airgraph to Egypt. The service was extended from Australia to Canada on 2 Jul 1943. In April 1942, the Canadian Postal Corps HQ, London, suggested that an airgraph service to Canada be established since the USA had agreed to extend the Pan American "Clipper" service to Foynes, Ireland. Ottawa agreed to the service but pointed out that photoduplication services were not available in Canada - the film had to be processed at Rochester, N.Y. The first airgraph was sent to Canada August 6, 1942.

The system was promoted by the postal service since it saved much work however it was never a popular system. As more cross-Atlantic aircraft became available after 1944 the need for the service lessened. It ceased July 21, 1945.



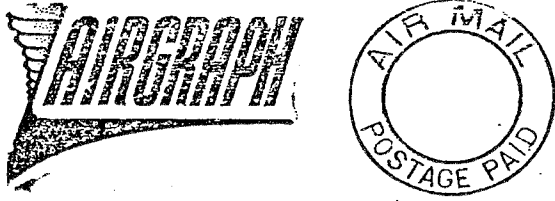
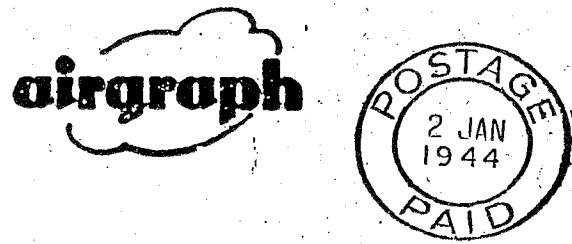

The airgraph was limited in size and had an address box at the top. The mark "Passed By Censor No. 0000" is at the right. At the left is a 6 digit register number to identify the airletter. This number was used by the processor to indicate the letter had been delivered and the original film could be destroyed.

The airgraph was contained in a "jacket" having an access window. Printed on this jacket was an indicia from a Pitney Bowes, Model AV-HB auxiliary printing head to record the number of impressions and to print the frank. Most indicia are printed upside down with respect to the window.

The townmark is a double circle, 27 / 18 mm, bearing the words AIR MAIL / POSTAGE PAID. The datemark is produced from loose type and varieties exist; however, the general form is MD/T/Y. The datemark may also be blank - these are often associated with a special Xmas printed Newsletter. Canadian indicia is generally in blue ink. There is no value printed.

To the left of the townmark is the word AIRGRAPH within a fancy winged design. About May 1943 the design was changed to the right side of the townmark. The overall length is 70 mm.

CMSG METER CATALOG

Type	Indicia	Remarks
AG - 1		<p>Basic type with Type 8 townmark and AIRGRAPH logo at right. Used Aug. 6, 1942 to Apr 1943.</p>
AG - 2		<p>Basic type with Type 8 townmark and AIRGRAPH logo at left. Used Apr 1943 to 1945.</p>
AG - 3		<p>Basic type but no datemark. Such covers were used for pre-printed Xmas cards and just bore the name of the person. No message.</p>
AG - 4		<p>British style Airgraph jacket, red ink, smaller townmark and font. Also used by Canadians attached to forces in the Middle and Far East.</p>
AG - 5	<p>No. 243</p> 	<p>British style Airgraph originally used in Great Britain.</p>

Free Franked Machine Imprints

by Ross W. Irwin

The Post Office Act for the regulation of postal services in Canada was passed December 12, 1867. It came into effect April 4, 1868. Franking and Free Mail Matter were covered in sections 24 through 35 of the Act. Section 25 exempted from Canadian postage:

all letters or other mailable matter addressed to or sent by any Department of the Government, at the Seat of Government at Ottawa, under such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Governor in Council.

The franking privilege predates Confederation. It was first introduced into both houses of the legislature, in April 1837, while sitting in session. The Post Office Department protested this privilege for the next 135 years.

FREE, meaning not subject to postage, was the usual handstamp marking. In later years, the word FREE was used with various designs indicating the source and date of the mailing.

Postage stamps were also used for government mail and in late 1920 postage stamps used by the office of the Receiver General and Assistant Receiver General were perforated using the 5-hole O.H.M.S. (On His Majesty's Service) perforator. Perforated postage stamps continued in use by these offices until July 1, 1939.

In 1937, the Auditor General remarked on the possible loss of postage through the use of ordinary postage stamps. The Deputy Post Master wrote a memo to the Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance on July 28, 1937, objecting to the use of overprinted stamps for general government use, but approved the perforating of them. Postage meters, or perforated postage stamps were recommended for smaller offices.

An Order-in-Council, dated June 29, 1939, approved the use of perforated postage stamps for general official use and made the Post Of-

fice Department responsible for the perforation and distribution of these stamps. The 4-hole O.H.M.S. stamps were used until September 1949. O.H.M.S. was overprinted on postage stamps from September 1949. When the bilingual policy concerning philatelic design was implemented in 1949 the letter "G", for Government in both official languages, was substituted. These date from the fall of 1950.

The Annual Report of the Postmaster General contained a general financial statement. Each year also it contained a statement dealing with the cost of the franking privilege. For example, the report for 1934/35 states,

If, however, the Post Office Department had been indemnified for the expense imposed upon it by the franking privilege enjoyed by the various departments of Government, the revenue would have been increased by approximately \$750,000, thusly increasing the surplus to the same extent.

By 1945 the cost of the franking privilege had reached \$4,700,000, and continued at well over \$4 million into the late 1950's.

The Canada Official Postal Guide, 1938-1939, details the restrictions to the franking privilege. Section 162 states "all letters sent from Ottawa...will be franked and certified (free of postage) as entitled to pass free...for the guidance of local post offices." Those entitled to the privilege were Letters sent to or by:

- Sec. 158 the Governor General
- Sec. 159 public departments at Ottawa of a Department character.
- Sec. 161 officers of the Senate and House of Commons and Librarian of Parliament.
- Sec. 163 Library of Parliament books
- Sec. 164 letters to or by members of

Senate or House of Commons while parliament in session and 10 days before and after.

Sec. 166 District Director of Postal Services, Dead Letter Office on Post Office business.

Sec. 170 Lists 31 departments, commissions and boards.

Sec. 172 Dominion Bureau of Statistics

In 1950 the Postmaster General wrote that the franking privilege at Ottawa included a large amount of free registered matter which placed a heavy burden on the postal service. The free franking privilege was originally not to apply to parcel post, airmail, registration and special delivery, stamps were to be used. Government mail which did not qualify for the franking privilege were required to pay full postage.

In 1962, Treasury Board asked the Post Office Department to estimate the value of free mail for each Government department, agency, board and commission, for annual estimates to be allocated to each department, etc.

Resulting from the report of the Glassco Commission all the costs of operation were to be borne by the individual departments and agencies. Bulk Postage Payment for Federal Mail became effective January 1, 1964. Over-printed "G" postage stamps were discontinued.

Standard envelopes were introduced as an economy measure instead of each department printing their own. The official endorsement consisted of a one-half inch high by one inch wide rectangle containing the words CANADA/POSTAGE PAID/PORT PAYE, with On Her Majesty's Service/Service de sa Majeste, to the left.

It was no longer necessary to apply a date cancel to government mail. If dating was desired a printing head was to be used. Rubber stamps were approved as a temporary measure on existing stocks of envelopes until new envelopes were available. Temporary measures ended January 1, 1968. Bulk payment of mail began March 12, 1970.

From April 1, 1972, the postage system for official mail reverted to the use of postage stamps, postage meters, and other normal methods of payment. All federal government departments were required to pay postage.

This was the result of the task force which produced the Blueprint for Change in 1968. It reviewed the mailing arrangements for departments and saw the need to assure adequate compensation for the service. The Post Office Act was amended to eliminate the franking privilege that departments had enjoyed since Confederation.

This article deals with general government mail in the period 1937 to 1973 where the franking privilege and postage paid was indicated by printing head.

HOUSE OF COMMONS AND SENATE FRANKS

The franking privilege was extended to members of the House of Commons and Senate, as well as officers of both Houses and the Librarian of Parliament, for mail sent from and to Ottawa when the House of Commons was in session and 10 days before and after.

Various forms of handstamps were used over the years to signify the date of posting, and the source of the mail. Each cover was certified as FREE of postage by means of a rubber stamp bearing the name or initials of the member. The latest date I have for this form of frank is March 30, 1949.



The House of Commons post office acquired a Pitney-Bowes Model RTPH auxiliary counting and printing attachment for their mailing machine. It was similar to that used in the USA for "penalty-privilege mail".

The indicia (Irwin, Type 51.1) consists of a single circle townmark, 20 mm in diameter, bearing HOUSE OF COMMONS-CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES. The date mark, DMY, with the month in serified Roman numerals, is similar to the Pitney-Bowes Model R postage meter date.

To the right of the townmark are seven horizontal lines with FREE on the second line, CANADA on the fourth, and FRANCO on the sixth.

A numeral, to the left of CANADA, is the hour of posting. This numeral was 3 mm high but was enlarged to 5 mm in 1972. Hours of posting seen are 8 to 22, probably others exist.

To the left of the townmark is a "postmark ad" bearing a replica of the Houses of Parliament. The dimensions of the "ad" varies due to the photo-reduction process used by Pitney-Bowes to make the slugs. The usual width is 40 mm. This length, and the setting, affects the over-all length which tends to be 92 or 105 mm.

Green ink has been used for this frank. Since February 15, 1975, the ink has been fluorescent. Impressions are usually on white envelopes, with a few on parcel post tapes.

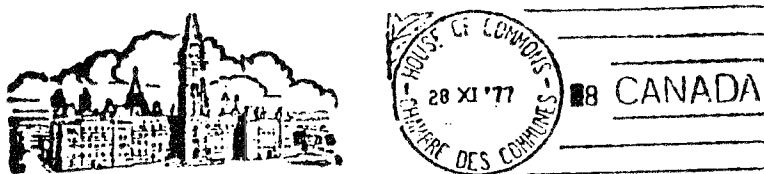
The words FREE and FRANCO were left off unfranked mail. These words have not been used since mid 1974.

A close examination of current impressions indicate that the House of Commons post office uses about three different printing heads, each with a minor variation.



Above, an early example of the House of Commons Pitney Bowes printing head.

Below, an example of the revised House of Commons Pitney Bowes printing head with townmark 22 mm and large time mark and Parliament Building in the ad space.



A unique application for the promotion of a conference for the period April 1, 1981, to April 30, 1981. A special postmark ad was used in place of the Houses of Parliament. The postmark ad reads: SIXTH CONFERENCE OF / COMMONWEALTH SPEAKERS / AND PRESIDING OFFICERS / APRIL 20 - 27 1981 / CANADA. A single unfilled maple leaf at left.



In 1984 the indicia of the House of Commons printing head was changed. The townmark is a single circle, 20 mm in diameter, bearing OTTAWA CANADA, which is more appropriate for foreign mail. The datemark is similar to the previous printing head.

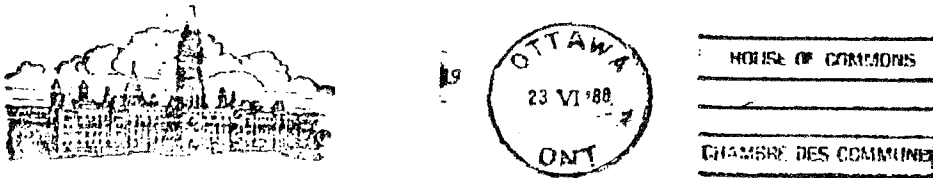
To the right, setting 6 mm, are five horizontal lines. Between the first and second is HOUSE OF COMMONS; between the fourth and fifth is CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

To the left of the townmark, setting 5 mm, is a small hour of posting numeral.

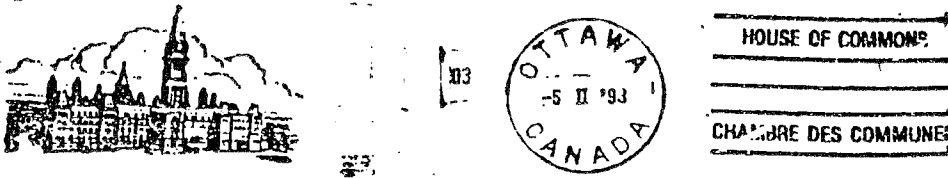
To the left of the townmark, setting 19 mm, is a replica of the Houses of Parliament. The indicia is 120 mm over-all. Ink is green fluorescent.

A special promotional postmark ad was used in August 1985. The ad reads: 74th Inter-Parliamentary Conference/2-7 Sept. 1985/Ottawa/74e Conference interparlementaire, with a maple leaf.

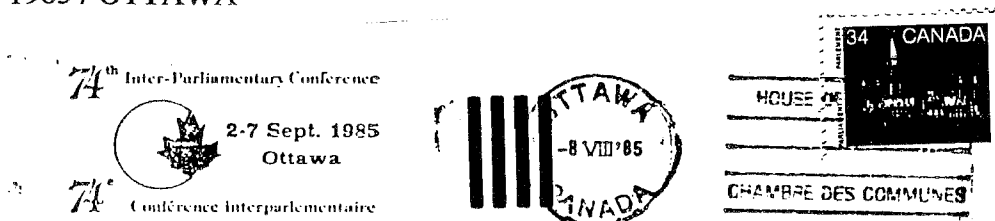
Indicia adopted in 1984, with ONT abbreviated as the province. Note time mark at left of TM.



Indicia used on one machine having CANADA in the townmark



Special promotional postmark reads 74 th INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE / 74 TH CONFERENCE INTERPARLEAMENTAIRE and a circle and filled maple leaf with the date 2 - 7 Sept. 1985 / OTTAWA



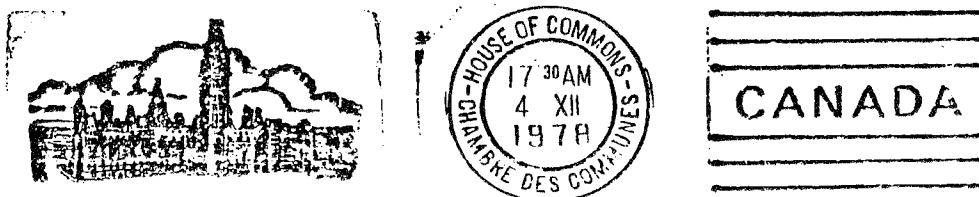
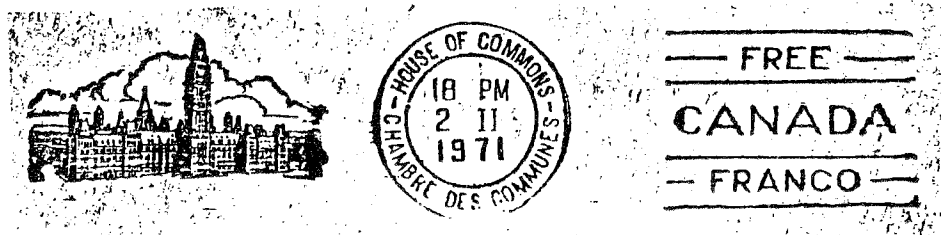
The House of Commons post office acquired an AVPH for a Pitney-Bowes Model F mailing machine. This machine was for the larger flats and oversize envelopes. Most covers are kraft envelopes.

The indicia (Irwin, Type 51.2) is a townmark with a double circle, 26 by 17 mm. The datemark is made of loose type and can be any arrangement, usually T/DM/Y.

Horizontal lines to the right contain the words FREE, CANADA, and FRANCO

similar to the smaller printing heads. The FREE and FRANCO were gone by 1975. Setting between the townmark and the bars is 33 mm.

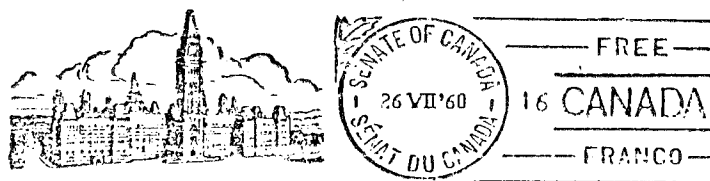
To the left, setting 40 mm, is a replica of the Houses of Parliament. The indicia is 120 mm overall, slightly longer in later years. The ink is green, fluorescent since 1975. The first use of this printing head is early 1965. The hour of posting is located in the datemark.

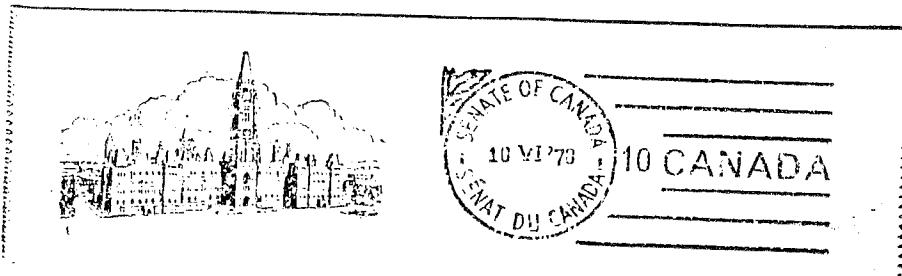


The Senate of Canada post office acquired a machine for franking Senate mail "as used in the House of Commons", in 1956. The townmark (Irwin, Type 52,1) bears the words SENATE OF CANADA-SENAT DU CANADA. The datemark is similar to previous printing heads.

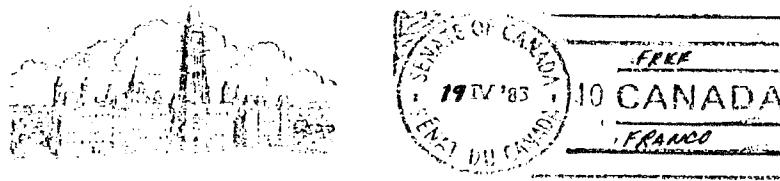
Horizontal lines to the right bear the words FREE/CANADA/FRANCO as the House of Commons, with the hour of mailing to the left of Canada. The hour of mailing was enlarged in 1977.

The indicia of the Senate frank was changed in 1985. The townmark is a single circle, 20 mm in diameter, with the words SENATE SENAT. The date mark is one line, DMY, with the month in Roman numerals with serifs, similar to Pitney Bowes Model R postage meters. To the right is CANADA with three horizontal lines above and below. The word FREE is on the second line, and FRANCO on the 5th line. The lines are 30 mm in length. To the left is a replica of the Houses of Parliament, setting 18 mm. Overall length of the indicia is 120 mm. Ink is red, fluorescent.

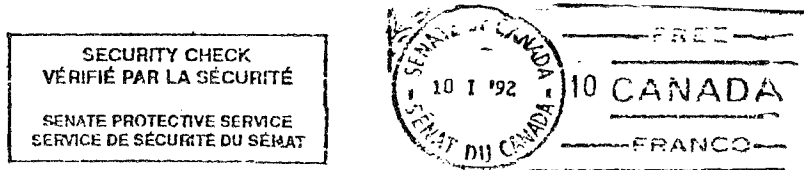




Revised indicia with larger fonts, also on a tape which is a scarce use.



New use but the Senator hand wrote "FREE and FRANCO" in the rate mark, also changed date.

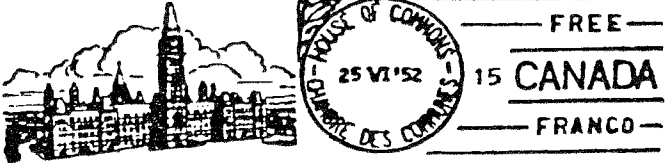
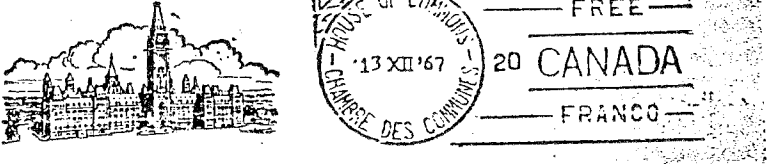
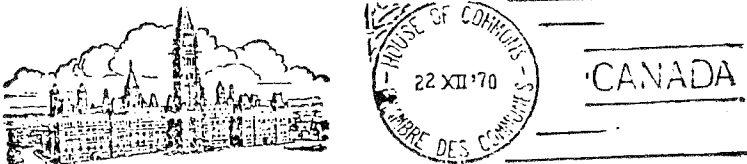

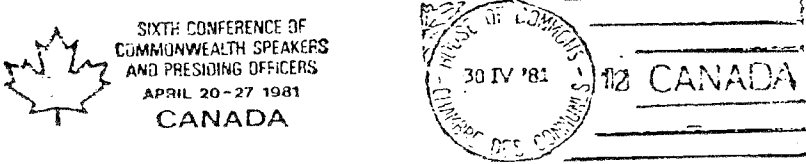


SECURITY CHECK in ad plate indicating the mail had been inspected before opening.


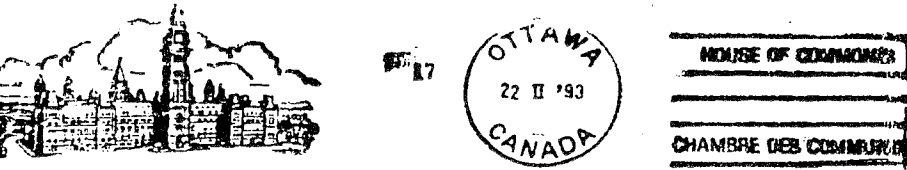

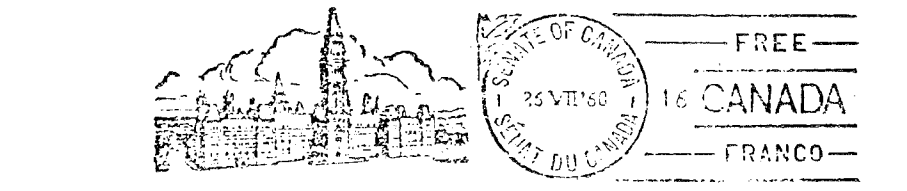

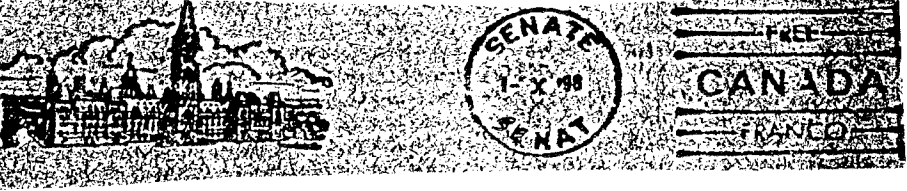


New style SENATE frank but including FREE and FRANCO in rate mark.

CMSG METER CATALOG

Type	Indicia	Remarks
P-1		<p>Basic type - Townmark SC with HOUSE OF COMMONS / CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES and the date DMY, month in RN. At right are 7 horizontal lines with FREE in the 3rd line and FRANCO on the 6th line, a number and CANADA are on the 4th line. In the ad space the main building of the Houses of Parliament. In green. Size:- 21 x 86.</p>
P-1-1		<p>As P-1 but FREE is on line 2 and FRANCO on line 6. Small differences in type font</p>
P-1-2		<p>As P-1 but lines 2 and 6 are incomplete</p>
P-1-3		<p>As P-1 but the words FREE and FRANCO are omitted.</p>
P-1-4		<p>As P-1 but the ad space advertises a conference</p>

CMSG METER CATALOG

Type	Indicia	Remarks
P-2		<p>Basic type - Townmark SC with OTTAWA ONT and the date DMY, month in RN. At right are 5 horizontal lines with HOUSE OF COMMONS between lines 1 and 2 and CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES between lines 4 and 5. In the ad space the main building of the Houses of Parliament. In green.</p>
P-2-1		<p>As P-2 but Townmark reads OTTAWA CANADA.</p>
P-2-2		<p>As P-2-1 except the ad space advertises a conference.</p>
S-1		<p>Basic type - Townmark SC with SENATE OF CANADA / SENAT DU CANADA and the date DMY, month in RN. FREE on line 2 and FRANCO on line 6. CANADA with a number at centre. Houses of Parliament in ad space. In red.</p>
S-1-1		<p>As S-1 but FREE and FRANCO are omitted.</p>
S-2		<p>Townmark reads SENATE / SENAT with date DMY. At right 6 horizontal lines with FREE on line 2 and FRANCO on line 5. CANADA at centre. In red. Houses of Parliament at left.</p>