



# Canada Meter Stamp Newsletter



No. 20

SUMMER 1988

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ONT, P7B 5E9

## EDITOR'S NOTES

Well, we got Canadian Meter Stamp Newsletter launched again. The launching was certainly quiet. The editor's address above must have skipped your attention as reaction was less than enthusiastic. I did have a couple of nice letters. Taras Cheberiak of Regina stopped by for a couple of hours to chat about meters. Other than that it has been a quiet spring, just tossing covers into my "sort" box - it is getting full again.

I will proof read this issue and apologize for the many errors in the first issue. I always thought these computers spelled better than a typewriter but that is not right. I also promise to "WD-40" my ribbon to get a clearer print.

I am particularly interested in having members send clear photocopies of items that should be included in our "CSMG METER CATALOG. For example, the 1.2.1 "SAMPLE", does it exist? I have never seen one with the Type 1.2 dimensions. I personally doubt that it exists and the reference should be deleted. Same applies in the new listing in this issue?

In this issue I include more pages for our catalog. These include Types 1.3 and Type 2. Type 2 is rather brief because my collection is real thin. I might add, Legris illustrates meter 505 with what appears to be a rubber stamped SPECIMEN below. Since he conjured up so many incorrect items (like his 512 with wrong townmark) I really hesitate to include the item unless it is guaranteed correct.

I was delighted to have the major listing of Hasler meters from Jean Guy Dalpe. I was going to run it as a Type 25 regular catalog list but after looking at old newsletters and my own meagre collection I think we should wait awhile. I have run it as a temporary listing with the idea that members input will bring more items to light. This still appears to be a developing series. Jean did a lot of study on this, merci.

I have also had some items on the Olympics from members. Just after these arrived there was a long article in Canada Stamp News. I may try to abstract the information.

Ross W. Irwin

PRELIMINARY LISTING OF HASLER POSTAGE METERS

Jean-Guy Dalpe

Editor's Preface to listing

Hasler meter introduced in Canada December 15, 1981

Dimensions: overall 65; rate frame 36 x 25; setting 2  
meter 2000001 has a parcel size rate box

Townmark: there appear to be 2 types - 27 x 17.5; 27 x 19.  
province appears to be abbreviated, the original is the old  
style ONT SASK etc. with or without a period.  
New style uses QC, ON, AB, etc. sometimes with periods  
Townmark omitted, datemark only

Datemark: D.M.Y RN month no serifs. O.M.Y for bulk mailing

Serial number: starts at 2000001, highest number seen 2009131  
starts with 2 mm high H and numerals  
seems to be medium and small numerals in use with the  
height of the H intermixed

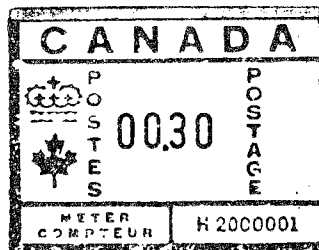
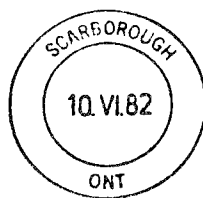
Indicia: distance between P and P is 19 mm. Change in size of POSTES  
and POSTAGE occurred about 2000700 according to Whitehouse.  
POSTAGE to right of right leg of "A", and also below it

Value: 00.00, 0.00:, 0.00 These types are not in serial blocks but  
are intermixed. Fractional meters have 3.5 mm from 0 to "T",  
generally the distance is 2 mm.

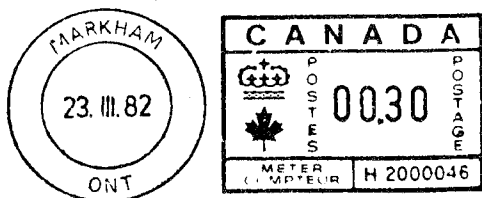
Caution: The numbering system used in the listing is temporary until  
we are certain the important types are all listed.

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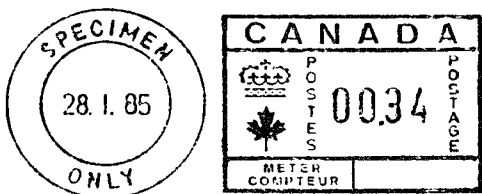
25.1 Basic type. Rate frame 43 x 35 mm (H2000001), 72 overall,  
setting 2. Prov. abbr. no period. TM 27 x 17.5. Serial  
numerals 2 mm. Value 00.00.



25.2 Basic type. Rate frame 36 x 25 mm. 65 overall. setting 2. Prov. abbr. no period. TM 27 x 17.5. Serial letter and numerals 2 mm. Large POSTES and POSTAGE. Value 00.00.



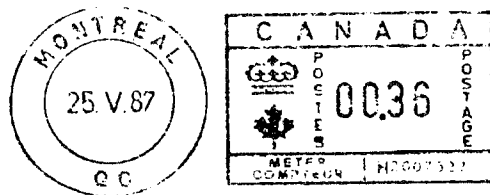
25.2.1 SPECIMEN ONLY in TM, serial blank



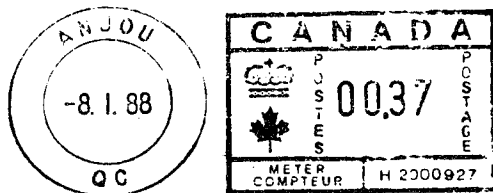
25.2.2 Serial number, tall H with small numerals



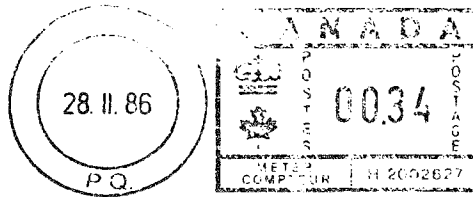
25.2.3 Serial number, small H with small numerals



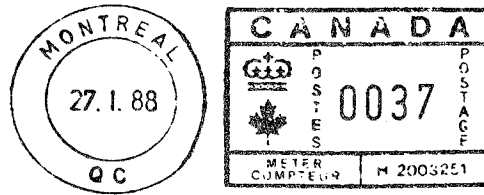
25.2.4 Serial number, medium sized letter and numerals



25.2.5 Prov. abbr., with period

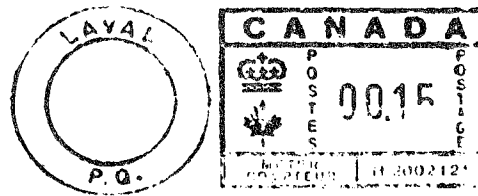


25.2.6 Prov. abbr., with 2 letter style



25.2.7 Datemark blank

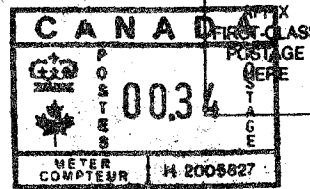
**BULK  
EN NOMBRE**



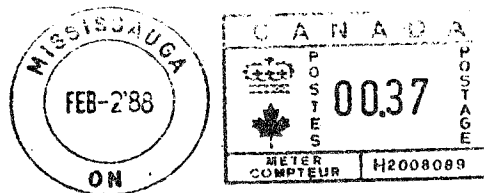
25.2.8 No TM, datemark only

**H.K. SAFETY SHOP LTD.  
10422 ALASKA ROAD  
ST. JOHN  
N.S. V1J 1B3**

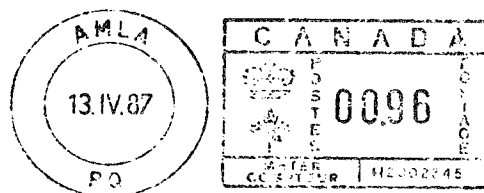
**-7.X.86**



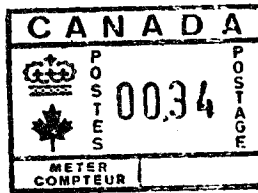
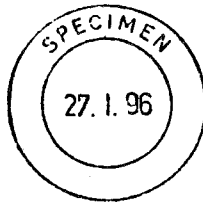
25.2.9 Month in letters



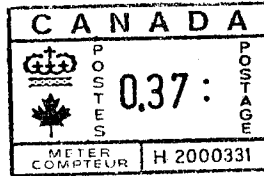
25.2.10 Error in TM: AMLA (ALMA)



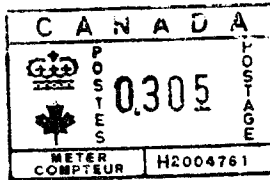
25.2.11 RETURN POSTAGE/PORT/DE RETOUR/PAYE/PREPAID as a slogan



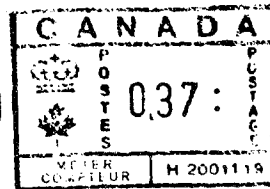
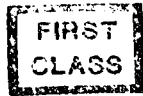
25.3 Basic type. As 25.2, except value 0.00; decimal rate of 5 or 8 replaces the ::.



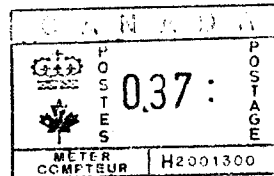
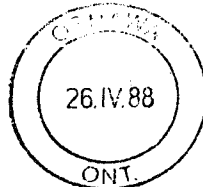
25.3.1 Serial number, tall H with small numerals



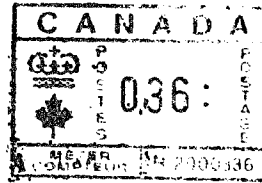
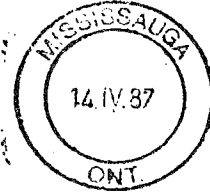
25.3.2 Serial number, medium size H and numerals



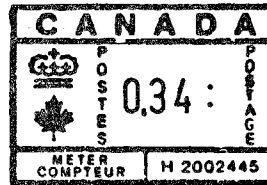
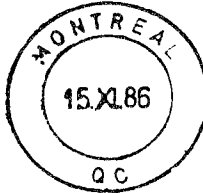
25.3.3 Serial number, small H and small numerals



25.3.4 Prov. abbr., with period

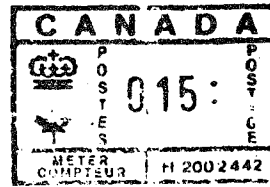
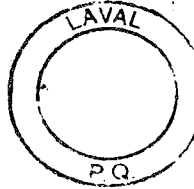


25.3.5 Prov. abbr. with 2 letter style

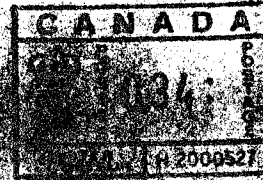
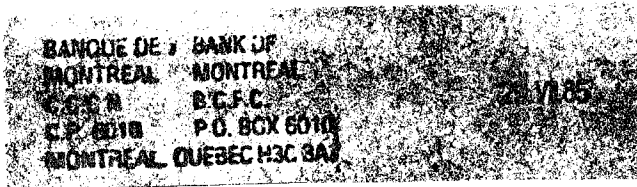


25.3.6 Datemark blank

*sonality* BULK  
EN NOMBRE  
ive

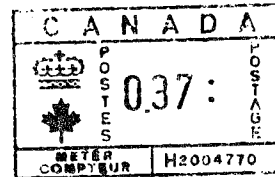


25.3.7 No TM, datemark only

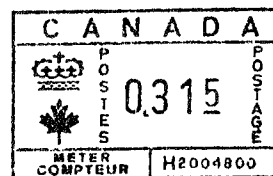


25.3.8 Month in letters

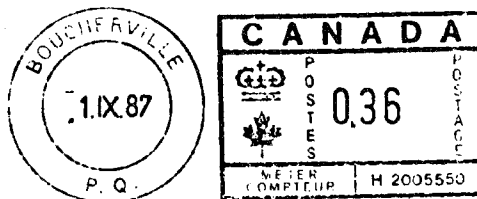
ébec  
et des Ressources  
géographique  
MESSAGIERES  
QUEBEC (QUEBEC)  
ise  
IH9



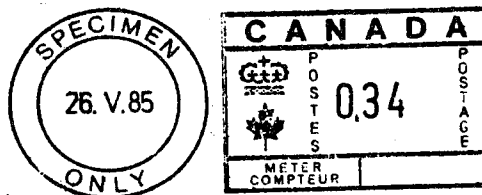
25.3.9 Value has inverted comma



25.4 Basic type. As 25.2, except value 0.00



25.4.1 SPECIMEN ONLY in TM, blank serial



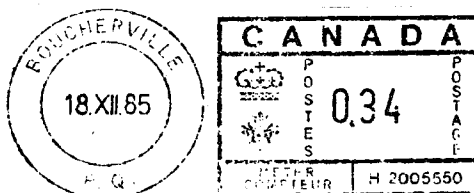
25.4.2 Serial number, large H and small numerals

See 25.4.7

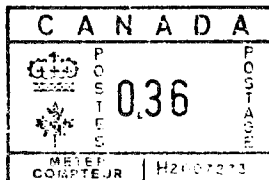
25.4.3 Serial number, medium letter and numerals

See 25.4.6

25.4.4 Prov. abbr., with periods

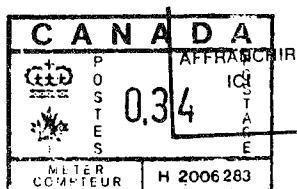


25.4.5 Prov. abbr. with 2 letter style

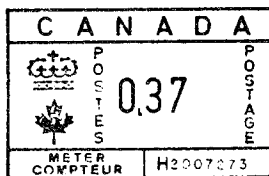


25.4.6 No TM, datemark only

11.VII.86


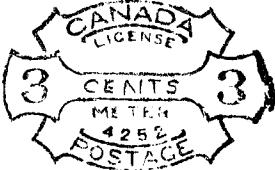
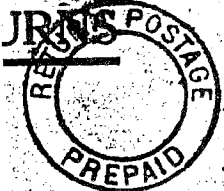


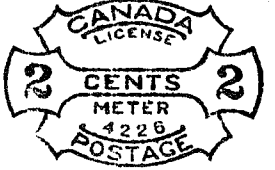






25.4.7 Value has inverted comma

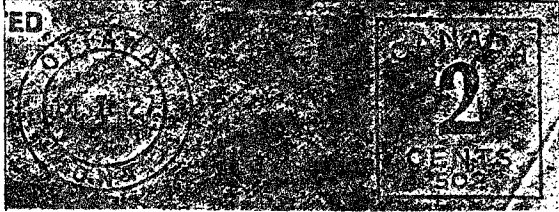

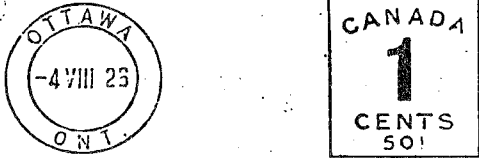
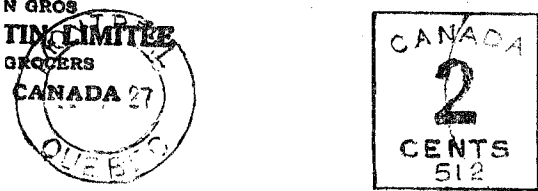


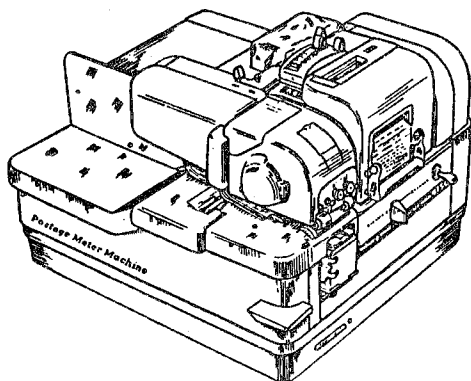


# CMSG METER CATALOG

Type	Indicia	Remarks
1.3	 	As Type 1.2, except license number omitted
1.3.1	SAMPLE	Not seen with Type 1.3 rate frame dimensions
1.3.2	 	RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID no date mark
1.3.3	 	Province in full
1.3.4	 	Period after province
1.3.5	 	Date mark blank

# CMSG METER CATALOG

Type	Indicia	Remarks
2.1		TM 15/16"x21/32", rate frame 1"x7/8", setting 1" overall 2-3/4", value 3/8" Prov. abbr., DMY month in RN with I, II, III with serifs 501, 502
2.1.1		Prov in full
2.1.2		Error: 1 CENTS (Barfoot, S.D. and Simon, W. "The Meter Postage Stamp Catalogue", E. T. Heron & Co. Ltd., London, page 17, 1953.)
2.1.3		TM 31/32"x5/8", setting 15/16". Larger TM letters (512, 513)



## The Story of a Postage Meter Machine

**M**ETERED MAIL is taken for granted these days. The printed legend which replaces postage stamps on business mail doesn't rate a second glance. At the turn of the century, however, such a marking would have caused some excitement. "Someone is trying to avoid paying postage!" would have been the cry as in 1900 a device to imprint postage on envelopes was undreamed of by all but a few people. One of these was Arthur Pitney of Chicago.

A robbery of postage stamps from the city's Post Office in 1901 encouraged him to bring his postage machine to the attention of the Chicago Postmaster once again. It was a new and improved model of his invention which was designed to imprint postage on envelopes and could be set at a certain total amount of postage to be used. For the first time the Postmaster was impressed and paused to consider the

possibilities of the new machine which obviated the use of postage stamps on business mail.

It was twenty long and disappointing years, however, before the invention went into production. A number of successful official experiments were conducted with it at the United States Post Office H.Q. and in business establishments. Something intervened each time. Once the Post Office was convinced of its usefulness, approval was delayed by the lack of the necessary legislation. World War I distracted the minds of all from the postal machines and the permit mailing system seemed to render machines unnecessary.

A clerk in a wallpaper store, Pitney was intrigued by all the new machines which were speeding up a variety of processes in the early 1900s. He studied the patent regulations and after applying for a patent for his postage machine, received it in

*FIRST SETTING OF POSTAGE METERS IN CANADA — Postal officials and officials of the T. Eaton Company gather for the inauguration of postage meters in September 1923. (Photo Pringle and Booth, Toronto)*





AT WINNIPEG, MAN. — First official meter setting by Postmaster T.T. Bower at Winnipeg.

1902. Trips to Washington and appearances before Post Office Committees took place from time to time in the decades of waiting. The Pitney Postal Machine Company, which the inventor formed, was not in business.

#### A Partner Introduced

In the meantime the future partner, Walter Bowes, had purchased the Universal Stamping Machine Company. This organization produced a better stamp cancelling machine and received an order for fifty from the United States Post Office. During the negotiations which preceded the deal, postal officials, recognizing the capabilities of Bowes and the inventiveness of Pitney, suggested to Bowes that he get in touch with Pitney. This was done and the two men combined their skills to give the Company they later formed its initial impetus.

By 1920 Pitney decided on a new form of meter with registering mechanisms in a separate housing from the printing die; but an integral unit which could be taken to Post Offices and set. Two registers were introduced one ascending and totaling all postage, accessible only to the manufacturer, and the descending register, which the Post Office set for a limited amount of postage. The partners Pitney and Bowes set to work to build this new type machine. When in 1920 enabling legislation was passed to permit the use of

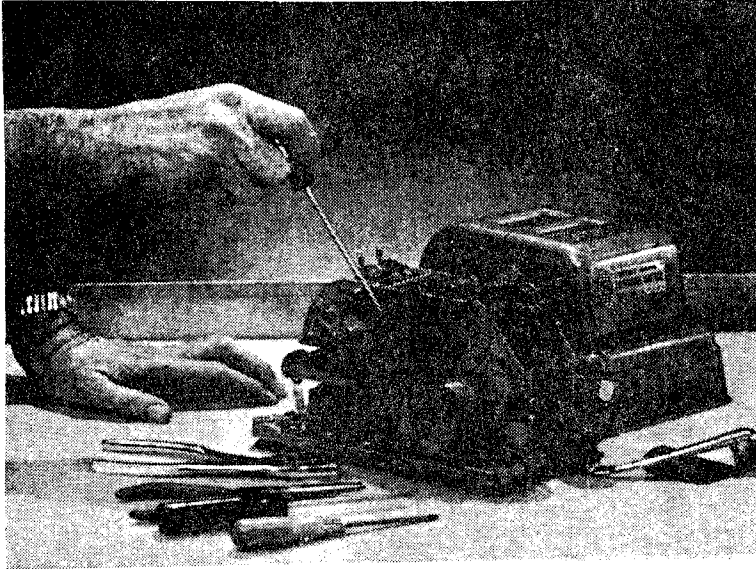
a meter, the rush was on to complete a smoothly operating machine. The model "A" was the result and it was successfully tested in Washington.

Pitney-Bowes itself was the first customer and made the first official mailing under the new law. Their initial mailing was a combined first day cover and an advertising venture, as the Company had a message printed on the envelopes indicating that the acceptance of such a marking as postage was an epoch in the Post Office Department.

In 1921 Canada approved the use of meters and the Company set up a Canadian subsidiary. The first listing of cash payments for metered mail was in the 1923-24 Report of the Postmaster General. About \$20,000 worth of such mail was handled that year in Canada. In the decade which followed, this form of revenue had grown to almost \$3 million.

In 1922 England had approved the use of Pitney-Bowes meters and already an imposing list of customers was established in the United States. More and more firms changed to the new method of prepayment of postage.

There were setbacks throughout the years which followed, such as changes in legislation and competition between metered mail and "permit mail" which had been established in the United States in 1904.



*EXAMINING A METER for mechanical operation, in the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Division. (Photo Post Office Info. & P.R.)*

The permit or postage paid in cash business increased 22% in this country in the year ending March 31, 1965, over the previous year. Revenue from this source on third class matter alone was about \$13½ million. In addition, there was a revenue of about \$180,000 from fourth class matter.

In 1924 Mr. Pitney astounded the board of directors of the Company, founded four years previously, by tendering his resignation. During the next nine years which preceded his death, he worked on other inventions. His resignation did not end the family connection with the Company. By 1955 Robert C. Pitney, son of the inventor, was Manager for Research in the Pitney-Bowes Company.

#### **Meter Improvements**

There were some 3,600 meters in service by 1928 and it was the only system, other than the use of postage stamps, permitted for the prepayment of first class mixed mail. The following year the Company introduced the multi-denominational Model "H" meter. It printed five separate impressions, 1c, 1½c, 2c, 3c and 4c. In 1930 a further innovation was introduced with the attachment for printing the stamp on gummed paper. This led to the use of meter postage on parcel post and another extensive field was opened to the meter business.

Business continued to improve and Pitney-Bowes bought out several other

companies engaged in producing similar products. Among the matters to be settled was the question whether the machines should be sold or leased—it was decided in favour of leasing them.

The use of meters for handling social security and tax stamp business was explored. It proved fruitful in 1932 when Canada introduced the first meter to imprint excise tax on cheques.

A quarter century after Pitney first caught the interest of the Chicago Postmaster, 1,156 million pieces of mail were handled by some 9,620 meters in the United States annually.

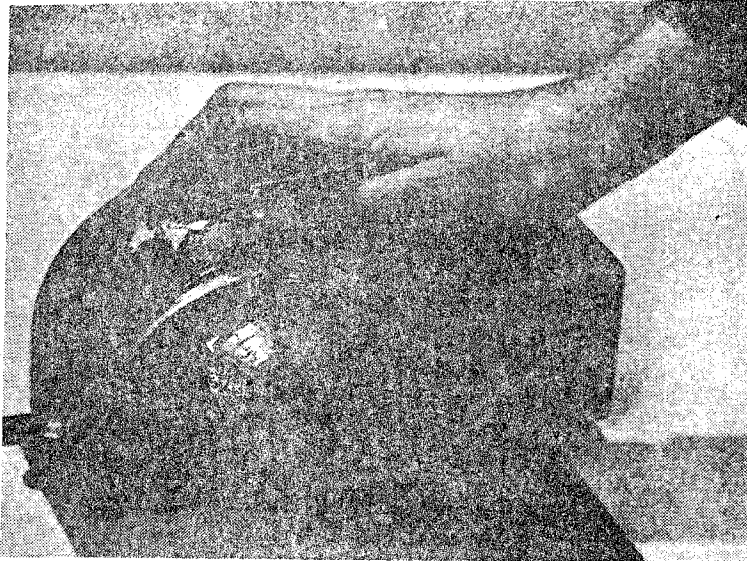
Up until this point each machine was made by one man. Specialization was becoming the accepted method of production in industry and soon the Pitney-Bowes machines were built in assembly line fashion. A group of men were charged with the production of a part or series of parts; while another section worked on a different part; and so on, until all machines were the joint efforts of many workers.

In 1940 omni-denominational meters were installed in thirty of the larger Post Offices in the United States. These printed a meter impression on tape, a portion of which was affixed to parcels or packages.

#### **War Halts Meter Production**

World War II resulted in the conversion to war production of 95% of the Pitney-Bowes operation. Items such as sub-

*OPERATING a hand model postage meter machine.*



assemblies for guns and aeroplanes, instruments and electrical accessories were made. Postage meter production halted, but in a small shop near the plant experiments continued with a view to improving the meter.

The end of hostilities marked the return to the manufacture of postal and mailing equipment. Inserting machines, folding machines, collating equipment, letter openers all were introduced.

The number of meters in use had doubled by the end of 1947 and by the following year the Company was doing a \$16 million business.

A new field of endeavour was entered in 1949 with the introduction of the small light-weight and low-cost desk model meter. This was designed for the small business man, little shops and offices, where a regular machine would not be

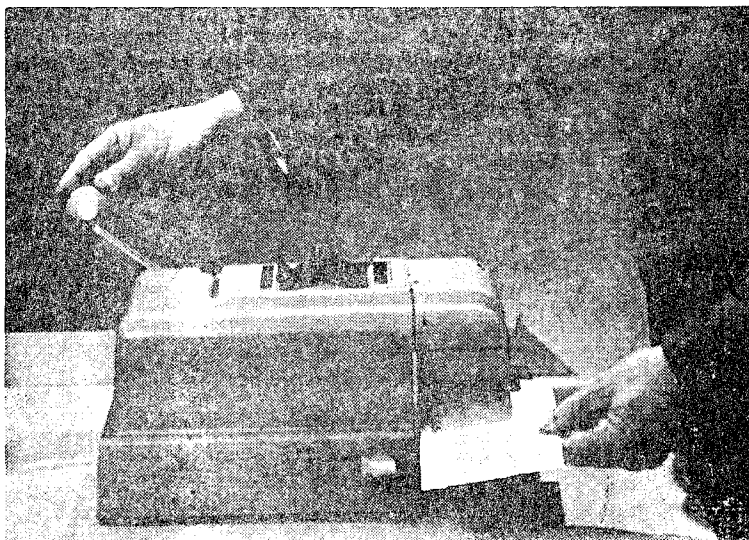
justified. The desk model was well received and the Company embarked on a national advertising campaign directed at potential purchasers.

In 1957 Walter Bowes died, about a quarter century after his partner Arthur Pitney. Advanced policies of employee participation in the affairs of the Company had produced a well-knit organization which had withstood various difficulties throughout the years. The stepson of Mr. Bowes, Walter Wheeler, Jr. had been with the Company for years and in 1938 had become President. He held this position for twenty years and in 1960 relinquished it to become Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer.

In 1960, the fortieth anniversary of the Company, 42% of United States mail was metered; the Company had \$35.1 million in-

*(Continued on page 30)*

*OPERATING a desk model postage meter.*



vested capital and almost 5,000 employees. There were 284,000 postage meters in operation in the United States.

Canadians also adopted the meter system. There are now some 41,000 postage meters in use in this country and the revenue from this source for the fiscal year ending 31st March 1965 was \$106,111,000.

In addition to Pitney-Bowes other Companies have received the Canada Post Office's approval and their meters are in use. These include Roneo-Neopost Meters, Postalia Meters and Commercial Control Meters. Friden Meters have also been approved by the Department.

Thus, in less than a century, the idea of a Chicago wallpaper clerk has revolutionized the mail handling practices of millions of North Americans.



"He got it for Christmas!"

### FIRST "METERED MAIL" DESPATCHED IN CANADA

The No. 10 cover illustrated is in the collection of the National Postal Museum, Ottawa. Note that the first cover was mailed by Robert Hill, agent for The Postage Meter Company to Hon. Charles Murphy, Postmaster General of Canada on August 7, 1923. The letter enclosed in the cover is also shown. So, no disputing this date!

Earlier dates are advertising pieces which probably did not go through the mail. The first commercial use was by The T. Eaton Company. (See article in this issue) Robert Hill joined the Post Office Department shortly after and was largely responsible for the testing and introduction of postage meters.

THE FIRST "METERED MAIL" DESPATCHED IN CANADA.  
 FROM THE COLLECTION OF CHARLES MURPHY, K.C.  
 POSTMASTER GENERAL OF CANADA.

THE POSTAGE METER COMPANY  
 CANADIAN AGENCY  
 OTTAWA, CANADA, P.O. BOX 603



Honourable Charles Murphy, K.C., M.P.,  
 Postmaster General of Canada,  
 Ottawa, Ontario.

METERED MAIL

## THE POSTAGE METER COMPANY

(A CORPORATION)

HOME OFFICE  
STAMFORD, CONN.  
PHONE, STAMFORD 3890

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS OF  
THE PITNEY-BOWES POSTAGE METER

ROBERT HILL, CANADIAN AGENCY  
186 QUEEN ST., P. O. BOX 603  
PHONE QUEEN 8484

OTTAWA, CANADA August 7, 1923.

Honourable Charles Murphy, K.C., M.P.,  
Postmaster General of Canada,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:-

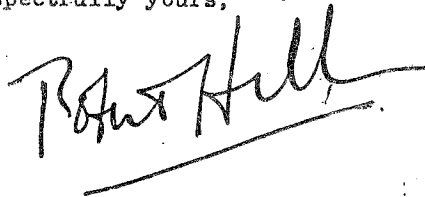
The writer takes both the liberty  
and the pleasure of addressing to yourself  
the first "Metered Mail" letter despatched  
in Canada.

I wish to take this opportunity  
of thanking you for the consideration you  
have given the subject of "Metered Mail" as  
a progressive step both in postal development  
and in making possible it's introduction into  
this country.

On behalf of the "Metered Mail"  
system, the writer places the full service  
of the organization at your disposal and  
looks forward to the general adoption of the  
system by business houses throughout the  
country and the consequent benefit to the  
Post Office Department in increasing the  
efficiency of it's mailing operations.

I am Sir.,

Respectfully yours,





TYPE 1 - PITNEY-BOWES MODEL M METER INDICIA

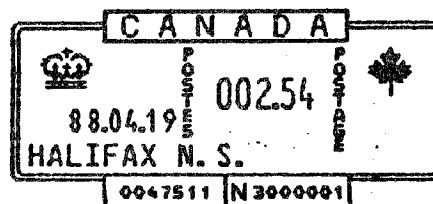
CODE: V = value, C = color, F = in full, F. = in full with dot, T = time  
 COLOR: Red, Green, Yellow, Orange, Brown, BLack, Violet

4033 1 R	15 1.2 TORONTO	F.	Can Gen Elec	BLANK	tall 15
4033 1 R	15 1.2 TORONTO	F.	Can Gen Elec	JAN21/T/1932	small 15
4033 1 R	332 1.2 TORONTO	F	Babson Report	JUL20/1936	OCT18/1939
4033 1 R	0 1.3 TORONTO	F	Crown Life	BLANK	
4034 3	6 1.2 TORONTO	ONT.	Toronto Star		1925 MAY18/T/1926
4034 3 R	1 1.2 WINDSOR	ONT.	Ford	JAN13/T/1924	DEC19/T/1933 WALKERVIL
4034 3 R	82 1.2 TORONTO	F	Canada Life	OCT4/T/1934	
4034 3 G	315 1.2 TORONTO	F.	Prudential Trust	DEC31/1935	
4035 3	3 1.2 MONTREAL		Bell Tel Co		
4035 3 R	2 1.2 WINNIPEG	MAN.	Winnipeg Electric	SEP15/T/1931	
4035 3 G	315 1.2 TORONTO	ONT.	Prudential Trust	SEP30/1936	
4035 3 R	14 1.2 TORONTO	F	F.W. Woolworth	APR16/T/1937	
4036 3	2 1.2 REGINA		Saskatchewan Pool Elev		
4036 3 R	1 1.2 ?				
4036 3 R	0 1.3 WINNIPEG	F	Manitoba Pool Elev		1936
4036 3 G	1 1.2 VICTORIA	F	Govt of B.C.	DEC16/1931	
4037 2 G	1 1.2 LONDON	ONT.	Bell Tel Co	MAR2/T/1926	JUL18/T/1930
4038 2 G	7 1.2 TORONTO	ONT.	Bell Tel Co	APR4/T/1927	OCT28/T/1932
4039 2	1 1.2 EDMONTON		Govt of Alberta		1926
4039 2 R	476 1.2 TORONTO	F.	Bell Tel Co	AUG25/1936	1938/MAR11
4040 1 Y	7 1.2 TORONTO	ONT.	Bell Tel Co	BLANK (1932)	
4040 1 R	3 1.2 NTM		Goodyear	BLANK	
4040 1 Y	3 1.2 NTM		Goodyear	BLANK	
4041 1 Y	1 1.2 REGINA	SASK.	Sask Pool Elev	BLANK	
4041 1	4 1.2 OTTAWA		Mowat & McGillivray		
4041 1 R	168 1.2 TORONTO	F	Bell Tel Co	BLANK	
4041 1	327 1.2 TORONTO			BLANK	
4041 1	WINNIPEG		Manitoba Wheat Pool		1932
4042 1	1 1.2 LONDON	ONT.	Bell Tel Co		
4042 1 G	0 1.3 QUEBEC	P.Q.	Govt of Quebec	BLANK	
4042 1 Y	3 1.2 NTM		Goodyear	BLANK	
4042 1 R	253 1.2 TORONTO	ONT.	Crown Life	BLANK	MAR4/1936
4042 1 R	0 1.3 TORONTO	ONT.	Crown Life	BLANK	
4043 3	1 1.2 REGINA		Sask Pool Elev		
4043 3 R	8 1.2 WINNIPEG	MAN.	Traders Finance		1932
4043 3 R	1 1.2 WINNIPEG	MAN.	T. Eaton Co	NOV9/T/1934	MAR16/1938/T
4043 3 R	8 1.2 WINNIPEG	MAN.		MAR14/T/1935	JAN10/1939/T
4044 3 G	16 1.2 TORONTO	ONT.	Govt of Ont.	NOV4/T/1931	FEB14/T/1933 HOUSE OF
4044 3 R	1 1.2 EDMONTON	F	Govt of Alberta	DEC3/1936/T	
4044 3 R	1 1.2 EDMONTON	ALTA.	Govt of Alberta	MAY27/T/1926	
4044 3 R	1 1.2 CALGARY	F	Alberta Wheat Pool		1936
4045 3 R	1 1.2 LONDON	ONT.	Bell Tel Co	AUG31/T/1925	,AY31/T/1926
4045 3 G	0 1.3 WINNIPEG	MAN.	Man Tel System	T/FEB16/1932	
4045 3 R	0 1.3 MONTREAL	F	Greenshields-Hodgins	JUN12/1936	JUN21/1938
4046 3 R	7 1.2 TORONTO	ONT.	Bell Tel Co	MAY1/T/1926	
4046 3 R	2 1.2 REGINA	F	Sask Pool Elev	APR7/1935/T	
4046 3 V	1 1.2 VICTORIA	F	Govt of B.C.	AUG24/1939	
4046 3 R	1 1.2 VICTORIA	F	Govt of B.C.	APR12/1937	NOV8/1938
4046 3 R	0 1.3 MONTREAL	P.Q.	Nesbitt, Thompson	SEP15/T/1931	
4046 3 R	45 1.2 MONTREAL	P.Q.	Nesbitt, Thompson	JAN31/1933	
4046 3 R	5 1.2 TORONTO	F	G.M.A.C.	T/NOV12/1936	
4047 2 G	18 1.2 TORONTO	F.	Traders Finance	SEP21/1930	
4047 2 G	12 1.2 TORONTO		Can Gen Elec		
4047 2 G	75 1.2 TORONTO	ONT.	Consumers Gas	OCT18/T/1935	
4048 2 G	8 1.2 TORONTO	ONT.	Simpsons	MAR20/T/1926	JAN8/T/1931
4048 2 R	8 1.2 TORONTO	ONT.	Simpsons	MAR2/T/1931	OCT20/T/1932

## List of Members

- 1, Ross W. Irwin, PO Box 1263, GUELPH ON, N1H 6N6
- 2, David Cooper, PO Box 2372 Stn P, THUNDER BAY ON, P7B 5E9
- 3, M.L. Brown, PO Box 628, UNITY SK, S0K 4L0
- 4, Alan Draves, PO Box 2009, CRIDERSVILLE OH, 45806 USA
- 5, David E. Crotty, 31 Woodside, PLEASANT RIDGE MI, 48069 USA
- 6, E.J. Botwright, 155 Balsam Crec, NORTH BAY ON, P1B 6M2
- 7, Clayton Rubec, 488 Athlone Ave, OTTAWA ON, K1Z 5M8
- 8, Rick Stambaugh, 12 Rutgers Dr, TINTON FALLS NJ, 07724 USA
- 9, Yvon Thibeault, CP 406, COURCELETTE QC, G0A 1R0
- 10, Taras Cheberiak, 61 Haultain Crec, REGINA SK, S4S 4B4
- 11, Dick Staecker, 384 Regal Dr, LONDON ON, N5Y 1J7
- 12, W.D. Whitehouse, 2427 Greenfield Ave, KAMLOOPS BC, V2B 4P6
- 13, Marcel Longpre, 220 rue Martigny, REPENTIGNY QC, J6A 1S8
- 14, Robert A. Haslewood, 4416 Harvard Ave, MONTREAL QC, H4A 2X1
- 15, Peter R. Kennedy, 70 Truman Rd, WILLOWDALE ON, M2L 2L6
- 16, Robert McGuinness, 1170 Kings Ave, WEST VANCOUVER BC, V7T 2C3
- 17, Robert G. Moore, 77 Metcalfe St, St THOMAS ON, N5R 3K6
- 18, Ernest J. Roscoe, 110 So Eli St, SALMON ID, 83467 USA
- 19, Ernest Merrikin, PO Box 984, MORRISBURG ON, K0C 1X0
- 20, Gabriel Fustel, PO Box 1345, JACKSON NJ, 08527 USA
- 21, Jean-Guy Dalpe, 352 Roy-Audy, BOUCHERVILLE QC, J4B 1C8
- 22, Jack Brandt, 1006 727 - 6th Ave SW, CALGARY AB, T2P 0V1
- 23, Frederick M. Jeffery, 602 Corbett St, HAMILTON ON, L8H 6V1
- 24, Edwin S. Lapham, PO Box 185, WADING RIVER NY, 11792 USA
- 25, Philip Wharton, PO Box 183, WATERFORD ON, N0E 1Y0
- 26, Normand Chevrier, 12-205 des Enclaves, MONTREAL QC, H3M 2W2
- 27, Jean Lalonde, 408 Tessier, LACHUTE QC, J8H 1E1
- 28, Owen L. White, PO Box 860 Stn K, TORONTO ON, M4P 2H2
- 29, Fred L. Arseneau, 2491 Yarmouth Crec., OAKVILLE, ON, L6L 2M9
- 30, Marcel Cool, PO Box 278, CHATEAUQUAY QC, J6J 4Z6
- 31, Ron Kitchen, 1387 Pearl St., Ottawa ON, K1T 1C6
- 32, W.H. Rawlings, 835 Wildwood Pl., West Vancouver BC, V7S 1P2

Alan Draves, PO Box 2009, Cridersville, OH, 45806, still has metered town lists for Canada at \$1.00 (US). He has offered to supply updates if I print them. Seems as if this is a good idea since most collectors keep an eye out for new items.



(Meter Stamp Society Bulletin, No. 200, page 1, Summer 1988)