



# Canada Meter Stamp Newsletter



No. 24 25

WINTER 1989

Editor: Ross W. Irwin, PO Box 1263, Guelph, ON., N1H 6K6

Assoc. Editor: Dave Cooper, Box 2372, Thunder Bay "P", ON, P7B 5E9

## EDITORS' NOTES

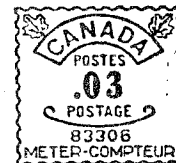
This issue is being prepared early (November 4), and very soon after the last one, so I can have it out of the way before the holiday season and probably an increase in postage. The meter area is rather quiet although I must confess I haven't really enquired about anything that may be new.

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

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

<\*\*\*\*\*>

CANADIAN POSTAGE METERS & MACHINES CO., LTD. ♦ TORONTO 2, ONTARIO



## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE METERS

Ross W. Irwin

### Legislation

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

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

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

### Regulations

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

The Regulations for 1965 state the impression was to show:-

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

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

## Number of Unemployment Insurance Meters

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

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

## Description of the Meter

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

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

## Description of the Indicia

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

## CATALOG

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

- 60.1.1 dot before value and star following
- 60.1.2 dot before value and two stars following
- 60.1.3 no dot in value (when dollar is used)
- 60.1.4 dagger after value
- 60.1.5 serpent after value
- 60.1.6 small number after value
- 60.1.7 specimen meter

Gross earnings of \$70.00 to \$79.99  
in a week, or less.

Instructions on meter  
use for a clerk



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



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



Gross earnings of \$280.00 to  
\$319.99 during four weeks.



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



Gross earnings of \$303.34 to  
\$346.65 for full time or during  
every calendar week in a full  
monthly pay period.



Page from UIC book

SEMAINE DU 24 JANVIER L M MER. J V S					SEMAINE DU 31 JANVIER L M MER. J V S					SEMAINE DU 7 FÉVRIER L M MER. J V S								
										CANADA UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ASSURANCE-CHOMAGE METER PD 102 COMPTEUR 141137								
M T W			CANADA UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ASSURANCE-CHOMAGE METER PD 102 COMPTEUR 141137					M T W T F SAT.			M T W			CANADA UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ASSURANCE-CHOMAGE METER PD 114 COMPTEUR 141137				
WEEK INCLUDING MARCH 7					WEEK INCLUDING MARCH 14					WEEK INCLUDING MARCH 21								

OFFICE USE—POUR USAGE OFFICIEL

TOTAL DAYS WORKED.....	
TOTAL DES JOURNÉES DE TRAVAIL.....	
TOTAL EMPLOYEE'S CONTRIBUTIONS.....	
TOTAL DES COTISATIONS DE L'EMPLOYÉ.....	
AVERAGE DAILY CONTRIBUTIONS.....	
MOYENNE DES COTISATIONS JOURNALIÈRES.....	
CLASS.....	
CLASSE.....	

SEMAINE DU 28 MARS						30	31
L	M	MER.	J	V	S	L	M

# ADVANTAGES

## Unemployment Insurance Stamp Meter Equipment

### **Saves time and expense in making contributions.**

Users advise us that books are stamped at the rate of 300, or better, per hour.

### **Safeguards the stamp account**

by eliminating waste through loss and misuse of Unemployment Insurance stamps.

### **Permits better accounting**

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

### **Eliminates stamp inventory.**

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

### **Cuts down errors by eliminating stamping operations.**

Only one meter stamp is required for each full pay period and for broken periods from one to five days.

### **Eliminates cancelling operation.**

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

### **Prevents shedding**

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

### **Cuts down filing space.**

Meter stamps do not increase the thickness of the pass book.

### **Provides an easy method of checking errors**

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

### **Saves time in purchasing stamps.**

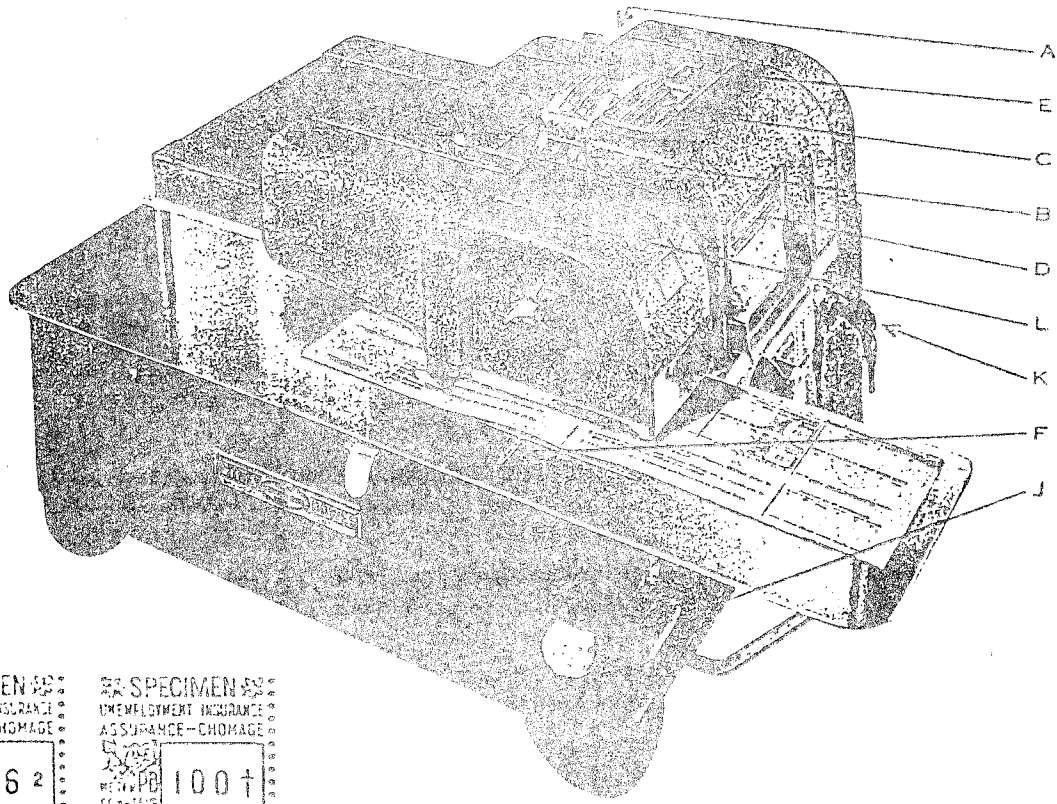
There is no waiting in line at the Post Office stamp wicket. The meter is quickly set for any amount up to \$10,000.00 and you don't have to specify what denominations are required.

### **Provides a complete system at low cost.**

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



# MODEL RGC Insurance Meter Machine with RFC Meter



77 SPECIMEN 88  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE  
ASSURANCE-CHOMAGE  
1000000  
1000000  
162

88 SPECIMEN 88  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE  
ASSURANCE-CHOMAGE  
1000000  
1000000  
100†

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

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











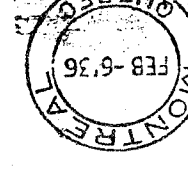

is printed and the book partly ejected from the machine by pressing operator lever (j).

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

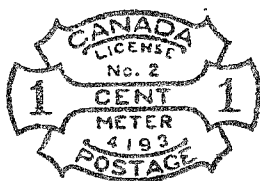
Dimensions of machine—18" x 18" x 14" high. The meter is easily detached from the machine and a special carrying case is provided for transporting it to the Post Office for setting.



# CMSG METER CATALOG

Type	Indicia	Remarks
7.1	 	Basic type - TM OD 24 ID 17 IM - MDY, rate frame 22 x 22 value - .00, METRE NO. small serial numerals, setting 26 overall 24 x 54 to 72
7.1.1	 	Larger serial numerals
7.1.2	 	SPECIMEN (CANADA omitted)
7.1.3	 	Blank datemark
7.1.4	 	Blank day
7.1.5	 	Inverted townmark

Note the shortening of the rate frame from 1-3/8 to 1-1/4 in. due to jamming of the meter. The indicia is quite legible. Some, on first appearance might think it to be a Type 1.1, instead of 1.2.



DATE MARKS OF TYPE 7

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

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

- Left - smaller letters and numbers, no serifs, small tail on bar of 4
- Center - larger letters and numbers, no tail on bar of 4
- Right - smaller letters and numbers, with serifs, styles different

( JAN11'50 )		( JAN29'51 )
( FEB12'41 )		( FEB11'49 )
( MAR21'55 )		( MAR22'54 )
( APR 2'47 )	( APR -9'47 )	( APR14'50 )
( MAY22'51 )	( MAY26'50 )	( MAY19'50 )
( JUN14'47 )	( JUN 18'47 )	( JUN16'43 )
( JUL 4'41 )	( JUL 16'47 )	( JUL -3'52 )
( AUG 20'36 )		( AUG31'54 )
( SEP19'38 )	( SEP23'47 )	( SEP11'50 )
( OCT12'37 )		( OCT15'47 )
( NOV29'43 )	( NOV20'45 )	( NOV21'49 )
( DEC16'40 )	( DEC28'45 )	( DEC22'52 )



# Olympic Slogan meters

By  
GLENN  
ESTUS

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

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

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

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

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

Many Olympic meters are difficult to acquire. The organizations that are using them are private businesses. They have no experience with the collecting wants of meter collectors. Some are so small that

they may not be able to handle requests from collectors, while others are so large that only one or two of their many offices are using Olympics meters. It is only by chance that a stamp collector may see a meter on incoming business mail and announce its existence to fellow collectors.

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

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

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

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

Only a few of these companies actually used special meters.

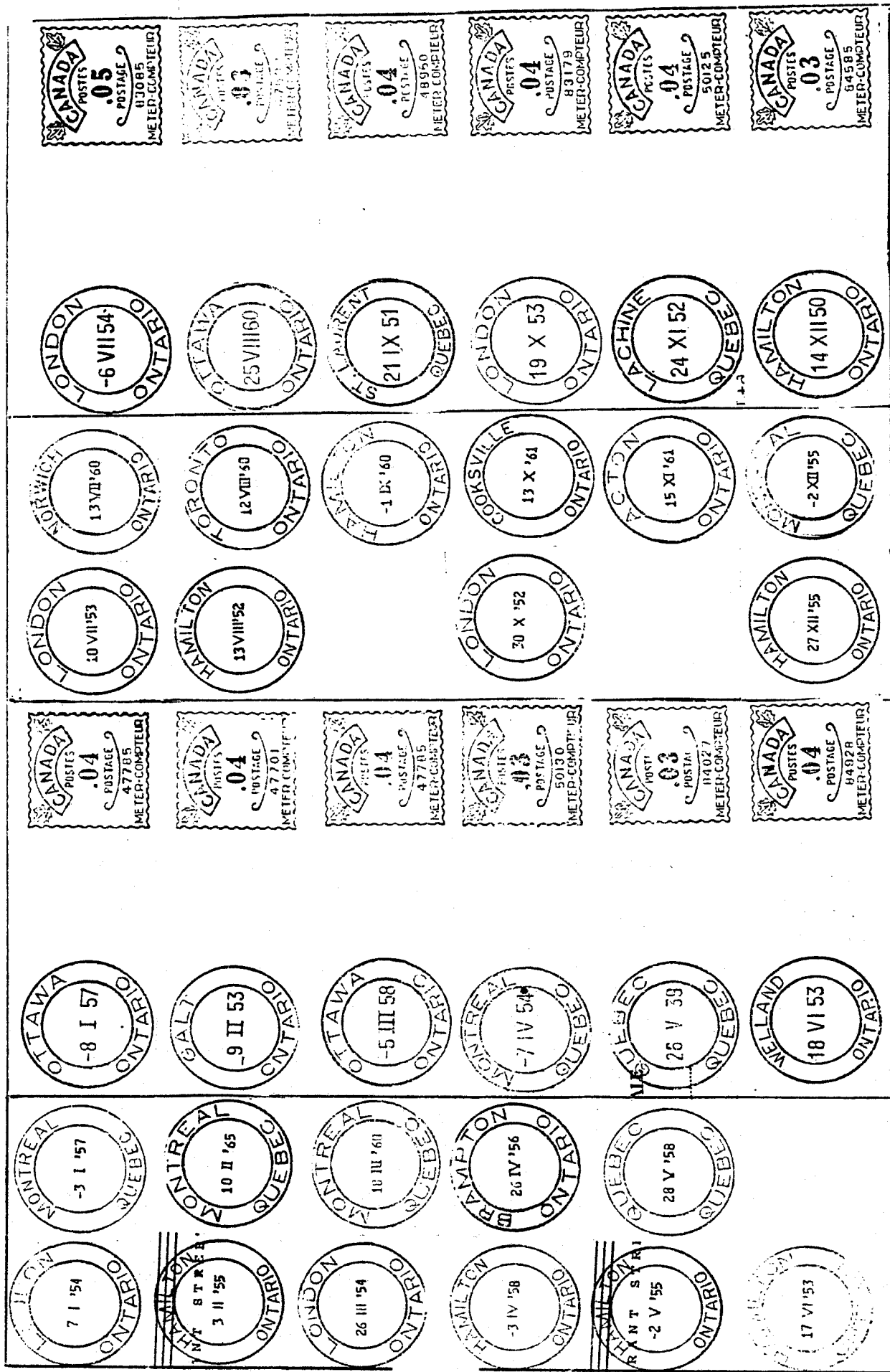
One official sponsor was Shell Canada Limited. Offices in Calgary and Toronto used special Olympic meters. The slogan is round on Pitney Bowes machines in red reading: "An Official Sponsor/ of the Calgary 1988/Olympic Winter Games/Shell Canada Limited" (Figure 2) plus the address of the branch in Calgary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

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

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

CTV Television Network Ltd. was the host broadcaster for the Calgary Games. It provided the broadcast feeds to other countries' networks. CTV's corner card on its business envelopes mirror the design of its Toronto headquarter's Hasler postage meter, "the CTV Symbol with wording Canada's/Olympic Network."

Brother International is another world-wide Olympic sponsor. Its Canadian subsidiaries in Montreal and Vancouver are using a bi-lingual



meter announcing its equip-  
ping of the Canadian Olympic  
Teams: "Fournisseur officiel  
des machines a ecrire /des  
equipes olympiques canadien-  
nes/ (Canadian Olympic Asso-  
ciation symbol) brother/Offi-  
cial Typewriter Supplier/ of the  
Canadian Olympic Teams." (Fi-  
gure 4)

The city of Calgary is located  
on the Bow River. Eighty per  
cent of Canada's oil industry is  
located in the city. Bow Valley  
Industries, Ltd. uses a Pitney  
Bowes meter with the Calgary  
symbols and oil rigs with the  
wording "Team Petroleum  
'88."

Motorola was the official  
radio communications base  
station for the Calgary games.  
Its office in Calgary used a  
meter with the Motorola logo, a  
stylized M in a circle, as well as  
the wording "Official Sponsor/  
1988 winter/ Olympic Games."  
(Figure 5).

The Olympic movement in  
the United States is funded  
almost completely by the pri-  
vate sector. The United States  
Olympic committee is the orga-  
nization responsible for financ-  
ing teams to the Olympic Win-  
ter and Summer Games. For a  
number of years, the USOC has  
used meters to publicize its  
efforts. Currently it is using a  
Pitney Bowes meter picturing  
its 1988 symbol. (Figure 6)

AMC and its Jeep Division is  
an official sponsor of the 1988  
US Olympic Team. It is using a  
Friden meter at its Milwaukee,  
Wisconsin branch that shows  
th word "JEEP" in a box with  
"Official Sponsor 1988 U.S.  
Olympic Team" and "USA" over  
rings in a rectangle. According  
to information from the Mil-  
waukee office, the meter is also  
being used corporate wide.  
However, this writer has yet to  
see any other examples.

The Hilton Hotel chain is a  
sponsor of the 1988 United  
States Olympic Teams. The  
meters from its offices in Pitt-  
sburgh, PA an Honolulu, HI  
show the Hilton logo and word-  
ing. (Figure 7).

Perhaps the most interesting  
and complex meters for 1988  
are the ones being used by Blue  
Cross/Blue Shield health plans.

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

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

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

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

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

If you are interested in more  
information about Sports Phi-  
latelists International, send a  
self addressed envelope and 1  
International Reply Coupon to  
the author at the above  
address.

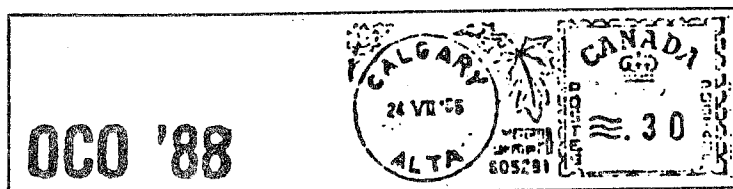


Figure 1: OCO stand for Olympiques Canada Olympics

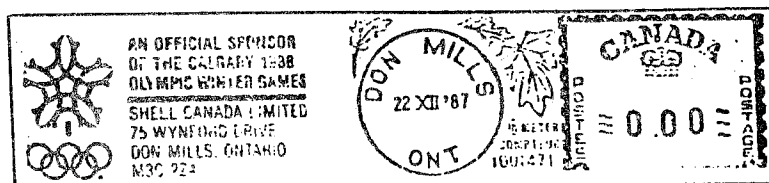


Figure 2: Shell used Olympic meters at two locations

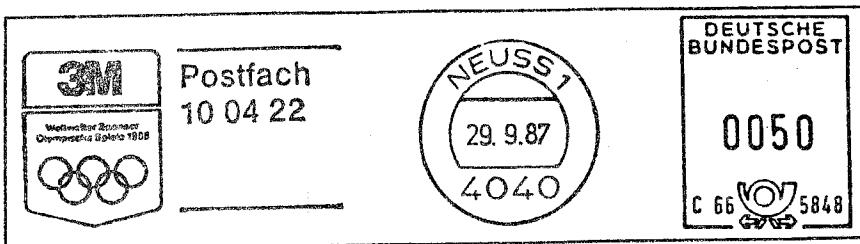


Figure 3: 3M meters were used in both Canada and Germany



Figure 4: A bi-lingual meter from Montreal

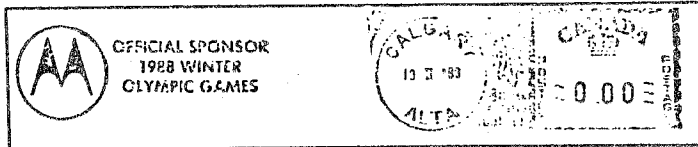


Figure 5: Motorola incorporated its own logo in its meter

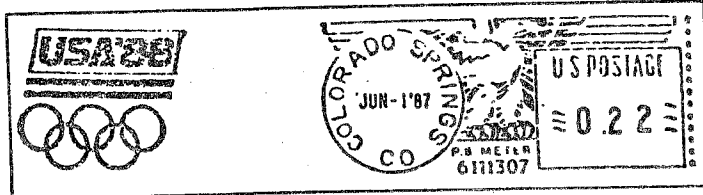


Figure 6: USOC used its 1988 logo

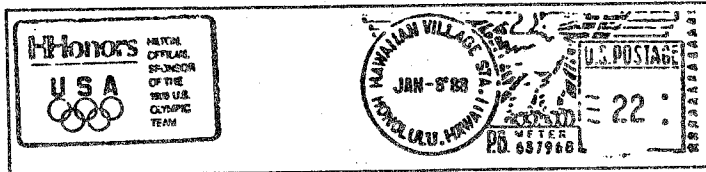


Figure 7: Various Hilton Hotels are using logos

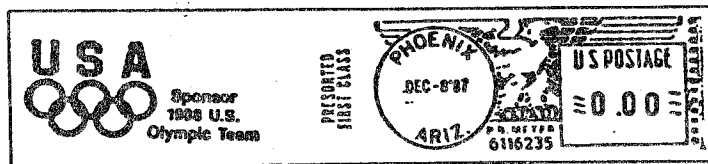
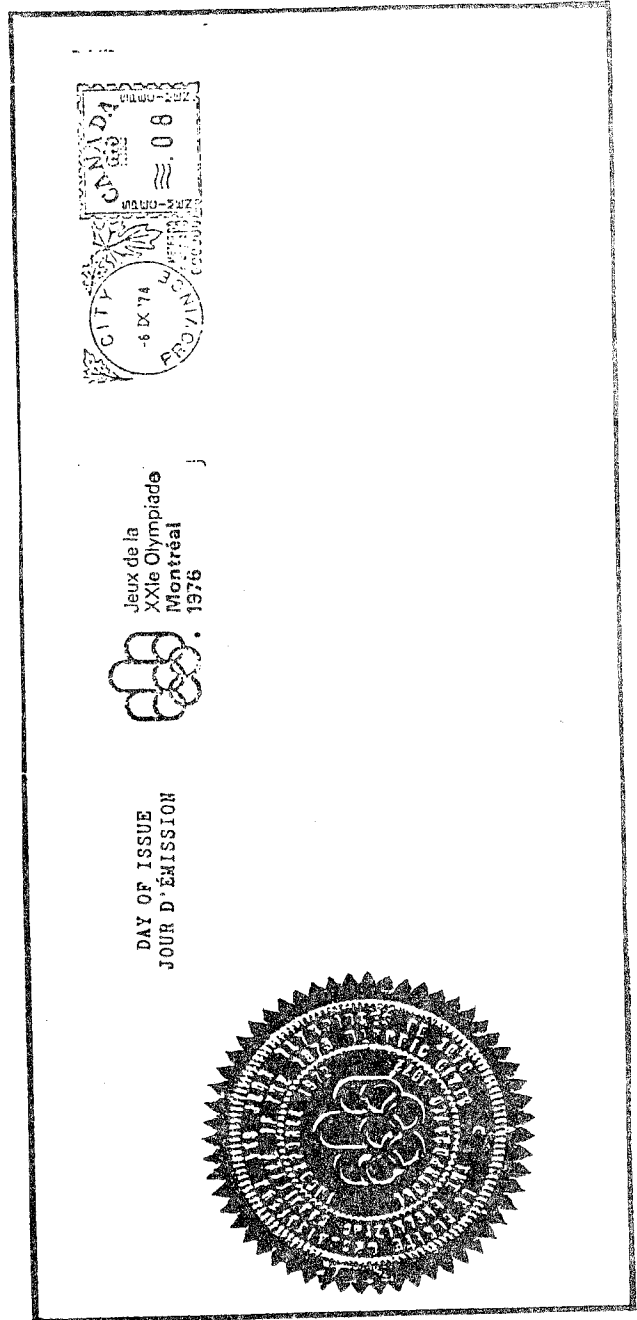


Figure 8: A typical design used by Arizona Blue Cross, Blue Shield



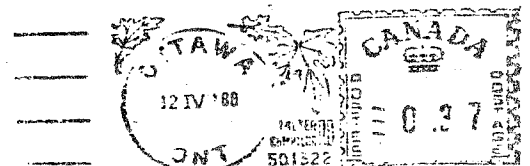
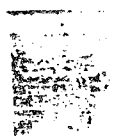
3M Canada Inc.  
Post Office Box 5757  
London, Ontario N6A 4T1

Supporting  
the dream



Agriculture  
Canada

source Research Centre  
de recherches sur les terres  
Experimental Farm



Because of the large volume of mail, OCO, CODA and OAF all used postage meters and bulk mail permits. The postage meters of OCO and OAF were shared between them: meter numbers used were:

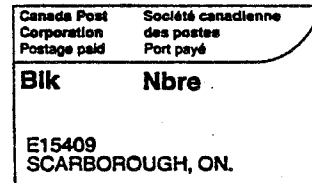
154945, 159318, 159473, 160137, 163060, 163117, 1000424, 1001114, 1001564, 1002641, 1003205.

CODA used meter numbers H2004791, H2007548.

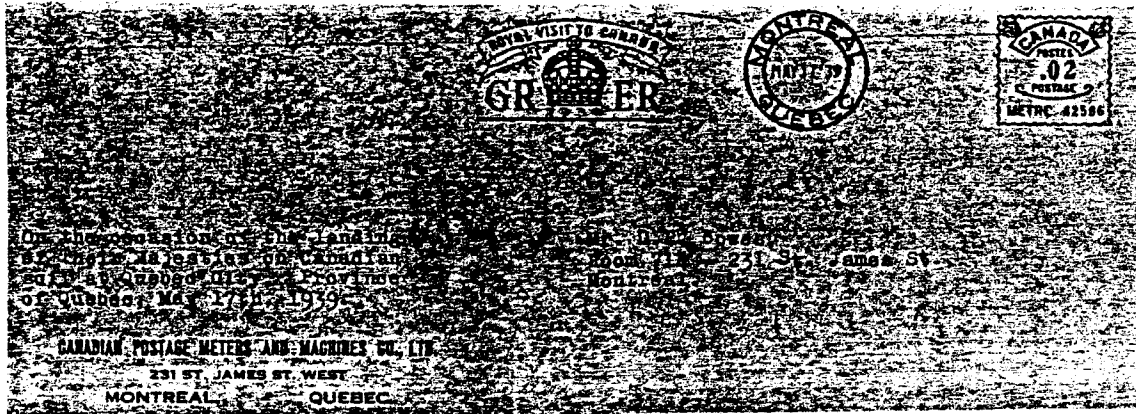
After the Games were over CODA continued to use H2007548, while The Canmore Nordic Centre used postage stamps.

From: Dale Speirs, Postal History of the 1988 Calgary Olympic Winter Games. PHSC Journal No. 57, page 25.

<\*\*\*\*\*>



Two new postage-paid-in-cash indicia



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

# Indicator Markings on Canadian Metered Mail

by James E. Kraemer

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

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

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

- 25¢ - OCR Quantity Standard Rate - Frequent Mailing
- 25.5¢ - OCR Quantity Standard Rate - Infrequent Mailing
- 26.5¢ - Quantity Standard Postal Code Sequence Rate - Frequent Mailing
- 27¢ - Quantity Standard Postal Code Sequence Rate - Infrequent Mailing
- 28¢ - Quantity Standard Rate - Frequent Mailing
- 28.5¢ - Quantity Standard Rate - Infrequent Mailing

(OCR is Optical Character Reader)

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

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

- 20¢ - Delivery Mode Presort Tie-Out Rate - Frequent Mailing
- 22¢ - Delivery Mode Presort Sequence Rate - Frequent Mailing
- 23¢ - Delivery Mode Presort Tie-Out Rate - Infrequent Mailing

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

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

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

The "BULK" rate just prior to 1 January 1982 was 9¢ per item. This was increased to 13¢ on that date. On 15 February 1983 the Third-Class Addressed Quantity Rate (T.C.A.Q.) was increased to 13.8¢. Accord-

ing to post office officials, the "Bulk" rate was introduced in 1867 as a preferred rate for the distribution of printed matter. In the late 1960's, the volume and mail preparation (presort) requirements that exist today were introduced.<sup>(1)</sup>

"D" = Priority Post - On Demand Service

Another marking, a boxed "D", has appeared for some time on the face of certain mail matter. This marking, a large "D" is used on Priority Post by an individual mailer only. Canada Post provides an express service, generally overnight, between principal cities. Prior to its introduction, the service was thoroughly tested for a six-month period by several major companies. During the test period, Priority Post served only the major cities across Canada. When it was introduced in January 1979, it was by contract arrangements between Canada Post and volume users.<sup>(2)</sup>

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

During the fiscal year ending 31 March 1984, the number of centres in Canada at which occasional users can gain access to Priority Post Courier increased to 120 from 24 a year earlier, and the international network expanded from 12 to 18 countries.<sup>(3)</sup>

#### REFERENCES:

1. Canada Post Corporation, Product Management and Development Branch, Ottawa.
2. Canada Post Annual Report, 1979, page 8.
3. Canada Post Corporation Annual Report, 1983-84, page 13. □

American Express Canada, Inc.  
 American Express Plaza  
 101 McLeod Street  
 Markham, Ontario L3R 4R8

**BULK**

**GLENAIR KNIT LIMITED**  
 Knit, Socks  
 100 St. St.

**BULK MAIL**  
 "ULK EN NOMBRE"

**BULK**

**CPAIR C**

Postmark: TORONTO ONT. JUN 13 1974

*Save the Children*

Postmark: TORONTO ONT. JUN 13 1974

PERSONAL/PERSONNEL

**BULK**  
 "ULK NOMBRE"

**BULK**

Postmark: TORONTO ONT. JUN 13 1974

**TORONTO DOMINION VISA**  
 P.O. Box 222  
 Toronto Dominion Centre  
 Toronto, Ontario M5K 1A8

**1A**

Postmark: TORONTO ONT. JUN 28 1974

**THE DAY**  
**1A**  
 1000 BATHURST ST.  
 TORONTO, ONT.

Postmark: TORONTO ONT. JUN 24 1974

**TORONTO DOMINION BANK**  
 Personal Print Resolutions  
 Head Office  
 Toronto, Canada M5K 1A8

**1A**

Postmark: TORONTO ONT. JUN 24 1974

**London Life**

London Life  
 London, Ontario  
 N6A 4K1

**1**  
**A**

Postmark: TORONTO ONT. JUN 25 1974

Barcode

95-009-4-44

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

**1B**

Postmark: TORONTO ONT. JUN 21 1974

"1B" Carrier Presort Rate.

Various "BULK" markings (Third Class Rate).

Mr. KNOWLES: I should like to ask the Postmaster General what are the regulations and the practice with respect to stamp meters. Some letters are put out metered without anything else on the letter but the stamp itself. But sometimes there are little slogans or designs that go along with the meter. I have in my hand an interesting one that was given to me a little while ago. It was put out on meter number 140.287. The letter was mailed at Montreal on March 30, 1948. The amount of postage paid was four cents. The slogan that is printed as part of the cancellation stamp reads as follows: "Free enterprise means good living. Keep it alive."

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. KNOWLES: It is stamped on the letter.

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

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order.

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

Mr. LENNARD: They will speak for themselves.

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

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

Mr. JACKMAN: Where is Woodsworth House?

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

Mr. FULTON: That is where they sing the Red Flag.

Mr. KNOWLES: Not at all. When a slogan is put out in this way, it gives the people who receive it the impression that there is something official about it. I should be glad to have the Postmaster General's comments on this matter.

Mr. BERTRAND (Laurier): May I have the envelope to which the hon. member referred?

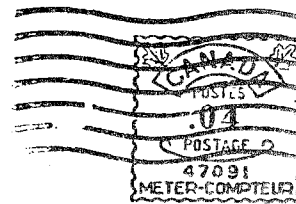
Mr. KNOWLES: Yes; I shall be glad to send it over to the Postmaster General.

Mr. ISNOR: Perhaps when the Postmaster General is answering the question asked by the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre he will also explain why the post office favour the use of postal meters. It is because of the time saved to the employees, and also the splendid service given by free enterprise and those who are willing to buy these meters at a fairly substantial amount, paying \$100 in advance. Instead of going in and buying a few stamps at a time and taking up the time of the vendor, they buy \$100 worth at a time, get a receipt, and their register is shown at that amount. They continue to use it day after day until they use up that amount; then they go back for a further large amount, and their money is deposited with the Post Office Department. I think it is a splendid method of saving time both for the employer and for the Post Office Department. With regard to slogans, I may say that I use one of these machines and I have a slogan. I advertise that great Atlantic port, Halifax. The stamp is marked, "Halifax", and underneath it "That great Atlantic port". I also speak of a fine brand of clothes and carry a slogan about them, but I have a slogan too which helps Halifax.

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

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

FREE ENTERPRISE  
  
 KEEP IT ALIVE



Maritime National Fish Limited

PRODUCERS OF  
 ASSOCIATED NORTH ATLANTIC SEA FOODS  
 HALIFAX, N.S.  
 FREE ENTERPRISE!

