
Canadian Meter Stamp Newsletter

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SUMMER 1994

EDITOR'S NOTES

The following is Part I of the story of metered postage written by A.B. McNeill of Victoria, BC, and published in the Canadian Philatelic Society Official Bulletin, February 1940. It is of interest to record what was known at that time in collecting postage meters.

The meter postage machine seals, stamps, counts and postmarks mail matter at one operation. Feeding of the mail matter is automatic and the machines of modern type can handle from 12,000 to 15,000 pieces per hour. They are electrically operated and take up about as much room as an adding machine. The mechanism is so arranged that it can be set in advance to a certain sum of money and as the impressions are printed, the meter register continues to reduce the amount down to a certain low sum at which time the machine locks and has to be set again. The setting of the machine register is always done under the supervision of the local Post Office and is sealed by the Post office representative. You will note that postage is paid in advance and designs of all impressions must be approved by the Post Office.

The advantages of meter postage from the post office standpoint are: elimination of cost of printing and distributing stamps, elimination of labour in cancelling mail. The user has to rent the machine from the manufacturer and pay a small license fee to the Post Office Dept. For the user there is a considerable saving in time and labour as compared to the affixing of a large number of stamps manually. The use of a meter cuts down almost entirely the use of company postage stamps for private letters and eliminates the danger of lost loose stamps. Further there is a discount of 2% allowed when the machines are set up to amounts under \$10,000, with an additional smaller discount for amounts over that figure.

Meter postage came into use generally from 1920 to 1922 although New Zealand had a coin operated type as early as 1902. From information supplied by the Philatelic Branch, Ottawa, we learn that Canada had approved the principle of metered mail for International use which was brought forward at the International Postal Congress in Madrid, Spain, in 1920. It was not until 1923, however, that the first Canadian license was issued. The licensee was the T. Eaton Co., Toronto, and the date Sept. 29, 1923. It would be a great satisfaction to me to be able to exhibit a "first day cover" but the earliest date that I have been able to secure is May 12, 1924, and is a Winnipeg mailing.

Early machines were confined to fixed values; that is, a machine made for 2¢ impressions could be used for no other. The first Canadian machines were 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6¢ values. Later models provided for a combination of values such as 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 20. Improvements in this respect continued so that the modern electrically operated machine is able to print any amount from 1/2¢ to \$10. The only way to register larger sums on the older machines is to repeat the cancellation until the right amount is reached. Collections of meter cancellations of the early twenties have many examples of such cancellations.

Some of the regulations for the user of meter machines are that the machines remain the property of the Postage Meter Co. but the dies are the property of the Post Office. Each machine must bear a serial number

which number must appear in the impression die. Metered postage may be applied to all classes of mail matter either by impressions direct on the material of the envelope or wrapper or by means of approved adhesive safety paper. Cancellations may be printed in any bright colour. Metered postage must be brought to the Post Office in separate bundles for each denomination and daily statements turned in to the Postmaster showing the reading of the meter register at the end of the day. (to be continued) See p. 40.2.

Congratulations to Rich Toop for his display of "Nixdorf Postal Meter Labels" at the ROYAL*1993*ROYAL at Ottawa ORAPEX. He was awarded a "Silver-bronze". Source: Postal History Society Journal No. 77, p. 68.

A member wrote asking about a special cancellation to be applied to the NL 40 Newsletter. A careful re-reading of page 40.3 will indicate the reference was part of the article written in 1939. Sorry!

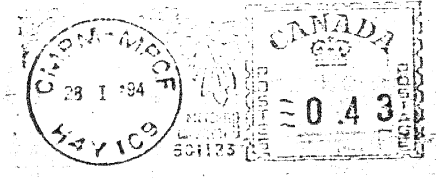
Additions to the Pitney Bowes Paragon postage meter list:-

SERIAL	TOWNMARK	USER
200030	WATERLOO ONT	Mutual Group
200067	DON MILLS ONT	(day in DM - (= =)
200076	OTTAWA ONT	The Ottawa Citizen
200089	VANCOUVER BC	Justice Institute of B.C.
200108	VANCOUVER BC	Industry, Science & Technology Canada
200120	VICTORIA BC	Health & Welfare Canada
200131	TORONTO ON	Financial Post
200138	MONTREAL PQ	Royal Bank
200227	MISSISSAUGA ONT	POSO Savings Office
200284	KAMLOOPS BC	Ministry of Environment
200372	VANCOUVER BC	Royal Bank
200380	TORONTO ON	Pilot Insurance Co
200636	VANCOUVER BC	Royal Bank
200200	THUNDER BAY ONT	Ministry of Education

So, our current list is:- 200000, 10, 21, 30, 35, 40, 42, 53, 59, 67, 73, 76, 82, 85, 86, 89, 92, 108, 113, 117, 120, 124, 131, 132, 138, 151, 159, 170, 174, 183, 196, 227, 266, 273, 284, 372, 380, 430, 466, 636. Can you add to this listing?

On page 40.9 a townmark had the identification:- E.T.L.C / H3C 1S0. Daniel Fontaine has identified this as:- Etablissement (de) traitement (du) lettres courrier. This is the postal code for the massive Saint Laurent (Montreal) Letter Processing Plant.

Daniel sent in a copy of the indicia shown below. This is identified as CMPM - MPCF and H4Y 1C9. A check of the Postal Code Directory (1994, p. 27) shows this to be the Montreal Priority Post facility at 590 Albert de Niverville, Dorval Airport, Montreal. Daniel interprets the letters as: Centre messageries prioritaires Montreal (CMPM), and, Montreal Priority Courier Facility (MPCF).



Daniel also points out the scarcity of Friden indicia series 370000. Has anyone else any comments on this? He also has 330063 used with violet ink, an unusual colour these days, also some in black as well. (Is black a colour?)

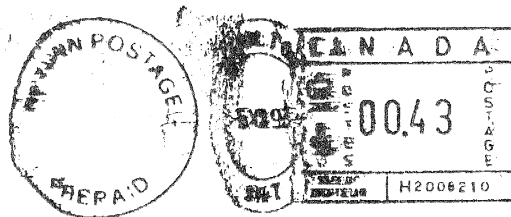
Member Jean-Guy Dalpe has written a comprehensive article on the Pitney Bowes series 163000 meter. Published in Les Cahiers de l'academie - opus 9, pages 21 to 29. I have used some of his information in our listing of the 156000 and 163000 series in this Newsletter.

Has anyone got a Pitney Bowes Type 1.3 "SAMPLE" with no license number? There are quite a few of the Type 1.2 but have not seen a Type 1.3. Let me know other wise it will be deleted from our listing.

Noted in a dealer stock a very early Pitney Bowes Type 5 Model H with serial number 40017 dated NOV 13' 29. Also saw a Type 3 Midget serial 367? dated 6 IV 27, which is also quite early use.

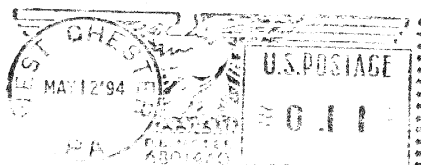
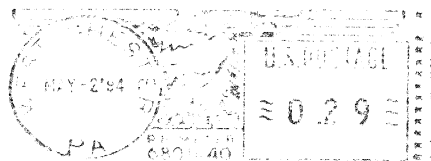
The City of Guelph passed a By-law 3180 dated March 10, 1949, to lease a Model H postage meter at \$15.00 a month. The Pitney Bowes general agreement contained a listing of products (meters and mailing machines) from which to select. These were:- A, AV, AM, RM, DU, / B, JA, RS / FS, J, RG, SM / F, FV / HE with SUA-RH / HE EX / HE, H with SUA; H, EX / H / RGC / RHC.

Daniel Fontaine sent in the rather slippery Hasler meter but with RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID as a slogan as a postmark ad rather than in the townmark. I guess this should be recognized as a type.



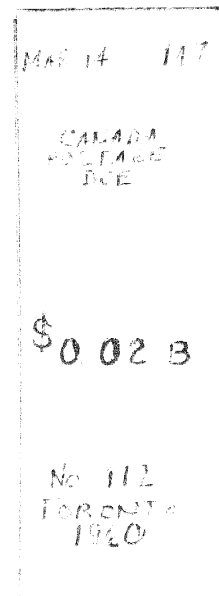
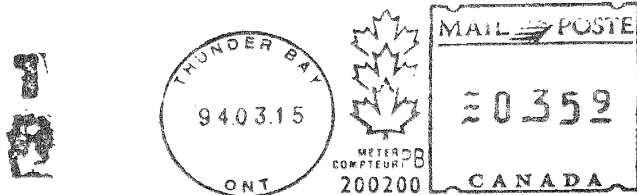
The cover shown was mailed from West Chester PA on May 2 with 29¢ postage, the correct amount for the USA. It was returned for additional postage to Canada. Note the date is May 12. I wonder where it was for 10 days?

Environmental Resources
Management Group
855 Springdale Drive
Exton, Pennsylvania 19341



Daniel Fontaine was fortunate to obtain NCR Postage Due meter, not previously reported. It was on a cover from Avenue Stamp Shop, 44 Avenue Rd., Toronto on a cover mailed to Sudbury and franked with a 2¢ 2nd issue Queen Elizabeth. "No such address" and returned with 2¢ tax in circle. The cover does not photocopy.

Daniel also sent in the first fractional Paragon postage meter use I have seen.



DEAD LETTER OFFICE METERS

Ross Irwin

The Postal Guide specified that letters and other articles, except newspapers, which remained undeliverable in a post office, or could not be forwarded to a destination, were to be sent at least once a month to the District Dead Letter Office. The reason for the non-delivery was to be stamped on the cover.

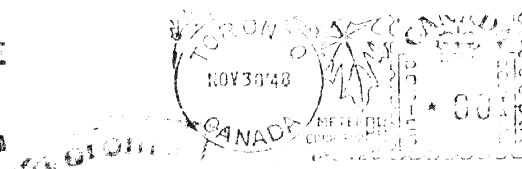
Every dead letter returned to the sender was subject to a special charge of 3¢ for the return plus any insufficient postage or original prepayment. The rate was increased to 5¢ and on November 1, 1968, to 10¢.

The Dead Letter Office opened the letter and if the senders name or address could be found the letter and its original cover was enclosed in an official post office cover and returned to the sender.

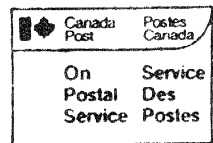
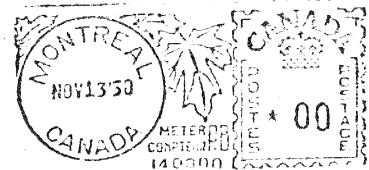
The name of the office was changed to Undeliverable Mail Office in the early 1950's and the postage meter date was changed to the Roman style of month.

Below are examples of meter indicia used by District Dead Letter Offices and Undeliverable Mail Offices.

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE
BUREAU DES REBUTS
TORONTO - CANADA



THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE
BUREAU DES REBUTS
MONTREAL - CANADA

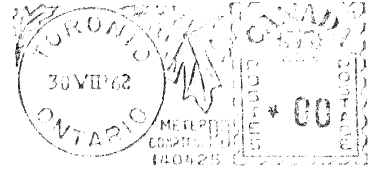


2
4-110
M1



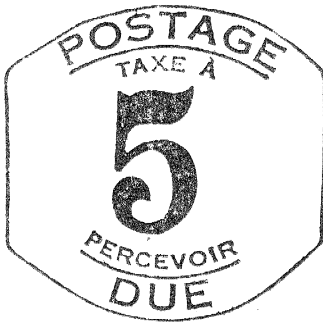
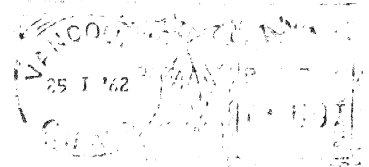
POSTES CANADA POST

UNDELIVERABLE
MAIL OFFICE
BUREAU DES REBUTS
TORONTO - CANADA



POSTES CANADA POST

UNDELIVERABLE
MAIL OFFICE
BUREAU DES REBUTS
VANCOUVER - CANADA

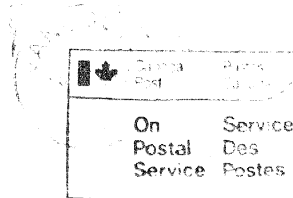


*Mrs Alice Kelly,
P.O. Box 72,*

UNDELIVERABLE
MAIL OFFICE
BUREAU DES REBUTS
TORONTO - CANADA



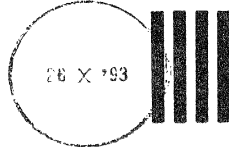
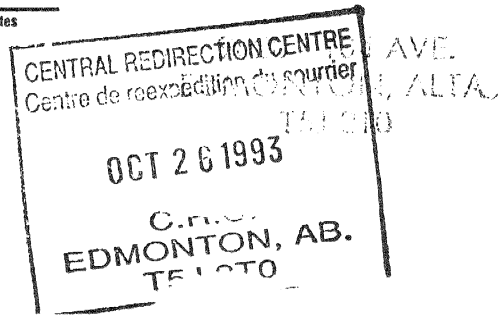
UNDELIVERABLE
MAIL OFFICE
BUREAU DES REBUTS
VANCOUVER - CANADA



Canada Post / Service Des Postes
On Postal Service / Des Postes

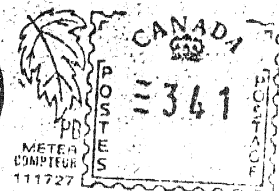
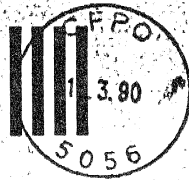
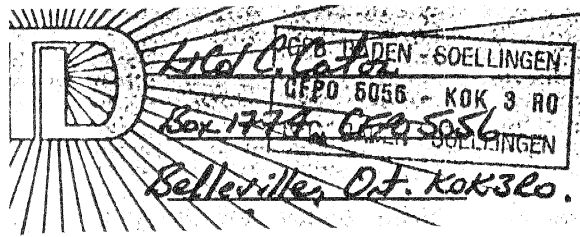
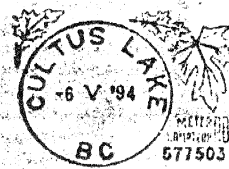
I wonder if the Central Redirection Centre shown below, from Wilf Whitehouse, is the same as the Dead Letter Office mentioned in this Newsletter? The address is 9828 - 104 Ave. Edmonton, ALTA. T5J 2T0.

E

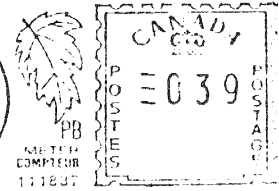


Look at the nice material Wilf has sent in. The Canadian Forces Post Office 5056 was in Germany but appears to be at Belleville. Also a new town - Cultus Lake, and other gems. Wilf was asking if we should redo the military meter markings which were done several years ago and bring it up to date. A lot of people collect military covers.

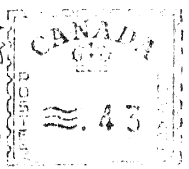
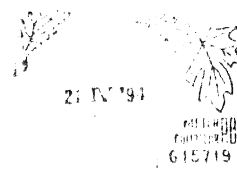
SOOWAHLIE BAND
ADMINISTRATION
4070 SOOWAHLIE RD.
CULTUS LAKE, B.C.
VOX 110



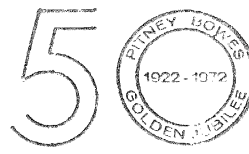
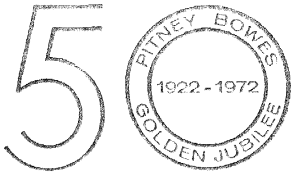
Serial 111836 also used.



1095 EAST ISLAND HIGHWAY
PARKVILLE, B.C. V9P 2E0



What is this?
Looks like a US serial!



Pitney Bowes 1922-1972

As early as 1800 B.C. the Assyrians had postal communications. So did the Chinese in 1100 B.C. and later the Romans. Yet it wasn't until Roland Hill's introduction of the famous penny black in 1840 that men seriously thought about improving postal methods.

Metered mail, however, had to wait. For although a patent was filed in Britain by a Mr. Carle Bush in 1884, this and later attempts to introduce the world to metered mail flopped and it was 1910 before New Zealand became the first country to use it in any quantity.

But it was in Britain where the history of Pitney Bowes Limited began. In May 1922 two completely independent companies — Universal Postal Frankers Limited and Postage Meters and Machines Company Limited — were formed. The eventual merger of these pioneers of metered mail later gave birth to Pitney Bowes Limited.

Universal Postal Frankers, formed from a group of businessmen all involved in communications, with Edward Henry Kinnard appointed managing director, first produced a franking machine of New Zealand origin — Universal Automatic Franking Machine, New Zealand, being one of the companies collaborating in the group. The machine was manufactured at the Dagenham works of Marconi subsidiary, Sterling Telephones and Electric Company.

Postage Meters and Machines Company, the London subsidiary of the Pitney-Bowes Company, U.S.A. producing machines American in origin, gained the first order for the installation of a postage meter in Great Britain. It was sold in September 1922 to the Prudential Assurance Company, Holborn, by Mr. W.H. Wheeler, in Britain from the United States especially for the sale. On the London staff as a general clerk at that time was another to move up in the postage meter world — Sidney T. Roberts.

After initial problems Universal Postage Frankers also gained customers and following Post Office approval in April 1923, they sold their first machine to Marconi and continued with sales to Selfridges, The Times, Horlicks and our friends Roneo.

Then in July 1923 the first purely British invention in the metered mail field was patented by UPF chief Edward Kinnard and engineer Frank Langdon. This was the "Midget" famed for its compactness and developed after problems with the slow operation of the NZ machine. It did away with the double feeding of the NZ — stamping the envelope with date and value in one go — and had the facility to select varying values. Manufactured at Dagenham, the "Midget" was to become the forerunner of the small hand-operated postage meters that have made such an impact on world markets.

But UPF had financial problems. What with the cost of prototypes and low orders, trading at the end of 1924 was at a substantial loss. This, with his developing conflict with works management, finally led to Kinnard's resignation. His replacement, Mr. G.V. Wynne-Jones, armed with the NZ and "Midget" postal frankers began to generally improve the company's operations and to control the growing

legal and financial activities. Mr. John Prentice was appointed company secretary and accountant.

Then in May 1925, with the postage meter industry on the up and up, the two pioneer companies found themselves faced with a competitor. This was of course, Neopost, formed by duplicator firm Roneo.

Unworried for the moment, Universal Postage Frankers continued to improve. They appointed dealers throughout the U.K. to sell and service their meters, moved premises in November 1927 to Victory House, Regent Street, London, and found success overseas particularly in Canada.

Meanwhile UPF's success here and abroad was troubling their main competitor, the Pitney Bowes' U.K. subsidiary, Postage Meters and Machines Company. P.B. were bothered too by U.S. Post Office examination of UPF machines for possible introduction on the American market and found themselves restricted in their development of a five-value machine by patents covered by UPF — and vice versa. Moreover the British Post Office urgently wanted a British stamp canceller supplier, as their patriotic "Buy British" slogan seemed inappropriate from an American-made P.B. machine.

Some problems were solved in negotiated agreements between Pitney Bowes and UPF involving the payment of royalties in the U.S.A. and Canada with Pitney-Bowes taking over UPF dealerships in Canada. But the British Post Office problem remained unsolved after UPF rejected the P.B. offer of the U.K. agency and manufacturing rights.

However a closer link had been formed between the two companies and P.B.'s Walter Bowes was confident about even closer ties. It came in 1929 when Marconi, who held 50% of the UPF shares found pressing interests elsewhere which meant discontinuation of their UPF interest. Thus Pitney Bowes, by obtaining these shares, brought their subsidiary, Postage Meters and Machines and Universal Postage Frankers together, retaining the UPF name.

Then with increasing demands the factory at Dagenham was moved to Lavington Street, Southwark, in September 1929 with the first job to build stamp cancelling machines for the British Post Office.

A short recession in world trade followed, leading to a 10% reduction in employees' wages but the faithfulness of their workers was acknowledged by the management: "people who work at Pitney Bowes are the company's greatest asset."

In May 1934, Mr. S.T. Roberts then sales manager, was appointed a director and in 1936 with increased business the company moved again to Canonbury Street, Islington.

Then war broke out and the factory started to build parts for aircraft and guns, with employees working a 7-day-week but with only 5% of production on postage meters. London-based salesmen were not securing new business as deliveries could not be met. So they moved from London to work with provincial dealers, simply to maintain goodwill with existing customers.

In the factory an air raid system was set up and two spotters — Harry Darkin and Len Pearmine — were appointed to clamber on the roof following the official siren, "spot" approaching planes and duly warn fellow workers still working below. A bomb did once demolish the factory roof but nobody was hurt and work continued beneath a tarpaulin.

Despite the war the company developed. In 1940 the pension scheme was introduced and in 1943 came the first company dinner to celebrate 20 years of management by G.V. Wynne-Jones and commemorate company progress and war efforts. A bonus scheme of half a week's pay at Christmas was brought in and rationing problems were eased by food parcels sent by our Australian agents and Stamford, U.S.A., employees. In December 1945 a branch office was opened in Manchester with Mr. J.O. Wilson as first branch manager. The same month a redesigned "Midget" to be known as Simplex was introduced and was to prove as popular as its predecessor.

As world-wide activities and the product range expanded it became obvious that uniformity of image was vital. So in the U.K., after 38 years of trading as Universal Postal Frankers Ltd., a new name was introduced — Pitney-Bowes Limited.

In October 1960 Mr. W.H. Wheeler officially opened the new London office in Tottenham Court Road. The following year the Veterans Club was formed and in November 1963 a new idea in management-employee relations - the Council of Personnel Relations - was introduced.

Meanwhile expansion went on and despite extensions the Edmonton offices and factories could not cope. So the company considered the advantages of New Town developments, looking at Crawley, Bracknell, Basildon, Hemel Hempstead and their eventual choice — Harlow. The Harlow headquarters were officially opened on 14th November 1963.

To keep employees — some commuting from Edmonton, others new to Harlow — informed about developments, the Managing Director's Newsletter was started followed in September 1966 by the employees' own magazine, P.B. Mail, now known as the newspaper P.B. News.

Meanwhile the company was developing in a new light and a significant step in the shedding of the restrictive "the postage meter people" image was the company's entry in 1967 into the electrostatic copier field with their Model 250 — the first in a range of desk-top moderately priced copiers.

In the same year Mr. S.T. Roberts retired as managing director on the anniversary of his joining the company when formed 45 years earlier. He continued as vice-chairman on the board while Mr. T.J. Gilligan, assistant managing director, stepped up as managing director.

In April 1969 the factory extension was completed to cope with increasing home and export orders and on the world front a three-pronged division was made: the Americas and South Pacific covered by Stamford, Eastern Europe under Adrema Pitney Bowes, Germany, and Western Europe under Pitney Bowes Limited.

In this our Golden Jubilee our range includes postage meters, copiers, addresser printers, embossers, letter openers, folders, inserters, collators, mail opening, sealing and weighing equipment, counting, coding and imprinting machinery. And looking forward is the newly-added retail systems equipment now part of a range developed through years of experience with customers and from the skills of loyal employees.

The foregoing was a special cover bearing the date 18 MAY / 1972 as impressed by a Pitney Bowes Model A postage meter. The year 1922 was the introduction of meters in Great Britain. Inside the cover was an illustrated booklet reproduced above, less the photographs. Our Canadian and US branches apparently decided to ignore this anniversary.

A survey of 514 postage meter covers in 1956 showed the following serial blocks in use at the time.

Type 7		Type 8		Type 11		Type 14	
Serial Block	Number Covers	Serial Block	Number Covers	Serial Block	Number Covers	Serial Block	Number Covers
47000	16	54000	14	1000	15	240000	56
48000	7			140000	46		
50000	3			143000	54		
82000	9			144000	42		
83000	11			145000	50		
84000	14			146000	32		
				147000	46		
				148000	48		
				150000	42		

NIXDORFS REVISITED AGAIN

Norbert Kroemer tells me there are almost 800 Nixdorf numbers, and they are being added to as fast as Canada Post can persuade any local store to invest in one. There are difficulties out there so here I am adding to the gossip.

Did you realize that an RPO may have three or four postal codes? The primary postal code is that printed on the receipt and is that of the RPO itself. When I asked about it in Guelph the clerk noted the code was wrong so she was going to change it in the software. The second postal code is associated with the business in which the RPO is located. When you ask, this is the code they will tell you is the outlet - and is wrong. The third is for the group mail boxes in the RPO. Where there is a double bank of boxes there may be a second postal code.

I am planning a CMSG catalog page for Nixdorfs so am interested in your thoughts. The page has to be based on indicia appearance rather than machine type such as N3, N4 and N5. There is a lot of variety from N5-1 to N5-166. From that point there seems to be a standardized format other than errors in spelling, or use. The province is now two letters: BC, AB, ON etc.

The 30 odd N4 meters have mostly been changed over. These were the original dot matrix printers using the new form of software. The change from N3 to N5 is not as quick. As you know the RPO's had to buy the expensive equipment. Canada Post would dearly love to get all outlets using the same laser printer to achieve some uniformity so cross the board changes can be made. They are said to be subsidizing the change over. Norbert's list shows a number of instances where the outlet has abandoned their Class A category and reverted to the Class B "coffee can" system of cash management. This is probably a reflection of the increased fees Canada Post made for the use of the printer.

Below, are new items and changes Norbert has found

In addition to what I report on the separate pages, I mention and question in this vein in addition:

Page 36-2 N3000047 0360570 TORONTO- ONTARIO Thorncliffe
(=printed twice)

Page 36-13 N3000181 0021350 TORONTO, ON Queen Mary Park
(did this Edmonton RPO really issue a label with a Toronto RCNo
and the label imprint "Toronto"??)

Page 36-14 N5000239 0058440 NORTH BAY, ON Northgate
(=printed twice)

N5000246 0069507 LAVAL QUEST, PQ Laval Quest
(=printed twice, and, I wonder if the QUEST really
isn't OUEST?)

Page 36-15 N5000291 0026638 TORONTO, ON Oshawa
(Did the "Toronto" label really exist?)

N5000332 0069027 TECUMSEH, PQ Tecumseh Centre
(Did this Ontario RPO really issue labels with PQ??)

And there are quite a few others that I question?

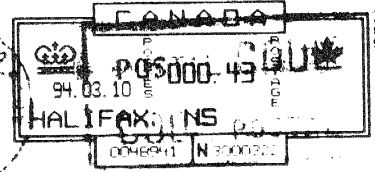
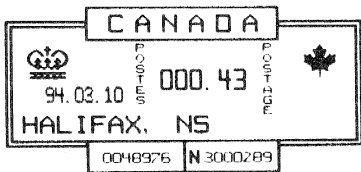
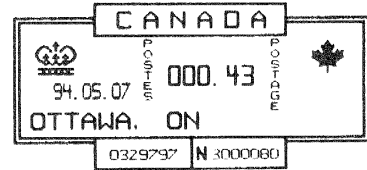
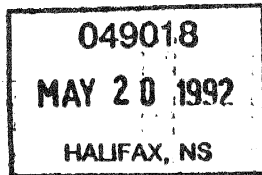
(2) Yet, I want to point out that the receipts for N5-504 and N5-505 use the same Postal Code, which, I am sure, is incorrect.

Note: "P.O." (2 dots after each letter) on the receipt imprint is printed out in full as "POSTAL OUTLET"
 "C.P." (2 dots after each letter) on the receipt imprint is printed out in full as "COMPTOIR POSTAL"
 Newly established RPOs have receipts with the bilingual text: "C.P. <<Name of Outlet>> P.O."
 "◊" = an "N5"-size label with an "N3" or "N4" number

RC#	Mixdorf	Label imprint	Receipt imprint (/ = start of new line)
New	0047511 ◊ N3-1	HALIFAX, NS	SPRYFIELD P.O../ 349 HERRING COVE RD/ HALIFAX NS/ B3R 1V0
New	0048720 ◊ N3-25	DARTMOUTH, NS	COLE HARBOUR P.O../ 4 FOREST HILL PKY/ DARTMOUTH NS/ B2W 5G0
New	0048755 ◊ N3-28	DARTMOUTH, NS	MIC MAC MALL P.O../ 21 MIC MAC BLVD/ DARTMOUTH NS/ B3A 4K0
Change	Ex N3-33	OTTAWA- ONTARIO	Glebe, 151A 2nd St.: Closed 1994
New	0329584 ◊ N3-43	OTTAWA, ON	HERON GATE P.O../ 1670 HERON RD/ OTTAWA ON/ K1V 0C0
New	0048925 ◊ N3-51	DARTMOUTH, NS	DARTMOUTH S.C. P.O../ 18 WYSE RD/ DARTMOUTH NS/ B3A 1M0
Change	Ex N3-79	HALIFAX, NS	Now a Type "B"
New	0329797 ◊ N3-80	OTTAWA, ON	CARLINGWOOD P.O../ 2121 CARLING AVE. CARLINGWOOD/ OTTAWA ON/ K2A 4E0
Change	Ex N3-132	BEDFORD, N.S.	Now a Type "B"
New	0317055 ◊ N3-137	OTTAWA, ON	BANK HUNT CLUB P.O../ 2440 BANK ST/ OTTAWA ON/ K1V 8S0
New	0317764 ◊ N3-140	OTTAWA, ON	OTTAWA SOUTH P.O../ 1166 BANK STREET/ OTTAWA ON/ K1S 3X0
New	0317683 ◊ N3-153	OTTAWA, ON	MCCARTHY P.O../ 3332 MCCARTHY RD/ OTTAWA ON/ K1V 0W0
New	0046555 ◊ N3-156	LOWER SACKVILLE, NS	SUPERSTORE MALL P.O../ 745 SACKVILLE DR/ LOWER SACKVILLE NS/ B4E 2R0
New	0124230 ◊ N3-159	SAINT JOHN, NB	BRUNSWICK SQUARE P.O../ 39 KING STREET/ SAINT JOHN NB/ E2L 4W0
New	0048984 ◊ N3-169	HALIFAX, NS	C.P. SCOTIA SQUARE P.O../ 5251 DUKE ST/ HALIFAX NS/ B3J 1M0
New	0049034 ◊ N3-175	HALIFAX, NS	PENHORN P.O../ 535 PORTLAND ST PENHORN MALL/ HALIFAX NS/ B2Y 4B0
New	0048917 ◊ N3-184	HALIFAX, NS	GREEN STREET P.O../ 5280 GREEN ST/ HALIFAX NS/ B3H 1M0
Change	Ex N3-189	OTTAWA- ONTARIO	Now a Type "B"
Change	Ex N3-249	DARTMOUTH, N.S.	Now a Type "B"
New	0048976 ◊ N3-289	HALIFAX, NS	QUINPOOL CENTRE P.O../ 6139 QUINPOOL RD/ HALIFAX NS/ B3L 4R0
New	0011924 ◊ N3-300	OTTAWA, ON	BILLINGS P.O../ 2265 RIVERSIDE DR BILLINGS/ OTTAWA ON/ K1H 7X0
New	0048984 ◊ N3-312	HALIFAX, NS	C.P. SCOTIA SQUARE P.O../ 5251 DUKE ST/ HALIFAX NS/ B3J 1M0
New	0048941 ◊ N3-322	HALIFAX, NS	HALIFAX SHOPPING CENTRE POSTAL O/ 7001 MUMFORD RD/ HALIFAX NS/ B3L 2H0
New	0048987 ◊ N3-326	HALIFAX, NS	CLAYTON PARK P.O../ 278 LACEWOOD DR/ HALIFAX NS/ B3M 3J0
Change	0150223 N5-102	OTTAWA, ON	PRESTON P.O../ 438 PRESTON STREET/ OTTAWA ON/ K1S 4N0
Change	0057193 N5-106	HALIFAX, N.S.	HALIFAX CORPORATE P.O../ 1680 BEDFORD ROW-FOUNDERS SQ/ HALIFAX NS/ B3J 1T0
Change	0105309 N5-365	OTTAWA, ON	VISTA CENTRE P.O../ 2653 ALTA VISTA DR./ OTTAWA ON/ K1V 7T0
Change	0068469 N5-377	SAINT JOHN, NB	LOCH LOHND P.O../ 120 MACDONALD STREET/ SAINT JOHN NB/ E2J 1M0
New	0085235 N5-489	WESTON, ON	Listing is printed: Lock OLD WESTON P.O../ 1995 WESTON RD/ WESTON ON/ M9N 1W0

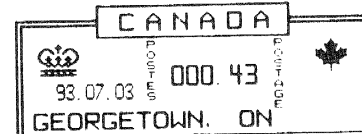
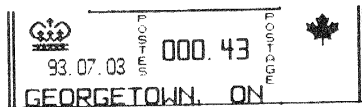
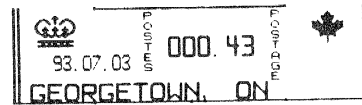
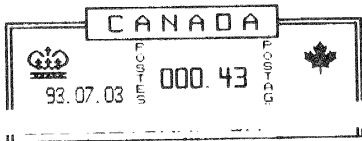
New	0317721	N5-506	OTTAWA, ON	PINECREST P.O.O./ 2685 IRIS RD/ OTTAWA	ON/ K2C 3S0
New	0089613	N5-515	BRIDGEWATER, NS	BRIDGEWATER PLAZA P.O.O./ 215 DOMINION ST/ BRIDGEWATER	NS/ B4V 2G0 ON/ L4L 2S0
New	0089699	N5-543	WOODBRIIDGE, ON	WOODBRIIDGE P.O.O./ 93C WOODBRIIDGE AVE/ WOODBRIDGE	ON/ M4G 3B0
New	0038680	N5-550	TORONTO, ON	LEASIDE P.O.O./ 1531 BAYVIEW AVE/ TORONTO	ON/ M2L 1A0
New	0077674	N5-554	NORTH YORK, ON	YORK MILLS PLAZA P.O.O./ 2528 BAYVIEW AVE/ NORTH YORK	ON/ M1J 1J0
New	0097519	N5-555	SCARBOROUGH, ON	MCCOWAN P.O.O./ 685 MCCOWAN RD/ SCARBOROUGH	ON/ M1E 4B0
New	0081914	N5-557	SCARBOROUGH, ON	CENTENARY P.O.O./ 2690 ELLESMERE ROAD/ SCARBOROUGH	ON/ M9C 1A0
New	0101125	N5-562	ETOBICOKE, ON	SHERWAY GARDENS P.O.O./ 25 THE WEST MALL/ ETOBICOKE	ON/ M6M 1S0
New	0100390	N5-567	TORONTO, ON	WEST SIDE P.O.O./ 2378 EGLINTON AVE W/ TORONTO	NS/ E2J 2S0
New	0071757	N5-570	SAINT JOHN, NB	PARKWAY P.O.O./ 250 MCALLISTER DRIVE/ SAINT JOHN	ON/ L5L 1A0
New	0104981	N5-615	MISSISSAUGA, ON	MILLWAY P.O.O./ 3200 ERIN MILLS PKY/ MISSISSAUGA	ON/ L6T 1H0
New	0130907	N5-632	BRAVALEA, ON	AVONDALE P.O.O./ 34A AVONDALE AVE/ BRAVALEA	ON/ M3C 1P0
New	0105007	N5-637	OOON MILLS, ON	DON MILLS P.O.O./ 939 LAURENCE AVE E/ DON MILLS	NS/ B4V 3A0
New	0112321	N5-846	BRIDGEWATER, NS	BRIDGEWATER MALL P.O.O./ 421 LAHAVE ST/ BRIDGEWATER	ON/ M1E 1N0
New	0118028	N5-851	SCARBOROUGH, ON	C.P. GUILDFORD PLAZA P.O.O./ 97 GUILDFORD PKY/ SCARBOROUGH	ON/ L4A 2S0
New	0105651	N5-853	STOUFFVILLE, ON	STOUFFVILLE P.O.O./ 5892 MAIN ST/ STOUFFVILLE	ON/ M4M 1Y0
New	0093114	N5-859	TORONTO, ON	BROADVIEW P.O.O./ 607 GERRARD ST E/ TORONTO	ON/ M9B 400
New	0077666	N5-673	ETOBICOKE, ON	C.P. THE EAST MALL P.O.O./ 600 THE EAST MALL/ ETOBICOKE	NS/ B4E 2R0
New	0048655	N5-675	LOWER SACKVI, NS	SUPERSTORE MALL P.O.O./ 745 SACKVILLE DR/ LOWER SACKVILLE	ON/ M0R 1H0
New	0077659	N5-708	WESTON, ON	C.P. MARTINWAY PLAZA P.O.O./ 415 THE WESTWAY/ WESTON	ON/ L3Z 1B0
New	0078492	N5-712	BRADFORD, ON	C.P. BRADFORD CENTRE P.O.O./ 62 HOLLAND ST W/ BRADFORD	NS/ B2Y 3R0
New	0118230	N5-720	DARTMOUTH, NS	C.P. SOUTHDALE P.O.O./ 205 PLEASANT ST/ DARTMOUTH	PQ/ H01 1X0
New	0130508	N5-727	LASALLE, PQ	C.P. CARREFOUR ANGRIGNON P.O.O./ 7077 NEUMAN/ LASALLE	ON/ M1C 2L0
New	0078557	N5-749	WEST HILL, ON	C.P. RAVINE PARK PLAZA P.O.O./ 265 PORT UNION RD/ WEST HILL	ON/ L2E 2G0
New	0136336	N5-760	NIAGARA FALLS, ON	C.P. QUEENSWAY GARDENS P.O.O./ 6933 MORRISON ST/ NIAGARA FALLS	ON/ L2J 2K0
New	0138320	N5-763	NIAGARA FALLS, ON	C.P. TOWN & COUNTRY PLAZA P.O.O./ 3643 PORTAGE RD W/ NIAGARA FALLS	ON/ L2E 2A0
New	0138614	N5-764	NIAGARA FALLS, ON	C.P. DOWNTOWN EAST P.O.O./ 4388 QUEEN ST/ NIAGARA FALLS	

Norbert has pointed out to me that the hand stamps at most RPO's are "Made in England" or "the UK". The RPO in the Industrial Park at Dartmouth, NS, has a "Trodat" made in Austria. See below. Even though the Nixdorf label and receipt are "Dartmouth" the hand date stamp is "Halifax". Norbert has also observed some variation between names on label imprints and receipts and that in the Postal Code Directory.



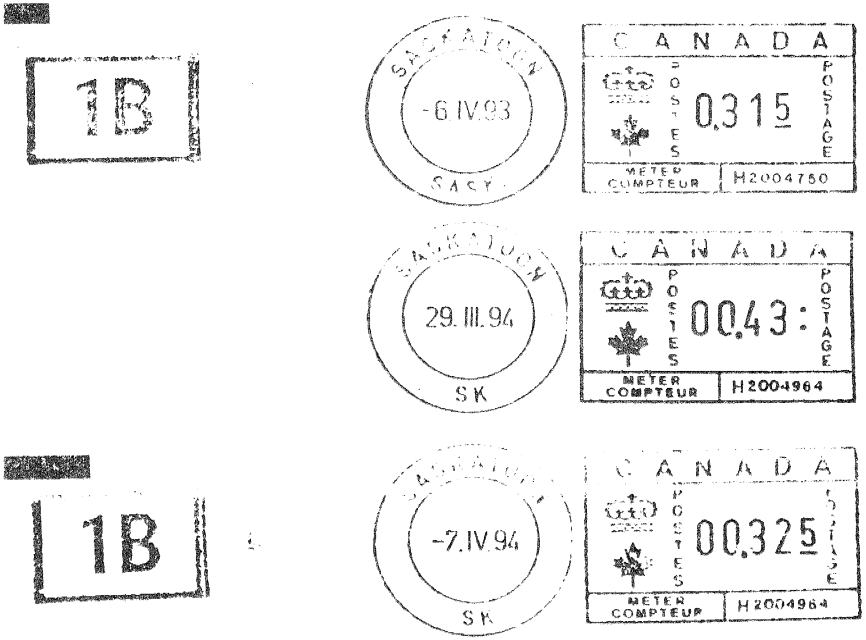
- (3) At the end of my report I mention "Hamilton JAMESVILLE". The crusty Slavic manager there, told me that I was foolish to collect laser printed labels, because they would fade away in a few years. You know, he may be right. On quite a few of my labels (I always keep 3 from each RPO) the RCNo and the NNo have faded away and are no longer legible!

(4) The "Georgetown - Main St" label is most interesting. I am also enclosing a copy of the labels I kept for myself. The attendant had problems printing them. The imprint does not seem to be programmed for any numbers!! I will return to that RPO.

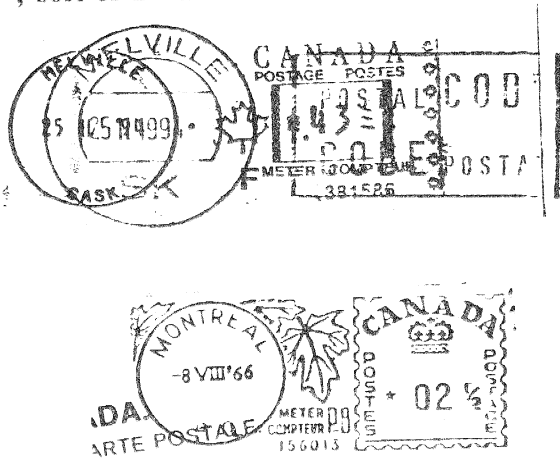


Daniel also sent these, all from City Hall, Saskatoon.

Note H2004750 is a Hasler 3-bank meter with fractional value.
 Meter H2004964 is a 4-bank meter with colon dots.
 Same meter but fraction replaces the colon.



Another interesting item from Daniel, too bad the Klussendorf sort of spoiled it. It is a Friden serial number 381586. The 380000 series normally has the value "≡0.01"; note that this meter has the value "≡.43≡", sort of a fractional meter?



TOWNS

BARRIER B.C. Type 21.3 351109 incorrect spelling of Barriere
TSAWNASSEN B.C. Friden 9000 334492

Rob McGuinness added to our Type 12 check list the following:

40018 VANCOUVER dated SEP 15'61
40209 EDMONTON dated OCT 1'68

Commercial Controls with year "1970" is not common.

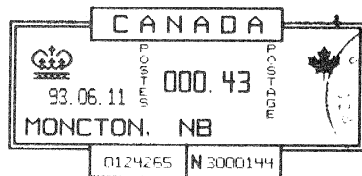
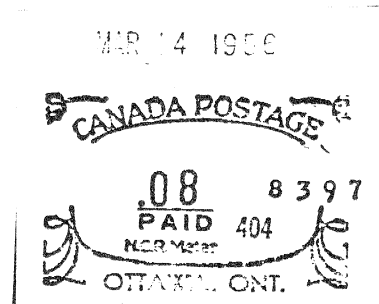
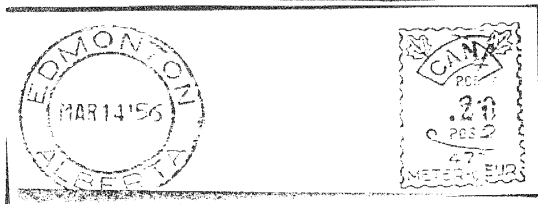
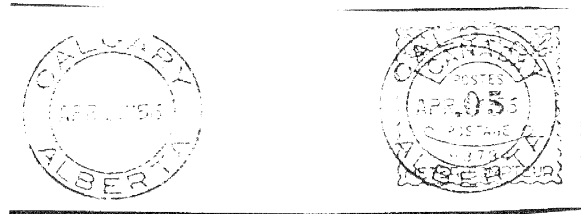
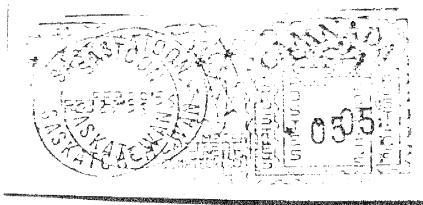


Noted there scarce items in a dealers box awhile ago

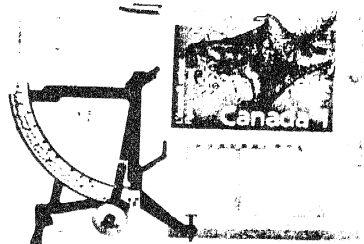
40122 RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID
4189 RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID Type 1.2
4255 RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID Type 1.3
4007 Type 1.2 dated DEC 7'23

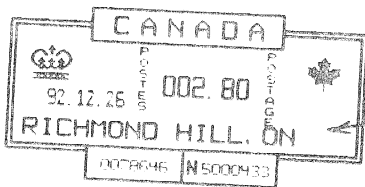
Daniel reports the highest PB Type 20? as 520398.

Jack Brandt sent in the following machine/operator errors and a Type 41 not in our recent list.



Canada
42



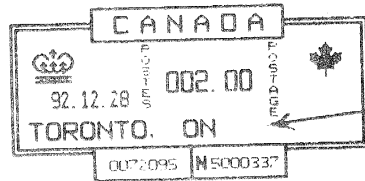
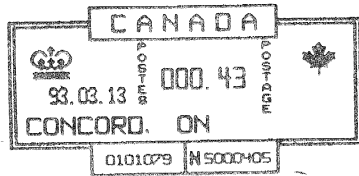
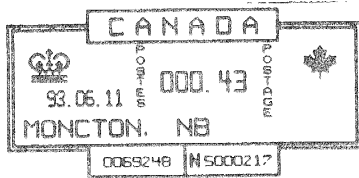


 RICHMOND HEIGHTS POSTAL OUTLET
 10520 YONGE STREET
 RICHMOND HILL ON
 L4C 4H0
 GST/TPS R#103422598
 PST/TVP R#3683-9035

92/12/29 09:46 ID# CHITO
 RC# 078646 W.ID: 1 TR# 124794

PS/ST	2 @	0.42	VP/TP
UNIT CST		0.42	COUT UNI
SUBTL		0.84	SOUS-TOT

SUBTL GST	0.84	SOUS-TL TPS
GST	0.06	TPS
TOTAL	0.90	TOTAL
CASH CDN	1.00	ESP.\$CAN
CHG.DUE	0.10	MONNAIE



 DUFFERIN MALL POSTAL OUTLET
 900 DUFFERIN STREET
 TORONTO ON
 M5H 4A0
 GST/TPS R#104175419
 PST/TVP R#

92/12/29 15:05 ID# K00E
 RC# 072095 W.ID: 1 TR# 172261

PS/ML	1 @	2.00	VP/ML
SUBTL GST		2.00	SOUS-TL TPS
GST		0.14	TPS
TOTAL		2.14	TOTAL
CASH CDN		2.14	ESP.\$CAN
CHG.DUE		0.00	MONNAIE

The next issue will highlight Type 18 Pitney Bowes postage meters. This is the 156000 and 163000 series. If you have something of interest to others, or have identified some interesting features please write me a note.