

T H E  
M E T E R S T A M P

B U L L E T I N

Journal of the  
Meter Stamp Study Group

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EDITORIAL NOTES

The response to the proposal for an exchange scheme made by Mr. Jennings has been very small, but he intends to make a beginning in the hope that it will grow. If there are any members interested who have not so far communicated with Mr. Jennings, will they please do so as soon as possible; the address again is Mr. K.F. Jennings, 359, Milton Road, Cambridge.

The piece sent herewith showing Neopost EiiR, Luton Beds., N 19, is kindly provided by Mr. F. Lloyd Parton and demonstrates his method of cutting and folding larger envelopes to a standard size of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  x 6 in. (say 9 x 15 cm.) for convenience of storage without losing the advantages of entire covers such as name and address of the addressee. Mr. Lloyd Parton has also evolved a system of card sheets with V-slots to hold such covers for display purposes, with the advantage that the covers shown can be readily changed whenever desired. He will be glad to enter into exchange with G.B. collectors; his address is 18 Richmond Road, Wolverhampton, Staffs.

SPECULATIVE AND UNNECESSARY ISSUES

Of the seven members who have commented on the article in the last Bulletin, six (three of them in the U.S.A.) have definitely supported our view of their undesirability, and the seventh (in the U.S.A.) was non-committal.

BULLETIN BACK NUMBERS AND INDEXES

All the earlier of the back numbers offered in the last Bulletin have now been sold, and we have only No.15 (four copies) and Nos. 16 and 17 (one of each) left, besides a larger supply of Nos. 19 and 20. Nos. 15, 16 and 17 can be supplied at 1/6 each.

Not more than four members having expressed interest in having reprints of Nos. 1 and 2, it would be too costly to undertake this work.

Though rather more, still too few members have asked for Indexes to Vols. I and II for it to be possible to recover the cost of duplicating. The typescript can however be lent to any member interested, on payment of 3d (or one International Reply Coupon) to cover postage etc.

PROPOSED INTRODUCTORY BOOKLET

Close estimates of the cost of producing the booklet referred to in the June Bulletin, designed to give the basic facts about meter stamps and their collection for newcomers in the field (but it might be not without interest also for more experienced collectors) have shown that this is higher than had been anticipated, even when duplicated in the same way as this Bulletin but in a larger format. It would be necessary to sell 110 copies at 5/- each or 160 at 3/6 out of a printing of 200 (allowing for the free advertising and review copies) to balance the outlay, and as comments and enquiries from

members have been very few, it seems unlikely that such a quantity could be disposed of. As we do not feel inclined personally to suffer an appreciable financial loss in this cause, it is disappointing that the intention must be dropped, at least for the time being.

#### REMARKABLE NEW "NEOPOST" MACHINE

An entirely new model was put on the market by Messrs. Roneo-Neopost Ltd., at the beginning of September - though, owing to the amount of preliminary arrangements necessary, it is not expected that the first machine will come into actual use until late this month (December). This is a multi-value machine designated the "Frank-Master", and is of course the first multi-value type made by the firm.

The frank is of practically the same type as that of the Universal multi-value (this was prescribed by the G.P.O.) though the figures of value and the townmark are of slightly different style. The "Specimens" so far seen have key-letters "RN" in the bottom left corner, but we understand that dies actually used will have "R" only for the first 999, then "RA" etc., just like the Universal MV system; unlike the previous Neopost system, Nos. will run consecutively from 1 up throughout the country as a whole.

There are four models, the "FMI50" franking from  $\frac{1}{2}d$  ( $=0/0\frac{1}{2}$ ) to  $=1/11\frac{1}{2}$ , the "FMI65" to  $=9/11\frac{1}{2}$ , the "FMI80" to  $29/11\frac{1}{2}$ , and the "FMI95" to  $99/11\frac{1}{2}$ , but it appears that impressions will not be distinguishable.

Setting of the value is by means of dials, not levers as usual on all other multi-value machines. There is a knob to put out of action the slogan or both slogan and townmark when required (as for example on telegrams). Besides the credit meter set by the P.O. for the amount paid and the meter showing the total value of franking impressions made, both of which register

in shillings and pence (not simply in units), the machines have a "totalisator" showing the total number of impressions made irrespective of value. All the machines have a built-in device for printing on adhesive "tape" when required, no supplementary attachment being necessary. The machines can easily be adapted for decimal currency.

In view of the relatively low price, they should become very popular both in Great Britain and eventually in other countries.

#### PRINTED NON-METER "PERMITS"

Reference was made in the last Bulletin (under the heading "Meter Stamps Being Superseded") to the use of printed "Permit" marks in place of meter stamps in the U.S.A. Mr. Henry J. Howard tells us that in 1927, the American Standard Mailing Machine Co. tried to get the "Permit" system adopted here, but the G.P.O. turned it down. However, the Bank of England for a time used printed franks showing "LONDON 1½D PAID" in a circle in black, which apparently were not postmarked in any way. Another member has shown us a newspaper wrapper from the "Manchester Guardian" franked by a "Post Paid" mark (in red) printed, we are told, by an addressing machine along with the address (in black); this seems to be the same principle as the "new patent" American machine referred to in our last Bulletin.

One member has criticized the inclusion in our last Bulletin of the article on the post office "Post Paid" marks, which, he says "have absolutely nothing to do with meters"; but several members have on the contrary welcomed it and share the view expressed by its author, Mr. J.T.W. Mann, that they are closely related to meter stamps.

A. H. HARRIS'S COLLECTION

With reference to the note under this heading in our last Bulletin, Mr. D.R. Burchell informs us that the Great Britain part of the collection was bought by the veteran stamp dealer and G.B. expert, Oswald Marsh. Mr. Burchell communicated with him about it twice, but Mr. Marsh apparently never had time to examine it before his death in August 1951; subsequently Mr. Burchell wrote to the executors but received no reply. The ultimate fate of the collection is therefore unknown.

Mr. Walter M. Swan communicated a few times with Mr. L. Brown, who - as previously mentioned - bought the other part of the collection, but he seems to be no longer active in the field.

We are reminded also of the probably equally important collection formed by another pioneer, R. Findlay Crabb of Aberdeen, who died in September 1946, less than a year after Harris. At the beginning of 1947, this was offered for sale by private treaty by the London dealer, Robson Lowe Ltd., at a price of £200 "plus carriage from Aberdeen to destination". The collection was described as being "housed in one hundred rexine-covered card-index files in nests of either two or four" and comprised the entire world, neatly indexed. Only four sample drawers were seen by Robson Lowe, brief descriptions of which were given in his catalogue. It appears that there were no takers at this rather startling price - we wonder how the figure was decided upon - and Mr. Burchell told us some time ago that while he was negotiating with Robson Lowe over it, the executors lost patience and sent the lot for pulping as waste paper! (Another account said it was burnt up in an incinerator.) Thus no one now knows what unique items were irrevocably destroyed.

GREAT BRITAIN: "DE-CATALOGUED" ITEMS

Reference was made in the September Bulletin to one of the most prominent of the relatively few items listed in Harris's Catalogue of 1940 but omitted from the new Barfoot & Simon Catalogue, presumably because its existence was not confirmed. It may be of use as well as interest to review the other items similarly "de-catalogued"; these are as follows:

Pitney-Bowes first type (value in corner squares, wavy lines each side.)

(1) Barfoot & Simon, though they mention, do not explicitly list the two types of die commonly known as "large loop" and "small loop" but more correctly identified, as was shown in an article in our March 1953 Bulletin, by the position of the words "POSTAGE PAID". There is no doubt whatever about the existence of the two types, and it is to be hoped that they will be restored in a later edition of B. & S.

(2) The extensive list of Die Nos. with the die-types and values occurring in each, given by Harris, is (not unreasonably) now omitted; but this list included an error which would, if its existence were confirmed, certainly qualify for mention in B. & S., viz: Die No.7 (1d), London W.C.2. A very early check-list of the meter stamps of G.B., published in "The Stamp Lover" of November 1926, referred to this item as having been a "unique error of use of Fry's No." by Postage Meters and Machines Co., Ltd., the original distributors in Great Britain of these machines (later incorporated in Universal Postal Frankers Ltd.); the No.7 was normally used by J.S.Fry & Sons, Ltd., of Bristol. Possibly Harris derived his listing of this item from this check-list?

Universal N.Z. first type (die 1 inch square).

(3) Harris listed, and priced at 30/- (as compared with 25/- for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d) a  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d value with the second type of townmark, six

wavy lines including a slogan, but B. & S. state that there was only one machine with this type of frank, printing the six values  $\frac{1}{2}d$ ,  $1d$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ ,  $3d$ ,  $6d$  and  $1/-$ . It would therefore seem that Harris's listing of a seventh value must be a mistake. His quotation of a price for a non-existent item is not unprecedented.

Universal N.Z. second type (narrower die.)

(4) Among the eight different types of townmark listed by Harris are what he designated "e(6)" - circle in six wavy lines, and "e(7)" - circle in seven wavy lines. The latter is what is now known as the "High-Speed" machine; the former was probably intended to refer to the "Universal TV" or "Special (pre-standard) Midget" which has townmark of double circle in six wavy lines, though Harris listed this machine again later in his Catalogue incorrectly as having Midget type die with No. "M5". However, under "e(6)" there were listed, besides the  $\frac{1}{2}d$ ,  $1d$  and  $1\frac{1}{2}d$  values, a  $6d$  and  $1/-$  (each priced at  $10/-$ ) which could not have existed, the machine being a three-value one. Under "e(7)" these latter two values were indicated as unknown, but in fact they do exist on the "High-Speed" machine, so that it would appear that they were mistakenly listed in the wrong column of the Catalogue.

Pitney-Bowes Model CV ("P" prefix, GvR Cipher.)

(5) Harris listed values of  $\frac{1}{2}d$ ,  $1d$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ ,  $2d$ ,  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ ,  $4\frac{1}{2}d$  and  $5d$ . B. & S. list the first six of these but a  $6d$  instead of  $5d$  (noted as rare, on one machine only.) Presumably Harris's "5d" is a misprint for "6d"; or conversely, is B. & S.'s "6d" a mistake for "5d" ?

If any member can provide any definite information about any of these items; whether to prove or to disprove their existence, it will be greatly appreciated.

G. B. OBSOLETE TYPES

Very surprisingly, no one has reported any of the Neopost "fixed-value" dies continuing in use besides the one referred to in the last Bulletin. Surely there must be more than this one ?

It would be interesting to compile a list of the machines (of all makes) still in use with obsolete types of frank dies - other than GvIR of course, of which there are many. All members are therefore invited to let me have lists of all the meter stamps in their possession, dated during 1954, with dies of the original square type or with the Royal Ciphers of GvR or EviiiR. Please give, besides the type of frank, identification no. (with letter), town, latest date, and, if known, name of user.

Incidentally, we seem to need a new term to distinguish between types of frank (or of town-mark or machine) which are (a) still in use but no longer supplied on new machines or as replacement dies on old machines, and those which are (b) no longer in use on any machine. Unless anyone has a better suggestion to offer, we suggest that (a) might be termed "obsolete", and (b) "extinct".

UNIVERSAL M.V. MACHINES

Further Notes derived from the records of  
Universal Postal Frankers Ltd.,  
by S. D. Barfoot.

10. The earlier "Junior" machines had similar figures of value to the IV-bank machines, viz:  $0/0\frac{1}{2}$ . These are U 212 (MV.420), first used on 10 IX 35 at Newark on Trent; U 243 (MV.653), U 244 (MV.654), U 245 (MV.655), U 248 (MV.657), U249 (MV.658), U 250 (MV.659) and U.269 (MV.652). The first machine showing the new style of figures of value viz:  $\frac{1}{2}d$  was U 247 (MV.656) first used on 13 III 36. U 246 on the other hand was a IV-bank machine.



U 249 is unique in showing first  $0/0\frac{1}{2}$  and later (Sept. 1949)  $=\frac{1}{2}D$ , both with the original GvR frank. U 269 had  $0/0\frac{1}{2}$  on the GvR frank used at Wigan, and later  $=\frac{1}{2}D$  with GviR frank after transfer to U.P.F.'s Birmingham branch in 1950. U 244 was first  $0/0\frac{1}{2}$  and later  $=\frac{1}{2}D$ , both with GviR frank, at Burnley, Lancs.

Early "Junior" figures have large sanserif D; this is found on U 254 to U 330. The first machine with small serif D was U 336, but U 249, 272 and 304 are also found with this type after replacement.

A new type of "Junior" model was introduced in 1938, the first machine being U 646 (MV.1521), first used on 10 IX 38, but impressions are indistinguishable from the older models.

11. Certain GviR dies have very narrow "U" prefix, spaced to the left. These are replacement dies, made from UA, UB or UC master dies by removal of the A, B or C. The only machines known with this narrow U in conjunction with wide zero in value figures are U 92 and U 214.

#### T.I.M. PARCEL-POST STAMPS

The "Philatelic Magazine" of Nov. 5th published an article by Mr. W.G. Stitt-Dibden, of Wembley (author of a recent booklet on the postal history of Wembley), under the misleading title "Prepaid Receipts for Parcels", dealing with the parcel-post stamp/labels printed by the "T.I.M." meter machines. The article does not add much to what is well known to interested collectors of meter stamps, except that it mentions the use of one such machine at the special post office in Wembley Stadium during the holding of the Olympic Games there in July-August, 1948; it does not however appear that use at the Stadium is distinguishable (except by the date) from subsequent use at the Wembley main P.O.

Mr. Stitt-Dibden very properly argues in favour of these "labels" being regarded as postage stamps, which apparently some collectors have disputed (there has even been made the suggestion that at best they are only "locals" - which is a clear misunderstanding of the philatelic usage of the term "local".) The title of "Prepaid Receipts" given to the article, however, unfortunately seems to imply that they are more on a par with registered-letter receipts than stamps.

In his article, Mr. Stitt-Dibden requested readers of the "P.M." to send him details of examples which they have, in order to compile a list of offices using the machines, with dates etc. As we have had this project on our own "pending" list for some time, we have agreed to collaborate with him. Will all members having copies of these labels kindly let me have (if they have not already written to Mr. Stitt-Dibden) the following details: Name of Post Office, exactly as shown on the label, including the arrangement of the bars above, below and between the names; date (earliest and latest, if several); values; colour (at first this was an ordinary red, but more recently has been a bright magenta.)

It was officially stated that after the initial experiment with two machines at Romford and Cambridge in 1947-48, the P.O. bought 100 machines for a larger-scale experiment, and we understand that the number has not since been added to though some of the machines have been removed to other offices. The complete list will therefore comprise something over 100 items, but at the moment our combined list accounts for only about a dozen.

G.B. UNIVERSAL N.Z. - CORRECTION. The date of the change to the EiiR cipher should read 1 VI 53 and not 1 VI 54 as given on page 28 of the last Bulletin owing to a typing error.

SLOGAN ERRORS. A slogan used by Messrs. King & Harper Ltd., Cambridge, with machine Cambridge M 9, reads: "RIDE A NEW BICYCLE", the second "C" being omitted. This firm uses a considerable number of slogans, but the error was in use from 30 IV to 21 VI 54 at least. An older and less obvious error, used with London E.C.3, N 191, in II 43, shows the address of the user (J.Reece Ltd.) as "Eastcheap, E.C.2" instead of "E.C.3."

#### "N.C.R." MACHINES

National Cash Register machines having been used for postal franking in Canada since 1925, the United States since 1931, South Africa since 1935, and more recently in Hong Kong and Japan, collectors may have wondered why they have not been used in Great Britain where the firm's cash registers are extensively used and where they have a factory. The company informed us, not long ago, that since the War the supply position has been so difficult that they had made no serious attempt to pursue the matter of marketing the machines here; the franking machine is of a type not manufactured in this country. They are nevertheless used for railway parcels at a few British Railways stations.

#### OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF PHILOMETRY

The Australian Government has specifically recognized meter-stamp collecting, or "Philometry" as Americans term it. In a list of amendments to the import-licensing schedule announced on Sept. 30 and published in the British "Board of Trade Journal", one item "To be licensed at 100 per cent. of Base year" reads "Postage Stamps and Meter Cancellations". This is the first time we have noticed any such official reference to our hobby, even though the terminology used is not quite correct.

NEW ZEALAND'S "FAUX PAS"

Like a few other countries, New Zealand normally postmarks its meter stamps with the usual stamp-cancelling machines or handstamps. Some examples seen recently (from Christchurch and Wellington, in July-Sept. 1954) add insult to injury, for the postmark slogan reads "Buy a Stamp Booklet for Convenience" !

Apart from New Zealand, where the practice probably originated because the early franking machines did not produce townmarks or date-stamps, countries which regularly postmark their metered mail are Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland (when, as with most machines, meter townmarks are not provided) and Jamaica (even though townmarks are always provided.)

NEWFOUNDLAND'S LAST ISSUES

by Werner Simon

Newfoundland became the Tenth Province of Canada on 31st March 1949. Pitney-Bowes discontinued the use of the Newfoundland dies shortly afterwards and the latest dates I have seen on types 3 and 4 are April 21 and 19 respectively. This makes their life rather short, because on both types I have Oct. 20, 1947\*, as the earliest date. Since some of the higher meter numbers were installed only in 1948, both types had a maximum life of 18 months, with some meter nos. used for only a few months.

I have seen only six meter nos. on type 3, namely 35500, 01, 02, 04 and 13; whether any nos. between 35504 and 35513 were used is unknown. Although the machine printed ten\* values, I have only the 1, 2, 3 and 4 c.

Type 4 runs from 180000 to 180017, but meters 180003, 12, 13 and 15 are still to be accounted for. Cat. No.7 (star in front of value, and month in letters) is the most common variety, appearing on all nos. except 180000, 01, 02, 04

which are cat. no.8 (3 wavy lines in front of value, month in letters) and 180014, 16 and 17 which are cat. no.6 (star in front of value, Roman-figure month.)

Neopost did not change over to "Canada" dies immediately, and meter N30 for instance ran still in Dec. 1950 with the old Newfoundland frank. Since Jan. 1951, I have seen N 30 and N 32 with Canada die of type 15A which however preserved the old no. with N prefix at right. It seems that most other Neopost machines were withdrawn and replaced by other makes.

The B. & S. Catalogue failed to list Midget type 1 with "Gvir" monogram which came into use on No.1 shortly before Newfoundland joined Canada. I have a cover with 2c. and 3c. values dated Feb. 1949. This is the same frank which apparently changed the inscription to Canada later, as listed under cat. no.72, type 16 of Canada.

\* These details amend the Catalogue listing. - Ed

#### DANZIG - EARLY DATE

The Francotyp A machine (four-bank) was first used in Danzig in 1929, according to the Barfoot-Simon Catalogue, but Mr. J.C.Mann has shown us a copy (B-S No.2, record no. middle centre) dated 30 3 28, this being confirmed by the arrival postmark of Warsaw, 31 III 28, on the back. The user, whose name appears in the form of the slogan below the frank, was Dresdner Bank in Danzig. As the Francotyp A machine was introduced in Germany in 1925, there is nothing unlikely in its use in Danzig in 1928.

#### SPANISH MOROCCO

It may not be generally known that Ceuta and Melilla, in Morocco, are politically and postally parts of Spain. We have however seen a meter stamp of the usual Spanish type (Hasler, machine no.424) with the towmmark of Ceuta.

EASTERN GERMANY CHANGE

Towards the end of May 1953, the name of the City of Chemnitz in Saxony, Eastern Germany, was altered to "Karl-Marx-Stadt", and this gave rise to some provisional varieties, as reported by Dr. Detlef Schmidt, in the meter stamps used there. In one case, the whole townmark including the date was omitted and a postmark showing the new name applied; in other cases, the townmark was omitted except for the date and then sometimes a postmark was applied and sometimes not. These provisionals were of course short-lived.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

It is very regrettable that, for various reasons, it has not yet proved possible to bring out regular supplements of the Barfoot-Simon Catalogue. For typographical and space reasons it is impossible to publish full supplements here, but we mention under this heading the more important items which will qualify for inclusion in a new edition of the Catalogue.

"Type" refers to the type no. in the Catalogue, and numbers between strokes /\_/ to the list nos. there.

ADEN. Type 2 (Neopost). "CENTS" in scroll, 1.25; scroll blank, 2.00, 4.00 (shillings).

ARGENTINA. Type 6E (Francotyp Cc). "FRAN-QUEO PAGADO PERMISO 299" in one line; v.narrow setting; value as "\$.045".

BRAZIL. Type 6 (Pitney-Bowes R, flag and map type): /91/ and perhaps the others has not fixed zero, value \*585 having been seen on M 5012.

BRITISH GUIANA. Against /3/, machine U 2 (Universal MV) is indicated as having (though a II-bank machine) three figs. of value, 0 large and two smaller, the 0 presumably being fixed; we have an example used 30 XII 52 by the Royal Bank of Canada, Georgetown, confirming this.

Mr. J.C.Mann has now shown us a copy of the same No. but having star and two large figs. of value and with  $\phi$  only below instead of \$ /  $\phi$  as in the former die, this being used 3 III 54 by the Demerara Bauxite Co., Ltd., Mackenzie. Whether it is another machine with the same No. or a rebuilding of the earlier machine, we do not yet know.

CEYLON. Type 2B (Neopost). /5/ add 10c and 25c. /7/ add 6c.

CHILE. Francotyp, CORREO AEREO, similar to /12/ but F. of V. 5 (1oz.+3+ ?FO).

COLOMBIA. New design, upright rectangle with denticulated border, lined side panels, "COLOMBIA" at bottom and "COMUNICACIONES" at top:-

Universal MV. F. of V. 3 (0+2), PESOS below.

Simplex. Values ? (0.23 seen.)

Same design but "CORREO AEREO" at top..

Universal MV. F. of V. 4 (0+1+2).

Pitney-Bowes Model R. As type 3 (unillustrated), with "AEREO" in town circle.

EGYPT. Type 11 (Hasler) but TM upright oval with straight sides and circle inside. 3 F. of V. (8pt.st.+ 2). (Cairo, M.No.7835 in Arabic.)

Republican designs. Similar to types 9 - 11 but crown and toughra omitted, and "POSTES" below "MILLS" in bottom left corner:-

Universal MV. (a) 3 F.of V., frank 28 x 34 mm. no M.No. (b) 4 F.of V., frank 30 x 37 mm., M.No. (Arabic) below TM. (c) 4 F.of V., frank 36 x 34 mm., M.No.(Arabic) below TM.

Hasler. 3 F.of V., frank 27 x 33 mm., M.No. (Arabic) below frank; TM. as first item above.

HONG KONG. Type 2 (Neopost), as /2/, 5c.

JAMAICA. "EiiR" cipher flanked by palm trees (Neopost). 1d, 8d, 1/3, 1/6.

NEW ZEALAND. Ornamental design with frame reminiscent of that used for Netherlands Antilles; M.No. K 1 at foot of frank and also in TM (Wellington). (Hasler.) Copy dated as long ago as Oct. 1953 shown us by Mr. J.C.Mann.

PAKISTAN. Type 3 (Neopost) but RS at each side of value instead of AS.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Rs.

RHODESIA & NYASALAND. Universal MV, similar to former Southern Rhodesia but "RHODESIA" in top tablet with small "AND" below, and "NYASALAND" in bottom tablet. Month of TM is in letters as OCT, a variation not hitherto noticed in South Africa and Rhodesia. M.No. U 10 (Bulawayo.)

ROUMANIA. Similar to type 11 but without "PTT" in top corners. Francotyp C. F.of V. 4 (1oz.+ 1.2) Ov.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA. Type 1C (Neopost), "G R", add 4d, 2/-.

SPAIN. Postalia. As type 3 but small F. of V.(3); TM DC-A with L.No.(605) between circles.

TURKEY. Frank 31 mm. square with denticulated border, "TURKIYE CUMHURİYETİ" at top, crescent and star on lined background at right of F.of V. (0+2) Ov. (solid block after unit figure on No.2 may represent place for  $\frac{1}{2}$  ?) TM SC with L.No. at bottom. (Universal MV.) Dr. E.Bowman (Haifa) has sent examples of Nos.2 and 11, both Istanbul.

In a letter dated 7th Sept., the Direction-Générale of the P.T.T., Ankara, informed us that 28 licences for the utilization of franking machines had been granted since 9th June 1954; all the machines then in use were Universal Multi-values but other makes (unspecified) were on trial.

VENEZUELA. Similar to type 2 but larger and "REP" instead of "EE.UU." in top left corner; "G.N." below value-box. (Hasler)

VIET-NAM. Similar to Indochina type 1 /3/ but inscribed "VIET-NAM" at top. F.of V.5 (st. +2.2). (Satas C.)

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Members are requested to report, preferably sending for inspection, any further unlisted items.

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